



VALÈNCIA - RIBA-ROJA DE TÚRIA - ALACANT

15th-19th October 2019

Programme of the Congress

Abstracts Book

Organisation



Collaborations



Organisation

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Programme

Day 1, Tuesday, 15 October 2019. Venue: Faculty of Theology, València

- 8–9 **Registration.** Faculty of Theology
- 9–10 **Institutional welcome and introductory remarks.** Faculty of Theology Dean, Miguel Ángel Cau, Josep Maria Macias, Albert Ribera
- 10–10.30 **Opening lecture.** Michel Bonifay, *African Pottery and its role in the Roman economy*
- 10.30–11 **Coffee break**

Session 1. The Western Mediterranean

Chair: Simonetta Menchelli

- 11–11.30 **Invited speaker.** Darío Bernal, *Production, distribution and consumption of Late Roman pottery at the far end of the western Mediterranean: the strait of Gibraltar*
- 11.30–11.45 1. Lilia Palmieri, *Late Roman coarse wares in Northern Italy. An approach to the Po Valley production*
- 11.45–12 2. Maria Duggan, Evangelia Kiriati, *Characterising Mediterranean ceramic imports at Tintagel, UK*
- 12–12.15 3. Antonella Ciotola, *Il repertorio della ceramica da cucina a Cuma (Campania, Italia) tra IV e VII sec. d.C.: continuità e discontinuità*
- 12.15–12.30 4. Sara Loprieno, Mariuccia Turchiano, *Le anfore della villa tardoantica e dell'abitato altomedievale di Faragola*
- 12.30–12.45 5. Simon Dienst, Grégoire Chêne, Meriam El Ouahabi, Cécile Brouillard, Jan Gadeyne, *Late Roman ware at Ardena, Latium (3rd–7th c.): archaeological evidence and archaeometric data*
- 12.45–13 6. Jacopo Russo, *Piazza Navona, 62: lo scavo archeologico*
- 13–13.15 7. Andrea Camilli, Gloriana Pace, Teresa Tescione, *The Pisa San Rossore harbour and the Mediterranean commercial flows in the late Roman period*
- 13.15–13.30 8. Simonetta Menchelli, Claudio Capelli, Stefano Genovesi, Silvia Marini, Paolo Sangriso, Roberto Cabella, *Luni. Porta Marina (excavations 2017–2018). Late Roman amphorae, cooking and coarse wares*
- 13.30–13.45 9. Dario Di Michele, *Importazioni nella regione Marche (Italia) fra la tarda antichità e l'alto medioevo: nuovi dati da Mondolfo (PU)*
- 13.45–14 10. Simon Dienst, *Regional pottery in the area of Rome between the 4th and the 7th century A.D.: typology and seriation.*
- 14–15,30 **Lunch and free posters consultation** (Faculty of Theology)

Chair: Claudio Capelli

Continuation Session 1. Western Mediterranean

- 15.30–15.45 11. Girolamo Ferdinando De Simone, *Markets and trade patterns in 5th century Campania: an economic model*
- 15.45–16 12. Carlo de Mitri, *Late Roman and Late Antique period in the middle arch of the Ionian–Salento: the evidence of pottery*
- 16–16.15 13. Darío Bernal-Casasola, Fernando Villada, José A. Retamosa, José L. Portillo, Leandro

- Fantuzzi, Javier Oviedo, *Ceuta tardorromana: cerámicas severianas y bizantinas del Baluarte de la Bandera*
- 16.15-17 **Discussion Session 1.** Western Mediterranean
- 17-17.30 **Coffee break**
- 17.30-19.30 **Visit to** the Museu de Prehistòria de València and pottery display

Day 2, Wednesday, 16 October 2019. Venue: Faculty of Theology, València

Session 2. Eastern Mediterranean

Chair: Piotr Dyczek

- 9–9.30 **Invited speaker.** Paul Reynolds, *Ongoing research in Roman–Byzantine Greece and Albania*
- 9.30–9.45 14. Carlo De Mitri, Sara Loprieno, *Merci e scambi nel Canale d'Otranto in età tardo imperiale: i dati di Orikos (Albania)*
- 9.45–10 15. Saimir Shpuza, Sara Loprieno, *La ceramica altomedievale di Orikos (Albania): primi dati dalle campagne di scavo 2016–2018*
- 10–10.15 16. Suela Xhyheri, Skender Mucaj, *Coarse ware from the settlement called "Troje", Diber (Albania) and its similarities to the surrounding area*
- 10.15–10.30 17. Andrei Opait, Bianca-Elena Grigoras, *A Levantine trade diaspora at Pompeiopolis?*
- 10.30–10.45 18. Etleva Nallbani, Elvana Metalla, *Production et échanges de céramiques tardoantiques et haut Moyen Âge en Albanie du nord: éléments comparatifs et nouvelles données des sites de Komani et Lezha*
- 10.45–11.15 **Coffee Break**

Chair: Agnès Vokaer

Continuation Session 2. Eastern Mediterranean

- 11.15–11.30 19. Alina Streinu, *Tracking changes in trade and consumption: city and inland in Moesia inferior/Scythia Minor*
- 11.30–11.45 20. Sevingül Bilgin, Zeynep Koçel Erdem, *Late Roman coarse and cooking wares from southeastern Thrace (Turkey)*
- 11.45–12 21. Ayşe Ç. Türker, *Late Roman coarse ware from Kumburun Port in Hellespont (Turkey)*
- 12–12.15 22. Sabine Ladstätter, Horacio González, *Eating and drinking to the bitter end. The ceramic inventory of a taberna of the early 7th century in Ephesos*
- 12.15–12.30 23. Safiye Aydin, *Olba (Turkey): Commercial Links of a Rural Settlement in the Light of Late Roman Amphorae*
- 12.30–12.45 24. Banu Özdilek, *An approach to ceramic production & trade in the Lycia region under the light of late roman cooking wares from the terrace walls excavations in Letoon*
- 12.45–13 25. Gulriz Kozbe, Akarcan Gungor, *Tracing late roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the Eastern Mediterranean: the case of a rural site, Dede Harabeleri (Turkey)*
- 13–13.15 26. Julie Marchand, *Des mortiers de la région de Kôm Abou Billou (Égypte)*
- 13.15–13.30 27. Yahya E. M. Mahmoud, Sylvie Marchand, Mostafa M. Q. Zayed, *Late Roman pottery from Kiman Faris–Arsinoe (Crocodilopolis, Egypt)*
- 13.30–13.45 28. Cristina Mondin, Mohamed Kenawi, *Amphorae and coarse ware from the storage building of Kom al-Ahmer near Alexandria, Egypt*

- 13.45–14.15 **Discussion Session 2.** Eastern Mediterranean
 14.15–15.45 **Lunch and free posters consultation** (Faculty of Theology)

Session 3. The Mediterranean islands in the stream

Chair: Mateu Riera

- 15.45–16.15 **Invited paper.** M. Serena Rizzo, Valentina Caminneci, M. Concetta Parello, *The role of Sicily in Mediterranean trade in Late Antiquity*
- 16.15–16.30 29. Carla Aleo, Filippo Ianni, Monica Chiovaro, Stefano Vassallo, Angelo Castorao Barba, Filippo Pisciotta, *Palermo (Sicilia). Contesti altomedievali dagli scavi urbani, dati archeologici e associazioni ceramiche*
- 16.30–16.45 30. Marta Venuti, *Cultura materiale a Taormina tra V e IX secolo*
- 16.45–17 31. Paola Puppo, *Pilgrim flasks in Byzantine Sicily (6th–8th AD): status quaestionis and research perspectives*
- 17.–17.30 **Coffee Break**

Chair: Valentina Caminneci

Continuation Session 3. The Mediterranean islands in the stream

- 17.30–17.45 32. Andrew Donnelly, *The cooking and domestic assemblage of the Marzamemi II “church wreck”: ceramics, chronology, and labor in the late antique Mediterranean*
- 17.45–18 33. Mariacristina Papale, *Importazioni e produzioni locali nel centro di Patti (ME) tra IV e VI sec. d.C.: le anfore*
- 18- 18.15 34. Cristina Nervi, *From 1 to 8. Late Roman Oriental amphorae from the port of Olbia (North–eastern Sardinia)*
- 18.15–18.30 35. Sophia Didoumi, *Typology and chronology of LRA 3 amphorae from Kos island (Greece)*
- 18.30–18.45 36. R. Scott Moore, William Caraher, *A Reevaluation of late Roman kitchen wares in northwest Cyprus*
- 18.45–19.15 **Discussion Session 3.** The Mediterranean islands in the stream
- 19.15–20.30 **Visit to** the Almoina Archaeological Centre and Sant Vicent Mausoleum in València

Day 3, Thursday, 17 October 2019. Venue: Castle of Riba–Roja de Túria

- 8.30 **Bus from València to Riba–Roja de Túria**
- 9.15–9.30 **Institutional welcome.** Robert Raga, Mayor of Riba–roja de Túria

Session 4. Late Roman Pottery in Hispania

Chair: Josep M. Macias

- 9.30–10 **Invited paper.** Adolfo Fernández Fernández, *Late Antique Trade in northwestern Spain: between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic*
- 10–10.15 37. Esperança Huguet, Josep M. Macias, Albert Ribera, Francesc Rodríguez, Miquel Rosselló, Karen Fortuny, *Introducción a los contextos cerámicos de València La Vella*

(Riba–Roja de Túria, València)

- 10.15–10.30 38. María V. García Aboal, *Un contexto cerrado de finales del s. III d.C. en Carthago Nova (Cartagena, Hispania Tarraconensis): El incendio de la Habitación 13 del Edificio del Atrio (Parque Arqueológico Molinete)*
- 10.30–10.45 39. Miguel Ángel Valero, *Nuevas aportaciones al conocimiento de las redes comerciales de vajillas de lujo durante la antigüedad tardía en la Pars Occidentalis: contextos cerámicos de la villa romana de Noheda (Cuenca, España)*
- 10.45–11.15 **Coffee break**

Chair: Albert Ribera

Continuation Session 4. Late Roman Pottery in Hispania

- 11.15–11.30 40. Ramon Járrega. *Un contexto cerámico de época tardoantigua en la plaza de Sant Miquel de Barcelona*
- 11.30–11.45 41. Alejandro Lara Castillo. *Estudio de los niveles tardoantiguos de la calle Avellanas nº 26 (València, Hispania)*
- 11.45–12 42. Sónia Bombico, *Amphorae from old excavations of Sines fish–processing factories (Portugal)*
- 12–12.15 43. Catarina Viegas, Rui de Almeida, *“Pantellerian ware” in southern Lusitania (Algarve): an integrated approach*
- 12.15–12.30 44. Inês Vaz Pinto, Ana Patrícia Magalhães, Patrícia Brum, Filipa Araújo dos Santos, Felix Teichner, Kevin Paul, *A 3rd–4th century ceramic context from Workshop 18 at Tróia (Portugal)*
- 12.30–13 **Discussion Session 4. Late Roman Pottery in Hispania**

Special session: The problem of the 8th century

- 13–13.30 **Invited paper.** Sauro Gelichi, *The long eighth century*
- 13.30–16 **Lunch and pottery display** (Castle of Ribaraja de Túria)
- 16–16.30 **Visit to** the Visigothic Museum of Pla de Nadal (MUPLA) (Castle of Ribaraja de Túria)
- 16.30–19 **Bus. Visit to** the Visigothic Palace of Pla de Nadal and the site of València la Vella
- 19 **Bus to València**

Day 4, Friday, 18 October 2019. Venue: Facultat de Teologia, València

Chair: Natalia Poulou

Continuation Special session: The problem of the 8th century

- 9–9.30 45. Victoria Amorós, Victor Cañavate, *Entre dos aguas: el paso del siglo VII al VIII en El Tolmo de Minateda (Albacete, España)*
- 9.30–9.45 46. Francesc Rodríguez, Josep M. Macias, *Contextos de transición entre el s. VII y VIII en la ciudad visigoda de Tarracona (Hispania)*
- 9.45–10 47. Esther Travé, Karen Álvaro, Guillem Domingo, *Technological change in the Upper Arlanza Basin during the 8th Century. Petrographic characterization of common coarsewares at the site of Revenga (Burgos, Spain)*

- 10–10.15 48. Giuseppe Cacciaguerra, *Sicily and the long end of Late Roman Pottery. New data from the 7th and 8th century urban contexts of Syracuse*
- 10.15–10.30 49. Silvana Rapuano, Marcello Rotili, *Production, distribution and use of pottery in the Benevento area during the eighth century*
- 10.30-11 **Coffee break**

Chair: Paul Reynolds

- 11 -11.15 50. Vera Klontza, *The 8th century Priniatikos Pyrgos (Crete) pottery set: norm or exception?*
- 11.15–11.30 51. Eugenia Gerousi, *Pottery from the island of Thera, Santorini, of the 8th and 9th centuries*
- 11.30–11.45 52. Michelle Creisher, *The ceramic assemblage of the 7th–8th century Ma'agan Mikhael B shipwreck, Israel*
- 11.45-12 53. Andrei Sazanov, *Globular amphoras of the 8th century AD from Northern Black Sea context: the end of Early Byzantine era?*
- 12.–12.15 54. Rossana Valente, Mark Jackson, Charikleia Diamanti, Maria Duggan, Hallvard Indgjerd, Vincenzo Castaldo, *The 8th century on Naxos (Greece): the case of Apalirou Environs Project*
- 12.15-12.30 55. Andrea Gennaro, Patrizio Fileri, *New data from the nymphaeum block excavation at Gortyn (Crete)*
- 12.30-12.45 56. Natalia Poulou, *Glazed White Ware from Constantinople (GWWI-II/7th-9th century): the Aegean evidence*
- 12.45-.13 57. Angelo Castrorao, Filippo Pisciotta, Roberto Miccichè, Giuseppe Montana, Maurizio Gasparo Morticelli, Carla Aleo, Stefano Vassallo, Pasquale Marino, Giuseppe Bazan, *Pottery and production in Western Sicily between the 8th and 9th c. AD: the case of the rural settlement of Contrada Castro (Palermo)*
- 13-13.45 **Round table.** Discussion. *The problems of the Eight Century*, Michel Bonifay, Natalia Poulou, Paul Reynolds, Agnes Vokaer
- 13.45–15.15 **Lunch and free posters consultation** (Faculty of Theology)
- 15.15-16.45 **Final Poster Session**
- 16.45–17.15 **LRCW7 Conclusions.** Maria Serena Rizzo, Valentina Caminneci, Maria Concetta Parello
- 17.15–18.15 **OPEN MEETING LRCW:** Proposals for a next meeting; General issues
- 18.15–20 **Free time.**
- 20-24 **Closing dinner and farewell.**

Day 5, Post-conference Excursion to Alacant

8.30 Bus València–Alacant-València

- Visit to the Archaeological Museum of Alacant (MARQ): European Museum Year Award 2004
- Pottery display in the MARQ
- Lunch
- Visit to the Roman town of *Lucentum*

Posters

We recommend hanging the posters from the very beginning of the conference

Posters to Session 1. Western Mediterranean

1. Elisa Zentilini, *Late Roman pottery from the Necropolis of Canneto sull'Oglio (Mantua) in northern Italy: production and chronology*
2. Enric Colom, Ramon Járrega, Giorgio Rizzo, *Ecclesiastical powers controlling the commercialization of the Baetican oil in the Late Antiquity? The case of a Dressel 23 found in Rome*
3. Vincenzo Castaldo, Girolamo Ferdinando De Simone, *Baths and burials: The pottery assemblage from the tepidarium of The Roman Villa in Pollena Trocchia*
4. Carlo Ebanista, Vincenzo Castaldo, *Burnished ware from the catacombs of San Gennaro in Naples: production, distribution and funerary practices in late antique Campania*
5. Victor M. Martínez, *Egyptian coarsewares and amphorae from the Palatine East excavations, Rome*
6. Ivana Ožanić Roguljić, Hrvoje Potrebica, Sanda Hančević, *Overview of late Roman pottery from Lumbarda (Croatia)*
7. Guillaume Duperron, Claudio Capelli, *Faciès céramique et échanges commerciaux sur le littoral languedocien à la fin du IVe s. et au début du Ve s. Nouvelles données issues d'un dépotoir du site de Saint-Martin à Gruissan (Aude, France)*
8. A. Alberti, S. Bartali, A. Costantini, E. Funghini, F. Stratta, S. Turi, *La villa romana di S. Antonio-Poggio all'Aglione, Montaione (FI): i contesti ceramici delle fasi tardo antiche*
9. Viviana Cardarelli, Flavia Failli, Ivana Montali, Simona Morretta, *Roma, scavi della Metropolitana C per la stazione Amba Aradam: la dismissione di IV secolo di un condotto fognario della caserma adrianea*
10. Alessandra Pegurri, *Ceramic forms and morphological evolution of the late-antique Common Wares of Rome: preliminary data from the late-antique deposits of the Horti Lamiani and Curiae Veteres sanctuary (Rome)*
11. Noemi Albano, Girolamo Ferdinando De Simone, *Late antique evidence from the suburban baths, Pompeii*
12. Stefano Bordoni, *Early medieval pottery and trades in Umbria through the site of Ponte*
13. Alice Bacchi, Giulia Bartolucci, Antonio d'Ambrosio, Annalisa d'Onofrio, Dario Di Michele, *La villa romana di Padulli (RN): i materiali*

Posters to Session 2. Eastern Mediterranean

14. Vicente Barba Colmenero, *La cerámica bizantina en la región de Asuán (Egipto)*
15. Elena Klenina, *Some remarks on the trade contacts of Novae (Moesia Inferior) in the 3rd-4th centuries AD*
16. Andrei Sazanov, *Pottery deposit of 4th-early 5th century AD from Chersonesos (Crimea)*
17. Suela Xhyheri, Skender Mucaj, *Amphorae and coarse ware discovered under the cupola of the church of St. Mary of Peshkepi e Siperme (Gjirokaster, Albania)*
18. Bianca-Elena Grigoraş, Adriana Panaite, *Late Roman Amphorae from Tropaeum Traiani (Adamclisi, Constanţa Country, Romania)*
19. Skënder Mucaj, Suela Xhyher, *Le lampes d'argile cuite trouvées sur le monastère des 40 Martyrs de Sébaste (Turkey), un centre important de pèlerinage pendant l'Antiquité tardive*
20. Piotr Dyczek, Janusz Reclaw, *Goths in Novae (Moesia Inferior)*
21. Petra Tušlová, *Kuzmanov XIV, sub-variant I = Opaït B V amphorae*

22. George Nuțu, Simina Stanc, *Late Roman Cooking Ware from Aegyssus (Romania): A Diachronic Analysis of Finds from the City and the Extramural Area*
23. Charikleia Diamanti, Evelina Todorova, *Corpus of Byzantine Amphora Stamps*
24. Philip Mills, Nicholas Beaudry, Dominic Moreau, *The coarse wares from the excavations at Zaldapa, Bulgaria*
25. Maria Theodoropoulou, *Pottery material from an Early Byzantine cemetery in Patras (Greece): a preliminary report*
26. Natalia Poulou, Angeliki Vassou, *Early Byzantine pottery from Philippi: cooking pots and amphorae from insula 4*
27. Diana Dobрева, Claudio Capelli, *Archeologia e archeometria di un gruppo di anfore africane dalla zona Istro–Pontica*
28. Maja Bausovac, *Late 4th and early 5th century coarse ware from Rifnik near Celje, Slovenia*
29. Joachim Le Bomin, Julie Marchand, Paul Reynolds, *Proto-LRA 1 Amphora found at Taposiris Magna (Egypt): Some Elements of a Long Lasting Trade?*
30. Stanislava Kučová, *Production of Roman Late Coarse Wares in Egyptian Western Desert, in particular in El-Hayz oasis*
31. Archer Martin, *The church of Santo Stefano Rotondo (Rome): pottery between late antiquity and the early middle ages*
32. Stefanie Martin-Kilcher, *Syène (Aswan, Egypt): deux contextes clos du 7e siècle AD.*
33. Sezen Palamutçu, Horacio González Cesteros, *Trying to avoid confusion. Searching for a chronological development of the small ephesian wine containers (cent. 1st BC – 7th AD).*

Posters to Session 3. Mediterranean Islands in the stream

34. Nikos Beteinis, *Mount Oxa survey (East Crete): a preliminary study of the Byzantine pottery from 2017 and 2018 field seasons*
35. Giuseppina Giorgia Moscato, Maria Concetta Parello, *Il butto del Santuario ellenistico–romano di Agrigento. Le forme chiuse della ceramica comune*
36. Marzia Giuliodori, *La ceramica sovradipinta bizantina di Gortina: nuove acquisizioni dallo scavo dell'Edificio Sud*
37. Charikleia Diamanti, Hallvard Indgjerd, *Archaeometric analyses of Late Roman/Early Byzantine Assemblages from the central Cyclades (5th–8th c.). Preliminary results*
38. Sophia Didíoumi, Eleni Papavassileiou, *Late Roman and early Byzantine pottery from the island of Karpathos, Greece: A preliminary report*
39. Giuseppe Cacciaguerra, *Late Roman Cooking Ware from Megara Hyblaea (Augusta, SR). Regional production and importation from 3rd to 7th Century AD*
40. Mariano Morganti, *La Terra Sigillata Africana dalla Villa Romana di Patti (Sicily)*
41. Alessandra Pecci, Miguel Ángel Cau, Joan Roig Ribas, *Preliminary Organic Residue Analysis of Late Roman Amphorae from Eivissa (Balearic Islands, Spain)*
42. Miguel Ángel Cau, Leandro Fantuzzi, Catalina Mas, Esther Chávez–Álvarez, Evanthia Tsantini, *Archaeometric characterization of pottery from the Early Byzantine fortification of Pollentia (Alcúdia, Mallorca): first results*
43. Catalina Mas, Miguel Ángel Cau, José Carlos Quaresma, Esther Chávez–Álvarez, Joan Tuset, *Sixth century AD ceramic deposits from the city of Pollentia (Alcúdia, Mallorca)*
44. José Carlos Quaresma, Catalina Mas, Miguel Ángel Cau, Esther Chávez–Álvarez, Joan Tuset, *A ceramic deposit from the third century in the city of Pollentia (Alcúdia, Mallorca)*
45. Gabriel A. Llodrà, *La fortificació tardana de Sa Bastida (Alaró, Mallorca)*

Posters to Session 4. Late Roman Pottery in Hispania

46. Alejandro Quevedo, Juan de Dios Hernández, Ricardo Muñoz, *Un depósito cerámico del s. V d.C. en Águilas (Murcia, España)*
47. Filipa Araújo dos Santos, *Non-regional common ware from the fish-salting production center of Troia (Portugal): a context from the first half of the 5th century AD*
48. Raquel Guimarães, André Gadanho, Joana Bizarro, *Common ware of Late-Antique contexts from the site of Quinta do Ervedal (Castelo Novo, Fundão, Portugal) –preliminary analysis*
49. Jerónima Riutort, Miguel Ángel Cau, *Late Roman cooking Wares from Ca l'Estrada (Barcelona, Spain): An Archaeometric Approach*
50. José Carlos Quaresma, Rodrigo Banha da Silva, *A Dump-pit from the sector Palácio dos Condes de Penafiel at Olisipo-Lisbon: a very important context from ad c. 550-575*
51. Leandro Fantuzzi, Adolfo Fernández, Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros, Joao Pimenta, Rodrigo Banha, Jose C. Quaresma, *Ánforas globulares tardías del "Tipo Vigo": tipología y caracterización petrográfica*
52. Alejandro Quevedo, , Claudio Capelli, *Ánforas tardías del taller de La Gacha (Mazarrón, España): análisis arqueométrico y tipológico*
53. Ricardo Costeira da Silva, Adolfo Fernández Fernández, Fernando P. Santos, Paulo Botelho, *Vajillas finas importadas tardoantiguas de los niveles de abandono de la factoría de salazones de la calle Francisco Barreto em Faro (Portugal)*
54. Paul Reynolds, Alejandro Quevedo, Leandro Fantuzzi, *Spatheia africanos en un contexto bizantino del s. VII d.C. de Carthago Spartaria (Cartagena, España): análisis tipológico y petrográfico*
55. José Luis Portillo Sotelo, Darío Bernal-Casasola, Rafael Jiménez-Camino Álvarez, *Un recorrido por la Iulia Traducta tardoantigua: los contextos de época tardorromana y bizantina (III-VII d.C.) del Parque de las Acacias (Algeciras)*
56. Albert Ribera, Miquel Rosselló, Leandro Fantuzzi, Miguel Á. Cau, *La ánfora Keay LXXII en el territorio de València*
57. Meriam El Ouahabi, Manuel Gomes, Xavier Deru, *Hand Made Pottery from Baelo Claudia. Archaeometric Results*
58. Begoña Serrano, Marta Gómara, Óscar Bonilla, *La configuración de los contextos tardíos en la villa de Reinuevo Bajo (Cascante, Navarra)*

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59. Elena Klenina, Andrzej B. Biernacki, *The Black Sea Type Amphorae of the 8th-9th Centuries from Chersonesus Taurica: Typology and Analysis of the Regional Production*
60. Francesc Rodríguez, Josep M. Macias, *Shedding light from Tarraco: Eastern and central Mediterranean lamps from 7th and 8th centuries*
61. Franca Del Vecchio, *La fine della tarda antichità e dell'altomedioevo a Neapolis.*
62. Itamar Taxel, Yaniv Agmon, Avraham S. Tendler, Shahar Krispin, *The First half of the Eighth Century in Lod in Light of Ceramic Evidence and Its Implications on the "Missing" Umayyad Period in Ramla's Excavations*
63. Mateu Riera, Miguel Ángel Cau, *Cerámicas de finales del siglo VII y del siglo VIII de Son Peretó (Mallorca-Illes Balears)*
64. Mateu Riera, Magdalena Riera, Miguel Ángel Cau, *Cerámicas de los siglos VII y VIII del Pla de Ses Figueres (isla de Cabrera- Illes Balears)*
65. Alessio Toscano Raffa, Marta Venuti, *La circolazione dei manufatti ceramici tra VII-VIII secolo nella costa nord-orientale della Sicilia: il caso dell'insediamento presso l'area della villa romana di Patti*
66. Xavier Aquilué, Josep M. Macias, Francesc Rodríguez, *Las últimas producciones de Terra Sigillata Africana en la ciudad de Tarraco (Hispania)*

67. Cristian Folch, Jordi Gibert, Ramon Martí, *Un contexto cerámico de época tardovisigoda y andalusí (mediados siglos VII-siglo VIII) en la Catalunya nororiental: la segunda fase del asentamiento rural de l'Aubert (la Garrotxa)*
68. Banu Yener-Markesteiner, Charikleia Diamanti, Horacio González Cesteros, *Late Roman Amphoras from a Building complex/Xenodochion (?) in Limyra. Preliminary results*
69. Ana Mateos, *The 8th century in Western Andalusia. Problems and future approaches*
70. Jorge Morín de Pablos, Isabel M. Sánchez Ramos, *Un contexto cerámico postvisigodo del enclave alto medieval de Malacuera (Torrelaguna, Madrid).*

Abstracts

Oral Communications. Session 1. Western Mediterranean

1. Late Roman coarse wares in Northern Italy. An approach to the Po Valley production. Lilia Palmieri (University of Milan).

Keywords/abstract: northern Italy, Late Roman period, coarse ware, cultural marker.

The archaeological research carried out over the last thirty years in Northern Italy has given thousands of sherds belonging to local production, providing valuable information on exchange networks and socio-economic changes developed over the centuries. Nevertheless, the framework of Late Roman coarse wares in the Po Valley is still fragmentary and with no data interaction.

