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M. H. Callender

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Synopsis

The Introduction to Part I contains a discussion on the Economic and Archaeological importance of amphorae - with particular reference to their value from a dating point of view, and to their essential difference in this respect from other Roman pottery -, some arguments in favour of the thesis that the globular form originated from South Spain and a general classification of stamps.

The main element in this part, however, is the Index of stamps. They are arranged in alphabetical order, and wherever possible have been dated - largely on the basis of site distribution - and assigned a probable origin. Imperial stamps and Symbols are grouped separately at the end, and are followed by a Supplement, a list of doubtful examples arranged under site headings, and a small group of mortarium stamps which have previously been published as being on amphorae.

The most important Chapters of Part II are those which deal with the relationship between form and chronology, the uses of amphorae after emptying and the relative importance of the producing areas. The first of these attempts to relate variation of amphora-form to commodity and origin, rather than to some strictly chronological development. The last expresses the view that South Spain was the main supplier of amphora-bornes goods to Western markets during the first two centuries A.D. Other minor Chapters deal with nomenclature, methods of sealing, transport and retail.

ROMAN AMPHORAE

Part I "Index of Stamps"

by

M.H. Callender., M.A., Hatfield College.  
Presented for the Degree of Doctor of  
Philosophy in June, 1950.

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"Humble matériel....dont l'interpretation présente d'ailleurs des difficultés de nature à rebuter parfois les plus courageux".

Albert Grenier (Déchelette, Manuel d'Archéologie  
VI - pt.2, Ch.XVI, p.614)

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P R E F A C E.

The original aim of this dissertation was to compile an Index of stamps on Amphorae found in Western Europe. This involved the somewhat arduous and boring task of sifting thousands of volumes of Local Society Publications and other archaeological works in order to find published stamps (Amphorae have generally not been deemed of sufficient importance to occupy a place in the majority of Indices). To the examples thus obtained have been added many as yet unpublished, particularly from the Museums of Britain and Switzerland. One of the main difficulties involved in compiling the Index has been to fit in published stamps which have clearly been misread, but which the writer has been unable to see for himself. They have been included alphabetically but it is to be hoped that - in the light of the Index - a fresh interpretation of many of them can be obtained.

It soon became obvious, however, that the mere compilation and commentary on the stamps alone was insufficient. There is a connection, however vague and ill-defined it may be at present, between form and chronology and form and commodity. Therefore it was deemed essential to include brief chapters on these aspects; these are not intended to be complete in themselves, but are merely pointers for the directions future research may possibly take; each aspect treated in Part II could almost form the theme of a dissertation in itself. Undoubtedly the prime need at the moment, if research on Amphorae is to proceed much further, is to undertake scientific excavations in South Spain and on the Monte Testaccio. One of the great gaps in our knowledge is due to the lack of sufficient numbers of painted inscriptions, through the medium of which alone a particular form or group of forms can be equated with

a particular commodity or group of commodities. This gap could undoubtedly be filled by investigation of vessels preserved in the peculiar atmosphere engendered by millions of sherds, and this atmosphere will only be found in the two places mentioned above, and to a lesser extent in the Schutthügel, at Vindonissa.

Another profitable line of research may lie in the field of epigraphy. A detailed epigraphical study might yield valuable results by connecting amphora stamps which give the tria nomina with the actual individual from whose estate the vessels themselves originated. Thus already it can be said with certainty that the stamp, Q.F.R, referred to a Q.Fulvius Rusticus who lived in Arva in South Spain, and that G.CAR.FRON (or FRON F) referred to G.Cavistanius Fronto or his son. There must be many more individuals recorded epigraphically whose names lie hidden in drastically abbreviated stamps.

A few words about the Index itself. In the very nature of things and since it is intended to be used as a work of reference, there has been repetition ad nauseam of words and phrases such as "probably" "perhaps" and "almost certainly" but this, it is considered, was unavoidable. All notes have been included at the end of a commentary on a stamp or at the end of a chapter, largely in order to lessen the burden on the typist. Unfortunately, in a work of this sort, it has not been possible to check all the references for a second time, but "spot-checks" have been carried out and all the references concerned have been correct.

Finally, it only remains to thank all the numerous people who have given me their advice and assistance over the past two and a half years. In particular I owe a great debt to my Director of Studies, E.B. Birley, M.A., F.S.A., and to Dr. I.A. Richmond, F.B.A., of King's College, Durham University. Nor must I forget the hospitality I received

at the University of Basel from Professor R.Laur-Belart, a hospitality which enabled me, with limited funds, to visit all the Museums in Switzerland. In addition I wish to thank Mr. F. Jenkins, Miss Grace Simpson, Graham Webster, F.S.A., V.E. Nash-Williams, F.S.A., Mrs. Audrey Williams, F.S.A., Lady Aileen Fox, F.S.A., M.R. Hull, F.S.A., G.C. Dunning, F.S.A., J.W. Brailsford, F.S.A., Dr.A.K.B. Evans, J.P. Gillam, M.A., R.P. Wright, M.A., F.S.A., J. Charlton, F.S.A., M.W. Barley, F.S.A., Professor J.M. Santa-Olalla, and E. Pelichet, Dr.Iur.

Abbreviations used in References

AA	Archaeologia Aeliana.
AAA	The Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology.
ACamb.	Archaeologia Cambrensis.
AJ	The Archaeological Journal.
Albrecht	C.Albrecht "Das Römerlager in Oberaden" Veröffentlichungen aus dem städtischen Museum für vor-u,früh Geschichte. Dortmund (1938).
Allmer et Dissard	Inscriptions antiques du Musée de Lyon A.Allmer & P.Dissard Lyons (1912).
Ant.J	The Antiquaries Journal.
Arch.	Archaeologia.
Argentorate	R.Forrer Strasbourg-Argentorate t.II Strasbourg (1938)
ASA	Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertums-kunde (See also ZAK).
BASoc.	The Transactions of the Birmingham Archaeological Society.
BJ	Bonner Jahrbücher.
BM	British Museum.
C	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
Cam.Rep.	Camulodunum (XIV Report of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London) Oxford (1947).
CIH	Inscriptiones Confoederationis Helveticae. Mitteilungen der antiquarischen Gesellschaft, Zürich (1864).
Clarke	J.Clarke "The Roman Fort at Cadder near Glasgow" Glasgow (1933).
CNSoc.	The Transactions of the Cardiff Naturalists' Society.
CNWSoc.	The Transactions of the Chester and North Wales Architectural, Archaeological and Historical Society.

- Corder P.Corder and T.R.Romans. Excavations at the Roman Town of Brough, East Yorkshire. Hull University College Local History Committee. 4th.Int.Rep. (1936): 5th.Int.Rep.(1937).
- Curle J.Curle "A Roman Frontier Post and its People.Newstead" Glasgow(1911).
- CW The Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.
- Déch. J.Déchelette Manuel d'Archéologie t.VI Paris (1934).
- EE Ephemeris Epigraphica.
- Fouilles J.Bulliot, "Fouilles du Mt.Beuvray de 1867 à 1895" with Album. Autun(1899).
- Gaz.Kitson-Clark M.Kitson-Clark Gazetteer of Roman Remains in East Yorkshire Leeds(1935). Guildhall Museum.
- GM "Ausgrabungen bei Haltern" Mitteilungen der Altertums-Kommission für Westfalen V (1909): S.Loeschcke "Keramische Funde in Haltern".
- Hofheim See Ritterling
- Holder A.Holder Altkeltische Sprachschatz.
- Holwerda J.H.Holwerda "Arentsburg" Leiden(1923):
- ILS H.Dessau Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae.
- Jacobi L.Jacobi "Das Römerkastell Saalburg" Homburg (1897).
- JBAA The Journal of the British Archaeological Association.
- JRS The Journal of Roman Studies.
- Knorr "Cannstadt zur Römerzeit" herausgegeben vom württembergischen Landesamt für Denkmalpflege R.Knorr Stuttgart (1921).

- Loeschcke See Haltern
- LRT "London in Roman Times". London Museum Catalogue n.3, R.E.M. Wheeler London(1930).
- Ludowici W.Ludowici "Urnen Gräber" Römische Töpfer in Rheinzabern Munich(1908).
- M Museum.
- Macdonald and Park Sir G.Macdonald and A.Park "The Roman Forts on the Bar Hill, Dumbartonshire" Glasgow (1906).
- Marteaux et Le Roux "Les Fins d'Annecy, Vicus gallo-romain de la cité de Vienne" Annecy (1895).
- May T.May 1) The Pottery found at Silchester Reading M. (1916).  
2) Warrington's Roman Remains Warrington (1904).  
3) Catalogue of the Roman Pottery in the Colchester and Essex M. (1930).
- Miller S.N.Miller 1) The Roman Fort at Balmuildy Glasgow (1922)  
2) The Roman Fort at Old Kilpatrick Glasgow (1928).
- MZ Mainzer Zeitschrift.
- NHT of NDN The Natural History Transactions of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle.
- Oelmann F.Oelmann "Die Keramik des Kastells Niederbieber" Frankfurt-a-M. (1914).
- ORL Die obergermanisch-raetische Limeskommission.
- PIR Prosopographia Imperii Romani.
- PSALond. The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London.
- PSAN The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- PSAScot. The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

- RE Paully-Wissowa Realencyclopädie .
- Rel.Is. H.E.Smith Reliquiae Isurianae (1852).
- Richborough  
I, II & III J.P.Bushe-Fox First, second and third Reports  
on the Excavation of the Roman Fort at Rich-  
borough, Kent (Rep. Res. Cttee. Soc. Ant. VI, VII  
X, 1926, 1928, 1932).
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antiken Inschriften" Leipzig (1914).
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Hofheim im Taunus" Annalen des Vereins für  
nassauische Altertumskunde u. Geschichts-  
forschung XL (1913).
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ory of the Roman Empire Oxford (1926).
- RWScot. Sir G.Macdonald The Roman Wall in Scotland  
Ed. 2. Oxford (1934).
- SASoc. The Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeol-  
ogical and Natural History Society.
- SJ Saalburg Jahrbücher.
- Soc. Cymm. Transactions of the Honourable Society of  
Cymmrodorion.
- Stähelin F.Stähelin "Die Schweiz in römischer Zeit"  
Ed. 3 (1948).
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Altertumssammlungen I Xanten Frankfurt (1911).
- Tenney Frank An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome v. III  
Baltimore (1937).
- TransEASoc. The Transactions of the Essex Archaeological  
Society.
- TransLCASoc. The Transactions of the Lancashire and Chesh-  
ire Archaeological Society.
- TransLCHSoc. The Transactions of the Historic Society of  
Lancashire and Cheshire.
- TZ Trierer Zeitschrift.

- Unp. Unpublished
- VCH The Victoria County History
- Watkin T. Watkin 1) Roman Lancashire, Liverpool  
(1883)  
2) Roman Cheshire, Liverpool  
(1886).
- West L.C. West, "Imperial Roman Spain. The objects  
of Trade", Oxford (1929).
- Wheeler R.E.M. Wheeler, "The Roman Fort near Brecon"  
Soc. Cymm., London (1926).
- Wroxeter 1912, J.P. Bushe-Fox, "Excavations on the site of  
1913, 1914. the Roman Town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in  
1912, 1913 & 1914 (Rep. Res. Cttee. Soc. Ant.  
I, II, IV, 1913, 1914 & 1916).
- Y A J The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.
- Z A K Zeitschrift für schweizerische Altertums-  
kunde u. Kunstgeschichte. This is the  
new name for ASA.

Supplementary List for use with Part II

- A R B Archaeology of Roman Britain, R.G. Colling-  
wood (1930).
- Bull. *della*  
Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica/  
Comunale di Roma, 1879, "Di un grande  
deposito di anfore rinvenuto nel nuovo  
quartiere del Castro Pretorio", pp. 36-112  
& 143-195, H. Dressel.
- Caer Llugwy J.P. Hall (1923).
- RCHM Royal Commission on Historical Monuments,  
III, "Roman London", (1928).

INTRODUCTION

The study of amphorae in general, and of their stamps in particular, can with truth be described as being in its initial stages in the sense that no comprehensive and detailed study of either has ever been produced. Yet Archaeologists of Roman Britain can not afford to neglect any instrument, however small its value, which may assist in the dating of site levels, any more than the Economic Historian can afford to ignore such important, if generally silent witnesses to the economic life of the Empire. The first part of this introduction is an attempt to place in its proper perspective from both points of view the importance of these vessels which were par excellence the vessels of trade in the Roman World. The second part is concerned with amphora stamps in general and includes a classification as well as some explanatory points with regard to the Index.

It may be worth while in the first place to draw certain contrasts between amphorae on the one hand and some of the more securely established instruments of archaeology on the other. Strictly speaking amphorae cannot be regarded as "pottery" in the same sense as samian ware, mortaria and other coarse vessels. The latter were all produced for everyday household or domestic use and, at least to the end of the second century A.D., under conditions of active competition. They reflect therefore changes of taste and fashion among the consuming public.<sup>(1)</sup> This applies most obviously to samian ware, where it is possible to discover a chronological significance in the changes of form and decoration which resulted from such changes of taste. Amphorae, however, were not made for any domestic or day-to-day use, but for the simple and strictly utilitarian purpose of either storing or transporting some commodity. The people who made them were not in the least concerned with any desire on the part of the public for a change of <sup>shape in</sup> their vessels, but were only producing amphorae

which would adequately fulfil their primary purpose; they had to be strong to withstand the buffetings of long-distance transport, simple and easy to produce, and without any decorations or trimmings in order to keep "overhead" costs as low as possible, and at the same time well-suited for filling and emptying with the particular commodity they were destined to carry. It was, after all, the latter which was being sold and not the amphora. Therefore, any changes of form inside a manufactory, producing area or estate would generally only result from the experience gained in the light of these conditions, although there may in addition have been some slackening of standards resulting in a degeneration of form. But on the whole we may expect that any major changes would be comparatively slow and that they would in any case take place in the early life of a particular form i.e. during the experimental stages, and that, once the form had been adequately perfected, it would remain (allowing for the degeneracy mentioned above) fairly well stabilised until the commodity ceased to be exported. If this is accepted, it follows that development of form in amphorae cannot be used with the degree of accuracy with which the development of form and decoration is used in the case of true pottery. Thus in the case of samian ware it is possible to distinguish between successive typological phases within the space of some ten to twenty years. Amphorae on the other hand, apart from any typological development, tended to remain in use (not necessarily for their primary purpose) for very long periods.<sup>(2)</sup> This, together with the slow typological development, explains why, in several instances, whole groups of vessels of very different forms have been discovered together in a single storehouse or cellar, or utilised together for purposes other than their original ones. Three examples will suffice to illustrate this point:-

1) In an "Amphorenkeller" at Augst (Switzerland). vessels of eight different forms had obviously been in use at the same period (see ASA (1926) XXVIII Taf.XI = pt.II pls.V &VI). One

of these (*ibid.*, pl.V, n.4) can be assigned to the second half of the first century B.C. (3) Another, the predominant form amongst the whole group, has also been found frequently at Pompeii, and so could have been in use in A.D.79, whilst at Caerleon the same type has been described as early second century, although this may be an isolated case of extremely long survival (C IV pl.I,7: *Arch.* 78 p.186). In addition the cellar had a wall-painting which depicted two men carrying a globular amphora on a pole (pl. XVII). It suggests that, to the artist at least, this was a representative type, and was therefore being used on the site at the same time as the others.

2) In the nineteenth century a group of amphorae was discovered in the Castra Praetoria area of Rome, apparently used as a damp-course in the construction of a ditch (see *Bull. della comm.arch.comm.di Roma* (1879) Tav.VII-VIII). Here no fewer than nineteen different forms were illustrated, ranging from early Augustan (*ibid.*, nos.17-19) to the typical globular form, which had its floruit towards the end of the first century and throughout the second (*ibid.*, nos.10,11). This particular group also reveals the longevity of individual amphorae. Many of them had tituli picti which mentioned various years between B.C.35 to A.D.45. If these are taken as the earliest and latest dates of the whole group - there may have been earlier or later vessels from which the inscriptions had disappeared - it means that the earliest vessels had remained unbroken for at least eighty years after they had first been filled with their original commodities.

3) The third group is that discovered at Vidy-Lausanne, a small port and transit station on the shores of Lac Léman, and from which amphorae were probably distributed to the many villa-sites in the region, as well as northwards to Yverdon and Avenches. Here again it is the diversity of type which is striking - eight different forms ranging from Augustan to possibly second century ones (unp. Personal observation by the writer).

The significance of these three groups, and of others not described here, is plain. Either all these different forms were in use at one and the same time - that is, although some were obviously developed earlier than others, there was a considerable overlap between the arrival of one type on the market and the disappearance of another - or amphorae, even when emptied of their original product, were often preserved intact for other purposes for extremely long periods (see Ch. III "Uses after emptying"). Equally it is possible to turn the first of these conclusions round and say that some forms were exported for a century or more, and continued to exist side by side with new arrivals and more ephemeral forms. In any case such arguments, if they are accepted, must militate against too strict a use of amphora-forms alone as dating evidence. This is particularly applicable to the globular type of vessel, the inadequacy of which as a dating instrument is revealed by its appearance at Colchester in Period I (c.A.D. 10-43: Cam. Rep. pp. 252-3), and by the fact that it is the commonest, if not the only type found on late first and second century sites. On the other hand it is possible, in respect of certain other widespread forms, to determine within reasonable limits the period during which they were exported, by the obvious method of studying vessels found on sites, the initial occupation of which is well attested, or which are known to have been abandoned or destroyed at a definite time. Dated tituli picti are also extremely valuable for this aspect of the study of amphorae.

It is when one turns to discuss the reasons for the variations in form of amphorae that the full import of these variations can be ascertained, since they can provide the Historian of the economy of the Western Roman Empire with information which is not available elsewhere. In the first place the answer must lie to a large extent in origin; thus it is possible to distinguish in a broad sense between vessels from North Africa, Italy and South Spain (and possibly to a lesser extent from Gallia Narbonensis and the Eastern Mediterranean). North

African estates seem to have specialised in the type with a fairly wide mouth, little or no neck, almost parallel-sided body and with "lugs" for handles jutting out directly from the two sides, South Spanish in the globular form and Italian in most of the other major types (see pt. II Ch. 2. "Form and Chronology"). Naturally inside these major producing areas there would be many variations. Some amphorae were produced in manufactories like that of G. Laecanius Bassus (see RE IX col. 1471), but it is certain that the majority were made on the estates which produced the commodities they contained, and thus there would be no overriding reason to turn out an absolutely standard type. This accounts for the fact that there are so many different forms; some vessels only appear on one site and nowhere else (see C IV supp. pls. I-III, where the types found at Pompeii are illustrated. Some of these have not been found elsewhere in the West so far as is known to the writer). The second reason which would account for many differences in form was undoubtedly the commodity the vessel was meant to contain. This applies in the main to Italian amphorae since a more or less standard type was apparently evolved in South Spain, and perhaps to a lesser extent in North Africa. Painted inscriptions which mention commodities make it possible to distinguish in a very broad sense the use of one type for wine and another for fish-sauce. Behind these two reasons lie facts of immense importance for the economic history of the West. If a form disappears from the market it probably means that an estate or even a whole producing area has suffered economic decay and no longer has a surplus for export, or that it has a surplus which it can no longer market in competition with other areas.<sup>(4)</sup> Thus it appears that during the first century B.C. or earlier and up to about the middle of the first century A.D., the Italian producers found a ready market in the west; but the decay had already set in about the beginning of our era and after about the middle of the first century their trade was more

or less completely supplanted by the exportable surpluses of Baetica and Tarraconensis. Further, if a type can be equated with a product then the rise and fall of the trade in that product can also be traced. To summarise the argument thus far we may say:-

- 1) The form of amphorae alone, from the archaeological point of view, should be used with caution. So long as these vessels are treated as "pottery" and are assumed to reveal changes of style to which a chronological significance can be imputed, as is the case with true pottery, then there is danger of wide error. It cannot be too firmly and too often stressed that it was not the amphora which was being marketed and, therefore, that the makers of amphorae never had to consider changes of taste or fashion. Thus to attempt to discover a chronological significance in the change from a concave shoulder to a straight or convex one may be entirely misleading; all three types may have been produced at the same time but on different estates inside the same area.
- 2) After emptying amphorae tended to be preserved for a variety of other purposes, and thus may have had their lives prolonged by as much as half a century or more (this point is dealt with more fully in pt. II Ch. 3. "Uses after emptying").
- 3) Nevertheless, bearing points 1) and 2) in mind, it is not impossible through the study of a sufficient number of well-attested sites to assign at least a reasonable terminus ante quem to certain forms.
- 4) If these forms can be proved by tituli picti to have originated from a definite region or to have contained a particular product, then facts of great economic importance can also be deduced.

There are, however, two further aspects of amphorae to be considered and here, particularly from the archaeological point of view, we are on surer ground. In the first place many vessels carry painted inscriptions which are of first rate importance because they sometimes inform us of the commodity the amphora held, sometimes mention the names of

producers and estates, and in many cases include the consular year; they are in fact historical documents in the real sense of the word. It is unfortunate that very few such inscriptions are still extant on amphorae found in this country, and it is probable that their disappearance has resulted from the vagaries of the British climate. Most of those which are still preserved come from the Monte Testaccio in Rome, where the different climatic conditions and the peculiar qualities engendered by this huge mass of sherds have undoubtedly acted as preserving agents. The most frequent dates mentioned on globular vessels found there lie between A.D. 140-65, and enable us to assign this period as the probable heyday of the trade from South Spain to Rome, and this is only one example of the value of such inscriptions. It is perhaps even more instructive to be able to say of a particular vessel that it was filled with a certain commodity in a certain year.

Secondly there are the stamps on amphorae and without much doubt these, like those on samian ware and mortaria, can be fashioned into a powerful archaeological weapon, especially where a particular stamp can be related to a particular form or can be dated by a painted inscription. The majority of them give us the names of individuals and, by this very fact, it should be possible to fix their termini as well as their floruits. A provisional attempt has been made in the Index to date stamps wherever possible by reference to 1) their site distribution 2) their position on the Monte Testaccio where this is applicable 3) the form of the vessel where this is discernable 4) tituli picti which are dated and 5) associated finds and sealed levels; but the resultant periods of fifty or sixty years are too large for accuracy and will have to be considerable narrowed by future finds and a more careful observation than has been customary in the past. In some instances the life of a stamp may have been longer than that of a single individual viz., where it obviously refers to groups of individuals or firms but these are, in any case, relatively few in number. Stamps are also important from the

point of view of their distribution, and this includes the total number of a stamp found in Western Europe. From these factors can be deduced the intensity of trade from an area, or the trade of particular firms and any specialisation of trade between one area and another. Thus it appears that South Spain captured almost the whole of the western market in the second half of the first century A.D., and held it at least until the end of the second century, that certain firms and individuals obtained a marked preponderance over others e.g. the two Iuni Melissi, the three Ennii and L.F( ) Crescens, and that others tended to send their products to certain definite areas e.g. Agricola, the majority of whose stamps have been discovered in the Rhône valley and Switzerland, and the Senatorial exporters whose trade with the West was to all intents and purposes non-existent(see Map, fig.29).

These are then the three main aspects of the study of amphorae and it is impossible to study any one of them without at the same time considering the other two. We want to know the origin of a form, the dates between which it was exported within the limits already mentioned (supra.pp.4 & 6), the commodity it contained, and the origin and period of operation of particular stamps. Thus, to state the obvious, if it is possible to say that a particular type originated from Central Italy, then any stamps found on that type refer to estates and producers from that area. Similarly if a stamped handle or rim can be assigned to the globular form then it is possible to say that the stamp is almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Finally a painted inscription which indicates that an amphora contained Falernian wine assigns that type to the Falernian district of Central Italy, whilst an inscription which mentions garum Hispanum or muria Hispana relates the type to some portion of the Spanish peninsula. Whilst a fairly detailed study of form and tituli picti is given later (pt.II Ch.2.), it has been considered essential to state here the reasons for considering that the globular form (5) was of South Spanish origin; for one thing this is

by far the commonest found in the West and it is therefore of vital importance to prove this at the outset; and secondly it will form a useful proof of the thesis that the three aspects mentioned above are inextricably interdependent.

Dressel, who did some researches on the Monte Testaccio in the 19th. century, was convinced that the majority of the amphorae found there came from Spain and in particular from Baetica and Tarraconensis (BJ 95 p.67). He formulated this theory chiefly on the basis of the painted inscriptions which he found on so many of the Testaccio vessels. Thus he says, "whilst the inscriptions on amphorae found on Roman soil elsewhere (than the Monte Testaccio) are extraordinarily varied and, depending on the shape of the vessel, sometimes mention wine estates and sometimes indicate their contents, ... those inscriptions from the Monte Testaccio found on amphorae of Spanish origin are of an almost stereotyped similarity. Moreover, they do not inform us what has been transported in these vessels. Fitting in with this is the fact that the shape of the amphorae is always the same i.e. almost spheroidal, with short neck and bow-shaped, bent handles, the whole being strongly and solidly built. There is also a strong similarity amongst these amphorae from the Monte Testaccio with regard to the distribution of the inscriptions on their bodies, and the information which they give" (ibid.,). He mentions also, as additional proof that this type of vessel came from Spain, the palaeography (the weights given in Roman pounds "are written universally in numerals of a type not previously known on any other monument of antiquity"), and the fact that so many of these inscriptions give the names of towns in Baetica e.g. Corduba, Astigi and Hispalis (see Map, fig.2) or include the phrase "fisci rationis patrimoni provinciae Baeticae" or "Tarraconensis" (ibid.,). The argument is clinched by the study of the stamps found on globular amphorae. In the first place some vessels were found on the Monte Testaccio with both a painted inscription which included the name of a South Spanish town, and a stamp, and where-

ever such stamps have been found elsewhere in the West - within the writer's experience - they have always been on globular vessels. Secondly whenever a stamp, which has itself been found in South Spain, occurs on sites outside that area, it has always been - again within the writer's experience - on a globular vessel. Consideration of these facts then leaves no doubt that globular amphorae originated from the southern portion of the Spanish peninsula and in particular from the basin of the R. Baetis = Guadalquivir. This is of great importance for the economic history of the West; to be able to say that every globular vessel was exported from that region will lead, at the very least, to a reconsideration of the rôle played by Spain in supplying the western provinces during the first two centuries A.D.

Having cleared the ground by commenting upon the importance of amphorae, and by explaining and illustrating the interdependence of their three main aspects, it is now necessary to turn to a classification and commentary upon amphora-stamps in particular, since it was the main purpose of this dissertation to compile an Index of these. It has already been pointed out that an amphora was not manufactured for its own sake but in order to store or transport some commodity (supra p.1). Since then it was not the vessel itself but its content which was important, it follows that the stamp normally indicated the estate, firm or figlina which produced the commodity rather than the potter who made the vessel.<sup>(6)</sup> This is a fundamental distinction between the stamp on a mortarium or piece of samian ware and that on an amphora; the former were at the same time a means of advertisement and a reflection of pride in workmanship, whereas an amphora-stamp reflected the quality of the goods contained in the vessel. There is a contrast in another sense; the majority of the names stamped on mortaria and samian ware are the single romanised names of peregrini, whilst those on amphorae are generally the initials of the tria nomina of Roman citizens. Finally to

carry the contrast a stage further, the latter are normally in the genitive or ablative cases, whereas the former are most frequently in the nominative ; this is in fact merely the natural consequence of the first point of contrast.

So far as a classification of stamps is concerned it must be pointed out that our present knowledge of these much abbreviated and therefore enigmatical trade-marks is small, and that further researches on the Monte Testaccio and in South Spain, as well as to a lesser extent in South Gaul and North Africa, will be essential in order to elucidate the many problems they present. This is therefore only a provisional classification based on a comparative study of the stamps in the light of that knowledge:-

- 1) Imperial. Amphorae from Imperial estates have been found mainly in Italy, and only one stamp of this type appears in Britain i.e. Ex figlin(is) Caesaris from Southwark (BM). They frequently include the name of the vilicus in charge. For the sake of homogeneity and ease of reference all these stamps have been grouped together immediately after the main body of the Index, except for those which indicate the Severan confiscation of estates, which are discussed under n.152.
- 2) Senatorial. Many members of this order, including consuls, were interested in the production and sale of amphorae and their commodities e.g. C.Laedanius Bassus, M.Herennius Picens (or his son), C.Caristianus Fronto (or his son) of Antioch in Pisidia (nos.349,1033, 254).
- 3) Tria nomina. This is the commonest type, particularly on South Spanish vessels. They are normally found on the handle.
- 4) Tria nomina together with the name of a vilicus, freedman or slave. E.G. Eutyches, C.Stertini Paullini (n.463).
- 5) Tria nomina together with a place-name. E.G. L.F.C,Cufiense, L.F.C,Sentici, L.F.C,Co( ), M.M.C, Sur( ) (nos.803,1069).
- 6) Tria nomina together with a figlina name. E.G. M.S( ) Mauriani and the figlina Acirgiana (n. 16).

7) Figlinae. These are commonest in the case of stamps of South Spanish origin e.g. Barb(ensis), Cepar(ia), Grum(ensis), Sals(ensis), Scalensia, Saxumferreum, Scimnianum, Virginensia (nos.171,288,446,1464,1475,1472,1477,1668).

8) Firms. These are stamps which seem to indicate the cooperation of two or more people of the same family name in the amphora trade e.g. II Aurelii Heraclae, Father and Son, III Ennii Iulii, II Iuni Melissi, III Minicii (nos.152,554,830,1049).

9) Firms together with figlinae. E.G. II Iuni Melissi and the figlina Paterniana, the same firm and the figlinum Scimnianum <sup>(7)</sup> (nos.830,1477).

10) Single names written out in full either in the nominative or genitive cases. Neither of these types is common, and in the case of those in the nominative it is difficult to decide whether the stamp indicates the maker of the vessel or the producer of the commodity. Examples of the first type are:- Antoni, Galli, Victorici (nos.88b.,219a.,1663d.), and of the second type:- Adbucius, Brariatus and Vacasatus, Belliccus, Callistus, Hermes, Cdotus(nos.24,1637,178,220,665,1170). So far as the latter are concerned it is worth noting that in most instances either the stamp is of South Spanish origin and gives a name of Greek derivation, or it is of probable Gaulish origin and it gives a romanized Celtic name. Brariatus and Vacasatus, who also produced mortaria, appear to have worked in the area defined by the modern geographical boundaries of Belgium, whilst Belliccus - if the expansion to Belliccus fecit Vas(ione) is correct - operated from Vaison in South Gaul.

11) Two-lettered stamps. These are normally early viz., second or first century B.C., or at the latest up to the middle of the first century A.D. Thus they have been found on the site of "die Altegasfabrik" in Basel which was a late La Tène settlement and they were the commonest type found at Mt. Beuvray

which was abandoned in B.C.5. It can be stated as a very broad general rule that they were of Italian origin.

12) Single-lettered stamps. The same comments apply to these as to Group 11.

13) Symbols. The same comments apply to these as to Group 11, except in the case of nos. 1686g & h (these may be early and of Italian origin) and 1687 (Chi-Rho monograms). All symbols have been placed together immediately after the Imperial stamps.

It will be seen from this classification that the type of stamp normally has some bearing on its probable date. Omitting the first two groups, which are usually dated fairly closely, it is possible to class together groups 11 - 13 as being usually of Italian origin and early date. In the same way groups 3 - 9 inclusive can be assigned with some degree of certainty to the first two centuries A.D. It is impossible to make any generalisation about group 10. Another factor which may also have a bearing on the date of a stamp (and to a lesser extent its origin) is its position on the vessel. Thus stamps on the rim, immediately below the rim, on the neck and on the spike are normally of early date and of Italian origin e.g. L.M. from Oberaden (n.836), Sex Domiti from the Bäumleingasse in Basel and Oberaden (n.1499), P( ) from Weymouth on a vessel of Dressel Form 1 (see fig.1,1) (n. 1191), and D( ) from Vidy-Lausanne on the spike of an amphora like Haltern 66 and Hofheim 73 (n.483). On the other hand the overwhelming majority of stamps on Spanish vessels were placed on the handle and only in very rare cases on the rim or belly. There are of course always the inevitable exceptions to these pointers towards the probable date of a vessel, but they are useful to bear in mind when considering the evidence in general.

So far as this evidence is concerned some amphorae possess an advantage over all other types of pottery found in Britain; the actual year in which the contents were "bottled" in the

case of Italian vessels, and the year in which the amphorae passed through the Customs and Excise in the case of Spanish vessels, is frequently included in the painted inscriptions so often found on amphorae from the Monte Testaccio, other parts of Rome and Pompeii. From such inscriptions we know for example that the figlinum Scimmianum was in operation in or around the town of Astigi in Baetica in A.D.161, and that the estate of M.M( ) C( ) despatched its amphorae to Rome from Sur( ) ? in South Spain in the same year. In addition it can be accepted that any vessel, the painted inscription on which included the phrase "fisci rationis patrimoni provinciae Baeticae" or "Tarraconensis", left Spain after A.D.197, that is after the defeat of Clodius Albinus at Lyons and the Severan confiscation of Spanish estates.

Further evidence for dating purposes can be provided, according to Dressel, by the position of a stamp on the Monte Testaccio (C XV pp.491-2). He points out that he was unable to investigate the lowest and inmost portions of it, but he suggests that it was probably started at the beginning of the Empire and that "ex titulis atramento scriptis collis partem altiorem, quae orientem et septemtriones spectat, non recentiorem esse aetate Pii, lateris occidentalis partes in forma litteris K,L signatas exeuntis esse aetatis Marci et Commodianae incipientis, partes litteris H,I notatas Elagabalo et Severo Alexandro imperantibus esse ortas" (ibid.,).<sup>(8)</sup> Now there is no doubt that various parts of the hill were used at different times for tipping purposes in order to prevent collapses and make it more or less evenly rounded. Thus for example all the painted inscriptions which use the phrase mentioned above, "fisci rationis etc", were found in the position indicated by the letter H. Yet Dressel's statement must be treated with a certain amount of caution. He himself admits that there have been many collapses of the hill in the course of the centuries, particularly as the

result of earthquake shocks (see Ann.dell' Inst. arch. L 1878 "Ricerche sul Monte Testaccio" sec.4). His statement can be accepted then only as a general indication of the date of a stamp where it can not be more definitely stated by stratification or site distribution.

So far as stratification is concerned amphora-stamps seem to avoid sealed levels with remarkable persistence. This may to a certain extent be due to their use after emptying as material for roads, buildings, ditch fillings and a variety of other purposes (see pt.II, Ch.3) ; on the other hand it is not altogether possible to avoid the feeling that they have not been given the respect which is their due in excavation reports, and that they have been regarded too often as worthless material. It is then at the moment largely on site distribution that probable dates can be assigned to otherwise undated stamps. Thus a stamp which has been found at Corbridge, Newstead and on an Antonine Wall site where no Flavian occupation is known, can be assigned with some degree of confidence to the period post A.D.140, and strong confirmation of this can be obtained if the stamp has also been found on the Monte Testaccio in either of the positions indicated by the letters K and L. It is not possible, however, at this stage to state precisely the length of the period of operation of a particular estate, firm or figlina, but general dating principles can be of assistance. Thus the stamp F.Scimniano which, as mentioned above, is dated by a painted inscription to A.D.161, also occurs at Niederbieber, a site which can be dated on good evidence to the period A.D.190-260 (see Oelmann passim), and at Benwell, Chesters, Housesteads and Corbridge. This distribution suggests a period of operation of thirty years at the very least i.e. from c.160-90. <sup>(9)</sup> On general grounds it may be accepted that South Spanish firms or estates which began to operate sometime in the second century probably continued to operate without serious interruption (leaving out of consideration such factors as bank-

ruptcy or the termination of control by death) until the end of that century. Similarly such a firm or estate which only began to export towards the end of that century would have a fairly short life under private enterprise, as the majority seem to have been involved in the wholesale confiscations by Severus after A.D.197. On the whole, however, where it has been possible to date stamps at all, a period of fifty years has been suggested, but it is hoped that this can be considerably narrowed down in the future.

Explanatory notes on the Index:-

1) An attempt was made originally to arrange the stamps alphabetically under the first letter of the nomen but, owing to the radical abbreviations employed in so many cases and the consequent difficulty of interpreting them correctly with any degree of certainty, this proved impossible. It was, therefore, decided to arrange them in strict alphabetical order under the first letter of the stamp, but with the following exceptions:-

a) All stamps commencing with the letters C and G are grouped together under the letter C. The Romans developed the G comparatively late and had previously used C to indicate both sounds, and even when the two sounds had been differentiated, C was still used instead of G in many instances. It is, therefore, impossible in some cases to decide whether to index under C or G e.g. does the stamp CIS indicate the tria nomina viz., G(aii) I( ) S( ), or does it refer to a single name beginning with C? It has been found in practice that stops or the lack of them can not be taken as guides for the solution of such a problem; on the whole they seem to have been inserted frequently for decorative purposes rather than as a means of separating names or indicating the end of a word. In fact they seem to have been purely dependent on the whim of the die-maker. It is only necessary to inspect the numerous variations in the use of stops in examples like

C.I.ALB (n.318), L.F.C (n.803) and Q.C.C (n.1339), or the use of the leaf-stop between the letters L in the stamp, Callistus<sup>(n.220)</sup>, in order to realise the truth of this. The simplest solution seemed to lie, therefore, in grouping together all stamps commencing with these two letters.

b) In all instances where a stamp begins with the letter F, and this can only refer to the word figlina, the first letter of the name of the figlina has been used for indexing purposes and a cross-reference has been given under the letter F e.g. F Scimmiano is given under the letter S, and ex F Decenti under the letter D.

c) Exactly the same method has been used as in the case of b) above where the letter O could only have indicated the word officina e.g. ex O Iuli Honorati is given under the letter I.

d) All stamps commencing with the abbreviation POR = portus are grouped together under the letter P.

e) Slaves, vilici and freedmen have been indexed under the names of masters, figlinae or towns where they appear together on the same stamp e.g. Eutyches, C.Stertini Paullini is given under C with a cross-reference under Eutyches.

f) Imperial stamps, with some few exceptions to which cross-references are given, and symbols have been grouped together after the main body of the Index.

2) Each stamp has been dealt with as far as possible in the following sequence:- the most expanded version, its probable full expansion, its main variations in the case of very widely distributed examples, its distribution in the following order - Britain, Rome and Italy, the area included under Corpus XIII, the area included under Corpus XII,<sup>(10)</sup> Spain, North Africa, elsewhere, comments in general, its probable origin and lastly its date. The number of examples found on a site is indicated immediately after the site name. In the distribution lists the actual version found on a particular site is only given where it differs materially from the most expanded version,

whilst the position of a stamp is only noted where it was on the rim, neck, belly or spike.

3) Expansions for stamps have normally been sought in the indices of volumes II and VI of the Corpus of Latin Inscriptions.

4) The block-numbers of three volumes of the Corpus have been omitted in the text and are given here once and for all :- C VII = 1331, C XII = 5683 and C XIII = 10002.

5) For comments upon a) the meaning of the word figlina see Acirgi (n.16) and b) the Severan confiscation of Spanish estates see II Aurelii Heraclae (n.152).

6) A small Supplement is given immediately after the Symbols and should always be used in conjunction with the main body of the Index.

7) Doubtful stamps are given after the Supplement and have been arranged under site headings .

8) A question mark in brackets refers only to the letter immediately preceding it, whilst an open question mark refers to the whole stamp or expansion.

9) Trion is a suburb of Lyons, St.Colombe a suburb of Vienne and Weisenau a suburb of Mainz.

#### NOTES

1) Such changes of taste were probably begun in the first instance by manufacturers as a convenient method of increasing sales, just as today "Fashion Houses" in Paris "dictate" what women may or may not wear - a "dictation" which eventually transfers itself into a "demand" on the part of the public.

2) Pliny mentions wines which had survived nearly two centuries (durantque adhuc vina ea CC fere annis : N.H. XIV 6,55 ). Presumably they had been preserved in amphorae. Martial

was more explicit when he said "And let the amphora, shrunken through a hundred consulships, be outpoured, and its dullness grow bright, slowly strained through linen", and "now a crumbling amphora (presumably falling to pieces with age) of dark Falernian is called for". (Epig. VIII, 45: IX, 50).

3) This had on one handle the stamp HOSTI and palm branch (see Index n.681 & fig.8,1) and exactly the same stamp has been found on five examples from Carthage (C VIII 22637,51). These formed part of a group of more than a thousand amphorae which had been used to strengthen the earth wall of Byrsa. The painted inscriptions preserved on these mention the Consuls for various years between B.C.43-15. Two stamps also gave the names of men who are known to have lived during the first half of the reign of Augustus viz., P.VEIDIUS POLLIO who died in B.C.15 (C VIII 22637, 107) and L.EVMACHIVS (C VIII 22637,36).

4) It may be that some Italian producers, unable to compete with Spain so far as the West was concerned, turned their attentions to less accessible parts of the East. There is a suggestion of this for example in the distribution of the stamped vessels of G.Laecanius Bassus (n.349 : see also the distribution map, fig.29); but this problem will only be elucidated further when a detailed study of the amphorae of the eastern part of the Empire has been undertaken.

5) It has been a common practice to describe such globular vessels as dolia, but it is extremely doubtful whether a dolium, in the technical sense of the word, has ever been found in this country (see pt.II Ch.1 "Nomenclature").

6) This is only formulated as a general rule to which there were exceptions. It seems that there were professional potters who concentrated on the manufacture of amphorae and who stamped their wares e.g. the figlinum Scimnianum supplied L.Iunius Melissus, and in this case the stamps of both the potter and the producer were placed on the vessel. Even in this case,

however, it is likely that the owner of the figlina dealt in commodities as well as pottery (See n.830). It was laid down as a broad rule that "nothing should be bought which can be raised on the spot or made by the men of the farm" (Varro de r.r., I 22,1), and this precept was stated with special reference to the type of equipment which included baskets, dolia, amphorae and the like.

7) The feminine substantive, figlina, was the correct word (See Thesaurus Linguae Latinae s.v. figlina). The neuter form, implied in the stamp F.Scimmiano or Scimmiani, was probably used in ignorance.

8) In order to show the position in which a stamp was found on the Monte Testaccio, Dressel divided the hill into six vertical portions and then, in order to give a more exact definition, he gave the letters A to M to the parts of the hill where painted inscriptions of one period were in the majority (See plan, C XV p.491).

9) This period is based on the following facts:-

a) Corbridge was not occupied from A.D.c.120-139; taking into consideration the painted inscription and Niederbieber, the seven examples of this stamp from Corbridge are hardly likely to have arrived there before A.D.120.

b) Benwell, Chesters and Housesteads had only caretaker garrisons during the period Antonine I; therefore the examples from these sites are more likely to have reached there in the period Antonine II, and this supposition is reinforced by a consideration once again of the painted inscription and Niederbieber.

10) The areas included in these two volumes of the Corpus have not been split up into France, Germany, Switzerland and the Low Countries as this would have involved an excessive number of references.

1. A

London (JBAA 46 p.157): Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 57 a), Blois (C XIII 57 b)

Single or two lettered stamps are normally early and, in any case, Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5. The London example was cut into the neck before firing; and stamps on the neck are also generally first century B.C. or, at the latest, first half of the first century A.D.

Amphorae with this stamp probably originated from Italy.

2. AA

Cirencester (M. Guide (11th Ed.) 1922 p.31; IIAA): Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 58), Titelberg (Luxemburg just north of Sedan) (TZ 1933 p. 122: just underneath handle).

The same comments apply as to n.1. The Cirencester example may be a misreading.

3. AAE (A.AE( ) ?).

Chester (Rom. Inscriptions F.H. Williams Chester (1886) p. 77). ++

4. A·A·F (A·AF( )? or A·A ( )F( )?).

London (C VII 2).

5. AAG (A. A ( ) G ( ) ?)

Castelnuovo (Reggio M.) (C XI 6695, 4).

6. A·ARIVL (A.AR( ) IVL (iani ?)

Rome (C XV 2708).

7. A·<sup>∩</sup>AT·F (A.AT( )F( ) ?)

Trion (C XIII 110).

++ Since typing I have received a rubbing of this stamp which shows it as A A F, so that it is probably another example of stamp n.4 (correspondence with Graham Webster, Grosvenor M., Chester).

where the necks of amphorae are used as bonding-courses (ibid., p.256). At Malpica, on the River Genil, they found a heap of vessels more than ten metres high (ibid., p.258). We must, therefore, until further researches have been done in this region be extremely careful about suggesting a South Gaulish origin for a stamp which has been found on the Monte Testaccio and in South Gaul, but not in South Spain. Dressel was convinced that the overwhelming majority of the Monte Testaccio jars came from Spain, although he admits that there may have been some which originated in Gallia Narbonensis (C XV p.492). The study of amphora forms, stamps and tituli picti does weightily support the contention that Spain, and particularly Baetica, was the main exporter of amphora-borne commodities during the first two centuries of our era, and in any case globular vessels almost certainly originated from the south of the Iberian Peninsula. Provisionally then it is suggested that the figlina Acirgiana was situated in Spain. c.A.D. 90-140

#### NOTES

1) "figlinarum opera imbricibus ad tecta, coctilibus laterculis ad fundamenta, doliis ad vina excogitatis, ad aquas tubulis, ad balineas mammatis, reliquisque quae aut rota fiunt, [aut manu aptantur]."

