

Lucia Clara Formato

AFRICAN RED SLIP WARE AND AFRICAN COOKING WARE FROM THE MILITARY CAMP OF THE *LEGIO II PARTHICA* AT ALBANO LAZIALE/ITALY

The so called “*Castra Albana*”, legionary camp of the *legio II Parthica*, is situated in the region of Lazio, 25 km south-east of Rome, in the historical centre of the present-day Albano Laziale. The legionary camp, with a size of about 10,4 ha, is situated on a slope at an altitude of 390–430 m above sea level, 600m south of the lake of Albano and about 50m north of the ancient *via Appia*.¹ Several ancient monuments, under these the remains of the military site, are preserved and still visible in the actual inner city of Albano Laziale. This was, beside the fact that the camp is the only roman legionary camp on Italian terrain, one of the reasons why it has been attracting the interest of various scholars since the beginning of the 16th century.² A synopsis of the history of research was presented in 1975 by E. Tortorici in his comprehensive publication about the *Castra Albana*.³ In addition to the work of Tortorici, rescue excavations must be mentioned, that took place in the historical center of Albano Laziale during the last 40 years and were carried out by the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici del Lazio. Further excavations were part of the DFG-supported project “*Dalla villa imperiale ai Castra Albana – Von der Kaiservilla zu den Castra*” of the German Archaeological Institute (DAI) of Rome. During this project it was possible to investigate parts of the interior surface of the legionary camp under the guidance of A. W. Busch and S. Aglietti in the years 2010, 2012 and 2014.⁴

So far, mainly literary, epigraphic and numismatic sources have been consulted in order to reconstruct the history of the legion and the camp. Moreover studies focusing on topographic aspects were carried out.⁵ The DAI-project enabled modern excavations which lead to additional archaeological finds. These were now also taken into consideration. In this context, African Red Slip (ARS) and African Cooking Ware were also investigated.⁶ One of the main aims was to even-

tually understand the range of forms and fabrics of the ARS and African Cooking Ware. Besides that, we were willing to find out further information on how long the *legio II Parthica* was stationed at this particular place and if the finds differed from material found on close-by archaeological sites.

The ARS and African Cooking Ware which is being discussed here, was unearthed in different excavations in the urban area of Albano Laziale. A large number of fragments were discovered during DAI excavations in the courtyard of the Episcopal Seminary (between 2010 and 2012). Here, in the north-west area of the legionary camp, parts of barracks were documented. Furthermore, five fragments were taken into consideration, which were found in 1999 during construction works at the piazza S. Paolo and 2007/2012 at Palazzo Pavoncelli Carissimi.⁷ No closed Roman contexts though came to light through these excavations. An analysis of the body clay (20-times magnifier) and a typological classification were carried out. The forms were classified after J. W. Hayes 1972 and M. Bonifay 2004, while the African Fine Ware was also classified according to the usual range of ARS fabrics.⁸

In addition to the material already mentioned, finds from the archaeological museums in Albano Laziale (Museo Civico and Museo della Legione Partica), which originate from an area inside the legionary camp have also been considered. However, it was not possible to carry out an analysis of the fabrics or to draw these pieces.

A total of 543 fragments (333 fragments African Cooking Ware and 210 fragments ARS) were examined. 381 fragments could be determined typologically (figs. 1–2). With the means of macroscopic analysis, fabrics A¹, A², A/D, C¹, C^{1/2}, C² and a slightly “coarser” fabric of C² could be identified in the ARS.⁹ These fabrics (rim and bottom sherds) are distributed as enumerated below: little over 6% correspond to the north-Tunisian fabric A¹, 42% to fabric A² and 33% to the central-Tunisian fabric C¹ and C². 14% of the fragments correspond to fabric A/D and 3% to the “coarser” fabric C².¹⁰

¹ TORTORICI 1975, 18; 40; MARTORELLI 2000, 22; BUSCH/AGLIETTI 2011, 260; BUSCH 2013, 120 fig. 12a.

² MARTORELLI 2000, 19–26.

³ TORTORICI 1975, 9–14.

⁴ GHINI 1984; P. CHIARUCCI, *Porta Principalis Sinistra dei Castra Albana*. Doc. Albana 14/15, 1992/1993, 71–86; GHINI 2001, 362 f.; BUSCH/AGLIETTI 2011, 259; 264–266 with note 22; BUSCH 2013, 121–128; A. BUSCH/S. AGLIETTI, *Il progetto „Dalla villa ai castra“ del DAI ad Albano: Aggiornamenti e nuove ricerche*. In: G. Ghini/Z. Mari (Ed.), *Lazio e Sabina 9* (Rome 2013) 267–275.

⁵ TORTORICI 1975, 9–14.

⁶ The analysis of the material was carried out in the course of a master-thesis (2013/14) at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität/Munich. At this point I would like to thank Prof. Dr. M. Mackensen for his supervision

and for assigning me this topic.

⁷ GHINI 2001, 362 f.; BUSCH/AGLIETTI 2011, 259; 265 f.

⁸ On the provenance and distribution of the ARS-fabrics cf. BONIFAY 2004, 45 ff.; further cf. M. MACKENSEN/G. SCHNEIDER, *Production centres of African red slip ware (2nd–3rd c.) in northern and central Tunisia: archeological provenance and reference groups based on chemical analysis*. *Journal Roman Arch.* 19, 2006, 180–188.

⁹ Few fragments of a slightly coarser C²-fabric could not be assigned unambiguously to the fabric C³. In fig. 1 and fig. 4 they appear under C^{2/3}.

¹⁰ Cf. notes 8 and 9.