The paper will focus on the Roman site of Calvatone-Bedriacum (Cremona), investigated for more than thirty years by the University of Milan, as a case study of significant local pottery production from the middle of the Po Valley. The research on common ware found in the Roman vicus has given as a result a chrono-typological sequence dated from the 1st century BC to the 4th-5th centuries AD and the identification of Late Roman bowls with peculiar typological and technological characteristics as chronological marker of the 3rd century AD. The important and unusual role of chronological and functional marker covered by these vessels is due to their heavy presence within the Roman vicus and their close link with some production areas and activities.

The paper will conclude by including the Calvatone bowls within the framework of the central Po Valley and by comparing them as chronological and cultural marker with the local pottery production from reference sites belonging to the same area.

2. Characterising Mediterranean ceramic imports at Tintagel, UK. Maria Duggan (Newcastle University and British School at Athens), Evangelia Kiriati (Fitch Laboratory, British School at Athens).

Keywords/abstract: Tintagel, amphora, petrography, exchange, Royal.

This poster will present initial findings of assessment and typological study of ceramics recovered over the last century at Tintagel, Cornwall, in the south-west of the UK. This coastal site, potentially a royal stronghold, has produced the largest quantities of imported Aegean and East Mediterranean amphorae of 5th to 6th century date in Britain, as well as ceramics from other Mediterranean regions. The quantities have been supplemented by material recovered from recent archaeological excavation on the headland, which have suggested a broader range of material within the overall assemblage. Preliminary results of current petrographic research conducted at the Fitch Laboratory will be outlined. The broad aim of this ongoing British Academy postdoctoral project, hosted at Newcastle University and the British School at Athens, is to understand the character and origins of the ceramic assemblage imported to Tintagel, and to position the long-distance links to western Britain in this period within wider networks of Mediterranean and Atlantic exchange.

3. Il repertorio della ceramica da cucina a Cuma (Campania, Italia) tra IV e VII sec. d.C.: continuità e discontinuità. Antonella Ciotola (Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II").

Keywords/abstract: Italy, Cumae, Cookwares, Transition, Late Roman Economy.

Le indagini archeologiche condotte dall'Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II" nel Foro di Cuma (Napoli, Italia) hanno riportato alla luce cospicue attestazioni di ceramica comune da cucina relative alle ultime fasi di occupazione della città bassa. Tra IV e V secolo, quando già si colgono nel sito segni di sofferenza economica, il repertorio in uso è articolato e ampiamente influenzato da prodotti d'oltremare:

forme di tradizione africana ed orientale, importate o localmente riprodotte, vengono quotidianamente utilizzate e riadattate alle abitudini culinarie locali. La questione delle imitazioni, in particolare dei prodotti nordafricani, costituisce un aspetto estremamente interessante: le analisi archeometriche condotte sugli impasti permettono infatti di rilevare la presenza di più ateliers impegnati nella produzione di questi manufatti nel golfo napoletano e in generale in ambito campano.

Questa batteria da cucina, complessa e variegata sul piano tipologico, tra la fine del V e il VII secolo subisce un cambiamento profondo che coinvolge tanto i modi di produzione, quanto la selezione delle forme. Fanno la loro comparsa ora alcune pentole e casseruole di fattura piuttosto grossolana, spesso modellate a tornio lento o a mano, dipendenti da modelli diffusi in diversi centri del Mediterraneo. Lo sviluppo di queste nuove forme e la scomparsa di tipi longevi che a lungo avevano caratterizzato la batteria utilizzata a Cuma, riflettono le vicissitudini storiche vissute dalle comunità del golfo napoletano in questa fase, segnando la transizione da un repertorio ceramico ancora saldamente legato a quello di età imperiale al repertorio altomedievale.

4. *Le anfore della villa tardoantica e dell'abitato altomedievale di Faragola.* Sara Loprieno (Université de Genève), Mariuccia Turchiabo (Università di Foggia).

Keywords/abstract: Faragola, villa, amphorae, late antiquity, early medieval, trade.

Recentemente il sito di Faragola (Ascoli Satriano - Puglia) è stato vittima di un incendio che ha danneggiato pesantemente pavimenti e strutture del complesso tardoantico, lasciando una profonda ferita in tutti gli studiosi che da anni ci lavorano. Il presente intervento intende riportare l'attenzione sull'importante contesto pugliese, per rendere noti i risultati dello studio dei contenitori da trasporto che forniscono una serie di dati utili ai fini della ricostruzione del quadro economico e delle relazioni commerciali in un arco cronologico compreso tra V e VII secolo d.C.

I reperti anforici provengono dalle stratigrafie della villa, probabilmente edificata nel II secolo d.C. e oggetto di ristrutturazioni, ampliamenti e modifiche soprattutto nel corso del IV e del V secolo d.C., e dai contesti dell'abitato altomedievale. La 'fine' della villa, collocabile nella seconda metà del VI secolo d.C., non significò la fine dell'insediamento. A partire dalla prima metà del VII secolo si registra una sistematica rioccupazione di consistenti nuclei del complesso tardoantico e l'avvio di nuove forme e tipologie insediative, protrattasi fino agli inizi del IX secolo d.C. Il riassetto degli spazi abitativi e la riarticolazione delle strutture produttive sono stati messi in relazione allo sviluppo di una azienda agraria, probabilmente collocata all'interno di una grande proprietà appartenente al fisco ducale beneventano.

La peculiarità del materiale anforico è data proprio dalla significativa presenza di contenitori databili tra VI e VII d.C.: i cosiddetti *spathia* africani, ma anche produzioni orientali, quantitativamente meno rilevanti. Si tratta principalmente di LRA 1 e LRA4. Di notevole interesse risulta essere, inoltre, una tipologia, di produzione incerta, con caratteristico corpo carotiforme, inquadrabile nel pieno VII secolo d.C. Lo studio del materiale anforico, associato ai dati offerti dagli altri materiali, ha anche permesso di rimarcare la peculiarità di alcuni contesti della villa che dovevano svolgere un ruolo specifico anche nell'abitato altomedievale.

5. *Late roman wares at Artena, Latium (3rd-7th): Archaeological evidence and archaeometric data.* Simon Dienst, Grégoire Chêne, Meriam El Ouahabi (University of Liege), Cécile Brouillard (INRAP), Jan Gadeyne (Temple University of Rome).

Keywords/abstract: Artena, Latium, Archaeometry, Geology, common ware, fine ware.

This contribution aims to present the particularities of the assemblages from the Piano della Civita at Artena, near Rome, during Late Antiquity. Excavated since 1978 by a Belgian then Franco-American team

under the supervision of Roger Lambrechts, then Cécile Brouillard and Jan Gadeyne, the artificial terrace of this Middle Republican settlement was later occupied by a complex succession of buildings. The Late Antique occupation, consisting mainly of farming and storage edifices, was followed by an early medieval structure with four golden solidi dated to 654-659 CE in the foundation.

The study of the pottery from the Late Antique layers gives us valuable information about the economy and culture of this region. Very few assemblages from this time period around Ardena have been published and the material culture seems clearly different from Rome. Our paper will present the characteristics of the pottery from Ardena, using both typology, quantifications and archaeometry (XRF, PIXE/PIGE, CPAA and thin-sections). These data will then be compared to other assemblages from this period around Ardena and at Rome. Lastly, they will be discussed in the light of regional connectivity, changes in the food practices and esthetical choices. Special attention will be paid to the question of the changes in the choice and the preparation of the clays for certain uses (cooking, tableware), as well as to the provenance of a great amount of cooking ware that in their forms and fabric is very different from the Roman ware as well as from the local ware of the valle del Sacco.

6. Piazza Navona, 62. Lo scavo archeologico. Jacopo Russo (Independent researcher).

Keywords/abstract: VII secolo, Piazza Navona, Roma, archeologia, produzione.

Le indagini archeologiche effettuate nelle cantine del palazzo di proprietà dell'École Française de Rome, situato al numero civico 62 di Piazza Navona, costituiscono i primi scavi stratigrafici condotti in modo sistematico in questa parte del Campo Marzio. Se prima infatti, le ricerche erano ancora molto limitate e perlopiù inedite e l'interesse degli studiosi sempre concentrato sugli aspetti costruttivi e topografici dello Stadio di età imperiale, le nuove indagini hanno restituito varie fasi dell'edificio che vanno dall'età romana all'età moderna e che permettono di intravedere, su questa lunga diacronia, l'uso di tale porzione dell'area dello Stadio di Domiziano e dell'odierna Piazza Navona.

Tra queste fasi spicca un contesto databile al VII secolo costituito da tre strati che attestano l'abbandono di una vasca semicircolare, addossata al muro sud della Grande Aula sotto la summa cavea dell'antico Stadio. Oltre ad ampliare il panorama dei pochi contesti romani già noti di VII secolo, tra cui il grande deposito dell'edifizio della Crypta Balbi, il materiale ceramico qui preso in esame si caratterizza per la presenza di indicatori produttivi di ceramica.

L'espansione di officine di diverse attività produttive, spesso nell'ambito di spazi pubblici, non rappresenta certo un fenomeno nuovo tra la tardo-antichità e i primi secoli del medioevo benché si tratta qui di una delle più antiche testimonianze note ad oggi a Roma per l'età altomedievale. Del resto, la vocazione produttiva dell'area, confermata da altri ritrovamenti nell'ambulacro mediano e in una porzione dell'aula a pilastri sud dello scavo e dalle indagini condotte a Palazzo Altemps, è chiara per l'età pienamente medievale.

7. The Pisa San Rossore harbour and the mediterranean commercial flows in the late Roman period.

Andrea Camilli (Cantiere e Museo delle Navi Antiche di Pisa), Gloriana Pace (Università di Pisa), Teresa Tescione (Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II").

Keywords/abstract: alluvial floods, river "harbour", Pisa, Tyrrhenian trade, Shipwrecks.

The paper is related to the archaeological site of Pisa San Rossore (known as Cantiere delle Navi Antiche di Pisa): the excavation has revealed that in a watercourse, probably a tributary of the river Auser, almost eighteen ships, some with cargo still on board, were embedded under eight centuries of silt and clay. After some exceptional floods due to intense rain, the Arno river broke its embankments close to a bend and poured out huge quantities of water and sediments in the area of this canal, sweeping away

everything and leaving materials in the hollows of the ground.

The archaeological layers have shown a huge amount and variety of findings deposited on the riverbed and/or contained in the shipwrecks' loads, that prove the heavy commercial activities which characterized the area of this harbour from the Republican time to the Late Antiquity in the north Tyrrhenian and in the Western Mediterranean economy.

The aim of this paper is to present the Late Roman pottery (amphorae, fine and cooking wares), to reconstruct the political and economic role of the Pisa San Rossore's "harbour" during its trade's history among the 3rd cent. AD and the 5th cent AD. The various and different origins of the materials allow us to imagine that the Pisa San Rossore area was one of the "harbours" of the North Tyrrhenian coast used as a site for long and short distance trades: the goods and the containers produced in the Ager Pisanus-Volaterranus (in a wide area between Pisa and Volterra) and the pottery produced in the town of Pisa and in his area were exported, and, at the same time, a lot of products and pottery were imported from different production centers of the Mediterranean area.

8. Luni. Porta Marina (excavations 2017-2018). Late Roman amphorae, cooking and coarse wares.

Simonetta Menchelli (Università di Pisa), Claudio Capelli (Università degli Studi di Genova), Stefano Genovesi, Silvia Marini (Università di Pisa), Paolo Sangriso, Roberto Cabella (Università degli Studi di Genova).

Keywords/abstract: Luni, Byzantines, Lombards cooking and coarse wares, amphorae.

We present the Late Roman cooking wares, coarse wares and amphorae found in the excavations carried out in the Southern area of Luni, in the quarter of Porta Marina. In 2017-2018 the latest stratigraphies were brought to light: they regarded buildings in the area previously occupied by 2 domus built in Late Republican period. The integrated archaeological and archaeometric approach allows us to identify the local/regional production and imports both in the cooking and coarse wares and amphorae. Particularly interesting are the imported goods found in the 7th- early 8th levels, the period in which Luni passed from Byzantine to Lombard hands.

9. Importazioni nella regione Marche (Italia) fra la tarda antichità e l'alto medioevo: nuovi dati da Mondolfo (PU). Dario Di Michele (Independent researcher).

Keywords/abstract: marche, anfore, ceramica da cucina, importazioni orientali, commercio marittimo.

I nuovi dati emersi dallo studio dei materiali archeologici conservati nel deposito comunale di Mondolfo hanno evidenziato un'ampia varietà di anfore, in particolare di origine orientale, ad oggi poco attestate nelle Marche per quanto concerne l'età tardo-antica. Tra i materiali raccolti dall'Archeoclub locale e quelli degli scavi presso la chiesa di San Gervasio di Bulgaria, si individuano frammenti riferibili a contenitori da trasporto provenienti dall'area egea, palestinese ed egiziana. All'VIII sec. d.C. sono attribuibili alcuni frammenti che presentano decorazioni incise a pettine e che trovano confronti con alcune brocche e anfore dell'Italia centrale e dell'area padana. I risultati colmano in parte le lacune sulla conoscenza delle importazioni nell'Adriatico centrale, dovute alla parziale pubblicazione dei dati provenienti da contesti importanti come il porto di Ancona e il Palatium con la Basilica di San Cristoforo ad Aquilam presso Colombarone (Pesaro).

10. Regional pottery in the area of Rome between the 4th and the 7th century A.D.: typology and seriation. Simon Dienst (University of Liege).

Keywords/abstract: Rome, typology, common ware, cooking ware, Latium, ONICer.

Despite some important publications on late antique pottery at Rome, the study of the so-called “common wares” is mostly undertaken through targeted comparisons with a few published assemblages. Typologies, integrated approach between common and fine ware and general picture of the pottery produced locally are still missing. This state of research has led to numerous inaccuracies in typological identifications and does not allow any complete chronological review of the “common ware”.

This poster presents and discusses the main pottery shapes identified among Late Antique assemblages around Rome. The assemblages considered in the study come from excavations at and around Rome published in the past decades (among others the Crypta Balbi, the Schola Praeconum, the Palatine, the Celio and the Mola di Monte Gelato). It is supported by a seriation of well-published contexts by statistic tools grouped into regional horizons (as defined by X. Deru in its paper “Chronologie, céramique et statistique”, in SFECAG-Congrès de Langres, 2007, pp. 49-60).

This research is an integrative part of a larger important work on typologies for the ONICer software, which is currently designed by Xavier Deru at the University of Lille. This software is designed for inventorying archaeological pottery, using relational database and a collaborative work on standardized typologies with the aim to assist archaeologists in pottery classification and to improve comparison with similar terminology. The typologies presented here will also be accessible through the software.

11. Markets and trade patterns in 5th century Campania: an economic model. Girolamo Ferdinando De Simone (Alma Mater Studiorum Università di Bologna).

Keywords/abstract: Nundinae, economic models, Campania, Vesuvius, Hirpinia.

Throughout antiquity, Campania showed considerable economic vitality, with several productive areas and substantial mercantile flow through his ports. The easiness of trade, both over the sea as on land, matched with a broadly homogeneous distribution of classes across the region, brought to the hypothesis of a uniform market distribution through the nundinae.

This paper tests that theory against all quantitative datasets currently available for the region and provides a new and more nuanced model of distribution with several trade practices and various economic agents. It will analyse the distribution of goods, dividing them by classes and distance from cities and main roads. In this way, it will show the variations in drop-off and variety of types and will relate these changes to the distribution network and the trading practices of the merchants. Furthermore, the discussion will address more general questions on economic models and the role played by cities in collecting and distributing goods, as well as in organising production in the countryside. Lastly, questions on the validity of this model for other time periods and regions will be discussed and, through examples from other datasets, limits and opportunity for future steps will be stressed.

Late Roman and Late Antique period in the middle arch of the Ionian-Salento: the evidence of pottery. Carlo De Mitri (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam).

Keywords/abstract: african red slip ware, amphora, eastern slip ware, Ionian, roman trade.

Il passaggio dall'età tardo imperiale a quella tardo antica segna una fase di transizione durante la quale è documentata una ridefinizione dell'assetto insediativo della costa ionica salentina. Se infatti sino alla tarda età imperiale sono ancora i centri di fondazione messapica come Nardo, Alezio ed Ugento, a detenere un controllo amministrativo ed economico sul territorio, in età tardo antica si assiste ad una contrazione degli abitati ed alla crescita di rilevanza di Gallipoli, città che nel VI secolo, come documentato dalle fonti, diverrà sede di una diocesi con a capo il vescovo Dominicus. In tale studio si propone quindi un approfondimento su questo territorio, posto nella parte mediana dell'arco ionico salentino dove, benché vi sia una scarsità di indagini sul campo, nuovi dati provenienti dal riesame di

vecchie ricognizioni (Masseria Monittola) ed alcuni interventi di emergenza condotti nei centri urbani (Nardò), hanno consentito di incrementare il quadro conoscitivo proponendo una lettura storica ed archeologica del territorio in tale fase, soprattutto grazie alle informazioni offerte dalla cultura materiale.

13. Ceuta tardorromana: ceramiche severiane e bizantine del baluarte de la bandera. Darío Bernal-Casasola (Universidad de Cádiz), Fernando Villada Paredes (Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta), José Alberto Retamosa Gámez, José Luis Portillo Sotelo, Leandro Fantuzzi, Javier Oviedo Callealta (Universidad de Cádiz).

Keywords/abstract: Ceuta, bizantini, contesti ceramici, anfore africane e orientali, secolo III, secolo VII.

En el año 2018 se ha realizado una Actividad Arqueológica en el interior del Baluarte de la Bandera, parte del Conjunto Monumental de las Murallas Reales de Ceuta. Además de una amplia secuencia medieval, moderna y contemporánea, se han documentado restos de estructuras de época preislámica de notable entidad, relacionables con el sistema defensivo de Septem en época tardorromana.

En primer lugar se presentan los materiales de finales del s. II - inicios del s. III d.C. asociados a la construcción de las estructuras poliorcéticas, básicamente ánforas béticas del tipo Puerto Real 1/2, una de ellas con sello SOCI; y Almagro 51c, junto a ARSW A y fragmentos de ánforas africanas. Por otra parte, se analizan una serie de contextos cerámicos fechados en momentos avanzados del s. VII d. C., como se desprende de la presencia de ARSW D (Hayes 105 a y c), ánforas africanas (Keay LXII y LXI y spatheia) y orientales (LRA 2 y orientales con decoración peinada exterior), junto a cerámicas a mano y a torno. Sobre estos vertidos se documentan evidencias de un posible terremoto -paramentos desplomados traumáticamente- y, en la parte alta de la secuencia, restos funerarios. Además del estudio tipológico y contextual se ha realizado la caracterización arqueométrica de las pastas cerámicas de una selección del material diagnosticable, cuyos resultados también se presentan en este estudio. El interés de estos hallazgos radica en que constituyen uno de los escasos contextos de época bizantina avanzada estudiados en el ámbito del Estrecho de Gibraltar, correspondientes con los momentos en los cuales sabemos gracias a las fuentes documentales que Ceuta se mantenía aún bajo el poder de los imperiales constantinopolitanos.

Oral Communications. Session 2. Eastern Mediterranean

14. Merci e scambi nel Canale d'Otranto in età tardo imperiale: i dati di Orikos. Carlo De Mitri (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam); Sara Loprieno (Université de Genève).

Keywords/abstract: Adriatic, Amphora, Eastern Slip Ware, Orikos, Roman Trade.

Gli scavi condotti dalla missione svizzero-albanese ad Orikos (Albania, distretto di Valona) hanno attestato una vitalità del sito in età tardo imperiale, che è documentata principalmente dalla cultura materiale rinvenuta in un'area legata ad attività portuali. Infatti in corrispondenza dell'affioramento di una struttura muraria che si protende nelle acque della laguna è stata avviata una nuova area di scavo che ha consentito di evidenziare una fase di vita dell'abitato riferibile alla media e tarda età imperiale. È stato pertanto documentato un contesto di materiali abbastanza omogeneo inquadrabile tra la fine del II e gli inizi del IV secolo d.C. Il deposito consta di una serie di livelli che obliterano alcune strutture murarie, probabilmente in una fase di dismissione dell'area. Le osservazioni sul materiale rinvenuto in tali livelli, inquadrabile in una cronologia ben definita, portano a definire tale azione di obliterazione in un unico momento cronologico. Il contesto ceramico comprende numerosi esemplari di ceramica fine, di ceramica d'uso comune e di contenitori da trasporto prodotti in area egeo-orientale, accanto a vasellame riconducibile a manifatture illirico-epirote ed alle scarse attestazioni di merci realizzate nelle officine

nordafricane. L'assemblaggio, pur con differenti percentuali nelle attestazioni delle singole classi, trova ampi confronti con rinvenimenti simili documentati in altri siti costieri del bacino ionico-adriatico.

15. La ceramica altomedievale di Orikos: primi dati dalle campagne di scavo 2016-2018. Saimir Shpuza (Istituto Archeologico di Tirana), Sara Loprieno (Université de Genève).

Keywords/abstract: adriatic Balkans, amphorae, common ware, early medieval trade, byzantine economy.

Le recenti indagini archeologiche condotte nel sito di Orikos (Albania) rivelano dati interessanti per la ricostruzione delle fasi altomedievali della città. Il sito di Orikos, che gode di una fase di prosperità tra IV e I secolo a. C., sembra subire un ridimensionamento in età imperiale, rivelando successivamente una ripresa a partire dal VI secolo d.C. In questo periodo, infatti, la città si dota di nuove mura, datate alla fase giustiniana e registra, nel complesso, lo sviluppo di nuove forme insediative confermate anche dai dati offerti dalla ceramica.

Una vera e propria fase di frequentazione dell'area, più strutturata, si registra più tardi, tra VIII e IX secolo d.C., e vede la realizzazione di una serie di ambienti, prospicienti al grande monumento polifunzionale che caratterizzava il fulcro del sito più antico. Questi vani, delimitati da nuovi setti murari, realizzati a secco, con l'utilizzo di materiale di reimpiego, hanno permesso di datare questa nuova occupazione. Interessanti sono i dati provenienti dalla ceramica di uso comune e dai contenitori da trasporto, che presentano forti parallelismi con il materiale diffuso tra la fine del VII secolo d.C. e il X d.C. in altri contesti dell'area basso-adriatica.

Questi dati recenti ci proiettano verso nuove ipotesi circa il ruolo del sito durante l'altomedioevo e la ripresa delle attività del suo porto, all'interno del più ampio contesto dell'Impero bizantino. La ceramica, in relazione alle costruzioni di VII-X secolo d.C., fornisce informazioni solide su questa fase della vita della città che in molti siti della regione resta ancora mal documentata.

16. Coarse ware from the Settlement called "Troje", Diber (Albania) and its similarities to the surrounding area. Suela Xhyheri (Universiteti Eqerem Cabej), Skender Mucaj (Instituti i Arkeologjise, Tirane).

Keywords/abstract: Albania, Dibra region, coarse ware, 7th century, "brush" motif.

The well-known settlement called "Troje" lies beneath the Castle of Scanderbeg, on the side of the southeastern mountain, set between the cliffs, and descending to the canyons of the river Sete and Shehu i Thate. This settlement is the most important one discovered in the region of Dibra and one of the most important for the early Middle Ages, similar to the settlement of the Dalmaca fortress in Koman. The materials collected from the occupants of the area on the surface are numerous: different work tools, iron knives, coins from the 6th century to the beginning of the VII century., iron needles, kitchen pottery, early glazed pottery. The main part of the pottery is the coarse ware where most are pots decorated with various motifs, such as the cross that symbolizes the Christian faith. Among the ornaments is the motif called "brush" and connects this production to the northern areas (Shkodra, Puka, Kukës, Tropoja). The settlement in Troja for its urban values and the great archaeological wealth it conserves is an invaluable asset not only for the history of the area but also for the archaeological heritage of the early medieval period in our country and beyond.

17. A Levantine trade diaspora at Pompeiopolis? Andrei Opaïț (Independent researcher), Bianca-Elena Grigoraș (Institutul National al Patrimoniului).

Keywords/abstract: Anatolia, Pompeiopolis, Levant, diaspora, LRA 4, Agora M 334.

Ancient Pompeiopolis in northern Anatolia, 150 km south of Sinope, has been under intensive excavations by a multinational team since 2006. Studies on its coarse wares (amphorae, kitchenware and storage vessels) have already been published in RCRF Acta 45 (2018) and LRCW 6. The overwhelming dominance of certain Levantine amphora types, mainly LRA 4, as well as the presence of special casseroles with roots in the Levant, strongly suggest the existence of a 'trade diaspora' originating in that region. This specific type of trade diaspora has also been epigraphically documented at Puteoli, Ostia and Rome. As we lack this category of evidence at Pompeiopolis only pottery can enlighten us in this regard. The authors also suggest that through a detailed analysis of archeological artefacts it is possible to identify such 'trade diasporas' at many other sites.

18. Production et échanges de céramiques tarδοantiques et haut Moyen Âge en Albanie du nord: éléments comparatifs et nouvelles données des sites de Komani et Lezha. Etleva Nallbani (CNRS/UMR 8167 Orient et Méditerranée, Paris); Elvana Metalla (Institut of Archaeology, Tirana)

Keywords/abstract: Komani, Lezha, Drini valley, late Antiquity and early Middle Ages, coarse wares.

Nous proposons d'analyser, dans cette présentation, les données du mobilier céramique issu du programme de recherche archéologique de la basse vallée du Drin (Albanie du nord) comprenant le site continental de Komani (ancienne Dalmace) et le site côtier de Lezha (ancien Lissos). Dans un cadre régional plus large, cette recherche est liée aussi avec les modalités de transition de l'Antiquité tardive au Moyen Âge dans les Balkans occidentaux. Le mobilier provenant de diverses zones d'occupation (nécropoles, habitations, ateliers, églises) est représenté par des productions locales et des importations. Ils sont représentés par la céramique culinaire, céramique commune et les amphores. Son analyse typo - chronologique dans un cadre comparatif, nous aide à mieux comprendre les modes de production, le commerce et la consommation, ainsi que la nature de l'activité humaine dans ces centres. Enfin l'analyse de la place de la vallée de Drin à partir des différentes zones de distribution des céramiques en fonction des époques, met en valeur l'évolution des échanges dans la région et souligne l'importance géopolitique de l'ouest de l'Illyricum.

19. Tracking changes in trade and consumption: city and inland in Moesia inferior/Scythia minor. Alina Streinu (Bucharest Municipality Museum).

Keywords/abstract: Rural settlements; coarse wares; local and regional trade.

During a series of surveys and excavations between two cities in Moesia Inferior-Scythia Minor, Argamum and Histria, several traces of Roman settlements and roads were mapped, as well as a considerable number of pottery sherds was recovered. The aim of the presentation is to discuss the amphorae and coarse wares from the surveys and excavations from the early Roman time to late Antique, as a means of understanding the inland trade relations. Considering the changing patterns of settlement starting with the 4th century, the abandonment of villae and vici and relocation of the people near the fortified centers, there is also a change in commerce and the products accessible to the people living outside the walls. Amphorae and the products they carry are among the most traded goods, while coarse wares (cooking pots) are thought to have mainly a local provenance. For the early Roman time, the most frequent amphorae come from Pontic centers, while during late Antique, the main amphorae to be found come from Aegean centers, particularly connected with the supply of the army. In the case of cooking pots, for the first period, the shapes are similar to those attested in major centers and since only one production center was identified in the inland settlements, it could be the case of a regional trade. In the early times there are still Getae fragments to be found, while from the 4th century onward they disappear from the archaeological record. The question which arises in this case is whether these finds are evidence of Getae living in the settlement or of local/regional trade with native workshops

manufacturing such pots. The presentation will show changing patterns in settlement as well as trade and consumption in relation to the patterns of urban centers.