2) See Note 6, supra pp.19-20.

3) The amphora is still in use in some parts of the Mediterranean today. See Antiquity, March 1939, p.86 & pl.V, where it is pointed out that the value of some examples seen in Syria in 1938 worked out at approximately  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  each at the exchange rates prevailing at that time.

17. ACIRO || IPF (cf. ACIRRIVS C III 2900).

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 5).

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

18. ACIS .....

Rome (C XV 2876), Parma M. (C XI 6695, 99: A.Ci? ...).

Italian?

Found on the north slope of the Monte Testaccio, between a half and three-quarters of the way up the hill, and on the belly of a small amphora. The find position suggests a date well before the middle of the second century A.D.

19. AC.S.D

Parma (C XI 6695, 98)

20.a. ACV

Vienne (C XII 59)

b. ACVE ?

Castelnuovo (Reggio M.) (C XI 6695, 100)

21. ACVCF ( A.CVCCIO F(ecit) ? )

Rome (C XV 2677)

Compare F.CVCVM (n. 464).

22. ACVT(us?)

Bessay (Allier) (C XIII 79)

cf. n. 20 a (ACV).

23. AD

Clermont M (C XIII 175 b; A①)

This could equally well be DA ( ) retrograde.

24. ADBVCIVS F(ecit) (cf. ADBVCIETVS (Holder I col. 38) and ADBVCILLVS (ibid.) )

London ( L R T p. 143).

On the neck of an amphora of "micaceous buff ware".

" The excellence of the present stamp, combined with the character of the ware suggests a date not later than the beginning of the 2nd C." (ibid.)

The use of the nominative case, with or without the word fecit seems to be a characteristic of amphora-makers or estate-owners with Gaulish names e.g. BELLICCVS FECIT VAS(ione ?) (N. 178), and ODOTVS ( n. 1165). Further the ADBVCIVS stamp was in exactly the same position on the neck, and on the same type of vessel, as that of BELLICCVS. It is, therefore, suggested that this is definitely a case of a South Gaulish producer.

25. ADE

Italica (Spain) (C II Supp. 6254, 1).

26. ADIECTI

Dulmeny, <sup>anna</sup> ~~Bar~~borough Castle (nr. Queensferry, Cramond)  
(C VII 5).

This is almost certainly a Samian stamp (see Stewart's Caledonia p. 169, where it is described merely as being on the base of an earthenware vessel).

27. ADYRMP

Rome (C XV 2678; in a double rectangular frame).

28. AE

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 80a), Troyes (C XIII 80b).

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

29. AEBL(or I)DIENIVicenza 2 (C V 8112,32 a.b.)

Italian ?

30. AEC (AEC(ii) ?)Reggio(Emilia) (C X 8051,1)31. a) FIGEDOPP || AE FVSCIANI b) FIGED || PPAEF fig.3,13-15Colchester 2 (May p.242 n.7: FIGED || PPAEF: M.Rep.(1929) p.17 &pl.v: FIGEDOPP || FVSCIANI): Rome(many examples)(C XV 2604 a-d):Vertault (C XIII 20: FIG... || PPAE), Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.169,5 &taf.18,fig.22: FIGEDOPP || ... ): La Corregidora(Baetica) (EE IX424,2: FIG ED || PPAEF).

Dressel read one example as FIGFDOPP AE FVSCIANI and suggested as its expansion FIG(linae)F(undi)DOPP(iani ?), AE(li) FVSCIANI, but in most examples, as he points out, the third letter is quite definitely E. It is more reasonable to suggest that in the above example the third letter was badly impressed, and that the correct expansion in all cases should be FIG(lina)E(t) DO(liaria)P.P( ), AE(li) FVSCIANI or P( ), P.AE(li) FVSCIANI. A parallel is offered by P.MOCV || FIGEDO(n.1262).

The Zugmantel vessel was on a globular vessel of reddish clay with a white slip(ibid.,).

South Spanish; it is worth noting that a P.Aelius Fuscus is recorded from Turgalium in Lusitania(C II 621).

The Rome examples, with one exception, were all on the eastern slope of the Monte Testaccio. This suggests a date in the first half of the second century, and in any case, if the name was P.Aelius Fuscianus the stamps can be dated to the reign of Hadrian(A.D.117-38) or later.

Here again, as in the case of Acirgi(n.16), we appear to have an instance of a pottery supplying an estate; just as the figlina Acirgiana supplied M.S.Maurianus, so the figlina and doliaria of P( ) or P.P( ) supplied Aelius or P.Aelius Fuscianus.

For La Corregidora see Map fig. 2.

31. (ctd.) c) FIGLI..... || AEFVSC ... ([ex] FIGLI(nis)AE(Li)  
FVSC(i)?)

Rome (C XV 3423: TIC(FIG?) AE||FVSCI on the neck),  
Ferentinum (Latium) (C X 8051, 17)

These may not be the same stamps as those given under 31 a.b.  
Thus the name P. Aelius Fuscus appears on an inscription found  
at Rome (C VI 2483).

32. AEI (AEI(atii?))

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p. 406: AEI on the neck): Carthage  
(C VIII 22637, 5; A  $\frac{1}{2}$ )

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

33. AEL Fig. 3, 16 & 17.

Housesteads (Unp. AE.....), Ellenborough (= Mangfort)  
(Cumberland),  
(C VII 5 a), London (GM Unp.).

Two of these examples are doubtful i.e. those from House-  
steads and London. The former has been given here rather than  
under AE, because it would be difficult to reconcile the time-  
gap between the abandonment of Mont Beuvray and the occupation  
of Housesteads, and because it is obviously an incomplete  
stamp.

34. ..AEL.ALB (? AEL(i)ALB(ini)?)

Rome (C XV 2688)

An Aelius Albinus is commemorated on an inscription from  
Tarraconensis (C II 2398).

35. AELFOPT and ALFO (AEL(iorum), F(ecit)OPT(atus) was the  
expansion suggested by Dressel (C XV 2687). It must be  
admitted in favour of this that the praenomen, Aulus, is not  
common in Spain - this is a Spanish stamp - and further that  
stops were not often used for their correct purpose)

fig. 3, 18-19

The variations of this stamp are:- ..AELFOPT (with a double

frame), AELFO, AELF<sub>o</sub>, AELFO, ALFO, ALFO, A.L.F.O (and with triangular and leaf stops), A.L.FO, A.L.FO, AL<sup>l</sup>FO, ALFO, ALFO (retro in hollow letters), ALF<sub>o</sub>.

Caerhun (A. Camb. LXXXIX p.80,4), Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,6), London (GM unp.), Newstead (Curle p.168 & pl.52, fig.14), Rough Castle (RW Scot. Macdonald p.455), Silchester (May p.278, n.3), Verulamium (unp.), Woodcuts Village (Excavations at Cranborne Chase Pitt-Rivers I pl.XI, fig.8: AELFC stamped twice): Rome 30 (C XV 2687a.b.: AELFOPT & AELFO: 2971a-g: A.L.F.O):

(C XIII 301a-c):-

a. Lezoux b. Worms c. Mainz M.

Augst (unp.: AELFO), Cannstadt (Knorr taf. XI, fig.2), Mainz (MZ XII-XIII p.39 & Abb.28, fig.7), Rouen (C XIII 84), Stockstadt (ORL Strecke 6 p.62 & Abb.11), Stockstadt (ORL 33 taf.20, fig.35).

One of the Rome examples was on an amphora which had a painted inscription giving the name of the town of Astigi (see Map fig.2), and the personal name Ti. Claudi Nobilis (C XV 2971). Astigi was probably the site of the Customs and Excise through which the vessel had to pass on its way to Rome, but the estate must have been in or near that town.

A.D.c.120 - c.160

— AELI see PHILOX

36. a) AELIA.STN b) AEL.ITAL.STEN (AEL(i)ITAL(ici), STEN( )?)  
fig.3,20

Autun (C XIII 86a: AELI ~~NI~~), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: HAIK'EN ), Wiesbaden 2 (C XIII 86b.: AEL.IA.SN: Annalen für nassauische Altertumskunde XXIX p.164): St Colombe (C XII 20: AELIA.SN)  
+ Taf. IX, fig. 62a

37. AELI.GRIS(pi)

Parenzo 10 (C V 8112,9: all on the rim)

Almost certainly Italian.

38. AEME. (AEM(ili) E( )?) fig.3,22

York (Unp.: .ΛEME... retro.)

39. AEM EVPH(?) (AEM(ili) EVPH( ) )

Elton(Northants) (JRS 26 p. 267:Λ.EVPP retro. on a globular amphora): Rome 9. (C XV 2691 a - f: ΛEMEVP, AEMEVP, ..ΛEME/P, AEWEL in a double frame, 7V3M3Λ in a double frame, ΔEMEV, AEME...), (C XV 2639: A.EVP/ ), (C XV 3256: /..V3.A)

Almost certainly Spanish.

From the Monte Testaccio positions probably late second century. A.D. 150-200?

40. AEM.HELI (AEM(ili) HELI( ) )

Rome (C XV 3394 a.b:ΛEMHEL, AEM.HEL): Narbonne (C XII 22: ΛEMHEL): Antas (Spain) (C II Supp. 6254, 2: ΛEMHEL), Torre d'Ares (Spain) (C II Supp. 6254, 3: AEMHEL).

Spanish.

41. AEMPLA

Kenchester (I(1916) p. 75: AEM2A....)

It could be a misreading for AEM.EV(ph) (n.39).

On handle of globular amphora of light grey ware, and so almost certainly South Spanish.

42. AERI

London (C VII 7)

43. AETI AEL

Rome (C XV 2693)

Probably first half of 2nd century A.D., since it was found on the north side of the Monte Testaccio.

— A.EVP see AEM .EVP

44. AFRome (XV 3257: A.F)Clermont M. (C XIII 62)45. AFGRISSVS(?)Colchester (M.Rep. 1937-44 p. 36: on a globular amphora).AFRICANVS see C IV AR46. AGnr. Orbetello (C XI 6695, 125 a): Clermont M. (C XIII 64 a),  
Chateaufeuillant (Bourges M) (C XIII 64 b).

Two-lettered stamps are normally early Italian and 1st C.B.C.?

47. AGAForêt de Compiègne (C XIII 65: AΔA).48 a. AGATMontedoro (nr. Tarentum) (EE VIII supp. to C IX 242,1 : AGAT)b. AGATHOPV.F (AGATHOPV(s) F(ecit)?)Rome (C XV 3396), Syracuse (C X 8051,2: AGAT ...)

The Rome stamp was on the neck of an amphora very similar to Dressel Form 4 (Fig. 1, 4), which has also been found at Haltern (type 66), Hofheim (type 73), Colchester (type 182), and Augst (ASA 28 Taf. XI, 308).

It can be dated, therefore, to circa B.C. 50 - A.D. 50.

This amphora form was normally used, according to the tituli picti found on it, for the transport of wine, and it appears to have been of Central Italian origin (see pt.II Ch. 2).49. AGRICOLAE Fig. 3, 23 & 24.Chester (CNW Soc. LXXXVI p. 90 & fig. 3 a: on handle of globular type), London (VCH I p. 120: on handle), Slack

49. AGRICOLĀE

fig.3, 23 &amp; 24

Chester (CNWSoc. LXXXVI p.90 & fig.3a), London (VCH I p.120),  
Slack (YAJ XXVI p.70: AGRICOLA...): Rome (C XV 2694: AGRICOLA...  
 AGRICOLAE, AGRICOLAE):

(C XIII 91a-i):-

a. b. c. Trion (AGRICOLA, AGRICOLAE) d. Autun e. Tours f. Naix  
 g. Avenches h. Solothurn (AGRICOLĀE) i. Esch Estate nr. Berkach  
 (Darmstadt), Fourvière (ASA XXVI p.91), Lyons (ibid.), Nyon  
 (ZAK VIII p.198), Schleitheim (Switzerland) (Schaffhauser  
 Beiträge zur vaterländischen Geschichte XXIII p.151), Strasbourg  
 (Argentorate II p.608), Windisch (Schutthügel) (CIH p.348),  
Zofingen (Switzerland) (unp.): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le  
 Roux p.428), St Colombe 2 (C XII 25a.b.: AGRICOLAE, AGRICOLA).

The examples from Chester, Schleithem, Solothurn and Windisch were on the handles from globular amphorae, whilst the Zofingen stamp was on the handle of a complete globular vessel. These facts militate against Bohn's suggestion that this estate, because of the distribution of its vessels, was situated in South Gaul (ASA XXVI p.91). It was almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.c.30 - 100. On the whole the second half of the first century appears to be a reasonable period of operation to suggest for Agricola.

50. AGT(?)LOC

fig.3, 21

Silchester (May p.278, n.1)

51. AIF ?

Peñafior (Baetica) (EE IX 424, 110a.: 𐌶𐌹𐌳)

See Map fig.1

52. AI.M

Warrington (May p.61)

53. AIOXICI ?

London (C VII 126: ISIXOIA)

54. A.I.S (A.I( ) S( )?)

Lectoure (C XIII 275 a), Heddernheim (C XIII 275 b: A.I.///):  
Arles (C XII 140 a), Arles M. (C XII 140 b).

55. AK

Clermont M. (C XIII 68).

56. AKAKOY

Rome (C XV 3251: AKAKOY in a double frame).  
On a tall, pointed vessel- Italian?

57. IIAKG.SII

Xanten (C XIII 542)

58. AL

Rome (C XV 3397): Carthage (C VIII 22637,6:AL)

59. ALBIN H (ALBINI or ABINN( )?).

Rome (CXV 3255: On neck, ABINH): Mainz (C XIII 93: ALBIN:  
hollow letters).

60. F.ALB.LIC (F(iglina) or F(undus)ALB( )LIC( )?) fig.3,25.

Rome (C XV 2695: F.ALB.LIC): Arbon (Switzerland) (Unp.):  
Kastel (Mainz) (C XIII 92: F.ALB.LIC).

The Arbon example was on a globular vessel. It is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin. From its position on the Monte Testaccio it is probably a second century stamp.

61. ALB.M.FN || AEC.ALC... Fig.3,26.

Corbridge (Unp.): Rome (C XV 2926: ALB.M.FN || AEC.ALC ||):  
Arentsburg (Holwerda Pl. 64,39: ALB.M.FN || AEC)

The Corbridge example was on the handle from a globular amphora.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

The Monte Testaccio example was found on the eastern side

"in the roof of the wine-cellar at the beginning of the ascent". Provisionally then this stamp can be assigned to the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138 - 61) or earlier.

62. F ALEXAND (ex F(iglinis) ALEXAND(ri)s?)

Rome 3 (C XV 2697: stamped twice on the belly of one example: 3398:..ALEXAND..), Modena (C XI 6695, 7a: ALEX), Villanova (C XI 6695, 7b)

One of the Rome examples was stamped twice on each of two amphorae of Dressel Form 1 (fig.1,1). This was a wine vessel of central Italian origin which can be dated to the second half of the first century B.C. and the first half of the first century A.D. (see pt. II, Chap. 2)

63. ALFAN(?) (ALF(i) AN( )?)

Rome (C XV 3399: ALFAN////).

64. ALFIORVM

Rome (C XV 2698: MVRROIIVIA).

65. ALFIVS FELIX

Rome (C XV 3400: 2VIIVIA || XIIEA: on the neck of a small amphora).

ALFO see AELFOPT

66. ALIB AVI (A.LIB( )AVI( )?)

Vercelli (C V 8112, 57)

Italian?

67. ALIX

Dertona (C V 8112, 129)

Italian?

68. ALNVerona (C V 8112,135)

Italian ?

—— ALT see TAL—— ALVIVS see TAT69. AM ( A. M( ) ?)Warrington (May p.61: AM..): Arretium (C XI 6695,124: AM):Clermont (C XIII 608: ..A<sup>o</sup>M), Mt Beuvray 2(Fouilles p.204: on the necks of burial amphorae): Carthage (C VIII 22637,7)

The Warrington example has been included here for indexing purposes although it appears to be quite definitely a different stamp from the others ; it could be a broken instance of Amethysti. The remainder probably originated from the same estate, which seems to have operated from Italy in the first century B.C.

70. AMANDINELangres (C XIII 94)

cf. the name Amandinius Severus (C VI 3333)

71. AME(thysti?)London (C VII 10: AM<sup>s</sup> )72. AMETHYSTI

fig.3,27

Leicester (unp.: AMETHYST): Poetovio (Führer durch, M.Abramic, Vienna (1925) p.110: on the rim: AM...STI)73. AMP(or Q) (AMP(ii),AMP(udii),AMP(ionis),AMP(liati) or A.M( ) P( ) or A.M( ) Q( ) ?)Rumpst (Antwerp) (C XIII 326: AMP or AMQ), Xanten (BJ CVI p.249: difficult to read, ~~te~~ appeared to be AMI )74. AMPL (AMPL(iati) ?)R.Baetis valley (C II supp. 6254,5: SWA )

75.a) A.N

Warrington (May p.61)

b) AN fig.3,28

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,n.62)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5

76. ANAR ? fig.3,29

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.196,297)

On a handle of reddish-buff material. Given by Haverfield (ibid.,) as NNR or AVNR.

— ANCHARIVS see HABDA

— AND see Q.N.D

77. ANDID.FECIT

Aldborough (Yorks) (C VII 144: VNDID<sup>III</sup>), London (C VII 30)

These appear to be mortarium stamps.

78. ANDON (ANDON(ii) ?)

Colchester (C VII 11)

Mortarium ?

79. ANDRONICV(s) fig.3,30

Bregenz (unp.)

80. ANNGENIALIS (ANN(i) GENIALIS ?)

Rome (C XV 3401: ANNGENIA'S)

81. II AN.OC fig.3,31

Bregenz (unp.)

82. ANTA(?)E(?)VS

Florence (C XI 6695,11)

83. ANT.AN...  
Richborough (unp.)
84. ANTH  
Barcelona (C II supp. 6254,6b), Emporium(Catalonia)(C II supp. 6254,6a)  
Spanish ?
85. a) ANTI (ANTI(stii), ANTI(i), ANTI(ochi), ANTI(oro) ? )  
Mt Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,n.39) fig.3,32  
This site was abandoned in B.C.5.
- b) ANTIO(chi?)  
Monselice, Somma, Laude (N.Italy) (C V 8112,11a-c: all on the neck)  
Italian ?  
Stamps on the neck are normally early. Before A.D.50 ?
- c) ANTIOC(hi?)  
London (C VII 12: ANIOC): Rome (C XV 3258: ..ANTIIOC on the belly), Falerio (C IX 6080,3: on the neck)  
The same comments apply as to b)
- d) ANTIOCVS  
Montedoro (nr. Tarentum) (EE VIII supp.to C IX 242,5)  
South Italian ?
86. ANTIORO fig.3,33  
Mt Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,n.90: ANTIORo )  
Probably Italian.  
This site was abandoned in B.C.5.
87. ANTO ANT (ANTO(ni) ANT(oniani) ? cf. also Antonius Anteros  
(C VI 12082:14025:11964) )  
Autun (C XIII 102)  
This may be the same stamp as n.83 above.

88. a) ANTON fig.3,34.  
Silchester (May p. 278 n.4: ANTON): Annecy (C XIIa: ANTON )  
 b) ANTONI  
Trion (C XIII 103: ANON<sup>I</sup>)  
 c) ANTON M  
Annecy (C XII 27b: ANTON M)  
 d) ANTON O  
Annecy (C XII 27c: ANTON.O)

The three examples from Annecy are so similar that they must be connected. The M. of c) might have been an abbreviation for manu, and the O of d) an abbreviation for officina.

89. ANT.S...  
Rome (C XV 3403: AT.S<sup>III</sup>).  
 Found on an amphora similar to Dressel Form 2 (fig.1,2)  
 i.e. a wine amphora of Italian origin (see pt.II Ch.2).  
 B.C.50 - A.D.50 ?
90. ANTVLLAE  
Rome 2. (C XV 2704 a.b: ANTVLLAE (ANTVLL(a)E ?): ANTVLLAE).
91. ANTVSSSES  
Terranova (Sardinia) (C X 8051,6: ANTVSSSIIS on the belly)
92. ANVXI || P.FILS (ANVXI<sup>us</sup>) P( ) FIL [IV] S?  
Avenches (C XIII 648).

93. APANI (or L) CIA ? fig.3,35.  
 (There is a nomen, PANICIUS, recorded from Italy (C VI 23745), but this should probably be amended to PACINIUS. There is also a nomen, ANICIA.).  
Avenches (unp.).

94. A.P.C. (A. P( ) C( ) ?) fig.3,36  
Lons-le-Saunier (C XIII 381: A.P.C)

Mainz (MZ 12-13 Abb. 28,8)

95. APE.CO (A.P( )E( ), CO( )?) fig.3,37.

Rome (C XV 3068: APE.CO):

Strasbourg (Argentorate II, p.608 and Pl.93: AP<sub>f</sub>o(C)).

96. a) APF (A.P( )F( )?)

Ainay (C XIII 382: A.P<sub>f</sub>): Vienne (C XII 208:A.P.F)

b) APFS

Rome (C XV 3069): Mandeure (C XIII 383: APFS)

The Rome example was found on the Monte Testaccio, on the eastern side "ad ascensum", which suggests a date earlier than the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

97. A.P.H fig.3, 38.

Richborough (Unp.): Ober Florstadt(ORL 19 Taf.I,3= ...APH'): Nîmes (C XII 206).

98. AP.<sup>HE</sup> (AP( )HE( ) or A.P( )HR( )).

Rome (C XV 2706)

cf. n. 97.

99. APICI fig.3,39.

Modena M. 3, Magreta, S. Ilario d'Enza (C XI 6695,13: 3 exs. on the rim), Vicenza, Verona (C V 8112, 12a.b: on the neck): Bregenz (Unp.).

Italian ?

Neck stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

100. A.<sup>PL</sup>.A

Fodesta, Reggio, Parma M. (C XI 6695,72a-c: all in hollow letters on the belly).

101. A.P.M (AP( )M( ) ? or A.P( )M( )?) fig.3,40-42.  
Caerwent (Unp.: ~~A.P.M~~ ), Warrington (May p.61: C VII 83):  
Rome (C XV 3072 a.b.: ~~A.P.M~~:A.P.M)

(CXIII 385 a - d):

a. Trion, b. Villa near Fliessem (A.P.M), c. Friedberg,  
d. Mainz (A.P.M),  
Mainz 2. (MZ 8-9 p. 83 & A 66.20,8: ~~A.P.M~~: MZ 6 p.98 & A 66.  
21,18: ~~A4A~~ ): Geneva (ASA XXX p.205,7 & fig.3,7), Cheseaux  
(Rom.Villa nr.Lausanne)<sup>2</sup> (Unp.: A.P.M with a triangular stop).

Both the Cheseaux stamps were on flattish handles with a central rill and not from globular vessels.

A.D.C. 80 - C.130.

102. APNA (AP( ) NA( )?).

Nîmes (C XII 209)

103. APOCC (AP( ) OCC( )?)

Cannstadt (Knorr p. 74 & pl.XI).

cf. n. 95.

104. APOLLONI

Brindisi (C IX 6079,5), nr.Tarentum? (EE VIII supp. to  
C IX 242,6): Vienne (C XII 31): Carthage (C VIII 22637,15 :  
APOLLONI).

Italian ?

105. a) APOL(?)L(?) (APOLL(inaris)? or APOLL(oni)?)

Esch estate nr. Berkach (Darmstadt) (C XIII 543: ~~APOLL~~),  
Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles II p. 163: APOLL on the neck)

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

b) DE PR[a]EDIO APOLLONI

Brindisi (C IX 6079,6: APOLLONI), Cagliari (Sardinia)  
(C X 8051,7).

The Cagliari stamp is the only example known to the writer of the use of the word praedium on an amphora stamp.  
South Italian?

106. a) APP(i ?)

Saalburg (C XIII 388)

b) AP.P.C

Windisch (Vindonissa) (Unp.:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R.P.C \end{array} \right\}$ : probably an incomplete stamp)

107. APPVLCRI (AP(pi?) PVLC[h]RI ?)

Modena M., nr.Modena, nr.Castel S.Pietro (C XI 6695,77 a-c: on the rim): Lyons (C XIII 10005,4), Zollfeld (nr.Klagenfurt) (X III 12010,4).

Oxé considered this to be the same Appius Pulcher who was consul in the year B.C. 38, and who built a theatre at Herculaneum (C X 1423-24) (Germania VIII pp.80-2).

108. a) APRO (APRO(nii?) or APRO(disi?) ?)

Clermont M. (C XIII 105), Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.406)

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

b) APRODISI

Alba(N.Italy) (C V 8112,13)

Italian ?

109. APSOR (AP S( )OR( )?)

Friedberg (C XIII 3916), Jublains (C XIII 391 a)

110. APSYRTI (AP(pi) SYRTI ?)

Murlongum (N.Italy) (C V 8112,14)

Italian ?

111. AQA (with palm leaves) fig.3, 43.

Colchester (M.Rep. 1932 p.12, fig. 52)


This stamp was on the shoulder of an amphora Form 186 A (Cam.Rep.)= Haltern 66. The vessel was of soft reddish clay

with a white slip.

Almost certainly of Italian origin and most probably a wine vessel.

B.C.c.25 - A.D.c.25 ?

cf.n.13(ACA).

112. AQFVA fig.3,44  
Rome (C XV 3102a.b.: one example in a double frame): Mainz  
(MZ VI Abb.21,17: ) , Saalburg (C XIII 411).  
Early second century ?
113. AQVIL(i?)  
Vienne (C XII 32)
114. A.QVINTE (A. QVINT(ili) E( ) ?)  
Rome (C XV 3511)
115. AQVIT(ani?)  
Joublains(Mayenne) (C XIII 106)
116. AR fig.3,45  
Autun (C XIII 75), Mt Beuvray(Fouilles pl.60,n.79)  
Mt Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.
117. A.R.A (A. R( ) A( ) or AR( ) A(xii) ?)  
Carlisle (AA<sup>2</sup> XIII p.198)  
cf. the following stamp.
118. ARAXI EM (AR( ) AXI(i), EM( ) servus ?) fig.3,46-47  
Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.196,1:ARAX...), York (unp.:ARAXIEM):  
Rome 4 (C XV 2709:ARAXI F M): Zugmantel(ORL 8 Abb.48,23:  
..RAXIEM).

Two examples were found on the level portion at the top of the Monte Testaccio; this suggests a date towards the end of the second century and the beginning of the third.

119. ARLORVM (AR[r]IORVM?).  
Carthage (C VIII 22637, 17).

120. ARSLAI  
Vercelli (C V 8112, 137: on the neck)  
 Stamps on the neck are normally early.  
 Italian?  
 Before A.D. 50 ?

121. A.R.N  
Rome (C XV 3512: hollow letters), Vercelli, nr. Vercelli  
 (C V 8112, 70 a.b): Avenches (Unp.: A.R.N ?).  
 The Rome stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 6 (see  
 fig. 1, 6). This was probably a wine-amphora of Italian origin.  
 Before A.D. 50 ?

122. ARR(iorum)  
Carthage (C VIII 22637, 18).  
 Cf. n. 119.

123. a) P.ARVA ( de P(ortu)ARV(ense)?)  
Aldborough (C VII 19: ...ARVA = Ecroyd Smith Reliquiae  
 Isutianae Pl. 33), Cirencester (Unp., PARVA), Colchester 2 ?  
 (C VII 17: P.ARVA, and May p. 243, n. 21: P.AVA. This may be  
 the same as the Corpus example), Lemonfield (Herts) (C VII 18:  
 P ARVA): Rome \* (many exs.) (C XV 2711 a-g: P.AVA and retro:  
 AVA: AVA ? : A.V.A : //V.A : //ARVA : C XV 2713: ARVP: C XV 2710  
 a-g: AWA : A.V.A : V.V.A : V.V.A : V.V.A : V.V.A : V.V.A.),

b) F.ARVA and II MIN||ICIOR  
Etampes (Seine et Oise) (C XIII 350a : F(P?) ARVA on one  
 handle and II MIN||ICIOR on the other).

c) ARVA P D VIC ([de] [portu] ARV(ense), P.D( ) VIC( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2712: ARVA P D VIC): Mandeure (Besançon) (C XIII 7:  
 ARVA P D VIC)

d) ARVA SALS fig.3,50.

Southwick Roman villa(Sussex) (Sussex Arch. Collections 73 p. 28 and fig. 8).

Some of the examples from the Monte Testaccio were difficult to decipher, and seem to be doubtful.

Arva was one of the chief cities of Baetica, and is mentioned by Pliny in a list of the towns of that region of Spain "... dextra Corduba colonia Patricia cognomine, inde primum Baetis navigabili Baete, oppida Carbula, Decuma, fluvius Singilis, eodem Baetis latere incidens. Oppida Hispalensis conventus Celti, Axati, Arva, Canama, Evia, Ilipa cognomine Ilpa, Italica, et a laevo Hispal colonia cognomine Romulensis" (n.h. III 3,10). Arva was then in the conventus Hispalensis: its full title, according to an inscription found there (C II 1064), was Municipium Flavium Arvense. The name of the village which stands there today is Peña de la Sal (The rock of salt), a significant name in the light of the stamp, Arva Sals. To judge by the very large number of amphora stamps found at Peña de la Sal, or between it and Axati = Lora del Rio, and listed by Clark Maxwell (AJ LVI Appendix), it was one of the main centres of the amphora export trade; a large proportion of these stamps are well-known ones with a wide distribution e.g. Callistus, Datzcol, III Enniorum Iuliorum, Hisp. Saen, G.M.M.F, M.Aem.Rust., MIM, P.Clodi Iceli, PNN and Sals.

The letter P may have been an abbreviation for p(ortus) or de p(ortu) i.e. a warehouse or a place where Customs' dues were paid, and perhaps indicating here a municipal undertaking in the export of oil and wine or a municipal customs' office. On the other hand, though perhaps less likely, it may have stood for the word "harbour", although according to Strabo (III 2,3 Ed. Kramer) only small river boats could proceed beyond Ilipa (see fig. 2).

Examples of the stamp II Miniciorum were found on the Monte Testaccio at the position indicated on the plan by the letter "L", and the majority of tituli picti found there were dated to the reign of Marcus and Commodus (see Introduction p. 14). Provisionally it might be suggested on this evidence that P.ARVA belongs to the second half of the second century A.D.

See also SALS (n.1459) and MINICIORVM (n. 1043).

124. A.S. (A.S( ) ?) fig.4,1

Balmildy (Miller pl.78,fig.1): Rome (C XV 2665).

This is probably a South Spanish stamp which arrived at Balmildy in the middle of the second century together with VIRAV (dated A.D.149) and MMCSVR (dated A.D.161).

125. ASA (A. SA(en) or A.SA(sernae)?)

Compiègne (Collectanea antiqua VII p.26)

A.SAEN see SAENIANS

126. A.SASER(nae?)? fig.4,2

Augst (unp.: A SA ζ Ε Π ).

127. a) ASCL (AS( ) CL( )?).

Rome (C XV 3045; in a circular frame). Near the base of an amphora of Dressel Form 3 (see fig.1,3). This was normally used for the transport of wine and was most probably of Italian origin (see pt.II Ch. 2). Before A.D. 50 ?

b) ASC...||VOM...

Vercelli (C V 8112, 138)

Italian ?

128. ASIATICVS

Joublains 2 (C XIII 108: ASIATICVS)

129. A SILI AC (A.SILI(cii)AC( )?)

Apta(Marseilles M.) (C XII 283: ASILI AC)

ASISIO see "Doubtful Stamps" (n.21, 10)

130. FIG↓ASVLE||IANESES (FIG(linae)ASVLEIANE[n]SES)

Rome 70+ (C XV 2576 a.b.: FIG↓ASVLE||IANESES: FIG ASVLE||IANESES: C XV 2577: ASVLEINOLL.....: C XV 2578 a-d: ASVLE: ASVLEINOLL: ASVLEINOLL: ASVLEINOLL).

South Spanish?

The Monte Testaccio find-positions suggest the end of the second century to beginning of the third.

131. a) ASYLL||FELIC (ASYLL( ) FELIC(is)?)

Rome (C XV 3390 a.b.c.: ASYLL||FELIC: ASVLL||FELIC: FELIC ASYLL||FELIC: all hollow letters and on the neck).

b) ASYL||NAVI (ASYL( ) NAVI?)

Rome (C XV 3390d: ASYL||NAVI: hollow letters on the neck).

c) ASYL||NREP

Rome (C XV 3390 e: hollow letters on the neck).

d) AS||VI

Rome (C XV 3390 g: hollow letters on the neck).

e) QVIN||ASYL (QVIN(ti) ASYL( )?)

Rome (C XV 3390 f: hollow letters on the neck).

f) RVFVS||ASYL (RVFVS ASYL( )?)

Rome (C XV 31314: hollow letters).

There was a nomen, ASVLLIVS, and a cognomen ASYLVS(C VI 280). The other names presumably refer to slaves.

Italian? Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

132. A.T

Rome (C XV 2667: A<sup>4</sup>T): Camp de Pommiers nr. Soissons  
(C XIII 78: AT): Carthage (C VIII 22637,16: AT). ~~on the neck~~.

133. AT AT F (AT( )AT( )F(ecit)?)

Chester (CNWSoc. XXVI<sup>2</sup> p.36).

Cf. A.A.F(n. 4 ) and A.AT.F(n. 7 ).

134. ATAV (A.T( )AV( )?)

Vancluse (C XII 323)

135. ATHENEDOR?

Rome ( C XV 2716: AHE NEJOR: on the neck), Montedoro  
nr. Tarentum) (EE VII supp. to C IX 242,8: ATHE): Carthage  
(C VIII 22637,20)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

136. A TIBO (A.TIB( )O( )?).

Lectoure (C XIII 131 b: A<sup>4</sup>T: B<sup>o</sup>: on the belly)

137. ATIL

Castrum Novum (Etruria) (C XI 6695,18: in a circular seal)  
Italian?

Stamps in circular seals are rare, and are normally first  
century B.C.

138. [AT]IMETVS FECIT?

Antas (Spain) (C II Supp. 6254,7: At {IMETVS FI/} ).

ATITTA see RVFVS ATITTA.

139. ATNA (AT( )NA( )?)

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p. 608).

140. a) ATP

Paduletta (C XI 6695,19).

b) AT.PR (AT( )PR( ) or A.T( ) PR( )?)

Rome (C XV 2714).

Found on the north side of the Monte Testaccio: it should then be not later than the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

141. ATROPI.M

Bienne (C XIII 544).

FIG A || T.T.CETIA see SOSVMA

142. ATTENIAE || CYTONIDIS (The nomen, ATTELIANA, occurs in Italy (C VI 8984)) fig.4,3.

Silchester (May Pl. LXXXIII B: ATT... || CYTOI...): Rome (XV 2719): Sens (Reims M) (C XIII 115: hollow letters): Buda (Pannonia) (C III 6007,4).

This stamp is an excellent illustration of the extent of the trade in amphorae, the same firm sending its goods to places as far apart as Silchester and Lower Pannonia.

143. ATTIC(i)

South Gaul (Le Mans M.) (C XIII 116: AT†C: on the belly)

144. AV

Vechten (C XIII 95: A†): see also A.V<sup>144</sup> (n. 154).

145. AVCE || DI

Turin (C V 8112, 122)

146. AVCTHEI (AVCT(us)HEI?)

Anzola (C XI 6695,20)

147. AVC.T.RENr. Champagneux (C XII 37: A/C.T.RE)148. AVC.T.S (AVCT[u]S ?) fig.4,4Modena (C XI 6695,21: AVCTVS.BAR.F): Geneva (C XII 38 = ASA XXX p.206,8 & fig.2,5).

The Modena example probably originated from the estate of Barbarus (see n.172).

Italian ?

149. AVF ? (AVF(idii) ?) fig.4,5Clermont-Ferrand (ZAK VIII (1946) p.196), Nyon (ibid., = C XIII 118: in a circular seal on the belly)

Such stamps in circular seals are rare and probably belong to the first century B.C., rather than to the early part of the first century A.D. The Nyon example was on an amphora approximating to Dressel Form 38(fig.1,38). See also pt.11 ch.2.

—— AVG: AVGGG NNN see IMPERIAL STAMPS

150. a) AVRRome 2 (C XV 2720a.b.: AVR: AVR<sub>2</sub>)b) AVRA ? (AVRA(rii) ?)Rome (C XV 3556: A<sub>2</sub> A: on the neck)

Compare A.R.A (n.117).

Stamp b) was on an amphora of Dressel Form 2 (fig.1,2), which was almost certainly a wine-vessel of Italian origin (see pt.11 ch.2).

Before A.D.50 ?

151. AVRELIA || BEROE †Rome 2 (C XV 3406: in hollow letters)

152. a) II AVR HERACLAE || PATETFILFBAR (DVO AVR(eli)HERACLAE  
PAT(er) ET FIL(ius) [ex] F(iglinis) BAR(bensibus) ?)

fig.4,6

Catterick (C VII 20: II AV<sup>R</sup> HERACLE || PAT ET FIL F BAR),  
Colchester (C VII 141: ...RACLAE || .....F BAR), Corbridge(unp.),  
Brough(Notts.)(VCH Notts. II p.15: II AVR.HER.PAT.....):  
Rome(several examples)(C XV 2561: II AVR HERACLAE || PAT ET FIL  
F BAR, .....HERACLAE || ...T FIL F BAR): Arentsburg (Holweda  
pl.LXIV, fig.2: ...AVRHERACLAE || PAT ET FILFBAR), Autun (C XIII  
2: C AVR HERACLAE || ..TEI FIL F BAR).

b) II AVR HERACLAE || PAT ET FIL F CEPAR ( ex F(iglinis)  
CEPAR(is) ?)

Rome 2 (C XV 2566: II NR HERACLAE PAT ET FIL F CEPAR)

c) II AVREL HERACLA || PAT ET FIL F GRVM ( ex F(iglinis)  
GRVM(ensibus) ?)

Rome 3 (C XV 2571: II AVREL HERACLA || PAT ET FIL F GRVM)

The lettering of the Corbridge example is of a very high standard, and is of the type which it is more usual to find on inscriptions than on pottery. No use has been made on any examples of stops or leaf decorations. The material in the case of Corbridge is greyish in the core with a reddish exterior, and the stamp is on the handle from a globular amphora.

The F BAR does not indicate that the vessels were "made at Barcelona" as suggested by Elgee (Yorkshire Archaeology Methuen p.148). Hübner placed the municipium of Singili Barba (= El Castillon) in the conventus of Corduba on the main road from Astigi to Malaca (= Malaga) (See C II supp., Map). Thus SING(iliensis) BARB(ensis), M(unicipium) SING(iliense) BARB(ense), M(unicipium) BARB(ense) and the ORDO SINGIL(iensis) BARB(ensis) are mentioned on inscriptions found there (C II 2016-20: 1695: 2015). This appears in fact to be another case of a municipal undertaking in the production and export of amphorae (See also A rva, n.123); besides exporting its own vessels (See also Barba, n.171) it also manufactured them for other exporting firms and estates, (ctd. overleaf)

as the following stamps, if taken together with those of the II Aurelii Hevaclae, appear to show:-

1. C.IVL.BAR

This stamp was also found in Baetica: "near the mouth of the Guadiato" (AJ LVI p.253). The Guadiato is a tributary of the Guadalquivir, and it enters that river from the north between Carbula and Decuma (see fig.2).

2. K.V.FIG.BAR|COLSIC E ASI

Rome (C XV 2562) and Vechten(C XIII 3). Dressel suggested this stamp might be expanded to COL(oniae) or COL(onorum) SIC(uli)E(t)ASI(atici), but a more likely expansion would be COL(legii) or COL(legiorum)SIC E(t)ASI.

3. [C]OL EARI F BARBA

(Strasbourg(Argentorate)p.608), which might be expanded to COL(legii) EARI(ini) ex F(iglinis)BARBA( ).

(For these three stamps see also BARBA n.171).

On the other hand it may have been that a Corporation or Company of private individuals acquired the right from the town council to use the name for advertisement purposes. In any case the figlina Barbensis seems to have enjoyed a fairly wide market for its products, and it included amongst its customers the firm of Aurelius Heracla, Father and Son.

The latter, however, did not only buy from this figlina, but also from the figlinae Cepar(ia?) and Grum(ensis?), and both of these seem to have occupied a similar position to that enjoyed by Barbensis, in that they sold amphorae to various collegia(?), including SIC E T ASI and EARINI (see CEPAR n. 288 : GRVM n. 437 ).

Now the figlina Ceparia is dated by a painted inscription from the Monte Testaccio to A.D. 149 (C XV 4226), so that the firm of the two Aurelii Heraclae was most probably in operation in or about the same year. Indeed all the figlinae which are dated by painted inscriptions were active at least

in the period A.D. 140-61 (See C XV s.v. tituli picti). They continued to operate, as private enterprise, so far as is known, until the defeat of Albinus by Severus at Lyons in A.D. 197; but there is little doubt that after this defeat of the British and Spanish forces most, if not all, of the estates, firms and figlinae of South Spain were confiscated by the State (nationalised in modern parlance, but with a difference - instead of being run for the benefit (theoretically) of the whole community, they became the private property of the Emperor). The harshness of the Severan vengeance is well attested; the cities of Antioch, Byzantium and Lyons were deprived of their urban status, and their public buildings destroyed; imperial officials were appointed to punish the adherents of Albinus and confiscate their property; Baetica indeed received a special Procurator with the title a cognitionibus (see Parker Hist. of the Rom. World p. 119). Amphora stamps bear eloquent testimony to this severity in the addition of the letters AVGGGNNN (see Imperial Stamps).

Now all three of the figlinae which supplied Aurelius Heracla and Son with amphorae suffered under these confiscations; they became part of the Emperor's patrimonium, and this implies that a similar fate overtook the two Aurelii Heraclae, since they never appear on a stamp by themselves, but only in conjunction with one of these three figlinae.

There is one other point of importance suggested by the fact that the firm dealt with these three different sources; it affords grounds for assuming that they were a large exporting firm, perhaps concerned more with the distribution of amphora-borne products than with their production. The very scale on which the trade from South Spain took place is, in itself, evidence for the need which must have arisen for specialists i.e. middlemen who were only concerned with distribution; they were the people who would gauge the supply and demand, and see to it that awkward gaps in either of them were filled - or rather have sufficient prescience and skill to see that neither

of them ever occurred.

A.D.c.140-98

153. AVR STR (AVR(eli) STR( ) ?)

Rome 2(C XV 2723a.b.: AR .STR retro.: AV STR...)

154. A.V (A.V(aleri) ?)

Peña de la Sal = Arva 2 (EE IX 424,12a)

See also Arva (n.123)

155. AVALIVS (A.VAL(eri) IVS(ti) ?)

Modena (C XI 6695,93)

156. AVIH(or HR) fig.4,7

Heronbridge (nr. Chester)(JRS XXXVIII p.86 fig.15: AVIH),

Silchester (May p.279 n.6: AVIH): Rome (C XV 3259: AV..HR:

in a double frame): Vaison (C XII 39: AVII: somewhat doubtful):

La Maiena(Baetica)2(EE IX 424,21a.b.: IV.HR:AVIH\*)

South Spanish.

First half of the second century ?

157. A.V..N

Villevieille(nr. Sommières) (C XII 300)

158. AXII

London (C VII 21)

Perhaps the genitive of the nomen Axius.

159. B

Rome (C XV 3407: in a circular seal on the rim)

On an amphora of Dressel Form 25, which appears to have been in use in the Augustan Period as it appeared at Haltern (type 71); it was also found associated with other finds of this period at the Lindenhof, Zürich(see E.Vogt Der Lindenhof in Zürich (1948) taf.35,6). The use of a circular seal is further evidence for the early date of this stamp.

160. BA fig.4,8  
Mt Beuvray (C XIII 119: Fouilles pl.60,n.71)  
 This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

161. BAA(?)O fig.4,9  
Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.: on the spike)  
 On an amphora of probable Italian origin.  
 Before A.D.50 ?

BAB see FLOR

162. BABP (BAB(ullae)P( ) ?)  
Rome (C XV 2726: BABP)  
 From its position on the Monte Testaccio (Occ. III <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub>) this  
 stamp is probably of second century date.

