

# REI CRETARIÆ ROMANÆ FAVORVM

## ACTA 42



CONGRESSVS VICESIMVS SEPTIMVS  
REI CRETARIÆ ROMANÆ FAVORVM  
SINGIDVNI HABITVS  
MMX

BONN  
2012

ISSN 0484-3401

Published by the REI CRETARIE ROMANÆ FAVTORES, an international learned society

*Editorial committee:*  
Dario Bernal Casasola  
Tatjana Cvjetićanin  
Philip M. Kenrick  
Simonetta Menchelli

*General Editor:* Susanne Biegert

*Typesetting and layout:* ars archäologie redaktion satz, Waldstraße 8 D-65719 Hofheim am Taunus

*Printed and bound by:* BELTZ Bad Langensalza GmbH, D-99947 Bad Langensalza

Enquiries concerning membership should be addressed to  
The Treasurer, Dr. Archer Martin, Via di Porta Labicana 19/B2, I-00185 Roma  
[treasurer@fautores.org](mailto:treasurer@fautores.org)

ISBN 978-3-7749-3797-0

*Distributor:* Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH, Am Buchenhang 1, D-53115 Bonn, [verlag@habelt.de](mailto:verlag@habelt.de)

## INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

Vorwort der Redaktion. ....	VII
<b><i>The Aegean and the Pontic region</i></b>	
Charikleia DIAMANTI Byzantine Emperors on stamped Late Roman/Early Byzantine Amphoras. ....	1
Cristina MONDIN La ceramica tardoantica di <i>Tyana</i> (Cappadocia meridionale): tra continuità e discontinuità nell'entroterra anatolico. ....	7
Platon PETRIDIS Pottery and society in the ceramic production centre of late Roman Delphi. ....	15
Denis ZHURAVLEV Syro-Palestinian lamps from Chersonesos and their derivatives of the Roman and Byzantine period. ....	23
<b><i>The Balkans and the Danube region</i></b>	
Maja BAUSOVAC & Darja PIRKMAJER Late Roman glazed pottery from Rifnik near Celje. ....	33
Vesna BIKIĆ & Vujadin IVANIŠEVIĆ Imported pottery in Central Illyricum – a case study: Caričin grad ( <i>Iustiniana Prima</i> ) ....	41
Snežana ČERNAČ-RATKOVIĆ Burnished pottery from <i>Horreum Margi</i> . ....	51
Dénes GABLER Terra sigillata from <i>Aquincum</i> -Viziváros (water town). ....	57
Kristina JELINČIĆ Ceramica romana tardo antica dal villaggio romano Virovitica Kiškorijska Jug ( <i>Pannonia Superior</i> ) dalle unità stratigrafiche datate mediante <sup>14</sup> C	69
Gordana JEREMIĆ Late Roman and Early Byzantine pottery from Saldum. Reflection of change in social and historical circumstances. ....	81
Eduard KREKOVIĆ Roman Pottery in the Migration Period. ....	89
Slavica KRUNIĆ Late Roman and Early Byzantine lamps from <i>Singidunum</i> . ....	97
Marian MOCANU Late Roman fine pottery with stamped decoration discovered at ( <i>L?</i> ) <i>ibida</i> (Province of <i>Scythia</i> ) ....	107
Andrei OPAIT & Dorel PARASCHIV Rare amphora finds in the city and territory of ( <i>L</i> ) <i>ibida</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> –6 <sup>th</sup> centuries AD) ....	113
Ivana OŽANIĆ ROGULJIĆ Pottery from the workshop of Sextus Metilius Maximus (Crikvenica-Igralište/ <i>Ad Turres</i> , Northern Dalmatia) ....	125

Roberto PERNA, Chiara CAPPONI, Sofia CINGOLANI & Valeria TUBALDI	
<i>Hadrianopolis</i> e la valle del Drino (Albania) tra l'età tardoantica e quella protobizantina.	
Le evidenze ceramiche dagli scavi 2007–2009. ....	133
Angelina RAIČKOVIĆ	
Late Roman Pottery from <i>Viminacium</i> -Thermae. The excavation of 2004 .....	147
Milica TAPAVIČKI-ILIĆ	
Some observations concerning painted pottery in <i>Moesia superior</i> . ....	155

### *Italy and Cisalpine Gaul*

Michele BUENO, Marta NOVELLO & Valentina MANTOVANI	
Progetto Aquileia: Casa delle Bestie Ferite. Commercio e consumo ad Aquileia. Analisi delle anfore tardoantiche alla luce di alcuni contesti. ....	159
Marco CAVALIERI, Enrica BOLDRINI, Charles BOSSU, Paola DE IDONÈ & Antonia FUMO	
Aspetti della cultura materiale nelle fasi di riutilizzo (V–inizi VII sec. d.C.) della villa romana di Aiano-Torraccia di Chiusi (San Gimignano, Siena/Italy). Note preliminari. ....	169
Fulvio COLETTI	
La ceramica invetriata di età tardoantica a Roma: nuovi dati da recenti scavi stratigrafici. ....	181
Daniela COTTICA & Luana TONIOLO	
La circolazione del vasellame ceramico nella laguna nord di Venezia tra I sec. d.C. e VI sec. d.C. Osservazioni preliminari. ....	195
Christiane DE MICHELI SCHULTHESS & Fabiana FABBRI	
I bicchieri a bulbo dal territorio italiano: contributo per la definizione di una <i>koiné</i> produttiva. ....	205
Fabiana FABBRI	
Ceramica di epoca tardo-imperiale dalla Valdinievole e dalla città di Pistoia (Toscana, Italia). Contributo per la storia economica e commerciale dell'Etruria romana. ....	217
Archer MARTIN	
Composition by functional groups of contexts at Pompeii. ....	225
Simonetta MENCHELLI & Marinella PASQUINUCCI	
Ceramiche con rivestimento rosso nella Tuscia settentrionale. ....	229
Luana TONIOLO	
Napoli tardo-antica. Nuovi dati dal centro urbano: il contesto dei Girolomini .....	239
Paola VENTURA	
Materiale ceramico da recenti scavi presso la villa di Torre di Pordenone (Provincia di Pordenone, Friuli Venezia Giulia, Italia) .....	249

### *Sicily and Lampedusa*

Valentina CAMINNECI	
« <i>Animam in sepulchro condimus</i> »: sepolcreto tardoantico in anfore presso l'Emporion di Agrigento (Sicilia, Italia). ....	259
Armida DE MIRO & Antonella POLITO	
Lucerne in sigillata africana, ceramica fine e da fuoco dalla necropoli paleocristiana di Lampedusa (Sicilia) .....	267
Marek PALACZYK	
Spätantike und mittelalterliche Transportamphoren von <i>Ietas</i> (Sizilien). ....	273
Maria Concetta PARELLO & Annalisa AMICO	
Ceramica fine e ceramica comune di provenienza africana dal sito in contrada Verdura di Sciacca (Agrigento, Sicilia/Italia). ....	281
Maria Serena RIZZO & Luca ZAMBITO	
Ceramiche da fuoco di età tardo-antica e della prima età bizantina dal territorio agrigentino: nuovi dati da Cignana e Vito Soldano. ....	289

## *Africa*

Marzia GIULIODORI (con collaborazione di Moufida JENEN, Sofia CINGOLANI & Chokri TOUIHRI)	
Ceramica tardoantica e bizantina dal teatro romano di <i>Althiburos</i> (Tunisia) . . . . .	299
Mohamed KENAWI	
Beheira Survey: Roman pottery from the Western Delta of Egypt. Surface pottery analysis – Kilns. . . . .	309
Florian SCHIMMER	
Amphorae from the Roman fort at Gheriat el-Garbia (Libya). . . . .	319
Meike WEBER & Sebastian SCHMID	
Supplying a desert garrison. Pottery from the Roman fort at Gheriat el-Garbia (Libya). . . . .	327