20. Late roman coarse and cooking wares from southeastern Thrace (Turkey). Sevingül Bilgin (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University), Zeynep Koçel Erdem (Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University).

Keywords/abstract: southeastern Thrace, cooking wares, amphorae, late roman, Propontis, utilitarian pottery.

In order to learn about one of the least studied regions in Turkey, “Tekirdağ-Ganos Archaeological Survey” has been started in 2008 by Prof. Zeynep Koçel Erdem, focusing on region’s Greek and Roman settlements, cult places and interregional network. Primarily located in the southwest of Propontis (modern Marmara Sea), survey area extends to Tekirdağ in the north; Şarköy Kızılcaerzi village in the south, İstanbul-Tekirdağ highway in the west and Propontis being the natural border in the east.

Hinterland of the subject area – may also be addressed as the foothills of Ganos (modern Işıklar) Mountain (highest mountain of Tekirdağ) - is formed as plains and this provided convenience for both agricultural activities and transportation. Over 30 locations have been visited during surveys, including both the coastal cities which are mentioned in the ancient literary sources and rural places and many archaeological assets have been found in the process. As part of this research, the plain wares such as coarse and cooking pottery, storage vessels and amphorae have been studying. Although the pottery sherds’ date ranges from 5th BC. to the Late Byzantine period, it is determined that the findings mostly concentrated between 4th and 7th centuries AD. According to the study, this pottery group have strong links with northern regions ergo, share similarities not only in forms but also in fabric descriptions.

Main aim of the study is to shed a light on a previously unknown area via utilitarian pottery and understand the settlement characters.

21. Late Roman Coarse ware from Kumburun Port in Hellespont. Ayşe Ç. Türker (Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University).

Keywords/abstract: Kumburun, İnlımanı, Hellespont, cooking ware.

The Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea were important economic areas in the Byzantine period. The Hellespont, a natural maritime line which formed in the north-east – south-west direction, was of profound importance in the production-consumption relationships between these areas. From the historical data, it is understood that the strait preserved this important location throughout the Byzantine Period. According to these data, archaeological surveys were conducted regarding the Byzantine settlements in the Hellespont and on the valleys that reached the Hellespont as well as their patterns. According to the data we obtained in these studies, one of the common characteristics of the Byzantine coastal cities in the Hellespont is their possession of a natural harbor on the coast of the strait. The locations of these harbors are generally the mouths of the valleys generated by the streams which reached the Hellespont. Some of the surveys we conducted in the region were carried out at and around the Kumburun. It is a protected natural harbor. Very considerable Late Roman coarse ware is available in this area. The types of vessels which could be determined include cooking pots, basins, bowls, stands and braziers with functions of cooking and serving. The subject of the paper will be an evaluation of the coarse ware we detected in this area.

22. Eating and drinking to the bitter end. The ceramic inventory of a taberna of the early 7th century in Ephesos. Sabine Ladstätter, Horacio González Cesteros (Austrian Archaeological Institute).

Keywords/abstract: Ephesos, taberna; Heraclian pperiod, Late Antique Table Ware, drinking and dining

customs.

In 2015, a taberna was excavated along the upper Curetes Street in Ephesos. Its destruction must have taken place very suddenly because over 100 complete vessels were strewn across the floor that had all been in use shortly before a catastrophic fire erupted. On the basis of an exact mapping of the find material it is possible to largely reconstruct the furnishings of the taberna and to identify the storage areas for the table ware and the amphorae.

The table wares constitute the majority of the ceramic finds, however, a variety of wares have been identified. In addition to the locally produced fine table wares, mainly represented through small bowls, there is a considerable amount of LRC. The appearance of another ceramic fine ware (the so-called Meander valley sigillata) is interesting and probably was regionally produced, but its origin has not yet been definitively identified. Numerous small drinking cups in an unconventional and to-date unknown form deserve further attention. Storage vessels and amphorae (contribution H. Cesteros Gonzalez) attest to the storage of food and possibly of cooked dishes in the taberna while the complete lack of cooking wares indicates that the dishes were not prepared on site.

The contextual presentation of the ceramic inventory of the taberna alongside other find categories, such as glass and the numerous coins, not only permits the exact dating of the moment of destruction to the early 7th century but it also provides insight into the drinking and dining customs in Ephesos in the Byzantine period. Finally, the find deposit also forms the basis for the reconstruction of two different trade networks: While the network for table wares is local-regionally influenced, long-distance trade relationships can be distinguished for the agricultural products – in particular for the import of various types of wine.

23. Olba: commercial links of a rural settlement in the light of late roman amphorae. Safiye Aydin (University of Düzce).

Keywords/abstract: Olba, Rough Cilicia, late antiquity, amphorae, trade.

Olba (present-day Mersin/Turkey), can be defined as a terrestrial/rural ancient settlement that is currently located in the eastern part of Rough Cilicia which was linked with the coastal part of the region as well as to the inland area thanks to natural routes and road networks. Late samples of amphorae that were identified in the excavations carried out in the settlement have shown evidence to the trade and hence, the relationships established during the Antique Period. The majority of specimens found were from Late Roman Amphora 1 (LR 1) fragments, dating to the 6-7th century AD. Among the amphorae in question, the presence of a fragment that is of Corycus production and bears with a stamp, is noteworthy in terms of known stamped samples of these amphorae. The amphorae, when evaluated with handle fragments having clay of a similar texture, should be important in the context of Olba's relationship with the coastal town of Corycus. After the LR 1 amphorae, a smaller number of amphorae of Eastern Mediterranean production that made their way to Olba have been found in the excavations conducted in recent years. These include fragment finds of Late Roman 4 (LR 4) and Late Roman 5/6 (LR 5/6) amphorae, which are known to be used in the coastal cities of the region. Thus, taking into account the position of Cilicia in view of the commercial routes of the Eastern Mediterranean, it can be understood that products from Syria-Palestine or Egypt had access to the region. We can argue that this was the case in Olba. This study aims to evaluate the information related to the market links of Olba in this trade system according to the dynamics that shaped the economy of Cilicia and the commercial life of the city, starting from the amphorae reaching to Olba. At the same time, the study seeks to interpret the setting of this rural settlement which was thought to sustain the economic viability of the region in the Late Antique Period.

24. An approach to ceramic production & Trade in the Lycia region under the light of late roman cooking wares from the terrace walls excavations in Letoon. Banu Özdilek (Hatay Mustafa Kemal University).

Keywords/abstract: Lycia, Letoon, Cooking Wares, Late Roman Period, Ceramic Production

The sanctuary of Letoon is located in the ancient Lycian Region in the West of Anatolia. The urbanistic design of the settlement, which is the sanctuary of the Lycian Region, is connected with the cultic content shaped in the center of the temples. The temples of the main goddess and god of Lycia Region; Leto, and her twin children, Artemis and Apollo, were built in the Hellenistic period, as monumental architecture pieces with rich ornamental decoration, according to the Western Anatolian architectural tradition, unprecedented in the region until then. The theater, which was built in the Hellenistic Period at the present entrance of the settlement, has a unique character with its architectural ornamental design in the furnacatum vaults within the Anatolian theater architecture in relation to religious festivals. Letoon was founded on the plain area in front of the mountain foot of the karstic rock hill called Tümtüm Tepe. The sanctity of the settlement comes from the natural spring water it has and the belief of considering rocks as sacred in Anatolia, in ancient times. Almost everywhere in the settlement, it was seen that hybrid structures were formed by working on the bedrock and a rocky areas left in the center of the temple. The road reaching to Letoon from the plain, leads to the center, passing through the theater, which is the most monumental structure of the settlement. The walls of the terrace, that starts adjacent to the southern analemma wall of the theater, run along the entire slope in sets along the hill. There are walls built for terracing, from north to south and from the theater to the city among the hillside.

This region is very suitable for erosion and mass landslides due to its topographic and geological structure. Therefore, from the establishment of the settlement, terraces have been built up to today, in order to protect the soil in the whole Tümtüm Tepe. Starting from the Classical Period, the terrace walls were built densely in the Hellenistic Period and were renovated in the Roman Period and the Late Antiquity. The cooking wares being the subject of this study, were recovered from the terrace wall excavations. The examined forms are cookings pots; cacabus/caccabus, catillus/catillum, khytra, khytridion, lopus, pultarius, sartago, teganon. The most intense group in the area is; ceramics for daily use. Some of these ceramics have been recovered from the earth and some of them have been recovered in-situ, and they help in the function and dating of the space. The ceramics forms and groups were determined by examining the daily usage ceramics found in Letoon and the local production of the Eşen Valley center, which is based in Letoon-Xanthos, was revealed as a result of the comparison of the form-clay properties with the forms published as a result of the excavations carried out in the region. Letoon Sanctuary advanced in ceramic production taking advantage of the fact that this area is a potential clay field since it is established near Eşen; the largest river of the region. As a result of the archaeometric studies conducted in this region, the existence of daily use ceramics produced using the local clay of the Eşen Plain in the settlements of Letoon and Xanthos is proven. Besides local clay features, the ceramics show also typologically parallelism with their forms. As a result, depending on the examination of the daily use ceramics it can be stated that there was a local production in the Lycian Regi

25. Tracing late roman coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae in the eastern mediterranean: the case of a rural site, Dede Harabeleri. Gulriz Kozbe, Akarcan Gungor (Batman University).

Keywords/abstract: Dede Harabeleri, late roman, late Antiquity, Brittle Ware, Northern Syrian amphorae.

The settlement of Dede Harabeleri is located south of the village of Belören, 13 km away from the Oguzeli district of Gaziantep in southeast Turkey and 16 km north of Syria. It's location in the Tilbasha Plain and west of the Sajur River on the crossroads had many advantages in terms of agriculture, livestock and trade. As a result of the rescue excavations carried out between October 2016 and October 2018 within

the scope of Doğanpınar Dam Project built on Sajur, we can deduce that the settlement at Dede Harabeleri has been continued uninterruptedly as five layers between the end of 4th century BC and 7th century AD.

Dede Harabeleri with its borders exceeding 20,000 m² holds many features on-site that are unique to the rural settlement identity such as its architecture built without carrying aesthetic concerns, industrial wine presses, olive press stones as well as weight stones for the production of olive oil, the Pompeian mills, bloomery furnaces called "Rennofen" and simple but functional water channels. In addition to those, a monumental structure, horreum, which was built adjacent to a wine press on the south of the settlement, might also be indicator of the intensive production held at Dede Harabeleri. At the site, buildings were designed only as spaces where daily activities were carried out and used as simple facilities. Therefore, simplicity and uniformity prevail in domestic areas, storage buildings and workshops. Since functionality has spread to all details of life, ceramic assemblages which have been stratigraphically revealed in those areas are also simple and functional to completely eliminate daily needs and to store what the villagers produce. The Late Roman ceramics at Dede Harabeleri mostly consist of coarse ware and cooking pots belonging to the so-called Brittle Ware for daily use, pithoi used in storage and comb decorated amphorae as well as Northern Syrian amphorae used in commercial transportation. As in architecture, it is possible to talk about simplicity and functionality seen in the production of Dede Harabeleri pottery. Even though all types of the wares studied at Dede Harabeleri is not represented here, a group of Late Roman pottery uncovered in sequence at one site from countryside by the Euphrates is introduced for the first time.

26. *Des mortiers de la région de Kôm Abou Billou (Égypte)*. Julie Marchand (HiSoMA, MOM, CNRS, Lyon-France).

Keywords/abstract: Egypte, mortaria, inclusions de pierre, pratiques culinaires.

Des mortiers de facture locale et formant un groupe très homogène ont été découverts depuis le début des travaux de la mission archéologique française de Kôm Abou Billou en Égypte. Deux individus ont aussi été identifiés à Taposiris Magna, non loin d'Alexandrie. Ces découvertes de surface proviennent toujours de zones d'habitat byzantin. Ces conteneurs ont la particularité de comporter des fragments de pierre noire, de type magmatique éruptive, du basalte sans doute, incrustés dans le fond et sur les côtés du bol. À travers la présentation des mortiers et des incrustations exogènes au Delta du Nil, on s'interrogera sur la provenance, possiblement méditerranéenne, de celles-ci. Comment et sous quelles formes ces fragments de pierre sont arrivés en Égypte? Quelle est l'originalité de leur utilisation au sein du vaisselier domestique à côté des autres bols, pilons, mortiers en pierre ou encore des meules et broyeurs?

27. *Late roman pottery from Kiman Faris-Arsinoe (Crocodilopolis)*. Yahya E.M. Mahmoud (Fayoum University; Ain shams University; IFAO), Sylvie Marchand (IFAO), Mostafa Muhammed Qandeel Zayed (Ain shams University).

Keywords/abstract: Arsinoe, Kiman Faris, pottery, late roman. Crocodilopolis.

Arsinoe was an important town of late Roman Egypt situated at the pseudo oasis of the Fayoum depression, previously -during the Ptolemaic period- it was known as Crocodilopolis (Krokodilopolis) / Ptolemais Euergetis. The town was the metropolis of the region from the early ancient Egyptian times till now; as the town was extended southwards during the Islamic period; the Arabs called it Medenite el-Fayoum (مدينة الفيوم). The town was focus of many diggings and looting activities; since the early 19th century a lot of antiquarians and archaeologists worked there. During the 1960s, the Service of Antiquities led salvage diggings there, in sequence the main part of Kiman Faris area was used to extend the modern town. In 2016-17 C.E., Fayoum university conducted excavation on Ptolemy's temple area,

one of the few visible parts of the ruins. During 2018, the authors conducted survey of all visible parts of the ruins to document the architectural elements and collect pottery.

The pottery from Arsinoe is mainly from 4th century B.C.E. - 7th century C.E. with few sherds earlier and later in date. This paper is giving an overview of the pottery of the late Roman period 4th – 7th century C.E. Bearing in mind the absence of any architectural ruins and the scarcity of written resources from or mention the town from the late Roman period; pottery from Arsinoe gives valuable information about the local production and foreign importations of pottery. The material discussed here came from old Egyptian excavations since 1960s – 2000s as pottery from these excavations is kept at the museum store of Kom Aushim, the Fayoum university excavation 2016-2017 and the authors recent survey. The late Roman Pottery from Arsinoe comprises variety of functional groups like Table wares, Cooking wares, amphorae and other utilitarian wares.

28. Amphorae and coarse ware from the storage building of Kom al-Ahmer near Alexandria, Egypt.

Cristina Mondin (Museo di Asolo), Mohamed Kenawi (Oxford University).

Keywords/abstract: LRA 7, LRA 1, LRA 4, Egypt, 5th century, storage building.

During the excavation season of 2016, at Kom al-Ahmer in the Western Nile Delta, a storage building of amphorae was discovered. In total, five rooms with more than 200 well-preserved amphorae were brought to light. Most common are the LRA 7 and Egyptian amphorae 3 Late type, while also LRA 1 and LRA 4 are present in large quantities. Some imports and coarse ware vessels were found in the deposit as well. Thanks to the good level of preservation of the amphorae, it is possible to propose some reflections on the capacity of different forms, and present in detail the considerable changes occurring in the LRA 7 amphorae. Moreover, these imports help to understand the main trade routes during the 5th century AD.

Oral Communications. Session 3. Mediterranean Islands in the stream

29. Palermo (Sicilia). Contesti altomedievali dagli scavi urbani, dati archeologici e associazioni ceramiche. Carla Aleo Nero (Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. Palermo), Filippo Ianni (Archeos S.C. Enna), Monica Chiovaro (Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. Palermo), Stefano Vassallo (Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA, Palermo), Angelo Castrorao Barba (CSIC, EAA, LAAC, Granada), Filippo Pisciotta (Aix-Marseille Université, Università di Palermo).

Keywords/abstract: Palermo, ceramic associations, Early Middle Ages, urban archaeology.

In the last ten years, as part of the protection activities carried out by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, several interventions have contributed to the knowledge of the medieval phase of the city of Palermo; here we will focus in particular on some early medieval contexts brought to light in the heart of the ancient city that document in particular the material culture in the eighth century, still little known. In the first case, the most important, it is an excavation conducted in 2017 at the restoration site of the ancient Palazzo Galletti in Santamarina, built in the Middle Ages near the northern slope of the Punic fortification, where it was highlighted a large drainage ditch dug in the seat of one of the main roads east-west of the Punic-Roman city, at a time when the road, used continuously since the fourth century BC, was no longer in use. The ceramic materials (including amphorae, cooking pots, oil lamps, a fragment of “pietra ollare”), found together with a bronze Byzantine coin, allow us to date the construction of the pit during the eighth century and return an interesting association of findings in a closed context, of which there will be an essential repertoire. These findings will be compared with the materials found in two other urban contexts excavated in 2011, which also document a chronological horizon related to the eighth century or slightly wider, the first emerged in the site of the Palazzetto Artale near Piazza Settangeli, in the western part of the ancient city, the second in Piazza Bologni, where during the construction of the new sewerage system was intercepted a discharge of materials of the Byzantine era.

30. *Cultura materiale a Taormina tra V e IX secolo.* Marta Venuti (Università degli studi di Messina).

Keywords/abstract: Sicilia, Taormina, tardoantico, altomedioevo, cultura materiale

Le recenti indagini promosse sulle fasi tardoantiche ed altomedievali di Taormina, città sita lungo la costa orientale della Sicilia, hanno messo in luce una mole notevole di dati inediti relativi alla cultura materiale del centro. Lo scavo di nuovi contesti e la revisione integrale di quelli indagati in passato consente di chiarire molti aspetti legati alla circolazione delle merci, alle ceramiche di importazione e a quelle di produzione locale. Il contributo mira ad analizzare le principali classi di materiale attestate a Taormina tra V e IX secolo, TSA, ceramica a vetrina pesante, ceramica dipinta in rosso, anfore globulari etc. I pochi dati editi, infatti, si sono concentrati su confini cronologici specifici, esclusivamente orientati o sulla fase tardoantica o su quella altomedievale, trascurando, tuttavia, i momenti di transizione tra un periodo ed un altro. Il contributo pertanto punta a superare questa usuale schematizzazione analizzando il profilo ceramico della città sul lungo periodo al fine di colmare il gap di conoscenze su queste fasi di passaggio.

31. *Pilgrim flasks in Byzantine Sicily (VI-VIII ad): status quaestionis and research perspectives.* Paola Puppo (MIUR).

Keywords/abstract: pilgrim flasks, Byzantine Sicily, pilgrimage routes, common ware, eulogies

The cult of Mena, an Egyptian soldier martyred under the reign of Diocletian, began to have a certain importance since the 5th century and the sanctuary, erected in his honor at Abu Mina, in the Egyptian delta, about 45 km from the periphery south-east of Alexandria, becomes a destination for devotees that came from all the Mediterranean. Even in the martyrion of Mena, as in all the main centers of late ancient and early medieval pilgrimages, the eulogies were offered to the churchgoer, consecrated memories of the holy places, made up of containers, inside which could be preserved the oil from the lamps that burned near the martyr's body, candle wax or water from sources considered sacred because they flowed near the sanctuary. In Sicily the ampullae of San Mena are rarely attested (Palermo, Agrigento, Messina), while the pilgrims flask in common ware are more frequent. From the survey of the archaeological area of the Municipality of Contessa Entellina (near Palermo), precisely from the site of Miccina, comes a specimen dated to the VI-VII AD.

This discovery testifies to a probable pilgrimage route that from the East (Egypt, Syria) reached the port of Carabollace near the mouth of the Verdura river, and from there then, going up the Belice river, penetrated into the interior of Sicily, along with other goods and ceramics. Another specimen was found at the end of the 19th century by Paolo Orsi during the excavation of the necropolis of Grotticelli in Syracuse, in common ware, similar in type and in the datation to the exemplar of Miccina, a flask with two small handles, with a flattened body and short neck like collar.

32. *The cooking and domestic assemblage of the Marzamemi II "church wreck": ceramics, chronology, and labor in the late antique Mediterranean.* Andrew Donnelly (Loyola University, Chicago).

Keywords/abstract: maritime archaeology, labor, food and consumption, late antiquity, domestic pottery.

The Marzamemi II shipwreck, better known as the "Church Wreck," is famous for its sixth-century cargo of more than 100 tons of prefabricated architectural material. The diverse assemblage, which has long been associated with the emperor Justinian, includes religious furnishings intended to decorate the interior of a Christian basilica and represents the largest archaeologically attested cargo from Late Antiquity.

This paper uses ceramic evidence to reevaluates the "Church Wreck" in its historical context. The dating of the domestic pottery present on the vessel—cooking ware, ARS, and other utilitarian items—suggests

that the vessel sank earlier than the central portion of Justinian's career and thus outside the chronological scope that demands the vessel was part of a grand rebuilding campaign. The domestic pottery also raises questions about maritime employment in the sixth century. Other wrecks, such as the Kyrenia and Yassiada wreck, contain matching sets of vessels for dining. The vessels of the Church Wreck are not uniform in size and were not acquired together. The lack of uniformity is one of the defining features of this part of the ceramic assemblage. But the assemblage **is** consistent regarding the presence of certain types of forms, primarily bowls and dishes of unmatched and various sizes and fabrics. These vessels suggest a hodgepodge method of acquiring domestic pottery, and may hint at the seafaring culture the crew of the Marzamemi wreck was a part of, possibly representing a sort of mess kit that would travel with sailors who worked on a number of ships. This, in turn, leads to questions about who crewed the vessel: those who bring their own cooking and dining implements on board are less likely to be agents of the fisc than laborers hired for a certain amount of time, indicative of a still-thriving maritime economy.

33. Importazioni e produzioni locali nel centro di Patti (ME) tra IV e VI sec. d.C.: le anfore. Mariacristina Papale (DiCAM, Università degli Studi di Messina).

Keywords/abstract: Sicily, Patti Marina, imports, local production, Sicilian amphorae, Keay LII.

Il contributo intende illustrare alcuni dei risultati preliminari del progetto di ricerca dottorale dello scrivente, avente come argomento lo studio delle importazioni e delle produzioni locali nella cuspide nord orientale della Sicilia in età imperiale e tardo antica, attraverso lo studio delle anfore. Nello specifico si presentano i dati provenienti dalla Villa Romana di Patti (ME), sita sulla costa settentrionale della Sicilia e scoperta negli anni '70 durante i lavori di costruzione dei piloni di uno dei viadotti dell'autostrada Messina-Palermo. Del centro sono stati presi in esame i reperti provenienti dall'area termale, indagata dalla Soprintendenza negli anni 80, e con alcuni saggi stratigrafici nel 2016 dal DiCAM dell'Università di Messina.

Sebbene in questa fase lo studio sia ancora in corso, i frammenti fin qui esaminati, sui quali è stato possibile elaborare un repertorio tipologico e un catalogo degli impasti, inducono a ritenere Patti un centro commerciale sia ricettore di prodotti che produttore per il periodo compreso tra il IV e il VI secolo d.C. Accanto alle importazioni, prevalentemente africane e orientali, prevalgono piccole anfore con orlo arrotondato e fondo umbonato, dall'impasto marroncino rossastro (HUE 2.5YR 5/4), poco depurato e con numerosi inclusi, ascrivibili al noto tipo Keay LII, di produzione siceliota, adibito prevalentemente al trasporto del vino. Sebbene la produzione di Keay LII sia già attestata, grazie al rinvenimento di alcune fornaci, presso diversi centri limitrofi della costa tirrenica (Capo d'Orlando-Bagnoli, Caronia, Terme Vigliatore, Ganzirri), la maggior parte dei frammenti provenienti da Patti presenta delle caratteristiche proprie che non trovano confronto con gli esemplari dei siti sopra citati. Inoltre la presenza di uno scarto di fornace e di numerosi i percotti fra i frammenti analizzati avvalorano l'ipotesi di indicare tra i siti produttori del tipo anforico Keay LII anche il centro di Patti.

34. From 1 to 8. Late Roman Oriental amphorae from the port of Olbia (North-eastern Sardinia). Cristina Nervi (MIUR).

Keywords/abstract: Sardinia, Olbia, Late Roman Oriental amphorae, LR 8, AM 52.

Olbia is the main harbor of the North-eastern coast of Sardinia. Oriental amphorae have been found during the excavations of its port. Besides the most diffused types (LR 1, 2, 3, 4) attested in other Sardinian sites, too; in Olbia are present LR 8 and AM 52.

These last amphorae are not present in other Sardinian records; this fact shows the strong link between Olbia and the Oriental Mediterranean basin: a strong enlacement which started during the Hellenistic-Punic period and lasted till Late Antiquity.

35. Typology and chronology of LRA 3 amphorae from Kos island (Greece). Sophia Didioumi (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki).

Keywords/abstract: Aegean, Kos island, workshops, LRA 3 amphorae, Late Roman and Early Byzantine pottery.

The island of Kos is situated in the southeastern Aegean, close to the city of ancient Halicarnassus and the Knidian peninsula in Asia Minor. The island was prosperous for a long time, being well placed for the maritime trade route which led from the East to the capital and thence to the Black Sea. Since the end of the 3rd century Kos was part of provincia Insularum, which it was in turn part of the dioecesis Asiana and part of the *praefectura praetorio Orientis*; thus, it was under the jurisdiction of a praeses, based on the island of Rhodes, the capital and ecclesiastical seat of the province. Since the reforms carried out in 536 AD by Justinian I, provincia Insularum alongside with Caria, Cyprus, Moesia II and Scythia subordinated to a new administrative district under the authority of Quaestor Exercitus. From the second half of the 7th century, during the Arab raids in the eastern Aegean, the island probably was attached to the institution of the warehouses (*apothekai*) of the eastern Aegean.

The material to be presented comes from the workshop excavated in Mastichari, located in the northern part of the island, and from various excavations from the city of Kos. The earliest examples found in the city of Kos belong to the so called micaceous “water-jar” type with one handle (4th century); furthermore, a small number of LRA 3 amphorae, dated in the 6th century, could be attributed to local production. The most important finds are the Koan LRA 3 amphorae from the rural workshop of Mastichari, probably dated in the 7th century; they belong to various subtypes, imitating examples from Ephesus.

The study of the LRA 3 amphorae from Kos provides information about chronology and trade routes. We can assume that the island continued to play an important role to maritime routes of the eastern Aegean along the Asiatic coasts. Moreover, the material from the rural workshops proves an unbroken occupation down to the 7th century.

36. A reevaluation of late roman kitchen wares in northwest Cyprus. R. Scott Moore (Indiana University of Pennsylvania), William Caraher (University of North Dakota).

Keywords/abstract: kitchen ware, Dhiorios, Polis, Cyprus, Cypriot Red Slip.

For western Cyprus, one of the more recognizable Late Roman kitchen ware forms are the Dhiorios wares, one of the few widely circulated Cypriot kitchen wares. The initial work by Catling, which as is often the case for coarse wares and kitchen wares, relied heavily on established fine ware typologies for establishing chronology. His work focused on the excavation of the Late Roman manufacturing site at Dhiorios, located in northwest Cyprus. This site, which did not start large-scale production until the latter half of the seventh century AD, only produced ceramics through the end of the eighth century AD. The relatively narrow range of dates, combined with some of its more easily recognizable shapes, has made Dhiorios wares a valuable dating tool for excavations and surveys in northwest Cyprus. Recent work by scholars on long established fine ware chronologies, in particular Cypriot Red Slip forms, has resulted in both a refining of form shapes, and a proposed modification of the date ranges for some of the specific forms, most notably the earliest and latest forms. These modifications for fine ware typologies have not resulted in a corresponding reexamination of Dhiorios forms. The ceramic assemblages from recent analyses of the Polis Excavation materials provide an useful opportunity to reconsider the dating of

Dhiorios wares and propose a shift in the chronologies for certain of the Dhiorios forms.