163. BAETIC.RVFIN ([vinum] BAETIC(ense), RVFIN(i) ?) fig.4,10-11  
London (GM unp.: BAETIC(ense)), Richborough (unp.)  
 The above expansion has been suggested to me by E.B.Birley.  
 The omitted word could equally have been oleum, garum or  
muria, but in any case there can be little doubt that the first  
 word of the stamp referred to the Province, since it would be  
 impossible to expand into a personal praenomen and nomen. If the  
 amphora did contain wine, then it was probably a second-class  
 variety, since a first-class vintage would have been indicated  
 by a more specific place-name (cf. in this respect [vinum] or [oleum]  
Hispan(icum)Saen(ianense) n.1456g.).

164. BAN (BAT( ) ?)  
Rome (C XV 2727).  
 From its Monte Testaccio position probably second century.

165. BAIS ~~✱~~  
Rome (C XV 2728)  
 Found on the east side of the Monte Testaccio "ad ascensum"

and is therefore, probably earlier than the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

166. BALB(i or -ini?)

Rome (C XV 2730: ~~BALB~~: last letter uncertain).

cf. BALF (n. 168).

167. BALBINVS F(ecit?)

Chassenard (Allier) (C XIII 125)

168. BAL.F (BAL(binus)F(ecit)?)

Rome 3 (C XV 2729 a.b: BAL F: ..(?)BAL.F: BALF).

The position of these stamps on the Monte Testaccio (Occ.  $\frac{1}{3}$ : Occ. I,  $\frac{5}{6}$  in situ) suggests a second century date. Cf. n. 167.

169. BALSILLE..(?)

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2731; in some cases the S is stamped as  $\Sigma$ ).

170. BARAMASI fig.4,12.

Avenches (C XIII 126 b), Trion (C XIII 126 a: (RMSI), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) (Unp. BARN).

Almost certainly South Spanish since the Windisch example was on a globular amphora. The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.C. 30 - 100.

171. F.BARBA (FIGL(ina) BARB(ensis)?) fig.4, 13.

Catterick (C VII 20: [II AVR HE] RACLÆ || [PAT ET FIL] F BAR), Cirencester (M. Guide (11th Ed. 1922) p. 28 n. 3: BAR), Colchester (C VII 141: II AVR HERACLE || PAT ET FIL F BAR), Corbridge (unp.: II AVR HERACLAE || PAT ET FIL F BAR), Brough (Notts.) (VCH Notts. II p. 15: II AVR.HER PAT....): Rome 12 (C XV 2559:  $\Lambda$ VGGG NNN ||

FIGVL BARBA: 2560: AVGGG NNN.  $\parallel$  COLEARI.F.BARB: 2561 a.b.:  
 II AVR HERACLAE  $\parallel$  PAT ET FIL F BAR and [II AVR] HERACLAE  $\parallel$  [PAT E] T  
 FIL F BAR: 2562: K V FIG BAR  $\parallel$  COLSICEASI: 2563 a.b.c.: F BARB  
 and FIG BAR or FIG BAR and F BAR...: 2737 a.b.: BVRB and  
 retro.): Arentsburg (Holwerda Pl. LXIV fig.2: II AVR  
 HERACLAE PAT ET FIL F BAR ): Autun (C XIII 2: C AVR HERACLAE  $\parallel$   
 ...TEI FIL F BAR), Bettlach (C XIII I:.....NNA  $\parallel$  ...~~HERACLAE~~),  
Niederbieber (Oelmann Abb. 48, fig.4: BVRB), Strasbourg  
 (Argentorate II p. 608: [C] OLEARIF BARBA), Vechten (C XIII 3:  
 ..V.FIG.BAR  $\parallel$  ...SCEASI): Alcala (Castile) (EE IX 424, 21 a:  
 BAR ....S), On banks of R. Guadiato a tributary of the Guadal-  
quivir 6 (EE IX 424, 65: C.IV BAR).

For a general discussion of this stamp see n. 146 (II Aurelii Heraclae) and Imperial Stamps (AVGGG NNN). The period of activity of this figlina seems to have been from A.D.c. 150 to some unknown date in the third century.

172. BARBARI and

- a) C.IVL.POLY (C.IVL(i)POLY(biani or -carpi)  
(C VI 5328:11850)
- b) SEX.IVL.ORB (hei)
- c) Q.B.LV(-) (Q.B( )LV( ) )

Rome 10 (C XV 3408 a.b.c.: BARBARI, BARBARI with one example in a double frame, BARBA: 3409: BAR  $\parallel$  SEX.IVL.ORB with hollow letters: 3410: BARB  $\parallel$  C.IV.POLY with hollow letters: 3472 - SEX IVL.ORB in hollow letters), Barbobanus (C IX 6080, 5: Q.B.LV  $\parallel$  C.IVL.POLY), Bartirelliano M. (C IX 6080, 4 a: ARB  $\parallel$  C IVL.POLY: on the neck), Belliniano M. (C IX 6080, 4 a: ARB  $\parallel$  C IVL.POLY: on the neck), Brindisi (C IX 6079, 10: BARBAR), Firmum 2 (C IX 6080, 4 b.c.: ARB  $\parallel$  C IVL POLY: both on the lip): Carthage (C VIII 22637, 21: BARBARI).

All the stamps from the Monte Testaccio were found on amphorae of Dressel Form 6 (fig.1,6) i.e. a type of vessel used

predominantly for wine and almost certainly of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

— BARMASI see BARAMASVS.

173. B̄ARNAĒI fig.4,14.

Montedoro(nr. Tarentum) (EE VIII supp. to C IX 242,10:  
 .BARN): Clermont?(C XIII 127a), Trion (C XIII 127b), Windisch  
 (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.)

The Montedoro stamp may not be the same as the others.

A fragmentary inscription from Narbonne gives the name  
 L.BARNAEVS (C XII 4859).

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.C. 30 - 100.

— BATIC see BAETICI RVFINI

174. BA.V fig.4,15.

Hengistbury Head (Third Rep. of the Research Committee  
 Soc.A Lond. p. 53,1: BA.V upside down on the rim)

Early first century?

175. B.C

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 120: on the neck of an amphora).

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

176. a) BC MATERNI || SAGVNTO

Rome (C XV 2632: B C M ERNI || SAGYNTO: hollow letters).

b) BC MERITIS || SACYNTO

Puig (Valencia) (C II Supp. 6254,9: BCMERI+S || SACYNTO

These stamps are probably the same, one having been mis-  
 read. They are rare in the sense that they include the  
 name of a town i.e. Saguntum in Hispania Tarraconensis. Cf.  
 also n. 792(Leptis) and n. 644 (Hadrumetum).

BE see AVG.BE (Imperial Stamp)

177. a) BEL ([figlina] BEL(lucana)?)

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2583: BEL and retro)

One example of this stamp was on an amphora which also had a painted inscription giving the consular year A.D. 154 (C XV n.4301). Almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

b) BELCI ([figlina] BEL(lucana?), C( )I( )?)

Rome (C XV 2580: BELCI)

On an amphora with this stamp was a painted inscription giving the names VINISIORVM SERENI ET VINISIANI (C XV 4055): another painted inscription with these names gave the consular year A.D. 154 and mentioned Corduba (Cordoba) (Cf. C XV 4052).

c) F.BELI or BELI (F(iglina?) BELI(cana?) )

Rome 3 (C XV 2732 a, b,)

Found on the north and east slopes of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138 - 61).

d) BELICANA or BELLVCANA or BELVLCANA.P.A.GALENI

([figlina] BELLVCANA?P.A( ) GALENI?) fig.4,16

Silchester (May p.279 n.7: <sup>R</sup>L<sup>I</sup>C<sup>A</sup>P<sup>A</sup>G...): Rome (C XV 2579: BEL<sup>c</sup>A/A.P.A. GA<sup>E</sup>N<sup>i</sup>): found on the Appian Way outside Rome): Trion (C XIII 8: BEL<sup>c</sup>N A.P.A.GA<sup>E</sup>N<sup>i</sup>): Avignon (C XII 41: BEL<sup>i</sup>NA P).

Probably a South Spanish figlina which operated in the middle of the 2nd century A.D. (cf. 170 a. and b.). 7 ?

e) BELL ([figlina?] BEL(ucana?), L( )?)

Heddernheim (C XIII 96)

f) BELLVCI ([figlina?] BEL(ucana?), LVCI?)  
 London (C VII 22): Lectoure (C XIII 8a: BELLV)

g) BEL.NETELN(?) ([figlina] BEL(ucana)????).  
Rome (C XV 2581: BEL.NETELN)

h) BELVRS ([figlina?] BEL(lucana?), VRS(i?))  
Rome (C XV 2582: B.E.L.V): St.Colombe (C XII 43), Vienne  
 (C XII 42: BELVRS).

It is somewhat doubtful whether all these stamps belong to the same producer or figlina; this is particularly so with regard to e) and f).

178. BELLICVS | FECIT VAS(ione?) fig.4,17.

Vindonissa 2 (Stähelin 3rd Ed. p.436)

On the neck, just below the rim of two amphorae of coarse, buff clay. Two-ribbed, flattish handles.

The use of the nominative case with fecit is rare, and suggests rather a mortarium than an amphora stamp; perhaps Bellicus was acquainted with South Gaulish mortaria makers.

Bohn expanded VAS to VAS(ione) i.e. Vasio (dépt.Vaucluse) (ASA 1924 pp.89-91), and quoted as parallels 1. LIDFITALICAE (L.I( )D( )F(ecit?)ITALICAE. see n.815) 2. ATTICVS FEC(it) KANABIS BON(nensibus), a mortarium stamp from Trier  
 3. CLEME[n]S FECIT BORM(itomagi) i.e. Worms, a mortarium stamp from Kreuznach 4. Stamps on lead-pipes from South Gaul which give in abbreviated forms the names of the cities of Arelate, Lugudunum and Vienna after that of the plumbarius (C XII 5701: XIII 10029,11 seq.). 5. The stamps on clay statues from Cologne with the abbreviated city-name C.C.A.A (C XIII 10015,108 and 115). He also pointed out that Bellicus, more usually spelt Bellicus, was a Gaulish personal name (see also Holder I 388 ff: III 838 ff.) and

mentioned a Bellicus, probably from Lezoux (C XIII 10010, 284), who manufactured small vessels and was a contemporary of the amphora-maker (ibid. p.90 note I).

There can be little doubt that this is definitely an example of a South Gaulish amphora-maker - though not necessarily a producer of wine, otherwise he would probably have used the genitive or ablative case without fecit. The writer has personally seen the two examples from Vindonissa, and both the clay and the rim shape tend to support the theory of a South Gaulish origin.

Early first century A.D.?

179. BELLOQDIVO ?

Bergomi (N. Italy) (C V 8112,89: BELLOQAIMO)

180. a) BELSIL fig.4,18

Cirencester (M. Guide 11th Ed. p.31): Avenches (Unp.), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608).

The Avenches stamp was on the handle from a globular vessel, and it is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

b) BELSIM

S. Shields (J B AA XXXIV p.378: BELSIM: given here as an amphora stamp, but as a graffito by Steer "Archaeology of Rom. Durham". Durham University Library p.286).

Cf. n. 177 a - h.

181. B.E.N.F

Rome (C XV 2733: stamped twice, once on the handle and once on the neck of a small amphora).

182. :BERQ

Rome (C XV 2734: retro.)

From its position on the Monte Testaccio this is probably a second half of the second century stamp.

183. EE.T

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 128: on the neck of an amphora).

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

184. B&F (or S)

Rome (C XV 2724: in an elliptical seal on a small amphora): Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.: near the spike)

The Vindonissa example was on an amphora of probable Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50.

185. BG

Chambles (Loire) (C XIII 121)

186. a) BI

Besançon (C XIII 122).

Two-lettered stamps are normally early.

Almost certainly first century B.C. (see Germania VII pp. 8 - 16).

b) BI, BV fig.4,19.

Colchester (Cam.Rep. p.214 and fig.45,2: set in two adjacent, circular seals, and on an amphora spike).

The vessel was like Colchester Form 183 b, whilst the material was almost chocolate in colour with large white flecks.

Cf. AVF(n. 149 ) and CAESAR (n.1678b). Late first century B.C. to early first century A.D.

187. BILLICI(?) (Bellici? Cf. BILIC... from Tarraco  
(C II 4970,85))

Windisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.: first two  
letters doubtful)

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.C. 30 -100.

188. BITVRIX†

Autun (C XIII 129; on the neck)

The name is Gaulish.

189. BL(andi?)

Montedoro(nr.Tarentum) (EE VIII 242,11).

190. BLOSS||I.SAB

Rome (C XV 2735; on belly of a small vessel in hollow  
letters).

191. BMA?

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p. 608; reading uncertain).

192. BN

Vichy (C XIII 123).

193. BOLETARI

Alichamps (C XIII 130; on a white-coloured amphora).

194. BOPI fig.4,20.

Newstead (Curle pl. LII fig.10).

—— BOVEQ see GIF

—— BRARIATVS see VACASATVS

195. a) BRÖC(or Q)ODV (BROC( )ODV(ciense)?) fig.4,21-27.

Richborough 2 (II p.93,11: BRQ.ÖD in very small letters

and with a triangular stop: 1 ex. unp.), Silchester (May p.282 n.49): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2736 a - c: & CODV, BRO.ODV, BRO.ODV):

C XIII 12 a - k:-

a) Agen b) Vichy c) Autun d) Nyon(<sup>o</sup>POODV) e) au Bois de Vaud(Lausanne M.) (ROCODV) f) Solothurn (BRO ODV) g) Wiesbaden (BRO ODV) h) Grimmlinghausen (~~BOC~~ ODV) i) Rossem(<sup>o</sup>BOC ODV) k) Rossem (Leiden M.) (BOCODV), Neuss(BJ CXI-CXII Taf. 36,2), Nyon (ZAK 1946 p. 197 n.16: BROCODV: this may be the same as the Corpus ex. although the readings are very dissimilar), St. German M. (Unp.: BRO.ODV), Vidy-Lausanne 2 (Unp.: <sup>o</sup>BROCODV), Windisch (Schutthügel) 4 (ASA X Taf. XVII,15: 3exs. unp.: {ROCODV, BROCOD, BRO.OD}): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et le Roux p.466), Orange (ZAK 1946 p. 197), S. Gaul (provenance not known)(C XII 44: BRO.ODV), Vaison (ZAK 1946 p.197, n.16)

The Nyon and Vidy-Lausanne stamps were on the handles from globular amphorae.

South Spanish.

b) BROC(or Q)P.ATA

Nyon (ZAK 1946 p.197, n.55: given as BLQCIATIAT, but this reading is definitely incorrect)

There can be little doubt that ODV was the abbreviation of the town-name, ODVCIA = Villartilla i.e. a town in the conventus Hispalensis (C II p.137 : 1056 & 1182). The same abbreviation was used in conjunction with POR(tus)= warehouse or Customs Shed (see PQRODV n.1279) and this evokes a comparison with the stamp P.ARVA(n.123), the latter being another city of the same conventus (see fig.2). It may be that BROC( ) was the abbreviation used to refer to an estate in the neighbourhood of ODVCIA or perhaps a suburb or particular quarter of the town, and the force of this argument is increased by a consideration of the stamps

BROC P.ATA and Q.STER RVF BROC (n.1406).

Oducia itself must have been one of the chief centres of the amphora trade from Baetica; the lintrarii or lightermen of the town are mentioned on an inscription from Baetica (C II 1182); these were presumably the men who ferried amphorae downstream to the sea-going ships of Ilipa or Hispalis.

See also III Enniorum Iuliorum (n.545).

196. BROI ATITA

Rome (C XV 3393)

This may have been a misreading for BROC, ATITA(e).

Cf. n.195.

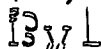
BOS see BOF.

197. BT.

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 124)

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

198. BVL ?

Rome (C XV 3411; on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters; ).

BV see BI

199. a) C fig.4,28-29.

London (C VII 23): Rome (C XV 3412; on the neck of a small amphora), Vada (C XI 6695,126: a hollow letter): Clermont M. (C XIII 132 a), Engiwald (Bern M.) (C XIII 132 b), Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.198 fig.48,3; on the belly of a smallish amphora with two-ribbed handles and stand-ring (see pt.II Ch.2). A deeply cut letter 1 cm.high): Nîmes M. (C XII 45;

hollow letters).

b) C III

Rome (C XV 2739).

Cf. VIR III (n.1663).




200. a) C.A (GA(ii)?) fig.4,30.

Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 133a; CA on neck), Friedberg (C XIII 546; C<sup>III</sup>A....), Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles Album Pl.60, fig. 55; C.A), Le Vieux Châlons (St.Germain M.) (C XIII 1336; CA on neck).

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

GA see T.EBIDI

b) G.A (G.A(eli or -ntonii) fig.4,31-33

Colchester (M.Rep. 1935 p.13. fig.33; G'A<sup>v</sup>): Altenburg (nr.Cologne) (BJ 114/5 Taf.XVII fig.63: ), Bonn (BJ 114/5 p.315 and Taf.XVII fig.63; ) , Zugmantel (ORL 8 pl. 169 and fig.35,2; ).

There seems to be no connection between this stamp and n.200. In fact all these stamps, including the Colchester example where there is a suspicion of an ansate label on the left, appear to have come from the same die. It may be that this is another version of the South Spanish G.A.F (in ansate labels normally; see n.213), although there seems to be little doubt that the stamp is complete on the right, and that it is not merely a case of the 'F' being broken off; there are other examples of C or G.A which are definitely incomplete on the right and Jacobi suggested that in such cases the F had been destroyed on the matrix (SJ VIII p.26). The Zugmantel example was on the handle of a complete globular amphora, and this indicates a South Spanish origin.

Middle of the first century A.D. with a bias towards the latter half of the century ?

201. CAAIAC ?

Rome (C XV 3261;  $\text{C A A I A C}$ ).

       GAB  
       GABB or CABR } see SCALENS

202. a) CACI (G.ACI(li?) )

Nyon (C XIII 131 a).

b) CACIIC (G.ACI(li?)IC(eli?)

Colchester (M.Rep. 1914 p.10).

203. a) CAD (G.A( )D( )?)

Arles (C XII 3)

b) GAD (G.A( )D( )?) fig.4,34.

Basel (Unp.: on the rim).

This stamp was on an amphora of Italian origin, i.e.  
 Dressel Form 1. (see fig.1,1)

Before A.D. 25?

204. CADGON

Margidunum (JBAA XVIII<sup>2</sup> p.202).

205. CADMVS

Rome (C XV 2769; in a double frame), nr. Civitella  
Casanova, Atri (C IX 6080, 7 a.b.)

Italian ?

206. G.A.E (G.A( )E( )?)

Parma M. (C XI 6695,5)

207. GAEC (G.AE(li)C( )

nr. Ariminum (C XI 6695,8)

208. CAEDICIAE || ~~CAEDICIAE~~ || M.F.VICTRICIS and  
MARTIALIS || SER. in a separate frame below.  
Rome (C XV 3424: on the neck), Florence (C XI 6695, 23: CAED-  
ICIAE.M.F.VICTRICIS || DOL ( ex DOL(iaria) ?), Terracina (C  
X 6252): Carthage 2(C VIII 22637, 23a.b.)  
North African or Italian ?

209. CAE.B.IIIIX  
Vicenza (C V 8112, 153: on the neck)  
Italian ?  
Stamps on the neck are normally early.  
Before A.D.50 ?

210. a) C.AEF (C.AE(li)F( ) ?)  
Rome (C XV 2681: C AE): Autun (C XIII 81)  
b) CAEFM  
Rome (C XV 2680d: C.AEFM): Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel)  
(unp.)  
c) C.A.E.FFM  
Rome 3 (C XV 2680a-c: CAE.FFM, CAE.F.F.M retro.)  
d) CAEIFB ?  
Rome (C XV 2682)  
e) CAFEM  
Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.195)  
f) CAFFM  
Trier (BJ CXXVII p.357)

These stamps appear to belong together with the possible exception of d). They may be of South Spanish origin since a C.Aemilius Fronto is attested on a Spanish inscription.  
A.D.c.70 - 120 ?

211. C.AER...  
Parma M., Veleia, Gargallo )C XI 6695, 7a-c: two on the rim  
and one on the neck)  
Italian ? Stamps on the neck and rim are normally early.  
Before A.D.50 ?

212. CAESO (C.AE( ) SO( ) ? ) fig.4,35  
Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV, fig.40: CAE): Italica (EE IX 424,23)

South Spanish. For Italica see fig.2.

213. CAETI (C.AE(miH)TI(ronis) ?) fig.4,36  
Mt Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,fig.70)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

214. C(or G).A.F (C.A(emili)F(rontonis) ?) fig.4,37  
Caerhun (A.Camb. LXXXIX p.80: GA...), Caerleon (A.Camb. LXXXVII p.339: in ansate labels and with triangular stops), Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.195,13: G.A...), Wroxeter (BASoc. 1923-27 p.281: G<sup>A</sup>... in an ansate label): Rome 2 (C XV 2640: both G.A.F in ansate labels): Adenau (C XIII 63a: GAF), Saalburg (SJ VIII p.26 & Taf.V, fig.54: C<sup>A</sup>A...), Vechten (C XIII 63b: G.A.F): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.92): Arva-Axati area(Baetica)(C II 49.68, 211: G.A.F), Citania (C II supp. 6254,19: GA...), Juan Barba(Baetica) (EE IX 424,11: G.A.F || ROVTO).

For Arva see n.123 and fig.2; for Axati see fig.2. Juan Barba is the site of a desplobado (land now waste but formerly occupied) downstream from Arva and Axati, and amongst the stamps found there, in addition to G.A.F., was the well-known LSPBOEQ, which is dated by tituli picti from the Monte Testaccio to A.D.147 and 149 (C XV 4150). So far as is known it was not the site of a town; it was probably the site of an estate which produced its own pottery. Axati was a municipium with the full title of municipium Flavium Axatitanum (C II 1055). Citania was in the conventus Bracaraugustanus.

South Spanish.

A.D.c. 80 - 120

cf. G.A (n.200b) and C.AEF (n.210a.)

——— C A FELIC(is) see C.P.FELICI(s)

- CAFEM see CAEFM  
CAFFM see CAEFM  
CAELVR see SAXVM FERREVM

215. a) CAI (GAI(i)?)

Rome (C XV 2649: CAI), Naples (C X 8051,8)

b) CAIVS

York (C VII 28).

Almost certainly a mortarium

c) CAII on one handle.

MARTIALIS on the other.

Epora (Spain) (C II 4968,7)

cf. n. 208, Caedicae || palm branch || M.F. Victricis || Martialis ser.

d) CAIVALR(?) (GAI(i)VAL[e]R(i)?).

Rome (C XV 2649; CAIVALR<sub>2</sub> retro.)

216. GAL(li?)

Trion (C XIII 240; GAL: the mortarium stamp GALVSfalso found at Trion (ibid.,)).

217. [C(?)]ALATIA FORM.... ([de C(?)]ALATIA et FORM(iis?))

Ilici (Tarraconensis) (C II supp. 6254.10; on the lid of an amphora or dolium. There were also the letters ST in the centre of the lid).

Hübner thought the stamp referred to the two central Italian towns of Calatia and Formiae, particularly since he had been shown similar stamps on amphorae found in Spain e.g. with OST(ia) and the names of the producers (ibid.,). It is also worth pointing out that Formiae was adjacent to the famous vine-growing Caecuban district, and that Calatia was

in a similar position with regard to the equally famous Falernian district.

218. CAL(purnii).CRISPINIAE

Parentium, Visinada, Trieste (C V 8112, 24a-c: all on the rim), Spinimbecco 4(N.Italy)(C V 8112, 25), Vercelli (C V 8112, 139: CACRISI): Poetovio (several examples)(Führer durch. M.Abramić (Vienna 1925) p.110: on the rim)  
Italian ?

219. a) GALLI

Montedoro(nr.Tarentum)(EE VIII 242,17: CALLI): St Colombe (C XII 118).

b) GALLICI

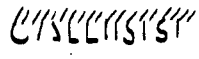
St Colombe (C XII 119).

c) GAL [L] VS

fig.4,38

Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.222 & pl.IX, fig.9)

220. CALLISTVS F(ecit ?) fig.4,39

Corbridge (unp.: on the handle from a globular vessel): Rome 6 (C XV 2772, a-e: CAL.LISTVS F, CALI2T F, CALI2T..., CALLI2, CALL stamped twice), Trapani(Sicily)(C X 8051, 39: C.AII2T): Saalburg (SJ VIII p.26 & Taf.V, fig.58:  ): Arva = Peña de la Sal (Baetica) (EE IX 424, 24: CALI2N F).

The material of the Corbridge example was greyish in colour. It is unusual to find a name on an amphora stamp written out in full and in the nominative case, and it is difficult to decide in such instances whether the stamp refers to the maker of the vessel or the producer of the commodity. Compare Hermes(n.658), another name of Greek origin and written out in full in the same way. For Arva see n.123 and fig.2.

South Spanish.

Second half of the second century ?

221. a) CALPVR.N(i)

fig.4,40-42

Rome (C XV 2774b: CALPVR.N): Bingen (Katalogen der west-u.-süddeutscher Altertumsammlungen IV Taf.18,fig.2), Windisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel)2 (unp.: CALPVR.., CALPVR.N): Arausio (C XII 60a: CALPVR.N).

b) CALPVRN.C

Rome(several examples)(C XV 2773: CALPC, CALP.C): Eisenberg (C XIII 158b.: ..ALP.C), Pfalz (Führer durch die Altertums-halle (Rottweil) 1928 p.70), Rottweil (C XIII 158a.: CALP.C: this may be the example from Pfalz), Vidy-Lausanne (unp.): Vienne (C XII 60e.: CALPVRN.C).

Since the Vidy-Lausanne example was on the handle from a globular amphora, it is almost certain that these stamps originated from South Spain.

c) CALPVRN.B

Rome (C XV 2774a.: CAVRN.B): Augst (unp.: VRNB): Barattes (C XII 60f.: CAVRNB), St Colombe (C XII 60c.: CAVRNB), Vienne (C XII 60d.: CAVRNB).

d) CALPVRNI

Rouen (C XIII 593: CAVRNI): Nîmes (C XII 60g.)

e) CALPVRNIO

Autun (C XIII 159a.: CAVRNO), Entrains (C XIII 159b).

f) CALPVR POT

Rome (C XV 2774c)

g) PCAPR

Arausio (C XII 60b)

Cf. also Q.I.M.CALPVRN.B (n. 1367b)

It is possible that all these are variations of the same stamp, and that they originated from South Spain. All the examples from the Monte Testaccio were found on the eastern slopes, which suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius(A.D.138-61), whilst the stamp from the Schutthügel must have arrived there during the last two-thirds of the first century.

CAL.SAEN

see SAENIANS

222. CAM or CAMA (C.A( )MA( )?) fig.4,43

London 2 (C VII 29: MA: GM Unp. CVW. Doubtful): Rome 2  
(C XV 2654: CAA retro. in a double frame: 3392:C.A.M on neck)  
Strongoli (Calabria) (C X 8051,9:CAM):Autas(Spain)(C II supp.  
6254,4: C.AM//)

South Spanish?

223. CAMI F ALBIAT...Colchester (M.Rep. 1937-44 p.36).CAMILI MELISSI

see L.IVNI.MELISSI

224. CAMILI||SILVESTRI or GAMILI||SILVESTRI fig.4,44

Ilkley (Unp.): Rome 2 (C XV 2776 a.b): Pontailleur-sur-  
Saône (C XIII 161: CAMIL||SILVEST).

CAMV

see P.CLODI ICELI

225. CAN and CAN XIII (CAN(didi?)XIII) fig.4,45

Rome (C XV 2655: CANXIII): Annecy (C XII 9a: CAN in ansate  
label), Geneva (C XII 9b: CAN (=ASA XXX(1928) p.205,fig.2)).

226. CANA.N and VIN( )

Utrecht M. (C XIII 547: CANA.N on one handle and VIN on  
the other).

227. CANDLISutton (nr. Norton. East Yorks.) (Gaz. Kitson Clark p.130)228. C.ANNI.RVFINI fig.4, 46-47.

Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.:/ANNI RVFIN):  
Mainz (MZ VI p.98& Abb.21, fig.3 C.ANNI.RVFIN): Peña de la Sal =  
Arva (Baetica)3 (EE IX 424, 17 and 20: C.ANNI.RVFINI and

C. AN...)

South Spanish. For Arva see n.123.

Late first century ?

229. CANNN (C. ANN(i) N( ) ? )Rome (C XV 3402).230. G. ANTONI. QVIETI

fig.4,48-50: fig.5,1-6

The main variations of this stamp are:- C. ANT. Q, G. ANT. QVIETI, G ANT QVIETI, C. ANT. QVIE, G. ANTONI QVIETI, C ANTONI. QVIET. I., C ANT. QVIE, CANTONQ, C ANT QVIE. TI, C ANTO QV, C AN QVIET, C AN QV, G. ANT. Q. VAL( ) [servus or vilicus ?]

Brecon Gaer 2 (Wheeler p.246), Caerleon (A.Camb. LXXXVII p.339), Caerwent (Arch. 80 p.230), Colchester 4 (l.TransEASoc. XVIII p.72:2. May p.242,n.8:3.4. M.Rep. 1935 p.17), Heronbridge (nr. Chester) (JRS XXXVIII p.86, fig.15), Lancaster (TransLCASoc. XXVII p.114), Leicester (unp.), London 8 (C VII 13a-c: 80: C.R. Smith, Illustrations of Roman London p.88, gives an example which does not appear to be included in the Corpus: 3exs. unp.), Newstead (Curle pl.LII fig.6), Richborough 7 (I p.84,n.1: II p.94,n.lb.: 5 exs. unp.), Silchester (May p.278 n.4): Rome (several examples) (C XV 2703a-f), nr. Cortona (C XI 6695,12), Nice (C V 8112,10), Pompeii (C X 8049,1):

C XIII 104a-s:-

a. Vichy b. Clermont c. Clermont 2 d. Lezoux 2 e. Trion f. Autun  
 g. Entrains h. Avenches M. i. Solothurn k. nr. Besançon  
 l. Dijon M. m. Langres n. Mainz o. Heddernheim p. Nijmegen ?  
 q. Nijmegen ? r. Utrecht M. s. Vechten ,  
Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV fig.25), Augst 2(unp.), Bregenz (unp.), Lyons (Allmer et Dissard p.233 494,18: this may be the same as the example from Trion (104e above)), Mainz 4(MZ VIII-IX Abb.20, figs.3 & 4: VII Abb.14, fig.1: XII-XIII Abb.20, fig.6), Strasbourg 2 (Argentorate II p.608), Vidy-Lausanne 2 (unp.), Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel)7 (unp.: one doubtful): Andance (C XII 28c.), Fins d'Annecy 2 (Marteaux et Le Roux p.156 & p.222) Geneva 2 (C XII 28d: ASA XXX p.204), Haute Savoy (C XII 200),

Nîmes (C XII 28e.), St Colombe 6(C XII 28a.b.: Allmer et Dissard p.233 494,17), Vienne (C XII 29) : Baetica (provenance not known)(EE IX 424,18).

It has been suggested that G. Antonius Quietus produced his amphorae and their contents "probablement des environs de Vienne" (Marteaux et Le Roux p.222). There are two facts which militate against this theory 1) in all cases known to the writer the stamps are on globular vessels and 2) the occurrence of the stamp in Baetica. In the light of these it is more than probable that he lived and worked in South Spain, where he must have occupied a position of extreme importance as far as the amphora trade was concerned, since his stamps have a wider distribution and a greater frequency than any other single-name stamp known to the writer (over 90 examples on 48 different sites).

His period of operation is fairly well defined. The Newstead stamp was considered by Curle to belong to the first period of occupation (Curle p.268 seq.) i.e. A.D.c.80 -c.100; one example from Mainz was assigned to the period Domitian-Trajan and another to Trajan-Hadrian (MZ VIII-IX p.83); the find at Caerwent was associated with pottery of the period Domitian-Hadrian (Arch. 80 p.230); one example from Brecon Gaer was found together with the samian stamp ROPPIRVTI.M (Domitian-Trajan)(Wheeler p.246); the Pompeian amphora must have reached its destination before A.D.79, whilst finally the Vindonissa examples from the Schutthügel are without very much doubt of late first century date. A.D.c.70-c.120 with a late first century floruit.

231. CANVLE(?) (CANVL[a]E ?)  
Italica (Baetica)(C II 18: CANVLE ).  
 For Italica see fig.2.

232. CAP and CAPXIV (CAP(itonis) ? )  
Rome 20 (C XV 2658a.b.: CAP & CAP, all in hollow letters):  
Grimmlinghausen (C XIII 73: CAPXIV).

One amphora from the Monte Testaccio with this stamp had a painted inscription which included the phrase "fisci rationis

patrimoni provinciae Baeticae" i.e. this particular vessel formed part of the produce from the estates of Baetica confiscated by Severus after A.D. 197 (see n.152, II Aurelii Heraclae). How long the estate had been in operation before that date is not known. The Grimmlinghausen stamp, for example, may represent part of the trade of this estate under free enterprise, as the Severan Emperors appear to have diverted most of the produce of Baetica to feed the city of Rome, since only the Monte Testaccio has produced inscriptions showing that the produce belonged to the Emperors' patrimonium. It is difficult to explain the significance of the figures, XIV. Similar figures occur on other stamps e.g. CAN XIII (n.225), F XIII (n.566), FQ XIII (n.628), XIII HP (n.675) and Q IIIIV (n.1318).

233. C.ĀP.F (G.ĀP( )F( )?). fig.5,7-9

Benwell (Unp.: C.Ā .F with triangular stops), Colchester (May p.242 n.4:C.Ā .F with triangular stops), Corbridge 2 (Unp.), London 2 (C VII 14: C.ĀP.F; 1 ex.unp.): Rome 2 (C XV 2705: 2707: ..C.Ā .F and C.Ā.ṛ )

The Corbridge examples were on the handles from globular amphorae of reddish buff material. One of the Rome examples was found in the position indicated by the letter K on Dressel's plan of the Monte Testaccio, and which he dates to the beginning of the joint reigns of Marcus and Commodus. Cf. n.232 (CAP).

234. C.ĀPCCI PRI  
St. Colombe (C XII 215).

235. CAPITO.F(ecit) fig.5,10

Richborough (III Rep. p.160 20a: CAPITOF): nr.Melun (Varenne) (C XIII 162).

The Richborough example was on a long, straight ribbed handle of a cylindrical amphora of greyish-white clay, which

was found in a deposit mainly of first century date (ibid.,).  
Italian?

236. CAR(isiani or -isi?)

Rome (C XV 3426: CAR)

237. F CARES ([ex]F(iglinis) CARES ( )?) fig.5,11.

York (Unp.:CARES): Rome (C XV 2664: ..?)FCARES..(?)

Found on the eastern slopes of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

There was a town called CARENSES in Spain in the Conventus CaesarAugustani (C II p.402), to which the stamp might refer.

CAR FR see G.CARISTANIVS FRONTO and HADRVMETVM

238. CARLO

Blain (Loire Infér.) (C XIII 548)

CARMO see PORTVS

239. GARMVLLO

Laon M. (C XIII 242).

240. CARNI? (C.AR(runtii)NI(gelli)?) fig.5,12.

Nyon (Unp.: at the bottom of a handle)

This stamp was on a complete globular amphora, and is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

241. F(?) CAR TRI(or RIT?)

Wroxeter (Birmingham Arch.Soc. 1923-27 p.282, n.1:†CAR. TR):  
Moulins M. (C XIII 107: CAR. TRI).

Is it possible that this should be CAR.FR i.e. representing amphorae from the estates of C.Caristianus Fronto (n.254)?

242. CAS and OF CAS ([ex]OF(ficinis) CAS(iani) ?) fig.5,13  
Rome (C XV 2777a.): Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV fig.4: CAS..)

Found in the position marked H on Dressel's plan of the Monte Testaccio, and where he thought that amphorae were tipped in the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D.218-35).

----- C.A.S see LEPTIS

----- CASAE and CASAEN see SAENIANS

243. CASSI ?

Heddernheim (C XIII 616: CA22I: the reading is doubtful)

----- CAT see L.F.CRESCENS

244. CATI (C.A( ) TI( ) ?)

Panarum, Veleia (Parma M.) (C XI 6695,17a.b.: b) = ATI  
 Italian ?

Cf. CAETI(n,213)

245. CATINNI (C.ATIN(i) NI(gelli) ? )

Rome (C XV 2778).

----- CATVLLVS see LEPTIS

246. GAVEL(or FL) (G.AV(relii or-fidii or -idii)EL( ) orFL( )?)  
 fig.5,14

Silchester (May p.278 n.5: GAVEL): Rome 4 (C XV 2672: G.AVFL).

The positions of these stamps on the Monte Testaccio suggest that this estate was in operation during the reigns of Antoninus Pius and Marcus and Commodus (A.D.138-80).

247. C.AV.FI ?

Baden (Switzerland) (unp.: reading somewhat doubtful)

248. CAVIF (C.AVI(ti)F( ) ?)

248. ctd.

Utrecht M (C XIII 549).

Cf. n. 247 and n. 577 (F CAV<sup>u</sup>).

249. CAV(?)PO(?)CAOD

Rome (C XV 3262: CAVP<sup>a</sup>CAOD: doubtful reading).

250. C.AVRASE (C.AVR(eli)ASE( )?)

S.Cesario ad Panarvum, Bologna (C XI 6695, 22 a.b: on the rim)

Italian? Rim-stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

251. C.BRV<sup>T</sup>(tii?)

nr. Monselice (N.Italy) (C V 8112, 18)

Italian?

252. CC

Rome (C XV 3413: in hollow letters on the neck of a small amphora): Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 136 b: on neck), Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 136 a: on neck).

Stamps on the neck are normally early and, in any case, Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

253. C.C.AECIS? (C.CAECI(li)S( )?)

Mackwiller (Alsace) (C XIII 545: CCAEC I'S).

254. C.CAR.FRON.F (C.CAR(istanii)FRON(tonis) F(ilii)? or [ex] F(iglinis)?)

Rome 2 (C XV 3379: C(olonia) HAD(rumeto) || [C] C.A<sup>R</sup> FR: in hollow letters on the neck of a small amphora: 3427: C.CAR.FR<sup>o</sup>N: in hollow letters), nr. Trieste (Archaeog. Triest. XXXII p. 264): Carthage 2 (C VIII 22637, 25 & 26: C CAR<sup>S</sup>.FR..), Hadrumetum (C VIII 10477b.: C.HAD... || C.A<sup>R</sup> FR).

This stamp illustrates the type of man, at least as far as

some of the producing areas were concerned, who was interested in the amphora trade; G. Caristianus Fronto was Legate of Lycia under Domitian (C III supp. 14192) and suffect Consul in A.D. 90 (Athenaeum (1948) p. 116). He married Sergia Paula, who was presumably the daughter of Sergius Paulus, Pro-Consul of Syria (for the Caristiani of Antioch in Pisidia in general see JRS VI p. 131, and for the marriage in particular see JRS XVI p. 205). It may be, however, that these stamps refer to his son, in which case they can be dated to A.D. c. 100 plus or minus, but generally speaking the letter F on amphora stamps normally stands for Figlina rather than Filius.

An interesting point is that Fronto had estates in North Africa, at Hadrumetum, and that some of his produce was exported from there to Rome probably in the latter part of the first century A.D. He may, of course, have had estates also in Italy since the stamp from the Monte Testaccio was on a vessel of Dressel Form 6 (see fig. 1,6), which was almost certainly of Italian origin; on the other hand such amphorae may have been "copied" on North African estates.

For other members of the Senatorial Order who dealt in amphora-borne commodities see G. Laecanius Bassus (n. 349) and M. Herennius Picens (n. 1027). Compare also Supp. n. 14, C. CAR from Brindisi.

255. C. CARMINI

Carthage (C VIII 22637, 27: on the rim)

256. a) C. C. F (C. C(alpurni) F(lacci) ? )

Reculver (C. R. Smith The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver and Lymne p. 211).

b) C. C. F. P (C. C(alpurni) F(lacci), de P(ortu) ?)

Milan (C V 8112, 20)

257. ..C. CHREST(i)

Rome (C XV 2745)

From its Monte Testaccio position probably second century.

258. CC.IVL (C.C( )IVL( )?)  
Pompeii (C X 8049,2: underneath the handle)
259. G.CL.K. (G.CL( )K( )?)  
Vienne (C XII 66).
260. G.CLO.CA (G.CLO(di)CA( )?)      fig.5,15.  
Windisch(Vindonissa) (Unp.)
261. CCM (C.C( )M( )?)  
Bologna (Fouilles de l'Ecole française à Bologne (1906)  
A.Grenier: p.366: on the shoulder).
262. CCNS  
Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2578: CCVZ retro.; 3263: CCMS).  
Found in the main on the north and east sides of the  
Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date earlier than the end  
of the reign of Antoninus Pius. (A.D. 138-61)
263. C.CRA.SE (C.CRA(ssicii)SE( )?)  
Vaison (C XII 71).
264. C.CRASSI.SAI (C.CRASSI(cii?)SAI( ))  
Bonn (C XIII 172).
265. CCRASSI.SM      fig.5,16  
London (GM.Unp.;CCRASSI.S M): Vechten (C XIII 154:CCRSSISM).  
It is possible that nos. 263-5 are misreadings of the same  
stamp. They should perhaps read C CRASSI SAM ( ).
266. C.D.A (C.D(omiti)A( )?)  
Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608).
267. G.DEC (G.DEC(imi)?)  
Rome 3 (C XV 2796): Estrella de la Torrontera(Baetica)

(EE IX 424,30 a), between Posodas and Peñaflor(Baetica)  
(EE IX 424, 30 b: G DEC...).

The Monte Testaccio position of these stamps suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

Estrella de la Torrentera is a modern village lying between the Roman cities of Carbula and Detumo, both of which were on the banks of the R. Baetis = Guadalquivir. Posadas = Detuma and Peñaflor = Celti. (See Map Fig.2; and stamp n. 123).

268. C DEL(?) || BIBRVSI (C.DEL(li)BIBRVSI?)

Alvor, villa Velha(Algarb.M) (C II supp. 6254,16:  
C DEL || BIBRVSI).

269. C.D.N (C.D( )N( )?)

Autun (C XIII 178: C<sup>o</sup>DN).

270. OF GDP ([ex] OF(ficius)G.D( )P( )?)

Gigny nr. Lyons (C XII 72).

271. C.D.V.. fig.5,17.

Bregenz (Unp.:CDV): Strasbourg(Argentorate II p.608).

272. a) CE

Camp de Pommiers(nr.Soissons) (C XIII 141b), Lezoux  
(C XIII 141a).

b) GE..

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,14).

273. CEC fig.5,18.

Colchester (Cam.Rep. fig.45, n.4).

On a globular vessel, and dated to Period VI i.e.

A.D. 61 - C.65. Almost certainly South Spanish. See also Supp., n.17  
(p.380).

274. CEER (C.E( )ER(otis?)?) fig.5,19.  
Ilkley(Unp.: CE<sup>E</sup>ER): Rome (C XV 2801: CEER)  
 Probably 2nd century A.D.

275. GEFP or C.E.F.P.R fig.5,20-21.

Aldbrough(Yorks.) (C VII 44 =Rel.Is. 53 & pl.33: C.E.F.P.R),  
Gellygaer (CN Soc. (1903) p.75: given as CEFR or CEFN):  
Exeter (Proc. Devon. Expl.Soc. III p.85: GEFP followed by  
 uncertain ligatured letters, ~~these may have been~~ a palm  
 branch as in one of the Rome examples. Silchester (May p.279  
 n.8: CEFP): Rome 3 (C XV 2804 a-c: C.E.F.P. : C.E.F.P: GEF\):  
Bonn (C XIII 192b: CEFP.), Saalburg (C XIII 192a: C.E.F.P =  
 Jacobi Saalburg p.340): St. Colombe (C XII 83: C.E.F.P.)

Found on the east side of the Monte Testaccio, which  
 suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus  
 Pius.

276. CEI

Rome (C XV 2806: on the neck of a small amphora).

277. CELAD(i)?

Rome (C XV 2779: ?CELAD retro.).

278. a) CELS(i)? fig.5,22-23.

Mainz (MZ VIII-IX Abb.20, fig.9).

b) CELSI or CELSI.OF. (CELSI [ex]OF(ficinis)?).

Bern (Engelhalbinsel) (ASA 1872 p.313,16 CELSI), Nyon  
 (C XIII 164: CELSI), Switzerland(provenance not known)  
 (Mommsen CIH Supp.I 72 and 352/46: CELSI.OF)

See also SCAL.CELS (n.1470).

279. a) FIG.GEM || ELLIANI (FIG(lina)GEMELLIANA ?)