## **Iberian Peninsula**

Macarena BUSTAMANTE ÁLVAREZ	
La terre sigillée hispanique tardive: un état de question à la lumière de nouvelles découvertes. . . . .	337
Macarena BUSTAMANTE ÁLVAREZ & Francisco Javier HERAS	
Nouvelles données stratigraphiques pour la connaissance de la forme Hayes 56 en ARSW-D à <i>Augusta Emerita</i> (Mérida, Badajoz/Espagne). . . . .	349
Adolfo FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ	
Datos preliminares sobre las ánforas orientales tardías de dos yacimientos de Vigo (Galicia, España), con el ejemplo de un contexto de la primera mitad del s. VII . . . . .	355
Ana Patricia MAGALHÃES	
Late sigillata from fish-salting workshop 1 in Tróia (Portugal). . . . .	363
José Carlos QUARESMA & Rui MORAIS	
Eastern Late Roman fine ware imports in <i>Bracara Augusta</i> (Braga, Portugal). . . . .	373
Albert V. RIBERA I LACOMBA & Miquel ROSSELLÓ MESQUIDA	
Las ánforas tardoantiguas de Valentia. . . . .	385
Inês VAZ PINTO, Ana Patrícia MAGALHÃES & Patrícia BRUM	
Un depotoir du V <sup>e</sup> siècle dans l'officine de salaisons 1 de Tróia (Portugal). . . . .	397
Catarina VIEGAS	
Imports and local production: common ware from urban sites in southern <i>Lusitania</i> (Algarve). . . . .	407

## *Transalpine Gaul, Germany and Austria*

Martin AUER	
Late Roman local production in southwestern <i>Noricum</i> . <i>Municipium Claudium Aguntum</i> – a case study . . . .	419
Loes LECLUSE	
Typological characterisation of kilns in north western Gaul in the Roman period. . . . .	423



## VORWORT DER REDAKTION

Der 27. RCRF-Kongress fand vom 19. bis zum 26. September 2010 im Nationalmuseum in Belgrad statt.  
Thema des Kongresses war: „LATE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE POTTERY: the end or continuity of Roman production?“.

Von den anlässlich des Kongresses präsentierten Postern und Vorträgen wurden folgende nicht publiziert:

M. BERGAMINI, P. COMODI & I. FAGA	Scoppieto: La produzione di vasi a pareti sottili
D. BERNAL CASASOLA, M. LARA MEDINA & J. VARGAS GIRÓN	Roman clay fishing weights in Hispania. Recent research on typology and chronology
A. BIERNACKI & E. KLENINA	Red slip ware from <i>Novae (Moesia Secunda)</i> : 4 <sup>th</sup> –5 <sup>th</sup> local production and imports
M. CASALINI	Circolazione ceramica a Roma tra I <sup>a</sup> età delle invasioni e la riconquista bizantina. Nuovi dati dai contesti delle pendici nord orientali del Palatino
SV. CONRAD	Pottery of the second half of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> century from <i>Romuliana</i>
T. CVJETIČANIN	Late Roman pottery in Diocese Dacia: overview, problems and phenomena
M. DASZKIEWICZ & H. HAMEL	Roman pottery from Baalbek (Lebanon): provenance studies by laboratory analysis
J. DAVIDOVIĆ	Late Roman burnished pottery from Srem
E. DOKSANALTI	The late Roman pottery from “the Late Roman House” in Knidos and the Knidian late Roman pottery
D. DOBREVA	Late Roman amphorae on the Lower Danube: trade and continuity of the Roman production
D. DOBREVA & G. FURLAN	Progetto Aquileia: <i>Fondi ex Cossar</i> . Commercio e consumo ad Aquileia. Analisi delle anfore tardoantiche alla luce di alcuni contesti
KR. DOMZALSKI	Late Roman light-coloured ware: tradition and innovation
P. DYCZEK	Remarks on the so called legionary pottery
A. JANKOWIAK & F. TEICHNER	A household inventory of a <i>Mirobrigensis celticus</i>
G. KABAKCHIEVA	Spätromische Keramik in den Provinzen <i>Dacia Ripensis</i> und <i>Moesia Secunda</i>
T. KOWAL & J. RECLAW	Scientific Investigations – Program EU – Central Europe: The Danube Limes project
J. KRAJSEK	Late Roman pottery from <i>Municipium Claudium Celeia</i>
J. LEIDWANGER	Economic crisis and non market exchange: fabric diversity in the Late Roman 1 cargo amphoras from the 7 <sup>th</sup> century shipwreck at Yassiada (Turkey)
T. LELEKOVIĆ	Pottery from the necropoleis of <i>Mursa</i> (1 <sup>st</sup> –4 <sup>th</sup> centuries)
B. LIESEN	First century fine ware production at Xanten (Germany)
R. PALMA	La ceramica dipinta di Schedia (Egitto)
D. PARASCHIV, G. NUTU & M. IACOB	La ceramique romaine d’ <i>Argamum (Moesia Inferior)</i>
S. PETKOVIĆ	Late Roman pottery from tower 19 of the later fortification of <i>Romuliana</i>
P. PUPPO	Ceramiche comuni di VI–VII sec. d.C. nella Sicilia occidentale: produzioni regionali ed importazioni dall’Africa settentrionale
D. RADICEVIĆ	Early Byzantine pottery from Liška Čava, near Guča (Western Serbia)
D. RATKOVIĆ	The territory of Serbia in Roman times
CHR. SCHAUER	Pottery of the late Roman and early Byzantine periods in Olympia

- G. SCHNEIDER & M. DASZKIEWICZ In-situ chemical analysis of pottery using a portable X-ray spectrometer
- A. STAROVIĆ & R. ARSIĆ Cherniakhovo-type ceramic vessels from NW Serbia and the question of inhabitants of the central Balkans in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century AD
- M. TEKOCAK Roman pottery in the Aksehir Museum
- P. VAMOS Some remarks about military pottery in *Aquincum*
- M. VUJOVIĆ & E. CVIJETIĆ *Mortaria* from Komini-*Municipium S.* (Montenegro)
- Y. WAKSMAN “Byzantine White Ware I”: from Late Roman to Early Byzantine Pottery in Istanbul/Constantinople
- I. ŽIŽEK Late Roman pottery in Roman graves in *Poetovio*

Bei der Korrektur und Durchsicht der Artikel stand mir das *editorial committee* zur Seite. Ganz besonders danke ich Philip Kenrick für die zuverlässige Unterstützung und Dieter Imhäuser (ars) für die gute und freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit bei Satz und Layout.

Die Zitierweise wurde den Richtlinien der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts angeglichen (Ber. RGK 71, 1990, 973–998 und Ber. RGK 73, 1992, 478–540).

Susanne Biegert



José Carlos Quaresma\* & Rui Morais\*\*

## EASTERN LATE ROMAN FINE WARE IMPORTS IN *BRACARA AUGUSTA* (BRAGA, PORTUGAL)

### 1. Introduction

The excavations carried out in the past 30 years under *Projecto de Salvamento de Bracara Augusta* (Project for the Rescue of *Bracara Augusta*) have enabled us to determine the importations and the economy trends of this Roman city situated in the western periphery of the empire. If studies of Early Empire imports have been privileged<sup>1</sup>, little is known about the Late period when the city was the capital of all *Gallaecia*. The only articles about late imported goods were published in LRCW 1, where a brief analysis of the fine ware production was presented in the context of the African and Late Eastern amphorae<sup>2</sup>, and in the course of a former RCRF congress exclusively dedicated to Late Hispanic terra sigillata<sup>3</sup>.

In this study about the productions of fine Eastern ware, we put forward an interpretation of the available data, especially in relation to the trade of the African ware which, along with the Late Hispanic sigillata, were the major imports in the city in the Late Roman era and in the Suevic-visigothic domain period.