Oral Communications. Session 4. Late Roman Pottery in Hispania

37. Introducción a los contextos cerámicos de València La Vella (Riba-Roja de Túria, València). Esperança Huguet, Josep M. Macias (ICAC), Albert Ribera, Francesc Rodríguez (ICAC), Miquel Rosselló, Karen Fortuny (ICAC).

Keywords/abstract: época visigoda, cerámica fina, ánforas, cerámica de cocina, cerámica de mesa

Tras la realización de 4 campañas (2106-2019) de excavaciones en el asentamiento fortificado de época visigoda de València la Vella, situado a unos 16 Km de la ciudad episcopal de *Valentia*, se empieza a conocer su secuencia estratigráfica, su espectro cronológico (550-700) y la diversidad de producciones cerámicas que van apareciendo en una ciudad *ex novo* de casi 5 ha de superficie.

Las importaciones siempre están presentes, tanto de vajilla de mesa (especialmente ARSW) como ánforas orientales y africanas. Sin embargo, la mayor parte de los ejemplares son de talleres locales y regionales, y abrazan utensilios de servicio de mesa como de cocina y almacenamiento. Incluso alguna ánfora podría ser de fabricación hispana.

38. Un contexto cerrado de finales del s. III d.C. en Carthago Nova (Cartagena, Hispania Tarraconensis): El incendio de la Habitación 13 del Edificio del Atrio (Parque Arqueológico Molinete). María Victoria García Aboal (Universidad de Murcia).

Keywords/abstract: Hispania tarraconensis, Carthago Nova, s. III d.C., cerámica tardorromana, nivel de incendio.

Las intervenciones arqueológicas desarrolladas en los últimos años en la ciudad de Cartagena han aportado nuevos datos sobre la evolución de la ciudad entre los s. II y III d.C., hasta hace poco casi desconocidos. Recientes estudios han cambiado la tradicional hipótesis que abogaba por la existencia de una aguda crisis en la ciudad a partir del s. II d.C. que la llevaría casi a su desaparición. Entre estos hallazgos destacan los documentados en el proyecto de excavación y puesta en valor del Parque Arqueológico del Molinete.

La excavación del Edificio del Atrio resulta especialmente interesante ya que, tras su construcción en época flavia y varias fases de remodelación, sufre un importante incendio que daña gravemente la estructura y provoca un violento derrumbe de la cubierta y la primera planta del edificio. Entre los contextos cerámicos asociados al incendio y el colapso de la construcción destaca el de la denominada habitación 13 en el que se han podido recuperar un importante conjunto de materiales en el que predominan tipos característicos del s III d.C. Entre la vajilla de mesa destacan las formas Hayes 31 en TSAA, y en TSAC las formas Hayes 45A y Hayes 50. En la cerámica de cocina están presentes tanto producciones locales (tipos 1, 3 y 7 de ERW1 de Reynolds) como de origen africano, entre las que predominan las formas Hayes 196 y 197. En cuanto al conjunto de ánforas recuperado (algunas de ellas se han podido restituir casi completamente) también se caracteriza por la presencia de tipos propios del s. III d.C. como Africana IIB, Matagallares I o Beltrán 68. La pieza que proporciona el terminus post quem del contexto es un ejemplar de la forma Key IB, que permite proponer una cronología para el mismo de finales del s. III d.C.

39. Nuevas aportaciones al conocimiento de las redes comerciales de vajillas de lujo durante la antigüedad tardía en la pars occidentalis: contextos cerámicos de la villa romana de Noheda. Miguel Ángel Valero Tévar (Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha).

Keywords/abstract: villa romana, Antigüedad tardía, cerámica de lujo, redes comerciales.

La villa romana de Noheda, se ubica en el interior de la Península Ibérica próxima a las civitates de Segóbriga, Ercávica y Valeria.

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

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

En esta línea, el descubrimiento de determinados restos cerámicos ha permitido aportar una valiosa información sobre las redes comerciales de distribución de vajillas de lujo de origen africano y oriental que penetran hasta el interior de la Península Ibérica entre los siglos III y VI. Del mismo modo, el análisis de los residuos visibles en el interior de algunos recipientes, así como muestras de cerámica de las paredes de los vasos mediante cromatografía de Gases/Espectrometría de masas, proporciona información relevante a la investigación científica acerca de los productos que contenían.

40. Un contexto cerámico de época tardoantigua en la plaza de Sant Miquel de Barcelona. Ramon Járrega (Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica).

Keywords/abstract: ARS, Amphorae, Coarse Ware, Barcelona

En los años 90 del siglo pasado, una intervención de urgencia llevada a cabo en la plaza de Sant Miquel de Barcelona, en el núcleo de la antigua Barcino, permitió documentar un interesante conjunto de cerámicas romanas de época tardoantigua, que ha permanecido inédito hasta la actualidad.

41. Estudio de los niveles tardoantiguos de la calle Avellanas nº 26 (València, Hispania), Alejandro Lara Castillo (Investigador independiente).

Keywords/abstract: Late roman pottery, Valentia, 5th-8th.

The following contribution pretends to be a presentation of the Final Master's Project about the study of the ceramic materials registered on the archaeological excavation of 26 Avellanas Street (Valencia), specifically from those levels assigned to Late Antiquity. On the first level, a hidden monetary set dated in the first quarter of the 5th century was already documented and studied, which served as a reference point for the ceramic study. This monetary set was located, in turn, inside a building possibly from the imperial era. The construction suffered a fire, visible on the recovered material –charcoals, tegulae and imbrices and remains of Roman mural painting-, towards the first quarter of the 5th century, based on the monetary set and the ceramic material as a whole. Thus, it is destroyed and the area is apparently left, as witnessed by some accumulations with remains of ceramic material whose chronological range goes more or less from half of the 5th century to the middle of the 6th century. However, it seems that at some point in the 6th century a building of ashlar is built, but it also suffers a fire and ends up being destroyed at the end of the 8th century, since the documented ceramic material is mostly from this

period. As of this moment, the area seems to be totally abandoned as evidenced by the presence of some pits with various Andalusian chronology materials.

42. *Amphorae from old excavations of Sines fish-processing factories.* Sónia Bombico (CIDEHUS- Universidade de Évora).

Keywords/abstract: Sines, port, amphorae, fish-processing factories, trade.

The port of Sines, located in a protected bay, is one of the few shelters on the Portuguese Atlantic coast, between the mouth of the Mira River and the Sado Estuary. Its potential, as a protected natural and deep water harbor, have been used since Antiquity.

In Roman times, “Sinus” was an important port on the Atlantic front of Lusitania, working in economic and social interdependence with the city of Miróbriga, the fish-processing factories of the Pessegueiro Island, as well as with the agricultural and mining territory of the region.

In the 60's of the twentieth century, José Miguel da Costa excavated a fish-processing factory, located east of the Castle. The collection of amphorae recovered on that occasion, summarily published by Dias Diogo (1987 and 1996) is now reviewed and studied in its entirety.

Composed mostly by Lusitanian fish amphorae of Late Antiquity, the collection includes imports from Baetica (Dressel 23), North Africa (Keay 25 and 36) and Eastern Mediterranean (LR1 and 2). This study allows to better understand the role of the port in Roman times and to understand its integration into the trading networks of the Roman Empire, especially in Late Antiquity.

43. *“Pantellerian Ware” in Southern Lusitania (Algarve): an integrated approach.* Catarina Viegas, Rui de Almeida (UNIARQ- University of Lisbon).

Keywords/abstract: Pantellerian ware, Lusitania, commerce, economy, Loulé Velho.

The recent identification of “Pantellerian ware” in Loulé Velho (Quarteira, Portugal) has given the motto to perform an integrated approach concerning the exchange and circulation of goods and artefacts during Late Roman period in the region that was part of the province of Roman Lusitania.

The Roman site of Loulé Velho has been known since the 19th century but has never been systematically investigated, being progressively destroyed by coastal erosion with more intensity in recent decades. Nowadays, there are almost any left remains of this site (that is difficult to categorize) that might have been a villa with a residential area but also with an important artisanal area dedicated to fish-salting production (cetariae) and wine or olive oil production. The necropolis is the only area that seems to have been spared from the advance of the sea, at least partially.

Despite the fact that most of the materials coming from the site are the result of collectors that have donated to the Municipal Museum, we have recently started a research project with the support of the Municipality of Loulé, aiming to ‘reconstruct’ the possible story of the site and to understand the patterns of settlement in the area and its integration in the commercial circuits within the region, the western Atlantic façade and the Mediterranean.

Apart from this site in Loulé Velho, “Pantellerian ware” was also recovered in Balsa (Torre de Ares – Tavira), a Roman town in the eastern coast of the Algarve. Given the fact that none of these sites has provided clear stratigraphic coordinates for the “Pantellerian ware”, we had to rely mostly on typological data and on other ceramic classes, trying to understand the commercial circuits that have supplied the south of Lusitania, emphasizing the connections in the central Mediterranean, particularly with the today Tunisian area.

44. A 3rd-4th century ceramic context from Workshop 18 at Tróia (Portugal). Inês Vaz Pinto (CEAACP-Univ. Coimbra/Troia Resort), Ana Patrícia Magalhães (UNIARQ-Univ. Lisboa/CECH-Univ. Coimbra/Troia Resort), Patrícia Brum (IHC-Univ. Nova de Lisboa), Filipa Araújo dos Santos (Troia Resort), Felix Teichner, Kevin Paul (Univ. Marburg).

Keywords/abstract: Roman fish-salting industry, Lusitanian amphorae, Almagro 51c amphora, Almagro 50 amphora, Troia.

Archaeological research in the past 30 years has shown that the fish-salting production centre of Troia was active since the second quarter of the 1st century until the second quarter of the 5th century and that three phases can be distinguished. The abandonment of the first phase, in the second half of the 2nd century, is quite well documented by vat contexts in workshops 1, 2 and 23 and the abandonment of the last phase is testified by several contexts from the first two mentioned workshops. The abandonment of the second phase was only identified by a small context in workshop 6 pointing to the end of the 3rd century, first half of the 4th century.

In 2017, due to coastal erosion, a fish-salting installation in the shoreline, workshop 18, revealed a large vat subdivided in five compartments. Four of these were clearly small vats inside the large one, but the southwest compartment did not have new lining on the walls and was excavated to clarify its function. The earliest deposit on the vat floor, extending under the new partition wall, was a clayey sediment with a large amount of ceramic material, including many large fragments.

This study will analyse the ceramics of this context, and particularly the abundant regional amphorae, mostly Almagro 51c var. B, Almagro 50 and Sado 1 var. A, pointing to a date in the second half of the 3rd century or early 4th century. Whether this deposit was a deliberate filling to raise the floor or a debris layer, it offers new data for the understanding of the less documented second phase of activity in Tróia and of the regional amphora production in an early moment of Late Antiquity.

Oral Communications. Session 5. Special session: the problem of the 8th century

45. Entre dos aguas: el paso del siglo VII al VIII en El Tolmo de Minateda (Albacete, España). Victoria Amorós Ruiz, Víctor Cañavate Castejón (Universidad de Alicante).

Keywords/abstract: Tolmo de Minateda, siglo VII, siglo VIII, contextos cerámicos, cerámica altomedieval.

El parque arqueológico de El Tolmo de Minateda se encuentra a unos 10 Km de la ciudad de Hellín (Albacete). Su posición privilegiada le permite dominar la vía natural que comunica las tierras del interior de la Meseta con la región costera del sudeste de la Península Ibérica. Las fuentes históricas y la arqueología han permitido identificarlo con la sede episcopal Eiotana o Elotana, puesta en marcha por el estado visigodo en el tránsito de la VI a la VII centuria d. C. La ciudad continuó habitada tras la conquista musulmana del año 711 con el nombre de Madīnat Iyyuh, formando parte de una circunscripción administrativa del sudeste de al-Andalus que fue conocida como la Cora de Tudmīr hasta su abandono definitivo a inicios del siglo X.

El abundante material cerámico de época altomedieval recogido a lo largo de los años de excavación necesitaba ser organizado cronológicamente, lo que llevó al equipo de El Tolmo de Minateda a utilizar la secuencia estratigráfica como criterio cronológico para la clasificación cerámica. El uso de la estratigrafía como base interpretativa nos ha permitido, a lo largo de los últimos años, reconocer contextos de los siglos VII, VIII y IX. En este trabajo se presenta una revisión de los contextos del siglo VII e inicios del VIII del yacimiento, sobre todo nos centraremos en los contextos localizados en la plataforma superior del cerro y que documentan la construcción, uso y transformación del complejo episcopal.

46. Contextos de transición entre el s. VII y VIII en la ciudad visigoda de Tarracona (Hispania). Francesc Rodríguez, Josep Maria Macias (ICAC).

Keywords/abstract: *Tarracona*, siglo VIII, Islam, puerto, comercio, regionalización

Tarracona, la antigua Tarraco, capital provincial romana de Hispania, constituyó una de las principales sedes episcopales y centros comerciales del Mediterráneo Occidental durante el período visigodo. A la luz de los recientes hallazgos arqueológicos, desarrolló un importante centro portuario receptor de todos los productos comerciales que han dejado testimonio material.

Este estudio, actualiza las investigaciones desarrolladas en el suburbio portuario occidental de la ciudad. A partir de 15 contextos cerámicos fechados entre la segunda mitad del s. VII y el primer tercio del siglo VIII afrontamos la realidad del instrumentum en las postrimerías de la ciudad visigoda y se plantean numerosas dudas en relación a la transformación cultural y urbanística tras la llegada efectiva del poder militar islámico en torno a los años 713-714.

No existe un conocimiento histórico y preciso de la evolución de la ciudad en el siglo VIII y, en este contexto, la cultura material constituye un elemento de gran valor indicativo. En un período de intensas transformaciones y de evolución hacia una regionalización absoluta de los intercambios comerciales, la primera mitad del siglo VIII constituye un escenario de difícil comprensión. Desde nuestra perspectiva, las estratigrafías tarraconenses permiten confrontar nuestra visión particular al conocimiento acumulado sobre los límites del comercio de larga distancia a este lado del Mediterráneo. Principalmente gracias a yacimientos como Marsella, Arles, Nápoles, Roma, Liguria, València, Cartagena y Cartago. Al mismo tiempo, incidiremos en las posibles pervivencias/residualidades de determinados materiales cerámicos, las dificultades inherentes al reconocimiento de nuevos envases anfóricos (incluidos, principalmente, al grupo de las ánforas globulares de fondo umbilicado) y, por último, ahondaremos en la transición ceramológica local/regional generada en el marco de la entrada del contingente arabo-bereber en la Península Ibérica.

47. Technological change in the Upper Arlanza Basin during the 8th century. Petrographic characterization of common coarse wares at the site of Revenga (Burgos, Spain). Esther Travé Allepuz, Karen Álvaro Rueda, Guillem Domingo Ribas (Universitat de Barcelona).

Keywords/abstract: Early medieval, petrography, technology, peripheries, peasantry.

The Upper Arlanza Basin (Burgos, Spain) is a mountain valley placed at the western slope of the Iberian Mountain Range, between the headwaters of the rivers Arlanza and Duero. Recent fieldwork carried out at the site of Revenga (Comunero de Revenga, Burgos) has shed new light on the interpretation problems arising from the study of the early medieval peasant societies in this area. According to latest results, our contribution aims at exploring the degree of internal articulation this landscape might have acquired between 5th and 9th Centuries and the peripheral character of this valley with regard to central political powers prior to its integration within the County of Castile.

We have recently undergone a petrographic characterization of pottery. This study revealed the existence of nine different fabrics distinguished upon the nature of their non-plastic inclusions, clay matrix and voids. Most of them are local products with coarse quartz and sandstone as main inclusions present in the paste, but significant variation between fabrics obey to different paste recipes. These results compared against the archaeological and geological context allowed us to interpret the presence of mostly local products and some imports. A striking feature of this assemblage is the technological change occurred probably during the 8th Century, when local potters abandoned some ancient practices and adopted new paste recipes.

Pottery analysis has provided valuable data to shed some light on pottery production and distribution within a peripheral mountain area. Positive identification of different local fabrics by means of

petrographic characterization proves that peasant communities exploited raw materials available in the Upper Arlanza Basin in different ways, and technological specificities concerning paste preparation recipes and firing processes stand for idiosyncratic features of different workshops. The occurrence of some foreign samples concomitant to the technological change detected in the area and a settlement layout transformation, points towards a social change occurred at the valley potentially related to the arrival of some Christian newcomers.

48. Sicily and the long end of Late Roman Pottery. New data from the 7th and 8th century urban contexts of Syracuse. Giuseppe Cacciaguerra (IBAM-CNR).

Keywords/abstract: Sicily, Syracuse, Late Roman Mediterranean Trade, Byzantine Pottery, Early Medieval Economy.

Recent excavations in two urban contexts of Syracuse (Piazza Minerva and Foro Siracusano) have allowed to document and interpret stratigraphic sequences and associated materials from late roman to islamic period. The study has allowed to obtain a seriation of the ceramics circulating in Syracuse between the 7th and 11th Century and to provide a more accurate definition of the model of production, consumption and trade on a long term period. The analysis of the contexts of the 7th and 8th centuries show an interesting picture on transformation of late antique material culture at the turn of the conquest of Carthage (698). The different classes of materials (transport amphorae, fine tablewares, common tablewares, storage ceramics, cooking wares, ceramics for food preparation, lamps) have been analyzed separately in order to identify productive and morphological differences and to know accurately the transformations taking place between the 7th and 8th centuries. The results allowed us to establish that the individual classes and productions follow very different paths with some aspects in continuity with the Late Antique age and others that underline a break with the previous centuries. The 8th century amphorae, for example, the main indicator of trade show an apparent profound break with the 6th and 7th century model. In the 7th century stratigraphy, the African, Eastern and "Italic" amphorae prevail. From the 8th century contexts show a wide presence of large globular amphorae from different productions, mainly coming from eastern Mediterranean. These materials underline that Syracuse was a fundamental knot of the Mediterranean trade both in the 7th and in the 8th. The cooking wares and tablewares, on the other hand, show that the transformations take place in the 7th century and during the 8th century a late antique model of production and consumption was maintained.

49. Production, distribution and use of pottery in the Benevento area during the 8th century. Silvana Rapuano, Marcello Rotili (Università della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli).

Keywords/abstract: Benevento; early Middle Ages; Campanian products; acroma and red-paint pottery; cultural and economic exchanges

The proposed contribution is focused on the results of studies conducted on pottery coming from the town of Benevento and the surrounding neighbors, in the Southern Italy. Pottery was dig up during excavation campaigns or found in archaeological survey in several sites dating back to early Middle Ages. Being located in a central position between the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic seas, the Benevento area was provided by an efficient network of roads, namely the via Appia, Via Latina, Via dell'Alto Sannio, Via Traiana and Via del Sabato, built during the long Roman period and still actively used throughout the Middle Ages. Hence, Benevento played a connecting role for the exchanges of ideas and goods between the Eastern and Western worlds. Even the pottery productions were the result of cultural and economic exchanges between the two sides. It should be emphasized that vessels examined share morphological repertoire and processing technology with Campanian pottery, on one hand, and, on the other, some decorative elements with products from the Adriatic side. Further, while there is a substantial continuity

with late Roman pottery, an important evolution concerns the red-painted pottery, whose decorative repertoire passes from the total or partial slip to large band paintings. Finally, the most frequent kind of pottery found are the acrome (uncolored) and red-painted tableware, storage jars and cooking pots.

50. *The 8th century Priniatikos Pyrgos (Crete) pottery set: norm or exception?* Vera Klontza-Jaklova (Masaryk University).

Keywords/abstract: 8th century A.D., Byzantine pottery, Byzantine Crete.

For Crete, the 8th century was a period of multiple clashes between Romans and Arabs. Archaeologically, more sites, a different export network and much more stable climate, warmer than the 2nd half of the 6th century and with a better balance between precipitation and evaporation, give character to this period. Albeit some other sites have been abandoned in that period, the site of Priniatikos Pyrgos was built up in this period, and increasing. The changes at the site during the 7th, and mainly during the 8th century were tremendous. Massive building structures were built and rebuilt in order to enlarge them. Multiple stratigraphies of that period produced a representative dataset spanning from the end half of the 7th century up to the beginning of the 9th century. Various amphorae (globular, LRA1 survivors, local production), thin-walled red tableware, two types of cooking vessels (thin walled with mica imported pots and gritty thick-walled smaller globular local pots), glazed white wares and some last reminiscences of red burnished, TRC and D represent a classical assemblage of pottery. A coin and a seal confirm this dating. Such a set is parallel to pottery found in Pseira and Gortyn.

51. *Pottery from the island of Thera, Santorini, of the 8th and 9th centuries.* Eugenia Gerousi (Ministry of Culture, Greece).

Keywords/abstract: Thera, basilica of Hagia Eirene, white ware, globular amphoras, ovoid amphoras.

On the island of Thera (Santorini) the ruins of the ancient city are situated in an impressive but inaccessible location on the top of the rocky mountain "Mesa Vouno". Its steep and inaccessible slopes make the site naturally fortified. The two sandy beaches of Kamari and Perissa to the north and south of the "Mesa Vouno" respectively were ideal places for anchoring the ships of the time

During the Roman and Early Byzantine years, large settlements, discovered in the last decades by the rescue excavations of the Archaeological Service in Kamari and Perissa, have been identified with Oia and Eleusis, mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy in the 2nd century AD. During the Arab invasions in the Aegean the residential areas of the two coastal settlements are abandoned and their inhabitants are moved back to the safety of the city of ancient Thera.

In Perissa/Eleusis, apart from the houses and the cemetery of the settlement, excavations partly revealed the largest Early Christian basilica of the island on the site of the ruined Middle Byzantine church of Hagia Eirene. The phase of the large basilica can be dated to the early 6th century while the second phase to the second half of the 6th century. One gold coin of Leo III the Isauros 720/25 found in the excavations refers to the catastrophic eruption of the Thera volcano in 726. The use of the space following the eruption in the turbulent years of the Arab invasions is indicated by three copper coins of Leo V the Armenian (813-820) and a column inscribed by the Drouggarios Kakavopoulos from Euripos (Chalkis) which can be dated to the 10th century. Furthermore, the excavations have brought to light among other finds fragments of pottery, e.g. Glazed White Ware, common unglazed pottery, and amphora sherds of the 8th and possibly 9th c.

Recent excavation in the ancient city of Thera has brought to light pottery of the same period, in between byzantine globular amphoras and ovoid amphoras belonging to Hayes 45 type, similar to amphoras found at Bozburun and the shipwreck Yeni Kapi 12. The finds of the Basilica of Hagia Eirene in the coastal

settlement of Perissa prove that despite the abandonment of the habitation, the agricultural activities are going on and the port installations are still in use between the 7th and 10th centuries as well as the communication with the capital.

52. *The Ceramic Assemblage Of The 7th-8th Century Ma'agan Mikhael B Shipwreck, Israel.* Michelle Creisher (University of Haifa).

Keywords/abstract: Amphorae, Byzantine, Early Islamic, Shipwreck, Cargo

The Ma'agan Mikhael B shipwreck, the remains of a 25-meter-long merchantman, was discovered 70 meters off the Israeli coast. It contained a heterogeneous cargo of amphorae, as well as well-preserved fine wares and cooking wares. The shipwreck dates to the late 7th–early 8th centuries CE, based on 14C analysis and typological studies of the ceramics. It is one of the largest shipwrecks found in the Levant from this period with a cargo that is unparalleled in the region.

Of the nearly 100 amphorae documented so far, ten different types were recorded, including the Late Roman types LRA 1, LRA 4, LRA 5, and LRA 13, as well as three types for which parallels have not been found. Some of the amphorae still contain their original contents and many bear inscriptions in Arabic or depict Christian symbols in dipinto. Additional ceramics include a number of fine wares, such as bowls, plates, jars and juglets, and cooking wares such as cooking pots, casseroles and lids. Petrographic analysis suggests that the ceramics originated in Cyprus, Egypt and the Palestinian coast.

The ceramic cargo of the Ma'agan Mikhael B shipwreck is a significant source of information concerning maritime trade during the period of transition from the Byzantine to the Islamic period in the late 7th–early 8th centuries CE. The study deals with the continuity of active maritime trade routes, interregional contacts, production centers and commodity exchange. The quantity and variety of the assemblage indicates a level of maritime trade not previously found in the region from this period.

53. *Globular amphoras of the 8th century AD from Northern Black Sea context: the end of Early Byzantine era?* Andrei Sazanov (Moscow State University, State public Historical library of Russia).

Keywords/abstract: Globular amphoras, typology, chronology, Northern Black Sea coast sites, Aegean amphoras, imitations, 8th century AD.

The aim of this report is to consider 8th century AD from amphora's point of view. Is it possible to consider the 8th century AD as the end of early byzantine era for Crimea? The following items should be considered:

- the chronology of pottery contexts containing globular amphoras come from Northern Black Sea coast sites
- Typology and chronology of globular amphoras come from Northern Black Sea coast contexts
- Aegean globular imported amphoras and its imitations in Crimea

The base for chronological definition of Northern Black Sea coast contexts is a proportion of LRA 13 and LRA 1 imitations. The contexts from Northern Black Sea coast sites with globular amphoras may be dated as follows: late VII-first half of the 8th, second half of the VIIIth, first half of the 9th., AD 860-880. As a result 5 types of globular amphoras are allocated. The imitations of Aegean Globular amphoras were produced in Crimea in 8th-early 9th century AD. They copied Mediterranean examples.

54. *The 8th century on Naxos (Greece): the case of Apalirou Environs Project.* R. Valente (University of Edinburgh, Newcastle University), M. Jackson (Newcastle University), C. Diamanti (Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades), M. Duggan (Newcastle University, British School at Athens), H. Indgjerd (University of St

Andrews), V. Castaldo (University of Edinburgh).

Keywords/abstract: 8th century, coarse wares, cooking wares, Kastro Apalirou, Naxos, Early Byzantine.

This paper presents ceramics systematically 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, as part of a wider landscape survey project conducted by Newcastle University and Edinburgh University in cooperation with the University of Oslo and the Greek Ministry of Culture, Ephorate of Cyclades. The core of this intensive survey is to investigate the historic landscapes dominated by the Byzantine fortification of Kastro Apalirou, in the southern region of the island. This paper will specifically focus on ceramics from the Byzantine hilltop Kastro, and, crucially, a possible contemporary, associated settlement (Kato Choria). The large quantity of ceramics collected allows us to investigate the diachronic topography of this landscape; this paper specifically addresses major attention to the Early Byzantine period (7th - 9th century AD). The ceramic study is ongoing, but we will present a preliminary classification of the coarse wares, with major focus on cooking wares. The morphological and typological analysis of representative samples has allowed us to provisionally identify local and imported productions. The macroscopic analysis of fabrics highlights a high homogeneity of clay-pastes among storage and cooking vessels, suggesting the existence of local manufacture in the Early Byzantine period. Moreover, typological parallels can be drawn between the coarse wares from this survey and examples documented in major Mediterranean centres, such as Rome (Crypta Balbi), Constantinople (Saraçhane excavations), Greek Mainland (Corinth and Sparta) and the wider Aegean. The ceramics confirm the significance of this site, and that it was well-connected into interregional systems of exchange in the Early Byzantine period. It is now evident that ordinary life activities were taking place in Kastro Apalirou and its environs, which likely was a town of a considerable size in Early the Byzantine period.

55. *New data from the nymphaeum block excavation at Gortyn (Crete).* Andrea Gennaro (Soprintendenza ABAP Reggio Calabria-Vibo Valentia), Patrizio Fileri (Sapienza - Università di Roma).