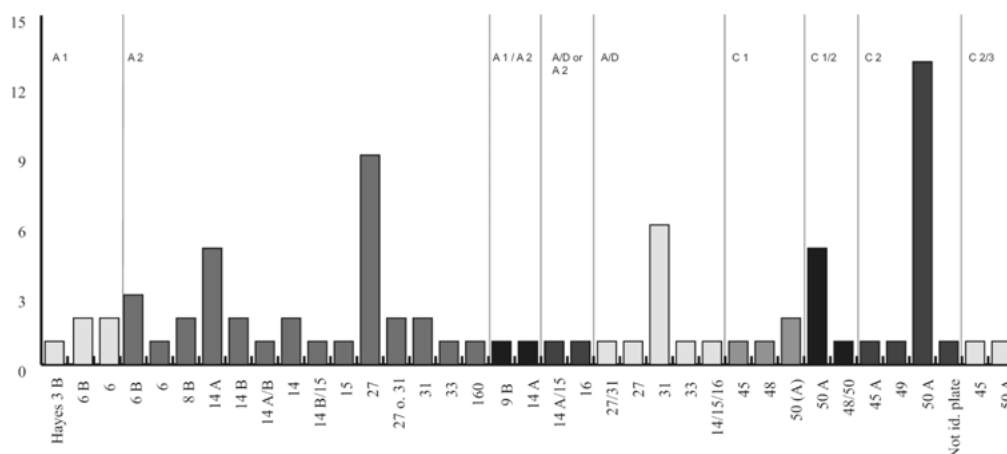


Fig. 1. Albano Laziale. African Red Slip Ware. Range of forms and fabrics (rim- and bottom-sherds). DAI campaigns 2010/2012, excavations at Palazzo Pavoncello Carissimi and P. San Paolo.

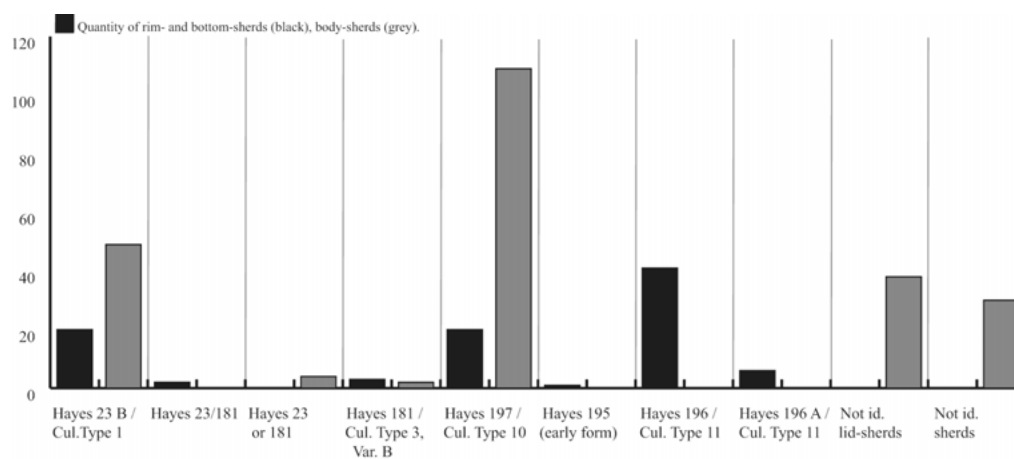


Fig. 2. Albano Laziale. African Cooking Ware. Range of forms (rim-, bottom- and body-sherds). DAI campaigns 2010/2012.

The little amount of the fabric A¹, together with forms which can be dated before the year 100 AD (Hayes 3 B, Hayes 6¹¹) (**figs. 1; 3,1**), proves, that the first inflow of ARS took place only after the 1st century in Albano Laziale. Forms, which are typical up to the middle of the 2nd century, often documented in nearby pottery assemblages such as Ostia and Rome¹², could not be found (types Hayes 3 A, 9 A and 8 A¹³). Fragments of these early forms (Hayes 8 A),

though, are present in the legionary camp's surroundings¹⁴. An increase of ARS could only be observed after the middle of the 2nd century. From the second half of the 2nd century to the middle of the 3rd century, a larger amount of vessels in A² fabric is notable (Hayes 6 B, 8 B, 14 A, 14 B, 15, 16, 27 and Hayes 31¹⁵) (**figs. 3,2–10.12**). From the 3rd century onwards, some of these forms (Hayes 27 and 31) were also produced with fabric A/D (**figs. 3,9.13**). Other forms, also appearing in the 3rd century, are actually more typical for the fabric A/D (Hayes 27/31 [**fig. 3,11**] and 33¹⁶). Together with types made of the fabric C¹ and C² (Hayes 45 A, 48, 49, 50 A [**figs. 3,14; 4,15**])¹⁷, the majority of the vessels at Albano Laziale can be dated from the beginning of the 3rd to the middle 3rd century.

¹¹ HAYES 1972, 21–25; 29–31; Atlante I, 24 f.

¹² For coin-dated deposits at Ostia and Rome cf. Zevi/POHL 1970, 91 f.; Ostia IV, 329–332; 346–348; 402; 412; F. BERTI ET AL., Ostia II. Le terme del Nuotatore. Stud. Miscellanei 16 (Rome 1970) tab. 18 fig. 302–310. – On further deposits cf. E. DE SENA/E. RIVELLO, Refuse or re-use? Analysis and interpretation of a pottery deposit excavated near the aqueduct of Ostia antica. In: D. Malfitani/J. Poblome/J. Land (eds.), Old Pottery in a new century. Innovating perspectives on Roman pottery studies. Atti del convegno internazionale di studi, Catania 22–24 aprile 2004 (Catania 2006) 363–375; M. MARUCCI in: Meneghini/Santangeli Valenzani 2006, 57–92; G. RIZZO, Instrumenta Urbis I. Collect. École Française Rome 307 (Rome 2003) 110 f.