To carry out the issue we are dealing with, we counted on a pioneering study by M. Delgado<sup>4</sup> about the late ware from the Middle East found in Portugal, where the Phocaean and Cypriot productions so far found in Braga are referred to.

### 2. The Eastern productions in *Bracara Augusta*

As we can see in **fig. 4**, except for two Cypriots fragments Hayes forms 1/2, the eastern productions are represented by ceramics from the Phocaean region, especially by Hayes form 3, with its distinctive variants.

#### 2.1. Fabrics

In the Phocaean production collected in Braga we diagnosed two major fabrics (**fig. 1**). The first one is subdivided in fabric 1a and 1b and is related to the Çandarlı ware, as the sample no. 54 (**fig. 7,54**) from that typology seems to confirm. It is a fabric of better quality although subgroup 1b has a bit more soft fabric. Fabric 2 has got a large set of pieces in subgroup 2a of orange shades. Hayes<sup>5</sup> refers to the following specimens with a relatable fabric to the ones from *Bracara Augusta*: Hayes form 2A,2 (“orange ware and slip”), Hayes form 3C,10 (“orange clay and slip”) and Hayes form 5B (“orange clay, rather soft with orange-red slip”). Regarding the fabric 2b from *Bracara Augusta*, only three fragments were diagnosed belonging to Hayes form 3C,16, and Hayes 3H,37, similar to a Hayes form 3H specimen found at Chãos Salgados (*Mirobriga*?) in *Lusitania*<sup>6</sup>.

Below we present a brief description of these fabrics, making reference to the names and colour codes according to A. Cailleux’s table<sup>7</sup>:

##### *Fabric 1a*

Hard, thick fabric of linear fracture; colour N25/P25 (faint red). Well preserved glossy slip, with fine grooves and slightly porous; R19/R20 colour (red).

##### *Fabric 1b*

Hard, thick fabric, of a less linear fracture; colour N25/N27 (faint red/light red-brown). Well preserved glossy slip of P13/P25 colour (faint red), sometimes slightly porous.

##### *Fabric 2a*

Less hard fabric than that of fabric 1, but nonetheless thick, of conchoidal fracture; orange colour, N35/N45 (light red-brown). Fine slip, generally badly preserved in all forms, except for the Hayes Form 3C, where its degree of preservation is relatively good; R20 colour (red)

##### *Fabric 2b*

Less hard fabric than that of fabric 1, but nonetheless thick, of conchoidal fracture; cream colour, N25 (faint red). Fine slip of P15/P25 colour (faint red)

\* Post-doctoral grant (Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia). Researcher (CIDEHUS-Un.Évora/UNIARQ-Un.Lisboa).

\*\* Professor at the University of Minho

<sup>1</sup> MORAIS 2005a.

<sup>2</sup> Id. 2005b, 55–67.

<sup>3</sup> R. MORAIS, Estudio preliminar de la terra sigillata hispánica tardía de Bracara Augusta. Acta RCRF 41, 2010, 437–461. See also MARTINS/DELGADO 1989–90, 11–38.

<sup>4</sup> DELGADO 1988, 35–49.

<sup>5</sup> HAYES 1972, 327, 333; 339.

<sup>6</sup> In this last site (QUARESMA 2009), the small number of late Phocaean terra sigillata comprises fabrics 1a (Hayes 3C and 3E) and 2b (Hayes 3H).

<sup>7</sup> A. CAILLEUX, Notice sur le Code des Couleurs des Sols (*s.l. s.d.*).

Fabric	Type	Specimens	Fabric	Type	Specimens
1	H3B, nr. 5	3	2	H3	2
	H3B/E	1		H3B	1
	H3C	8		H3B, nr. 5	4
	H3D	3		H3C	8
	H3E	2		H3E	7
	H3F	5		H3F	5
	H3H	2		H3H	2
	H3, var. ?	1		H5A	1
	Style III	3		H5B	1
	Unc.	6		H3, var. ?	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>		Style II	7
				Unc.	5
				<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>

Fig. 1. *Bracara Augusta*. Types of Late Phocaeen terra sigillata (by fabric).

Type	Specimens
H3	2
H3, var. ?	2
H3B	1
H3B, nr. 5	8
H3B/E	1
H3C	16
H3D	3
H3E	10
H3F	11
H3H	4
H5A	1
H5B	1
Unc.	11
Style II	10
Style III	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>

Fig. 2. *Bracara Augusta*. Types of Late Phocaeen terra sigillata (total amount of classifiable vessels).

As we will see, at a typological level these two fabrics do not have different importation timelines. In this respect, only group 2, with its Hayes Types 5A and B, is highlighted here. However, these types present a timeline that is still consistent with the one from Hayes 3 variants. It is at the level of the decorative groups that we find some differences although the relative smallness of the collection does not allow us to draw firm conclusions: all the specimens from Hayes style II belong to fabric 2 (namely to 2a, of orange shade) while style III is in fabric 1, which is correlated to the Çandarlı Ware fabric.

The Cypriot specimens have a fine and orange fabric. The slip that covers both faces is matte, but coarse. It is a later fabric in this type of forms, dated from the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century<sup>8</sup>.

## 2.2. Types, decorative styles and stratigraphy (fig. 2)

The only fragment of Çandarlı ware belongs to Hayes Type 4, which usually presents a slight groove on the outside, between the wall and the bottom. According to Hayes<sup>9</sup>, there is a typological relation between this Çandarlı ware form, from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, and the Hayes 1A of Late Phocaeen terra sigillata, dated from the late 4<sup>th</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century, which he considers to be the direct successor of the Çandarlı ware. He even states that some specimens exhibit an intermediate fabric, with a thick slip on the inside and discoloration of the exterior of the rim, as is the case of no. 3 of the Late Roman pottery (Hayes 1B)<sup>10</sup>, which comes from a group of the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century from the *agora* in Athens. No. 54 (fig. 7,54) from *Bracara Augusta* exhibits a rather small diameter, which makes it similar to Hayes type 1A,1 of Phocaeen sigillata and comes from a not very reliable layer that corresponds to the fill over the theatre *basilica* to level it (U.S. 1606), very likely dated from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

The Çandarlı Ware trade is quite rare in the Western Mediterranean. Still in the eastern part of this sea, Benghazi has a good collection of these imports, with a much wider number of types represented there. The type Hayes 4 at Benghazi is quite similar to the sherd from *Bracara* and its two specimens come from deposits nos. 73 and 108, dated to second and middle 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>11</sup>.

In *Bracara Augusta* the amount of Late Phocaeen terra sigillata mostly comprises several Hayes type 3 variants, of which we highlight Hayes types 3B,5 (460–475 AD), 3C (460–475 AD), 3E (end of the century) and 3F (6<sup>th</sup> century) although the forms 3B (460–475 AD), 3D (end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century), 3H (6<sup>th</sup> century) and Hayes 5A (500–550 AD) and 5B (500–550 AD)<sup>12</sup> are also present.

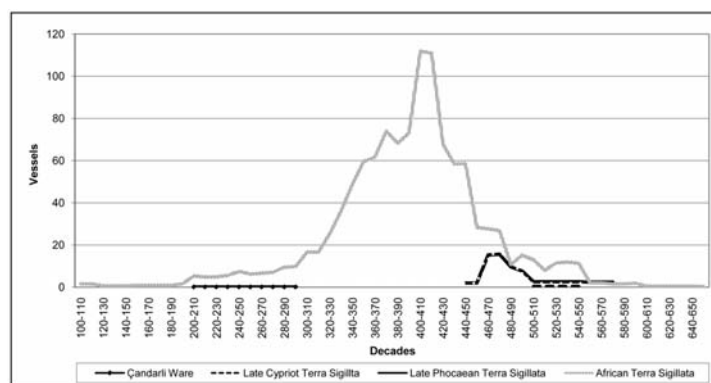
<sup>9</sup> HAYES 1972, 321–322; 325–326.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid. 326.