Rome 5 (C XV 2611: 2609 - F.GEM: 2606 - FIGUL GEME || SILVINI.  
 L([ex] FIGL(inis) GEME(llianis)SILVINI L(iberti)?); 2607 -  
 FIGVL GEMEL || VALENTIS(liberti?); 2608 - FIGVL GEMEL || VALERIANI

(liberti ?) ): Torre D'Ares (EE IX 424,1: FIG.GEM||ELLIAN..).

b) GEMELLI

Rome (C XV 2610a-c: G.EMELI...; ..(?)GEMELI...; ..(?)GEME..(?)):

Avenches (Mommsen CIH 352,92), Basel (Mommsen CIH 343,4),

Nyon 2(C XIII 243: GEMELLI and ZAK 1946 p.197: GEMELI): Vienne

(C XII 119: GEMELLI).

It is quite possible that these two stamps are of different origin; stamp a) was probably Spanish and the figlina may have been situated at Acci = Guadix, which was called the colonia Iulia Gemella, a town in Tarraconensis not far from Granada (C II p.458; "Carthaginem conveniunt.....ex colonia Accitana Gemellenses" (Plin. n.h. III 3,25)). Some of the examples of this stamp from the Monte Testaccio were found in the position marked by the letter H on Dressel's plan, and where he thought that the majority of amphorae had been tipped in the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D.218-35).

See also Q.A.Gemelli(n.1332) and Scalensia Gemelli(n.1470)

280. GEM and HILARI fig.5,25

Strasbourg (unp.: a stamp GEM..., which may be the same, is given in ARGENTORATE II p.608)

281. CEN..

Esch estate nr.Berkach(Darmstadt M.) (C XIII 550)

This could be a broken version of the stamp CEN.SAEN (n.1456)

282. GENETIV( )

282(ctd).

Rome (C XV 2900)

283. GENIACVS F(ecit?)

nr. Charbonnières(Puy de Dôme)(C XIII 244)

This may be a Gaulish stamp. Cf. Belliccus (n.178) and Odotus (n.1165).

284. GENNILO

Clermont (C XIII 245)

285. GENN } PSA

Arva - Axati area (Baetica)(C II 4968,22)

This seems to be a misreading of the stamp CENNHI SPSAEN (n.1456).

GEN.SAEN and CENHISPSAEN see SAENIANS

286. GENTVGENTI?

Torre d'Ares (C II supp. 6254,12: C:NGEII )

287. G E ORN ?

Rome (C XV 2856 :GIIeRM retro.)

Found on the East side of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius(A.D. 138-61).

288. FIGVL CEPAR (FIGL(ina) CEPAR(ia) ?)

Rome 8(C XV 2568a.b.: FIG.C.EP..., ..C.CEP, 2567a.b.: \* V.FIC.  
 CEPA || COL.LEOPAR and retro., 2566: II AVR HERACLAE || PAT ET FIL  
 F CEPAR, 2564: AVGGG N̄N̄N̄ || FIGVL CEPA, 2565: AVGGG. N̄N̄N̄. || OLEARI.  
 F.CEPA): Cortijo del Portillo (Baetica) (EE IX 424, 9: VFNCEPA ||  
 CORALODFA - probably a misreading)

The figlina Ceparia appears to have supplied various Guilds or Corporations with amphorae, in exactly the same way as those called Barbensis and Grumensis; later, like these also, it was confiscated by the Severi, presumably after the Battle of Lyons in A.D.197 (for a fuller discussion of these stamps see n.152, the two Aurelii Heraclae). One vessel from the Monte Testaccio stamped with the name of this figlina was dated by its painted inscription to the year A.D.149(C XV 4226); other examples came from the position marked by the letter H. on Dressel's plan, and where he thought that the majority of amphorae were tipped during the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D.218-35), so that apparently the figlina continued to operate for some considerable time after confiscation. Portillo is a modern village in the neighbourhood of the Roman town of Celti = Peñaflores (see fig.2 and n.123, Arva).

289. EROS.C.EPIDI (EROS [servus], C.EPIDI ?)

Collegara (Modena M.) (C XI 6695, 40a.: EROS.C.EPI), Hostilia M.  
 (Found in the bed of the R.Po) (C V 8112, 37)

Italian ?

290. GER

Rome 2 (C XV 2901 a.b.; one ex. on the neck of a small amphora).

291. F(iglina?)C(or G)ERARIA

Rome 5 (C XV 2584 a-e: F<sup>A</sup>CERARIA, F.CERARA, F GERARIA, FCAERARI in hollow letters, F CAERAR in hollow letters): Heddernheim (C XIII 14: F.GERAR<sup>111</sup>).

This was another Baetican figlina like those of Barbensis (n.171), Ceparia (n.288) and Grumensis (n.437), and presumably, if it was still in operation, it suffered the same fate as the others, i.e. confiscation after A.D.197 (see n.152). A painted inscription (from the Monte Testaccio) found on an amphora with this stamp included the consular year A.D. 149 and the name of the city of Corduba=Cordoba. Either the figlina operated from there or it was the site of the nearest Customs' Clearing House to this amphora - producing estate or workshop.

All the examples from the Monte Testaccio were found on the east side, which suggests that they were tipped there before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61); it may be that the figlina had died a natural death from economic causes before A.D. 197.

292. CERC (C.E( )R( ),C( )?)

Rome 4 (C XV 2810 a.:cERC retro.)

293. CERD(onis?)

Vercelli (C V 8112,28), Arretium (C XI 6695,24).

Italian?

CERFELIC see C.P.FELICI

294. CERH (C.E( )R( ),H( )?)

Rome several exs. (C XV 2810 b.: retro. and one ex. on

belly near the handle),  
2nd. century A.D.?

295. CEST(i?)

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.406: on the neck)  
This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

296. C.E.TITINICVEPR (C.E( )TITINI, CVFP[o]R?)

Rome (C XV 3264).

The second and third letters from the end were doubtful.  
Cf. CVFIENSE (n.797).

297. C.F.A (C. F( )A( )?)

Chassey (Côte d'Or) (C XIII 206: on neck).

298. C.FABC (C.FAB( )C( )?)

Etaples (C XIII 227: ..C.FABC).

299. C.FA.PRI or BRI (C.FA(bii) B or PRI( )?) fig.5,26.

Geneva (C XII 106= ASA XXX p.206,13 & fig.2,4)

300.a) C.F.A.V (C FAV(oni)?) fig.5,27.

London 2 ? (C VII 47: C.F.AI.: VCH Lond.I p.121: on handle: C.F.A.V.): Besançon 2 (C XIII 210 a.b: CF.AV and CFAV), Mainz M. (C XIII 210 c: CFAV).

b) C.FAV.C (C.FAV(oni)C( )?)

St.Colombe (C XII 92: C.F.AVC).

301. CFDM (C.F( )D a M( )?)

Rome (C XV 2838: CFDM...)

302. C.F.G (C.F( )G( )?)

Fontanellata (Parma M.) (C XI 6695,41: in hollow letters)  
Italian?

303. C.FLAVIMonselice, Padua (C V 8112, 39 a.b.)304. a) ..CFP fig.5,28.Aldborough (C VII 139 = Rel.Is. pl.33.)

Probably LCFP(n.774)

b) CFPCVRome (C XV 2861: on the handle of a small amphora).c) CFPPPCVRome (C XV 2862: on the neck of a small amphora)...C.F.PA see F.S.FI305. C.FRIGD (C.FRIG( )D( ))Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608)GFS see L.F.CRESCENS306. C.FSAR (C.F( )SAR( )?). fig.5,29.Kapersburg (C XIII 226: C.FSAR: and also ORL 12 Taf.VI, fig.6 where the same stamp is illustrated as, ...C.F or E SAR, It could in fact be read as C[4]E ESAR).

Cf. FIGLIN CAESAR from Southwark (Imperial Stamps), and /FSAR (n.631) from the Monte Testaccio.

C.FVC see HADRVMETVM.307. C.FVF.A (C.FVF( )A( )?) fig.5,31.Geneva (C XII 112 b = ASA XXX p.206,15 & fig.2,11),  
Vienne (C XII 112 a).

Cf. n.297 (CFA).

308. C.GALER (C GALER(ii)?).Rome (C XV 3462: on the neck: C.GALER....).

309. G.G.E (G.G( )E( )?) fig.5,24.

Bregenz (Unp.: G.C.E. with triangular stops), Trier (TZ 1932 p.27 note 25,n.10: on the shoulder between the handles).

The Trier stamp was on an amphora with a standing which appears to have been produced mainly in the first century<sup>(1)</sup>, and which was perhaps of Gaulish origin. (see pls. XI & XII)

(1) This was the commonest type of vessel found at Windisch in the first century A.D. (Personal conversation with Dr. C.Simonett, Curator of Brugg M.)

310. G.G.R (G.G( )R( )?) fig.5,30.

Solothurn (C XIII 238): St. Colombe (C XII 115: G.G.P or R): Peña de la Sal = Arva(Baetica)(EE IX 424,53: GGR):  
For Arva see n.123.

311. C.H

Mt. Beuvray 2 (C XIII 146 a.b.: C.H & C.H).

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

312. CH.A...?

Caerhun (A Camb LXXXIX p.80,n.3: very doubtful reading).

First century A.D.

Cf. CHAV (n.574 a.)

CHAV see F AVSTVS

313. .C.HL

Vienne (C XII 121)

CHO see DAMA

314. CHR ?

Rome (C XV 3428: €R, on the spike).

This was on an amphora of Dressel Form 4 (see fig.1,4), which was probably a wine amphora of Italian origin. The same type has been found at Haltern (Type 66), Hofheim (Type 73) and Colchester (Type 182).

Before A.D. 50.

315. a) CHRYS

Arva, Axati area (Baetica) (C II 4968,23).

b) CHRYSA (?)

Autun (C XIII 165: the last letter could have been N).

c) CHRYSANTI fig.5,32.

Mainz (MZ VIII-IX p.83 and Abb.20,5): Arva-AXATI area (Baetica) (C II 4968,24; stamped twice).

For Arva see n.123 and Map fig.2; for Axati see n.213 and Map fig.2.

316. CI

Rome (C XV 2915: CI... in hollow letters): Clermont M (C XIII 148), Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.:C.1/ on one handle and MAVRI on the other) see also MAVRI (n.967).

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.C. 30-100.

317. a) CIA? (C.I(uli)A(lbini)?)

Coblenz (BJ. 140/41 p.492: ...CIA...)

Found under pottery of the second half of the first century A.D.

Probably C.I.ALBINVS (see n. 318).

b) CI(?)AER (C.I(uli)AER( )?)

Clermont (C XIII 551)

318. C(or G).I.ALB (C.I(ulii?)ALB(ini)?) fig.5,33-34.

The variations of this stamp are:- CIALB, CIALB, GIALB, GIALB, C.I.ALB, C.I.ALB ANIC, C.I.ALB HEC, C.I.ALB.PAR, C.I.ALB STA, C.I.ALB, C.I.ALB.SA, CIIA<sup>h</sup>B retro, C.I.A.FIA,

C.I.A.

Corbridge (Unp.), London (GM.Unp.), Richborough 2 (I p.85, n.6 and 1 ex. unp.), Wroxeter (1914 p.58 n.28): Rome 31 (C XV 2917: 2921 a-n):

CXIII 257 a-m : -

a. Clermont b. Trion c. au Bolar(Nuits) d. Candebecc-en-Caux e. Momalle f. Avenches g. Rottenburg h. Miltenberg = ORL 38 Taf. IV, fig.25 i. Heddernheim k. Saalburg l. Nijmegen m. Arentsburg, Biel-Bienne(Unp.), Bregenz(Unp.), Weissenburg (ORL 72 Taf.V fig.10a): Aransio 2 (C XII 127 a.b), St. Colombe (C XII 127 d), Vienne (C XII 127c): Malpica (Baetica)7 (EE IX 424,58 a-g).

"Seven kilometres up the Genil (R.Singilis see Map fig.2) from Palma, or between ten and eleven from the Guadalquivir, is the desplobado of Malpica, which has one of the largest collections of amphorae which was found in the course of this exploration." It was here that Bonsor and Clark Maxwell found a heap of amphorae more than ten metres high (AJ LVI p.258). There can be little doubt that G.Iulius(?) Albinus operated from this site. Perhaps the examples with additional letters were meant to show the names of the workmen on the estate which made these amphorae e.g. ANI(cetus), SAT(urninus) and HEC(tor). In addition to being a means of checking bad workmanship, it would also inculcate some sort of pride in production.

A.D. 120-170 ?

319. CI&B or CIB (C.I(ulii?)B( )?) fig.5,35-36.

Aldbrough (C VII 55: CI&B = Rel.Is. p.53& pl.33), Black Gate M. (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (provenance not known) (Unp.:CI&B), South Shields (AA X p.274: CI&B: this is probably the same example as the previous one): Rome 3 (C XV 2923 a-c: C.I.B in an elliptical double frame: C.I&B: CI&B): Vienne (C XII 130: CIB): Peñaflor = Celti(Baetica)(EE IX 424,61: CIB).

For Celti see n. 123(Arva). One of the Testaccio examples was found "in situ" on the eastern slope, which suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61). For rim-section see fig.19,2.

320. CIE

Camp de Pommiers (nr. Soissons) (C XIII 260).

321. a) GIF (G.I( )F( )?)

Rome (C XV 2929 a.b.: G·I·V·F, GIF: one ex. stamped twice on the belly)

b) G.I.F||BOVEQ (G.I( )F ( ), BOVEQ( )

Rome (C XV 2928).

Cf. n. 882, LSPQEQ and LSP·BO which are dated by tituli picti to A.D. 147 and 149. BOVEQ( ) was probably a place-name.

South Spanish?

322. CIL(ii)?

Vienne (C XII 132)

323. CILIX

Rome (C XV 3429: cILIX: on both handles).

324. CIL SVRO ?

Vienne (C XII 133: CIL SVRO)

Cf. C·IVLI·SVRI (n.344).

325. GIM ?

Geneva (C XII 135: G·I·~~M~~).

326. a) GIN( )

Mt. Beutray (Fouilles p.411).

b) GINA

Fiesole (C XI 6695,25)

Almost certainly Italian.

First century B.C.?

327. C.I.N EX OF || L.LIC.F.MAG (C.I( )N( ), EX OF(ficinis)  
L.LIC(ini)F(ili?)MAG( )?)

Rome 2 (C XV 2972:3471)

Cf.n.329 b.c.

CIP see POR

328. CIPE or F (C.I( )PE( )? or C.I( )P( ) [ex] F(iglinis)?)  
Rome (C XV 2937 : CIP<sub>6</sub>).

329. a) C.I.✚R (C.I(uli)R( )?)

Augst (Unp.: C.I.R with triangular stops), Nevenheim  
(Heidelberg M) (C XIII 561)

b) C.I.R.EX OF ARR on one handle (C.I( )R( ), EX  
OF(ficinis)ARR( )), and IANVARIS on the other.

Rome (C XV 2938).

C.I( )R( ) presumably bought the vessel from the work-  
shops of ARR( ), where it had been made by the slave  
IANVARIS.

c) CIREXOFNS (C.I( )R( ), EX OF(ficinis)N( )S( )?)  
fig.5,37.

Colchester(BM) (C VII 33).

In this case C.I( )R( ) presumably bought a vessel from  
the workshops of N( )S( ).

330. CIRO?

Rome (C XV 3331: {CIR<sub>3</sub>}).

C.I.RPOR see PORTVS

331. CIRRAT

Piacenza (C XI 6695,27)

332. CIR.T...

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,26 : with a triangular stop)

333. C.I.S or C+I+S (C.I(ulii)S(abini or-caenae or - everi or - uri)?) fig.5,38.

Corbridge (Unp.), Ribchester 2(Watkin# Rom.Lancs. p.161 = Trans. LCH Soc.<sup>3</sup> VI p.24; given as C.I.S for both examples by the former, and C.↓I.↓S. for both examples by the latter): Rome 2 (C XV 2942 a.b; CIS and C+I+S).

The Corbridge example was on the handle from a globular vessel; the material was light-buff in colour.

Found on the Monte Testaccio in the position marked by the letter K on Dressel's plan, and where he thought amphorae were tipped in the reigns of Marcus and Commodus.

Cf. C.Iuli Suri (n.344).

South Spanish?

A.D. 160-210 ?

334. a) CIT (C.I( )T( )?)

Rome (C XV 2946: scratched on the amphora before firing).

b) CITI (C.I( )TI( )?)

Arles? (C XII 64: on an amphora-lid).

335. a) C IV

Arentsburg (C XIII 566), Windisch(Vindonissa)(ASA X Heft 4 Taf.XVII,16: CIV)

b) C.IVA ? (C.IV(li)A( )?)

Autun (C XIII 567: C.IV<sub>4</sub>)

c) C.IVAR on one handle (C.IV(li)AR( )?)

AFRICANI on the other handle.

Trion (C XIII 90 a.: AFRICANI), Vertault (C XIII 90 b.: AFRICANI): St. Colombe (C XII 24 a.: AFRICANI and C.IV<sup>A</sup>R), St. Romain (C XII 24 b.: AFRICA.M).

336. C.IVEA (C.IV( )ES( )?)  
Newcastle-on-Tyne (C VII 132).

337. C.I.V.K (C.IV( )K( )?)  
St. Romain (C XII 141).

338. C.IVL.HILA (C.IVL(i)HILA(ri or -rionis?) )  
Mainz (C XIII 290: C.IVL.HILA.....).

339. C.[i]VLI NICE (anis?)  
Ferrara (C V 8112, 103)  
 Italian?

340. C IVLI ZOS(imi?)  
Carthage (C VIII 22637, 54).

341. C.IVL.N or M?  
Nîmes (C XII 149: C.IV . )

342. C IVL PÂR ( )  
Rome (C XV 3474: C.IVL.PÂR: on belly).

This stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 6, which was probably of Italian origin (see fig.1,6).

Before A.D. 50?

C.IVL.POLYCLITVS see BARBARI

343. C.IVL.REBVR (C.IVL(i)REBVR[r]I)  
Weissenthurm (Bonn) (C XIII 295c: C.IVL.REBVR: it could be C.IVN.REBVR).

A G. Iulius Reburus, a veteran of the VII Legion Gemina Felix, is mentioned on an inscription found outside Tarraco. It may be that he entered into business in the amphora trade after his army service, and that this vessel represents one of his exports (C II 457).

344. C.IVLI.SVRIAutuh (C XIII 292 b.: /IVLI SV/), Trion (C XIII 292 a).345. C.IVNInr. Agen (C XIII 294: C.IVNI)C.IVN.REBVR see C.IVL.REBVRI346. C.IV.R (C.IV( )R( )?)London (C VII 60): Rome (C XV 2961): Baden-Baden (C XIII 288 b.), Trion 6 (C XIII 288 a.: Allmer et Dissard 494, 88 a.b.), Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.): Vienne (C XII 151: .C.IV.R.).

The Vidy stamp was on the handle of a complete globular vessel, and it is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Cf. C.IV.AR (nr. 335 c.) with AFRICANI on the other handle, and n. 343 (G.Iulius Reburrus).

347. C.IV.VAIB ?Rottweil (C XIII 568).348. CLA(ri?)Aransio (C XII 156).349. G.LAEC.BAS in one frame and CLARVS in another.

(G.LAEC(anii)BAS(si), CLARVS [servus]).

Rome (C XV 3477), Aquileia (C V supp. 1077, 88 seqq.), Vercelli 2 (C V 8112, 52: G LAE BA in one frame and CLYMEN [servus] in another: 53 - C.LAER(?)BA in one frame and HERME(s) [servus] in another): Noricum 3 (C III 6007,5: 12010,1: 14371,4): Poetovio (Pannonia) (RE IX<sup>2</sup> col.1471: and Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde IV 84 a.)

The Rome example was on the neck of an amphora Dressel Form 6, which almost certainly was of Italian origin (see fig.1,6); in fact this stamp is extremely valuable evidence

in favour of this.

G.Laecanius Bassus was Consul in the year A.D.64. He had a Tillery and Brick-Works near Pola in North Italy, where they were discovered in 1910 (see Görs Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde IV 79a.). From the amphorae found in his workshops the names of at least fifteen of his slaves are known e.g. C.LAEK(ani) BAS(si) FELIX SER(vus) (C V supp. 1077,88c.). His manufactory also produced roofing-tiles, plaster, heating-pipes, dolia, coarse pottery and clay lamps (RE IX col.1486).

Although it was forbidden for members of the Senatorial Order to take part in commerce, nevertheless they often did so indirectly ; obviously the opportunities afforded by commerce for great increases in wealth were not altogether ignored. Thus it was obligatory for members of that Order to invest money in land, and naturally any surplus produce of that land would be sold ; the normal method appears to have been the appointment of a vilicus, usually a trusted freedman, in whose name the commercial transactions were undertaken. G.Laecanius Bassus, however, openly flaunted his name on these trading vessels ; it must be assumed that, in the case of such powerful men, there was not too strict an observance of obligations (see also C.Caristianus Fronto n.254 and M.Herennius Picens n.1027).

His external trade seems to have been mainly in an eastern direction, and it is important to bear such a possibility in mind when considering the chronology of amphora-forms ; if a type disappears from the western markets, that is an important archaeological fact, but it does not necessarily mean that the type is no longer being produced, since the trade which that type represents may have been diverted to another part of the Empire. Such problems will only be solved by a detailed study of amphorae as far as the East is concerned.

A.D.c.40-80 ?

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A.D. c. 40-80 ?

350. C.LAER||SYNT (C.LAER(i)SYNT(rophi)?)

Vercelli (C V 8112, 54: on the neck)

Italian?

Before A.D. 50?

351. CL.ALIS (CLA[udi]ALIS?)

York (C VII 34: doubtful reading).

352. a) CLAS||AGAN? (CLAS(i), AGAN(thus)[servus]?)

Vechten (C XIII 356: CLAS upside down, and below it AGAN: near the spike).

This stamp appears to have been on a vessel of Italian origin.

b) CLAS||I.PARI(?) and RA ( ) [servus] ?

Rome (C XV 3513: CLAS||I PARI in small letters in one frame, and RA in large letters in another frame; both near the spike).

This stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 3 (fig.1,3), which was almost certainly a wine amphora of Italian origin.

It has also been found at Haltern (Type 66) (pt.II, ch.2.)

Before A.D. 25?

GLAVCVS see MALLEOLI

353. CLAVDI.LAMAE (CLAVDI.LAM[1]AE?).

Rome (C XV 3431: CLAVDI.LAE).

The absence of the praenomen suggests a first-century B.C. date.

354. a) G.L.C (G.L(icini)C(ampani)? cf. C II 3860)

Boulogne (C XIII 300 a).

b) F.G.L.C ([ex]F(iglinis), G.L(icini)C(ampani)?).

nr. Autun (C XIII 300 b).

355. CLB.

nr. La Chappe (Marne) (C XIII 299: CLB on the neck).

356. CL(?)CA (CL(audi)CA( ) or C.L( )CA( )?).  
Rome (C XV 3430: C<sub>1</sub>CA).

357. CLDAC  
Reggio (Emilia) (C XI 6695,105)

358. CLEMES (CLEME[nti]S?)  
Rome (C XV 3433).

359. C.L.H (C.L(icini)H(imeri)? cf. C II 2655)  
Forum Iulii (Fréjus) (C XII 157).

360. a) CLI (C.LI(cini)?)  
Lancaster (Trans. LCA Soc. XXIV p.54,n.2).  
 b) CLIB (C.LI(cini)B( )?)  
Vercelli (C V 8112,56).

361. a) II<sup>1</sup>C<sup>1</sup>L<sup>1</sup>M or II<sup>1</sup>C<sup>1</sup>LLM (DVO C. L(icinii)M(agni)?).  
 ✗ Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2976 a: II<sup>1</sup>C<sup>1</sup>L<sup>1</sup>M: 2976 b - e:  
II<sup>1</sup>C<sup>1</sup>LLM: II<sup>1</sup>C<sup>1</sup>LLM retro.- one ex. on both handles: IIC<sup>1</sup>L<sup>1</sup>M<sup>1</sup>  
 retro.: IIC<sup>1</sup>L<sup>1</sup>M<sup>1</sup> retro.): Hoyos de San Sebastian (Baetica) 7  
 (EE IX 424, 25 a.b.: CLLM: BCCLLM: 26 a-e: II<sup>1</sup>C<sup>1</sup>LLM<sup>1</sup>:  
IIC<sup>1</sup>LLM<sup>1</sup> retro.: IIIC<sup>1</sup>LLM<sup>1</sup> retro.: CCLW...retro: ...CLM).

b) C.L.MAG (C.L(icini)MAG(ni)?).  
Rome (C XV 2978: in an elliptical frame).

c) C.L.M.FF (C.L(icini)M(agni), [ex]F(iglinis)F( )?).  
Rome (C XV 2977): Trier M (C XIII 305: C.L.M.F/ on both  
 handles, and ..VRS<sup>1</sup> on the belly).

All these stamps seem to belong together, and were of South Spanish origin. Hoyos de San Sebastian, which was most probably the site of the estate, is on the right bank of the R. Guadalquivir between what were the Roman cities of Arva and Canana (see n.123 and Map fig.2). Cf. II Camili Melissi, II Miniciorum, II Iuni Melissi et Melissae (nos.824

& 1043)

The Monte Testaccio example came from the east side, which suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

362. CL(?)O

Arausio (C XII 158: C↓O: doubtful reading).

363. CLOIE?||FVFI?

Rome (C XV 2987: C.LOIE?||FVFI? : in hollow letters).

364. G.L.PVDE (G.L( )PVDE(antis) ). fig.5,39 & 41

Colchester (M.Rep. 1914 p.10 = May p.242 n.9),

Richborough 2 (II p.93, n.15: GLPVDE and unp.: G LPVDE):  
Rome several exs. (C XV 2893 a.b.: GLPVDE and CLPV): Augst  
(Unp.: GLPVD...), Rouen (C XIII 306: GLPVDE): Arausio (C XII 67: G L PVDE).

Found on the east side of the Monte Testaccio, which probably means a date not later than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138 - 61).

365. C.L.R... (C.L( )R( )?) fig.5,40

Richborough (Unp.: with triangular stops).

366. CLST (C.L( )ST( )?).

Rome (C XV 3432: in hollow letters).

367. a) C.M...

Peña de la Sal = Arva(Baetica)(EE IX 424,67).

For Arva see n. 123 and Map fig. 2

b) GM

nr. Orbetello (C XI 6695, 125 b.): Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p. 259: on the neck)

Italian?

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

368. CMA

Lectoure (C XIII 312: C.M.A), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p. 608: CMA).

369. C.MARI.SILVANI fig.5,42 & 43

London (C VII 74: C.MARI.SIL), Newstead (Curle Pl.52, fig.5: C.MARI SIL VANI), Wroxeter (Birmingham A Soc. 1923-27 p. 282,6: C.MARI.SIL): Rome 2 (C XV 3024: C MAR SILV): Lyons ? (C XII 343: C.MARIS), St.Colombe (C XII 186 a: C MAR SV), Vienne (C XII 186 b: C MAR SV).

A.D. 70 -110 ?

C.M.C see LEPTIS

370. C.M.CALAIS (C.M( )CALAI[di] S?)

Rome (C XV 3483: on neck in hollow letters), Este(N.Italy) (C V 8112,19: C||CALAIS).

The Rome stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 6 (fig.1,6), which was almost certainly of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50?

371. CME

Lyons (C XII 318).

372. C.MEL

Eryx(Sicily) (C X 8051,22)

373. C.MI...

Lyons (C XII 576).

374. G.M.M or G.M.M.F or CMM: normally in ansate labels

(G.M( )M( ) [ex]F(iglinis)?) fig,5, 44,46 &47

Chesters (Unp.), Corbridge 3(AA<sup>3</sup> p.195, n.15(2 exs.) and 1 ex. unp.: CMM), Housesteads (Unp.), Wroxeter(Birmingham

Arch.Soc. 1923-27 p.284,12: G.... in ansate labels):  
Rome 3 (C XV 3005: G.M.M.F in ansate labels and with  
 triangular border decoration, and G.M.M.F): Arentsburg 2  
 (Holwerda Abb. 98 and Pl. LXIV fig.9), Heddernheim (C XIII  
 323, C MM), Rossem (C XIII 324), Xanten (Steiner blz.182  
 fig.26, n.6), Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.169): Poetovio (Führer  
 durch M.Abramié Vienna (1925) p.110): Arva, Axatiarea  
 (Baetica)(C II 4968,32: G.M.M in ansate labels).

This stamp is generally in ansate labels, and with  
 triangular border decoration.

For Arva and Axati see nos. 123 and 213 and fig.2.

South Spanish.

A.D.c. 160-200 ?

375. GMMCR (C.M( )M( ),CR (place-name?)) fig.5,48  
Okarben (ORL 25 a Abb.21, fig.47), Wimpfen (ORL 54/55  
 Taf. III fig.14 a).

Cf. the previous stamp.

376. C.MPDIO? (G.M( )P( ),DIO( ) [servus] ?) fig.5,49  
Zugmantel (ORL 8 p. 169 and Abb.35 fig.19:  $\overline{\text{C}}\cdot\text{M}\overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{O}}$   
 stamped twice on both handles which were of a buff material.)

377. C.M.R (C.M( )R( )?).  
Vienne (C XII 172).

378. C.M.S and GMS fig.5,45  
Rome 2 (C XV 3011 a.b.: GMS & CW2), nr. Bazzano(C XI  
 6695, 60: CMS on the neck): Friedberg (C XIII 329 b:C.M.S),  
Trion (C XIII 329 a: C.M.S), Yverdon (Unp.: C.M.S with  
 triangular stops): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et le Roux  
 p. 285: C.M.S).

Cf. C.Mari Silvani (n.369)

Italian? Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

379. GMT (G.M( ) T( ) ?) fig.5,50  
London (C VII 70 = Collectanea antiqua I pl.II)

380. CMV  
Carthage (C VIII 22641,1)  
 Cf. the following stamp.

381. C.MVSSIDI NEP(otis) fig.6,1  
Rome (C XV 3489: on the neck): Haltern (Loeschcke Abb.37, fig.3a), Rouen (C XIII 352: CM..SS)

Haltern was occupied from B.C.11 to A.D.16 ; the stamp from that site was on a vessel of Type 68.

An L.Mussidius was Pro-consul of Sicily under Augustus, whilst an amphora was found at Sulmo with a painted inscription which included this name (Not.del Scavi 1887 p.293); altogether there were three or four Mussidii, all members of the Senatorial Order, who lived during the Augustan Era, and it is more than likely that the amphora exporter represented by these stamps was a member of this family (see RE XVI col.900).

382. GN or CN  
Cernay-les-Reims (C XIII 152: CN), Mt Beuvray (Fouilles p.401: on the belly: GN)  
 Mt Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

383. a) GNAC (GN. A(ppi or -ppulei) C(orneli) ?)  
Rome (C XV 3047c.): Peñaflor = Celti (Baetica) (EE IX 424,79)

b) GNACOR  
Rome 3(C XV 3047a: GNACOR: 3047b: GMAOCR. Dressel considered this was a mistake in the die, and certainly the style of the first three letters is the same in both cases)

c) GN.APCO  
Bar Hill (RWScot. p.69 n.2)  
 For Celti see n.123 and fig.2.  
 South Spanish.  
 A.D.c.140-80 ?

384. GN AE C or (CO) (GN.AE(li)CO(rnelii)?) fig.6,2-3.

Old Kilpatrick (Miller p.41 Pl. XVIII fig.1: GN AE C):  
Fins d'Ancey (Marteaux et Le Roux pl.XXXI, fig.3),  
Trinquetaille (R.Rhône valley) (C XII 194: CN AEGC),

South Spanish?

A.D.c. 140-80 ?

385. CNAR and GNARB (CN.A( )B( )?) fig.6, 4 & 5.

Old Kilpatrick (Miller p.41 Pl.XVIII fig.5: GNARB),  
Wroxeter (1914 p.58 n.24: CNAR(?): it could equally be  
 CNACOR (n.358 b)): Poitiers (C XIII 368: C.NAR; stop doubt-  
 ful).

South Spanish ?

A.D. 140-170 ?

386. GN.DOMITI||ARIGNOTI ?

Portus Magnus (N.Africa) (C VIII 22637, 32 a: ..DOM..||  
 ..RIGNOT..: on the neck)

Arignotus is a name of eastern origin, and he was probably  
 a freedman. The full name occurs frequently on tegulae from  
 Rome (C XV 1094). Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

387. CN.DOM||PRISC

Tarragona (C II 4968,2)

Cf. G.D.P (n.270).

A Domitius Priscus is mentioned on a fragmentary inscription  
 from Praeneste (C XIV 2950), and he was probably the son of  
 L. Domitius Apollinaris, who was Consul in A.D. 97 (PIR 2nd  
 Ed. III D, 133); unfortunately his praenomen is not known,  
 but if he was the exporter of the Tarragona amphora, then the  
 date should be Trajanic or later.

388. C.NEM

Genoa (C V 8112,61: on the rim)

Italian ?

389. CN.MIT(ti) || ACVPOI

Pompeii (C X 8049,13)

390. G NPR (G.N( )PR( )?)

Rome (C XV 3044).

391. CO fig.6,6.

Vidy-Lausanne 2 (Unp.: one retro.)

South Spanish ?

392. COAP (C.O( )AP( )?).

Rome (C XV 3495: neck of a small amphora in hollow letters).

393. COCITA

Chester (Rom.Inscriptions. F.H. Williams (1886) p.77).

394. a) COI

Rome (C XV 3053).

b) C.OIO

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,106).

COL see HADRVMETVM

COL EARINI see FIGLINAE BARBENSIS, CEPARIA, GRVMENSIS.

COL LEP see LEPTIS.

COL LEOPAR see FIGLINAE BARBENSIS, CEPARIA, GRVMENSIS.

COL SIC E[t]ASI see FIGLINAE BARBENSIS, CEPARIA, GRVMENSIS.

COLLVNVS see HADRVNIVS TVM

395. COLOBRARIA ([Figlina] COLOBRARIA ?)

Rome 3 (C XV 2585 a.b.: COLoBRARIA and CLoBRVVIV both retro.).

There is an island in the Balearic Sea which was called Colobraria, and Dressel thought the stamp referred to this rather than to a figlina (ibid.).

396. COM fig.6,7 & 8.

Augst (Unp.: at the base of a flat, deeply-rilled handle): Annecy-le-Vieux (C XII 203 a), Geneva (C XII 203 b = ASA XXX p.206, 11 & fig.2,8).

The Geneva stamp was on the bottom of the neck; the handle of the vessel was reeded. Both these facts suggest a vessel of Italian origin which was probably early, i.e. before A.D. 50. The Augst handle was the same in cross-section as that from the Geneva vessel.

397. COM.M

Rome (C XV 3055: on the neck): Friedberg (C XIII 374: COMM).

398. COMMVNIS

C XII 69 a-q:-

a) Marseilles ? b) Arles ? c) Arausio or Avignon  
 d) Arausio (COMMVNIS) e.f.g.h.i.) Vaison 5 (h = COMMNIS:  
 i = COMMVNIS), k.l.) Vienne (k = COMMVNIS), m) St.Colombe,  
 m<sup>1</sup>) St.Romain-en-Gal, n) St.Geoire ? o.p) Aosta M  
 (o = COMMVNIS), 2) Chambéry M.

Almost certainly a South Gaulish stamp, and <sup>from</sup> by the distribution from an estate which was only concerned with local trade.

399. a) CON or F CON

London (C VII 35: F(?)CON retro): St. Colombe (C XII 330: WOC.....: reading doubtful).

b) CONS+F+C

Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2788 a-c: ONS+F+C: CONS.FC: CONS FC):  
Arva-Axati area (Baetica) (C II 4968,25: CONS FC).

South Spanish and probably 2nd half of the 2nd century A.D.  
For Arva and Axati see nos. 123 and 213, and fig.2.

400. CONIMARC fig.6,9.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles Album Pl.60, n.93)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

CONS.F.C see CON.

401. COO ?

Rome (C XV 3056: CO<sup>o</sup>).

402. COPI ?

Rome (C XV 3267: COP<sup>i</sup>).

403. COR

Rome (C XV 2789: .COR. in an elliptical frame: on spike).  
Probably of Italian origin.

Stamps on the spike are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

404. EX OF(ficinis)C(orneli)BEL(lici) or CORBEL (The name  
C.Cornelius Bellicus occurs in Spain (C II 3265) )

Rough Castle (PSAScot. 1905 p.53: COR..LL): Rome 5 (C XV  
2790a-c.: CORBEL, CORB<sup>e</sup>  $\frac{7.15}{7.15}$ , EX OF C BEL): Heddernheim2(C  
XIII 11a.b.: CORBEL, CORB..): Peña de la Sal = Arva(Baetica)  
(EE IX 424,28: COR...: doubtful, but the number of missing  
letters indicates that it was this stamp rather than another  
beginning with COR., except for n.405, which it may equally  
have been)

404.(ctd)

Probably of Spanish origin. For Arva see n.123.

The Rome examples were found on the east side of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius(A.D.138-61), whilst its appearance at Rough Castle also indicates the possibility of a mid-second century date.

405. CORCLE (COR(neli) CLE(mentis) ?) fig.6,10

Rough Castle (RWScot. p.455): Rome (C XV 2791: CORCLE):  
Stockstadt (ORL Strecke 6 p.62 & Abb.11: CORCLE).

Probably Spanish and mid-second century.

Cf. the example from Peña de la Sal given under n.404, which could have been a broken example of this stamp.

406. COR.FL.CORNE (COR(inthus) [servus], FL(avi)CORNE(liani)?)

Torre d'Ares (C II supp. 6254,14: CR.FL.CORNE)

407.a) [G]ORGI.F ([G]ORGI(as)F(ecit) ?)

Rome (C XV 4561)

This was on an amphora of Dressel Form 1 (see fig.1,1), which was almost certainly a wine vessel of Italian origin. A .D.c.25 at the latest and probably first century B.C.

b) GORGIA(s?)

Brindisi, Rugge (C IX 6079,31a.b.)

408. CORI(nthi ?)

London (C VII 36): Avenches (C XIII 169: COR.I)

409. CORN.CVR (CORN(eLi) CVR( ) ?)

Heddernheim (C XIII 19)

410. CORONI

Collegara (Modena M.) (C XI 6695,27a.: on the rim)  
Italian ?

411. COSAE

nr. Modena, Bologna (C XI 6695, 29 a.b.: one on the rim)  
Italian ?

412. COSP

St. Colombe (C XII 70).

413. COSSI

Rome (C XV 3436: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters), Milan (C V 8112, 30).  
Italian ?

414. COSTINI

Bologna, Modena M. (C XI 6695, 30 a.b.: one on the rim).  
Italian ?

415. a) COSVA

York (C VII 57 a)

b) ICOSV

York (C VII 57 b)  
Mortaria ?

416. COTIS

Dépt. de l'Allier (C XIII 170).

417. COTOBISVM ?

fig.6,11.

Silchester (May p.279 n.9).

A South Gaulish amphora ?

418. COVC (C.OV( )C( )?)

Rome (C XV 3500).

419. GP

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.411)

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

420. C.PAPR (C.P( )APR(i) or C.PAP(irii)R( )?)  
Arles M. (C XII 212)

421. a) CPC or CPC (C.P( )C(ilii or -innami)?) fig.6,12.  
Colchester (M.Rep. 1928 p.19 fog.2: CPC): Rome 2  
(C XV 3062 a.b.: CPC and CPC).

b) CPCI or GPCI (C.P( )CI(lii or -nnami)?)  
Rome 4 (?) (C XV 3062 c -f: CPCI, GPCI and retro.)

c) CPCSVB (C.P( )C(ilii or -innami),SVB( )?) fig.6,13.  
Rome 2 (?) (C XV 3062 g.h.: CPC... in hollow letters:  
CPC SVB): Baden (Switzerland) (Unp.): Vienne (C XII 207:  
CPC SVB).

d) CP.CHO (C.P( )C(ilii or -innami),HO( )?)  
Shoebury (Trans. Southend-on-Sea Antiq. and Hist. Soc.  
III P.50: CP.CHO : on handle).

The letters SVB and HO may be abbreviations of the names of slaves or of place names. The Baden example was on a globular amphora, and therefore these stamps are almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

The Rome examples were found on the east side of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

422. C.P.FELICI (C.P( )FELICI(S)).

Waltrop (Recklinghausen) (Westfalia XVI p. 206 Abb.VII, fig.4: where it is given as CA (or ER)FELIC: but it is probably the same as the Xanten stamp), Xanten (Steiner p.182 Abb.26).

423. C\*PP.ILI.C\*F\*FVSCI || ORMVS FECIT (C.P[a]PILI C( )  
F(ilii) FVSCI || ORMVS [servus] FECIT ?)  
nr. Rahalmutum (C X 8051,40)

CPR see PORTVS

424. G.P.SV (C.P( ) SV( )?)

St. Colombe (C XII 214).

Cf. n. 421 c. (CPCSVB)

425. C.PV.AV (C.PV(blicii)AV(iti)?)

Fins d'Anecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.245).

C.P.VR see PORTVS

426. C.Q.DED (.....)

Oderzo (N.Italy)(C V 8112,68).

427. CQPHIH

Rome (C XV 3510: on neck of a small vessel in hollow letters; doubtful reading).

From its position on the Monte Testaccio probably late 2nd century.

428. CR

Rome (C XV 2762: handle of a small amphora): Carthage (C VIII 22637,87: C.R in an octagonal frame).

429. a) C:R.A. (C.R( )A( )?)

Rome 4 (C XV 3114 a.b.)

To judge by the Monte Testaccio positions of all four examples this was a late 2nd century to early 3rd century stamp.

b) FIC-CRA ([ex] FUG(linis)<sup>or OF(ficinis)</sup>CRA( ) or C.R( )A( )?)  
OF GRA fig.6, 14,15.

York (Unp.: FIGRA....), Richborough (Unp.: OFGRA):

Rome (C XV 2902: FIC CRA).

Found on the western side of the Monte Testaccio and therefore probably second half of second century.

c) GRA (GRA( )? or C.R( )A( )?)

Rome many examples (C XV 2903 a -c: GRA, GRA. and GRA retro.)

This may be the same stamp as 399 a. or b. as all the examples were found on the west side of the Monte Testaccio (some in the position marked H in Dressel's plan, and where he thought amphorae had been tipped during the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D. 218-35)), and because in some examples the first letter seemed to be C rather than G.

If the dating is correct almost certainly South Spanish.

430. GRADOS (G.RA( )DOS( )?) fig.6,16.

Holt(Denbigh) (A.Camb.XLI p.126: GR..RVS: doubtful reading), London(C VII 37: CRADOS), Saltney(extra-mural settlement, Chester)(AAA XXII p.15: GRAPOS on a globular amphora), Verulamium (Unp.: CRADOS): Rome(many exs.)(C XV 3121 a-c: G RA||DOS: GRADOS: G:RAD...): Kastell Erbach (C XIII 424: C.RADOS).

This stamp was considered to be mid-first century at Verulam (personal conversation with the Curator of the Verulam M.). On the other hand, whilst there were some examples from the Monte Testaccio on the north and east sides (suggesting a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius A.D. 138-61), others were found on the west side and in the position marked by the letter H on Dressel's plan, and where he considered amphorae had been tipped in the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D. 218-35). More direct evidence is, therefore, needed to decide which of these conflicting possibilities is correct.

431. GRAIVS E (GRAIVS F(ecit)?)

Autun (C XIII 171).

A South Gaulish amphora or a mortarium?

432. C. RAMILI. APRI

Rome 3 (C XV 3124 a.b.: CRAM||API in hollow letters: GRAMAP... in hollow letters: 3557 - C RAMI||LI APRI in hollow letters).

433. GRANEI

Rome (C XV 3463 : GRANE! : on the spike).

This stamp was on an amphora of probable Italian origin.  
Before A.D. 50?

434. GRAP (G.RA( )P( ) or GRAP(ti)?)

Rome (C XV 3122: on the belly).

Cf. the following stamps (n.435 a.b.)

435. a) OF GRARLVC ([ex]OF(ficinis)G.R( )AR( )LVC(ianus)  
[servus]?) fig.6,17.

Rome 4 (C XV 312 a: OF GRARLVC): Besançon (C XIII 425 a: OF GRARLVC), Ehl(Alsace) (C XIII 425 b: OF GRARLVC), Mainz (MZ XII-XIII p.39 and Abb.28,10: OF GARLVC).

b) OF GRAROP ([ex]OF(ficinis)G.R( )AR( ),OP(tatus)  
[servus]?) fig.6,18.

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.195): Rome (C XV 3125 b): Marienfels (ORL 5 a Abb.12 a).

Probably first half of the second century.

436. a) G(?)RAT (GRATI ?).

Rome (C XV 3268: RAT: on the belly), St.Colombe (C XII 120: GRAT).

b) CRATI fig. 6,19.