¹³ Form Hayes 3 A (60–90 AD), 9 A (100–180+ AD) and 8 A (110/120–180/200 AD) cf. HAYES 1972, 25; 35; 37; ID. 1980, 515; PRÖTTEL 1996, 25–27; BONIFAY 2004, 156.

¹⁴ One vessel of form Hayes 8 A at the Museo Civico at Albano Laziale (Loc. Capuccini, vitrine 40 no. 6). S. DEL FERRO, Indagini archeologiche in via della Spiaggia del Lago a Castel Gandolfo (Roma). In: Lazio e Sabina 8 (Rome 2012) 249 fig. 4C.

¹⁵ HAYES 1972, 31; 33–35; 41 f. 55; Atlante I, 25 f. 32–36; 54; PRÖTTEL 1996, 27 f.; BONIFAY 2004, 157–159.

¹⁶ Ostia I, tab. 2 no. 16; HAYES 1972, 51; 56; Atlante I, 54.

¹⁷ Fabrics C¹ to C³: HAYES 1972, 287–291; Atlante I, 58 f.; MACKENSEN 2006, 185. – On the forms cf. HAYES 1972, 62–65; 67–73; Atlante I, 60–64; PRÖTTEL 1996, 33 f.

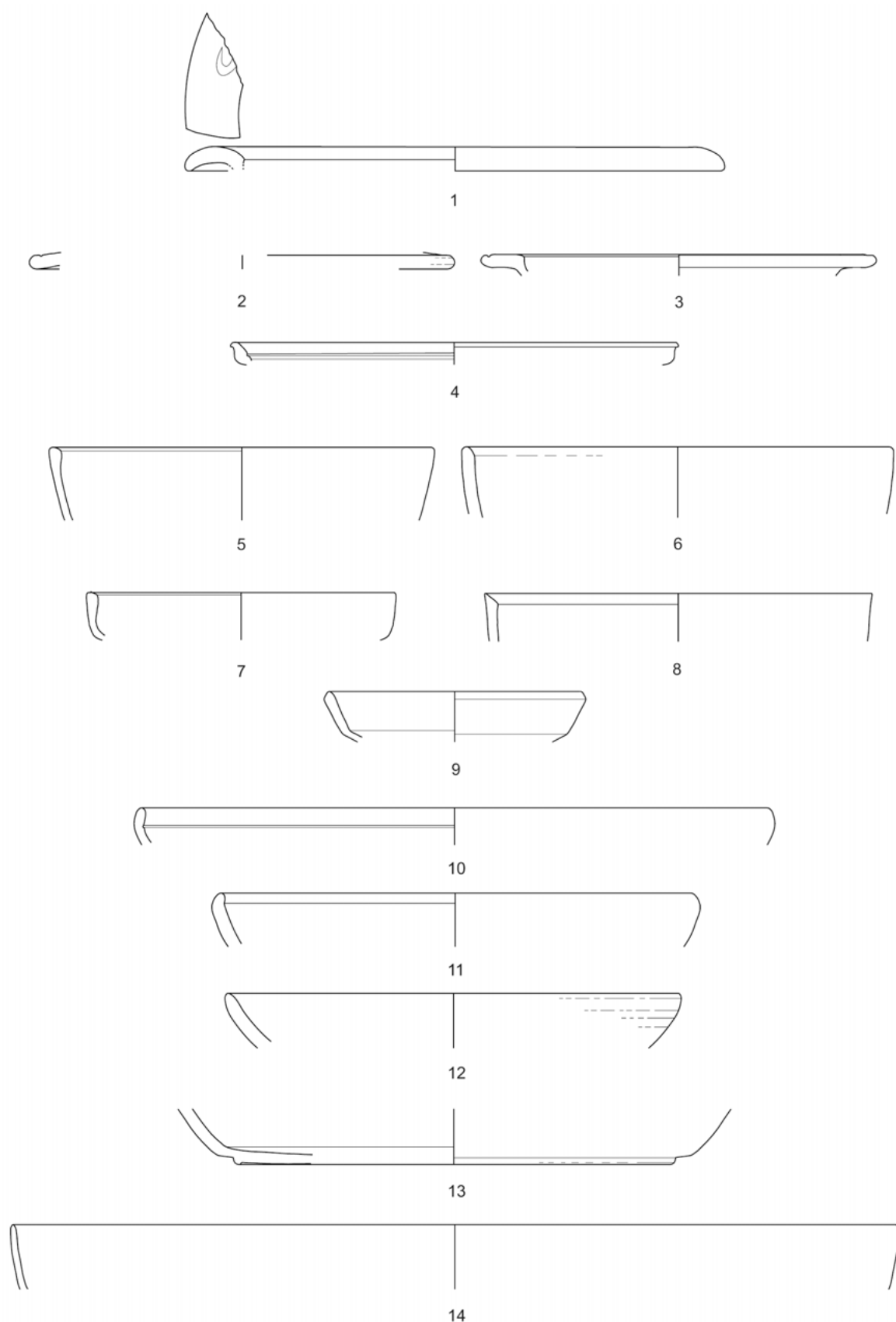


Fig. 3. Albano Laziale. Seminario Vescovile. ARS. Fabric A¹: **1** Hayes 3 B; **2** Hayes 6 B. – Fabric A²: **3** Hayes 6 B; **4** Hayes 8 B; **5–6** Hayes 14 A; **7** Hayes 14 B; **8** Hayes 15. – Palazzo Pavoncello. Fabric A² or A/D: **9** Hayes 16. – Seminario Vescovile. Fabric A²: **10** Hayes 27. – Fabric A/D: **11** Hayes 27/31. – Fabric A²: **12** Hayes 31. – Fabric A/D: **13** Hayes 31. – Fabric C¹/C²: **14** Hayes 50 A. – Scale 1:3.