<sup>11</sup> PH. M. KENRICK, Excavations at Sidi Khrebish Benghazi (Berenice) 3,1. The fine pottery (Tripoli 1985) 265; 450; 466.

<sup>12</sup> Atlante I, 232.

<sup>8</sup> DELGADO 1988, 42–43.



**Fig. 3.** *Bracara Augusta*. Evolution of the late roman terra sigillata and Çandarli Ware.

Hayes type 3B, which lip exhibits its highest point on the inside, is only represented by one specimen. Most of the specimens are close to Hayes type 3B,5, whose rim, in the words of Hayes<sup>13</sup>, is very similar to that of Hayes type 3C. The profile of the rims found in Braga is variable, but they are always high and thick on the outside. They always present a roulette decoration, with a simple band (figs. 7,5,8,10), a double band (figs. 7,6,7) or a more elaborated one (figs. 7,4,9).

The profiles are more variable in Hayes type 3C, with rims of different thickness and a simple or double roulette (figs. 7,12–18). The Hayes type 3E rims are also variable and are less likely to present a roulette decoration (figs. 7,21–27). This reduced trend towards the roulette becomes evident in the sixth century with the smaller forms, Hayes types 3F and H, whose rims, especially in the latter type, exhibit a great variability (figs. 7,28–37).

As far as the typological distribution of the patinas over the rim is concerned, no difference is to be seen: the light patina occurs in Hayes types 3B,5 (2 specimens), 3D (1 specimen) 3E (1 specimen) and 3F (3 specimens); the grey patina occurs in Hayes types 3 var.? (1 specimen), 3B (1 specimen), 3B,5 (2 specimens), 3C (6 specimens), 3D (1 specimen), 3E (2 specimens), 3F (4 specimens) and 3H (1 specimen).

**Figs. 7,1–3** are particular cases related to Hayes type 3, but whose characteristics do not allow us to classify them with certainty; as a consequence they can be called as *unclassifiable*<sup>14</sup>. **Figs. 7,2–3** can not be related to the *small varieties*, but the most striking case is **fig. 7,1**, with roulette on the outside wall by the bottom and to which no parallels were to be found<sup>15</sup>.

Production	Specimens	%
Late Phocaeen <i>terra sigillata</i>	86	3,86
Late Cypriot <i>terra sigillata</i>	2	0,08
Çandarli Ware	1	0,04
African <i>terra sigillata</i> (except A and A/D)	1205	54,10
African common ware	1	0,04
African oil-lamps	5	0,22
Late Hispanic <i>terra sigillata</i>	888	39,87
DSP	5	0,22
African Amphorae	6	0,26
Eastern Amphorae	28	1,25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2227</b>	<b>100</b>

**Fig. 4.** *Bracara Augusta*. Late roman imports (total amount of sherds).

The second Hayes<sup>16</sup> decorative group dates from 440 to 490 AD and is prevalent in *Bracara Augusta*. A number of motifs occur: the 16 (diamond with volutes), 19 (s-scroll), 59 (*canthari*), 35 (small animal: hare), 36 (lion), 46 (stylized gallinaceous), 69 and 70 (Greek cross) motifs. The crosses also occur in group 3, just like the hare. This less frequent style dates from 470 to 580 AD<sup>17</sup>.

As we have already said, the Late Cypriot terra sigillata is represented by only two specimens, **figs. 7,55–56**, Hayes type 1/2 dated from the first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Hayes form 2,14 is very close to the specimen from *Bracara Augusta*, especially to **fig. 7,55**, which exhibits the same rouletted decoration on the outside, slightly above the bottom.

Except for the fragments collected in the archaeological intervention of Rua Gualdim Pais, inside a block situated in the historical centre of the present day city, the eastern productions so far documented in *Bracara Augusta* come from disturbed layers of modern or contemporary age.

The fragments collected in Gualdim Pais are, as we have previously mentioned, an exception. They were found in a level (G2, layer 5) dated from the 6<sup>th</sup> century, over a layer of destruction of a hypocaust, probably built during the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>18</sup>. The Cypriots rim fragments Hayes form 1/2, **figs.**

<sup>13</sup> HAYES 1972, 331.

<sup>14</sup> J. W. HAYES, Late Hellenistic and Roman pottery in the Eastern Mediterranean – an overview of recent developments. In: M. B. Briese/L. E. Vaag, Trade relations in the Eastern Mediterranean from the Late Hellenistic Period to Late Antiquity: the ceramic evidence. *Halicarnasian Studies 3* (Odense 2005) 11–26; FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ 2010, 380. Even at the *agora* of Athens one doesn't find any parallels: J. W. HAYES, The Athenian Agora. Results of excavations conducted by the American School of Classical Studies at Athens 32. Roman pottery. Fine-ware imports (Princeton 2008) figs. 38–41.

<sup>15</sup> The single parallel is the Hayes type 84 in African *terra sigillata* C5, dated to c.420–460 AD (HAYES 1972, 131), which as rouletted wall, decoration that doesn't occur on our **fig. 7,1**.

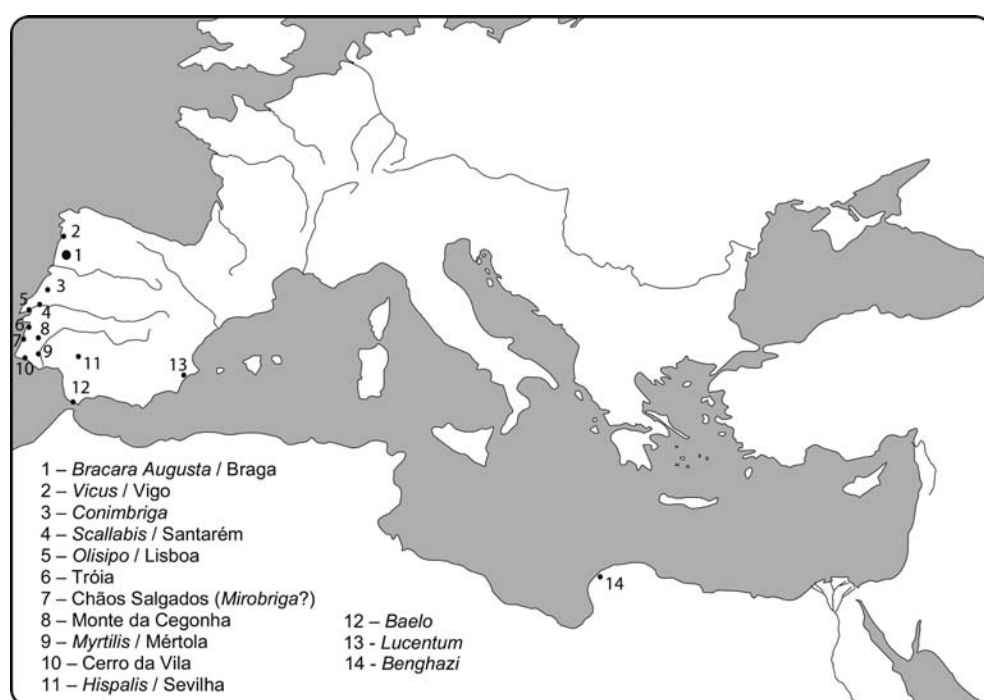
<sup>16</sup> HAYES 1972, 349.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid..

<sup>18</sup> DELGADO 1988, 35–49.