Keywords/abstract: VIII century, end of the city, chronology, typology, contextual analysis.

This paper presents an analysis of some new, delimited and reliable contexts from the eastern area of the so-called Nymphaeum Block of Gortyn. In this quarter, excavations uncovered a series of further phases, from funerary and honorary buildings dating back to the early Imperial age to a monumental Byzantine building. Despite the fact that Gortyn is one of the few Byzantine urban centres well-known through their material culture, especially ceramic data, some crucial questions remain still open. The VIII century, in particular, can be considered as a whole new world, where the dissolution of the city and the transformation of the urban scenario is clearly non-synchronic. Large areas of the town were left in ruins while other were re-occupied by small buildings. The poor visibility of 8th-early 9th century ceramic facies represents a big obstacle and complicate the general comprehension of Gortyn's last phases. Within the ceramic evidence at our disposal, in particular Late Aegean containers, imported amphoras, sovradiporta, and comparing the data coming from other quarters, we try to define and shed light on the very last horizons of the eastern area of the so-called Nymphaeum Block.

56. *Glazed White Ware from Constantinople (GWWI-II/7th-9th century): the Aegean evidence.* Natalia Poulou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki).

Keywords/abstract: Glazed White Ware, glazed pottery production, Constantinople, Aegean, 8th century

It is generally accepted that mass production of lead glazed pottery in a relatively sophisticated technique and in organized workshops started in Constantinople during the first decades of the 7th century. The Glazed White Ware is considered to be the Byzantine glazed pottery of Constantinople par excellence; this was the reason why it attracted scholarly attention quite early. This study deals with examples of

GWWI and II deriving from the Aegean and dated to the 7th to 9th centuries. We re-examine the date of some examples, whereas the in-depth study of this ware's characteristics leads us to suggest the creation of a new group (GWWIa) within the broader GWW category.

57. Pottery and production in Western Sicily between the 8th and 9th c. AD: the case of the rural settlement of Contrada Castro (Palermo). Angelo Castorao Barba (CSIC, EEA, LAAC, Granada), Filippo Pisciotta (Aix-Marseille Université), Roberto Miccichè (Università degli Studi di Palermo), Giuseppe Montana (Università degli Studi di Palermo), Maurizio Gasparo Morticelli (Università degli Studi di Palermo), Carla Aleo Nero (Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Palermo), Stefano Vassallo (Soprintendenza BB.CC.AA. di Palermo), Pasquale Marino (Bona Furtuna LLC), Giuseppe Bazan (Università degli Studi di Palermo).

Keywords/abstract: kiln, painted amphorae, cooking ware, archaeometry, early middle ages.

From 2017 to 2019 a new rural settlement has been investigated in Contrada Castro (Corleone, Palermo) within the wider framework of the project "Harvesting Memories, Ecology and Archaeology of Monti Sicani landscapes" (Central-Western Sicily).

Following a first occupation dated to the 6th-5th c. BC, the site was re-occupied between the Byzantine and Islamic period (7th-11th c. AD). Under the 10th-11th c. AD structures, a large square building has been uncovered, that shows two subsequent phases dated from the mid-8th c. AD to the 9th c. AD. The structures belonging to the first phase of the building have revealed traces of pottery production, as indicated by the recovery of a two-chambered kiln as well as the presence of several ceramic wastes.

This paper presents the material evidence connected to this recently unearthed building and discusses its implication in terms of craft production in a rural area during the transition from the Byzantine to the early Islamic period. This analysis enables us to reassess the existing chrono-typology for specific ceramic vessels, such as painted amphorae- in particular the ones showing band and sinusoidal decoration- and cooking wares recovered from this building. Moreover, the possibility to study specific pottery types in association with both a sound stratigraphic sequence –the kiln lies under the 10th-11th c. AD structures- and new radiocarbon data acquired from several key contexts, provides important insights into the material culture of a rural community living in the inland of Sicily between the 8th and 9th c. AD.

In addition, we will also introduce the preliminary outcomes of the geological prospection carried out to identify the raw materials suitable for potting within the area, combined with the petrographic analysis of modern clay samples. Such integrated approach enables us to gain a better understanding on ceramic craft-technology, clay procurement strategies and more broadly the consumption of household pottery in the countryside of western Sicily between the late Byzantine period and the early Islamic age, adding to our knowledge of a crucial as well as "dark" period in the history of Early Medieval Sicily.

Posters to Session 1. Western Mediterranean

1. Late Roman pottery from the Necropolis of Canneto sull'Oglio (Mantua) in northern Italy: production and chronology. Elisa Zentilini (Museo Archeologico della Valle Sabbia).

Keywords/abstract: grave goods; inhumation; coarse ware; glazed ware; Northern Italy necropolis.

The necropolis is at Canneto sull'Oglio, a small town near Mantua in northern Italy. In 1959, during the archaeological excavations 18 tombs were found. They were all single inhumations in "bare earth". This poster focuses on the grave goods consist in coarse ware (saucepans, urns, olla), pots, olpai, jars and glazed ware. The peculiar shape of these vessels combined with a coin of Magnentius allows us to date the necropolis between the end of the 4th century and the beginning of the 5th century AD.

2. Ecclesiastical powers controlling the commercialization of the Baetican oil in the Late Antiquity? The case of a Dressel 23 found in Rome. Enric Colom Mendoza, Ramon Járrega Domínguez (Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica), Giorgio Rizzo.

Keywords/abstract: christian tituli picti, Dressel 23, Baetican oil, Ancient trade routes

During the study that we have carried out of the Hispanic imports in the city of Rome, we have been able to document the case of a Dressel 23 that presents a religious titulus pictus. The inscription consist of a chrismon, with alpha and omega. Later, H. Dressel collected the inscription and attributed it to an amphora belonging to type 23 of his table (CIL XV, 4885).

We consider that this is an important rediscovery since, although some authors mention this inscription (Berni 2012, 195), the amphora was not studied directly from a ceramology point of view. We believe that this study will allow us to further improve the chronology and evolution of the Dressel 23 type amphoras based on their morphological peculiarities. Likewise, it allows us to bring up the problem related to the control and commercialization of south-hispanic oil by the ecclesiastical powers.

3. Baths and burials: The pottery assemblage from the tepidarium of The Roman Villa in Pollena Trocchia. Vincenzo Castaldo (The University of Edinburgh), Girolamo Ferdinando De Simone (University of Bologna).

Keywords/abstract: Campania, Vesuvius, roman villa, trade patterns, regional productions, burials.

This study presents the Late Roman pottery assemblage from the Roman villa with baths in Pollena Trocchia. The ceramic assemblage taken under examination comes from one of the rooms of the Roman villa originally built after the eruption of AD 79 and buried by the so-called "Pollena eruption" of the AD 472. The later event provided an important terminus ante quem and hence also a well-defined chronology for all the finds recovered from the villa. Traces of vast spoliation activities and the high fragmentation of archaeological finds suggest that the building itself had been already, partially abandoned prior to the eruption (probably in the 5th century AD) and subsequently turned into a dump and a cemetery. The aim of this study is to examine the ceramic assemblage from one of the bathrooms, the tepidarium. This roughly squared room heated through its own hypocaust and a system of clay tubuli shows an interesting variety of types and products with a larger percentage of locally-produced vessels. It is particularly important due to a presence of multiple child burials in Roman amphorae. In correlation with other ceramics (most of which can be dated to the third quarter of the 5th century AD) the study of these clay containers enriches our knowledge on the late antique economy in the region and provides new important data on chronology of the villa prior to the eruption of AD 472.

4. Burnished ware from the catacombs of San Gennaro in Naples: production, distribution and funerary practices in late antique Campania. Carlo Ebanista (Università del Molise), Vincenzo Castaldo (University of Edinburgh).

Keywords/abstract: Campania, Catacombs, Burnished ware, Regional trade, Funerary practices.

The catacombs of San Gennaro extra moenia in Capodimonte (Naples) preserve among other finds a substantial group of ceramics that are largely related to funerary contexts. Discovered in the tombs and hypogea investigated during the last century, these ceramics have remained unpublished until now, despite their importance and high quality. Only recently the Pontifical Commission for Sacred Archaeology started a new cataloguing of finds and edition of data from the old excavations.

Here we present the analysis of the Late Antique burnished ware, represented in the site with a good number of jugs of various sizes. Despite the high presence of both local/regional productions and imports (especially from Africa) at the catacombs, the choice to focus on the burnished ware is closely linked to

the lack of data regarding this pottery class in Campania. In fact, a complete typology of this pottery class with its morphological features and information on production centres in the region is still missing. The data obtained from the autoptic analysis of the samples from the Catacombs of St. Gennaro are of great interest. In fact, the fabrics show high homogeneity, thus suggesting the existence of a local production in the bay of Naples. Furthermore, the information obtained in this study clarifies some aspects concerning the existence of a system of local ateliers in the urban area of Naples and the role that they played in the exchange system of these products on micro-regional and regional level. Finally, the study of present jugs in burnished ware enriches our knowledge on the use of the catacombs and provides an insight on the funerary practices in Late Antique Neapolis.

5. Egyptian coarse wares and amphorae from the Palatine east excavations, Rome. Victor M. Martínez (Roanoke College).

Keywords/abstract: amphora, egyptian, Palatine, Rome, utilitarian ware.

This poster presents the preliminary analysis of the Egyptian coarse wares and amphorae recovered from the Palatine East Excavations in Rome. Although the amount of material is quite modest, the assemblage does include examples of coarse wares from Aswan or related areas. The presentation includes both the typology and physical characterization of the sherds as well as broader contextualization with sites in and around Rome.

6. Overview of late Roman pottery from Lumbarda (Croatia). Ivana Ožanić Roguljić (Institute of archaeology, Zagreb), Hrvoje Potrebica (University of Zagreb), Sanda Hančević (Lumbarda).

Keywords/abstract: Lumbarda, Korčula, late antiquity, late roman pottery, Eastern Mediterranean pottery, African pottery.

Lumbarda is located on the island of Korčula (Croatia). The Late Roman complex at the site of Sutivan was confirmed by excavations which lasted from 2007 to 2011. During the archaeological excavations of no less than five different structures were identified, the use of which is not entirely clear, due to their poor state of preservation. The structures include two small apsidal basins, two channels for water drainage and a well. Those can be interpreted as some sort of a thermal complex. The economic component of the site can be seen in small finds, such as fishing tools and items relating to blacksmithing, olive processing and trading of oil and wine. Pottery material testifies the intensive trade in this area, confirmed by amphorae and pottery of eastern Mediterranean and African origin dated from 4th to 7th CE.

7. Faciès céramique et échanges commerciaux sur le littoral languedocien à la fin du IV^e s. et au début du V^e s. Nouvelles données issues d'un dépotoir du site de Saint-Martin à Gruissan (Aude, France).

Guillaume Duperron (Sète agglomération méditerranéenne, service archéologie préventive; laboratoire "Archéologie des Sociétés Méditerranéennes", UMR5140, Montpellier, France), Claudio Capelli (DISTAV, Università degli Studi di Genova; Centre Camille Jullian, Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, CCJ, Aix-en-Provence, France).

Keywords/abstract: Languedoc, commerce, amphores, pétrographie.

Les recherches conduites depuis 2011 sur l'établissement littoral de Saint-Martin à Gruissan (Aude, France) ont mis au jour des aménagements de grande ampleur liés au système portuaire de Narbonne antique. Edifiés au début du I^{er} s. ap. J.-C., les bâtiments sont progressivement démantelés à partir du IV^e s. et une nouvelle occupation se met alors en place. Jusqu'au VI^e s., la population occupant le site se consacre essentiellement à l'exploitation des ressources locales: pêche, récolte des coquillages, élevage...

Lors de la campagne 2016, la fouille d'un vaste dépotoir a permis de documenter précisément les

attività economiche e le facies materiali de la phase iniziale de cette occupation tardo-antique. Constitué entre la fin du IVe s. et le début du Ve s., comme l'indique notamment une riche série monétaire constituée de 90 bronzes, ce dépotoir a livré plus de 5200 fragments de céramique, qui correspondent au minimum à 673 individus.

L'étude de ce mobilier révèle une très large ouverture au grand commerce, en particulier dans le domaine des céramiques communes et culinaires, où près de la moitié des objets correspondent à des productions extra-régionales. Quelques vases de cuisson proviennent d'Afrique (4,5 % des communes), mais ce sont surtout les céramiques modelées hispaniques qui se distinguent par leur abondance remarquable (43 % des communes).

Les amphores témoignent quant-à-elles d'échanges réguliers avec le sud de la péninsule ibérique (huile de Bétique et salaisons de Lusitanie), l'Italie (vins de Toscane et de Sicile) ainsi que plusieurs régions de Méditerranée orientale (vins de Chypre et de Cilicie, d'Asie Mineure et de Palestine), mais surtout avec l'Afrique qui fournit plus de la moitié des conteneurs de ce contexte. Ces amphores africaines correspondent principalement à diverses variantes du type Afr. III, ainsi qu'à quelques exemplaires des types Key 27 et « spatheion ». Elles ont toutes bénéficié d'une analyse pétrographique permettant de déterminer leur provenance précise. Par conséquent, ces nouvelles données enrichissent les connaissances encore limitées sur le faciès céramique des IVe-Ve s. sur le littoral languedocien et apportent des précisions sur les liens commerciaux unissant celui-ci aux autres régions de Méditerranée.

8. La villa romana di S. Antonio – Poggio all'Aglione, Montaione (FI): i contesti ceramici delle fasi tardo antiche. Alberti, S. Bartali, A. Costantini, E. Funghini F. Stratta, S.Turi (Associazione Archeologica della Valdelsa Fiorentina).

Keywords/abstract: Montaione, villa tardoantica, ceramica fine, ceramica da fuoco, sigillata africana.

Le campagne di scavo condotte dal 2012, in regime di concessione al comune di Montaione e coordinate dall'Associazione Archeologica della Valdelsa Fiorentina, con la direzione sul campo di archeologi professionisti, hanno permesso di riportare in luce ampie porzioni di strutture in situ, le quali sono riferibili all'area delle terme e al complesso produttivo e di servizio di un insediamento rurale.

Le fasi di impianto e di occupazione della villa, la cui estensione non è ancora definita, si caratterizzano per una cronologia indicativa compresa tra il I e il V-VI secolo d.C. Gli ambienti termali, ben conservati anche in alzato, testimoniano di una importante fase di monumentalizzazione, con ricorso a rivestimenti parietali in marmo e pavimentazioni a mosaico anche policromo.

Ad una fase di poco posteriore sembra risalire l'impianto di una ben strutturata area di servizio relativa ad attività produttive della villa. Gli edifici, fondati sul pianoro naturale poco a sud degli spazi termali, sono composti da una serie di ambienti in successione caratterizzati da una evidente fase di abbandono e crollo delle coperture. Alcune di queste strutture, per il residuo carbonioso che contengono e per le evidenti tracce di argilla cotta dalle alte temperature, potrebbero riferirsi a piccole fornaci, la cui funzione è ancora da stabilire con certezza. I materiali ceramici raccolti nella fase di abbandono delle strutture produttive e nei piani d'uso antistanti il prefurnio si collocano in un arco cronologico compreso tra il IV e il V secolo d.C, e si riferiscono per la maggior parte dei casi a produzioni locali di ceramica da fuoco (olte e testelli) e vasellame da mensa, (scodelle, brocche, boccali) con forme che imitano le coeve produzioni di sigillata africana, con un repertorio morfologico piuttosto limitato. Sono inoltre presenti rare importazioni di sigillata africana.

9. Roma, scavi della Metropolitana C per la stazione Amba Aradam: la dismissione di IV secolo di un condotto fognario della caserma adrianea. Viviana Cardarelli (Sapienza-Università di Roma), Flavia Failli (Parsifal Cooperativa di Archeologia), Ivana Montali (Ricerca indipendente), Simona Morretta

(Soprintendenza Speciale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio di Roma).

Keywords/abstract: ceramiche comuni, produzione locale, importazioni, repertorio vascolare, dismissione fognaria.

Lo scavo archeologico della Metropolitana C di Roma per la Stazione Amba Aradam ha messo in luce una caserma di età traiano-adrianea, abbandonata alla fine del III secolo d.C. e in gran parte intenzionalmente rasata ed interrata nei primi decenni del IV secolo d.C. Alcuni spazi del complesso militare, infatti, furono temporaneamente rioccupati come testimoniano modesti interventi edilizi, con muretti costruiti con materiali di spoglio fondati negli interri. In questo periodo, uno dei canali fognari della caserma venne dismesso tramite l'accumulo di materiale ceramico misto a terra, verosimilmente con funzione di vespaio.

Il contesto, inquadrabile nei primi decenni del IV secolo, ha restituito un interessante nucleo di ceramiche (circa 900 frammenti) con basso indice di frammentarietà. Vista la loro abbondanza nel deposito e la possibilità di ricomporre alcuni reperti, la riflessione si è focalizzata sulle ceramiche comuni di produzione locale e di importazione, perlopiù africana, permettendo di dettagliare il quadro del repertorio vascolare in uso in un periodo generalmente poco documentato a Roma.

10. Ceramic forms and morphological evolution of the late-antique Common Wares of Rome: preliminary data from the late-antique deposits of the Horti Lamiani and Curiae Veteres sanctuary (Rome). Alessandra Pegurri (University of Leicester).

Keywords/abstract: Common Wares, households, Late Antiquity, Rome, Horti Lamiani, Curiae Veteres sanctuary, Rome.

The topic of this poster derives from an active PhD project which aims to investigate how far everyday ceramics can reflect social and economic change across the major period of Late Antiquity (3rd-7th centuries AD) in the City of Rome. My focus is the Common Wares: these relatively humble vessels were regular products used in daily life, but they are greatly under-studied archaeologically, despite their potential for reconstructing domestic practices, such as eating habits. Indeed, Rome lacks a comprehensive study of its late antique Common Wares – in contrast with studies produced for other Italian regions, such as Tuscany and Lombardy, and in other countries such as Tunisia, Spain and France.

Within the ongoing investigations of the newly excavated late-antique deposits from the Horti Lamiani on the Esquiline hill (excavations of Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II and Piazza Dante – Special Superintendence for the Archaeological Heritage of Rome) and the Curiae Veteres sanctuary on the north-eastern slopes of the Palatine hill (University of Rome “La Sapienza”), I have personally undertaken the analysis of the Common Wares, amounting (thus far) to c. 16.000 fragments; the quantity of material and the clear contexts of study will help generate a better understanding of this ceramic class circulating in Rome during Late Antiquity.

In this poster I offer an overview of the late-antique Common Wares from the Palatine context, focusing on the morphological changes and on ceramic forms and their distribution between the 3rd and early 7th century AD. By combining such morphological and functional data, I hope to reveal choices/predilections and changes over time in such choice of vessel types, therefore providing insights into late Roman/antique households and food-consumption practices.

11. Late antique evidence from the suburban baths, Pompeii. Noemi Albano (Università degli Studi Suor Orsola Benincasa Napoli), Girolamo Ferdinando De Simone (Università di Bologna).

Keywords/abstract: Pompeii, Vesuvius, resettlement, trade, burnished ware.

This paper describes the results of four study seasons on the artefacts from the Suburban Baths in

Pompeii and connects the evidence with the broader picture of late antique Pompeii.

The Suburban Baths of Pompeii lie outside the city gates of Porta Marina, beyond the volcanic plateau on top of which the entire city sits. Because of its position, the AD 79 eruption covered this building with the volcanic ashes only partially, thus portions of it remained exposed for quite some time to the action of robbers and possibly squatters. So far, the only evidence of a post-79 occupation comes from a handful of sherds of the 2nd century AD, which were published two decades ago.

In 2015 we started a thorough study campaign which aims to publish the entire body of evidence, from the stuccoes to the mosaic, with particular focus on the artefacts. This paper presents the pottery dated to the 4th-5th centuries AD, as well as a reckoning of the entire dataset described through phases and typology. The evidence brought to light so far shows that the site was somehow occupied – from time to time – for a much longer timespan than previously hypothesised. Indeed there is evidence of late antique, Medieval, and post-Medieval (Bourbonic) time periods.

In order to understand the meaning and relevance of the late antique pottery from the Baths, it will be presented within the larger context of the 4th and 5th century AD occupation of Pompeii and its countryside.

12. Early medieval pottery and trades in Umbria through the site of Ponte. Stefano Bordoni (University of Edinburgh).

Keywords/abstract: Central Italy, trades, 7th century, Duchy of Spoleto.

The site of Ponte of Cerreto (Umbria – Italy) is remembered by written source as the centre of a Gastaldato (district) of the Lombard Duchy of Spoleto from the mid-8th century. This stronghold, settled on top of a steep hill in the central Nera Valley, had to be of primary importance in terms of defense and territorial strategy for the nearby Spoleto. Indeed, the settlement was also located along one of the most strategic routes for the ducal control of southern Marches. Now, data collected through an archaeological survey add new elements about the chronology of this site and its role in the commercial system between the Umbrian Valley, the Apennines and the Adriatic coast. A conspicuous amount of shards of kitchen pots, Combed Slipped Ware and local amphorae demonstrates the activity of the site during the 7th century and allows a significant acquisition of knowledge about the regional repertoire of the early medieval pottery, still mostly unknown. Moreover, the discovery of a single shard of soapstone pot, a finding never detected in Umbria before, indicates the insertion of this settlement in a long-distance commercial network, able to connect inner central Italy with the production sites on the Alps.

13. La villa romana di Padulli (RN): i materiali. Alice Bacchi, Giulia Bartolucci, Antonio D'Ambrosio, Annalisa D'Onofrio, Dario Di Michele (Independent researchers).

Keywords/abstract: Rimini, villa romana, importazioni, produzioni.

Lo scavo archeologico condotto dalla società AdArte in località Padulli (Rimini) ha portato alla luce i resti di una villa romana. I materiali tardo-antichi recuperati sono di estremo interesse: sigillate africane e centro-galliche e anfore dall'Africa e dall'area siro-palestinese. Risulta di particolare importanza un orlo di Agora M 334, non ancora attestata lungo le coste italiane dell'Adriatico a sud di Ravenna. Dall'area egea provengono alcune pareti attribuibili a un'Agora M 273, un orlo di un'Adamsheck RC 22 e un'anfora globulare assimilabile alla LRA 2C di Pieri. Per quanto concerne le produzioni locali o regionali, sono numerosi i frammenti riferibili alla ceramica a copertura rossa e alle forme più tarde della sigillata medio-adriatica, nonché alle imitazioni della sigillata africana come la nota scodella Hayes 61B e un fondo di piatto con decorazioni impresse.

14. La cerámica bizantina en la región de Asuán (Egipto). Vicente Barba Colmenero (Universidad de Jaén).

Keywords/abstract: Cerámica Bizantina, cerámica copta, taller cerámica, Egipto, Asuán

Se presenta esta propuesta de comunicación en la cual queremos exponer un avance sobre los tipos cerámicos de la cerámica bizantina en la región de la primera catarata, actual región de Asuán. Gracias a los últimos estudios que estamos desarrollando con el proyecto Qubbet el-Hawa en Asuán, hemos investigado un centro de producción de cerámica.

En época tardorromana en la región de la primera catarata, conocemos varios establecimientos cristianos donde se han localizado diversos talleres en los cuales se fabricaron cerámicas que actualmente localizamos en prácticamente todos los yacimientos bizantino de Egipto y en gran parte del Mediterráneo oriental. Encontramos talleres en la Isla de Elefantina, que fueron estudiados por Gempeler en 1992 y talleres localizados junto al monasterio de San Simeón o Anba Hadra, que aún permanecen inéditos. A través de los estudios que estamos desarrollando en la región, hemos ampliado la documentación existente con la localización e investigación de nuevos establecimientos con talleres cerámicos de época Bizantina como en Qubbet el-Hawa y en al-Kubbaniya, ambos situados en la orilla oeste del Nilo.

Queremos exponer los tipos cerámicos que se fabricaron durante la época Bizantina en esta amplia región, donde destacan las cerámicas conocidas como Terra Sigillata Tardía Egipcia, cerámicas barnizadas y decoradas, conocidas como “cerámica decorada de la región de Asuán” y un amplio repertorio de cerámica común de mesa, cocina y transporte, materiales que suponen una gran novedad para la arqueología bizantina de Egipto. La región de la primera catarata parece organizarse durante esta época como una auténtica empresa, con diversas oficinas o centro de producción de cerámicas, distribuidos de forma estratégica por el valle, y cuyos materiales tendrán una amplia distribución desde Nubia hasta el Mediterráneo.

15. Some remarks on the trade contacts of Novae (Moesia inferior) in the 3rd - 4th centuries AD. Elena Klenina (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan).

Keywords/abstract: trade, amphorae, Novae, Aegean sea, lower Danube limes.

Roman camp and Early-Byzantine city of Novae (Moesia Inferior/Moesia Secunda) on the southern bank of the Danube River was the most important center on the border of the empire. The excavations in the central part of Novae were undertaken within the frameworks of Polish-Bulgarian scientific-research project. The archaeological researches of the last few years partly exposed and identified the structures of a Roman monumental building of the first half of the 2nd – 3rd centuries. It seems to be the latest element of the *latera praetorii* of the legionary camp of Novae. It's probably an arsenal, which in the second phase of its operation might have been connected with *fabricae*. The enormous scale of the explored facility has no parallels among other legionary camps in the limes. In the beginning of the 6th century AD, the building was filled up after destruction.

The most of amphorae fragments found in the filling was manufactured in the region of the Aegean Sea. One of the rare types uncovered in the filling of arsenal, belong to Cylindrical Aegean 1/Athenian Agora P 8164 amphorae type. Significant morphological changes of the type occurred in the 3rd century AD. The amphorae have a body that narrows into a more cylindrical shape and ends in a tubular spike with a flat tip. During the 4th century these cylindrical amphorae were still exported. The body continues to be cylindrical with wheel-traces. The later examples were slimmer and dated to the end of the 4th century or even the beginning of the 5th century. Another rare type belongs to Cretan amphorae of the 1st to the 4th century AD used for transport of wine.

16. Pottery deposit of 4th-early 5th century AD from Chersonesos (Crimea). Andrei Sazanov (Moscow State University, State public Historical library of Russia).

Keywords/abstract: Chersonesos, amphoras, red slip wares, first half of the 4th century AD, second half of the 4th –early 5th century AD, chronology.

In 2004-2005 a context of late roman and early byzantine period from Chersonesos (Crimea) has been published. It was a filling of one tank situated in XCVIIth block of north-eastern area of the ancient city (Ushakov et al. 2006). Six chronological groups are defined: Hellenistic, first half of the 3rd, first half of the 4th, second half of the 4th –early 5th, and last quarter of the 6th century AD. The paper presents an analysis of pottery dated to 4th-early 5th centuries AD comes from this tank.

Concerning this group that in actual fact shall be dated to the 4th-early 5th century AD it must be pointed out that a number of amphorae and red slip can be equally dated both to the first half and the second half of the 4th century AD. They are amphorae types C Snp I, Zeest 96-97, Pontic red slip ware 1.

a. Second half of the 4th –early 5th century pottery group. The second half of the 4th century AD-early 5th century AD is represented by amphorae LRA 3, LRA 1A, light-clay with a narrow neck 'E', C Snp II. Red slip wares PRSW 3, PRSW 4, LRC 1 B, LRC 3 Form 1 A, are present in this group. Associated coins are: AD 379-395, 375-392, 383-408.

b. First half of the 4th century pottery group. This group contains amphorae examples of Zeest 72-Bottger I.5, light-clay with a narrow neck 'F' by D. Schelov, A Snp I by D. Kassab-Terzgor. This group is associated with coins of AD 307-337, 354-361.