Forms Hayes 15, 31 (**figs. 3,8,12**) and 33 made from fabric A² are also included in this number.

Forms which were very common in the late 3rd and the early 4th century have not been documented. These common forms include: Hayes 45 C (fabric C^{3/4}, E), 50 B (C³, D), 52 B (C³, C⁴) and 58 (C³, C⁴, D)¹⁸. Type Hayes 61 (fabric D), very frequent from the fourth decade of the 4th century onwards, and type Hayes 53 A and 53 B (C³, D), produced from the last quarter of the 4th century, are neither present¹⁹.

The absence of the just mentioned forms cannot be explained with an interruption of the delivery from *Africa Proconsularis* to the western part of central Italy. Relevant studies show, that a regular supply with ARS on the Italian Peninsula also took place during the late antiquity.²⁰ A steady inflow of African Fine Ware in the surrounding area of Albano Laziale can also be proven: Hayes 50 B, for example, is documented in coin dated layers from the Palatin/Rome (Palatin East/horizon 7; 300/310–310/320 A.D.) and seven kilometres south-west of Rome at La Maligna/baths of the Arvales brothers (phase I [*t.p.q.* 334/335] and phase II [*t.p.q.* 455]).²¹ This form is also present as residual in layers of the second half of the 5th and the first half of the 6th century at Santo Stefano Rotondo and the *basilica Hilariana* on the *caeli* in Rome²². The vessels Hayes 52 B and 58 were proven in Ostia (Terme del Nuotatore/room XVI/layer I), La Maligna (phase I), on the Palatin (Palatin East/horizon 7) and at other sites in Rome (Crypta Balbi, *domus Tiberiana*/Bastione Farnesiano, *basilica Hilariana*)²³. Finds of the vessel form Hayes 61 A and 61 B origin from Ostia, La Maligna (phase II) and the urban area of Rome (*basilica Hilariana*, Crypta Balbi, Santo Stefano Rotondo, *domus Tiberiana*/Bastione Farnesiano).²⁴ Fabric D¹, which, according to M. Mackensen, was produced from 300/310 AD²⁵, is completely missing in the finds of the DAI excavations. A proof that fabric D vessels

reached the immediate surroundings of the legionary camp, possibly in the 4th but surely in the early 5th century, are finds from the catacombs of San Senatore. These are located about 770 meters south of the military site.²⁶ Two stamped bottom sherds of fabric D are exhibited in the Museum of the *legio II Parthica*. These fragments could be part of vessels from the middle of the 4th century or slightly later.²⁷

Furthermore, the absence of ARS in the Castra Albana cannot be explained with the collapse of the regional infrastructure. With the existence of the *via Appia*, the legionary camp was perfectly connected to Rome and therefore also connected to the port of Ostia through the *via Ostiensis*.²⁸

93 pieces of the total of 333 found fragments of African Cooking Ware could be typologically classified as rim sherds. 202 of these 333 belong to the category of wall and bottom sherds (**fig. 2**). For 38 fragments, a clear classification was not possible because of the very small size of the fragments. A further subdivision of the pieces with macroscopic criteria (20-times magnifier) was not possible and proves to be generally problematic.²⁹ In order to complete a determination of origin with chemical methods, archaeometric investigations and the definition of reference groups based on material from pottery centres would be required.³⁰

Vessels of African Cooking Ware, which can be dated before the middle of the 2nd century are not present in the assemblage. This concerns the casserole Hayes 23 A (Flavian until the middle of the 2nd century)³¹, the early form of Hayes 181/Bonifay Cul. (A) Type 3 Var. A (starting in the 2nd century) and the plate type Hayes 181.1/Bonifay Cul. (B) Type 4 (starting a little bit later in the advanced 2nd century).³² The form Hayes 181/Bonifay Cul. (A) Type 3 Var. B (from the late 2nd onwards³³) is documented three times at Albano Laziale (**fig. 4,20**). With a number of 41 pieces of the 93 found rim sherds, the lid type Hayes 196 (2nd/3rd century)³⁴ makes up the majority (**figs. 4,25–26**). Forms Hayes 23 B/Bonifay Cul. Type 1 (**figs. 4,18–19**) and Hayes 197/Bonifay Cul. Type 10 (**figs. 4,21–23**) could be found the second most

¹⁸ HAYES 1972, 65; 69–73; 78; 95 f.; Atlante I, 65 f. 81; 86; MACKENSEN 1993, 398; PRÖTTEL 1996, 32–35; BONIFAY 2004, 166 f.

¹⁹ HAYES 1972, 78–83, 100–107; Atlante I, 67; 83 f. 87; MACKENSEN 1993, 401–403; PRÖTTEL 1996, 36; 43 f. and especially BONIFAY 2004, 167–171; REYNOLDS 1995, 14–16.

²⁰ ST. TORTORELLA, La ceramica finde da mensa africana dal IV al VII secolo d. C. In: A. Giardina (ed.), *Società romana e impero tardoantico. Le merci, gli insediamenti* (Rome, Bari 1986) 211–225; S. TORTORELLA, Ceramica di produzione africana e rinvenimenti archeologici sottomarini della media e tarda età imperiale. Analisi dei dati e dei contributi reciproci. *Mél. École Française Rome* 93, 1981, 355–380; S. FONTANA, Note sulla distribuzione della Sigillata Africana in Italia. In: *Papers of the Fourth Conference of Italian Archaeology 2. The Archaeology of Power* (London 1991) 135–145; C. PANELLA, Merci e scambi nel Mediterraneo tardoantico. In: A. Momigliano/A. Schiavone (eds.), *Storia di Roma* (Turin 1993) 613–641; REYNOLDS 1995. – Ostia and Rome: PAVOLINI 1996, 232. – Northern Campania: ARTHUR 1991, 109–124. – Gulf of Naples: G. SORICELLI, „Terra Sigillata“ della prima, media e tarda età imperiale. In: P. Arthur (ed.), *Il complesso Archeologico di Carminiello ai Mannesi, Napoli* (Galatina 1994) 145–150.