Richborough (I p.85,4: CRATI): Rome(C XV 3464: CRATI in hollow letters on the neck; uncertain whether C or G): Peña de la Sal = Arva (Baetica) (EE IX 424,54: GRATI).

South Spanish.

For Arva see n.123 and Map fig.2. Probably 1st c.A.D.

437. a) CRE

Rome (C XV 3437: on the spike)

On an amphora of Dressel Form 2, which was almost certainly of Italian origin (see fig.1,2).

Before A.D. 50 ?

b) CREA

Modena (C XI 6695,107)

438. OF CRESPI ([ex]OF(ficinis)CRESPI).

Windisch (Vindonissa) (Mommsen CIH 352,62).

439. CRETICVS

Bourbon l'Archambault (C XIII 173 a), Dijon ? (C XIII 173 b.: CREIC///).

South Gaulish ?

440. CRETTO F (CRETTO F(ecit)?)

Chassenard (Allier) (C XIII 174).

441. a) CRISPI

Windisch (Vindonissa) (Mommsen CIH 352, 67 a).

b) CRISPVS

Jouxteus (Mommsen CIH 352, 65).

442. a) CRISPIN fig.6,20.

Hengistbury Head (Third Rep. of the Research Committee Soc.A.Lond. p.53,2: on the handle).

b) CRISPINIO...

Poetovio (Führer durch, M.Abramié, Vienna(1925) p.110: on the rim).

443. C.R.M (C.R( )M( )?)

Lyons ? (C XIII 422).

444. CRSP (C.R.SP(erati)? rather than CR[i]SP(i)).

Rome (C XV 3119: in hollow letters): Mülhausen M.  
(C XIII 423).

445. CRV

Rome 2 (C XV 3120 a.b.: CR<sub>v</sub>.... in hollow letters: ..CR<sub>v</sub>).

This could be the same as the following stamp.

446. FIG GRVMESE (FIG(linae) GRVME[n]SE(s) ?)

Rome (many examples)(C XV 2569: F GRVMESE.A. || GGG.NNN C. retro. 2 exs.: 2570: A..GGNNN || COLEARI.F GRV : 2571: II  
AVREL HERACLIA || PAT ET FIL F CRVM: 2572: K.V.FIG.GRVE || COL.  
SIC.ET ASI: 2573: F.CRV: 2767: FIG.C.SIC): Ladenburg (C XIII  
4: ...V.FIG GRVM || COL.SIC.ET.ASI).

For comments on this stamp see II Aurelii Heraclae(n.152)  
South Spanish.

Second half of the second century and beginning of the  
third century ?

447. a) CSA ? (C.S( )A( )?) fig.6,21.

Newstead (Curle Pl. LII fig.19: CS^)

This could be CSL (see n.458).

b) G.S.A (G.S( )A( )?) fig.6,22.

London (Unp.: BM).

448. G.S. API(li?)

Rome (C XV 3142: C.S.AP): Cannstadt(Knorr p.74 and Taf.  
XI: C.S. API).

2nd century A.D.?

449. C || SAT

Rome (C XV 3421: on neck of a small amphora in hollow  
letters).

450. C.SATRINI COMMVNIS

Taormina (Sicily) (C X 8051,29: ...SATR || COMMVNI..).

The same name occurs on a tegula from Rome.

451. a) GSEM (C, SEM(pronii) [polycliti] ?).  
Champagneux (C XIII 336).

b) C. SEMP. POLYCLI (C. SEMP(ronii) POLYCLI(ti)) fig. 6, 23-28  
& 30.

Cirencester (Unp.: C SEMP O?), Colchester 5(?) (C VII 1334, 52: given as a mortarium : C SEMP. O, May p. 243 fig. 8: C SEMP O: M. Rep. 1932 p. 12 fig. 51: C SEMPOLY: Cam. Rep. fig. 45, n. 18: C. SEMP. POLY and .... POL), London 3(?) (C VII 107: C. SEMP. OL: Archaeologia 71 p. 60: CSEM POI: GM. unp. C SEMP O), Richborough (Unp.), Wroxeter 2 (1913 fig. 17, n. 18: C SEM PU: Birmingham Arch. Soc. 1923-27 p. 283, 9: C S S E M P P O ..): Rome (C XV 3176: C. SEMP O):

C XIII 464 a - n:-

a) Lezoux (C. SEMP POLYCLY) b. c) Trion (C. SEMP POLIC and C S POLICLI) d. e) Autun (C SEM POL and C SE...) f) Mt. Beuvray (C SE..O) g) Angers (C SEMP O) h) Troyes (C. SE P P O) i) Nyon (2 exs.) (C. SEMP POLICL and C S POFTI?) k) Studenberg (C SEM F...) l) Aarau M (C SE PCL) m) Port-sur-Saône n) Wiesbaden, Augst 2 (Unp.: C SEMPOL), Bregenz (Unp.: C SEMP O), Hofheim (Ritterling p. 303 n. 7: C. SEM POL), Windisch (Vindonissa) Schutthügel (Unp.: C SEMPOL):

C XII 275 a - d:-

a) Arles (C SEMP OL) b) St. Romain (C SEMP OL) c) St. Colombe (C S..M<sup>o</sup>...) d) Nîmes (C SEM), Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p. 466), Forum Iulii (C XII 256 C.S.O: doubtful). Nîmes M. (C XII 262: C S POLECLI), Vienne (C XII 276: C SEMP. PORCI: this may be a different stamp, but the ligatured EP is typical of C. Sempronius Polyclitus).

A Colchester example and both of the Augst stamps were on globular amphorae, and therefore these stamps are almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

A. D. c. 50 - c. 90.

452. C.SENTI

nr. Tuder (C XI 6695,85: C.S<sup>u</sup> ...), Villanova (C XI 6695,86: C.SENTI on the rim). Italian?

453. C.SE.SA (C.SE(xtii or -icii)SA( )?)

Syracuse (C X 8051,31).

454. C.SEX (C.SEX(tii or -ticii) fig.6,29.

Mt. Beuvray 2 (C XIII 471 and Fouilles Album Pl.60 n.89:

~~SSEX~~: CSEX).

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

Italian ?

455. C.SEX.POST. (C.SEX(ti or -icii)POST(umi)?)

Vienne (C XII 282).

456. C.SEXTILII. (C.SEXTICII ?)

Clermont (C XIII 476).

457. GSH (G.S( )H( )?)

Bordeaux (C XIII 438: stamped twice in hollow letters).

458. C.S.L (C.S( )L( )?) fig.6,31.

Colchester (May p.242 n.5: with triangular stops),  
Warrington (Trans. LCASoc. XI<sup>2</sup> p.169: and Watkins Rom. Cheshire p.266: C.S.L).

Cf. also CS<sup>^</sup> (CSA n.447 a) from Newstead.

459. GSP or GSP (C.S( )P( )?)

Rome (C XV 3151): Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 443 b);  
Friedberg (C XIII 443 c.d.), Lezoux (C XIII 443 a): St. Colombe (C XII 258 a: G.S.P), Vienne (C XII 258 b.).

460. C S PHORCI

Trion (C XIII 446).

— GSS see PORTVS

461. G.ST

Peña de la Sal = Arva(Baetica)(EE IX 424,98).

South Spanish ?

For Arva see n. 123 and fig.2.

462. C.STEN.IANI (C.STEN(i)IANI?)

Trion (C XIII 481:CSTEN).

463. C.S TER PAVL LI NI (C.STER(tini)PAVLLINI) fig.6,32-33  
&36.

and EVTSTERPS (EVT(yches)C.STER(tini)P(aullini)

S(ervus)?)

Corbridge (Unp.: EVTSTERPS), London 2 (GM.Unp.:C STER  
PAVL LI NI: Archaeologia 66 p.255 n.4: C.STER.P AVL LI NI),  
Wroxeter (1914 p.59, n.37: EVT.STER.PAVL): Rome 3 (C XV 3193:  
C.STER.P AVL LI NI: 3194 - ..VTS TER PAVL: 2823 - EVTSPA...):

C XIII 482 a - c: † (all C STER.PAVLLINI)

a) Vidy-Lausanne b) Langres c) Okarben, Chantenay(Nièvre)  
(C XIII 483 a.:EVISERPAVL): Vienne (C XII 278: C S TER P AVL L  
N...). Add: Arentsburg (C XIII 483b.: EVTSTERPS).

Entyches was presumably the vilicus in charge of the  
estate of C.Stertinius Paullinus.

South Spanish ?

A.D. 90 - 140 ?

464. C.S TLACCI (C.ST~~ER~~LACCI). fig.17,29.

Rome (C XV 3195: the last letter uncertain):Strasbourg  
(Argentorate II p.608: STLAC), Wiesbaden (Annalen des Ver-  
eins für Massauische Altertums. Mitteilungen 1903/4 n.3  
col.85:...LACCI): Ilici (C II supp. 6254, 32 a: IRIM//MARC||  
STLAC: on lid), Peña de la Sal=Arva 2 (EE IX 424,100 a.b.:  
STLA: SLACCI); R.Baetis valley (EE IX 424, 101: C.ST LACC)

South Spanish.

For Arva see n.123.

465. C.TARI  
nr. Modena (C XI 6695,92).

466. ‡C.T.FI (?)  
Rome (C XV 3475: ‡C.L.FI : on the belly: last letter uncertain).

467. G.T.M (G.T( )M( )?)  
Geneva (C XII 290).

468. CTPD  
Hadrumetum (C VIII 22637,99: on the neck in hollow letters).

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

469. CT POM (?) (C.T( )POM(peiani)?)  
Rome (C XV 3558: C T POM: on the neck of a small vessel in hollow letters).

470. G.T.R. (G.T( )R( )?) fig.6,35.  
St. Cergues(Haute-Savoie)(Geneva M.) (ASA XXX p.206,16 & fig.3,9).

471. C.T.Y.C or CL fig.6,34,37 & 38.  
Carlisle 2 (?) (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.196, n.2: C.TYC: CW XI p.102: C.TYC||P.L.R), Wroxeter (Birmingham Arch. Soc. 1923-27 p.282, n.3: C TYC): Rome (many exs.) (C XV 3201 a-e:C.T.Y.C: C.TYC: cTYc :C.TYC.CL: ...Y.C $\frac{1}{2}$ ): Boulogne (C XIII 494: TYC.C), Mainz (MZ VIII-IX Abb.20, n.7: CTYC.CL).

The Carlisle example seems to be an error. The stamp P.L.R should read P.I.R and it is a separate stamp (see PORTVS n.1284v). A likely expansion is C.TVC(ci)CL( ).

"in ventre amphorae sigillo a.(3201) signatae titulus est pictus nomen exhibens Caeciliorum Evelp(isti) et

Daph(ni)", who, according to Dressel lived in the middle of the 2nd century A.D. The position of the Monte Testaccio examples fits in with this, as they were all on the north and east sides, which suggests a date not later than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

472. GV...

Port-sur-Saône ( XIII 504).

473. F.CVCVM ([ex]F(iglinis)CVCVM( )?).

Binchester (Hooppell Vinovia (1891) p.50: ECCVC),  
Cirencester (Unp.: FC·VCV retro.): Rome (many exs.)(C XV 2586 a-c: F<sup>o</sup>CVCVM: F.CVCV in hollow letters: FCVCV retro.  
Rome (C XV 3212: CVCVCV): Rouen (C XIII 16: F<sup>o</sup>CVCVM):  
between Posadas and Peñaflor (EE IX 424,105: CVC....)

For Peñaflor = ~~Arva~~<sup>Cocet</sup> see n.123; for Posadas and Peñaflor see Map fig.2.

Four examples of this stamp were found on the Monte Testaccio in the position marked H on Dressel's plan, and where he considered amphorae were tipped in the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D. 218 - 35): on the other hand some were also found on the east side, but at the bottom where they may have been rolled after tipping. End of 2nd century - beginning of 3rd century A.D?

South Spanish.

Cf. also ACVC F (n.21) from Rome.

— FIG.CVFIENSE see L.F.CRESCENS.

474. CVAH ? fig.6,40.

Arentsburg (Holwerda Pl. LXIV n.6 = C XIII 507: CVAH).

475. C.VET or VETI.PHIL (C.VET(ii)PHIL( ))

Trapani(Sicily) 2 (C X 8051,38 a.b.); nr. Montenero

della Bisaccia (Apulia)(C IX 6080,24).

South Italian ?

476. G.V.H (C.V(aleri)H(ilar)i)? cf. C II 3144)

London (C VII 112).

477. G.VIX...?

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608).

478. CVKES (C.V( )CES(ti)?)

Genoa? (C V 8112,108)

479. CVP (CVP(iti) or C.V( )P( )?)

Rome (C XV 2792)

On the east side of the Monte Testaccio in the roof of the wine cellar i.e. probably earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138 - 61).

480. CV RV CVNT INI fig.6,39.

Colchester (Cam.Rep. Fig.45, n.3: (CVVRNCTINI(?)),  
Cirencester (Unp.: C R VR NC): Rome (C XV 2793), Naples  
(C X 8051,10).

South Spanish ?

The Colchester example was on a globular amphora, which was dated to Period IV i.e. A.D. 49 - 61.

481. CVS (C.V(aleri)S(everi)?) fig.6,42.

Rome (C XV 3220: CV<sub>v</sub>), Viterbo (C XI 6695, 108: retro.):  
Avenches (C XIII 517: C.V.S).

The Avenches stamp was on a globular vessel, and this stamp is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

482. a) CVV (C.V(aleri)VA(riani)?) fig.6,41.

Rome (C XV 3222: in hollow letters): Wroxeter (Birmingham

Arch. Soc. 1923-7, p.283 n.11: C.V.y).

b) C.V.VA or FC.VVA fig.6, 43 & 44.

Richborough (Unp.): Rome 2 (C XV 3223: C.V.VA: on both handles of two amphorae): Moulins M. (C XIII 518 a. CVA), Nyon (C XIII 518 c.: C.V.VA stamped on both handles), Trion (C XIII 518 b.: C.V.VA): St. Colombe (Vassy "Rapport sur la découverte de 3 gisements d'amphores romaines à St.-Colombe" Association pour l'avancement des sciences 1914: C.V.VA).

The Nyon examples were on a complete globular amphora, and therefore these stamps are almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

Middle of the second century A.D. ?

483. D or Θ fig.6, 45 & 46.

Rome (C XV 3439: on the neck of a small amphora, and in a circular seal: D): Basel (Unp.), Mt. Beuvray 2 (Fouilles p.201: Θ: p.406 - D retro.), Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.: on the spike).

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5, whilst the Basel and Vidy examples were both on amphorae of Italian origin, which can be dated approximately to the second half of the first century B.C.

484. DA

Clermont M. (C XIII 175).

cf. A Q also from Clermont (n.23) which is almost certainly the same stamp.

Two lettered stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50?

485. ..DAGOG ([virio] DAGO ?) fig.6, 48.

Arentsburg (Holwerd Pl. LXIV n.38: under the lip of a narrow-necked amphora with broad, flat handles)

Cf. also the names on Samian ware, Dagodubnus and

Dagomarus (Oswald Index of Stamps on Terra Sigillata pp. 101-2).

South Gaulish ?

486. a) DAM

Pompeii (C X 8049, 14: DAM)

b) DAMA

Rome (C XV 3441: on the neck of a large vessel), Catai M. (N. Italy) (C V 8112, 31: DAMA on the neck), Peripato (Tarentum) (EE VIII supp. to C. IX 242, 21: DAMA), Villa di Rubbiara nell'agro Nontantolano (C XI 6695, 31; W C).

c) DAMALAE

Ancona (C IX 6080, 10), Villanova, Modena (C XI 6695, 32 a. b.: DAMA.EBIDIE), Bologna 2 (C XI 6695, 33: CHODAMA), Brindisi (C IX 6079, 20: DAMA).

Italian ?

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A. D. 50 ?

487. DAM.M.I.O (DAM( ) [servus], [ex] O(fficinis) M. I( ) ?  
or M. I( ) O( ) ?)

Vienne (C XII 73).

488. DAP fig. 6, 47.

Corbridge (Unp.: DAP): Peñaflor = Celti (EE IX 424, 29: DAP)

For Celti see Map fig. 2.

The praenomen Decimus is not common in Spain, but there are examples (D. Atrius Rufus, D. Cutius Balbinus, D. Cornelius Verus and D. Cornelius Maecianus (C II 276: 1172-3: 5268: 5616). The stamp could equally indicate a single name such as Daphinus, Daphnus, Daphnis or Daphinis (C II 4970: 512, 2486: 6165: 4558). The Corbridge example was on a buff coloured handle, which appears to have formed part of a

globular amphora.

At Celti Clark Maxwell noted that "there are perhaps the most considerable remains between Cordoba and Italica", and a potter's kiln (presumably for the manufacture of amphorae) was found in the short time at the disposal of the two archaeologists; altogether they found there nine different stamps, including the fairly common ones Q.F.C and CIB. (AJ LVI "The Roman towns in the valley of the Baetis" Appendix B)

Probably 2nd c. A.D.

See also ARVA (n.123).

489. DASIO

Montedoro (Tarentum) (EE VIII supp. to C IX 242,23),  
Trapani (Sicily) (C X 8051,12: DASI)

South Italian ?

490. DAT

Vienne (C XII 74: on neck)

Cf. the following stamp; although this was given as complete.

491. DATZCOL (D.AT( )Z( ),COL(legii)?) fig.6,49.

Ardoch (PSAScot. 1898 p.459 DAZCOL), Cadder (JRS XXXIV p.77: DATZCOL), Richborough (Unp.), Wroxeter (1914 p.58 n.27): Rome (many exs.)(C XV 2715 a-b: DATZCOL, DATZCOL, DATZCOL retro. in hollow letters): Hofheim (ORL 29 Taf.VI fig.50, stamped twice on the handle): St.Romain (C XII 75): Arva-Axati area (Baetica) (C II 4968,26: DATZCOL).

For Arva = Peña de la Sal and Axati = Lora del Rio see Map fig.2 and stamps nos.123 and 213. COL occurs fairly frequently on amphora stamps cf. COL SIC ET ASI, COL EARINI, COL LEOPAR (see n.152), where it probably stood for collegium.

One amphora with this stamp from the Monte Testaccio was dated by a painted inscription to the year A.D.149, and another to A.D. 153; the latter also gave the name of the city of Corduba = Cordoba. Presumably then the estate or corporation or guild represented by this stamp worked in the conventus cordubae and the vessels had to pass through the customs clearing house of that city. The many Monte Testaccio examples were found in positions which suggest that the floruit of this stamp should be placed in the period before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138 - 61).

492. DA...VA || ...

Arras (Archaeologia 63 p.12)

1st c. B.C. ?

493. DC

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 176: on the neck)

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

Italian ?

494. D.C.D. (D.C( )D( )?)

St.Colombe (C XII 52)

495. D.C.IAN (D.C( )IAN(varis)?)

Rome (C XV 2750: D.C.IAN)

A date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138 - 61) is suggested by the Monte Testaccio positions of the stamps.

496. DD fig.6,50.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.411 & Album pl.60)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

Italian ?

— DE see QVA

497. DECEB ?

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> V p.418): Rome (C XV 2797: DECIIB).

Both these readings appear to have been somewhat doubtful.

498. EX F(iglinis)DECENTI

Grosseto (C XI 6695,34: cut with a stilus before firing)

499. DEF (D.E(gnatii or -nnii)F( ) ? ) fig.7,1&2

Corbridge (unp.), Silchester (May p.279 n.12): Rome (C XV 2805): Hoyos de San Sebastian (Baetica) (EE IX 424,34).

For Hoyos see Map fig.2. Clark Maxwell gives a list of eleven stamps which he and Bonsor found there, so that it was almost certainly an area of estates and potteries in Roman times (AJ LVI Appendix B).

Probably second century.

500. DEF MP HER (DE F(iglino)M.P( ) HER( ) ?)

Veleia(Parma M.)(C XI 6695,109: on the rim)

501. a) DEM(...)

S.Lucia(Tarentum)(EE VIII supp. to C IX 242,24)

b) DEMETR(i ?)

Aquileia (C V 8112,33)

Both these stamps are probably of Italian origin.

502. DEMOSTEN( )

Rome (C XV 2798: DEMOSTE): Dalheim (C XIII 181: "D<sup>e</sup>M<sup>o</sup>STEN").

Found in situ on the west side of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date in the second half of the second century. Vessels of that period are most likely to have originated from South Spain.

— DE PREDIO APOLLONI see APOLLONI

503. D||EVS||DAT fig.7,3.

Rome (C XV 3442: on the neck of a small amphora in a peculiar shaped seal).

504. DFE and DFFM(?) (D.F(abii)F(abiani)?)

Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2840 a.b.: DFE and DFE...? retro.): Angers (C XIII 219 a: DFF), Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 219 c: DFFM), Rouen (C XIII 219 b.: DFF).

The Monte Testaccio positions suggest a second century date.

505. DFN (D.F( )N( )?)

Rome (C XV 2857)

506. DFTRBTR (retro.) (D(e)F(iglinis)T.R( )B,TR( ) [servus]?)  
Rome (C XV 3116).

507. D.H.MOC?

Rome (C XV 3252: ΔΗΥοC).

508. DI

Clermont? (C XIII 177).

509. D.I.A (D.I(ulii)A( )?)

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194: DIA): Rome 6 (C XV 2918 a.b.: D.I.A in rectangular frame and in ansate labels; some examples in hollow letters: 3443 - DIA retro in an elliptical frame): Heddernheim (C XIII 255 c.: with triangular stops), Poitiers (C XIII 255 a.: D.I.A), Worms (C XIII 255 b.: with triangular stops).

Probably South Spanish.

A.D. 90 - 140 ?

DIATRICI see PIATRICI

510. DICAEVSE (?)

Firmum (C IX 6080, 11: DIC\_AEVSE), Montedoro (Tarentum)  
(EE VIII supp. to C. IX 242, 25: DICA///), Palermo (C X 8051, 13:  
DICAEV).

South Italian ?

511. DIGM

Rome (C XV 2951: near the mouth of a small amphora).

A date early in the 2nd c. A.D. is suggested by the Monte  
Testaccio position of this stamp.

512. DIOCHARESH.

S. Cesario ad Panarum (C XI 6695, 36).

513. DIOCI fig. 7, 4.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p. 401 and Album pl. 60: on the neck)

Probably Italian ?

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

514. DIODOTV(S)

Adria (C V 8112, 34: DIOD on both handles), Brindisi,  
Rugge (C IX 6079, 21 a.b.: DIODOTV)

Italian ?

See also M. Favoni Diodoti (n. 1014) and L. Fanni (supp.  
n. 40 c.d.)

515. DIOGENVS F(ecit ?)

Pezou (Koir-et-Cher) (C XIII 182).

South Gaulish ?

516. DION (or M)

Rome (C XV 2799: DIOM: the last letter is uncertain).

517. DIONIS fig. 7, 5.

Italy ? (Lugano M.) (Unp.): on the rim

On an amphora which was almost certainly of Italian origin.

518. DIONVValetium 2 (C IX 6079,22)519. DIONY (DIONY(sii)?)Rome 2 (C XV 3253 a.b.: Δ IONY and retro: one, on belly).

"FIG DIONYSI occurrit in duobus titulis pictis in amphoris montis Testacci anni 154 p.Chr. et nomen exhibentibus oppidi Cordubae" (ibid.,).

South Spanish.

520. DIOPHS (?) (DIOPH( )S(ervus)?)Neuss (C XIII 592: ).— DIPHILVS see MALLEOLI.521. DIVIC (?)York 3 (C VII 40)

Mortaria ?

522. DIVV F

Heidenberg (Mitteilungen Nassauische Altertumskunde 1905/6 p.39).

523. DNML..O(?)Rome (C XV 3269: DNML..O : a doubtful reading).524. DOCV retro.York (C VII 41)

Mortarium? Probably a misreading for DOCILIS.

525. DOM or DOMS (or SY or YS) (D.O( )MYS( )?) fig.7,6-8.

Ardoch (PSAScot 1905 p.53: DOM), Cadder (Glasgow Arch. Soc. 1933 p.80: DOMS), Carlisle (AA<sup>2</sup> XIII p.198: DOM F), Caerlŷon (C VII 43 a: DOMS), Cirencester (Unp.: DOM), Corbridge 6

(AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.195, 9 and 10: DOM and DOMS), Hexham (C VII 43 b.: DOMS), Housesteads 2 (Unp.: DOMS), Ilkley (YAJ XXVIII p.258: QMS), Leicester (VCH I p.203: DOMS), Mumrills (Macdonald and Curle Rom.Fort of. (1923) p.523 fig.1: DOM), Rough Castle (PSAScot. 1898 p.459: DOM): Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2800 a - d: DOM, DOMS, and retro. and in hollow letters):

C XIII 183 a - 1: - (all DOMS).

a.b) Poitiers c) Lezoux d) Forêt de Compiègne e) Bavai  
 f) Trier g) Solothurn ? h) in the R. Ill (Mülhausen M)  
 i) Saalburg k) Kastell Kapersburg l) nr. Straelen (Nieukerk)  
Cannstadt (Knorr p.74 Pl.XI,3), Saalburg (SJ VIII p.26 and Taf.V, 58: DOMSY), Stockstadt (ORL33 p.118 and Taf. XX, fig. 30), Trier (TZ 1935 p.159), Zugmantel (SJ 1911 p.46 fig.3): Acqua Sabaudia (C XII 78), Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.300), St. Colombe 2 (C XII 5685, 13: DOM given as a Mortarium, Allmer et Dissard 494, 51: DOMS retro.): Baetica (provenance not known) (EE IX 424, 31).

The one surviving example from Corbridge was on the handle of a globular vessel of reddish-buff material in the cone and buff on the outside. There seem to be three variations of this stamp, DOM, DOMS and DOMSY or YS, which make it somewhat doubtful that the expansion should be DOM(itii or itiani), rather than for example D.O( )MYS( ). It is probable, however, that it should be expanded to DOM(itii)SY( ), where the latter indicates a place-name. Keune indeed has suggested that DOMS might be the abbreviation of the name of the place of production (Trierer Chronik XVII p.7).

On a vessel stamped DOM from the Monte Testaccio was a painted inscription giving the year A.D. 146 (C XV 3863): on four examples stamped DOMS were painted inscriptions, one of which included the name Sextus Fadius Secundus,

another the abbreviation IMP ANTO ... (A.D. 145?), the third the consular year A.D. 154, and the fourth the year A.D. 161 and the name of the town Astigi (C XV 3863 - 64: 3872 - 73).

Sextus Fadius Secundus was a leading citizen of Narbonne and had received all the municipal honours, as we are informed by an inscription in his honour on a stone which stood in the forum of that city, and which is dated A.D. 149. That he made his money by buying and selling can hardly be doubted; in particular he or his agents bought amphorae from Baetica and re-sold at a profit in Rome. (His name also appears on a tiulus pictus on an amphora with the stamp SNRGR (C XV 3045 f.) - see also Mém. de la soc. nat. des antiqs. de France (1914) 64 pp. 156 - 80 "Deux armateurs narbonnais.")

South Spanish. For Astigi see fig. 2.

A.D. c. 140 - 80 ?

526. DOMITIAN(i)

Aspres-lesVeynes (H. Alpes) (C XII 76)

527. DON

Vicofertilis (Parma M.) (C XI 6695, 110: on the rim).

528. DONATI

Rome 2 (C XV 3445-6: DONATI in hollow letters on the neck: DONT in hollow letters on the neck).

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

529. DOV

St. Colombe (C XII 80: H C (ornament?) DOV), Vaison (C XII 79: on the belly).

530. DOVSARNI || LOTTVS F retro.

Vienne (C XII 81).

531. DR( ?)

Mt Beuvray 2(C XIII 179 & Fouilles p.410: both on the neck)  
Probably Italian.

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

532. DSD

Richborough (III p.162,28: under the neck of a globular vessel)

This may be a graffito since it was incised and not stamped, and in any case stamps under the neck are rare on globular amphorae. The vessel was dated to A.D.c.75-100.

533. D.S.N.HC

Rome (several examples)(C XV 3516: the stop after the letter N was doubtful: all on the belly)

This stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 11 (fig.1,11), which was probably of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

534. DT fig.7,10

Mt Beuvray (C XIII 180 & Fouilles pl.60,37)

Probably Italian.

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

535. E or €

Bordeaux(C XIII 184a.: E on the neck), Mt Beuvray(Fouilles p.406: retro. on the neck), Poitiers(C XIII 184b.: € on the spike)

Single letter stamps, stamps on the neck and on the spike are normally early i.e. first century B.C., and at the latest the first quarter of the first century A.D. Almost certainly of Italian origin.

536. EARINVS

London(C VII 45)

This could be a misreading of the mortarium stamp, EARINVS.

EBIDIE see DAMA

537. EC

Mt Beuvray (C XIII 185)

Probably Italian.

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

538. E.C.S

nr. the village of Limé (Aisne)(C XIII 187)

539. ED (D or B ?)

Nages(Nîmes M.)(C XII 82).

Two-lettered stamps are normally early i.e. first century B.C. to the beginning of the first century A.D. Probably of Italian origin.

540. EF

Besançon (C XIII 189).

Almost certainly of Italian origin and first century B.C. (see Germania VII pp.8-16 "The oldest amphorae in Gaul")

541. EF.D.S. (E(ros),F( ) D( ),S(ervus) ?)

Rome(several examples)(C XV 2813: in double frames: in two examples there were no stops).

Found on the north and east sides of the Monte Testaccio, and therefore probably earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius(A.D.138-61).

542. E.FID (E( ) FID(i) ?)

Mt Beuvray (C XIII 190: E.FID)

Probably of Italian origin.

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

543. EGENV[S] [fecit]?

Grand(Vosges)(C XIII 199)

Perhaps of South Gaulish origin. Cf. Belliccus fecit Vas (n.178)

544. E.H (E( )H( )?)  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 194: on neck)  
 Probably of Italian origin.  
 This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.
545. EHE...  
Vienne (C XII 86)
- EL see VRITTIVS
- ELENCHVS see VETVRI
546. a) ELEO  
Ems (ORL 4 p.34,2)  
 b) EL.ER (EL( )ER( )?)  
Rovigo (N. Italy) (C V 8112,119)
547. E.LEV (E( )LEV( )?)  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 196).  
 Probably Italian.  
 This site was abandoned in B.C.5.
548. ELPMI||DOM F (ELP( ),M.I( )DOM,F(ecit)?).  
Rome 2 (C XV 3449: on necks of two small amphorae).
549. EM  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 553: the E is doubtful, and the stamp may be LM (n.836) ).  
 Probably Italian.  
 This site was abandoned in B.C.5.
550. EML  
Rome (C XV 3447: on neck and incised before firing).

551. E.N

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 197 a), Speier M. (C XIII 197 b: EM).  
Probably Italian.

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

552. ENAE

nr. Autun (C XIII 554: on neck), Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.215: on the neck).

Probably Italian.

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

553. III ENNIORVM IVLIORVM fig.7, 11 - 15.III ENNIORVM IVLIORVM SAE(nianense)III ENN(iorum Iuliorum)RIVE(ense)

The normal stamps are III ENNIOR IVLI, III ENNI IVL✶, III ENNI IVL✶, III ENNIOR IVLIOR (or IVL)SAE, III ENN RIVE.

The material in the case of Corbridge is greyish-buff, in the case of Ems reddish. The Corbridge stamp is on the handle of a globular amphora.

Brecon Gaer 2 (Wheeler Rom. for near Brecon p.246 nos.3-4), Chester (CNWSoc. XXXIII p.79,1), Corbridge 4 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.195= 3 exs.: 1 unp.), Holt (Denbigh) (A Camb. LXI p.126), Housesteads (Unp.), Richborough 2 (I p.85,5: one ex. unp.), Silchester (May p.279, n.13), Stoke Ash (Suffolk) (VCH I p.316), Wroxeter (Birmingham Arch.Soc. 1923-27 p.282 n.5), York (Unp.: III ENNI): Rome 12(C 2816 a - d):

C XIII 200 a - i: -

a) Dépt. de l'Allier b) Moulins ? (St. Germain M.) c) Clermont M.  
d) Seurre (Beaune M.) e) Amiens M. f) Avenches g) Grand  
h) Ems i) nr. Urmitz (Bonn M.), Avenches 2 (Unp.), Aachen,  
Cannstadt, Stockstadt, Trier, Wiesbaden (Els-Lothr. Jahrbüch. I (1922) p.37), Arentsburg (Holwerda Pl. LXIV fig.29),  
Avenches (Unp.): Dépt. de l'Oise (rev. archéol. XXXIX<sup>3</sup> p.254 n.97), Metz (Déchelette VI (pt. II) p.629), Strecke 4 (German

Limes) (ORL Strecke 4 p.214), Trier (BJ CXXVII p.357), Arausio 2 (C XII 89 a.b), Nîmes (C XII 89 f.), Vienne 3 (C XII 89 c - e): Alcolea del Rio = Canama (EE IX 424, 37 b), Arva - Axati area (C II 4968, 27), Las Huertas del Rio (nr. Axati) 6 (EE IX 424, 37 a).

For Arva - Axati see n. 123.

For Las Huertas and Canama see Map. fig.2.

This is one of the most widely distributed of amphora stamps, which seems to indicate an extremely powerful family firm operating from Baetica and, by the number found there, from the site which is occupied today by the village called Las Huertas del Rio, less than two miles east of Axati = Lora del Rio. Clark Maxwell states that he and Bonsor found there "a despoblado of considerable extension, and containing large accumulations of potters' refuse. Here we found the following stamps on amphora handles:- III ENN.IVIAE, SAENANS, IIII MMI.RIV, PECSAEN, ... (S)AENI..... As we found five examples (of trium Enniorum Iuliorum) in about a quarter of an hour, and Hübner gives another, it is possible that this was their place of manufacture" (AJ LVI p.268).

Now the three Ennii also included the letters SAE and RIV on some of their stamps; moreover RIVENS occurs as a stamp on its own at many places (see n.1439), and so does SAENIANS. The latter has also been found with other names than those of the three Ennii (see n.1461). It is likely that both these words indicated figlinae which sold their products to exporting firms such as the trium Enniorum Iuliorum and the quattuor MMI; or they may have been place or personal names used to indicate figlinae. Thus a certain Q.Saenius Crescens is mentioned on an inscription from Baetica (C II 1035: exact provenance not known), there is also mention of a woman called Saenia from Gades = Cadiz in Baetica (C II 1765), whilst the same name occurs in Tarraconensis (C II 4243); so that Saenius was not altogether unknown as a name in that part of Spain, and, as far as is known, there was no place-name in Baetica

to which the abbreviation could apply; on balance, therefore, Saen ( ) and Riv ( ) probably represented the names of figlinae derived from personal names.

Alcolea = Canama, the other site in Baetica, is mentioned on an inscription (C II 1182), together with two other Baetican cities, Oducia = Villartilla (see BROQODV n. 195) and Naeva = Cantillana. The inscription was the dedication of a statue to a certain C. Aelius Avitus by the guild of liutrarii (lightermen) of these three towns; since Strabo says that large vessels could not proceed above Ilipa (III 3, 142), these men must have been engaged in ferrying merchandise, particularly amphorae, from the towns and estates further up-river to the sea-going vessels moored at the wharfs of that city. One of the chief firms, it might be assumed, for which these liutrarii ferried, must have been that of the three Ennii Iulii.

They probably had their <sup>own</sup> own estates since their stamp appears alone in so many cases; but, in order to meet a greatly increased demand for their goods, they had to purchase extra vessels (and their contents?) from elsewhere; perhaps the three Ennii were such a well-known and well-established firm that others were only too glad to sell them their commodities to obtain the advantage of increased prestige which came from the inclusion of their names on the stamps.

A.D. 90 - 140 ?

555. ENTIV[S?]

Sorrento (C X 8051,15)

556. EP

Tharros (C X 8051,42)

EPA see VRITTIVS

557. EPI(?)CATI (or EP(.) [servus], C.ATI(Li)?)

Rome 3 (C XV 3450: EP:CATI: on the spike), Vercelli  
(C V 8112, 36: EPIC).

The Rome stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 1, which seems to have been definitely of Italian origin (see fig.1,1).

Almost certainly before A.D. 25, and most likely of a 1st c.B.C. date.

558. EP<sup>̂</sup>MACHI

Puteoli (C X 8051,16: on the neck).

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50?

559. EQFAT (E(ros) [servus], Q.F( )AT( )?)

Rome 4 (C XV 2818 a - d; EQFA, EQFA, EQFA retro.,  
..EQFA, EQFA..): Vienne 2 (C XII 90: EQFA).

A Monte Testaccio example had a painted inscription giving the names Valeriorum Paterni et Valeriani, and they occur on another titulus pictus, which gave the name of the city of Corduba and the year A.D. 154.

ER see VRITTIVS.

560. a) ER.... (ER[otis]?)

Lezoux (C XIII 555)

b) ERO ? (ERO(tis?) )

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 556: on the neck ERo)

Probably Italian.

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5

c) EROS or EROTIS fig.7, 16-18.

Richborough (III p.161, 23a.: EROTS): Rome (several exs.)  
(C XV 2819 a.b.: some on the belly EROTI2 & EROT): Heddernheim  
(C XIII 201 b. EROTI2), Hofheim 4 (Ritterling Abb.73,1 & 2

EROTI<sup>2</sup> & EROT...; *Mitteil. nassauische Altertumskunde* 1906/7 p.39 and 1907/8 p.102), Trion (C XIII 201 a.: EROTIS): St. Colombe (C XII 91 b; EROTIS), Vienne (C XII 91 a.: EROTIS): Carthage 6 (C VIII 22637,35: all on the neck).

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5. As the Richborough example was dated A.D. 50 - 70 and some stamps from the Monte Testaccio were found on the west side, it seems to be a case of more than one producer (Eros was a common name anyway). The west side Monte Testaccio examples were not in situ and may have been strays, as others were found on the east side.

Stamp c) can probably be dated then A.D. 50 - 120.

See also C.EPIDVS (n. 289).

561. EROV.IF?

London (C VII 46).

It is possible that this was a misreading by Hübner of a mortarium stamp.

562. ES

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p. 406: on the neck).

Probably Italian.

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

E.SEX see L.SEX

EV see VRITTIVS

EVD see SEC

563. EVHELPISI (EV(tyches) [servus], HEL(vii)PISI(ri)?)

Rome (C XV 2820: on the belly: EVHELPI): Bonn (BJ CXXXIII p.283: EVHELPI<sup>2</sup>I).

564. EVM+ QVI (EVM(entis)ET QVI(nti)?)

Rome (C XV 2821: on the neck of a small amphora).

Stamps on the neck are normally early. Before A.D. 50 ?

565. EVNI || TRAVLI

Rome 2 (C XV 3453: on the neck in hollow letters).

Both examples were on amphorae of Dressel Form 6, which was almost certainly of Italian origin (see fig.1,6).

Before A.D. 50 ?

566. EVO

Clermont M. (C XIII 202).

Cf. EVOCC4C (see n.1234).

EVOCC4C see PEVVOCVC

567. EVPHEM(i?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2822: in single and double frames).

568. EVPTOLEMOS and palm branch fig.7,22.

Augst (Unp.)

Greek stamps are extremely rare in Western Europe, which is an illustration of the "self-sufficiency" of the Western portion of the Empire. Whilst the writer has not dealt with Greek Stamps found in the west - there are some published in the Corpus of Latin Inscriptions - this particular example has been included for two reasons. First because it is the only example to pass through the writer's hands during the course of his research, and secondly in order to illustrate and emphasise their paucity as far as the West is concerned.

The writer is indebted to E.B. Birley for the reading of this stamp.

569. EV.RI

fig.7,19-20.

Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.): Geneva (ASA XXX (1928) p.206,12)

On globular vessels and therefore almost certainly South Spanish.

570. EVT (EVT(yches)?)

Bern (Engelhalbinsel) (Jahrb. des Bernischen-Historischen Museums IX (1925) p.68: EVY), Vechten (C XIII 204).

571. EVTA

Carthage (C VIII 22637,37).

572. a) EVTYC(hes?)

Rome (C XV 2824)

b) EVTYCHES F(ecit)?

Rome (C XV 2825: EVTYCES F: on the belly).

c) EVTYCHI. (EVTYCHI(o or -onis?)

Rheinzabern (C XIII 205: on the belly).

d) EVTYC[h]IO

Rome (C XV 2826: on the belly).

These names may represent a number of different slaves, freedmen in charge of estates (vilici) or producers. The Rome example, Eutyces F, was found in the position marked by the letter H on Dressel's plan of the Monte Testaccio, and where he considered the majority of amphorae had been tipped in the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D. 218 - 35).

573. EXEG.YYY ?

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194), Chesters (ibid.).

The Chesters example has been definitely misread; it is a broken stamp on a globular amphora-handle reading MAS = MAS [....

Cf. the stamp MAS from the Monte Testaccio (n.967). Unfortunately the Corbridge example is no longer extant, and so a more complete reading cannot be obtained.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

Cf. also MAP from Chesters (n.959); this may be another reading of the same stamp.

EX F DECENTI see DECENTI

EX FIGLIN CAESARIS see Imperial Stamps.

EX MP see PM

EX O. IVLI HONORATI see IVLI HONORATI

574. F XIII

Rome (C XV 2827: in hollow letters)

Figures were often included in amphora stamps, and particularly the figure fourteen. Such figures may have referred to the batch number of the vessels, or to a particular department of a workshop. Cf. Virginensia (n. 1668), C III (n.199 b.), CAN XIII (n.225), XIII HP (n.682), NIC XIII (n.1145), Q IIIV (n.1324), FXIII (n.636), III FF, II LVP (n.599).

This stamp was found on the west side of the Monte Testaccio in situ, which suggests a mid-to late second-century date.

575. FA

Clermont M. (C XIII 206).

576. FAB (FAB(i)?)

Between Hippo Regius and Hippo Zarytus (C VIII 22637,39: on the neck).

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

See also TOP (n.1619), and Q.N.D (n.1390 b).

577. FAB BAS (FAB(i)BAS(si)?)

Rome (C XV 2874)

Found on the west site of the Monte Testaccio in situ, which suggests a mid-late second century date.

578. FABI

Rome (C XV 2875: FABI).

F. ALB. LIC see ALB. LIC

579. FA.M.A.

St. Colombe (C XII 104).

FAN. FORT see HADRVMETVM

FANV see T. FANV

580. FATA ? (FATA(lis)?)

Arausio (C XII 105: FATV ).

581. FAVFONTAN

Adria (N. Italy) (C V 8112, 88).

Italian ?

582. a) FAVS || CHAV (FAVS(tus) servus C.H( )AV( )?)

St. Romain-en-Gal (C XII 107)

Cf. CH-A..(n.312).

b) FAVST(i?) fig.7,21.

Colchester 2 (Cam.Rep. p.214 and fig.45,6: FAVS.7 $\frac{1}{2}$  and FAVS...): Gergovia (AJ XCVII p.36).

The Colchester examples were both on the handles of Form 182 (Cam.Rep. pl. LXX), which was almost certainly of Italian origin.

End of the first century B.C. to beginning of the first century A.D.

c) FAVSTI..(?) fig.7,23.

Rome (C XV 2876: on belly: FAV2TI $\leftarrow$ ): Avenches (Unp.: FAVSTI), Windisch (Unp.: on the neck: FA $\frac{1}{2}$ STI).

The Windisch example was on an amphora with broad two-

ribbed handles and a bell-mouth, which was probably a fish-sauce vessel of Spanish origin.

d) F. AVSTI. MANIB ? fig. 7, 24.

London (C VII 49).

c) F. AVSTINI || BELLICIAN(i)

Rome (C XV 3457).

583. FB. FSF(or T)

Rome (C XV 2725).

584. FC

S. Shields (AA X p. 274: #C..): Rome (C XV 2738).

The Rome example was found in a position on the Monte Testaccio which suggests a late Antonine date.

F. CARES see CARES.

585. F. CAV. ~~retro.~~ ( ex F(iglinis)C.A( )V( )?)

Rome (C XV 2671).

Found on the west side of the Monte Testaccio, in the position indicated by the letter L on Dressel's plan, and where he thought the majority of amphorae had been tipped in the reigns of Marcus and Commodus.

586. FCISIM(or N)

Rome (C XV 3270 a).

Perhaps a misreading for F. Scimmiano (see n. 1477).

587. a) F. C. M ([ex] F(iglinis)C( )M( )?) fig. 7, 25.

Zugmantel (ORL 8 p. 169 fig. 35, 3: on belly).

b) FC. MA ? fig. 7, 26.

Newstead (Curle pl. LII fig. 13: FC. VA)

This could be read as FC. VVA (see n. 482 b.).

588. F.C.N or FCN

Rome 2 (C XV 2757 a.b.: both retro.)

589. F.C.P. ([ex]F(iglinis)C( )P( )?)

Rome (C XV 2761:  $\frac{1}{2}$ (?) $\nabla$ F $\nabla$ C $\nabla$ P $\nabla$ )

Found in situ on the west side of the Monte Testaccio, and therefore probable second half of the second century.