17. Amphorae and coarse ware discovered under the cupola of the church of St. Mary of Peshkepi e Siperme (Gjirokaster, Albania). Suela Xhyheri (Universiteti Eqerem Cabej), Skender Mucaj (Instituti i Arkeologjise, Tirane).

Keywords/abstract: Albania, amphorae, coarse ware, XI century, Peshkepi e Siperme

The Church of St. Mary is located outside the village of Peshkepi e Siperme, about 1 km to its south-east. The church is of cross type with an inlaid dome, dated at the end of the XIth century and beginning of the XIIth century, with a small portico at the western entrance added in the XIII-XIV century. Inside, in situ or stored in the interior, are located a considerable amount of Byzantine middle and architectural elements, and especially the installations belonging to its earliest stage, end of the XIth century, are still preserved. In the previous studies on this monument, this material was rarely mentioned and cited without reference to the architecture and the stages of the monument's construction.

The Church of Saint Mary is the earliest monument that we have so far recognized in the territory of Albania, where the places for the "bacini" are clearly preserved from its first phase. No excavations or surveys have been carried out in this monument, whereby we could find a fragment of "bacini" used at this early stage of church building. But, in 2018, during a large-scale restoration of the church under its dome, a large amount of amphorae originating from different sites of Eastern Mediterranean were found, together with a particular coarse ware type of pottery. They are all related to this early stage of church building in this period.

This presentation aims to open the discussion if the trade routes and the new types of amphorae shown in the XI century are a continuation of the late antique period or a novelty of a period that has just begun in the southern territory of Albania.

18. Late Roman Amphorae from Tropaeum Traiani (Adamclisi, Constanța Country, Romania). Bianca-Elena Grigoraș (Institutul National al Patrimoniului), Adriana Panaite (Institute of Archaeology “Vasile Pârvan”).

Keywords/abstract: lower Danube, Tropaeum Traiani, trade, amphora, late roman.

Our paper is analysing a part of the amphorae from Tropaeum Traiani, an important city of the province of Scythia, situated near an important crossroads, connecting Danubian limes area with the Black Sea coast and other provinces. The main purpose is to establish directions and intensity of trade connections of the city with the main economic centres of the empire.

New archaeological investigations started in 2005 on Sector A, north of the Basilica A, led to the partial or complete identification of several buildings in the immediate vicinity or attached to the northern wall of the basilica. It was noticed that they focus in two points, namely north of the atrium and narthex of the basilica and on its north-eastern corner.

The amphora discoveries show that this city played an important economic role in the Scythia province. The most predominant forms were LRA 1 for wine and LRA 2 for olive oil. Their presence allows us to follow their evolution over a period of two centuries from the 4th till the 6th century. Other amphora born commodities arrived in the Tropaeum Traiani market from the South Pontic area, North Africa, the Levant, and western Asia Minor. All of them help us to better understand the commercial axes active during the Late Roman period in the province of Scythia Minor. In the future we will try to see if there is a connection between these specific imported goods and the area of discovery, i.e. the proximity of the Christian church.

19. Le lampes d'argile cuite trouvé sur le monastère des 40 Martyrs de Sébaste, un centre important de pèlerinage pendant l'Antiquité tardive. Skënder Muçaj (Instituti i Arkeologjise, Tirana), Suela Xhyher (Universiteti Eqerem Çabej).

Keywords/abstract: 40 Martyrs, Albanie, Saranda, lampes d'argile, Antiquité tardive

Les ruines du monastère des 40 Martyrs se trouvent au sommet de la colline sur laquelle se trouve l'actuelle ville de Saranda (ancien Onhezm), d'où l'œil peut regarder des vastes espaces vers la mer et la terre. Les murs du complexe principal du monument avaient été préservés à une hauteur considérable jusque vers la fin de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, en octobre 1944, quand le monument a été détruit par les bombardements de la flotte britannique. Du 2002 au 2013, une équipe de l'Institut Archéologique de Tirana, a réalisé la fouille presque complète du monument des 40 Martyres.

Les données archéologiques provenant du monument sont nombreuses, différentes et concernent l'architecture, la sculpture du mobilier, la peinture murale, les inscriptions, les monnaies, la céramique (des milliers d'amphores et des centaines de lampes), des objets métalliques, en os et en verre, etc. La plupart de ces objets appartiennent à la deuxième moitié du Ve siècle et à la première moitié du VIe siècle. Entre sont trouvés et un nombre important de lampes d'argile cuite et de verre.

Après la destruction, par Totila, en 551, certains espaces souterrains ont été utilisés par la communauté des moines, pour être en fin abandonnés vers le milieu du VIIe siècle. Le monument des 40 Martyres à Saranda constitue un exemple d'un vrai centre de pèlerinage de l'antiquité tardive, entièrement fouillé.

20. Goths in Novae (Moesia Inferior). Piotr Dyczek, Janusz Reclaw (Osrodek Badań nad Antykiem Europy Południowo-Wschodniej UW).

Keywords/abstract: goths, pottery, Novae.

Half of AD 3 is a breakthrough in the history of Novae. According to written sources (Iordanes), Novae was attacked by the Goths – Cniva. History repeated itself over a century later. This time it was a Visigoths attack. Although there is still a discussion about whether Novae has been won, we nevertheless know that some of the Goths settled (have been settled) in the province. During archaeological research, many fragments of vessels were discovered, which were either produced by the settlers themselves or by local workshops for their needs. The material is not very rich, however, it allows you to draw conclusions about typology, production technology and decorative motives.

21. Kuzmanov XIV, sub-variant I = Opaït B V amphorae. Petra Tušlová (Institute for Classical Archaeology).

Keywords/abstract: amphorae, Kuzmanov XIV sub-variant I, Opaït B V, Scythia Minor, Thrace.

The Late Antique amphorae known in Bulgaria as Kuzmanov XIV, sub-variant I and in Romania as Opaït B V relate, actually, to a one container, which has been until now treated separately in both of these countries. The amphorae are of small proportions (rim d. 40–70 mm, body d. 100–120 mm and height 300–350 mm), brown-red fabric with dark red (iron oxide) particles, white (lime) inclusions and surface covered by whitish coating (engobe).

Paraschiv in 2014 suggested, they were produced locally in Scythia Minor for short-distance transport of low-quality wine, as he bases his interpretation on presumption, these amphorae were found only in Scythia Minor. However, if we add the finds from Bulgaria, the range of their presence enlarges, covering other areas of the Diocese of Thrace, both coastline and inland, respectively of Moesia Secunda and Haemimontus (e.g. Varna, Kastel Akra, Balchik, Early Byzantine fortress at Vojvoda in Shumen region and Dodoparon in Yambol Region).

Additionally, the organic residue analysis of the two Dodoparon vessels (by Polla – Springer –Gruber) showed oil as their prime content and, at the same time, the (so far preliminary) petrographic analyses (by Bonato – Amicone) of the same containers confirmed the place of production to be the area of Dobrudzha, so indeed Scythia Minor. These results might let us to reconsider the distribution pattern of these amphorae produced in Scythia Minor as well as their content.

22. Late Roman Cooking Ware from Aegyssus: A Diachronic Analysis of Finds from the City and the Extramural Area*. George Nuțu (The Eco-Museum Research Institute Tulcea), Simina Stanc ('Alexandru Ioan Cuza' University of Iași).

Keywords/abstract: Late Roman period, Moesia Inferior, Scythia Minor, Lower Danube, Aegyssus, cooking ware.

The archaeological research undertaken at Aegyssus (NE Moesia Inferior, later province Scythia, today north Dobruja, SE Romania) from 1971 to 1995/1998 has led to partially throwing light on the history and evolution of the ancient city. After more than twenty years of archaeological campaigns were researched and documented a series of contexts ranging from early Roman period to the Middle Byzantine time. The most important building investigated so far is a Roman bath complex having a possible palaestra. Beside this, a small investigated area was excavated and this might be connected with an everyday life usage, as a warehouse for late Roman horizons. Some test excavations reached the precinct and one of the towers, but extensive destructions of the ancient landscape during Modern times led to the assumption that a part of the contexts were destroyed. In 2015 there was the restart of archaeological excavation, after almost twenty years of cessation, which shed new light on this archaeological site.

The authors would like to present an overall image of the cooking vessels discovered on this ancient site

from the old excavations to the new finds from 2015 campaign onward and a diachronic analysis of the forms. Withal, during the past years a series of preventive archaeological researches have provide new data on the extra muros area of the city heavily affected by the present-day utilitarian works. However, despite these destructions, it was possible to identify some habitation cores that provided a significant amount of cooking wares. Thus, the main aim of this paper is to present a holistic point of view of evolution of cooking ware discovered intra and extra muros of the ancient Aegyssus shedding light on its evolution during the Late Roman period and early Byzantine.

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23. *Corpus of Byzantine Amphora Stamps.* Charikleia Diamanti (Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports), Evelina Todorova, (Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports, National Institute of Archaeology with Museum, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences).

Keywords/abstract: Byzantium, amphorae, stamps, corpus.

Amphora stamps were always considered as archaeological finds with utmost importance. In many cases, Ancient Greek amphora stamps prove to be even better than coins in establishing chronology, consequently they were subject to extensive scholarly work.

Compared to their Ancient Greek counterparts, Byzantine amphora stamps are underrepresented in scientific literature. Over the last few years, the more systematic publication of different period amphora stamps assemblages, and the consequent attraction of interest to them, developed the need for a holistic view on them. Thus, the establishment of a corpus of Byzantine Amphora Stamps is the necessary step in this direction which will permit advancement of the research.

The Corpus of Byzantine Amphora Stamps is a long-term scientific project aiming to become one of the main instruments not only in the studies of ceramics, but also in the studying the economy and trade in Byzantium and in the medieval Mediterranean world.

The Corpus consists of two parts. A database comprising all available published and unpublished Late Roman/Early-, Middle-, and Late Byzantine Amphora stamps will form the catalogue. The database will have an open structure as to allow online usage in a second phase, as well as the continuous addition of further information concerning existing entries and the creation of new entries for newly found amphora stamps. Search within the database will allow the grouping of stamps according to relevant characteristics such as chronology, amphora type, fabric composition, position of stamping, amphora stamp outlines, discovery location, production centers, etc. Based on the catalogue, the information provided by the amphora stamps will be analyzed and a monograph will be published, where topics such as amphora production, standardization, and capacity, the role of the controlling authorities, the distribution networks, the nature of stamp usage between the different historical periods and needs, etc. will be thoroughly and comprehensively discussed.

24. *The Coarse Wares From The Excavations At Zaldapa, Bulgaria.* Philip Mills (University of Leicester), Nicholas Beaudry (Université du Québec à Rimouski), Domonic Moreau (Universite de Lille).

Keywords/abstract: Bulgaria, fortress, lower Danube, christianisation, ceramic supply.

The late Roman fortress of Zaldapa (Krushari, Bulgaria) is being studied by a Bulgarian-French-Canadian led team under the auspices of the DANUBIUS project exploring the Christianisation of the Lower Danube between the 3rd and 7th centuries AD. The systematic recording of the pottery recovered during the

excavations of a church and a gate began in 2018. In addition to exploring how the pottery may reflect a changing Christian identity at the site we are researching the changes in supply to the site, taphonomic characterisation and functional make up of deposits and how they differ in different parts of the urban core

25. Pottery material from an early byzantine cemetery in Patras (Greece): a preliminary report. Maria Theodoropoulou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki).

Keywords/abstract: Peloponnese, Patras, early byzantine cemetery, grave finds.

The city-harbor of Patras extends to the northwest side of the Peloponnese in Greece. As a Roman colony since 14 BC, the city knew its greatest prosperity during the Roman period. The city remained active and flourishing during the Early Byzantine period. During last decades, rescue excavations have brought to light important finds that can restore the human activity in Patras during Late Antiquity. Amongst them, significant quantities of imported and locally produced ceramics have been revealed. The present preliminary study deals with grave finds from an early Byzantine cemetery excavated in 1972-1974 at the square of Ipsila Alonia 28. The grave goods, used in funerary practices, are imported and local transport vessels, amphorae, lamps, cooking ware, small table vessels, lids, etc. The study provides evidence of local/regional pottery production as well as of trading and relations between Patras and the Mediterranean basin.

26. Early byzantine pottery from Philippi: cooking pots and amphorae from insula 4. Natalia Poulou, Angeliki Vassou (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki).

Keywords/abstract: Philippi, north Greece, early Byzantine, cooking pots, amphorae,

Philippi stands among the most important archaeological sites in Northern Greece. During the 1988-1992 excavation of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki team, an entire house building has been excavated (insula 4). In this paper we will present a pottery assemblage reexamined during the two last years (2018-2019). Transport vessels and cooking pots are the types of pottery we deal with. The presence of some LR amphorae types as well as cooking pots – among them the type known as “Saraçhane Ware 3” / “Constantinople region type” - helps us outline the local production and the commercial relations between early Byzantine Philippi, the Aegean region and Constantinople from 6th to 8th centuries.

27. Archeologia e archeometria di un gruppo di anfore africane dalla zona Istro-Pontica. Diana Dobрева (Università degli Studi di Verona), Claudio Capelli (Università degli Studi di Genova, DISTAV).

Keywords/abstract: anfore africane, archeometria, limes danubiano, mar Nero, approvvigionamento.

Un recente studio sulle presenze di anfore dai siti del basso Danubio e nei centri situati lungo le coste occidentali del Mar Nero ha messo in luce il significativo aumento di contenitori di provenienza tunisina soprattutto a partire del V secolo d.C. Tra le varie attestazioni, particolarmente interessante risulta un gruppo di anfore africane che tipologicamente rimanda a tipi poco attestati nel resto del bacino mediterraneo. Si tratta di contenitori ascrivibili ai tipi Keay 40 e Sidi Jdidi 14.9, compresi nella famiglia delle anfore cilindriche di grandi dimensioni. Accanto a questi ritrovamenti sono stati riconosciuti anche alcuni esemplari di contenitori di piccole dimensioni Spatheion 1 e 3, anche essi diffusi nei territori istro-pontici a partire dal V e fino al VII secolo d.C. Alcuni campioni rappresentativi sono stati sottoposti ad analisi petrografica su sezione sottile.

L'intento di questo studio è stato quello di contribuire alla ricostruzione delle direttrici commerciali che devono aver giocato un ruolo nella distribuzione di prodotti africani nel Mediterraneo orientale. In particolar modo sono state indagate le ragioni che hanno portato alla diffusione di derrate provenienti

dall’Africa lungo le coste del Mar Nero e poi verso il basso corso del Danubio, fino ad arrivare a penetrare in profondità nei territori interni della Mesia. Le attestazioni in questi territori nel V e soprattutto nel VI secolo d.C. sono fortemente condizionate dalla nascita di una nuova formazione amministrativa, la *questura exercitus*, voluta dall’imperatore Giustiano per cercare di risolvere il problema dell’approvvigionamento regolare del limes danubiano.

28. Late 4th and early 5th century coarse ware from rifnik near celje, slovenia. Maja Bausovac (Celje Regional Museum).

Keywords/abstract: Slovenia, Rifnik near Celje, upland settlement, late 4th and early 5th centuries, coarse ware, *foederati*.

Rifnik ranks among the best known and investigated Late Antique sites from Slovenia and wider. It has been investigated in a number of campaigns over several decades, yielding numerous small finds. These include sherds of a specific type of decorated coarse ware that mainly consists of large jars with a T-shaped rim and a decoration of wavy lines, but also smaller jars with a strongly everted rim, biconical beakers and jugs. Formally similar pottery occurs at other sites in contexts from the late 4th and early 5th centuries. At Rifnik as well, it has been found together with glazed ware, early forms of burnished ware, as well as large amphorae of North African origin.

The coarse ware was found in and around buildings that were presumably constructed at the beginning of Late Antiquity at the latest and used for habitation, storage, work or defence provided by a garrison of mercenaries or *foederati*.

29. Proto-LRA 1 Amphora found at Taposiris Magna (Egypt): Some Elements of a Long Lasting Trade? J. Le Bomin (HiSoMA, MOM, Lyon et ASM, Montpellier), J. Marchand (HiSoMA, MOM, Lyon), P. Reynolds (ICREA Research Professor, Univ. Barcelona).

Keywords/abstract: Egypt – Imported Amphorae – Cilicia – Asia Minor – Prototypes

During the last campaign of excavations at the coastal city of Taposiris Magna, c. 45 km to the west of Alexandria, a notably homogeneous group of imported amphorae were discovered. According to their fabric, shape and the chrono-typology proposed by Paul Reynolds, they are prototypes of the LR 1 amphora.

This poster will present some thin-sections of the fabrics of these amphorae, as well as their place and dating within the typological development of proto-LRA 1 and LRA 1. Their contents and the role of their production region in the eastern Mediterranean trade to Egypt in the 3rd and the 4th c. AD will also be discussed.

30. Production of Roman Late Coarse Wares in Egyptian Western Desert, in particular in El-Hayz oasis. Stanislava Kučová (Masaryk University).

Keywords/abstract: Egypt, Western desert, El-Hayz, Bir Showish, pottery, kilns.

The study is mapping pottery production in the area of El-Hayz (Bahariya oasis) in the Egyptian Western desert in the late Roman period and related pottery kilns. It also tries to solve a question, which pottery found in the area was of local origin, what types were imported from Northern Africa or other places in the Mediterranean and what could it say to economical situation in the area.

The settlement in El-Hayz had survived from 2nd to the 5th or the beginning of the 6th century AD. In Bir Showish, quite a large production and agricultural area, dated to the Roman period, was documented. The presence of many production facilities/devices, detected by the archeological survey, features

residential facilities and agricultural activities, but it also represents the center of the local pottery production.

31. The church of Santo Stefano Rotondo (Rome): pottery between late antiquity and the early middle ages. Archer Martin (Independent researcher).

Keywords/abstract: Rome, Castra Peregrinorum, pottery.

Excavations at the church of Santo Stefano Rotondo at Rome discovered contexts ranging in date from Late Antiquity to the Early Middle Ages. These concern fill layers of the Castra Peregrinorum (which occupied the site before the construction of the church), the last use and abandonment of an annular drainage channel around the church, and the fill of the drainage system when part of the church went out of use in the Early Middle Ages. They give insight into the changes in the supply of pottery at Rome over these centuries.

32. Syene (Aswan), contexte clos du milieu du 7e siècle AD. Stefanie Martin-Kilcher (Université de Berne).

Keywords/abstract: ensemble clos de céramique et d'amphores, milieu 7e siècle.

For the first time, we are able to assess and compare stratified assemblages of 7th-century pottery. Two are presented here:

Area 1, House 9: Kella. The building, which is a typical mud-brick house of several storeys with barrel-vaulted rooms and simple clay soils, is located in area 1 of the excavations that have been taking place since 2000. On the basis of the ceramic finds, the history of the building can be traced from the late 4th into the 7th century. In the middle of the 7th century, the south wall in Room b, which, despite reinforcement, was unstable, collapsed together with the whole house. The pottery that was stored in Room b at the time of the collapse was buried *in situ* under an enormous quantity of rubble, and therefore forms a remarkable closed assemblage (H9 Ho17). The house was subsequently abandoned.

The pottery from Room b was all recovered. A total of 2513 easily identifiable fragments from at least 63 vessels can be assigned to the final phase of use at the time of the collapse of the house. This extraordinary collection comprises a wide range of forms and fabrics, from fine tableware (mainly red-slipped ERS A) to everyday and cooking wares, to amphorae. Most of the vessels are made from the local fabric 1 (pink clay); imports are absent with the exception of one Gaza amphora LRA 4B3 (with a painted inscription Isak / Rho [=100]). All the vessels were buried at the same time, but the situation does not provide information about their period of manufacture. The chronological distribution of the vessels is interesting, because there are also a few older pieces.

Area 6, parts of a Christian (Coptic) sacred complex with a burial chamber and baptistry: the filling of the baptistry: Area 6 in late Antiquity was on the western outskirts of Syene, not far from the bank of the Nile at that time. During the 3rd campaign in 2002/2003, structures were discovered, some of which had been affected by construction work, including parts of an early Christian sacred complex with a burial chamber and a baptismal font. The lower part of the font could be fully excavated (6FN Ho9), together with half of the upper part (6FN Ho10).

The baptismal font was filled up with ceramic vessels. At the bottom there were several complete vessels, amongst them four amphorae and two *unguentaria* dating to the period of use. The *unguentaria* with fragmented rims show traces of long usage, being worn and greasy. They probably served as containers for the consecrated oil used in baptism. It is also possible that the contents of the four wine amphorae were used in connection with the baptismal rite.

Amongst the more than 60 vessels that were recovered in the filling are some that are (almost) complete, chiefly tableware and amphorae. A similar variety of vessels is seen as in the filling of the tomb chamber. A shallow platter and another somewhat deeper one belong to a service with white slip, and unlike the pieces from the grave filling, they have painted rims. There is also a matching set of plates, as well as some single vessels. New types are included; 6FN_196.197 are probably based on the late ARS form Hayes 109.

Amongst the red-slipped ERS A vessels are at least three platters, a plate and various bowls and dishes of different sizes. The large bowl 6FN_184 in Fabric 3a with a thick red slip is a noteworthy piece: it is decorated with painted black spots around the rim and a broad wavy white band on the wall. This carinated form appears here for the first time in our assemblages, and becomes familiar in the early Islamic period. The drinking vessels include four very fine unslipped bowls two with painted stripes and two without any decoration. In addition, there are two conical cups (without traces of soot). Cooking wares are rare in this assemblage, but there are two large storage vessels.

Two of the amphorae from the font are of the local form in red-slipped Fabric 1 (pink clay), and two are amphorae in Nile silt fabric. Resin within the base indicates that they contained wine. According to the forms of the vessels and by comparison with the filling of the grave, the baptistry was abandoned and filled up about two generations after the grave chamber was abandoned. The assemblage resembles the vessel inventory from the collapsed Room b in house 9, but goes beyond it into the third quarter of the 7th century. (*Translation Catherine Johns*)

S. Martin-Kilcher/J. Wininger, Syene III. Untersuchungen zur römischen Keramik und weiteren Funden aus Syene/Assuan. Grabungen 2001-2004. Mit Beiträgen von Daniel Keller, Sylvia Fünfschilling, Johanna Sigl. Beiträge zur Ägyptischen Archäologie und Altertumskunde 20 (Gladbeck 2017).

33. Trying to avoid confusion. Searching for a chronological development of the small ephesian wine containers (cent. 1st BC – 7th AD). Sezen Palamutçu (Ege University), Horacio González Cesteros (Austrian Archaeological Institute).

Keywords/abstract: Ephesos, Asia Minor, Wine production and commerce, One Handle Jars, Late Roman Amphorae 3.

Ephesos was in Antiquity one of the most important metropolis in Eastern Mediterranean. Ephesos was chosen as the capital of Asia Minor, one of the richest provinces of the Roman world, from the Augustan period. These political events took place at the same coincided with the evidences of the production of a peculiar small container produced in the territory of the city, the so-called “one handle jars”. Currently state of the art assumes that these containers and their successor of early and late Roman times, were used for transport of local wine. Normally scholars assume a wine content for these small container (other commodities have been previously suggested as possible contents). In this poster we will try to develop a chrono-typological sequence of the Ephesian production from the early beginning until their end in the first part of the 7th century, with special attention to their commercial explosion in Late Antiquity.

Further, this presentation is an attempt to establish the Ephesian sequence, but we are aware that both groups, one handle jars and LR 3, were not only produced in Ephesos. In our opinion we are in front of a Provincial type, produced in different centers in Asia Minor, mostly in mid-Imperial period, but also in Late Antiquity. This fact underlines the assimilation of these containers with the Asia Minor wine production all along a period of almost 700 years.

34. Mount Oxa survey (East Crete): a preliminary study of the byzantine pottery from 2017 and 2018 field seasons*. Nikos Beteinis (University of Crete & IMS-FORTH).

Keywords/abstract: Crete, Oxa, amphorae, coarse ware, transitional period.

This poster presents the preliminary results of the study of the byzantine pottery from the systematic surface survey carried out at Mount Oxa, which is located south of the modern village of Elounda (ancient Olous) on the north coast of East Crete. It is a steep, hardly accessible and naturally fortified site, which commanded visual control over the Merabello bay and the surrounding area.

The surface pottery material collected during the 2017 and 2018 field seasons covers a wide chronology. The vast majority of the total diagnostic pottery finds in Oxa is dated between 6th century until the end of 8th/ beginning of 9th centuries A.D. This ceramic assemblage contains common coarse wares, such as jugs and bowls and storage jars, such as *pithoi*. However, the commonest findings in this assemblage are Byzantine amphorae of different types (i.e. TRC2, TRC5, LRA2, Saraçhane 35). All these pottery fragments have parallels from other archaeological sites in Crete (Gortyn, island of Pseira, Priniatikos Pyrgos, Eleutherna) as well as from sites outside of Crete such as Aegean Sea (Emprorio-Chios) and on the Black Sea coastline. Outstanding among the finds from Oxa are a glazed plate (GWW I) and a chafing dish. The ceramic study offers new and valuable evidence for the fortified site on Mount Oxa, at a time critical for Crete due to the constant Arab threat.

*The archaeological project at Mount Oxa is carried out under the auspices of the Ephorate of Antiquities of Lassithi and the Institute for Mediterranean Studies (FORTH-HELLAS). Pottery study is supported by research project "Spatial Dynamics and Settlement Patterns in Eastern Crete from the Classical to the Venetian Period", which is financed by General Secretariat for Research and Technology (GSRT) and Hellenic Foundation for Research and Innovation (H.F.R.I.).

35. Il butto del Santuario ellenistico-romano di Agrigento. Le forme chiuse della ceramica comune. Giuseppina Giorgia Moscato, Maria Concetta Parello.

Keywords/abstract: ceramica comune, IV-VII d.C., Agrigento, produzioni, scambi commerciali.

Il Santuario ellenistico-romano è al centro dal 2012 di un ampio progetto, portato avanti dal Parco Valle dei Templi e dal Politecnico di Bari, per la rilettura dell'area centrale dell'antica Agrigento e per la ridefinizione della "nuova" planimetria urbana.

La ricerca, a seguito dello scavo effettuato nel 2014 sotto la direzione scientifica di M.C. Parello, si inserisce all'interno di un progetto di studio delle diverse classi ceramiche che coinvolge diversi studiosi ed è stata incentrata sullo studio delle forme chiuse della ceramica comune proveniente dal butto che ricoprì dalla seconda metà del IV secolo d. C. Questo contesto "privilegiato" ci fornisce informazioni sui costumi e lo stile di vita, sulle produzioni, sugli scambi commerciali e addirittura sulle abitudini alimentari dell'antica città di Agrigentum. I risultati della ricerca sono confluiti in un ricco catalogo il quale suddivide tutte le forme ceramiche individuate (brocche, brocchette, bottiglie, olle, tazze e bicchieri) in tipi e varianti tipologiche. All'interno della suddivisione tipologica un aspetto interessante emerso è quello della diversificazione dimensionale di tre macro tipi che si ripetono per le brocche, le brocchette e le bottiglie.

Dai confronti sono state evidenziate influenze egee per la produzione delle forme del contesto agrigentino, nonché di altri contesti siciliani, romani o dell'Italia meridionale (contesti che vanno dal III secolo d. C. fino almeno al VII secolo). Unitamente all'analisi tipologica delle forme ceramiche è stato approfondito l'aspetto legato agli impasti. Molto importante la presenza documentata di impasti locali confermata anche dal ritrovamento di numerosi scarti di fornace che si ricollegano molto spesso ai tipi

individuati. I risultati ottenuti confermano i dati, editi negli anni, sugli scambi commerciali che ancora nei secoli tardi interessano la città ma soprattutto una massiccia e molto varia produzione locale di prodotti ceramici di uso quotidiano.