²¹ PEÑA 1999, 58; 116; BROISE/SCHIED 1987, 170–185; 244–252.

²² St. Stefano Rotondo: A. MARTIN in: Paroli/Venditelli 2004, 507. – *Basilica Hilariana*: F. PACETTI in: Paroli/Venditelli 2004, 436 tab. 1.

²³ Ostia IV, 73–77; 100–104. – Palatin East: J. T. PEÑA, The quantitative analysis of Roman pottery. In: E. Papi (ed.), *Supplying Rome and the empire. Journal Roman Arch. Suppl. Ser. 69* (Portsmouth/Rhode Island 2007) 164. – Crypta Balbi: L. SAGUI/C. M. COLETTI in: Paroli/Venditelli 2004, 243 and note 6. – *Domus Tiberiana*: M. CICERONI ET AL. in: Paroli/Venditelli 2004, 147 tab. 3. – *Basilica Hilariana*: PACETTI cf. note 22.

²⁴ Ostia IV, 73–77; BROISE/SCHIED 1987, 170–185; 244–252; 100–104; PACETTI, SAGUI/COLETTI, MARTIN and CICERONI cf. note 22 and 23.

²⁵ MACKENSEN 1993, 433; 497; cf. furthermore Atlante I, 78.

²⁶ V. FIOCCHI NICOLAI ET AL. Scavi nella catacomba di S. Senatore ad Albano Laziale. *Riv. Arch. Cristiana* 68, 1992, 70–88; 98–100.

²⁷ Stamp types according to HAYES 1972, 218 f. and MACKENSEN 1993, 185–288: (1.) bottom sherd, Hayes style A (II)/El Mahrine/Dekor I.2/1–2 alternating with stamp El Mahrine/Typen 5.2 and 59.3; (2.) bottom sherd, Hayes style A (II)/El Mahrine/Dekor I.2/4, stamp El Mahrine/Typ 53. – According to the stamp-types this sherds could belong to: (1.) form Hayes 60, 61, 59–61 A/63, 67, 76 and 76 B; (2.) form Hayes 67 (ibid. 192; 195).

²⁸ On the *via Appia* cf. J. COSTE, La via Appia nel medio evo e l'incastellamento. In: *La via Appia. Archeologia Laziale* 10. Quad. Studio Arch. etrusco-italica 19, 1990, 127–137; A. MOSCA in: ibid. 182–185.

²⁹ M. G. FULFORD/D. P. S. PEACOCK, Excavations at Carthage I,2 (Sheffield 1984) 14; 18; OLCESE 1993, 45–52 (history of research); 138; C. CAPELLI/M. BONIFAY, Archéométrie et archéologie des céramiques africaines. In: M. Bonifay/J.-Ch. Trégliat (eds.), *LRCW 2. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry 2. BAR Internat. Ser. 1662* (Oxford 2007) 552.

³⁰ BONIFAY 2004, 71; J. M. SCHURING, Experimental studies on roman and medieval ceramics. Pottery from San Sisto Vecchio in Rome (Leiden 1989) 26; 45 f.; PEÑA 1999 and IKÄHEIMO 2003 may have to be discussed critically.

³¹ HAYES 1972, 45–48; BONIFAY 2004, 211.

³² HAYES 1972, 200 f.; BONIFAY 2004, 213–215.

³³ Ibid. 67; 211–214.

³⁴ HAYES 1972, 208; Atlante I, 208; BONIFAY 2004, 225 f.