Cf. F.C.P.M (n.820).

F.C.P.M see LICINI SPECVLAE

590. FE

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 216)

Probably Italian.

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

591. FEFD

Verdun-sur-le-Doubs (C XIII 191)

592. a) FELIC(is), FELIX, FEL.OF ([ex]OF(ficinis)FELICIS)  
fig.7,27-29.

Rome 6 (C XV 2877: FELIC. on belly: 2878 - FELIX: 3458 a.b. - FELIX on the necks of three amphorae, and FELI... in hollowletters on the neck of a small amphora), between Cecina and Le Ferriere (C XI 6695, 42: FELIX: 43 a. - FELICIC), Parma M. (C XI 6695, 43 b.:  $\frac{1}{2}$ LICIS): Saalburg (SJ VIII p.26 and Taf.V, 53: FELIC $\nabla$ : near the spike.): Xanten (C XIII 557: stamped twice): Geneva (C XII 108 d.: FELICIS = ASA XXX fig.2, 10), Nîmes 2 (C XII 108 e.f.: FELICI and FEL.OF), St.Colombe (C XII 108 c.: FELIC), Vienne 2 (C XII 108 a.b.: FELIX and FELIC...): Carthage (C VIII 22637, 42: FELICIS): Poetovio (Führer durch. M. Abramic Vienna (1925) p.110: FEL.OF).

Three of the Rome examples were on the necks of amphorae of Dressel Form 4, which was probably of Italian origin (see fig.1,4).

Stamps on the spike are normally early.  
Before A.D. 50?

See also M.FELICIS (n.1017 b.)

b) FELIX.PVLLI

Rome (C XV 3459: in a double frame).

593. FES (FES(ti)?)

Rome (C XV 2879: on the belly)

To judge by its Monte Testaccio position probably  
second century A.D.

See also Vrittius (n. 1635).

594. F<sup>o</sup>F

Hoyos de San Sebastian (Baetica) (EE IX 424,44).

See Map fig.2.

595. FFABG ([ex]F(iglinis)FAB(i)G( )?)

Rome (C XV 2849 c.: FFAB<sub>G</sub> in hollow letters).

Cf. PFFABA (n.1236).

596. FFBO

Rome (C XV 2841: FFBO<sub>G</sub> /// retro.).

597. FFC(or G)

Rome (C XV 2842: FFC<sub>G</sub> retro.)

598. FFCOFS ? fig.7,30.

Kastell Kapersburg (ORL 12 Taf.VI, fig.8: a doubtful  
reading).

599. III FF.II LVP fig.7,32.

Rome (many exs.)(C XV 2828 a.b.: some examples appeared  
to be EF rather than FF, but this is doubtful as the follow-  
ing stamps show): Strasbourg(Argentorate II p.608: III FF.II  
LVP): Peñaflor = Celti (Baetica)(EE IX 424,45: .II FF II LV..).

This appears to be a case of a firm of at least five persons (a joint-stock company?), which operated from Baetica.

Probably second half of the second century A.D. For Celti see n.213.

Cf. LVP XII (906 a.).

600. FFM

Rome (C XV 2843: on the belly).

601. F FVTI

Colchester (M.Rep. 1937-44 p.36: on a globular amphora).  
Almost certainly South Spanish.

FGA

see Imperial Stamps under AVGGGNNN

602. FGFI

Rome (C XV 2854)

Cf. the following stamp.

603. F G FIVS FM ([ex]F(iglinis)G.F( )IVS( ),F(ecit)M( )?)  
fig.7,33.

Silchester (May p.279 n.17: FGFIVS<sub>r</sub>..): Rome (C XV 2853:  
F G FIVSFM): Mandeure (C XIII 221: FGFIVSF...).

Cf. IVS.FAB FM (n.741).

604. ?]FGRC LVP ([ex]F(iglinis)G.R( )C( ),LVP(us) [servus]?)  
Rome (C XV 3117).

FI

see VRITIVS

605. FIAENN

Rome (C XV 3272: in hollow letters: FIAENN or NNIV[ ]?)

606. FIDICarthage (C VIII 22637,43).

<u>FIG ASVLEIANA</u>	see ASVLEIANA
<u>FIG A.    T. CEPJA</u>	see ZOSVMA
<u>FIG BARB(ensis ?)</u>	see BARBA
<u>FIG CEPAR(ia?)</u>	see CEPAR
<u>FIG COLOBRARIA</u>	see COLOBRARIA
<u>FIG CRV or GRVM</u>	see GRVM(ensis?)
<u>FIG CVCVM</u>	see CVCVM
<u>FIG CVFIENSE(?)</u>	see L.F.CRESCENS
<u>FIGEDO (or DOPP)</u>	see AELIVS FVSCIANVS, P.MOCV
<u>FIG.M</u>	see M
<u>FIG MEDIANA</u>	see MEDIANA
<u>FIG MSP</u>	see MSP
<u>FIG OL</u>	see OL
<u>FIG PERSEIANA</u>	see PERSIANA
<u>FIG RA</u>	see RA
<u>FIG SANTVG</u>	see SANTVG
<u>FIGLINA TREBECIANO</u>	see TREBECIVS

607. FINERome (C XV 2880: in hollow letters; retro.)

From its Monte Testaccio position probably second century

A.D.

608. FIP.C...? fig.7, 31 and 34.  
London (C VII 50: retro.), Richborough (Unp. = F\PC).
609. .F.I(?) .Q.R. ? fig.7, 35.  
Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.169 & Abb.35, 20: .F.↓.Q.R: on the belly: it could be L.Q.R).
610. FIRMANI.SAB (FIRMANI SAB(ini)?)  
Trion (C XIII 229).
611. a) FIRMI  
Rome 2 (C XV 2881 a.b.: FIRMI on the belly: FIRM on the belly stamped twice): Nîmes (C XII 109: FIRMVξ: cut, not stamped, on the belly).  
 A date in the first half of the second century is suggested by the Monte Testaccio positions.
- b) FIRM(i) || FAVOR(is)  
Vercelli (C V 8112, 38)  
 Italian ?
- FIRMI.SAE see SAENIANS
612. FLAVI and FLAVIF  
Coblentz (BJ 142 p.50: on neck in a circular seal):  
Vienne (C XII 110: on neck).  
 The amphora from Coblentz was a long, cylindrical neck of white clay. Stamps in circular seals are rare and probably B.C. (see AVF n.149).  
 Italian ?
613. F.L.DOR (FL(avi)DOR( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2882: in hollow letters: FL°&).
614. a) F.LFB COS ([ex]F(iglinis)L.F( )B( ), COS( ) [servus]?)  
Rome (C XV 2832 a.: F.LF&CO)

b) F.L.FB.S. ([ex]F(iglinis)L.F( )B( ),S( ) [servus]?)  
Rome (C XV 2832 b.: retro.)

615. FL MA (FL(avi)MA( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2883: stamped twice).

FLMR see L.M.VE

616. FLOR||BAB ?  
Rome (C XV 2888: doubtful reading).

617. FLORIENTINI  
Rome (C XV 2889)

618. a) FLORI  
Rome (C XV 2890)  
 Late 2nd c. - early 3rd ?

b) FLORIR|||  
Carthage (C VIII 22637,44: on the neck).  
 Stamps on the neck are normally early.  
 Before A.D. 50 ?

619. FL SAC (FL(avi)SAC( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2885).  
 Cf. SAC (n. 1459 )

620. FL.TER.TI (FL(avi)TER(ti)?)  
Rome (C XV 2886)  
 Late 2nd c. A.D.?

621. FM ([ex] F(iglinis)M( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2995).  
 Late 2nd c. - early 3rd. ?  
 Cf. M (n.935) and FIG M (n. 935 b)

622. F.M.F.A ([ex]F(iglinis)M.P( )A( )?) fig.7,36.  
Rome 2 (C XV 2829): Avenches (C XIII 208 ~~F~~M.F.A), Mainz  
 (C XIII 207: F.MF...: this could be F.M.F.P - see n.623).

The Avenches example was a handle of a globular vessel, and this stamp is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

623. F.M.F.P ([ex]F(iglinis)M.F( )P( )?) fig.7,37.  
Richborough ? (III p.161,26: ...MF<sup>u</sup>); Rome (many exs.)  
 (C XV 2863 a-f.: F.M.F.P with leaf stops: ~~F~~M~~F~~P: ~~F~~M~~F~~P~~F~~ :  
 .FMFP.: FMFP: FMFP : FMFP retro.)

South Spanish?

Late second century - early third ?

624. FMI ?  
Rome (C XV 2996: FM<sup>M</sup>).

625. F.M.V  
Klein-Krotzenburg nr. Seligenstadt (C XIII 222).

FO see SCALENS

626. FOCS ?  
Rome (C XV 2891: retro. in hollow letters).  
 Cf. FOLS (n. 586).

627. FOIAS  
London (C VII 140 /FOIAS): Rome (C XV 2892: FOIAS in hollow letters).

628. FOLS  
Rome 2 (C XV 2893 a.b.: FOJS in a double frame and FOJS retro.)

629. FOR...

Rome (C XV 2894: retro.)

630. FORTIS

Brindisi (C IX 6079,29).

Italian ?

631. FORTVNI

Ferrara (C V 8112,100).

632. FORTVNATVS and FORTVNATI (or V).M fig.7,39.

London (C R Smith Illustrations of Rom.Lond. p.88:

FORTVNATI.M: given as CARTVNIT.M): Rome (C XV 2895:

FORTV NA TVS): Huerta de Belen (Baetica) (EE IX 424,50:

FORTVNATVM).

Huerta de Belen lies a few kilometres upstream from  
Celti = Peñafior.

(see Map fig. 2).

----- FP see PORTVS

----- F PALMA see P.MOCV

----- F PATERNI see PATERNVS and L.IVNI.MELISSI

633. F.PHAE? ([ex]F(iglinis).PHAE(dimi)?)

Arentsburg (C XIII 634 = Holwerda pl. LXIV n.42: {F.PH~~111~~}).

See also PHAE (n.1238).

634. F.P.M ([ex]F(iglinis)P.M( )?)

Heronbridge (nr.Chester) (CNWSoc. XXX p.117), Warrington  
(C VII 84).

First century A.D?

635. F.P.R ([ex]F(iglinis)P.R( )?)

Zugmantel (SJ 1910 p.57).

636. F·Q XIII

Rome (C XV 2865).

Cf. F XIII (n. 574) and Q.IIIIV(n.1324).

FQAR see QAR

FRI see MAR and SAENIANS

637. FRO

Vienne (C XII 111)

638. a) FRVCI

Ferrara (C V 8112,101).

b) FRVCTIANI

Rome (C XV 2896: on the belly).

639. FSAR ([ex]F(iglinis)S.AR( )?)

Rome (C XV 2663: \FSAR).

640. F.S.C ([ex]F(iglinis)S.C( )?)

Rome (C XV 3144).

2nd half of the 2nd c. A.D.?

F SCIMNIANI (or O) see SCIMNIANI

641. F SECV

Rome (C XV 3524: in hollow letters).

642. F.SEN

Rome (C XV 3177: F.SEW)

643. a) FS.F.A.FOB ([ex]F(iglinis)S.F( )A( ),FOB( )?)

Rome (C XV 2830)

b) F.S.F.A.QVA

Huerta de Belen (Baetica) (EE IX 424,8 d)

It is very likely that the correct expansion of these stamps should be [ex]F(iglinis)S(axis)F(erreis),A( )FOB( ) and QVA, since five examples of Saxum Ferreum (n.1472) were found at Huerta de Belen. The latter lies a few kilometres upstream from Peñafior = Celti; and in any case the stamp QVA has been found at Hoyos de San Sebastian (see n.1415).

644. F.S.FI || .C.F.PA

Rome (C XV 2852).

This may be another stamp which originated from the figlinum Saxum Ferreum (see n.643).

645. F.SS fig.7,38.

Newstead (Curle Pl. LII,12).

646. a) F.TEP and TEP || SVRI ([ex]F(iglinis)T.EP(idi) and  
T.EP(idi)SVRI ?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2809 a.b.: F.TEP retro.: FT.EP retro. in a double frame : 2817 a.b.- TEP || SVRI in hollow letters : TEP || SVRI in hollow letters).

b) TEP.DI (T.EP [i] DI ?)

Vicenza (C V 8112,35)

Italian ?

FVL.PHIL see M.FVLVI, PHILEROS [servus]

FVS see Q.F.VE and Q.F.VS

647. FVSCI

Lectoure (C XIII 235): St.Colombe (C XII 113).

See also C.PP.III.F.FVSCI 6n.423)

FVSCVS see SERI || HILARI

648. FVSI.SCAE

Rome (C XV 3460: on the neck in hollow letters), Parma

(C XI 6695,45: in hollow letters), Atri (C IX 6080,12 : FVSI.SCAE on the neck).

Italian ?

FVAR see VAR

649. HA...

Clermont M. (C XIII 246).

650. HABD(a)? and ANCHA(rius) [servus] ?

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,47: on the same vessel).

651. HADRVMETVM

a) COLLVMI || COL(onia)HADR(umeto)

Rome (C XV 3377: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters).

C.HAD || C.AR FR see C.Caristianus Fronto. c( )

b) C.HDR || CFVC (C(olonia)H[a]DR(umeto), C.FV( )/?)

Rome (C XV 3380: in hollow letters on the neck of a small amphora).

c) ..ADR.G.F

Rome (C XV 3381: in hollow letters on the belly).

d) FAMV... || COL.HA...

Lecture (C XIII 20: on the neck).

e) FAN FORT || COL HADR (FAN(ni)FORT(unati), COL(onia) HADR(umeto)?).

Rome 3 (C XV 3375 a - c.: all in hollow letters: FAN FORT || COL HADR: FAN FOR || COL HADRV: FAN FO || COL VAD...): Carthage? (C VIII 10477,2).

f) IVNI.QVINTI || COL.HADR

Rome (C XV 3376: in hollow letters): Hadrumetum (C VIII 10477 a).

g) PAVLF || HADR (P.AVL( )F( ),HADR(umeto)?)

Rome (C XV 3378: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters).

One of the Rome examples was on an amphora of Dressel Form 6 (C XV 3381: see also fig.1,6). Since this form was perhaps of Italian origin. Five examples of this form were found in the Castra Praetoria region of Rome with the stamp T.H.B (Bull.dell'comm.arch.commun.di Roma VII (1879)p.60: p.70: p.73 & p.74). T.Helvius Basila - if that is the correct expansion - appears to have had estates in Italy and North Africa (see fig.29); it is likely, therefore, that "Italian " types were also produced in the area around Carthage and Hadrumetum. Under the early Empire Hadrumetum was an oppidum liberum (Pliny N.H. V 4,25). The colonia was founded by Trajan with the name colonia Concordia Vepia Traiana Augusta Frugifera Hadrumetina (C VI 1687 = ILS 6111). The stamps, therefore, should belong to the Trajanic period or later.

652. HA.L (HAL( )?) fig.7,40.  
London (GM Unp.)

653. HALEX.FAN ? or FAV?  
Rome (C XV 3465).

This was stamped on an amphora of Dressel Form I, which was undoubtedly a wine vessel of Italian origin (see fig.1, I & pt.II Ch.2). Dressel at first believed that this was a unique example, and that it referred to Faustian alec (hallex), but, owing to the fact that it was on a vessel of this shape, he later decided against this interpretation and was inclined to expand it to HALEX(ander)FAV(onii), or HAL( )EX(officina)FAV( ) or similar.

Italian.

Probably second half of the first century B.C., and in any case before A.D. 25.

654. HB (H( )B( )?)

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.459).

Italian.

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

— HCOI see TOP

655. HD (H( )D( )?)

Besançon (C XIII 247)

Italian ?

Two lettered stamps are normally early.

Almost certainly first century B.C. (see Germania VII pp.8-16: "The oldest amphorae in Gaul").

656. HDP

Essalois (Loire) (C XIII 248).

657. HE (HE( )?) fig.7,41.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles Pl.60, fig.38)

Italian ?

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

658. HEEVRI

Trion (C XIII 295 a), Mainz (C XIII 295 b: ~~EBR~~).

659. HELIODOR..?

Rome (C XV 2910: ELI·DOR.. retro.: on the belly).

660. HER ( )

Rome 2 (C XV 2911 a.b.: HER and retro. plus a palm branch):  
Firmum (C IX 6080,13): Lyons (C XIII 251 a.: HER and a palm  
branch: on the belly), Villars (C XIII 251 b.) see also  
SCALENS (n.1475).

661. a) HERACLIDA ?

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 252: ~~HER~~ ACLIDA).

Italian ?

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

b) HERACLIO?

Carthage 4 (C VIII 22637, 48 a-d: HERACL<sup>o</sup>: HERACL<sup>o</sup> ).

662. HERENNIA and HERENN.FL...

nr. Ariminum (C XI 6695, 48: HERENN.FL: in hollow letters):  
Zuglium, Vercelli 2 (N. Italy) (C V 8112, 48 a-c: HERENNIA).

Italian ?

663. HERG

Rome (C XV 2912: HERG: on the belly)

664. HERMA

Nidastore, Quaderna (C XI 6695, 50 a.b: one on the neck)

Italian ? Neck stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

665. (HERMES F  
HERMESLVN  
HSHERM)

fig. 7, 42 & 43.

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197: HERMES F), Godmanchester  
(Trans. Camb. & Hunts. Arch. Soc. V p.449: HERMES.F), Richborough  
(Unp.): Rome 4 (C XV 2913 a-c: (?) HERMES F: HERM: one example  
on the belly: 2955 - HSHERM): Autun (C XIII 253 a: HERMES F),  
Avenches (Unp.: HERMESLVN(?)), Ladenburg (Mannheim) (C XIII 284:  
HSHERM), Rouen (C XIII 253 b.: HERMES F): Juan Barba (Baetica)  
(EE IX 424, 110: IERP), Villar de Brenes (Baetica) 2 (EE IX  
424, 55 & 56: HERMES, IS HERMEI...).

The Richborough example is on the handle from a globular amphora. The ligatured HS probably stood for Hispalis = Seville, and was most likely used as a piece of advertisement, as that city would be better known than most other sites in Baetica. The name is Greek, and illustrates well the Eastern


element amongst the amphora-traders of Spain. It is unusual amongst amphora stamps to find a name written out in full and in the nominative case.

For Juan Barba and Villar de Brenes see fig.2.

A.D. 150-98 ?

HERMO see P.VEIVEIVS PAPVS

666. HERO

nr. Elche (Spain) (EE IX 424,57: there was a symbol after the stamp -  ).

667. HESPERA

Bologna (Fouilles d'Ecole Française à Bologne (1906)  
A.Grenier p.338: amphora burial: stamp on the shoulder).

668. HI

Clermont M. (C XIII 249).

Italian ?

Two-lettered stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

669. HIB ?

fig.7,44.

Colchester (Cam.Rep. p.214 & fig.45,7: HIB ).

This was on an amphora of Type 181, = Dressel Form 1 (see fig.1,1) of Italian origin; it was found in the Lexden Dykes area, and probably belonged to the period A.D. 10 -43.

Cf. HB (n. 654).

670. HIER(onymi ?)

nr. Reggio (Emilia) (C XI 6695,51).

Italian ?

671. HILARI

fig.7,45.

London (C VII 53): Rome (C XV 3468: IILAR):

Cf. also GEM || HILARI (n.280).

672. hi } PPOLY(ti) ?

Inuquetaille (R. Rhône) (C XII 122: } POLY).

673. HIS(pani?)

fig.7,46.

Hofheim (Ritterling Abb. 73, fig.3).

Ritterling suggested that this might be HIS(p.Saen)  
(see SAENIANS n.1461 g), but it appear to be a complete  
stamp.

HISP see SAENIANS

674. HK (H( )K( )?)

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.411).

Italian ?

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

675. a) HLQ

fig.7,47.

London (GM. unp.).

b) HLQC

fig.7,48.

Richborough (Unp.)

676. H.N

Aizy (Soissons) (C XIII 250: on both handles).

677. HNPTFM

Rome (C XV 2907: in a double frame).

678. HO(?)

St. Colombe (C XII 124): Coria de Rio (C II supp. 6254,21).

Spanish?

679. HOFP(or R)F(or E)OFI  
London (BM.: unp.)

680. HONOR (is)?  
Rome (C XV 3469: on the neck).

681. HOSTI and palm branch fig.8,1  
Augst (ASA XXVIII (1926) p.200): Carthage 5 (C VIII 22637,51).

The Carthage examples formed part of a group of more than a thousand amphorae, which had been used to strengthen an earth-wall (Byrsa). The tituli picti preserved on these mention the Consuls for various years between B.C.43-15 (C VIII 22640,1 ff). Two stamps also gave the names of men who are known to have lived in the first half of the reign of Augustus, viz., P.Veidius Pollio, who died in B.C.15 (C VIII 22637.107), and L. Eumachius (C VIII 22637,36).

The same stamp, HOSTI, has also been found on tiles in Campania (C X 8042,58), and it was quite common for amphorae, dolia and tiles to be produced in the same workshops (see G.Laecanius Bassus n.349). Now the HOSTI stamp from Augst is on a vessel of the same generic form as Haltern 66 and Hofheim 73, and both these were almost certainly of Campanian origin (see pt.II, Ch.2).

These stamps illustrate, therefore, trade (almost certainly in wine) from Italy to North Africa probably in the second half of the first century B.C.

682. XIIII HP (H( )P( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2908).

For similar numbers on stamps compare CAN CIII (n.225), XIIII HP (n.682), NIC XIIII (n.1145).

683. H.Q.F.R

Rome (C XV 2909).

684. HRIM

Vercelli (C V 8112,150: HRIM).

~~HRIM~~ HS HERMES

see HERMES

685. HSR

fig.7,49.

Aldborough (C VII 99 = Ecroyd Smith Rel.Isur. Pl.XXXII).

This has the appearance of a mortarium stamp.

686. HYGINVS and palm branch

Heddernheim (C XIII 558: HYGINVS ).

687. IA

Camp de Pommiers (C XIII 254 b.: on the neck), Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 254 c.: IA on the neck), Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 254 a.: on the neck).

Italian ?

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

688. I.A.E(or F)M

Rome (C XV 2916: I.A.E(or F)M): Nyon (ZAK (1946)Heft 4 p.198: I.A.E(or F)M).

689. IAM

Pompeii 2 (C X 8049,15 a.b.: one below the neck).

Italian?

690. IANVARI(s)

Rome (C XV 2950: stamped twice: IANVARI): Trion 2 (C XIII 278; 280; IAN retro.: IANVARI).

See also C.I.R (n.329).

691. IAN.SVP (IAN(uarii)SVP(erati)?)  
Trion (C XIII 279).

692. IASO  
Trapani (Sicily) (C X 8051,19)  
South Italian?

693. IBRVSA  
London (C VII 138: BRVSA).  
A Mortarium stamp ?

~~ICELI~~ ICELI see P.CLODI.ICELI

694. ICF  
Turin (C V 8112,123).

695. ICM.V?  
Volturni (C XI 6695,61: ICM.V)

696. ICOOM ?  
Rome (C XV 3266: ICOOM///).

~~ICOSV~~ ICOSV see COSVA

697. ID  
Clermont (C XIII 259).  
Italian ?  
Two-lettered stamps are normally early.  
Before A.D. 50 ?

698. I.E ?  
St.Colombe (C XII 144: I<sup>̄</sup>E: the figure between the I  
and E appears to be ornamental).

699. IEIA ?  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 562: IE<sup>̄</sup>IA<sup>̄</sup>///).

Italian ?

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

700. IK

Clermont (C XIII 261).

Italia n ?

Two-lettered stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

701. IL.FT

Rome 6 (C XV.2952 a.b.: IL<sup>+</sup>FT: IL.FT: ILFT): Heddernheim  
(C XIII 281 b.), Lezoux (C XIII 281 a ..LFT).

From the Monte Testaccio positions almost certainly of  
2nd century A.D. dates.

ILV see TOP

702. IMTOI MARC

Ilici (nr. Alicante) (C II Supp. 6254,32 b.: on the lid  
of an amphora).

703. IN

Wroxeter (VCH (Shropshire)I p.251): Clermont M. (C XIII  
270).

704. IN.M

Brou (Ain) (C XIII 271).

705. a) I.N.S

Ardoch (PSAScot. 1898 p.459).

b) INSTI

fig.7,50.

London (GM. Unp.).

706. INVICTI  
Carthage (C VIII 22637,53).

707. IO  
Rome (C XV 2953: IO)

708. IORAN  
London (VCH I p.115)

709. IOYAI...  
Rome (C XV 3254: IOYAI//// : on the belly).

710. IPERIMI ?  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 564: the letter M upside-down).  
Italian ?  
This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

----- I.P.F see ACIRO

711. I.PM  
Utrecht H. (C XIII 560).

712. IPROCTAE ?  
Rome (C XV 3080:  $\frac{1}{2}$  PR $\circ$ )TAE).

713. IRENAE  
Varenes-sur-Allier (C XIII 282: on the neck).

----- IRIM see STLAC

714. IRPH  
Windisch(Vindonissa) (Unp.)

715. IRPHCON  
Cirencester (C VII 130 = M.Guide (11th Ed.) p.31, where

the C is given retrograde).

716. ISAFRI<sup>F</sup> fig.8,2.  
Saalburg (C XIII 283 = Jacobi fig.49,1).

717. ISCALLI<sup>F</sup> fig.8,3.  
Colchester (BM) (Unp.: ISCALIF): Rome (C XV 2954).

718. ISID (?) fig.8,4.  
Basel (Unp.)

At the base of a fragment of a handle of reddish material.  
 Probably of Italian origin and before the birth of Christ  
 (see Major Eine gallische Ansiedelung bei Basel 1940 p.55).

719. ISMIL<sup>OF</sup> (ISMIL( ) ex OF(ficinis)?)  
York (C VII 58: ISM...): Rome (C XV 2956: ISMIL<sup>OF</sup>):  
Dalheim (C XIII 285: ISMIL<sup>OF</sup>): Nîmes (C XII 142: ISMIL).  
 Spanish?  
 Second century A.D. ?

720. ISRIV...  
Rome (C XV 2957: in hollow letters: retro.)  
 Cf. RIVENS (n.1439).

ITALICA see L.I.D.F.ITALICAE

721. ITORI or ITOSI  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 565)  
 Italian ?  
 This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

IVC see QVA

722. IVCVNDI fig.8,5.  
Rome (C XV 2958: IVCVDI), between Cecina and Le Ferriere  
 (C XI 6695,53: IVCVND): Autun (C XIII 287: IVC<sub>U</sub>VNDI): Fins

d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux pl.LX,10).

723. IVCVNDVS on one handle and SVRRENTINA in hollow letters on the other.

Pompeii (C X 8049, 6 a.b.)

This may have indicated vinum Surrentinum, but if this is correct this stamp stands in a class of its own; the wine was normally given in the titulus pictus.

724. IVCVNDINI...

Rome (C XV 2959).

725. IV.F

Arles M (C XII 143).

726. IV.IVCV ? (IV(IVCV(ndi)?)

Rome (C XV 2960: ~~IV~~.IVCV ).

727. IVKL (IV( )KL( )?)

Lancaster (Trans. LCASoc. XXIV p.54: on the rim).

728. IVL..

St.Colombe (Allmer et Dissard 494,86).

IVLI CRISPI see P.IVLI CRISPI

729. IVLI EGN(i)

Rome (C XV 2963: IVΛIEGW):: Mainz (MZ VII p.104 Abb.14,5: a doubtful reading), Vienne (C XII 147: ~~IV~~Λ EGN ).

730. EX.O IVLI || HONOR. || P.M.C.TVB (EX O(fficinis)IVLI HONOR (ati) provinciae Mauretaniae Caesariensis Tubusuctu)

Rome (C XV 2634: EX.O IVΛI || HONOR. || P.M.C.TVB : in a double frame): Tubusuctu (C VIII 10477 k).

C.Julius Honoratus was a member of the Equestrian Order,

and is mentioned on an inscription from Tubusuctu, in North Africa (C VIII 8838).

See also Tubusuctu (n.1628).

731. IVLI.NIGRI fig.8,6.

Wroxeter (1912 p.65, n.2: IVLINIGRI..): Rome (C XV 2964): Bordeaux (C XIII 291: ~~IVLI~~ IVLI NIGRI~~IVLI~~).

Late first to early second century ?

732. ..IVLI SV...

Lyons (Allmer et Dissard 494,84).

733. IVLI || ZOSIMI fig.8,7.

Richborough (II p.94,17): Trion (C XIII 293 a.), Wiesbaden (C XIII 293 b.)

The Wiesbaden example was on an amphora of probably Italian origin. The same type (which was rarely stamped) occurred at Hofheim (Ritterling p.96).

Before A.D. 50 ?

734. IVL.MAX(imi?)

"En Teba la vieja" (nr. Puente Genil'Ram) (C II 4968,5).

735. IVL. ORP ?

Rome (C XV 3473: ~~IVL~~ IVL. ORP~~IVL~~ : on the shoulder).

This was on a vessel of Dressel Form 6 (fig.1,6), which was almost certainly of Italian origin, and probably a wine vessel.

Cf. M. Iulius Orpheus (C VI 20499) and Ti. Iulius Orpheus (C VI 20167).

Before A.D. 50.

See also BARBARI (n.172)

736. [i] VL SEVE (IVL(i)SEVE(ri)? cf. C.Iulius Severus  
(cos. A.D.155) (C VI 2086,1) )

Carthage (C VIII 22637,55: on the rim).

Cf. Sex.Iuli.Seve (n.1503).

737. IVL.TEREN (IVL(i)TEREN(tiani)? cf.C.Iulius  
Terentianus (C II 5222).)

Lancaster (Trans LCASoc. XXIV p.54, n.1 IVLTEREN),  
London (LRT p.143: on the handle).

The material of the London example was pinkish-buff, and  
the amphora was of the globular type.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

738. IVL VRBICE (IVL(iae) VRBIC[a]E ? cf. C VI 20733)  
Rome (C XV 2965: IVLVRBICE)

IVL.ZOSIMI see IVLI. ZOSIMI

II IVNI MELISSI ET MELISSE see L.IVNI MELISSI

739. IVNIOR(um ?)

Marim(Spain) (C II supp. 6254,24). See also Paterni(n.1209).

740. IVNI PATEN (IVNI PATE[r]N(i) ? cf. C VI 20818)

Vicenza, Hostilia, Verona, Vercelli (C V 8112,51a-d: IVN<sup>r</sup>  
PATEN), Veleia, nr.Modena 2, S.Illario d'Enza (C XI 6695,54a-d:  
IVNPAEN).

Italian ?

IVNI QVINTI see HADRVIVETVM

741. IVS.FAB FM (IVS(ti)FAB(iani) [ex]F(iglinis)N( ) ?

Rome (C XV 2968: IVS.FABFM)

This may be the same stamp as FGFIVSFM (n.603).

742. IVS.IT.✓Avenches M. (C XIII 569: a doubtful reading.)743. IVVE || NALIS ✓

fig.8,8.

Richborough (Unp.: the 3rd letter is doubtful).744. IV VIS (IV(li)VIS( )?)Utrecht M. (C XIII 570).745. I.V.IWarrington (Lancs.) (C VII 131).— IVIX see SAXVM FERREVM746. KFnr. Orbetello (C XI 6695,125 c.)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50?

Italian ?

747. K.HClermont M. (C XIII 298).

Two-lettered stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

Italian ?

748. KINîmes (C XII 155).

Cf. IK (n.700) from Clermont.

Two-lettered stamps are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

Italian ?

749. a) LAutun (C XIII 571: L \ ), Ht. Beuvray (Fouilles p.441: L)

Italian ?

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

b) L..FEC

Birrens (PSAScot. 1895 p.186 n.4).

750. a) L.A... Rheinzabern (Ludowici p.118:L.A.),  
Solothurn (Unp.: L.A./): St.Colombe (C XII 6)

b) LAA (L.A( )A( )?)

Nîmes (C XII 1: LAA).

751. LABVRI (L.ABVRI ?)

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,6).

752. L.AELI ? fig.8, 9 & 10.

Balmuilty (Miller p.78 and Pl.XL, fig.5: L.A.F; this could be L.A.F (n.755), but that stamp normally has stops): Rome (many exs.)(C XV 3275: L.A.F: cf. the Balmuilty ex.: 2683 a - e. - L.AE.L, L.AE.L, ..AE.L, L.AEL, L.AE $\Phi$ , L.A $\dagger$ EL): Cannstadt (Knorr p.74 & pl.XI), Hofheim (Ritterling Abb.73,4: L.AEL: on rim), Le Châtelet (Allmer et Dissard p.232 494,6: L.AEL), Mainz (C XIII 82 = MZ XII - XIII Abb.28, fig.5:L.AE.L): Arausio (Orange) (C XII 18: L.AEL $\mu$ ).

The material of the Hofheim example was bluish-grey.

Second half of the first century A.D.

753. L.AE.MAR.OL (L.AE( )MAR( ),OL( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (C XV 2864).

754. L.AE  $\overline{\text{TI}}$  and (L.AE(li)TI( )?) fig.8,11.  
L.VA $\overline{\text{L}}$ (?)TROP(?)

Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.:L.AE $\overline{\text{TI}}$  across the base of the handle and L. $\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu\mu$  on the same handle of the same vessel). These stamps were on a complete globular amphora, which was almost certainly therefore of South Spanish origin.

See also L.Valesi Trophimi (n.858).

755. a) L.A.F (L.A(eli)FLAC(ci)?) fig.8,12 & 13.

Cirencester (M. Guide (11th Ed.) p.31: L+A+F), Corbridge (Unp.), Richborough (Unp.: L.ΛE): Rome (C XV 2461: with leaf stops):

b) L.AFLAC.P and

L.AFF

Rome 2 (C XV 2462 a.b.: L.A.FIAC.P: L.ΛFF)

The Corbridge example was on a buff-coloured handle of the globular type. The name L.Aelius Flaccus, is attested on an inscription from Spain (C II 2480). In any case tria nomina with these initials were not uncommon in Spain e.g. L.Aelius Festus, L.Aelius Fortunatus, L.Aelius Fronto and L.Aelius Faustinus (C II 5085: 831: 1049: 4354: 5524). One of the Monte Testaccio examples was found in the position marked by the letter H on Dressel's plan, and where he thought the majority of amphorae were tipped in the reigns of Marcus and Commodus.

— L.A.GE and L.A.GER see L.AVR.GER

756. L.A.L (L.A( ) L( ) ?) fig.8,14-16

Warrington (Roman Remains at. May p.61), York (C VII 4:L.A.1<sup>m</sup>): Rome(many examples)(C XV 2652a-d: L.A.L and palm branch, and some with leaf-stops: L.A.L, L.Λ.L, LΛL, JΛJ ): Augst (unp.: L.ΛΛL), Windisch(Vindonissa)(unp.: L.Λ.L): Arausio (C XII 5a), Vienne(C XII 5b.)

Almost certainly a South Spanish stamp since the Windisch example was on the handle from a globular amphora.

Probably the first half of the second century A.D.

Cf. L.A..(n.750a) from Solothurn; from the style it was this stamp rather than L.A.F (n.755).

757. LAN (L.A( ) N( ) ?) fig.8,17 & 18

Corbridge (unp.: LANΥ retro.: the last letter may be a decoration such as the very common palm branch), Wroxeter

(1914 p.60 n.41: L )

The Corbridge example was on a longish buff-coloured handle, which could have belonged to a globular type. The name L.Aemilius Nigellus occurs on a Spanish inscription (C II 2106).

See also PORTVS (n. 1284 g.)

— LANESIAN see L.CAESI.AMAT

— L.ANINI EVRI see L.Antei Suri

758. L.ANNI.ANNIANI (cf. G.Annius Annianus: C II 2343, II VIR from MELLARIA (Baetica) )  
Rome 2 (C XV 2700 a.b: L.A<sup>N</sup>.A<sup>N</sup>: L.A/N.A/NA/): Peña de la Sal = Arva (Baetica) (EE IX 424,16: L.A<sup>N</sup>NANN).

For Arva see n.118.

759. L.ANNI.SEC fig.8, 19 & 20.  
Colchester (May p.242 n.10: L.ANNI SEC): Avenches (Unp.: L ANI SEC): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.218).

760. L.ANTEI(?)SVRI or L.ANINI(?)SVRI.F ( [de] F(iglinis)?)  
Rome (C XV 2702: L.A<sup>N</sup> SVRI), Bologna 6 (C XI 6695, 8 a - c: L.ANINI.SVRI: L.ANINI.SVR.F: on or below the neck).

L.Antei Suri was Dressel's reading.

761. L.ANT RVS (or L.AT RVS) (L.ANT(isti)RVS(tici)?)

The same name occurs at Cordoba; II VIR (C II 2242)  
Chatham (VCH Kent III p.110 = C VII 63: LATRVS: handle),  
London (JBAA XXX p.337: LARVS): Aarau M (C XIII 112 c.: L.A.P.S), Nyon (C XIII 112 a.: L.A.R/S), Trion (C XIII 112 b: L.A.P.S): Arausio (Orange) (C XII 35: L.A.RVS), Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466), St.Colombe (Allmer et Dissard 494,95), Vienne (C XII 161: L<sup>A</sup>RVS).

The Nyon example was on the handle of a complete globular amphora, and therefore this stamp is almost certainly of

South Spanish origin.

Middle of the first century A.D. ?

762. LAO (or Q) (L.A( )O( ) or Q( )?)

Rome (C XV 2657: LΛQ)

Found in situ on the north side of the Monte Testaccio, and so probably earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

LAPA see PORTVS

763. L.A.PAE (L.A( )PAE( )?) fig.8,21.

Chester (CNWSoc. XXXIV p.33 & fig.8.7: L.A.P.AE),  
Rocester-on-Dove(Staffs) (JRS XXII p.206: L.A.PAE),  
Wroxeter (1913 p.44 fig.13: L.A.PAE): Rome 3 (C XV 2660 a-c:  
L.A.PAE or with leaf stops: L.A.PAE: L.A.P.AE): Saalburg  
(SJ VIII p.26 Taf.V fig.57: doubtful), Nîmes (C XII 12:  
L.A.PAE)

A.D. 80 - 120 ?

LAR see PORTVS

764. LARER (?) (L.AR( )ER( )?) fig.8,22.

Richborough (Unp.)

765. L.AR.I.T ? (L.AR(runtii)II(alici)?) fig.8,23.

Richborough (Unp.: L.A (?) . I. T ).

766. LART.PETI (L.ART(ori)PETI?)

Terranova(Sardinia) (C X 8051,45)

Italian ?

L.A.S see PORTVS

767. L.ASTELLAMI ?

fig.8,24.

London (GM. Unp.)

768. LATINI (L.ATINI or LATINI?)  
Rome (C XV 3478).

769. LATTI (L.ATTI)  
Trion 2 (C XIII 116: LATTI: one on the neck).  
 Italian ?  
 Probably 1st c.B.C.  
 For comments see L.M (n.836).

770. L.AVR.ENT... (L.AVR(eli)ENT( ))  
Rome (C XV 2721).

771. L.AVR GER (L.AVR(eli)GER( ))  
Chester (Rom.Inscriptions at. Williams (1886) p.77:  
 I' A' GE = CNWSoc. XXVI p.36, n.2), London (C VII 3: L.A.GE):  
Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2722 a.b.: L.A/R.GER: L.A.GER).

772. L.C...  
Vienne (C XII 46).

773. L.C.A (L.C( )A( ))  
Rome (C XV 2740).

774. L.C.AEL (L.C.AEL( )) fig.8, 25 & 26.  
Richborough (Unp.: L.C.AEL with triangular stops): Rome  
 (C XV 2741: LC.AE): Avenches (C XIII 135 c.: L.C.AE),  
Clermont M. (C XIII 135 a.: L.C.AE), Trion (C XIII 135 b.:  
 L.C.AE): Windisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (ASA X Taf.XVII,  
 17: LCAE), Geneva 2(ASA XXX p.20,3 & fig.2,6: L.C.AE and  
 L.C.AEL), St.Colombe (C XII 49: L.C.AE).

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.c. 50 - 100. The example from there was on a globular vessel, and the stamp is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

775. L.CAESI.AMAT

Vienne (C XII 321 = Allmer et Dissard 494,37: given in the Corpus at LANESIAN).

776. L.CALVIS(ii ?)

Rome (C XV 3425: in a double frame)

777. L C.ANT and

L C.ANT P (L.C( )ANT( ), [de]P(ortu)?) fig.8,27.

Colchester (May p.242 n.11: LC ANT): Rome (sev.exs.)  
(C XV 2742 a.b.: LC.ANT P: L C ANT P): Mainz (MZ VI p.98 and Abb.21,14: L C ANT P)

One of the Rome examples had a titulus pictus giving the year A.D. 160. All the examples were found on the north and east sides, so that the floruit of this estate was almost certainly before 160.

South Spanish.

778. LCAX (L.C.AX(ii)?)

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> V p.418: LCAX): Bingerbrück (C XIII 237 a.: LCAX), Saalburg (C XIII 237 b.: LC~~AX~~).

779. L.CES(tii?)

London (C.R.Smith Illustrations of Rom.Lond. p.88)

780. a) L.C.F (L.C( )F( )).

fig.8, 28 - 33.

Rome (C XV 2746 a.).

b) L.C.F.P.C (CO or CE) (L.C( )F( ), [de]P(ortu) CO( ) or CE( )?).

Aldbrough (C VII 26 b = Ecroyd Smith Rel.Js.Pl.32: L.C.F.P.CO(?)), Corbridge 2 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,21 and one ex.unp.: LC.FPC: L.C.F.P.C), Housesteads (Unp.: L.C.F.∞: this could be LIFO(n.822) ), London 2 (C VII 26 a.: L.C.F.P.C.O: one unp. L.C.F.P...), Richborough 2 (III p.161, 25: LCF...: one unp.), Silchester (May p.280 n.23: L.C.F.P.C): Rome 3 (C XV 2746 b.c.:

L.C.F.P.C: L.C.F.P.C.E: 2765 - L.C.S.P.C the letters after LC were doubtful in this last example): Augst (Unp.: L.C.F.P.C.E), Avenches 3 (Unp.: L.C.F.P.C.I), Baden (Switz.) (Unp.: L.C.F.P.C.F), Dijon M. (C XIII 142 b.: IC.F.P.C.E), Grimmlinghausen (C XIII 143: L.C.F.P.C.O), Heddernheim (C XIII 142 c.: L.C.F.P.C.E), Poitiers (C XIII 142 a.:L.C.FP.CE): Windisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.: L.C.F.P.C.F.): St.Colombe (C XII 53 b.: L.C.F.P.C.O), Vienne (C XII 53 a.: L.C.F.P.C.O)

The material of the Corbridge examples is in one case reddish-buff with grey core, and in the other buff. The Baden stamp was on a globular vessel, and therefore this stamp almost certainly originated from South Spain.

A.D. 90 - 130 ?

781. L.C.FIRMIN.

Moulines M. (C XIII 144: L.C.FIRMIN/).

782. a) LCH (L.C( )HE( )?)

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2748 a.)

b) LCHE

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2748 b.: LCHE: some in an elliptical frame).

From the Monte Testaccio position probably second half of the second century A.D,

783. LCM (or MY) (LC( )MY( )?) cf. L.Caecilius Martius fig.8, 34-36.

C II 3629: L.Caelius Moderatus C II 1490.)

Chesters (AA<sup>2</sup> XIII p.365), Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.196,23), Silchester 2 (May p.279 nos.10,11): Rome (many exs.)(C XV 2754 a.h.: 2755 - LCM): Bingen (Kat.west-u-süddeutscher Altertumssammlungen IV Taf.18, fig.3: LCM), Grimmlinghausen (C XIII 150 c.), Heddernheim (C XIII 150 b.) Kastell Hüfingen (ORL 62 a. p.55), Mainz (C XIII 150 a.), Saalburg 2 ?(C XIII 626: LCM: SJ VIII p.26 Taf.V, 56 - LCM), Zugmantel (ORL 8

p.169 fig.35,4: L.C )

The Chesters stamp was on the handle from a globular amphora, which makes it almost certain that it originated from South Spain.

A.D. 140 - 90 ?

784. LCO and palm branch (L.C(aecili)O(ptati)? 4514 cf.C II)  
Rome 2 (C XV 2760 a.b.: L(O<sup>↑</sup> : and LCO<sup>↓</sup> retro.)

From the Monte Testaccio positions probably first half of the second century A.D.

785. L.C.P (L.C(aecili)P(orciani)? cf. C II 4252 :4263)  
Windisch (Vindonissa) (Unp.:L.C.P with triangular stops at the base of a handle): Arles (C XII 54: LCP)

Almost certainly South Spanish since the Windisch stamp was on a globular vessel.