36. La ceramica sovradipinta bizantina di Gortina: nuove acquisizioni dallo scavo dell'Edificio Sud.

Marzia Giuliadori (Laboratorio di Archeologia-Università di Macerata).

Keywords/abstract: Gortina, sovradipinta bizantina, produzione locale, motivi decorativi, repertorio formale, ceramica comune.

Le pluriennali indagini condotte dall'Università di Macerata a Gortina (Creta), che hanno portato allo scavo integrale del cosiddetto Edificio Sud nel Quartiere delle Case bizantine, hanno restituito una notevole serie di materiali il cui studio tuttora in corso contribuirà a fare luce sulla cultura materiale di un periodo ancora poco chiaro quale quello delle ultime fasi di vita della città tra la fine del VII e l'VIII secolo. In un momento in cui si ha un progressivo decremento delle importazioni di contenitori da trasporto e di ceramiche fini è la produzione locale di anfore, ceramiche comuni e sovradipinta a rispondere alle esigenze del mercato interno. In questo contributo saranno presentati i risultati preliminari dello studio della ceramica sovradipinta bizantina che analisi archeometriche hanno confermato essere di produzione gortina. Caratterizzata dalla prevalenza delle forme chiuse su quelle aperte, dato ormai acquisito, la sovradipinta è l'espressione di un'epoca che vede l'affermarsi di una nuova tradizione formale a discapito della tradizione di piatti e scodelle di grande formato tipica delle sigillate tarde che progressivamente scompaiono dal mercato di Gortina intono agli inizi dell'VIII secolo. In particolare ci si propone alla luce dei nuovi rinvenimenti di analizzare il repertorio morfologico e i suoi stretti rapporti con la ceramica comune rispetto alla quale la sovradipinta presenta profili più semplificati e di verificare l'eventuale associazione tra i motivi decorativi e la forma. Dal punto di vista cronologico le stratigrafie analizzate offrono un contributo alla puntualizzazione della datazione della ceramica sovradipinta bizantina che sembra avere un incremento della produzione nelle fasi di fine VII-inizi VIII e per tutto l'VIII.

37. Archaeometric analyses of Late Roman/Early Byzantine Assemblages from the central Cyclades (5th-8th c.). Preliminary results.

Charikleia Diamanti (Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades), Hallvard

Indgjerd (University of St Andrews).

Keywords/abstract: Late roman/Early byzantine pottery, archaeometry, Kastro Apalirou, Naxos, Keros, Panormos.

In this poster the preliminary results of a collaboration between the Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades and the University of St Andrews are presented. They concern the petrographic study of 150 thin-section samples of the 5th to the 8th century pottery material from three recent surface survey projects on Naxos and Keros. These projects take place under the supervision and cooperation of Ephorate of Antiquities of the Cyclades with the Norwegian Institute of Athens (Apalirou Castle in Naxos and its surroundings) and The British School of Athens (Keros and S.E. Naxos). An explicit goal of the study is to feed results back into the different projects contributing to the final outcome of the surveys.

While geographically close, the investigated areas cover distinct landscape and habitation types – the Late Roman community of the 4th-7th c. of the small island of Keros, the Late Roman harbour settlement and associated 7th century fortification of Panormos on the coast of Southeast Naxos, and the inland fortified hilltop town of Kastro Apalirou of Naxos, first settled in the 7th or 8th century.

The sample selection of transport, storage and cooking wares is expected to open a discussion on the differences of the assemblages based on settlement function, connectivity, availability of pottery resources and changes in imported wares from the 5th-7th century into the late 7th-8th/9th century.

The petrographic analysis was carried out at the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens. The primary method of analysis was optical examination of petrographic thin sections by the use of polarising light microscope (PLM). At the end of the project, all the samples will be returned at the Pottery Samples Data Bank of the Ephorate at Pyrgos Glezou in Naxos, a project of a collection of Roman and Byzantine ceramic samples from all the Cyclades islands.

38. Late Roman and early Byzantine pottery from the island of Karpathos, Greece: A preliminary report.

Sophia Didioumi (University of Thessaloniki), Eleni Papavassileiou (Greek Ministry of Culture, Ephorate of Antiquities of Dodecanese).

Keywords/abstract: Aegean, Karpathos island, workshops, annona, amphorae, Late Roman and Early Byzantine pottery.

The island of Karpathos is the second largest island of the Dodecanese, situated in the southeastern Aegean sea, in the maritime route from eastern Crete to Rhodes. It plausibly belonged to Provincia Insularum, and since the reforms carried out by Justinian I in 536AD to the new administrative unit under the authority of Quaestor Exercitus. The island played an important role in the maritime exchange during the Late Roman period. The so called Karpathian fleet is mentioned in the early 5th century to operate for the transportation of the annona shipment from Alexandria to the capital. Moreover, the Karpathian vessels were large and its owners were known for their skills. The island was an episcopal see since the 4th century; excavations since 1912 have revealed approximately 22 early Christian basilicas in coastal settlements, i.e. in Arkasa, Pigadia and Leukos. The basilicas bear an elaborated decoration, with marble architectural elements and mosaic pavements.

It will be presented pottery (mainly amphoras and common pottery) from the excavation of the basilica in Aphoti and from recent excavations in the coastal settlement of Leukos. The basilica in Aphoti was excavated in 1970 and it is probably connected with a pottery workshop in the first decades of the 7th century. The excavations in the coastal settlement of Leukos, with the two safe harbors, have revealed two basilicas, well preserved houses, a purple dye workshop and a pottery kiln.

39. Late Roman Cooking Ware from Megara Hyblaea (Augusta, SR). Regional production and importation from 3rd to 7th Century AD. Giuseppe Cacciaguerra (Institute for Archaeological and Monumental Heritage - CNR).

Keywords/abstract: Sicily, Megara Hyblaea, late roman mediterranean trade, cooking ware.

Megara Hyblaea (Augusta, SR) is one of the most important Greek cities of Sicily. After a phase of progressive decline 2nd cent. BC – 1st AD, it continued to live as a large rural settlement (and villa?) in the territory of Syracuse. The research conducted since 1947 by the French mission of the Ecole Française de Rome allowed to highlight some parts of the Roman and Byzantine settlement that overlapped the Greek city. In the course of the investigations, a vast complex of materials was discovered which included all ceramic classes that circulated in south-eastern Sicily from the 3rd to the 7th centuries, and beyond. One of the most substantial groups consists of cooking ware. The identification and chronological and typological analysis of the productions have allowed to follow the development of the supply and consumption model and to interpret the dynamics of transformation. After a first period of strong dynamism with African, Eastern and Pantellerian imports (3rd-first quarter of the 5th century), the results showed that follow a phase of progressive regionalization began with the development of local productions and an “orientalization” of imports (second quarter 5th – 7th century). Finally, from the second half of the 7th century, imports almost completely disappeared and regional productions developed with new forms.

40. La Terra Sigillata Africana dalla Villa Romana di Patti. Mariano Morganti (Università degli Studi di Messina).

Keywords/abstract: Sicilia, Patti Marina, villa romana, TSA, commercio

La Villa romana di Patti, scoperta casualmente nel 1973, è situata sulla costa settentrionale della Sicilia, lungo il percorso dell'antica Via Valeria. A partire da Settembre 2015 sono state avviate delle nuove ricerche volte alla ricostruzione dell'evoluzione diacronica delle fasi del sito. Il contributo, in seguito ai nuovi dati emersi, vuole guardare alla classe ceramica della Terra Sigillata Africana, in particolar modo le produzioni C e D, che all'interno della cultura materiale del sito hanno un'ampia diffusione, godendo di una grande distribuzione trasmarina, inserita in una rete commerciale in rapporto con il progressivo affermarsi sui mercati dei siti siciliani di merci prodotte nell'Africa Proconsolare.

41. Preliminary Organic Residue Analysis of Late Roman Amphorae from Eivissa (Balearic Islands, Spain). Alessandra Pecci (ERAAUB), Miguel Ángel Cau (ICREA, ERAAUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Centre Camille Jullian, MSSHS, CNRS/Université Aix-Marseille), Joan Roig Ribas (archaeologist).

Keywords/abstract: organic residues, wine, amphorae, Balearics.

The island of Eivissa in the Balearic Islands in the Western Mediterranean is well known as an important centre for ceramic production. Since Punic times and throughout the Roman and Late antique periods, the ceramic manufactures produced in the islands were widely distributed in the Balearics and beyond.

In the late antique ceramic assemblages, the Ebusitan products are represented by large quantities of common wares with many different forms, but also by some amphorae. Some of the Late Roman Amphorae types were the types RE 0101 and 0102 present in the 3rd and 4th centuries AD and in use up to the first half of the 5th century AD. In the 6th and 7th centuries, during the Byzantine period, an amphora with a large cylindrical body, known as type RE0103, was the most common. The content of this amphora is unknown, although it was proposed that it was a container for fish products.

To start the investigation on the content of the Ebusitan amphorae RE0103 organic residue analysis were carried out on seven samples from the rural sites of Can Pere Arabí (n=4) and Can Talaies (n=3). The analyses have been performed with Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectroscopy using different extraction methods.

The results show that all the amphorae display tartaric acid and other compounds that can be considered markers of wine or its derivatives. In addition, in some of the amphorae residue analysis also suggests the presence of a plant oil, or animal products suggesting the possible reuse of some of the containers.

All the amphorae were coated with Pinaceae products, that in two cases can be recognized as pitch obtained burning the wood of Pinaceae trees.

Although the number of samples is small and more samples are needed, the results obtained so far suggest that the production of wine was still important in Eivissa in the Byzantine period and that the surplus was commercialized in these amphorae.

42. Archaeometric characterization of pottery from the Early Byzantine fortification of Pollentia (Alcúdia, Mallorca): first results. Miguel Á. Cau Ontiveros (ICREA, ERAAUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Centre Camille Jullian, MSSHS, CNRS/Université Aix-Marseille), Catalina Mas Florit (ERAAUB), Leandro Fantuzzi (Universidad de Cádiz/ERAAUB), Esther Chávez-Álvarez (Universidad de La Laguna), Evanthia Tsantini (ERAAUB).

Keywords/abstract: archaeology, archaeometry, ceramics, Balearics, Byzantine.

The Roman and Late Antique city of Pollentia (Alcúdia, Mallorca, Balearic Islands) has a long tradition of

archaeological research that has help to uncover different parts of the city including some residential quarters, necropolis, a theatre and part of the forum area with different buildings. Despite of this large tradition, very few late antique ceramic deposits from the city have been studied. In the last decade, the excavations of the forum affected several areas including the late Roman fortification that enclosed the old forum area. Archaeological excavations have uncovered a double wall with a West-Est orientation, with filling of rubble and elements reused from other buildings. Very recently, some interesting ceramic deposits have been uncovered helping to provide a better chronology for the construction of the wall during the Byzantine period (534-902/903 AD). The ceramic deposit and its chronology was already discussed in the LRCW6 meeting held in Agrigento.

This contribution provides now the first archaeometric results obtained from the characterization of some of these ceramics. The main aim was to determine the provenance and to study, to some extent, the technology of production. A total of 45 ceramics from the same rubbish dump (SUs 8043, 8048 and 9201) were selected, including cooking wares, dolia, amphorae, and common wares. The samples were analyzed using a combination of techniques. X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) was used for the chemical characterization, optical microscopy by thin-section analysis was applied for the mineralogical and petrographic characterization, finally X-Ray Diffraction was applied to study the main crystalline phases including firing minerals and secondary minerals.

The results show a wide variety of fabrics with many imported cooking wares. Common wares were mainly produced in Eivissa and arrived to the city through inter-island exchange. However, some common wares could have been produced in Pollentia. Overall the study helps to understand the provenance of the cooking wares, common wares and a few amphora found in the Byzantine fortification of the city.

43. *Sixt century AD ceramic deposit from the third century in the city of Pollentia (Alcudia, Mallorca).*

José Carlos Quaresma (FCSH-Universidade Nova de Lisboa IEM, Instituto de Estudos Medievais), Catalina Mas Florit (ERAAUB), Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros (ERAAUB/ICREA), Esther Chávez-Álvarez (Universidad de la Laguna), Joan Tuset i Estany (ERAAUB).

Keywords/abstract: coarse wares, cooking wares, amphorae, Balearic Islands, roman city.

The Roman city of Pollentia (Alcúdia, Mallorca) in the Balearic Islands has a long-standing tradition of archaeological research. Excavations have uncovered some residential quarters, part of the forum area, a theatre, and different necropolises.

The archaeological research developed in the Western part of the forum area has uncovered a collapse layer which covered partially the wall of the portico street located to the south of the insula of tabernae located to the North of the Capitolium. This layer has been interpreted as the destruction of these tabernae.

The paper provides a discussion about the dating of the ceramic assemblage found in this part of the forum area, paying special attention to coarse wares, cooking wares and amphorae. The ceramic assemblage that can be provisionally dated in the AD 370 has helped to determine the precise moment of the destruction of the workshops placed to the North of the Capitolium and to improve the understanding of the commercial dynamics of the city in a period of turmoil.

44. *A ceramic deposit from the third century in the city of Pollentia (Alcudia, Mallorca).*

José Carlos Quaresma (FCSH-Universidade Nova de Lisboa IEM, Instituto de Estudos Medievais), Catalina Mas Florit (ERAAUB), Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros (ICREA, ERAAUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Centre Camille Jullian, MSSHS, CNRS/Université Aix-Marseille), Esther Chávez-Álvarez (Universidad de La laguna), Joan Tuset i Estany (ERAAUB).

Keywords/abstract: coarse wares, cooking wares, amphorae, Balearic Islands, roman city.

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45. La fortificació tardana de Sa Bastida (Alaró, Mallorca). Gabriel A. Llodrà Pizà.

Keywords/abstract: Mallorca, Alaró, fortress in height, late antiquity/ Mallorca, Alaró, fortificació en altura, antiguitat tardana.

The Fortification of Sa Bastida, is an archaeological site in height that occupies an extension of about 19ha in the homonymous mount of the municipality of Alaró (Mallorca) of 579 meters of height on the level of the sea. It was announced in 2002, thanks to a first partial surface survey in which the presence of ceramic materials from the III to VII century AD was documented. Recently, in December 2018, the City Council of Alaró and the property signed an agreement that has allowed to initiate projects for its investigation and recovery. The poster that we present summarizes the main characteristics of the deposit and the results of the first intervention of 2019.

Posters to Session 4. Late Roman Pottery in Hispania

46. Un depósito cerámico del s. V d.C. en Águilas (Murcia, España). Alejandro Quevedo, Juan de Dios Hernández García, Ricardo Muñoz Quesares (Universidad de Murcia).

Keywords/abstract: Ánfora, salazones, comercio, Hispania, cerámica africana.

Águilas es una localidad costera que se sitúa 60 km al Oeste de Carthago Nova (Cartagena), en el Sureste de la península Ibérica. En época romana fue un asentamiento portuario notable, del que se desconocen su naturaleza jurídica y su identificación exacta, que algunos autores vinculan con la antigua Urci. La ocupación romana de Águilas se inicia en los últimos siglos de la República con la explotación de las minas de plomo y plata del entorno. Sin embargo, a partir del s. III d.C. su economía se orienta hacia la producción de salazones y otros derivados de la pesca. Entre los s. IV-V d.C. se detecta una importante actividad artesanal. Se construyen numerosas cetariae y hornos para ánforas en el centro urbano, sobre las antiguas estructuras altoimperiales. Entre las ánforas que se produjeron destacan pequeños spatheia así como imitaciones de envases africanos como Keay 25.

En 2018 se realizó una intervención arqueológica en la calle Muñoz Calero nº 3, junto a una posible vía de salida del núcleo romano donde se instala una necrópolis altoimperial. Se documentaron diversas inhumaciones y sobre las mismas un nivel de vertedero tardío compuesto por abundante cerámica: sigillata africana D, DSP gálica, africanas de cocina, lucernas, cerámicas comunes y culinarias de

producción local... Junto a las mismas aparecieron cenizas, restos malacológicos terrestres y otros huesos de animales entre los que destacan los desechos de pescado, que se vinculan con la producción de salazones local. Asimismo, en este sector periurbano se localizaron restos de spatheia y otras ánforas relacionados con un alfar cercano, situado a unos metros al Oeste del solar. El estudio de este conjunto cerámico privilegiado permite analizar las dinámicas de consumo y producción en uno de los puertos más activos de la provincia Carthaginiensis durante la Antigüedad tardía.

47. Non-regional common ware from the fish-salting production center of Troia (Portugal): a context from the first half of the 5th century AD. Filipa Araújo dos Santos (TroiaResort).

Keywords/abstract: non-regional common ware; fish-salting production; 5th century; Pantellerian ware; inter-provincial trade.

This poster will present the assemblage of non-regional common ware discovered in two contexts dating to the first half of the 5th century AD in the Roman ruins of Troia (Grândola, Portugal). The site, located on the south-western coast of Portugal, was a large industrial complex of fish-salting factories. In 2008/2009 a garbage dump was excavated in the abandonment levels of one of the largest workshops, Workshop 1. The study of the terra sigillata and the amphorae from the two more dense units of this dump revealed a homogeneous context dating to the first half of the 5th century AD, probably from the second quarter.

The study of the common ware from these contexts allowed the identification of different productions from diverse proveniences. The majority of the assemblage was regionally produced, and it was presented in LRCW 6. Nevertheless, it was possible to recognize nine non-regional ceramic productions. The study of the technology and typology of each fabric permitted to identify Pantellerian cooking ware, and to suggest probable Baetican and African origins for other types. The characterization of the assemblage of non-regional common ware allowed to add information on the role this assemblage played in the context and frameworks of its acquisition and use. For instance, regarding the Pantellerian ware, even if it is only represented by a few fragments, the comparison of its presence in other sites in Lusitania showed its importance in Troia.

The studied groups seem to reflect the inter-provincial trade still in motion in the first half of the 5th century in Troia and already acknowledged by the fine ware and amphorae studies. Moreover, the different fabrics of common ware may point to specific realities, on the subject of commerce as well as on the subject of personal use by external presences, as navigatores, for instance.

48. Common ware of Late-Antique contexts from the site of Quinta do Ervedal (Castelo Novo, Fundão, Portugal) – preliminary analysis. Raquel Guimarães, André Gadanho, Joana Bizarro (Museu Arqueológico Municipal do Fundão).

Keywords/abstract: Lusitania; 4th-5th centuries; stratigraphical analysis; regional productions

The archaeological interventions in the site of Quinta do Ervedal (Castelo Novo, Fundão), revealed numerous structures dated to the Roman period, dispersed by three Sectors, of which there is special mention to two relatively large thermal complexes, with just 50 meters between them. To this moment, there is no consensus on the type of occupation of the site; it should correspond, at the very least, to a villa, while it cannot be discarded the possibility of it being a secondary settlement, vicus, judging by the vast dispersion, c. 10 hectares, of roman materials in the surface.

The provenance of the materials exhumed in the archaeological campaigns, between the years of 2007 and 2016, can be pinpointed to various locations of the Roman World. The chronology of these imports can be inserted, in general terms, between the first half of the 1st century AD and mid-5th century AD,

confirming the incorporation of this site in the multiplicity of commercial routes patented in the Iberian Peninsula.

The main objective of this publication is to exhibit the preliminary outcomes of the analysis of a set of common ware, from several Late Roman contexts, mainly from the IVth and Vth centuries (chronologies confirmed by the study of fine ware, amphorae and glass ensembles of these contexts).

We also aim to achieve a better comprehension of this ceramic class that is, usually, put aside in many ceramological studies, most of all in inland archaeological sites such as the one we here present. The focus of the study of this set of common ware is to unveil the diversity of typologies and fabrics present in the Late Antique levels, as well as understand the main lines of local/regional manufactures and the import dynamics of these products to Quinta do Ervedal.

49. Late Roman cooking Wares from Ca l'Estrada (Barcelona, Spain): An Archaeometric Approach.

Jerónima Riutort (ERAAUB), Mateu Riera ((Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona/Facultat Antoni Gaudí/ICAC), Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros (ICREA, ERAAUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Centre Camille Jullian, MSSHS, CNRS/Université Aix-Marseille).

Keywords/abstract: cooking ware, petrography, chemistry, granitic, Western Mediterranean, rural, local.

The archaeological site of Ca l'Estrada is located in the village of Canovelles on the Vallès Oriental, between the ager of Barcino (current Barcelona) and Iluro (current Mataró) (North-West Mediterranean). Despite the high level of present urbanization, archaeological excavations have helped to uncover evidence of human occupation from Prehistory to the modern period. In Late Antiquity, mainly between the 5th and 7th centuries AD, a rural settlement developed in the area including silos, some channels for irrigation and several other remains.

The ceramic materials recovered from the Late Antique phases of Ca l'Estrada include mainly cooking wares fired in reducing/reducing atmosphere. In order to understand the provenance and technology of these materials, this study offers an archaeometric approach using a combination of X-ray fluorescence (XRF), to determine the bulk chemical compositions, X-ray diffraction (XRD) and optical microscopy (OM) by thin section analysis for the mineralogical and petrographic characterization. A total of 30 fragments of cooking wares (three casseroles and 27 cooking pots) has been analyzed.

The results reveal strong similarities between all samples, with a very similar chemical and petrographic composition, suggesting the existence of only one fabric, with some sub-fabrics based on textural features. These samples are characterized by a granitic composition, with quartz, alkaline feldspar and mica. The comparison of these results with the geology of the area suggests a probable local production. The ceramic materials were manufactured using raw materials derived from a plutonic source, most probably from a common granitic area nearby the settlement. These data contributes to a better understanding of regional products in the north-eastern part of the Iberian peninsula in the framework of a larger project that aims to define the Late Antique ceramics of current Catalonia.

50. A dump-pit from the sector palácio dos condes de penafiel at Olisipo-Lisbon: a very important context from ad c. 550-575. José Carlos Quaresma (FCSH-Universidade Nova de Lisboa IEM, Instituto de Estudos Medievais), Rodrigo Banha da SILVA (FCSH-Universidade Nova de Lisboa CHAM, Centro de Humanidades).

Keywords/abstract: Olisipo-Lisbon, Iberian Atlantic façade, context, trade, coarse and fine ware.

The sector of Palácio dos Condes de Penafiel is located in the present historical centre of Lisbon and corresponds to an urban area of the former Olisipo/Olysiopona, near the Thermae of the Cassii and the Late Antique rampart of the town.

One of the authors of this paper has recently studied the full ceramic assemblage of the sector Escadinhas de São Crispim, 100 meters away from Palácio dos Condes de Penafiel. In that stratigraphy, some layers belong to the first and the second quarter of the 6th century. These data have allowed a first statistical approach of the evolution of the local/regional coarse ware over the first half of the 6th century (Quaresma, forthcoming).

The dump-pit of Palácio dos Condes de Penafiel belongs to a posterior generation, with regard to the fine ware imports and amphorae, but also the local/regional-coarse ware morphologies and fabrics. It is thus a well-dated context, with more than 1330 ceramic sherds, whose chronology is supported by the Eastern and African amphorae and the Phocaeen and African RSW.

With regard to the local/regional-coarse ware, we present not only a quantification of its types. This paper aims to discuss also the techniques applied in this ceramological typology (slow and fast wheel, hand-made; oxidising and reduced firing) and the nature of the clays. It constitutes, presently, the latest stratigraphic context recorded in the former Lusitania and the present Portuguese territory.

QUARESMA, J. C. (forthcoming) - Late contexts from Olisipo (Lisbon, Portugal). *Ceramics and Atlantic Connections: Late Roman and early medieval imported pottery on the Atlantic Seaboard*. New Castle. 26-27th March 2014.

51. *Ánforas globulares tardías del “Tipo Vigo”: tipología y caracterización petrográfica.* Leandro Fantuzzi (Universidad de Cádiz/ERAAUB), Adolfo Fernández (Universidad de Vigo), Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros (ERAAUB/ICREA; Centre Camille Jullian, MSSHS, CNRS/Université Aix-Marseille), Joao Pimenta (Centro de Estudos Arqueológicos Vila Franca de Cira - CEAX; Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa - UNIARQ), Rodrigo Banha (Universidad Nova de Lisboa).

Keywords/abstract: ánforas, petrografía, tipología, Lusitania, Atlántico.

En los contextos tardoantiguos recuperados en Vigo, fechados entre finales del s. VI e inicios del s. VII, se han documentado varios tipos indeterminados de ánforas, algunas de probable producción peninsular y otras importadas. Entre la peninsulares, destaca un conjunto de contenedores de perfil globular, cuello estrecho y rematadas en un pequeño pivote cónico, similar a otros tipos conocidos en el mundo mediterráneo durante el s. VII (Cripta Balbi 2, por ejemplo) que marcan una progresiva evolución de ciertos contenedores hacia formas globulares probablemente por inspiración de la LRA 2 de producción egea.

Después de un trabajo inicial de identificación de esta categoría (Fernández Fernández 2014), en 2016 estas ánforas globulares se presentaron bajo el término de “Tipo Vigo” (con las variantes Vigo 1 y Vigo 2). La denominación se debe a que se encuentran de forma muy abundante en dicha ciudad, aunque se identifican también en otros yacimientos gallegos como Bueu o Tui igualmente en contextos del s. VI avanzado. Sin embargo, la documentación de diversos ejemplares en nuevos contextos vigueses como el de Marqués de Valladares 43 parece demostrar que estos envases comenzaron a producirse ya a mediados del s. VI y no en fechas tan tardías como las que se habían propuesto inicialmente. Además, se puede comprobar que en la mayoría de los individuos aparecen restos de resina en su interior y grafitos precocción en el cuello. Recientemente se han identificado algunos individuos en dos excavaciones de Lisboa (Sommer y Palacio dos Condes de Penafiel) hecho que abre nuevas posibilidades en cuanto a la proveniencia de estas ánforas y su distribución, por el momento exclusivamente atlántica. En este poster, se presenta un estudio preliminar de la tipología de estos envases y su caracterización arqueométrica por microscopía óptica mediante láminas delgadas. El estudio petrográfico se propone examinar la proveniencia de estas ánforas y, en particular, la hipótesis de un origen lusitano, algo que, de confirmarse, sería de suma importancia para el conocimiento de la evolución de los envases lusitanos en sus fases más tardías.

52. *Ánforas tardías del taller de La Gacha (Mazarrón, España): análisis arqueométrico y tipológico.* Alejandro Quevedo (Universidad de Murcia), Claudio Capelli.

Keywords/abstract: cerámica, horno, salazones, comercio, Antigüedad tardía.

El complejo arqueológico de La Gacha se sitúa en el Sureste de la península Ibérica, a menos de 25 km al oeste de la antigua Carthago Nova, a 3km al oeste del núcleo urbano de Puerto de Mazarrón y a escasos metros de la figlina tardía de El Mojón. El yacimiento se corresponde con una amplia zona costera situada entre dos ramblas que presenta abundantes estructuras y material de época romana en superficie. Conocido desde la década de los sesenta del s. XX, en 1963 se recogió el conjunto de materiales que aquí se analiza, formado principalmente por ánforas como las producidas en El Mojón entre los s. IV-V d.C.

Este trabajo presenta los resultados preliminares de un estudio arqueológico y arqueométrico realizado por primera vez sobre estas producciones. Las ánforas estaban destinadas probablemente al comercio de productos derivados de la pesca y las salazones, como permiten intuir recientes análisis de contenido y las numerosas cetariae tardías existentes en la zona. Los resultados del análisis integrado constituyen un primer paso hacia la caracterización de las distintas figlinae de la costa de la provincia Carthaginiensis y contribuye, a su vez, a una mejor identificación de estos envases en otros centros de consumo en el Mediterráneo occidental.