Sites	Frgs.	Specimens	Hayes 2	Hayes 3	Hayes 5	Hayes 8
<i>Conimbriga</i>	95	50		40	3 (H5A)	
<i>Scallabis</i> (Santarém)	8 (MNV)			7		1
<i>Olisipo</i> (Lisboa): teatro romano / campanhas de 1966-67	2	2	1		1	
Tróia	20	12		12		
Monte da Cegonha	10	6	1	5		
<i>Myrtilis</i> (Mértola)	25	16		15		1
Cerro da Vila	65	39		29	1	

**Fig. 5.** Sites in the Portuguese territory with the main amount and/or wider formal range of Late Phocaeen terra sigillata excluding *Bracara Augusta* (DELGADO 1988; A. M. D. DIAGO/L. TRINDADE, *Ânforas e sigillatas tardias* (claras, focenses e cipriotas) provenientes das escavações de 1966/67 do teatro romano de Lisboa. *Rev. Portuguesa Arqu.* 2/2, 1999, 83–96; C. VIEGAS, *Cerâmica, economia e comércio: a terra sigillata da alcáçova de Santarém*. *Trab. Arqu.* 26 (Lisboa 2003); QUARESMA 2009 anexo 2).



**Fig. 6.** Location of the sites mentioned in the text.

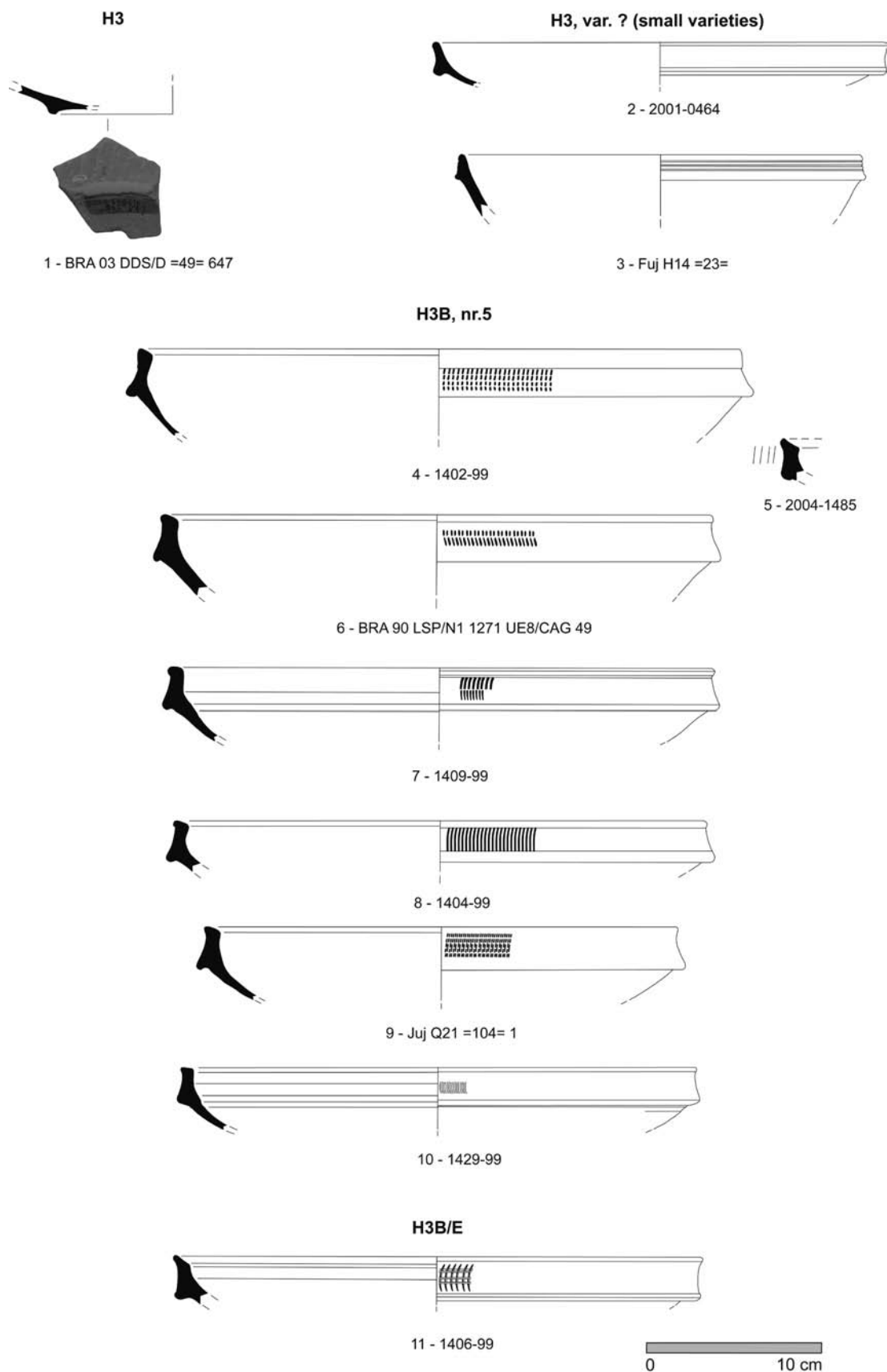
7,55–56, and two Phocaean fragments, the rim of Hayes form 3F, **fig. 7,32**, and an undetermined bottom come from the above mentioned level. Together with these fragments, several late glass bowls and late grey pottery vessels of local fabric, some of which imitate Late Gaulish terra sigillata forms (DSP), namely Rigoir 6b, 22 and 29, were collected.

### 3. The trade of the Eastern ware in *Bracara Augusta*

As we can see in **fig. 3**, in a general quantitative analysis of the late productions, in *Bracara Augusta* there is a higher percentage of African sigillata (1025 specimens, to which 27 of African A and 1 of African A/D ones are added) compared with the sigillata of Phocaeen and Cypriot origin (88

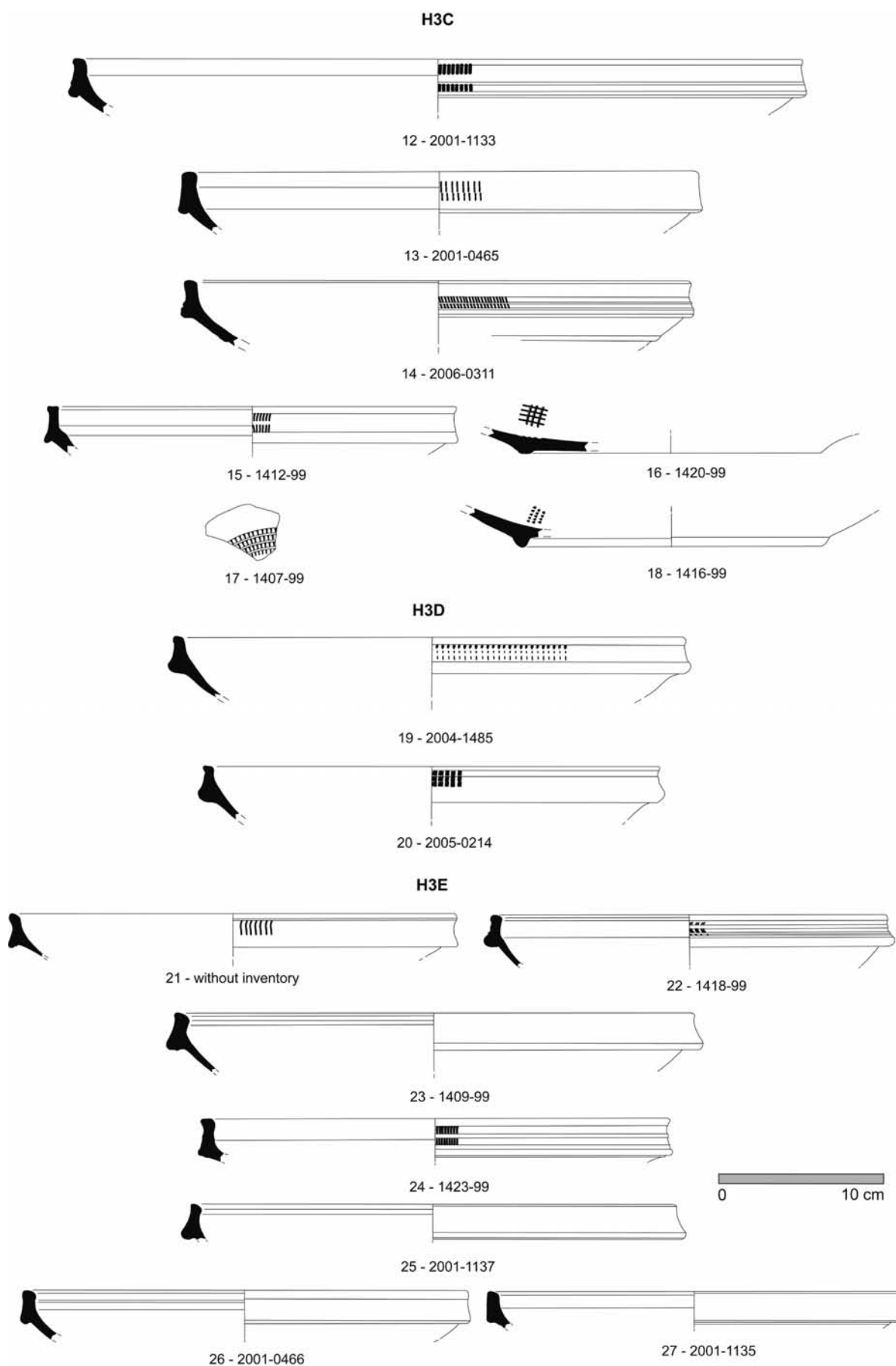
specimens). However, if we take the period of highest concentration of Phocaeen ware in the city under consideration, particularly from the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century onwards, and compare that percentage with the imported African ware in the same period, we realize that there is a balance between both productions, especially due to the sharp fall of the African trade. As we have already mentioned, the eastern trade might have started in the third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, with particular emphasis both on Hayes type 3C and Hayes type 3B,5, followed by Hayes 5A, reinforced by Hayes form 3E at the end of the century, when the Phocaeen sigillata seems to match the African one for a few years. According to Hayes<sup>19</sup>, the types 3F and G replace type 3E in the second