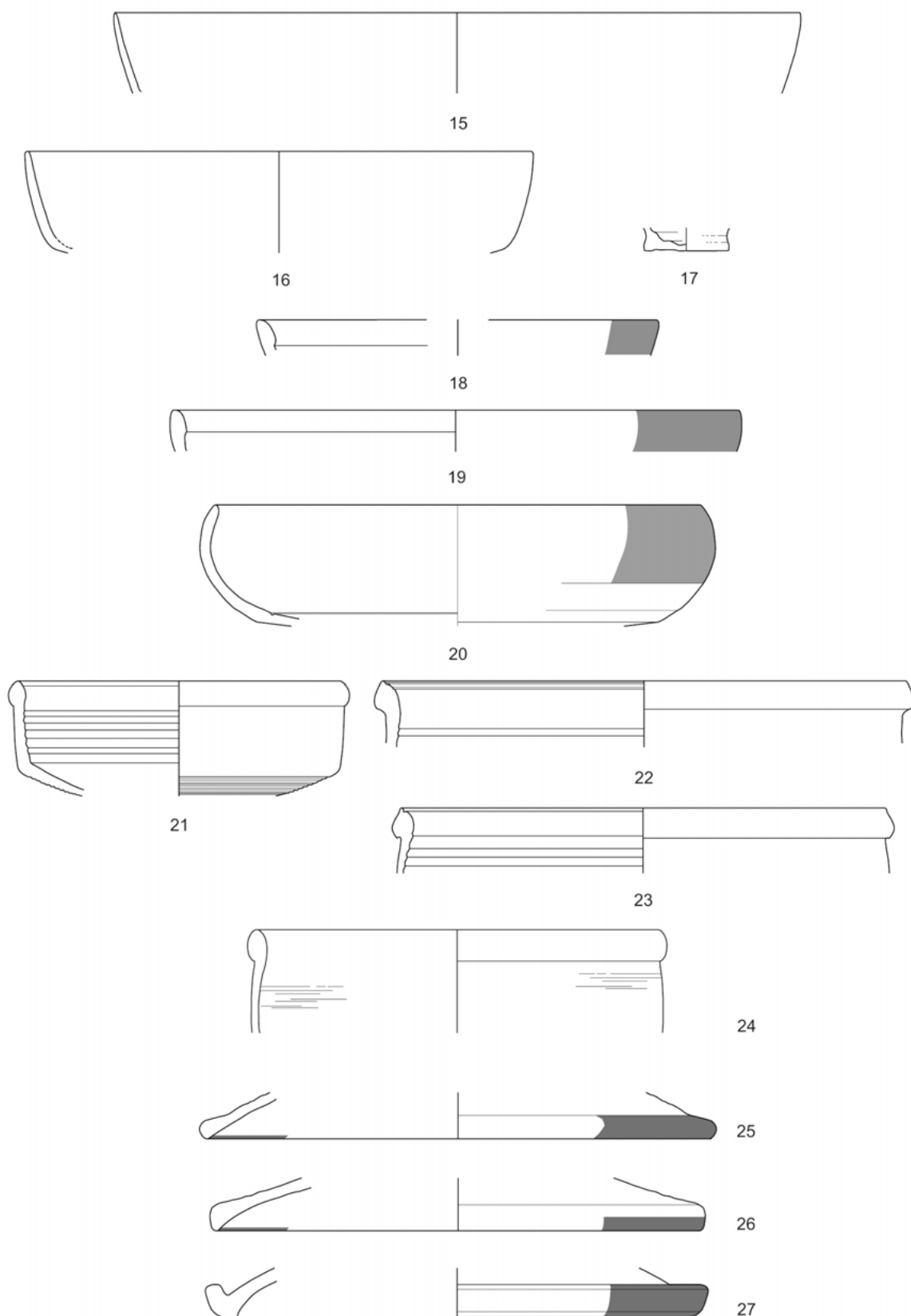


Fig. 4. Albano Laziale. Seminario Vescovile. ARS. Fabric C²: **15** Hayes 50 A. – Fabric C^{2/3}: **16** Hayes 50 A. – Fabric A²: **17** Hayes 160. – African Cooking Ware: **18–19** Hayes 23 B; **20** Hayes 181; **21–23** Hayes 197; **24** „imitation“ of Hayes 197; **25–26** Hayes 196; **27** Hayes 195. – Scale 1:3.

(with 20 pieces each). The lid Hayes 195 is documented only once (fig. 4,27)³⁵. Late variants of these vessels, like the plate Hayes 181/Bonifay Cul. (B) Type 5 Var. D (from the second half of the 4th century on)³⁶ are missing in Albano Laziale. The variety of vessels of the African Cooking Ware can therefore mainly be dated to the second half of the 2nd and to the first half of the 3rd century.

By evaluating the ARS and the African Cooking Ware, we can now show results, giving us details on the length of deployment of the *legio II Parthica* in the Castra Albana. The chronology of the range of the African Fine Ware clearly shows, that the beginning of the camp has to be set in the Severan period, or to be more exact, in the late 2nd century. This also corresponds to epigraphic (CIL VI 3409) literary (Dio 55,24,4) sources³⁷. New and important information could also be gained concerning the end of the legionary camp. So far, the legionary camp was thought to have existed until little after the middle of the 3rd or the early 4th century³⁸. Based on the presented analysis, the duration of the legion's existence in Albano Laziale can now be specified. It is probable that it existed until the end of the third quarter of the 3rd century or slightly longer. At the end of the 3rd and in the 4th century, surely though in the period of Constantine the military camp was abandoned. This also corresponds to a passage in the *liber Pontificalis* (Lib. Pontif. In Silvestro § XXX)³⁹

Due to the unique character of the site, a comparison of the ceramic assemblage with those of other archaeological sites was difficult. A comparison of military camps from the same period was hardly possible because of the geographical distance.⁴⁰ That is why the above-mentioned nearby civil and urban sites were taken into consideration. These proved, that in the range of ARS and African Cooking Ware there are parallels between closed ceramic contexts of the late 2nd and the middle 3rd century in Ostia and in Rome and the material in Albano Laziale.⁴¹ The fabrics found in Albano Laziale (A¹, A², A/D, C¹, C^{1/2}, C²) and the majority of forms are typical for the mentioned period of time and the area. Moreover, simple

and open vessels – flat plates and bowls – dominate, while appliqué-decorated forms and special forms are missing. A closed vessel is represented only once by a bottom sherd of the form Hayes 160 (fig. 4,17). This composition of the ceramic assemblage could be explained with the general distribution of the types or may have practical reasons. It is possible, that the soldiers preferred using functional and robust vessels in their everyday life. The absence of closed ARS forms is probably influenced by the usage of locally produced, closed ceramic jugs⁴² or the usage of vessels made of organic material or glass.