786. LCQ (L.C( )Q( )?)

fig.8,38.

Windisch(Vindonissa) (Unp.: on the belly just below the handle).

787. L.CR.I\(? )P(? )

Mülhausen M. (C XIII 552: L.C<sup>̂</sup>.I\P)

788. L.CRITONI and PRI

Carthage (C VIII 22637,29: two stamps on the handles of the same vessel).

789. LCRS(? )

Rome (C XV 3418: \CR<sup>?</sup>: on the neck of a small amphora).

790. L.C.SOL (L.C( )SOL( )?)

fig.8,37 & 39.

London 3 (GM.Unp.(2): Archaeologia 71 p.60: L.C SOL and L.CSSOL): Autun (C XIII 155 b.: L.C.S on the neck), Hofheim (Ritterling p.303), Trion (C XIII 155 a.): Bains de la Buisse

(Isère)(C XII 337 b.: LE SOL), Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466), St. Colombe (Allmer et Dissard 494,49).

The Hofheim example was on the handle of a globular amphora: it is then almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

A.D. 30 - 80 ?

791. L.C.T and palm branch (L.C(omelii)T(erpni)? cf.C II 2123)

Rome (C XV 2768; in a double frame)

792. L.DN (L.D( )N( )?)

Pompeii (C X 8049,4: on the handle).

793. LEAH ? fig.8,40

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles Album Pl.60,50)

Italian ?

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

794. LEC

Saintes (C XIII 186: stamped twice on the same handle).

cf. LFC (n. ).

795. LE(?)FAXAI fig.8,41.

Colchester (May p.242 n.12).

The second letter is very doubtful; it could be read L<sup>^</sup>F AXAI.

796. L.E.FPO or L.E.F.PC... (L.E( )F( ), [de]PO(rtu)?)

Chester (CNWSoc. XXVI<sup>2</sup> p.36: L.E.F.P.C): Rome (C XV 2815: E.F.PO): Mainz (MZ VIII-IX Abb.20,6: L.EFPC): Juan Barba (Baetica) (EE IX 424,36).

One of the readings above was given by Clark Maxwell, and the other by Bonsor.

Cf. C.E.F.P.R (n. 275 ), and L.C.F.P.C (n. 780b. ).

For Juan Barba see Map. fig.

797. L.E.LENC (L.E( )LENC( )?)  
Vienne (C XII 85).

798. LEPTIS (Colonia)

a) COL.LEP || C.A.S

Rome (C XV 3382: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters): Leptis area (C VIII 10477 c.)

b) COL<sup>o</sup>LE || CATVLIO

Rome (C XV 3385)

c) COLLEP || .C.I.S

Rome (C XV 3383: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters).

d) C.M.C || LEP

Rome (C XV 2633): Leptis area (C VIII 10477 e.)

e) COL.L.EP || FELIC and  
COLEP || FELIX retro.

Rome 2 (C XV 3384 a.b.: both on the necks of small amphorae and in hollow letters): Leptis area (C VIII 10477 d.: COLEP || FELIX).

There is little doubt that these stamps came from either Leptis Maior or Minor, both in N.Africa; the latter is now Libida, whilst the former was between Hadrumetum and Thrapsus. If this is correct then these stamps can be included amongst those giving the names of towns e.g. Arva (n.118), Hadrumetum (n. 651) and Saguntum (n. 176), and it is of course in addition further evidence for trade between North Africa and Italy.

Leptis or Lepcis Magna was made a colonia by Trajan (C VIII 1011); it is also worthy of note that Septimius Severus was born there. The garum - a very expensive fish-sauce - of Leptis Minor was considered worthy of mention by Pliny (N.H. XXXI 94).

Presumably these stamps can be dated to after the grant of the status of colonia i.e. during or after the reign of

Trajan (A.D. 96 - 117).

799. L. EVANGELI

Torre d'Ares (C II supp. 6254, 25: L. EVANGELI).

800. LEV. GEN (L. EV( ) GEN(ialis)?)

Rome (C XV 3452).

801. L. EVMACH(i)

Carthage (C VIII 22637, 36 a).

802. L. FAVS (L. FAV(onii)S( )?) fig. 8, 42.

Yverdon (Unp.: on the handle:  $\frac{1}{2}$ . FAVS).

803. a) L. F. C (L. F(abii?)C(rescentis) ) fig. 8, 42-50 & fig. 9, 1-2.

b) L. FCCO, COL or COLO

c) L. FCDP

d) L. FCDP and palm branch

e) LFCR DEP and palm branch

f) L. F. C. FP

g) LFCH

h) LFCIM

i) L. FC NOV

k) L. FC S

l) LFC SENTI

The letters are used after site-names to indicate the variation; thus Corbridge (2 l) means that two examples of LFC SENTI have been found there.

Colchester (M. Rep. 1944-47 p. 30: on the handle of a globular amphora: .L.F.C.L : imperfect stamp), Corbridge 3 (1 b = AA<sup>3</sup> VIII 194, 20: 1 l = AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p. 197), Richborough (a = III p. 160 2l a): Rome (many examples of a - l) (C XV 2833 a - u: L. F. C.: LFC retro. and in an elliptical frame: LFCDM and retro. with palm branch: L. FC. WOA and retro.:

palm branch (F) (L.F.C.SEN+C: L.F.C.SENTIC retro.):

C XIII 212 a - d:- (all LFCFP)

a) Au Bois de Vaud b) Mainz c) Heddernheim d) Arentsburg

Vechten (a) (C XIII 211), Feldberg (f) (ORL 10 p.54 n.2), Köln-Müngersdorf (Roman Villa) (a. plus palm branch) (Römisch-germanische Forschungen VI Taf. 43, fig.27: on handle): Vidy-Lausanne (e) (Unp.: on the handle of a complete globular amphora), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Unp.): Estrella de la Torrentera (Baetica) (h) (EE IX 424,42), La Dehesilla (Baetica) (a) (EE IX 424,40).

LFC POR see PORTVS

It has been considered most convenient to index all the stamps with the abbreviation POR under PORTVS, even though they must, in many cases, have referred to different estates and figlinae.

m) LFC CVF (L.F(abii?)C(rescentis), CVF(iense?) )

n) LF CRESC CVFI

o) LFC CVF CAT

p) LFC CALXEI

q) LFC CVF M

r) LFC CVF S

s) LFC CVC see also CVCVM

t) LFC CVK see also CVCVM

u) GFS CVF.C

v) L F LVC.CVF P

Binchester (s) (Unp.), Corbridge (5 o.? given as LFCCVFCI) (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194, 19), London (1 o.: 1 given as L.FCV..E..CVFI: ~~London~~) (C VII 48 a.b.) ~~London~~, Walton-le-Dale (Lancs.) (Trans. LCH Soc. XXII p.78: given as FVC RM?): Rome (many examples of all m - v) (C XV 2587 a - d: 2588 a - g: 2595 a.b.: 2596 a.b.: 2597: 2601: 2602: 2603: 2598: 2599: 2600 a.-d.: 2589 a-d: 2590 a-c: 2591 a.b.: 2592: 2593: 2594 a-f:

Variations from the Monte Testaccio

L F CRES CVFI: LF CRESC CVF: L FCCV retro.: LFC CV and palm branch: LFCCVC: LFCCAC: LFCCVK: ...CCACV in hollow letters: LFC CVF C AT and retro.: L F C CV EX F: L FCCAIXEI: LFCCV...: CV.C.EX.F.P.: L F CV C.EX.II(?): GFS CVF C: GFS CVFM: LCFSCVFM retro.: LFLCCVVFVP: LFLVC.CVF...(?): L.F.L.VC.C.V.FP..(?): LFL CVF P: LFLC VEP: FCCENVV and below on the same handle LFC CV. FM: ..ECCVEW: ..ECCE...: LFC CVFM: LFCCV.FM: LFCCV FM: L(?)FCCVFM retro.: LFCCVFS also with palm branch and retro.: ..CVF VF retro.: LF.C CVF SCA: LFC CVF P: FCCV F PAC),

Milan ( ? ? ? );

C XIII 17 a - 1: -

a) Forêt de Compiègne (q) b) Cannstadt (o) c) Mainz (LFCCV...) d.e.f) Heddernheim (26.: 1 q) g) Saalburg (LFCCVF..) h) Bonn (q) i) Cologne (q) k) Xanten (q) l) Arentsburg (o), Autun (C XIII 617: ...CCV.F), Arentsburg (u) (C XIII 18 c), Lyon (u)(C XIII 18 a), Solothurn (u)(C XIII 18b), Arentsburg (C XIII 618: FCAT retro.), Augst (Unp.: L.FCCVFS), Mainz (MZ XII-XIII Abb. 28,1: LFCCVFCA), Wimpfen (ORL 54/55 Taf.III fig.14: LFCCVCA), Zugmantel 2 (ORL 8 Abb.35, fig.7: LFCCVFS: ORL 8 Abb.35, fig.8: LFCC...retro.):

Castillejo (Baetica) ( 3 r)(EE IX 424,41 c), Estrella de la Torrentera (Baetica) (EE IX 424,41 g: ..CCAF. retro.), La Dehesilla (Baetica) 5 (EE IX 424,41 a.b.d.e.f.: LFCCV...: .FCCVFM: F.SCVFM: GFS CVFM: ...CVFI retro.).

Despite the apparently bewildering variations, all these stamps have as a common factor the letters LFC, LFLVC CVF, LCFSCVFM, ECCVEM and ECCE, and the last three of these are probably meant to have LFC as their first three letters. The latter must have been the initials of the tria nomina, and we know that the cognomen was Crescens. That they all, with the exceptions noted above, originated from the same firm or estate can hardly be doubted, although the meanings

of some of the remaining letters is enigmatical. Dressel expanded the letters CVF to read Cufiense, since he found two painted inscriptions on the Monte Testaccio, both dated to A.D. 149, on one of which was the phrase BARCVFIENSE LVCINI F, and on the other BAR(cufiense)LVCINI OPT (C XV 3977: 3978). Presumably also COLO could be the abbreviation of a figlina's name, or perhaps it stood for collegium, as in the case of COL SIC ET ASI, COL EARINI etc. (see BARBA n. 171 ); in the same way CVCVM could refer to the figlina of that name (see n. 473 ), and SENTICI to a place-name used as a description for a figlina; there was in fact a place called Sentici in between Salamanca and Emerita Caesar Augusta (RE II A col. 1508: Ant. It. 434,3). Further, the example which includes the letters SCA is interesting, since that is frequently found as a stamp on its own, and Keune has already suggested that this was a place-name (see SCALENS n. 1475). That these abbreviations did, in many cases, stand for place-names, which in turn were used as names for estates or figlinae, is further indicated by the example which has the letters EX.F.P at the end, and which can only be expanded to EX F(iglinis)P( ).

It seems likely then that L.Fabius Crescens, if that was his correct name, was in the amphora export trade on a very large scale, and that, besides manufacturing and filling his own vessels, he bought many from other figlinae (it may be that the figlina Cufiense was owned by him). Other letters may have been abbreviations of workmen's names.

At the same time at least two other people had connections with the figlina Cufiense i.e. G.F( )S( ) and L.F( )LVC( ), so that, if L.F. Crescens owned that figlina, they were buying from him, and advertised the name further by including it in their stamps.

Two of the Spanish find-spots, La Dehesilla and Estrella de la Torrentera, are close together on the left bank of the

Guadalquivir, opposite the Roman city of Decuma, which was included by Pliny in his list of the chief towns of Baetica (see n. 123). Castillejo is a few miles downstream from Decuma, also on the left bank of the river. There is thus a very good case for fixing the estates and workshops of L.F.Crescens, as well as the figlina Cufiensis, in the neighbourhood of that city (see Map fig.2).

A.D. 140 - 198 ?

804. L.F. DOMES  
L.F. DOMHS (L.F( )DOM( ),HIS(palense)?) or HIS(pania)?  
fig.9,3.

nr. Seurre (Autun M.) (C XIII 215: L.F.DOMES), Strasbourg  
(Argentorate II p.608: L.F. DOMHS)

805. a) L.F.F.C(or G) (L.F.(abii)F(abiani),GAL( ) [servus]?)  
L.F.F.GAL and palm branch

Rome (many exs.)(C XV 2844 a - f: L.F.F.C retro.: L.F.F.G:  
LFFG and retro.: L.F.F.GAL~~K~~ and without palm branch: LFFG<sup>I</sup> ).

An L.Fabius Fabianus is attested from Baetica (C II 1425:  
1428).

b) LFFK (L.F(abii)F(abiani),K( ) servus ?)  
Rome 2 (C XV 2844 h)

c) LFFPC (L.F(abii)F(abiani), [de]P(ortu)C( )?)  
Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2844 i.k.: some retro.): Mainz  
(MZ VIII - IX p.83 & Abb. 20,6: L<sub>FFPC</sub>, the first letter  
stamped twice).

d) LF.FV (L.F(abii)F(abiani),V( ) [servus]?)  
Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2844 l.m.n.: L<sub>FFV</sub>: ///F.FV: LFF<sub>///</sub>).

e) LFFSER(?) ? (L.F(abii)F(abiani),SER( ) [servus]?)  
Rome (C XV 2814: <sup>FFSER</sup>)

This appears to be another example of a stamp in which  
the names of various workmen were added to the tria nomina.  
Cf. C.I.ALB (n.318).

South Spanish ? A.D. 140 - 80 ?

806. L.F.G (L.F(abii)G(alli) )

Rome (C XV 2850)

Cf. LFC (n. 803)

An L.Fabius Gallus is attested from Celsa (colonia Iulia) nr. Tarraconensis (C II 3018)

807. L.FL..? (L.FL(avi)?)

EL Acebuchal (Spain) (EE IX 424,46: L.FL..).

808. L.F.O and palm branch (L.F(abii)O(ptati)?) fig.9,4-6.

Caerhun (Kanovium Baillie-Reynolds (6th interim Rep.)

p.80 fig.37,4 (1938): L.FO, Exeter (Proc. Devon Exploration Soc. III p.85: L.FO): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2860: L.F.O# or L.F.O#):

C XIII 223 a-e:- (all L.F.O)

a) Lezoux b) Trion c) Nevenheim d) Heuss II. e) nr.Nijmegen Vindonissa (Schutthügel)3(Unp.: L.F.O: L.FO), Wiesbaden (Ann. des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde 1903/4 col.85, n.3: L.F.O): Geneva (ASA XXX p.207, 19 & fig.3,4: L.F.O): St.Colombe (C XII 100: L.F.O)

An L.Fabius Optatus is attested from Aratispi <sup>in</sup> ~~nr.~~ Baetica (C II 2056).

The Caerhun example was assigned to the late 1st C., but here the amphora appears to have been used as building material. The Vindonissa example can be dated with certainty to A.D. 30 - 100.

South Spanish ?

A.D.c. 30 - c.80 ?

809. L.F.S. (L.F(abii)S(ilonis or -everi or the like)?)

fig.9, 7 - 9.

Corfe Mullen(Dorset)(unp.),

Colchester (Cam.Rep. Fig.45,8: with triangular stops),

Richborough (Unp.: with triangular stops): Geneva (C XII

101 a.: L.F.S = ASA XXX p.207 & fig.3,10); Nîmes(C XII 101b).

The Colchester and Corfe Mullen examples were from

globular amphorae and the former was dated to Period VI  
i.e. c.61 - 65.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

See also PORTVS.

810. L.FVF.PRN

Milan (C V 8112,40)

Italian ?

811. LFX (L.F( )X(anthi)?)

Maryport (CW<sup>2</sup> XV p.163).

812. L.G.G (L.G(rattii)G(lauci)?)

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,52).

For Arva see n.123.

An L.Grattius Glaucus is attested from Tarraco (C II 4220).

813. LGM

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> IV p.271)

Middle of the 2nd C. A.D.?

814. L HEONI

S.Pietro Montagnou (N.Italy) (C V 8112,97: L HEONI on the neck).

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

815. LI

fig.9,10.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles Pl.60, 49)

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

816. LIA

Arnès (Nîmes M.) (C XII 125: on the neck in hollow letters).

Italian ?

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

817. LIBERAL(is)

Rome (C XV 2985).

See also M.VIBI || LIBERALIS (n. 1124).

818. a) LIC...

Bologna (C XI 6695,55): Real Tesoro (nr. MEJIA) (EE IX 424, 66: LIC...)

b) LICI

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,56: on the rim).

c) LICIN...

Old-Toulouse (C XII 162).

819. a) LIC [i] NVECAN ?

Ivrea (N. Italy) (C V 8112,111)

b) LIC [i] NVS. GAN(?) or GAV(?)

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,57: on the rim).

820. LIC.SPEC || F.C.P.M (LIC(ini)SPEC(ulae), [ex] F(iglinis)  
C( )P( )M( )?) fig.9,11.

Corbridge (AA<sup>5</sup> VIII p.197), Warrington (Rom. Remains at. May p.61: LICI.SPEC || F....); Rome 2 (C XV 2986 a.b.: L.SPECVLAE || F.C.P.M and palm branch): Izernore (Ain) (C XIII 309: LICISPEC || F.I.P.M), Metz (Déch. VI Pt. II p.632, n.11: L.SPECVLAE || F.C.P.M).

It was suggested by Dressel (C XV 2986) that F.C.P.M might be an abbreviation for figlina or figuli Caesarae Provinciae Mauretaniae. The only evidence against this view is that the Corbridge example was on the handle of a globular vessel, and this gives more than a suggestion of Spanish origin.

821. L.I.DFITALICAE (L.I( )D( ), F( )ITALICAE) fig.9,12.

Camelon (PSAScot. VII p.393: given as A.FITAL...), Castlecary (Macdonald Rom. Wall in Scot.<sup>2</sup> p.455: LIDFITA retro.), Verulamium (Unp.: LIDF ||

nr. Abbéville (C XIII 21: LIDFIT), Mainz (ASA XXVI p.89 note 1), Saalburg (ASA XXVI p.89 note 1), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: LIDFITN), Vechten (C XIII 559: doubtful), Weisenau (Korrespondenzblatt der westdeutschen Zeitschrift n.71 p.167 = Riese 4536,1), Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.169 & fig. 35,9: LIDFITA).

The material of the Verulam example was gritty buff ware, and the stamp was on the handle of a globular amphora.

Italica is near the present Santiponce, and was founded by Scipio (Appian. Iber. 38); Hadrian granted it the title "colonia". Its full title was colonia V(apia or -ictrix) Italicensium (C II 1135). These stamps were all, without exception, found on the north and east sides of the Monte Testaccio, and this suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61). Other cities of Baetica mentioned on amphora stamps are Arva (see n.123), Oducia (see BROCODV n. 195) and Saguntum (see n.176). It is difficult to decide whether the letter F on this stamp was an abbreviation for fecit or figlina.

See also Map fig.2.

LIF see SCALENS

822. LI.F.O fig.9,13.

Avenches (C XIII 303: given incorrectly as L.L.F.O), Strasbourg (Argentorate II fig.373: LI.FO)

Both these stamps were on amphorae of probable Italian origin. Forrer dated the Strasbourg vessel to the first half of the first century.

Cf. L.F.O (n. 808).

823. LIL

Helldenbergen (ORL 25 p.19, n.8: on the handle: letters very faint).

The material was reddish, and the handle was found together with Hadrianic terra-sigillate (ibid.,).

824. a) L.I.M (L.I( )M( ) )

Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2932 a - c: L.I.M: L.I.M in a double frame), Ferrara (C V 8112,104:LIM...).

b) LIMFP

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2932 d.)

c) LIM///PAT///

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2932 e.: in small letters).

This may be another variation of the stamp L. Iunius Melissus (n.830).

2nd half of the 2nd c. A.D. ?

825. LIOPVS/?

Rome (C XV 2936: fourth letter either P or F).

826. L.I.PED (L.I( )PED(onis)?)

Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466).

First century ?

LIR see VRITIVS

827.

LIRTOR

fig.9,14.

Chesterholm (Vindolanda) (Unp.)

828. a) L.I.S (L.I(uli)S(ilvestri)?)

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2943 a.b.: L.I+S and with S reversed)

b) L.I.SILVESTRI

Wroxeter (1912 p.65 n.8:...]ESTRI): Rome (several exs.)

(C XV 2944: L.I SILVESTRI): Metz (C XIII 276: L.I SILVESTRI).

These two stamps are not necessarily the same, but, from their Monte Testaccio positions they are both probably first half of the second century. The Wroxeter stamp may have been [silv]ESTRI (n. 1521 c.)

829. L.I.T (L.I(uli)T(halli or -hesei)?) fig.9,15-19.  
Corbridge 5 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.195,24(2): unp.(3): [L].I.T,  
 L.I. [T]retro.: all with triangular stops), Housesteads  
 (Black Gate II.: Unp.), Kenchester (2nd. Rep. (1926) p.42),  
London, (Black Gate II.: unp.), Maryport (CW<sup>2</sup> XV p.163:l.]I.T),  
Richborough 2 (II p.93,13), Silchester 2 (May p.280 21 & 22),  
Sturry nr. Canterbury (unp.: L.I.T retro.: on the handle of  
 a globular amphora), Verulamium (Unp. retro.): Rome (several  
 exs.) (C XV 2947 a-f: L.I.T and retro.: L.IT, LIT and retro.:  
 2948 - T.I.I.): Cannstadt (Knorr p.74 and pl. XI), Egisheim  
 (C XIII 277 a), Mainz (C XIII 277 c = MZ VI Abb. 21, fig.7:  
 retro.) Rückingen (C XIII 277 b), Zugmantel 3 (ORL 8 Abb.35,  
 figs. 6 & 11: Abb.48, fig.14): Baetica (provenance not known)  
 (C II suppl 6254,22).

The material of the Corbridge examples was reddish-buff,  
 and of the Zugmantel handles yellowish-brown and reddish-  
 with a greyish-blue core. The Corbridge handles were from  
 globular amphorae. For rim-section see fig.19,3.

South Spanish.

A.D. 150 - 198 ?

830. a) L.IVNI.M||ELISSI.P fig. 9,20 - 26.  
Benwell 3 (AA<sup>4</sup> IV p.167 fig.6 a, 1 & 3; AA<sup>4</sup> V p.62),  
Castor (Northants) (The Durobrivae of Antoninus E.T. Artis  
 (1828) Pl. XLVI, fig.2), Chesters 2 (AA<sup>2</sup> XIII p.365: 1 unp.),  
Colchester (M.Rep. 1928 p.19 fig.2), Corbridge 4 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII  
 p.194, n.3), Heronbridge(nr.Chester) (CNWSoc. XXX pl.XIV, n.44:  
 doubtful), Housesteads (Black Gate II.: unp.), Ilkley (unp.),  
Piercebridge (Durham) (unp.), Lincoln (Classical Review VII p.83),  
London 3 (C VII 59f.: GM., unp.: BM., unp.), Silchester 3 (C VII  
 59d.: May pl.LXXXIIIIB figs.18-20: presumably one is the same  
 as the Corpus example), Verulamium (unp.), Wroxeter (1913 fig.  
 16,7), York (C VII 59e.): Rome (many examples, of which one  
 was read as L.I.Melissi Ci) (C XV 2966a-d: 3169):  
C XIII 296a-h:-

a) Clermont b) Rouen c) Forêt de Compiègne d) Saarburg  
 e.f) Grand (one with F.SCIMNIANO on the other handle)  
 g) Heddernheim (one with F.SCIMNIANO on the other handle),  
 h) Grimmlinghausen,  
Caudebec-les-Elbeuf (C XIII 160 d), Metz (Déch. VI Pt.II p.630),  
Neuss (Déch.VI Pt.II p.630 = BJ CXI-CXII Taf.36,5), Strasbourg  
 (Argentorate II p.608), Trier 3 (one was L.I.Melissi.Ci)  
 (TZ 1928 p.192: Els.Lothr. Jahrb. I(1922) p.40; Trierer  
 Chronik XVII (1921) p.8), Zugmantel. (with F.SCIMNIANO on  
 the other handle)(ORL 8 p.169 & Abb.35, figs. 17 and 18);  
Andalusia (exact provenance not known)(Riese 4557).

b) II IVNI MELISSI || ET MELISS(a)E

Colchester 2 (M.Rep. 1930-31 p.25: May p.242 n.19),  
Handbridge (Cheshire) (Rom.Chesh. Watkin (1886) p.225),London  
 (C VII 59a), Malton (Yorks)(Corder 4th Int.Rep. p.11),  
Ospringe (Kent)(8th Rep. of the Research Comm.Soc.A Lond.  
 p.13), Richborough (I p.86,7), South Shields (Unp.),  
Verulamium (unp.), Wroxeter (III p.57 fig.3,30), York  
 (C VII 59 b.): Rome (many exs., one with F.PATERNI on the  
 other handle)(C XV 2967 a-c):

C XIII 297 a - o:-

a) Dépt. de l'Allier b) St-Cyr-sur Dive (Maine et Loire)  
 c) Lison (Calvades) d) Forêt de Compiègne e) Ober-Parth  
 (Metz M.) f) Augst g) Grozon(Jura) h) Mandeure(Montbéliard)II.  
 i) Worms (with F.PATERNI on the other handle) n) Saalburg  
 o) Stolberg ,  
Augst 2 (unp.), Engelhalbinsel(nr.Bern)(Déch. VI pt.II p.630),  
Kapersburg (ORL 12 Taf.VI, fig.10), Metz (Els.-Lothr. Jahrbuch.  
 I (1922) p.27), Zugmantel(ORL 8 p.170,15): St.Gervais-sur-Arve  
 (Savoy)(C XII 154): Astigi(Baetica) 4(C II supp. 6254, ),  
Italica 4 (C II 4968,20: supp. 6254, ).

c) L.CAMILLI || MELISSI

Chesterford 2(?)(C VII 59c.: Trans.Camb.& Hunts.Arch.Soc.

II p.133:- ... AMILLI || MELISSI), London (BM.: unp.): Rome (many examples)(C XV 2775c.): Avenches M.(C XIII 160h: a broken stamp which could be II Camilli Melissi), nr. Besançon (C XIII 160i), Dalheim (C XIII 160f.), nr. Lectoure (C XIII 160a.), Périgeux (C XIII 160b.: a broken stamp which could be II Camilli Melissi): Italica (C II 4968,19), Urso (C II supp. 6254, a. ).

d) II CAMILLI || MELISSI

Cirencester (M.Guide (11th.Ed.) p.31), Colchester (BM.: unp. in hollow letters): Rome (many examples)(C XV 2775a.b.): Arentsburg(Leiden M.)(C XIII 160l = Holwerda Abb.98,n.3), Avenches (Stähelin 3rd.Ed. p.436,note 5), Brachy(nr.Dieppe) (C XIII 160e.), Mainz M.(C XIII 160k.), Nantes (C XIII 160c.), Trier(Trierer Chronik XVII (1921) p.7), Vieux-Virtou (C XIII 160g.), Vidy-Lausanne 2(unp.: both in hollow letters).

The variations of these stamps are as follows:-

- a) L.IVNI || MELISSI, L IVNI M || ELIS.SI, L.I.IE || LISSI.CI with leaf stops, L.IVNI.M || ELISSI.P  
 b) II IVN. MELISSI || ET MELISSE†, L IVNI. MELISSI || ET MELISSE†  
 c) L.CAMILLI || MELISSI sometimes in hollow letters, L.CAMILLI || MELISSI  
 d) II CAMILLI || MELISSI sometimes in hollow letters, II CAMILLI || MELISSI RETRO., and in a double frame.

The name Melissus points to the East for the origin of this family; it also indicates a servile origin for it, and it may be legitimately inferred that the founder of this extremely powerful firm was a freedman. The only occurrence of the cognomen, Melissus, in Spain (apart from the amphora-stamps) is on an inscription from Barcelona, where a C.Publicius Melissus is described as a sevir of that city(C II 4497 = Dessau 3777), and it was usual for seviri to be freedmen. But this family, wherever it was domiciled, must have been one of the wealthiest in Spain; their stamps have a wider distribution and a greater frequency than any other known to the writer;

but what was the relationship of the various branches of the family?

The stamps of L. Iunius Melissus P( ) or CI( ) have been found on three sites, and perhaps four associated with the stamp F SCIM\_NIANO (figlino Scimmiano?). Now the latter is dated by a painted inscription from the Monte Testaccio to A.D. 161 (C, XV, 4350). It has also been found at Niederbieber, which was not occupied until A.D. 190 (see p.7), and at a villa site, Norton Disney in Lincolnshire, where it was found associated "with early third-century pottery" (AJ XVII, p.149). It would not be wrong to assume then that L. Iunius Melissus operated in the last forty years of the second and the early years of the third century, and some confirmation of this is obtained from the fact that all his stamps from the Monte Testaccio were found on the western side, some in the position indicated by the letter H on Dressel's plan, and where he thought that amphorae were tipped in the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D. 218-35). On the other hand the stamps of the two Iuni Melissi (husband and wife or brother and sister?) have been found on three sites associated with the stamp F PATERNI: this may be the same as that found at Brecon Gaer (PATR - Arch. Cambrensis, 1926, p.246), a site which seems to have been abandoned in the earlier part of the Antonine period. Also a stamp PATO, which might be a misreading for PATR, has been found at Mainz (Mainzer Zeitschrift VI, Abb.21,15), and ascribed to the period Domitian-Trajan. Finally some of the Monte Testaccio examples were on the north side "ad ascensum" and "in tecto cellarum," but there were others on the west side; this suggests a date somewhere in the reigns of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61), and Marcus and Commodus (A.D. 161-180). It appears then that these two joint owners of a firm operated rather in the first half of the second century than in the second half of that century, and there is a possibility that L. Iunius Melissus was either their son,

if they were husband and wife, or the son of one of them, if they were brother and sister, and in any case probably the inheritor of the firm.

There is insufficient evidence at present to make a distinction, as far as date is concerned, between the other two stamps, L. Camilius or Camillius Melissus and the two Camili or Camilli Melissi. The latter stamps were found chiefly on the north side of the Monte Testaccio "in infimo colle" and "in tecto cellarum," and this suggests the period Hadrian-Antonine. It is possible that they were cousins of the Iuni Melissi. On the other hand there may have been no relationship at all, and therefore the stamps were expanded to a degree unusual on amphorae in order to draw a definite distinction between rival firms. Yet it can hardly be doubted that they all worked from the same area of Baetica, i.e. in or around the city of Italica = Santiponce, a few kilometres north of Hispalis = Seville. L. Iunius Melissus, however, went as far afield as Astigi to buy amphorae, and presumably wine or oil, since that town is mentioned on the titulus pictus which gave the name F Scimiano. Similarly the two Iunii Melissi bought from the figlina Paterniana?, but the situation of that is not known.

831. LIVINI

Rome (C XV 3480; also on the handle of the same vessel was stamped a cock, with a crown in its beak, and behind a palm branch).

On an amphora of Dressel Form 6, which was almost certainly of Italian origin (see fig. 1,6).

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

832. L LENT P

Chambles (Loire) (C XIII 308: on the neck).

Italian ?

Stamps on the neck are normally early.  
Before A.D. 50.

833. L.L.FESTINI  
Rome (C XV 2972)

— L.LIC.F.MAG see C.I.N

834. L.LIGVSTI.CLAR(i)

Rome 2 (C XV 3479 a.b.: L.LIGVS†.CL<sup>A</sup>: L.LIGVSTI on one "part" of the vessel and CLAR(i) on another "part").  
(see also pt.II, Ch.2, Form 3).

835. L.L.NC ?

Rome (C XV 2981: L~~L~~L~~L~~NC or NC).

836. L.M (L.M(arci)?) fig.9,27.

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 304: on neck), Oberaden (Albrecht Taf. 52, fig.N: on rim: stamped twice), Périgeux (ibid.,).

The amphora shape, as given by Albrecht (ibid. fig.N), is almost certainly that of an Italian vessel (Dressel Form 1: see fig.1,1). Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5, and Oberaden was also occupied during early part of the reign of Augustus.

Oxé considered such stamps giving the praenomen and nomen only, and which were on the rim or neck, were in the main of a first century B.C. date; this may be so, but his other suggestion that "All diese Amphorenstempel.....stammen, wie es scheint, aus demselben südgallischen Töpfereizentrum, das sich vornehmlich mit Herstellung von diesen schweren Amphoren befasste" (Albrecht p.75 seq.) seems to be entirely without foundation. Dressel Form 1 can be assigned, with what amounts to certainty, a central Italian origin (see pt. II Ch.2).

837. LIA (L M( )A( )?)

Nyon (Unp.), Trion (C XIII 313).

The Nyon stamp was on the handle of a complete globular amphora, and therefore this stamp is almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

838. L.LARC(i)

Varnes (Vendée)(C XIII 341).

This may be a more expanded version of n.836 (L.M). Probably Italian and first century B.C.

For comments see n.836.

839. L.MAR.FIID (L.MAR( )FED( )?)

Autun (C XIII 629).

840. L.M.E (L.M(ari)E(neri)?) fig.9,28.

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3002: L.M.E): Arentsburg (Holwerda Pl.LXIV fig.12).

Found on the north and east sides of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61). An L.Marius Enerus is attested from Baetica(C II 1002).

841. LMECO (L.M( )E( ),CO( )?)

Rome (C XV 3001).

Cf. LFCCO (n.803), and the preceding stamp.

842. L.ME.SEVERI

Calvatone (Mantua I.) (C V 8112,60: on the rim).

Italian ?

843. a) L.M.F (L.M( )F( ) )

Badajoz (C II 4968,6).

b) L.M.FE (L.M( )FE( ) )

Chester (CNWSoc. XXVI<sup>2</sup> p.36).

Cf. n.839.

844. L.MONT(anii?)

Rome 2 (C XV 2979 a.b.: L.MONT : VoM } )

845. LMP\_PR(?) (L.M( )P( ),PR( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (C XV 3008: LMP<sup>2</sup> )

846. FLMR ([ex]F(iglinis)L.M( )R( )?)

Rome (C XV 2884)

847. L NVRAMIAN ?

Ferrara (C V 8112,105)

Italian ?

848. L.M.VE (L.M( )VE(recundi)?) fig.9,29-30.

Chester 3 (CNWSoc. XXXIV p.33 & fig.8,6: XXXIII p.79, and 1 ex. unp.), London(Southwark)(Unp.): Rome 2 (C XV 3017: L.MV and L.M.VE):

C XIII 333 a-e: -

a) Lectoure b) Poitiers (LMVE) c) Trion d) Heddernheim 2  
e) Arentsburg (incorrectly given here, as it is the stamp  
L.M.E (see n. 840) ) Metz, Lyon, Saarburg (Els.Lothr. Jahrb.I  
(1922) p.39), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608): Nimes (C XII  
177): Mejia (Spain) (EE IX 424,72: LMVE).

South Spanish ?

Late first to early second century ?

849. L NEN P ?

Akeman Street, Asthall (Oxon)(JRS XII p.255: L N ENP)

Cf. L.VAL.TERP (n. 914)

850. L.N.F (L.N(umerii)F(elici)?)

Rome 2 (C XV 3490: in hollow letters stamped on the  
bellies of two amphorae).

These stamps were on vessels of Dressel Form 6, which  
was almost certainly of Italian origin.(fig.1,6)

Before A.D. 50 ?

851. L.NIS VIT ? (L.NIS( )VIT( )?)  
Trion (C XIII 370)

852. L.N.SVR (L.N( )SVR( )?)  
Aosta H. (C XII 196)

853. LOC (L.OC( )?)  
nr. Pamproux (C XIII 371)

854. L.OC.CAE 2  
Rome (C XV 3496: on the neck)

This was on a vessel of Dressel Form 9 (fig.1,9), and which he believed was a type used normally for fish-sauces.

855. LOL.... ?  
London (GM. unp.)

856. LOTRI || PROCVL(i)  
Rome (C XV 3481: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters)

----- LOTTVS see DOVSARNI

857. L.PAEOA (L.P( )AE( ),OA( )?) fig.9,31.  
Lincoln (Unp.: L.PAE////: this could be L.PA.FIRMA(n.858)): Rome (C XV 3061: in small letters): Autun (C XIII 380), Zugmantel (ORL 8 Abb.48 fig.24.: in very small letters): Peña de la Sal = Arva (Baetica) 14. (EE IX 424,81.)

For Arva see n.123.

The Monte Testaccio example was in situ on the western side, and in the position marked by the letter K on Dressel's plan. This suggests a date c. A.D. 160-190.

858. L.PA.FIRMA (L.PA(uli)FIRMA(ni)?) fig.9,32.  
Richborough (III p.162 n.27)

859. L.PAPI.SABI...

Rome (C XV 3083)

860. L P CALL (L.P( )CALL(aidis or -isti)?)

Rome (C XV 3065)

861. L P || CATVL(li?)

London (C VII 82)

862.a) L.P.C.O (L.P( ) C( ), O( ) [servus] ?)

Rome(C XV 3063a.: retro.)

b) L.P.C.X (L.P( ) C( ), X(anthus) [servus] ?)

Rome 2 (C XV 3063b.c.: L.P.C.X retro.)

863. LPL. (L.P( ) L( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 3502: on the belly)

864. L.P.M.S (L.P( ) M( ), S( ) [servus]?) fig.9,33.

Leicester (unp.), Richborough (II p.93,n.14): Rome(C XV 3073): Vechten (C XIII 387).

Probably South Spanish and early second century.

865. L.POBLLIC(?)..

Perugia(C XI 6695,73).

866. L PONTI || EVTYCHI

Arles M.(C XII 225: on the lid).

867. LPQ (L.P( ) Q( ) ?)

Nîmes (C XII 210).

868. LQA (L.Q( ) A( ) ?)

Rome 6(C XV 3100a-d.: L.Q.Λ : LQA and retro.: LεΛ retro.)

These examples were found on the west side of the Monte Testaccio in situ, which suggests a date c.A.D.160-80 ; if this is correct they are almost certainly South Spanish.

869. L.Q.I (L.Q( ) I( ) ? )

St.-Jean-de-Tholome(Gallia Narbonensis) (C XII 235).

870. L.Q.R (L.Q( ) R( ) ?)

Rome 4 (C XV 3107: LQ<sup>R</sup> : 3108 L<sup>R</sup>Q<sup>R</sup> in hollow letters):  
Dalheim (C XIII 413: L<sup>R</sup>Q<sup>R</sup>): Villar(approx. 1 kilom. from  
Alcolea)(EE IX 424,89: L<sup>R</sup>Q<sup>R</sup>), Alcolea (EE IX 424,88: L.Q. :  
this has been included here because of the previous stamp,  
although it could be one of several e.g. LQA, LQI, LQS).  
For Alcolea = Canama see Map fig.2 and Arva(n.123).  
South Spanish and almost certainly second century.

871. L.Q.S & LQSK (L.Q(uinti) S(ecundi), K( ) [servus]?)  
fig.9, 34-39.

This stamp normally has triangular or leaf stops.

Carlisle(CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.196,4), Corbridge 3(AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.196,25 -  
2 exs.: unsp. 1 ex.), London (GM. unsp.), Newstead (Curle p.168  
& pl.LIII, fig.7), Richborough 2 (unsp.: LQS & L.Q.S with triang-  
ular stops), Silchester 3 (May p.281, 33-35), Verulamium(unsp.),  
Wroxeter 2 (I p.65, 5 & 6): Rome (several examples)(C XV 3109  
a-e.: LQS, L<sup>R</sup>Q<sup>S</sup>, LQSK):

C XIII 414a-n:-

a. Margeaix b. Jublains c. Rouen (L.Q.S.) d. Trier e. Bettingen<sup>2</sup>  
f. Grand(on the neck) g. in the R.III(Mülhausen II.)(LQSK)  
h. Hiltensberg(LQS) i Heddermheim k. Saalburg(L.Q.S.) l. Bonn  
(L<sup>R</sup>Q<sup>S</sup>) m. Gellep(L.Q.S.K) n. Arentsburg(= Holwerda pl.LXIV  
fig.13),

Augst (unsp.: LQSK), Cannstadt (Knorr p.74 & pl.XI), Crefeld  
(Déch. VI pt.II p.631), Ems 2 (ORL 4 p.35,5 & 6: one LQSK),  
nr. Forbach(Déch. VI pt.II p.631), Mainz (TZ XII-XIII Abb.28,9),  
Metz (Déch. VI pt.II p.631), the Titelberg (Luxemburg)(TZ  
1933 p.122), Vidy-Lausanne (unsp.: on the handle of a complete  
globular amphora), Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel)(unsp.),  
Zugmantel 3(SJ 1911 p.46: 1912 p.57: ORL 8 p.198,22):

C XII 236a-d:- (all L.Q.S)

a. St. Colombe b. Vienne c. Finš d'Annecy d. Nîmes :

Villar (nr. Alcolea) (EE IX 424,90: L.Q.S).

The material of the Corbridge examples was reddish-buff, and of the Verulamium handle, gritty-buff. All these examples were on handles from globular amphorae.

For Villar see n.870.

c.A.D. 80-130.

872. L.R.E, RVF(ini)ATI(t)TA(e)

Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466)

See also Rufini Atittae (n.1449)

873. L.R.EVTYCHI

Rome (C XV 3118): Trion (C XIII 419)

874.a) L.S.A (L.S(er..) A(lbini) ? cf. n.878b.) fig.9,40.

Corbridge (unp.: L.S.∇ with triangular stops): Verona (C V 8112,73: L.SA...: on the rim: this may be a different stamp): Besançon (C XIII 451).

b) LSACV (L.S( ) A( ), CV(fiense ?) ?)

Rome 3 (C XV 3140a-c: L.S.A.Cv: ↓SACv: †S A HCV: 2 exs. on the necks of small amphorae).

c) L.S.A.R (L.S( ) A( ), R( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (several examples) (C XV 3141a-c: L.S.A.R in a double frame: L2AR in a double frame and in  ): Heddernheim (C XIII 433: L2AR): Vienne 2 (C XII 250: L2AR).

d. LSAFOVARTV ? (L.S( ) A( ), [ex]F(iglinis) QVARTI(onis) ?)

Arausio (C XII 268: L<sub>III</sub> S<sub>A</sub> QAR<sub>I</sub> V<sub>III</sub> ).

If the letters CV are an abbreviation for Cufiensis then this is definitely a South Spanish stamp (see n.803); in any case the Corbridge example was on the handle from a globular amphora and this fits in with such an origin. The material of this stamped handle was iron-ore coloured, speckled with black.

Probably first half of the second century.

875. L.SALVI

nr. Baggiovara (C XI 6695,83), Ivrea (C V 8112,75: on the rim)

Italian ?

876. L.SE

fig.9,41.

Rouen (C XIII 460), Zugmantel (ORL 8 Abb.35, 21: L' SE)

Probably South Spanish and first half of the second century.

877. L.SENINI (retro.) and MAV(ri?) fig.9,43.

Avenches (Unp.: both stamps on the same handle)

On a globular vessel and therefore almost certainly South Spanish.

878. a) L.SER...

St.Colombe (C XII 277 b.)

cf. the following stamp.

b) L SER ALB

Asberg (C XIII 467)

This may be a more expanded version of the stamp L.S.A (n.874).

879. L SERGI SATV (L.SERGI SATV(rmini)?)

Rome (C XV 2981)

880. L.SERNILI or STERNILI LVPI ? fig.9,42 & 44.

Leicester (Unp.:L.S.LVPI), London (Unp. BH: SE(or STE)RNILI LVPI): Mannheim H. (C XIII 440), Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.: L SERNILI-LVPI), Geneva (ASA XXX p.207,20 & fig.2,12)

The Vidy stamp was on the handle of a complete globular amphora, and it is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

881. L.SER.SENC

London (C VII 108)

Cf. L.TEL.TENC (n.897).

882. L. SE RVFI fig.9,45.

Richborough (Unp.: L SE RVI), Autun (C XIII 463): Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) (Unp.: L. SE. RVFI with triangular stops): Vienne (C XII 277 a.)

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D. c.30-100.

883. L. SEX

nr. Charbonnières (Puy de Dôme) (C XIII 472 a), between villages of Goincel and Charmillage (C XIII 472 b.: E SEX on the neck), nr. Châtillon-sur-Seine (C XIII 472 c.).

Italian ?

1st c. B.C. ?

For comments see L.II (n.836)

884. L(?) SEX TR

Vienne (C XII 281 a.)

885. L.S.I.FI ? (L.S( )I( ), [ex]FI(glinis)?)

Wiesbaden M. (C XIII 450: L.S.I.FI : in hollow letters).

886. a) L.S.L.P (L.S(empronii)L(ongi), [de]P(ortu)?) fig.9,46.

Exeter (C VII 101 = Proc. Devon Exp.Soc. III p.85), Richborough (Unp.: LSLP): Vienne 2 (C XII 254).