<sup>19</sup> HAYES 1972, 338.

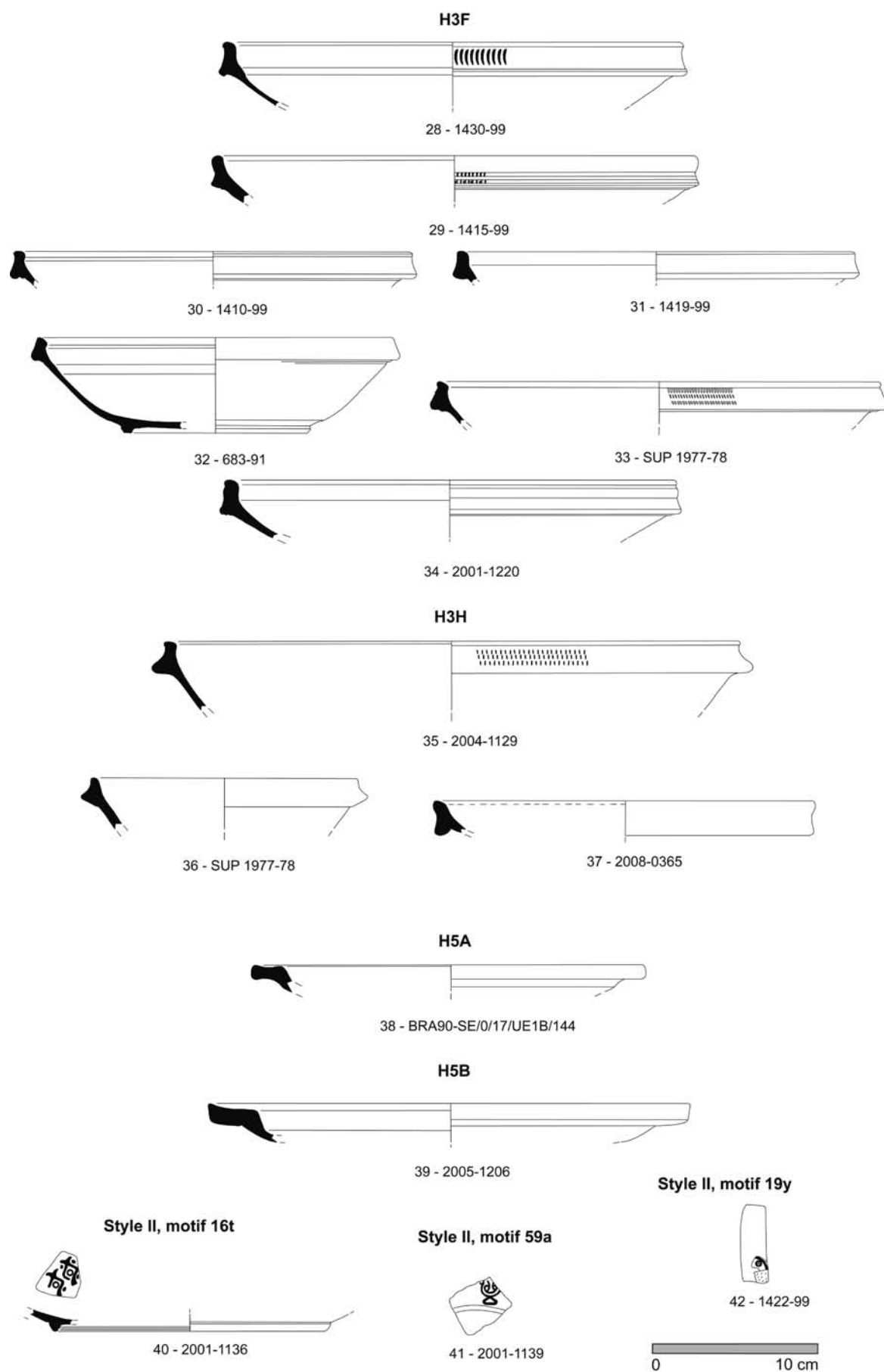


**Fig. 7a.** *Bracara Augusta*. Late Phocaeen terra sigillata, Late Cypriot terra sigillata and Çandarli Ware.





**Fig. 7b.** *Bracara Augusta*. Late Phocaeen terra sigillata, Late Cypriot terra sigillata and Çandarlı Ware.



**Fig. 7c.** *Bracara Augusta*. Late Phocaean terra sigillata, Late Cypriot terra sigillata and Çandarlı Ware.

quarter of the 6<sup>th</sup> century in the *agora* of Athens. According to A. Fernández Fernández<sup>20</sup>, the Phocaean sigillata replaces the African in Vigo in the 6<sup>th</sup> century while the 5<sup>th</sup> century is still dominated by African sigillata (Marqués de Valledares sector: Phocaean sigillata 36,6% – African sigillata 56,7%; Hospital sector no. 5: Phocaean sigillata 33% – African sigillata 53,4%). The large formal variety of the imports of this city allows us to draw other conclusions that are stratigraphically documented: from the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century onwards, there is a decrease in Hayes 3 and an increase in Hayes 10 which is not even present in *Bracara Augusta*. This indicates, just like **fig. 3** clarifies, a sharp decrease of the eastern imports of this city in the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century even though such a situation was already visible since the early 6<sup>th</sup> century, unlike Vigo.

As we have already mentioned, the typological range of *Bracara Augusta* is also much narrower than the one of Vigo, where Hayes types 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 show up, with a clear predominance of Hayes type 3 with 86%. The types 1, 5, 6 and 8 focus their stratigraphic timeline in the late 5<sup>th</sup> century to the early decades of the 6<sup>th</sup> century whose contexts are dominated by the small variants of Hayes 3, in particular of Hayes 3F, just like in Braga.

Hayes type 3 dominates throughout the Atlantic façade where the above mentioned case of Vigo, as well as that of *Conimbriga*, is very clear. The formal range can be very well differentiated from that of Vigo by the large concentration of Hayes type 3, the rare occurrence of types 2, 5, and 8, and the absence of Hayes 9 and 10, which seems to indicate a major interruption of this trade in the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century.