Casseroles Hayes 23 B, 197 and lid Hayes 196 are dominating among the African Cooking Ware, while lid form Hayes 195 is represented only once. A similarity to assemblages of Ostia and Rome of the late 2nd and middle 3rd century is again notable. The usage of regionally produced casseroles seems to be proven by the existence of two rim sherds (fig. 4,24), which are though very rare compared to the North African Cooking Ware. These casseroles are generally classified as “imitations” of the casserole type Hayes 197⁴³. According to the current state of research, the locally and regionally produced forms were particularly distributed in the region of Campania and the rural areas around Rome in the late 3rd and 4th century⁴⁴. It is therefore striking, that the found vessels in Albano Laziale are mainly African Cooking Ware, despite the wide spread distribution of the local cooking wares. This phenomenon could show us, that the legion enjoyed a certain privilege concerning the delivery with African Cooking Ware.⁴⁵ The good, already mentioned infrastructure caused by the existence of the *via Appia* definitely was an important factor when it came to the distribution of goods. At this point, there has to be emphasized, that the special role of the *legio II Parthica* as only legion on the Italian Peninsula with its vicinity to Rome, was for certain also one of the reasons why the ARS and African Cooking Ware reached the camp of Albano Laziale in large numbers.

formato.lc@posteo.de

³⁵ Characterization of these forms cf. HAYES 1972, 45–48; 208 f.; Atlante I, 213; 217–219; BONIFAY 2004, 211; 224–227.

³⁶ Ibid. 214.

³⁷ G. LUGLI, Castra Albana. *Ausonia* 9, 1919, 258 note 4; RE XII (1925) 1476 f. s. v. *Legio II Parthica* (E. RITTERLING); TORTORICI 1975, 20 f. note 1; C. RICCI in: Y. Le Bohec/C. Wolff (eds.), *Les Légiones de Rome sous le haut-empire* (Lyon 2000) 397 note 2. Cf. also the career of the *praefectus legionis C. Julius Pacatianus* in: R. E. SMITH, *The Army Reforms of Septimius Severus*. *Historia* 21, 1972, 486 note 28.

³⁸ GHINI 1984, 281; TORTORICI 1975, 19. – The latest inscription from the camp (HD 027405=AE 0219) in G. MANCINI, Albano. *Notizie Scavi Ant.* 1, 1913, 51–53.

³⁹ G. B. DE ROSSI, *Del cimitero al decimoquinto miglio dell'Appia e i martiri e fedeli quivi sepolti, in relazione col prossimo Albanum*. *Bull. Arch. Cristiana* 3, 1869, 78; TORTORICI 1975, 19.

⁴⁰ On parameters that have to be considered when comparing ceramic assemblages e. g. MARTIN 2005, 61.

⁴¹ Due to the actual state of research there must be mentioned mainly finds from Ostia and Rome: F. FILIPPI (ed.), *Horti et Sordes* (Rome 2008) 84 f. 94; 408; M. CARTA/I. POHL/F. ZEVI, *Ostia. Taberna dell'Invidioso*. *Not. Scavi Ant. Suppl.* 8 (Rome 1987) 36–39; 107–109; A. MARUCCI/M. CECI in: Meneghini/Santangeli Valenzani 2006, 35–39; 57–92; Ostia IV, 69–77; 286–291; 325–332; 346–348; 402–412; A. CARANDINI ET AL. (eds.), *Ostia III. Stud. Miscellanei* 21 (Rome 1973) 327–340; 657; Ostia I, 23; 44–58; 134 f.

⁴² Ostia IV, 105–107; Ostia I, 90–92. On the production of common wares in Latium (republic/early Roman period) cf. G. OLCESE, *Atlante dei siti di produzione ceramica* (Toscana, Lazio, Campania e Sicilia) (Rome 2011–2012) 117–253. C. Pavolini (PAVOLINI 1996, 232) supposed that still in the 5th c. AD, due to the local ceramic production, there was no need to import closed vessels from North Africa to Ostia and Rome.

⁴³ CARSANA 1994, 222; 232; CARSANA/DEL VECCHIO 2010, 459–470; 461; OLCESE 2011/2012, 276.

⁴⁴ Naples *portus*: CARSANA/DEL VECCHIO 2010, 461; 468 fig. 6 no. 27. – *Summa vesuviana*: M. AOYAGI ET AL. *Céramique de l'Antiquité tardive d'un site romain de Somma Vesuviana, Italie*. In: M. Bonifay/J.-C. Trégliat, *LRCW 2. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry 2*. *BAR Internat. Ser.* 1662 (Oxford 2007) 439–449 especially 441 and 447 fig. 5 no. 27 and 28. – Neapel/Carminio ai Marnesi: CARSANA 1994, 232.

⁴⁵ A complete examination of the ceramic material from Albano Laziale would be necessary in order to be able to compare the assemblage with contemporaneous material from rural sites (*villae rusticae* or *vici*) and to identify special particularities. For an approach to such a comparative analysis for assemblages of the 4th and 5th century AD (also referring to African Cooking Ware) cf. MARTIN 2005, 71.