53. *Vajillas finas importadas tardoantiguas de los niveles de abandono de la factoría de salazones de la calle Francisco Barreto em Faro (Portugal).* Ricardo Costeira da Silva (Universidade de Coimbra, CEAACP), Adolfo Fernández Fernández (Universidad de Vigo, GEAT), Fernando P. Santos, Paulo Botelho (Engobe - Arqueologia e Património Lda).

Keywords/abstract: Faro; Lusitania; cerámica fina importada; ARS; LRC; Lucente; dinámicas comerciales.

La excavación arqueológica realizada en la ribera de Faro (Portugal) permitió identificar una nova unidad de preparados de pescado, integrada en una zona de cariz industrial de la antigua ciudad romana de Ossonoba, de la cual se conocían escasas referencias. Mientras transcurre el estudio global de la intervención, es posible documentar la existencia de ocho piletas que se distribuyen alrededor de un patio central y de otros pequeños compartimentos articulados entre sí.

Al contrario de los niveles de construcción, los niveles de colmatación de las piletas y de abandono de yacimiento se encontraban bien conservados y perfectamente sellados, permitiendo recuperar una gran cantidad de cerámica. En esta etapa preliminar de la investigación, se ha primado el estudio de la vajilla fina importada, que por sus características no ofrecen importantes datos cronológicos permitiéndonos estimar el abandono del yacimiento a finales del s. VI. Se presentan aquí los primeros datos cuantitativos y cualitativos de ARSW, LRC, DSP y Lucente para posteriormente compararlos con conjuntos similares del propio Faro y de otros yacimientos del sur de la Lusitania (Mértola) y de la Bética (Belo), con el objetivo de visualizar las dinámicas comerciales en la ciudad de Ossonoba entre finales del s. III y el s. VI d.C.

54. *Spatheia africanos en un contexto bizantino del s. VII d.C. de Carthago Spartaria (Cartagena, España): análisis tipológico y petrográfico.* Paul Reynolds (ICREA, ERAAUB, Universitat de Barcelona), Alejandro Quevedo (Universidad de Murcia), Leandro Fantuzzi (Universidad de Cádiz/ERAAUB).

Keywords/abstract: petrografía, ánfora, cerámica bizantina, salazones, Cartagena.

Este trabajo se centra en el estudio de un conjunto de ánforas *spatheia* tipo 3 de Bonifay hallados en las excavaciones de la porticus post scaenam del teatro romano de Cartagena. El material, perteneciente a un contexto bizantino de las primeras décadas del s. VII d.C. fue publicado por uno de nosotros (Reynolds, 2011). Comprende diversos ejemplares en buen estado de conservación, algunos de los cuales parecen

contener restos de pescado en su interior. Estos tipos se produjeron tanto en el Sahel tunecino como en el norte de Túnez. Para las piezas de Cartagena se han sugerido varias procedencias de Zeugitana, incluyendo Nabeul, pero también posiblemente Raf-Raf. Con el fin de caracterizar las fábricas e intentar obtener evidencias adicionales sobre su origen, se realiza un análisis petrográfico de los mismos mediante microscopía óptica por lámina delgada. El objetivo final no es otro que profundizar en el conocimiento de las dinámicas comerciales entre Carthago Spartaria y el África bizantina.

55. Un recorrido por la Iulia Traducta tardoantigua: los contextos de época tardo romana y bizantina (III-VII d.C.) del Parque de las Acacias (Algeciras). José Luis Portillo Sotelo, Darío Bernal-Casasola (Universidad de Cádiz), Álvarez Jiménez-Camino (Ayto. Algeciras, Delegación de Cultura).

Keywords/abstract: Iulia Traducta; factoría de salazón; cerámica tardoantigua; necrópolis tardo romana; contextos cerámicos.

Se presentan los resultados del estudio de los materiales de la excavación arqueológica realizada en el año 2015 en el Parque de las Acacias (Algeciras). Se documentó para su fase más antigua un posible cardo y dos piletas que ubican este edificio en el barrio pesquero-conservero de Iulia Traducta. La singularidad del yacimiento reside en la escasez de intervenciones urbanas en Algeciras que presenten contextos que atestiguan la actividad y continuidad en el tiempo de esta zona de la ciudad.

Los estratos que traemos a colación y el estudio tipo-cronológico de sus materiales nos muestran formas de gran interés procedentes de la última fase de colmatación de la factoría (finales del s. III e inicios del IV d.C.) y de su destrucción (s. V); así como de la reutilización de las estructuras como nicho funerario en época tardo romana (segunda mitad del s. VII). Finalmente, resultan de gran interés los materiales bizantinos, escasamente documentados en el Campo de Gibraltar, localizados en posición secundaria en niveles de época bajomedieval islámica (ss. XIII-XIV) y en el cementerio datado en época castellana (segunda mitad s. XIV).

El estudio conjunto y sistematizado de estos contextos nos revela nuevos datos, como veníamos apuntando, que atestiguan la ocupación y actividad ininterrumpida de la denominada “Villa Vieja” de Algeciras -zona en la que queda constreñida la ciudad de Iulia Traducta- en la tardoantigüedad, desde el s. III hasta la segunda mitad del s. VII d.C.

56. La ánfora Keay LXXII en el territorio de València. Albert Ribera, Miquel Rosselló, Leandro Fantuzzi (Universidad de Cádiz/ERAAUB), Miguel Á. Cau (ICREA, ERAAUB, Universitat de Barcelona, Centre Camille Jullian, MSSHS, CNRS/Université Aix-Marseille).

Keywords/abstract: Keay LXXII, València, difusión, origen.

El ánfora Keay LXXII es especialmente abundante en *Valentia* y en otros yacimientos de sus alrededores, como València la Vella, Alcàsser y Cullera. Se presentará un estudio monográfico de este recipiente, en el que se tendrán en cuenta tanto aspectos morfológicos y arqueométricos como su dispersión, su probable origen y su presencia en contextos bien datados de la zona valenciana.

57. Hand Made Pottery from Baelo Claudia. Archaeometric Results. Meriam El Ouahabi, Manuel Gomes, Xavier Deru (Université de Lille).

Keywords/abstract: Baelo Claudia, Hand Made Pottery, Archaeometry.

The late pottery (5th-6th century) from the south-eastern sector of the Baelo Claudia forum has already been presented at the RCRF congress in Lisbon (Deru et al. 2018). Among it, hand made pottery is in the minority, less than 5%. Observation with a binocular magnifying glass had already made it possible to

distinguish several fabrics. Archaeometry improves our first characterization by chemical (XRF), mineralogical (XRD) and thin sections analysis. Results are then compared to other pertinent data from the Mio-Pliocene sedimentary sandstone, clay and marl vicinity to the Tarifa region. This brings new data on crafts and trade in the Western Mediterranean during the Roman period.

58. *La configuración de los contextos tardíos en la villa de Reinuevo Bajo (Cascante, Navarra)*. Begoña Serrano Arnáez (Universidad de Granada), Marta Gómara Miramón (Asociación VICUS), Óscar Bonilla Santander (Universidad de Zaragoza).

Keywords/abstract: asentamiento rural, antigüedad tardía, clases cerámicas, economía y cultura.

El yacimiento de Reinuevo Bajo se localiza una finca rústica del término municipal de Cascante, en la Comunidad Foral de Navarra. Situado en una pequeña loma, este asentamiento si bien ha permanecido inédito en la literatura científica, es conocido en la localidad de Cascante desde la década de 1960 y fue delimitado e inventariado en 1996 con motivo de las obras del Canal del Ebro. La intervención arqueológica llevada a cabo durante el 2018 permitió identificar un conjunto de estructuras y materiales que evidencian la existencia de un asentamiento rural de época romana con una fase de ocupación principal durante la Antigüedad Tardía, ss. IV-V d.C.

La excavación evidenció la presencia de tres espacios habitacionales cuyos rellenos aportaron restos de cultura material cerámica, un conjunto conformado por las clases cerámicas: terra sigillata africana D, terra sigillata hispánica tardía, cerámica romana pintada, cerámica común y de cocina. La articulación de estas clases cerámicas nos permiten dibujar una serie de facies cerámicas que nos aportan datos sobre las implicaciones económicas y culturales durante el dominado en la zona del valle del Queiles.

Posters to Session 5. The eight century

59. *The Black Sea Type Amphorae of the 8th – 9th Centuries from Chersonesus Taurica: Typology and Analysis of the Regional Production*. Elena Klenina, Andrzej B. Biernacki (Adam Mickiewicz University).

Keywords/abstract: Black Sea, amphorae, Chersonesus Taurica, typology, production, Crimean Peninsula.

The Black Sea type amphora is a conditional term introduced in scholarly research by A. L. Jacobson and covers virtually all known types of amphorae dated the 8th – 9th centuries. Three potteries manufacturing amphorae of this group have been found in the Chersonesus Taurica region: at the PISOCHNA Bay (No. 1), on the western shore of the Quarantine Bay (No. 2) and on the northern shore of the Sevastopol Bay (No. 3).

The pottery at the western walls of Chersonesus, near the pier of the PISOCHNA Bay, was specialized in the production of small amphorae with a grooved body and a round bottom. The second of the abovementioned Chersonesus workshops was manufacturing the so-called amphorae with zones of corrugation. These amphorae are made of well-mixed clay with inclusions of lime particles. The color of the clay varies from reddish-brown to greenish-gray. In the third pottery operating on the northern shore of the Sevastopol Bay, there were made several types of amphora, tableware, and kitchen vessels.

The amphorae are mainly vessels with a cylindrical grooved body and a round bottom, which are referred to the type I.1 according to the classification of Ryžov & Sedikova 1999. This pottery was manufacturing amphorae with small zones of corrugation, similar to those produced in the workshop No. 2. Despite the fact that no intact amphorae with zones of corrugation have been found so far, one can assume based on the materials from layers of the Chersonesus settlement that there were two types that differed in size. One of them had a height of 60–65 cm and a body diameter of 38–40 cm, while another was 43 cm high and had a body diameter of 30 cm.

The pottery No. 4, on the southern shore of the Crimean Peninsula, near the present-day village of Vasilyevka, was making round-bottom amphorae with zones of corrugation. Their height was 44 cm, the rim diameter was 7.6 cm, and the body diameter was 28 cm. The amphorae were made of brick-red dense clay with inclusions of chamotte and lime impregnations. The third type is represented by amphorae having a short wide neck. These amphorae had up to 7 cm high neck and a neck finish diameter reaching 11 cm or more. One vessel of this group, in addition to the zones of corrugation, was decorated with a rough wavy line. These amphorae were made of brick-red loose clay with inclusions of chamotte and mica and small lime impregnations. The amphorae of this type are rare in Taurica. They have been found only in the settlement of the Saltovo-Mayaki culture in the Tau-Kipchak area, in closed complexes of the mid-7th – the first half of the 8th century.

Thus, the south shore pottery was operating within a relatively short period, in the 1st half of the 8th century. The materials from the archeological complexes give us reason to assume that the potteries of Chersonesus Taurica began to operate in the mid-8th century, with the peak of their activity dating back to the 9th century.

60. *Shedding light from Tarracona: Eastern and central Mediterranean lamps from 7th and 8th centuries.* Francesc Rodríguez Martorell, Josep M. Macias Solé (Institut Català d'Arqueologia Clàssica).

Keywords/abstract: Tarracona, Byzantine Lamps, Sicilian lamps.

Recent excavations conducted in the portuary area of the visigothic city of Tarracona (today Tarragona,) have attested 16 assemblages of pottery from the 7th and 8th centuries. This study highlights the absence of Tunisian productions in the second half of the 7th century, opposite to what happens in other western Mediterranean sites such as Rome, Marseille, Sant'Antonino di Pertini, Valencia or Cartagena, and the presence of oriental lamps (Asia minor, Balkan, Syrian type, etc.). These kind have been documented in sites with similar chronology like as the deposit 30 of Saraçhane, the wreck of Yassi Ada, the monastic complex of Satyros, among others. By the early of the 8th century, we observed a change in the commercial dynamics of these imported lamps, the eastern productions are replaced by lamps belonging to the "Sicilian type" (Provoost 10b) or also called "de rosario". These last productions stand out for conserving a striking diversity of iconographic motifs documented in their upper part (pearls) and in the lower (crosses with different variants). For now, we have not been able to document the presence of ovoidal lamps, also known "a ciabatta". In summary, we believe that this samples allows us to analyse some of the latest imported lamps in the Iberian Peninsula.

61. *La fine della tarda antichità e dell'altomedioevo a Neapolis.* Franca Del Vecchio (coll. SABAP per il Comune di Napoli).

Keywords/abstract: Neapolis, ceramiche, traffici, porto, edifici, teatro, tombe.

L'intento di questa presentazione orale è quello di delineare un quadro complessivo e di confronto, una sintesi ragionata tra le diverse attestazioni di frequentazioni nella città di Neapolis. Si esamineranno contesti inediti con altri già pubblicati, anche dalla sottoscritta, con il fine di arrivare ad un esauriente quadro della situazione della città a cavallo tra il VII e l'VIII secolo, e oltre.

62. *The First half of the Eighth Century in Lod in Light of Ceramic Evidence and Its Implications on the "Missing" Umayyad Period in Ramla's Excavations.* Itamar Taxel, Yaniv Agmon, Avraham S. Tendler, Shahar Krispin (Israel Antiquities Authority).

Keywords/abstract: Early Islamic Palestine, Umayyad period, eighth century, Ramla, Lod, pottery

The city of Ramla was established around 715 CE, in the later part of the Umayyad period, as the new capital of Early Islamic Palestine. Nevertheless, dozens of excavations carried out in Ramla have usually failed to reveal architectural remains and associated finds – including ceramics – which are securely dated prior to the second half of the eighth century (the early Abbasid period). In other words, the earliest phase in the existence of Ramla, which largely corresponds with the late Umayyad period, is virtually invisible in the archaeological context. Even pottery that can potentially date to the first half of the eighth century is usually found mixed with later ceramics. This problem derives primarily from the fact that Ramla continued to exist throughout the Early Islamic period, with the majority of construction activity taken place between the ninth and eleventh centuries, while often demolishing or reusing earlier building remains.

However, recent excavations conducted in Lod, the town located to the north of Ramla which functioned as the provincial capital prior to the foundation of the latter, revealed some homogeneous and well-dated ceramic assemblages from the late Umayyad period. Most notably are the remains of a pottery workshop that produced oil lamps and cooking wares. These finds shed light on the continuity of the settlement in Lod throughout the Umayyad period. The discussed area of Lod seems to have been temporarily abandoned towards the end of the Umayyad period, likely due to the rapid development of Ramla which occurred at the expense of Lod. Thus, the Umayyad phase here was not disturbed by Abbasid-period activity, as happened in Ramla (and in other parts of Lod itself), and the rich late Umayyad pottery revealed in Lod can be seen as mirroring the “missing” contemporaneous phase at Ramla.

63. Cerámicas de finales del siglo VII y del siglo VIII de Son Peretó (Mallorca – Illes Balears). Mateu Riera Rullan (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona/Facultat Antoni Gaudí/ICAC), Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros (ICREA/ERAAUB/Centre Camille Jullian, CNRS/Université Aix-Marseille).

Keywords/abstract: Late Antiquity, Balearic Islands, Early Christianity

Las excavaciones en el yacimiento arqueológico de Son Peretó de Manacor (Mallorca, Illes Balears) se iniciaron en el año 1912, pero fueron interrumpidas hacia el año 1924. Con posterioridad a esa fecha, tan solo se realizaron dos pequeñas intervenciones en la década de los años sesenta y otra, considerablemente mayor, entre los años 1981 y 1984. Desde el año 2005 y hasta la actualidad, se han podido realizar nuevos trabajos arqueológicos en el marco de un nuevo proyecto de excavación, consolidación, restauración y adecuación. Todos estos trabajos han contribuido al descubrimiento de una basílica y dos baptisterios. Adosadas al edificio bautismal más moderno, existen diversas edificaciones (Sectores Oeste y Sur): algunas de carácter funerario y otras de naturaleza doméstica y/o productiva. Por otro lado, se ha podido constatar la presencia de un gran cementerio, excavado muy parcialmente, pero del que no hay duda que contiene un número muy importante de sepulturas. Todo ello es tan solo una pequeña porción del asentamiento que existió en el lugar.

En esta contribución, se presentan los materiales cerámicos más significativos aparecidos en los niveles de incendio y amortización del Sector Oeste, excavados entre los años 1981 y 1984 y para los que se propone una fecha de finales del siglo VII o ya entrado el siglo VIII. También se dan a conocer las piezas cerámicas más relevantes de los niveles más modernos del Sector Sur excavados entre los años 2005 y 2015. Todo apunta a que se trata de producciones de los siglos VII y VIII, si bien no se puede descartar que algunas de ellas puedan pertenecer al siglo IX.

Se presentan, en definitiva, unas cerámicas de los siglos más oscuros de la historia de las Baleares procedentes de uno de los conjuntos arquitectónicos más importantes para el conocimiento del final de la Antigüedad en dichas islas.

64. Cerámicas de los siglos VII y VIII del pla de Ses Figueres (isla de Cabrera– Illes Balears). Mateu Riera Rullan (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona/Facultat Antoni Gaudí/ICAC), Magdalena Riera Frau (Ajuntament de Palma), Miguel Ángel Cau Ontiveros (ICREA/ERAAUB/Centre Camille Jullian, CNRS/Université Aix-Marseille).

Keywords/abstract: late antiquity, Balearic islands, early christianity, early medieval archaeology, monasticism.

La carta que el Papa Gregorio Magno dirigió al defensor Johannes en el año 603 d. C. informa, sin ningún género de dudas, de la existencia de un monasterio en Cabrera. Esta es la isla mayor del subarchipiélago homónimo, situado al sur de la isla de Mallorca y que se completa con la isla de Conillera y numerosos islotes menores. La información proporcionada por las fuentes escritas y arqueológicas referidas al monacato cristiano del Mediterráneo de los siglos IV al VIII, así como diferentes trabajos de prospección y diversos sondeos arqueológicos llevados a cabo en el subarchipiélago han permitido plantear la existencia de un cenobio en las inmediaciones del puerto de la isla mayor, en el lugar conocido como Pla de ses Figueres.

En el Pla de ses Figueres destaca la gran cantidad de cerámicas en superficie que pueden fecharse entre el siglo V y el VII d. C. Pertenecientes a estos tres siglos, la investigación ha permitido documentar, hasta la fecha, una factoría de salazones, una cubeta utilizada para la elaboración de vino, un posible taller de producción de púrpura, un cementerio y diversas edificaciones de las que todavía se desconoce su función o uso. En esta contribución, se presentan los materiales cerámicos más significativos de los siglos VII y VIII recuperados en el yacimiento, así como diversas piezas, de cronología más incierta, procedentes en particular de los niveles de destrucción del supuesto cenobio. El conjunto de materiales cerámicos refleja la plena integración de Cabrera en las redes comerciales de ámbito mediterráneo así como una intensa ocupación del subarchipiélago durante la Antigüedad Tardía.

65. La circolazione dei manufatti ceramici tra VII-VIII secolo nella costa nord-orientale della Sicilia: il caso dell'insediamento presso l'area della villa romana di Patti. Alessio Toscano Raffa (CNR-IBAM Catania), Marta Venuti (Università di Messina).

Keywords/abstract: Sicilia nord-orientale, Patti Marina, insediamento altomedievale, cultura materiale, archeologia bizantina.

Le recenti indagini condotte dall'Università di Messina, in collaborazione con la Soprintendenza di Messina, presso l'area della Villa Romana di Patti Marina (ME) hanno consentito di individuare e indagare una serie di ambienti pertinenti ad un complesso residenziale posteriore all'abbandono della villa tardoantica e la cui vita si sviluppa tra il VII e l'VIII secolo. Lo studio dei materiali provenienti da questo contesto, tra cui lucerne a ciabatta, ceramica a vetrina pesante, ceramica a stuoia, anfore globulari, etc., ha offerto nuovi elementi sulla circolazione dei manufatti ceramici in queste fasi storiche ancora poco note. Il contributo si propone di realizzare un primo quadro di insieme sulla cultura materiale di VII-VIII secolo nel comprensorio della cuspide nord-orientale della Sicilia (la provincia di Messina), attraverso i nuovi dati provenienti dallo scavo di Patti unitamente al censimento dei pochi elementi noti in bibliografia per l'areale oggetto d'indagine.

66. Las últimas producciones de Terra Sigillata Africana en la ciudad de Tarraco (Hispania). Xavier Aquilué (Iberia Graeca), Josep M. Macias y Francesc Rodríguez (ICAC).

Keywords/abstract: Tarraco, Sigillata Africana D, 7th, 8th

Este trabajo pretende efectuar una síntesis y actualización del conocimiento arqueológico sobre las últimas importaciones de TSA D en la ciudad visigoda de *Tarraco*, continuadora de la capital provincial

hispanica de *Tarraco*, y actualmente conocida como Tarragona. Es una tarea que analiza 30 años de investigación arqueológica y que se centra, entre otros, en la problemática de recipientes como las formas Hayes 91D, H. 101, H. 104C, H. 105, H. 106, H. 107 o H. 109. Nuestra reflexión incluye ejemplares documentados tanto en la zona superior de la ciudad, en la antigua sede monumental del *Concilium Prouvinciae*, como los recientemente recuperados en la extensa y dinámica zona portuaria. Con ello pretendemos efectuar un análisis estadístico de la representatividad de estas cerámicas, entre mediados del siglo VII y la primera mitad del siglo VIII, en una importante ciudad costera mediterránea. Además, se aportan elementos para la actualización de las cronologías atribuidas a cada una de las formas estudiadas e, indirectamente, para una revisión de las interpretaciones tradicionales de los procesos urbanísticos de la ciudad visigoda.

67. Un contexto cerámico de época tardovisigoda y andalusí (mediados siglos VII-siglo VIII) en la Catalunya nororiental: la segunda fase del asentamiento rural de l'Aubert (la Garrotxa). Cristian Folch, Jordi Gibert, Ramon Martí (UAB).

Keywords/abstract: Alta Edad Media, explotación rural, cerámica, siglo VIII, Garrotxa.

L'Aubert es un yacimiento arqueológico situado en la Vall d'en Bas (la Garrotxa, Girona) que cuenta con una secuencia de ocupación dilatada en la que se definen tres grandes fases a lo largo de la Alta Edad Media que cubren la fundación, desarrollo y abandono definitivo de un establecimiento rural de dimensiones modestas y de probable carácter familiar.

La fase más antigua, con restos muy deteriorados, se reconoce tan sólo por la presencia de un ámbito de pequeñas dimensiones y una primera agrupación de silos en funcionamiento entre finales del siglo V y mediados del siglo VII. La segunda fase conserva restos más consistentes, destacando los correspondientes a una casa de dos habitaciones con muros de piedra y barro, para la construcción de la cual se arrasaron en buena parte las estructuras previas y se levantó una terraza artificial protegida por un muro; asociada a otro grupo de silos, esta casa estuvo en funcionamiento durante la segunda mitad del siglo VII y la práctica totalidad del siglo VIII. A finales de este siglo el asentamiento parece abandonarse durante algunas décadas, siendo ocupado de nuevo hacia mediados del siglo IX, cuando varios fondos de cabaña y nuevos silos funcionan hasta un momento cercano al cambio de milenio.

Nuestra aportación recoge los resultados obtenidos a partir del estudio pormenorizado de la facies cerámica relativa a la segunda fase, caracterizada por la práctica ausencia de materiales importados y el predominio absoluto de objetos de producción local, en su gran mayoría ollas de cocción reductora que muestran una progresiva simplificación en la factura de los bordes y en las decoraciones. El estudio ensaya igualmente un análisis comparativo con otros conjuntos coetáneos, en particular del sector de Girona y de Catalunya en general.

68. Late Roman Amphoras from a Building complex/Xenodochion (?) in Limyra. Preliminary results. Banu Yener-Markesteiner (Austrian Archaeological Institute), Charikleia Diamanti (Ephorate of Antiquities of Cyclades), Horacio González Cesteros (Austrian Archaeological Institute).

Keywords/abstract: Imperial stamps, Lycia, Arab raids, Byzantine Army, State production.

The Lycian site of Limyra has been linked to the sea since ancient times through the eponymous River Limyros (later Phoinix Potamos) which springs multiple sources in the vicinity of the site. The late antique -early Byzantine period was an era of urban growth and prosperity for the city and its hinterland. During the Arab invasions, at the latest after the naval Battle of the Masts between a Byzantine and an Arabs fleet in 654/55 AD in the bay of Phoinix, Limyra's strategical position may have become more important for the Empire. Even though the settlement continuity can be followed until Ottoman time and the city was an episcopal see until the end of the 9th century, our knowledge about Limyra after the 6th century

AD is fragmentary as the written sources are sparse and the period has not been the focus of archaeological research until today.

The pottery comes from an excavation of a building complex near the ancient Theater, constructed in the second half of the 5th century on the site of a previous Roman Bath which remained in use until the 8th century AD. Even though the function of this multi-roomed complex is not exactly known yet, the archaeological evidence points to its commercial and religious character and suggests that it could have been the residence of a prominent person or authority, or perhaps a building of Christian compassion (a kind of Xenodochion). At this point some amphorae have been found. Among them special attention deserves an amphora bearing an imperial stamp. This is an important evidence of material culture within the Byzantine period particularly relating to its interpretation as a state supply in which the production and distribution was controlled by imperial agents (Kommerkiarioi). While the existence of the Amphorae of this period and an imperial stamp in Limyra opens new questions about the nature of Limyra during the Byzantine period, it is of major importance for early Byzantine archeology to have one more of this rare found type of amphora in a region where they have not been located before.

69. *The 8th century in Western Andalusia. Problems and future approaches.* Ana Mateos Orozco (Universidad de Sevilla).

Keywords/abstract: Western Andalusia, 8th century, pottery, al Andalus.

The muslim conquest of al Andalus took part in 711 and following the chronicles it started in the actual Western Andalusia, specifically in the area of Algeciras and ascending by the Sierra de Cadiz to Seville, Cordoba, etc. Taking this into consideration we should be able to find archaeological remains, precisely pottery, of this process and its next years in that region. Nevertheless the archaeological studies about this period are scarce and based normally in chronicles and written sources which usually are two or more centuries later than the conquest. In this poster we try to shed light to actual state of the investigation for this period, the 8th century in Western Andalusia, its problems and potential case of study with interesting information to give in a near future.

70. *Un contexto cerámico postvisigodo del enclave alto medieval de Malacuera (Torrelaguna, Madrid).*

Jorge Morín de Pablos (Audema), Isabel M. Sánchez Ramos (UCL Institute of Archaeology).

Keywords/abstract: Malacuera, Torrelaguna, Jarama, cerámica postvisigoda, Comunidad de Madrid.

El yacimiento de Malacuera ocupa una pequeña meseta situada en la margen derecha del arroyo homónimo, que es tributario del río Jarama. En una posición estratégica sobre un vado del Jarama en la ruta a Somosierra. En la excavación desarrollada en los meses de julio y agosto se localizaron más de cincuenta estructuras negativas, de un área periférica del espacio habitacional con una función agrícola y con una cronología amplia desde el mundo hispanovisigodo al final del mundo andalusi. En la UE 120, una estructura negativa de 1 x 1 m. y 60 cms de profundidad, se localizó un depósito cerámico en la esquina NO. Se trata de tres ollas, una cazuela y una olla con pico vertedor de cocción reductora, además de una botella de cocción oxidante con una cronología postvisigoda -s. VIII dC-. El depósito estaba cubierto por un nivel masivo de tejas imbrices con decoración incisa. Finalmente, señalar q una de las mismas tiene trazados unos signos tipográficos.