*Bracara Augusta* seems to have an intermediate situation if we compare the Peninsular panorama and Vigo (one should add the data from *Baelo*, *Lucentum*, etc, where the Phocaean sigillata is always a minority<sup>21</sup>). The importance of the eastern trade in the capital of *Gallaecia* is quite clear in the supremacy of the wine amphorae from Antiochia (11 × LRA 1), Asia Minor (13 × LRA 3 and Palestine (4 × LRA 4), in a total of 25 eastern specimens against the 6 Tunisian ones<sup>22</sup>.

The situation documented in Vigo, where the high general amount both of sigillata and amphorae from the East overlaps the African<sup>23</sup> one, is interpreted by A. Fernández Fernández. According to this author<sup>24</sup>, this predominance is due to the arrival of large amounts of eastern productions to the port enclave of Vigo to be afterwards redistributed throughout the region up to the consumption centres, as *Bracara Augusta* and *Lucus*. He is also of the opinion that the highlighted presence of these products in Vigo can be elucidated by the fact that there is a direct relation between this port and the coasts of *Asia Minor* in the Late Roman period, which explains beyond doubt the presence of those productions in the British Isles. The privileged location of this port led to the maintenance of importations of African and Eastern ware in the first half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century, a period when they are no longer present

in the conventual capitals of the Northwest (such an absence is certain, at least in relation to the Late Phocaean terra sigillata). This situation seems to suggest that the trade system in the Mediterranean did not vanish immediately.

The eastern ware so far collected in *Bracara Augusta* must be understood in the context of the presence of traders from these regions, well documented in the written sources regarding *Hispania*<sup>25</sup>, and sometimes responsible for the trade of African products.

This situation could well explain the presence of Late Roman C ware, in particular of Hayes form 3, which would have arrived in Braga as a subsidiary product, as a complementary cargo to eastern amphorae; their number is five times that of the African ones. However, what this presence seems to reveal is that *Bracara Augusta*, just like other Peninsular cities which benefitted from long distance trade of *Fretum Gaditanum*, enjoyed an active commercial role in a time its economy was believed to be in major retraction. The role of the Peninsula in this eastern Late Antique trade must be, nonetheless, problematised taking into account the recent data from *Hispalis*, whose wine trade dated between AD 475 and 550 comprises an amphorae sample dominated by the East (36,12%), followed by Africa with 34,78%, having Italy once more a relevant role in this consumption centre with 28,9%<sup>26</sup>. As we see it, the role of the Peninsula and of the Atlantic façade needs the publishing of other major Atlantic sites, such as *Myrtis/Mértola*, in the South of the Portuguese territory, but also of *Olisipo*/Lisbon, in the western façade, whose trade in this period is still essentially unpublished.

In fact, in the contexts of the Sommer sector of this city, dated from the final of the 5<sup>th</sup>/first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century, the eastern amphorae, in a sample of 198 specimens, represent 25% of the importations, twice as much as that of the Africans with 12%<sup>27</sup>. It is important to know which is the typological range of the eastern sigillata in *Olisipo* and what is the final chronology of those fine ware and amphorae, to confirm or rule out an apparently earlier *terminus* than that of Vigo (in *Conimbriga*, 50% of the Phocaean sigillata belongs to Hayes types 3B and C and 30% to Hayes type 3E<sup>28</sup>).

#### 4. The trade with African ware in *Bracara Augusta*

A first glimpse at the African trade in *Bracara Augusta*<sup>29</sup> is extremely important to understand the dynamics of the long distance trade of its fine table ware and the complex

<sup>20</sup> FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ 2010, 376; 380.

<sup>21</sup> A. BOURGEOIS/F. MAYET, Fouilles de *Baelo* 6. Les sigillées. Collect. Casa de Velásquez 34 (Paris 1991); P. REYNOLDS, El yacimiento tardorromano de Lucentum (Benallua-Alicante): las cerámicas finas (Alicante 1987); QUARESMA 2009, 476.

<sup>22</sup> MORAIS 2005b.

<sup>23</sup> FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ 2010, 375–384.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> F. AMORES CARREDANO/E. GARCÍA VARGAS/D. GONZÁLEZ ACUÑA, Ánforas tardoantiguas en *Hispalis* (Sevilla, España) y el comercio mediterráneo. In: M. Bonifay/J.-Chr. 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) 133–146.

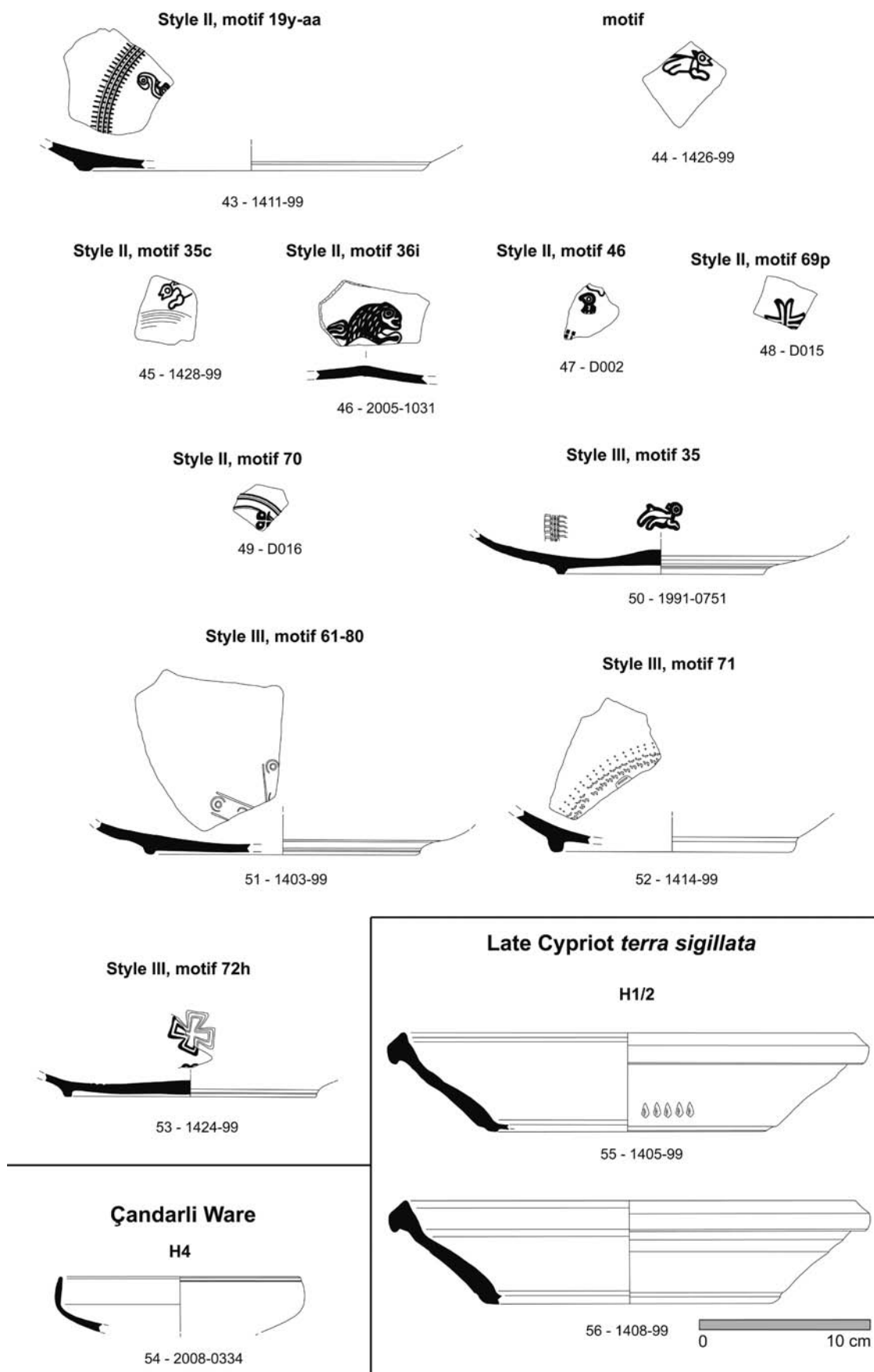
<sup>26</sup> E. GARCÍA VARGAS, *Hispalis* como centro de consumo desde época tardorrepública a la Antigüedad Tardía. El testimonio de las ánforas. An. Arq. Cordobesa 18, 2007, 317–360; QUARESMA 2009 anexo 2.