Bibliography

- ARTHUR 1991 P. ARTHUR, Romans in Northern Campania. Arch. Monogr. British School Rome 1 (Rome, London 1991).
- Atlante I G. PUGLIESE CARATELLI (ed.), Atlante delle forme ceramiche I. Ceramica fine romana nel bacino mediterraneo (medio e tardo impero). EAA (Rom 1981).
- BONIFAY 2004 M. BONIFAY, Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique. BAR Internat. Ser. 1301 (Oxford 2004).
- BROISE/SCHIED 1987 H. BROISE/J. SCHIED (eds.), Recherches archéologiques à La Maligna. Le balneum des Frères Arvales (Rome 1987).
- BUSCH/AGLIETTI 2011 A. BUSCH/S. AGLIETTI, Dalla villa imperiale ai Castra Albana. Le nuove ricerche del DAI sull'accampamento della *legio II Parthica* e sui dintorni. In: G. Ghini (ed.), Lazio e Sabina 7 (Rome 2011) 259–267.
- BUSCH 2013 A. BUSCH, Kaiserzeitliche Wehrarchitektur im Zentrum des Römischen Reiches. In: E. J. Greipl (ed.), Römische Wehrbauten. Befund und Rekonstruktion. Schriftenr. Bayer. Landesamtes Denkmalpf. 7 (Munich 2013) 112–131.
- CAPELLI/BONIFAY 2007 C. CAPELLI/M. BONIFAY, Archéométrie et archéologie des céramiques africaines. Un approche pluridisciplinaire. In: M. Bonifay/J.-Ch. Trégliat (eds.), LRCW 2. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry 2. BAR Internat. Ser. 1662 (Oxford 2007) 551–557.
- CARSANA 1994 V. CARSANA, Ceramica da cucina tardo antica e alto medievale. In: P. Arthur (ed.), Il complesso archeologico di Carminiello ai Mannesi, Napoli (scavi 1983–1984) (Galatina 1994) 221–258.
- CARSANA/DEL VECCHIO 2010 V. CARSANA/F. DEL VECCHIO, Il porto di *Neapolis* in età tardo antica: il contesto di IV sec. d. C. In: S. Menchelli et al. (eds.), LRCW 3. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry 3. Comparison between Western and Eastern Mediterranean. BAR Internat. Ser. 2185 (Oxford 2010) 459–470.
- FULFORD/PEACOCK 1984 M. G. FULFORD/D. P. S. PEACOCK, Excavations at Carthage: The British Mission 1,2. The Avenue du President Habib Bourguiba, Salammbô. The Pottery and other ceramic objects from the site (Sheffield 1984).
- GHINI 1984 G. GHINI, Castra Albana: Recenti scoperte in via del Castro Pretorio. Archeologia Laziale VI. Quad. Centro Stud. Arch. etrusco-italica 8, 1984, 274–281.
- GHINI 2001 G. GHINI, Il tridente barocco di San Paolo. Indagine archeologica nella Piazza. In: F. Filippi (ed.), Archeologia e Giubileo. Gli interventi a Roma e nel Lazio per il Grande Giubileo del 2000 (Naples 2001) 362 f.
- HAYES 1972 J. W. HAYES, Late Roman Pottery (London 1972).
- IKÄHEIMO 2003 J. P. IKÄHEIMO, Late Roman African Cookware of the Palatine East Excavations, Rome. A holistic approach. BAR Internat. Ser. 1143 (Oxford 2003).
- MACKENSEN 1993 M. MACKENSEN, Die spätantiken Sigillata und Lampentöpfereien von El Mahrine (Nordtunesien). Studien zur Nordafrikanischen Feinkeramik des 4. bis 7. Jahrhunderts. Münchner Beitr. Vor- u. Frühgesch. 50 (Munich 1993).
- MACKENSEN 2006 M. MACKENSEN, The study of 3rd century African red slip ware based on the evidence from Tunisia. In: D. Malfitani/J. Poblome/J. Lund (eds.), Old Pottery in a new century. Innovating perspectives on Roman pottery studies. Atti del Convegno Internazionale di Studi Catania, 22–24 Aprile 2004 (Catania 2006) 105–124.
- MARTIN 2005 A. MARTIN, Variation in Ceramic Assemblages as an Indicator of Openness to Trade. In: J. Pollini (ed.), TERRA MARIQUE. Studies in Art History and Marine Archaeology in Honor of A. M. McCann on the Receipt of the Gold Medal of the Archaeological Institute of America (Oxford 2005) 61–76.
- MARTORELLI 2000 R. MARTORELLI, Dalla „Civitas Albana“ al „Castellum Albanense“. Nascita ed evoluzione di una città nel patrimonium Sancti Petri (Città del Vaticano 2000).
- MENEGHINI/
SANTANGELI VALENZANI 2006 R. MENEGHINI/R. SANTANGELI VALENZANI (eds.), Roma. Lo scavo dei fori imperiali 1995–2000. I contesti ceramici. Collect. École Française Rome 365 (Rome 2006).
- Ostia I A. CARANDINI (ed.), Ostia I. Le terme del Nuotatore. Stud. Miscellanei 13 (Rome 1968).
- Ostia IV L. ANSELMINO (ed.), Ostia IV. Le Terme del Nuotatore. Stud. Miscellanei 23 (Rome 1977).
- PAROLI/VENDITTELLI 2004 L. PAROLI/L. VENDITTELLI (eds.), Roma dall' antichità al medioevo II. Contesti tardoantici e altomedievali (Rome 2004).
- PAVOLINI 1996 C. PAVOLINI, Mercato ostiense e mercato romano: alcuni contesti ceramici a confronto. In: A. Gallina Zevi/A. Claridge (eds.), Roman 'Ostia' revisited. Archeological and Historical Papers in Memory of Russell Meiggs (London 1996) 223–242.

- PEÑA 1999 J. T. PEÑA, The urban economy during the Early Dominate. Pottery evidence from the Palatine Hill. BAR Internat. Ser. 784 (Oxford 1999).
- PRÖTTEL 1996 PH. M. PRÖTTEL, Mediterrane Feinkeramik des 2.–7. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. im oberen Adria-raum und in Slowenien. Kölner Stud. Arch. Röm. Provinzen 2 (Espelkamp 1996).
- REYNOLDS 1995 P. REYNOLDS, Trade in the Western Mediterranean, AD 400–700: The ceramic evidence. BAR Internat. Ser. 604 (Oxford 1995).
- TORTORICI 1975 E. TORTORICI, Castra Albana. Forma Italiae. Regio I. Vol. 11 (Rome 1975).
- ZEVI/POHL 1970 F. ZEVI/I. POHL, Ostia. Saggi di Scavo. Not. Scavi Ant. Suppl. 8 (Rome 1970).