<sup>27</sup> J. PIMENTA/C. FABIÃO, Ánforas orientais em *Olysiopona* (Lisboa): a vitalidade da rota atlântica em época pós-romana (in printing); QUARESMA 2009 anexo 2.

<sup>28</sup> M. DELGADO/F. MAYET/A. M. ALARCÃO, Fouilles de *Conimbriga* 4. Les sigillées (Paris 1975) 285.

<sup>29</sup> The amount of African terra sigillata presented in this article is a first version, which is nonetheless very close to the final count to be published in the near future.





**Fig. 7d.** *Bracara Augusta*. Late Phocaean terra sigillata, Late Cypriot terra sigillata and Çandarlı Ware.

chronology of the process in contrast to the Eastern (Late Phocaeen and Cypriot), the Peninsular (Late Hispanic) and the Late Gaulish trade (DSP). These last productions are only represented in the city with five fragments from the Provence region Rigoir Type 1, 3b, 6c, 15 and 34.

The trade with African ware (including 11 fragments of African cooking ware dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD), is weak in the Early and Mid Empire period, reaching its peak with the D production from the 5<sup>th</sup> century onwards. In this stage Hayes forms 58 and 59, dated from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> to the early 5<sup>th</sup> century, are common and Hayes forms 61, 67 and 73 go up to the mid/third quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century. At the end of this century, the number of Hayes forms 91 A and B and 80/81 is still significant. The number of types dated to the late 5<sup>th</sup> century, such as Hayes 99, 97 and 103, is significantly lower and the decrease is still more pronounced from the mid 6<sup>th</sup> century onwards, after a stability of 50 years since about AD 500. Hayes type 106 marks the end of this trade, already scarce in the second half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Throughout this century there is a certain variety of production centres of Hayes form 104, mostly produced in the centres of Mejerda Valley (D1) and Atelier X (as is the case of the C/D production and especially the D2)<sup>30</sup>. These African importations are accompanied in *Bracara Augusta* by one specimen of African common ware (jug type 6, 5<sup>th</sup> century or first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> century), five Tunisian oil-lamps (Barbera series 5 and collateral Barbera ARS) and six amphorae (Keay 35A, 36B and 62<sup>31</sup>).

## 5. Final remarks

The context of the importations documented in *Bracara* let us assume that the city was only a redistribution centre for imported goods but also as a supply centre for its territory, taking into account its pottery tradition since the Early Empire period<sup>32</sup>. Since its early days, the city emerges as a dynamic centre in constant growth, a condition that it will keep up to the end of the empire, under a climate of political, economical and social changes.

Although the sources and the archaeological data on the Suevic-visigothic occupation are still scarce, we can say that this occupation did not determine the immediate decline of

the city. In spite of the abandonment of some constructions, many others were restored as the occupation levels of these periods demonstrate<sup>33</sup>. A further proof of that are the importations and the persistence of the workshops of local production, documented in the archaeological registers, which reveal that the city resisted to the upheavals resulting from Theodoric's plunder in AD 455, referred to by Hydatius<sup>34</sup>. The same can be said about the moment when the Visigoths finally occupy the city and its territory in AD 585<sup>35</sup>. Although it is difficult to isolate the materials from that period from those from the *Suevi* dominion, the archaeological register keeps records of the urban reconstruction despite the bad quality of the constructions and restorations.

Nevertheless, if we analyse the set of materials in terms of economic and cultural meaning we realize that they present significant differences concerning the evolution of the trade in *Bracara*:

- A. the situation in the 5<sup>th</sup> century (or even in the late 5<sup>th</sup>/early 6<sup>th</sup> century) is characterised by the binding to the regular Mediterranean circuits, as the arrival of all type of food (especially through the amphorae) and of the Eastern and the African fine ware demonstrate;
- B. the situation in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> centuries is defined by a general reduction of the repertoires. After c. 550 AD the fine ware imports, much more narrowed, are always African<sup>36</sup>.

Up to a point, we can talk about a reduction of the expectations related to the supply of the community. This situation can be connected to a more modest way of life and to a progressive trend of the local community to self-sufficiency. In this scenario, the social and economic exchanges seem less regular and take place in the periphery of the community life.

As the data collected in Vigo demonstrate, during the 6<sup>th</sup> century (specially the second half) many peninsular cities closed themselves although the atlantic routes related to british navigation still went on<sup>37</sup>.

josecarlosquaresma@gmail.com  
rmorais@uaum.uminho.pt

<sup>30</sup> See HAYES 1972; Atlante I; M. BONIFAY, *Études sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique*. BAR Internat. Ser. 1301 (Oxford 2004).

<sup>31</sup> MORAIS 2005b.

<sup>32</sup> Id. 2005a.

<sup>33</sup> A. GASPÁR, *Cerâmicas tardias da Antiguidade Tardia e Alto-Medievais de Braga e Dume*. *Anejos Archico Español Arch.* 28, 2003, 455.

<sup>34</sup> A. TRANOY, *Hydace*. *Chronique* (Paris 1974) 74; 174; 179; 214.

<sup>35</sup> MARTINS/DELGADO 1989–90, 31–38.

<sup>36</sup> See fig. 3.

<sup>37</sup> FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ 2010; see also P. REYNOLDS, *Hispania and the Roman Mediterranean*. AD 100–700. Ceramics and trade (London 2010).

**Bibliography**

- DELGADO 1988 M. DELGADO, Contribuição para o estudo das cerâmicas romanas tardias do Médio oriente encontradas em Portugal. *Cad. Arqu.* 5, 1988, 35–49.
- FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ 2010 A. FERNÁNDEZ FERNÁNDEZ, Resultados preliminares del estudio de la T.S. focense (LRC) aparecida en Vigo (Galiza, España). *Acta RCRF* 41, 2010, 375–384.
- HAYES 1972 J. W. HAYES, *Late Roman Pottery* (London 1972).
- MARTINS/DELGADO 1989–90 M. MARTINS/M. DELGADO, História e arqueologia de uma cidade em devir: Bracara Augusta. *Cad. Arqu.* 6–7, 1989–1990, 11–38.
- MORAIS 2005a R. MORAIS, Autarcia e Comércio em Bracara Augusta. *Bracara Augusta. Escav. Arqu.* 2 (Braga 2005).
- MORAIS 2005b R. MORAIS, From oppidum to Dives Bracara: the roman trade through the amphorae. In: J. M. Gurt i Esparraguera/J. Buxeda i Garrigos/M. A. Cau Ontiveros (eds.), *LRCW 1. Late Roman Coarse Wares, Cooking Wares and Amphorae in the Mediterranean: Archaeology and Archaeometry 1*. *BAR Internat. Ser.* 1340 (Oxford 2005) 55–68.
- QUARESMA 2009 J. C. QUARESMA, Economia antiga a partir de um centro de consumo lusitano. Terra sigillata e cerâmica africana de cozinha em Chãos Salgados (Mirobriga?). PhD thesis Fac. Letras Univ. Lisboa (2009).
- Atlante I A. CARANDINI (a cura di), *Atlante delle Forme Ceramiche I. Ceramica Fine Romana nel Bacino Mediterraneo (Medio e Tardo Impero)*. EAA (Roma 1981).