An L.Sempronius Longus is attested from near Cordoba (C II 2181).

b) L.S.L.PB

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3149 a.: LSLPB: L.S.L.P.B): Aarau M. (C XIII 439: L.S.L.P.P)

c) L.SLPG

Nyon (ZAK (1946) Heft 4 p.197 n.52: given incorrectly as I.SLPG)

d) L SL POChester (CNWSoc. XXXIV p.33 & fig.8,8)

The last letter of this stamp is actually a small amphora neatly made and not the letter O (personal correspondence with Graham Webster, Curator, Grosvenor Museum, Chester).

A.D. 80-120 ?

e) LSL.PS(?)Chester (Unp.: LSL.PS)f) LSL.S.FRome (C XV 3150: the last letter uncertain).— L.S.LVPI see L.SERNILI LVPI887. L.S.H.B (L.S( )H( ),B(oveq...?))?Rome (C XV 3150)

cf. n. 888.

888. LSP.BO and LSPBOEQ (L.S( )P( ),BO v EQ( )?) fig.9,47 & 48.

Bar Hill (Macdonald and Park p.69: I..SP..Q), Old Kilpatrick (Miller p.41 Pl.XVIII,2: LSPBOEQ), Segontium (Wheeler Segontium and the Rom.occ.of Wales (1924) p.150: LSP.BO): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3152 a.b.: LSPBOEQ: LSP.BO): Kastell Heddersdorf (ORL I p.16,15: LSP BOEQ): Mainz (MZ XII-XIII p.170: LSP.BO): Arausio (C XII 261 a.: L SP BO), Vienne (C XII 261 b.: LSPBOEQ): Juan Barba (Baetica)<sup>3</sup> (EE IX 424,48: IIIIFPBO: 424, 95 a.b. - LSP.BO and LSPBOEQ).

One titulus pictus from the Monte Testaccio was dated A.D. 147, and another to A.D. 149. There can be little doubt that BO or BOEQ = BOVEQ as in G.I.F || BOVEQ (n.321 b.); it was probably a place-name. For Juan Barba see Map fig.2.

South Spanish.

C. A.D. 120-60.

— L.SPECVLAE see LICINI SPECVLAE.

889. a) L.SP.L(or I) fig.9,49.  
Avenches (Unp.: LSP.I.(or L))  
 b) L SPLH || BVR  
Rome (C XV 3153 a.: on the neck of a small amphora)  
 c) LS.PLH || MYC  
Rome (C XV 3153 b.: on the neck of a small amphora)  
Bur(anus?) and Myc(ter?) are probably the names of slaves.  
 From the Monte Testaccio positions a date in the middle  
 of the second century is suggested.
890. L.S.PYR (ami or -accii?)  
Rome (C XV 3154): Reims (C XIII 447)
891. L.S.SARMI(?)  
Italica (C II supp. 6254,36)
892. L.S. SEPT(imiani?) fig.9,50 & fig.10,1.  
Silchester (May p.280 n.24): Autun (C XIII 448: L.S SEPT),  
Bregenz (Unp.:L.S SEPT).
893. L.S SEX(ti?) fig.10,2.  
London (C VII 100): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3158).
894. L.STATI (cf. L.Statius Maximus from Tarraco (C II  
 supp. 6134))  
Rome (C XV 3531: L.STA): Vienne (C XII 285: LSTA): Peña  
de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,99: L.STA).  
 For Arva see n.123.
895. L TARI RVFI  
Este (N.Italy)(C V 8112,78)  
 Italian ?
896. a) L.TA...S  
Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.198)

b) L.TASM

Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.198).

897. L.TEL.TENC ?

fig.10,3.

Colchester (May p.242 n.13 = M.Rep. 1914 p.10: L.TEL.TEN.C),  
Wroxeter (1914 p.59 n.35: L.TEL.TEN.C)

cf. n.881.

898. L.T.POMPV || SIORVII

Carthage (C VIII 22637,83: on the neck).

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

cf. n.1279 (II Pomposiorum)

899. L.TRE(bii?).OPTAT(i)

Milan, Vercelli (C V 8112, 81 a.b.: /EOPTATI on the neck  
of the Vercelli ex.)

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

900. LTS.TR

Rome 2 (C XV 3200 a.b.: LTSTR/)

From the Monte Testaccio positions probably second century.

901. LVC and LVCM

Autun (C XIII 509 a.), Friedberg (C XIII 509 c.), Orléons II.  
(C XIII 509 b.: LV.C on neck), nr. Quackenbergh (Hiljmegen II.)  
(C XIII 510: LVCM)

See also VIRGINENSIA (n.1668)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

902. [L] VCANI ?

Nîmes (C XII 163: {VCANI})

903. a) LVCI

Rome (C XV 2989), Suasa (C XI 6695,58): Fins d'Annecy  
(Marteaux et Le Roux p.205).

b) LVCI.C.C

Bregenz (Unp.)

c) LVCIL ?

Calvatone (Mantua M.) (C V 8112,58: on the rim)

Italian ?

d) [L]VCIVS.FECIT ?

Villevieille (Sommières) (C XII 164: {CIVS.I'ICIT)

— LVCIDIVS see PORTVS

904. LVGV... (LVGV(dunense?))

Astigi (C II supp. 6254,26)

Perhaps a mortarium stamp ?

For Astigi see Nap fig.2.

905. LVL

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,26)

Doubtful. Perhaps a misreading for LVPL (n.906 c.).

— LVN see HERMES

906. a) LVP XII (?)

fig. 10,4-5.

Rome (C XV 2991)

b) LVPI

Richborough (Unp.): Baden (Switz.) (Unp.), Turgi (Zürich  
M.) (Unp.): Vienne (C XII 167)

The Baden example was on a globular amphora, and therefore  
this stamp is almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

c) II LVPL or LVPL

Rome 3 (C XV 2992 a.b.)

d) LVPLVWindisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.)

a) is probably early second century since it was found on the north side of the Monte Testaccio "in infimo colle"

c) from its position on the Monte Testaccio is probably mid-second century

d) is first century (c. A.D. 30-100), and, since it was on a globular amphora, is almost certainly South Spanish.

See also III FF II LVP (n.599) and FGRC (n.604).

907. LVR.PVieux-Poitiers (C XIII 516)908. LVSICLEArretium (C XI 6695,59)

Italian ?

909. L.V (L.V(aleri)?)Rome 2 (C XV 3476 a.b.: L.V and LV: both on the neck)

One of these stamps was on an amphora of Dressel Form 10, and which he considered was used mainly for fish-sauces, but in one instance it contained [vinum] ANTIN(eum) (C XV 4533)

Probably Italian.

Before A.D. 50 ?

910. a) L.V.A (L.V(aleri)A(ntonini)?) fig.10,6-7.

Colchester (May p.242 n.15: with triangular stops):Rome (C XV 3210 a.: without the palm-branch): Trion (C XIII 508 b.: without the palm-branch), Windisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.: L.VA)

b) L.V.A.Rome (C XV 3210 b.)c) L.V.ANTTrion (C XIII 508 b.)

d) L.V. ANTI fig.10,8.

Windisch(Vindoniassa)(Schutthügel)(Unp.)

The Vindoniassa example of L.V. ANTI was on the handle of a globular vessel, and is therefore almost certainly South Spanish.

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D. c. 30-100.

911. L.VA. GAL  
Rome (C XV 3225)

912. L.VAL. CHAE  
Rome 2 (C XV 3224 a.b.: L.V. CHAE)

913. L. VALER...  
Carthage (C VIII 22637, 104)

914. L. VALERI TERPNI fig.10,9&10.  
Newstead (Curle pl.LIII fig.8: L VALERI TER): Rome 2  
(C XV 3227: L VAL<sup>E</sup>RI. P. R<sup>X</sup>: {VALERI TER...}): Trion (C XIII  
520), Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.:...VALERI TERPNI).

The Vidy-Lausanne example was on the handle of a globular amphora, and this stamp is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

A.D. 130-60 ?

915. L VALE(ri)ERROR(?) fig.10,11.  
London (GM.Unp.)

916. L. VALER(i). TROPHIII fig.10,12-14.  
Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XII p.364: L A TROPH), Colchester (Iay p.244  
n.31: L VAL TROPHIII), London 2 (C VII 115: L VALER TROPH:  
VCH I p.124 - L V TRO), Richborough (III p.162, 29 ..(TROPHIII),  
Scole (Suffolk) (Proc.Suffolk Institute of Archaeology XXIII  
p.29: L.V TR O PHI II): Rome 2 (C XV 3228 a.b.: L V TROPHIII  
and L.V. TRO PHIII):

C XIII 521 a - g: -

a.b) Lezoux (L.V. TROPHIMI and L.V. TROPHIMI) c) Trion  
(L. VALER TROPHIMI) d) Autun (same as second Lezoux ex.)  
e) Nyon (same as second Lezoux ex.) f.g) Avenches (L.V.  
TROPHIMI: L. VAL TROPHIMI), (One of these examples appears  
to be TROPHIMIANI),

Aix-en-Provence, Bienne (Biel), Bregenz (Unp.), Esquilin,  
Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.197) (There are two examples from  
Nyon, one on the handle of a complete globular vessel),  
Vidy-Lausanne 2 (Unp.: L.V. TROP with triangular stops:  
on the handle of a complete globular vessel: L. VAL. TROPHIMI  
on the handle of a complete globular vessel):

C XII 305 a - d: -

a) nr. Aqua Sextia (Lyons M.) (L. VAL. TROPHIMI) b) Arausio  
(L. VAL TR O PHI M) c) St. Colombe (L.V. TROPHI...) d) Aqua  
Sabaudia ? (L. VAL. TROP):

Geneva (ASA 1928 p.211, 46): Lora la Vieja (Baetica)  
(EE IX 424, 107: L.V. TROPHIMI).

The St. Colombe example also had the stamp SABINI, presumably the name of the vilicus of the estate (since it is in the genitive case): it is unlikely to have been a reference to "Sabine wine", as stated in the Richborough Report (ibid.).  
South Spanish.

Early second century ?

See also L. AETI (n.754) and TROPHIMIANA (n.1625).

917. L VAL EVT (L. VAL(eri)EVT( )?)

Geneva (ASA XXX p.211, 45 & fig.5,6)

This may be the same stamp as n. 920.↑

(L. VALE(ri)VIT(vli?) )

918. L. VAL. SA (L. VAL(eri)SA(biniani)?)

Rome 2 (C XV 3226 a.b.: L. VAL. S)

An L. Valerius Sabinianus is attested from Gades = Cadiz  
(C II 5480).

919. L.VA.L.T (L.VA(L(eri)T(rophi)mi)?) fig.10,15.  
Geneva (ASA XXX p.211,46 & fig.3,3)  
 This may be the same stamp as n.916 (L.Valeri Trophimi).

920. L.VALE.VIT (L.VALE(ri)VIT(uli)?) fig.10,16-18.  
Silchester 2 (May p.282, 44 & 45: both L.VA.L.V): Rome 2  
 (C XV.3229: L.VA.L.VI and L.VALE.VI):

C XIII 522 a - f: -

a.) Poitiers (L.VA.V both) c) Lezoux (L.VA.L.VI)  
 d) Lyon M. (L.VA.L.V) e) Angers (L.VALE.VI...) f) Nijmegen  
M. (L.VA.L.V),

Alteburg (BJ 114/5 Taf.17,55), Avenches (Unp.: L.VA.L.VIT),  
Mainz (MZ VI Abb.21,5: L.VA.L.V); Windisch (Vindonissa)(Unp.):

C XII 306 a - d: -

a) St.Colombe b) Vienne d) Nîmes (all L.VA.L.VI) c) Geneva 2  
 (L.VALE.V = ASA XXX p.209 fig.3: L.VALE.VIT) Fins d'Annecy  
 (Marteaux et Le Roux p.428)

The Avenches example was on the handle of a globular amphora, and therefore these stamps are almost certainly of South Spanish origin. The Fins d'Annecy stamp may be the same as the Corpus example from Vienne.

Probably middle of the first century.

— L.V.ANTI see L.V.A

921. L.VARIONIS fig.10,19.  
Colchester (Cam.Rep. fig.45,19: L.VARON...):

C XIII 524 a - c: - (all L.VARIONIS)

a) Trion b) Lyon c) Autun, Windisch (Vindonissa) (Unp.:  
 L.VARONIS):

Geneva (C XII 307 d.: L.VARONS), Vienne (C XII 307 a.),  
Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.324 and pl. CIV, fig.2:  
 L.VARIONIS).

The Colchester example was on a globular amphora; which

was dated before A.D. 65.

The Fins d'Annecy stamp may be the same as the Corpus example from Vienne.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

922. L VA.RP (L.VAR( )P( )?)

Rome (C XV 3231)

L VBC } see L.VIB.CHROM  
L VCHR }

923. L.VE...

Carthage (C VIII 22637,106)

924. L.VENVLEI

Agen (C XIII 525).

Probably Italian and first century B.C.

For comments see L.M (n.836).

925. L.V.F... (L.V(aleri)F(aventini or -austi)?)

fig.10,20.

Rome (C XV 3216): Mainz (MZ VI Abb.21,10: with triangular stops).

926. L.VFICIRN

nr.Modena (C XI 6695,95)

927. L VIB(i) .CHROM(-)

fig.10,21-24.

Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.196,5: L.V.C), Chesterholm (Unp.: L V̄B C): Nantes (C XIII 529 a.: L V̄B C), Mandeure (C XIII 529 b.: L.V.CHR), Windisch(Vindonissa) (ASA X Taf. XVII, 20: L.V CHR):

C XII 311 a - g: -

a-e) St.Colombe (L.VIB.CHROM) f) St.Romain (P.VIB CHROM)

g) Nîmes (L.VIB.CHR•M)

Altogether from these three sites in Gallia Narbonensis there were 33 exs. of L.VIB.CHR◊M, 8 exs. of β.CHR◊II, and 3 exs. of R◊M. The Windisch example was on a globular amphora, and this stamp is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin, despite the numbers found in Gallia Narbonsis.

End of first century to beginning of the second ?

928. L.VIBR (L.VIB(i)R( )?)

London (C VII 120): Rome (C XV 3237: ≡ VIBR).

929. L.VI.OPIM (L.VI(bi)OPIM(iani)?)

London (C VII 121)

930. L.VIV.CV. (L.V(aleri)IVCV(ndi)?) fig.10,25.

Grimmlinghausen (C XIII 513: L.VIVCV), Neuss (BJ CXI - CXII Taf.36,7).

931. L.VI.V (L.V( )I( ), VAR( ) or L.VI(bi)VAR( )?)

L.V.I.VR

Rome 2 (C XV 3218 a.b.: L.V.I.VR and L.V.I.V<sup>≡</sup>)

932. L.V.O (L.V(aleri)O(ptati)?)

Rome (C XV 3219): St.Colombe 2 (C XII 301).

An L.Valerius Optatus is attested from near Saguntum (C II 6055); (C XII 301).

933. L.VOESIVS

Perugia (C XI 6695,97)

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

934. L.VOL.TEIL

Baeterra (Béziers) (Gallia Narb.) (C XII 315 a.: I.VOLTEI), Narbonne (C XII 315 b.).

— L.V.TROPHIMI see L.VALERI TROPHIMI

— L VPATI see PVPATI

935. a) M fig.10,26-27.

Black Gate M (Newcastle) (provenance not known) (Unp.),  
London (C VII 1331), Manchester (Trans.LCASoc. XVII p.170,  
n.606): Rome (C XV 3482: in an elliptical frame): Mt.Beuvray 2  
(Fouilles p.201: p.411)

It is probable that these stamps do not all represent  
the same estate, as Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5,  
but in any case single-letter stamps are normally early.  
The Mt.Beuvray example was almost certainly of Italian origin.

b) FIG M

Rome (C XV 2994)

c) M..FEC ?

Fins d'Annecy (C XII 169: M///FEC)

The Rome stamp (3482) was on the handle of an amphora  
of Dressel Form 7 or 8, which was probably of Italian origin  
(see fig.1,7 & 8).

936. MA

Arles (C XII 178: on the lid), nr. Beaune (C XIII 311 a.),  
La Chappe (Marne) (C XIII 311 b.)

937. a) ...MAC

Hippo area(N.Africa) (C VIII 22637,67: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

b) MACI

Innsbruck M. (C V 8112,110: MACI): Mt. Beuvray(Fouilles  
p.401: on the neck)

Italian ?

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C. 5.

938. M A COR (M.A( )COR( )?) fig.10,28.

Wroxeter (1914 p.58,26: MACOR): Vienne (C XII 2: M A C·R).

MACR see QIM

939. MACRINVS fig.10,29.

Yverdon M. (C XIII 335: MACRINVS: in hollow letters on the handle of a small amphora which was definitely not of the globular type). For rim-section see fig.20,1.

South Gaulish ?

940. M.Æ.ÆLEX (M.Æ(li)ALEX(andri)?) fig.10,30-31.

Colchester (Cam.Rep. fig.45,9), London (GM.Unp.), Richborough (III p.159 n.19): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2689 a-c: M.Æ.Æ<sup>x</sup> : M.Æ.ÆX: M.Æ I.Æ X): Amiens M. (C XIII 85 a.: M ÆEL AI), Baden(Switzerland)(Unp.), Bregenz (Unp.), Port-sur-Saône (C XIII 85 b.: M Æ.ÆEX), Windisch(Vindonissa)(Unp.): Geneva M. (C XII 72 b.: M Æ X = ASA XXX p.205 fig.2,13: MAE ALEX), Vienne (C XII 72 a.)

The Colchester example was on a globular amphora, which was dated to c. A.D. 43-61, whilst the Windisch stamp can be assigned to the last two-thirds of the first century.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

941. MAEARI FIK || CIANI and retro. (M.Æ(li)ARI( ) [ex]  
FIG(linis)CIANI( )?)

Rome 3 (C XV 2683 a.b.)

The Monte Testaccio position suggests a second half of the second century date. South Spanish ?

942. MAEF (M.Æ(li)F( )?)

Saintes (C XIII 572)

943. MAEME (M.ÆEM(ili)E( ) or M.Æ(li)ME( )?) fig.10,32-33.

Richborough 2 (III p.161,24: M.ÆEME : 1 unp.): Rome 2

(C XV 2691 g.h.: M.AEME...: M AEME): Vechten (C XIII 88: M AEME)

944. M.AEMIL.PLACDI (M.AEMIL(i)PLAC [i] DI)  
Rome (C XV 3395: M.AEM.PLACDI): Vienne (C XII 23:  
M.AEMIL PLAC...)

945. M.AEM.RVS (M.AEM(ili)RVS(tici)?) fig.10,34-35.  
Aesica (Great Chesters)(AA<sup>2</sup> XXIV p.228: AIRVS), Caerleon  
(Lee Isca Silurum (1862) p.25, fig.11: M AEM RVS), Colchester  
(May p.244, 35: ..\RVS: doubtful. It could be L.AT.RVS or  
M.AT.RVS, but the fragmentary letter appears to be part of  
an M, rather than a T), York (YAJ XXXI p.77: MAIRVS): Rome  
(several exs.) (C XV 2692: M.AEM.RVS or M.AEM RVS):

C XIII 89 a - h:-

a) Agen b) Poitiers c) Autun d) Paris e) Dalheim  
f) Verault g) Heddernheim h) Ems, also Ems unless it is  
the same example (ORL 4 p.34,1) Hess (ORL 4 p.43), Metz,  
Trier (Trierer Chronik 1921 p.6,3), Windisch(Vindonissa)  
(Schutthügel) (Unp.: MAEMRVS): Peña de la Sal = Arva (Baetica)  
5 (EE IX 424,13: M.AEM: doubtful, but no example of M.AEME has  
the AE ligatured. It could be M.Aemili Placidi, but against  
this is the fact that several examples of M.Aemili Rustici  
have been found here: 424,14 a-d: M AEM IRVS: M.AEM.RVS, M AEM-  
RVS)

For Arva see n.123.

South Spanish.

A.D. 80 - 130 ?

946. MAE FR (M.AE(mili)TR( )?)  
Nice (C V 8112,8: MAE R)

947. MAGIO ADB F (MAGIO(?),ADB(ucius)F(ecit)?)  
Autun (C XIII 336)  
South Gaulish ?

948. M.A.I ? fig.10,36.

Müngersdorf (Cologne)(Roman villa site)(Römisch-germanische Forschungen VI Taf.43,28: with triangular stops)

From the facsimile this looks very similar to the stamp M.A.R (n.960).

— M.A.I.D see MARSIANENSES

949. a) DIPHILVS || MALLEOLI.L.S || H (DIPHILVS, MALLEOLI L(liberti), S(ervus), [ex figlinis] H( )?)

Rome (C XV 3444), Pompeii (C X 8049,5), Syracuse (C X 8051,14 a.: DIPHILVS || MAI), nr.Syracuse (C X 8051, 14 b.: DIPHILVS)

b) GLAVCVS || MALLEOLI.L.S || H (GLAVCVS, MALLEOLI L(liberti), S(ervus), [ex figlinis] H( )?)

Montedoro (nr.Tarentum) (EE VIII supp. to C IX 242,2), Pompeii (EE VIII 242,2)

Pompeii was destroyed in A.D. 79.

Almost certainly of South Italian origin.

— M.A.M see MAR

950. MA.MA SVL (MA(rci?)MA( )SVL( )?)

Rome 2(C XV 3019 a.b.: MA MA SVL: ///H SVL)

951. MAN (M.AN(toni)?)

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: reading doubtful)

952. MAN(?) .EG (M.AN(toni)EG( )?)

St.Colombe (Allmer et Dissard 494,54: MA/ .EG)

953. M ANNI SAM (M.ANNI SAM( ) )

Rottweil (C XIII 97: M ANNI SAM)

954. M ANNI SAT(urnini?)

Trion (C XIII 98)

955. M.ANT... (II.ANT(oni) )

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 100), Neuss (BJ CXI-CXII Taf.36,10:  
M.ANT)

Probably Italian.

<sup>Mt. Beuvray</sup>  
~~This~~ site was abandoned in B.C.5.

For comments see L.M. (n.836)

956. M ANTESTIo

Catania (Sicily) (C X 8051,4 a.), Syracuse (C X 8051,46)  
Sicilian ?

957. M ANT || HYHEN ? (M.ANT(oni)HYHEN(is)?)

Rome (C XV 3546: M V N || HYHEN)

958. M ANT N (M.ANT(oni)N( )?)

Windisch (Vindonissa) (Unp.)

959. MAP

Chesters (Cilurnum) (AA<sup>2</sup> XIII p.365: MAP)

This could be MAR (see following stamp n.960): Titelberg  
(Luxemburg) (TZ 1933 p.122: MAP on handle)

960. M.A.R (MAR(tialis)? or M.A( )R( )?) fig.10,37-40.

London 3 (GH.: Unp.: with triangular stops: C VII 72 a-b.-  
MAR and MAR...): Stanmore Park (Middlesex) (Unp.: MAR OF(ficina))

Wroxeter (1914 p.58 n.29): Rome 5 (C XV 3020: MAR: 3021 -  
MAR XIII...: 3123 - MAR: 3325 - MVR: this could be MAVRI

(n.913) or MVRIC(n.1598): 3486 a.b.: MAR and MAR): Les Andelys  
(Eure) (C XIII 338: MAR), Solothurn (C XIII 76 b.: M.A.R),

Trion (C XIII 76 a.: M.A.R), Hofheim (Ritterling p.303 n.1

and p.98 Abb.55: M.A.R): St.Colombe (C XII 13: M.A.R): Vienne  
(C XII 183 b.: MAR...): Astigi (C II supp. 6254,27: ...MAR)

For Astigi see Map fig.2.

b) MAR.FRI( )

Rome (C XV 3022)

c) MAR.M.A.MNancy M. (C XIII 339)d) MAR. PROB(us)Rome (C XV 3023: M. PROB), Pompeii 3 (C X 8049, 8 a.b. and 9: two on handles).

It is extremely likely that there is more than one estate represented by these stamps. Two of the Rome examples were on amphorae of Dressel Form 2 and 3 which were almost certainly wine vessels of Italian origin (see fig.1,2-3). Form 3 has also been found at Haltern (Type 66). Further, the MAR.OF stamp from Stanmore was on a vessel of Haltern 66 and Hofheim 73 type. This stamp should be dated then circa B.C. 20 - A.D. 50. It is difficult, therefore, to fit into this (unless it represents trade from Italy to South Spain, which is highly unlikely) the Astigi example, but in any case, this was broken in front, and may have been a totally different stamp.

See also P.S.Aviti (n.1309), CST L ACCI (n.464), QCEIA (n.1341).

Cf. M.Aemili Rustici (n.945) and M.Atili Rustici(n.969).

— MARC see IITOI

— MARCI see C.ST.LAC

961. MARCVS

Trion (C XIII 342): nr.Glanensus(Avignon M.) (C XII 184 a.: on the neck), Nîmes (C XII 184 b.: MARCVS on the neck)

South Gaulish ?

962. MARI 

Geneva (C XII 183 d.), St.Colombe (C XII 183 c.),  
St.Romain (C XII 183 a.)

963. MARITVMVS F(ecit)?

nr. Angers (C XIII 344 b.), Poitiers (C XIII 344 a.)  
South Gaulish ?

964. FIGLINA MARSIANENSIS? fig.10,41.

Newstead (Curle Pl.LII fig.16 f.M.A ✓ : not certain):  
Rome (Many exs.) (C XV 2612 a - f: M.A.I.D.F.MA || RSIANESSES:  
 MAI.D F MAR || SIANESSES:- M.A( )I( )D(e)F(iglinas)MARSIANENSSES?  
 Both in a double frame: MAIDEFIGJ || WA MARS retro.: 2613 -  
 T MARS: 2614 - || T P A M F ( ), Firmum M. (C IX 6080,28: MATDFMAR ||  
 SIANESSES)

The Newstead stamp is definitely uncertain, and so does not give much assistance for dating purposes.

965. MARTIALIS

Rome 2 (C XV 3025 a.b.: MARTIALIS in hollow letters):  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 345: MART), Vechten (C XIII 346: MARTIAL):  
Zugmantel (ORL 8 Abb.48 fig.26: MART...): St. Colombe (C XII  
 187: MARTIAL in hollow letters)

The Zugmantel example was on an amphora, which was probably of Italian origin (see ORL 8 Taf.XVIII fig.30). Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5, and may, therefore, represent a different estate, as Zugmantel was apparently not occupied until A.D. 50.

MARTIALIS SER. see CAEDICIAE M.F || VICTRICIS

966. MARTICVS

Le Bourbonnais (C XIII 347)

967. MAS (MAS( ) or M.A( )S( )?)

Rome 2 (C XV 2666: IAS)

On the west side of the Monte Testaccio "in tecto cellarum" and "in infimo colle", which suggest a date in the middle of the second century.

See also EXEG (n.573).

MA. SAENIANI see SAENIANS

968. a) MAT (MAT( ) or M.AT( )?)

Rome 4 (C XV 2668 a-c: MAT: MAT: MAT )

b) MATE retro. (M.AT(ilii)E( )?)

Rome (C XV 2668 d.)

From the Monte Testaccio positions probably middle of the second century.

c) M.AT.IVL (M.AT(ilii)IVL(iani)?)

Magliano (nr. Forli) (C XI 6695,16)

969. M.ATILI || RVSTICI

Calvatone (Mantua M.) (C V 8112, 15: stamped twice)

Italian ?

970. MATIVS FE(cit?)

Chassenard (Allier) (C XIII 348)

South Gaulish ?

971. MATVRI, MATVRVS F(ecit?)

fig.10,42.

Verulamium (Unp.: MATVRI): Rome (C XV 3026: MATVRI):

C XIII 349 a - e:-

a) Lyon 2 (MATVRVS) b) Angers (MATVRV) c) Rouen (MATVRVS F)

d) Luxueil (MATVRI) e) Pontailleur-sur-Saône (Dijon) (MATVRI

in hollow letters), Bregenz (Unp.: MATVRI), Mainz (iZ VI Abb. 21,8: MATVRI): Vienne 2 (C XII 188 a.b.: MATVRVR and MATVRVS F, the latter stamped four times).

The Verulamium stamp was on a two-ribbed handle of buff material.

South Gaulish ?

Early second century ?

972. M.AV...

St.Colombe (C XII 40)

Cf. the following stamp.

973. MAVRI

fig.10, 43-45.

Cirencester (Unp.), London (GM:Unp.:MAVR): Rome (C XV

3027: MAVRI): Avenches (Unp.), Bregenz (Unp.), Windisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) 2 (ASA X Taf.XVII,21: 1 unp.)

The Cirencester stamp was on the handle from a globular amphora; this was therefore almost certainly a South Spanish estate.

Probably the latter half of the first century A.D.

See also Acirgi, H.S.Maurianus (n.16) and CI(n.316).

— MAVRETANIA (North African Province) see IVLI HONORATI  
and TVBVSCTV.

974. MAX.CL (M.AX(iani)CL(ari)?)

Windisch(Vindonissa)(Unp.)

An M.Axianus is mentioned by Cicero (ad.Att.XV 29,1)

975. MAXIFAX

Harpham (E.Yorks.)(Gazetteer Kitson Clark p.87 = E.Riding Antiq.Soc. XIV p.74)

On the handle of a globular amphora and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

976. MB (M.B( )?)

Clermont M. ( C XIII 314 a.), Rottweil 2 ( C XIII 314 b.)

977. ...MBI

Geneva (ASA XXX p.207,23)

978. MC (M.C( )?)

Colchester (Mus.Rep.1930 p.25:W/C): Rome ( C XV 2753: MC):  
Montbrison ( C XIII 315)

The Colchester example was on a globular amphora, and therefore this stamp is almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

979. MCA (M.C( )A( ) or M.CA(ecili)?)

Bordeaux ( C XIII 134: MCA on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.  
Before A.D. 50 ?

980. MCC (M.C(aecilii)C(ubicularii)?) fig.10,46-47.

Ilkley (Unp.), London (C VII 24), Warrington (May p.61: M.C.C): Rome 2 (C XV 2743 a.b.: MCCC///): Cannstadt (ORL 59 Taf.V fig.11), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608; WCG?)

Almost certainly South Spanish.

2nd century ?

An M.Caecilius Cubicularius is attested from Dertosa in Tarraconensis (C II 4065).

981. M.C FRIC (M.C( )FRIG( )?)

Cadder (Glasgow Arch.Soc.(1933) p.80: MCPRI: this could be the stamp MLPRI (n.1064 c.)): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2747 a.b.: MCFRC and MCFRI<sup>†</sup> ).

One of the Rome examples was on an amphora which also had a painted inscription dated A.D. 154.

South Spanish.

A.D. 130 - 60 ?

982. a) MCL(?)DO..

Rome (C XV 2782: MCLDo<sup>è</sup> )

b) MCLSH and below in small letters and an elliptical frame PR.S

Rome (C XV 2784)

d) M.CLSR and below PPS

Rome (C XV 2785)

c) MCLSP

fig.10,48.

Colchester (May p.242 n.16)

e) M.CL.SV...

Rome (C XV 2786)

These stamps have in common the letters MCLS, which might be expanded to M.CL( )S( ), the remaining final letters

indicating the names of different workmen, estates or vilici.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

Second half of the second century ?

983. M C MAR ? (M.C(lodi)MAR(CELLINI)?)

Rome (C XV 2759: M C WR)

An M. Clodius Marcellinus is attested from Epora in Baetica (C II 2177)

984. MCO ?

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194 n.31: O)M: doubtful reading)

985. M.COR (M.COR( )?)

fig.10,49.

Mainz (MZ VII Abb.14 fig.4)

Cf. MACOR (n.938).

986. M COR VIT (M.COR(neli)VIT(elli)?)

Rome (C XV 3435: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

987. M.C.R

Pompeii (C X 8049,3: in hollow letters)

Pompeii was destroyed in A.D.79.

988. a) M.C.S (M.C( )S( ) )

Richborough (Unp.: MCS<sub>9</sub>): Rome (C XV 2766: MCS): Heddernheim (C XIII 156: MCS): Hoyos de San Sebastian (Baetica) (EE IX 424,22 a.)

b) M.C.S.C (M.C( )S( ),C( ) )

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608)

c) M.C.S.P (M.C( )S( ),P( ) )

Alcolea (Baetica) (EE IX 424, 22 c.), Hoyos de San Sebastian (EE IX 424, 22 b.)

d) MCSR (M.C( )S( ),R( ) )  
Girencester (M. Güide (11th Ed.) p.31)

e) MCSV (M.C( )S( ),V( ) ) fig.10,50.  
Benwell (Unp.)

This appears to be an example of the tria nomina, with the initials of workmen or vilici added.

For Hoyos see Map fig.2.

South Spanish.

2nd century.

Cf. M. Cornelius Saturninus, M. Cornelius Severus from Spain (C II 5063: 1975).

989. MC..S..NI || SATURNINI

Calvatone (between Cremona and Mantua) (C V 8112,22: on the rim)

990. MCV  
London (C VII 39)

991. MD  
Clermont M. (C XIII 317)

992. MDEN retro. (M.D( )EN( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2794: M.DEN////)

993. M D HER (M.D( )HER( ) )  
Matritus (C II supp. 6254,15)

994. M.D.LIO (M.D( )LIO( ) )  
Trapani (Sicily) (C X 8051,11)

995. M.D.S (M.D( )S( ) )  
Rome (C XV 3440)

996. M.E...

996. M.E...

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,32)

For Arva see n.123.

Cf. M.E.E (n.999 a.), M.E.EB (n.999 b.) and M.E.F (n.1000).

997. MEDEA ?

Guadajoz (Spain) (EE IX 424,43 c.: MEDEA)

998. FIGLINVM MEDIANVM (for use of the neuter gender cf. Scimiano (n.1477) ) fig.11,1.

Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2615: FIG MED: 2616 a-c: MEDIANE, MEDI): Avenches (C XIII 22: FIG ME//), Arentsburg (Holwerda pl. LXIV, 14: MEDIANE): Narbonne (C XII 189: FIG ME////): Italica (C II supp. 6254, 17 a.: FIG MED), Peña de la Sal = Arva 4 (EE IX 424,3: FIG MED: 4 a.b.- MEDIANE: MEDIANVM)

For Arva see n.123.

South Spanish.

Middle of the second century ?

See also PORTVS (n.1284) and QFR (n.1362).

999. a) M.E.E (M.E(gnati)E(buriani)?)

Rome (C XV 2802: M+EE): Trion (C XIII 188)

b) M.E.EB (M.E(gnati)EB(uriani)?)

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,33)

For Arva see n.123.

c) M.E.EVPRC or RO (M.E(gnati)EVP(h)RO(syni)?)

fig.11,2.

Wroxeter (1913 p.44,19: MEEVP): Rome 2 (C XV 2803 a.b.: MEEVPRC and M.E.EVR0), Cherment ? (C XIII 109: ME VR0), Trion, Lac d'Annecy (Déch. VI Pt.II p.632 note 7): St.Colombe (C XII 84 b: EIVR0), Vienne (C XII 84 a.: MEVR0)

For Arva see n.123.

The tria nomina M.Egnatius Venustus occurs on an inscription from Arva (C II 1066): he was probably of the same family as the amphora producers. Cf. also the following stamp.

1000. M.E.F (M.E(gnati)F( )?)  
Peña de la Sal = Arva 4 (EE IX 424,35)  
 For Arva see n.123 and n.999.
1001. a) MEI ?  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 573)  
 This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.
- b) MEIIPP  
Avenches ? (C XIII 575)
1002. M.E.L.  
Rome (C XV 2807: retro.): Candebec-les-Elbeuf (C XIII 574: MEL), Metz (Els.-Lothr. Jahrb. 1922 p.39)
1003. ..MELPOM... (? ]MEL(i)POM( )?)  
Rome (C XV 3028)
1004. MEM (M.E( )M( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2808: in an elliptical frame)
1005. MEN ?  
Grimlinghausen (C XIII 577: ~~MEN~~)
1006. MENELAPI (MENE( ) [servus], M.AP [p] I(li)?)  
Vercelli (C V 8112, 140)
1007. MEN.LAEL (MEN( ) [servus], L.AEL(i)?)  
Archena (Spain) (EE IX 424,73)
1008. LEP (M.E( )P( )?)  
Le Châtelet (Allmer et Dissard 494,104)
1009. M E PROCL (M.E(nmii)PROC(uli)?)  
York (C VII 75: retro.): nr. Anñecy (C XII 87: M E PROC),  
Annecy (C XII 328: ME PROCL)

1010. a) MER

Bastogne ? (C XIII 198)

b) MERC

fig.11,3.

Windisch(Vindonissa) (Unp.: just underneath the rim in hollow letters)

c) MERCATOR

York (C VII 76: {MERCATOR): Caumont (Avignon II.) (C XII 190: in hollow letters): Carthage (C VIII 22637,69: MERCAT)  
NB. There is also a mortarium stamp, MERCATOR.

1011. M.ERM (M.ER( )M( )?)

Rome (C XV 2811)

1012. NETO...?

Exeter (Proc.Devon Explor. Soc.III p.85)

1013. M.FAB.PVN (or PA)

fig.11,4.

Bregenz (Unp.)

1014. M.FAVONI DICDOTI ♂

Rome (C XV 3456: on the belly in hollow letters)

1015. a) M.F.C (M.F( )C( )?)

fig.11,5.

Angers (C XIII 213: M.FC), Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel)  
(Unp.: M.F.C): St.Colombe (C XII 93)

South Spanish ?

The Schutthügel can be dated to A.D. c. 30-100.

Probably an abbreviated version of the following stamp.

b) M.F.CEL( )

fig.11,6.

Augst (Unp.: with triangular stops)

On a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

1016. a) MFD... (M.F(abii)D(ecumi)?)

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,43 a.)

b) MFDLA

Alcolea = Canama (EE IX 424,43 b.)

For Arva see n.123. For Alcolea see Map fig.2.

An M.Fabius Decumus is attested from Igabrum, near Corduba (C II 1619)

1017. a) MFE

fig.11,7.

Vechten (C XIII 217: M<sup>v</sup>F<sup>v</sup>E): Fins d'Annecy (Harteaux et Le Roux p.275 and pl. LXXXIV, fig.9: M.FE)

b) M FELICIS

fig.11,8.

Chester (CNWSoc. XXXIV p.33 fig.8,1)

Late first and early second century ?

1018. M.F.EPAPRODI(ti?)

Rome 2 (C XV 2839 a.b.: M.F.E<sup>2</sup>ROB: MFEPA<sup>2</sup>RO).

Found on the north and east sides of the Monte Testaccio, and so probably earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61).

1019. a) M.F.F (M.F(lamini)F(ructini)?)

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2845 a-c: M<sup>v</sup>F<sup>v</sup>, one ex. on the belly near the handle: one ex. on the neck): St.Colombe (C XII 99: M.F<sup>v</sup> retro.), Vienne (C XII 98: M.F<sup>v</sup> ).

The last two examples could be MFE (n.1017 a.).

Cf. M.Flaminius Fructinus from Barcelona (C II 4561).

b) MFFB (M.F(lamini)F(ructini),B( ) [servus]?)

Rome (C XV 2845 d.e.: MFFB<sup>v</sup> retro.: M<sup>v</sup>F<sup>v</sup>B<sup>v</sup> )

From the Monte Testaccio positions probably early second century.

1020. MFK (M.F( )K( )?)

Rome 2 (C XV 2856 a.b.)

1021. a) M FLAVIT (M.FLAVI T(ituri)?) fig.11,9.

Heddernheim (C XIII 230: M FLAVI), Neuss (BJ CXI-CXII Taf.36,3: M FLAVIT)

b) M FLAVI TITURI

Rome (C XV 2887: M.FLA<sup>T</sup>.TIV<sup>R</sup>), Neuss (Bonn) (C XIII 251: M FLAVITI)

The Neuss examples are probably different versions of the same stamp.

Given as on a handle of fat, round cross-section i.e. globular, and therefore almost certainly South Spanish.

1022. M.FN (M.F(abii)N(epotis)?)

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2858 a-d: M.FN, M.FN,  $\overline{\text{N}}$ ].M, M $\overline{\text{N}}$ )

The last letter in some examples could be N, S or Z.  
Cf. n.1020.

An M.Fabius Nepos is attested from Baetulo near Barcelona (C II 4610).

1023. MFPONI(?) (M.F(lavi)PONT(ici)?)

Rome (C XV 2864: MFPON $\overline{\text{N}}$  in a double frame)

1024. MFOF (M.F( )Q( ), [ex]F(iglinis)?)

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2866: MFOF, MF<sub>Q</sub>F: retro.):  
Arentsburg (Holwerda pl. LXIV, 33: ..FOF)

Cf. ... ] Flavius M.f. Quadratus (C II 266) from Lusitania.

1025. M.F.R (M.F( )R( )?)

Rome (C XV 2867)

1026. M.FS or MFSS or EXMFS (EX(officina)M.F( )S( )?)

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> V p.418: ///FS): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2859:  $\overline{\text{N}}$ ].M: 2871 a.b. - M.F $\overline{\text{S}}$ : 3454 - EXMFS): Cannstadt (Knorr p.74 & pl.XI: M. $\overline{\text{S}}$  retro.)

Cf. M.Fabius Seneca and M.Flavius Sabinus (C II 1619:

4215).

1027. M.FT (M.F(lavi)T(hrepti)?)

Rome (C XV 2872)

See following stamp.

1028. M.F. <sup>THRE</sup> (M.F(lavi)THRE(pti)?)

fig.11,10.

Silchester (May p.279 n.14): St.Colombe 2 (C XII 102: M F ~~RE~~).

1029. M.FVLVI,PHILEROS SER(vus)

Pompeii (C X 8047,15: PHILEROS || M.FVLVI.SER): Carthage  
(C VIII 22637,45: ~~V~~. ~~PL~~ )

A Phileros, slave of M.Fulvius, also occurs on tegulae from Rome.

Probably Italian.

Pompeii was destroyed in A.D. 79.

1030. M.FVSCI

Rome (C XV 2898: with a leaf stop, and in hollow letters)

1031. a) M.HAS (M.H( )AS(cl...)?)

fig.11,11.

Colchester (May p.242 n.17: in hollow letters): Rome  
(C XV 2904 b.: in hollow letters): Italica (C II 4968,17)

b) M H ASCL

Rome (C XV 2904 a.: in hollow letters)

South Spanish. For Italica see Map fig.2.

1032. M. <sup>HER</sup>. <sup>PHAE</sup>

Adria, Susa (C V 8112,45 a.b.)

Probably a relative of M.Herennius Picens (n.1033).

1033. M. <sup>HER</sup>. <sup>PICENT</sup> (M.HER(ennii)PICENT(is))

Rome 2 (C XV 3466 a.b.: M ~~HER~~ ~~PICENT~~), Aquileia 4 (C V 8112, 44, 45-47): Mutina(Modena) 2, Parma II., Regium Lepidum 2

(C XI 6695,49 a-f); Carthage 4 (C VIII 10477,3: 22637, 50 a-c); Athens (C III 7309,10)

M. Herennius Picens was Consul in B.C.34. If the amphorae were from the estates of his son, who was suffect Consul in A.D.1, and Pro-Consul of Asia A.D.6-7, it is more than likely that the letter F would have been added. The workshops of the father have been found in Emilia (RE IX col. 1471).

One of the Rome examples was on the neck of an amphora of Dressel Form 2 (fig.1,2), whilst the other was on the neck of a vessel of Dressel Form 6 (fig.1,6). This is valid evidence for

- a) the probable Italian origin and
- b) the early date of such amphora-types.

Cf. C. Laecanius Bassus (n.349) and C. Caristanius Fronto (n.254) for parallels to this stamp.

1034. M.HER.PRISC

Rome (C XV 3467 in hollow letters), Trieste, Mantua (C V 8112, 46 a:b.)

Probably a relative of M. Herennius Picens (n.1033). The stamp from Rome was on the shoulder of a vessel of Dressel Form 6 (fig.1,6).

1035. M.HER.REM

Cividale (N. Italy) (C V 8112,47: M.HER.REM on the neck)

Probably a relative of M. Herennius Picens.

Italian.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1036. M.HI.CAEC (M.HI( )CAEC( )?)

Rome 2 (C XV 2906 a.b.: M.HI.CAEC, M.HI.CV.C stamped twice):  
Arva-Axati area (C II 4968, 29 and 30: M.HI.CA, M.HI.CV.C stamped twice)

For Arva see n.123.

For Axati see Map, fig.2.

South Spanish, and to judge by the Monte Testaccio positions probably middle of the second century.

1037. MHRNV (this could be M HERENV. Cf. M HER REN (n.1035) )  
Geneva (ASA XXX p.211,49 & fig.3,19). fig.11,12.

1038. MI fig.11,13.  
Camp de Pommiers(nr.Soissons)(C XIII 320): Geneva (ASA  
 XXX p.207,24 & fig.2,14): Carthage (C VIII 22637,52: M.I....:  
 this may be a different stamp).

1039. a) M.I.A fig.11,14-15.  
Cirencester(II. Guide 11th.Ed. p.31)  
 b) M.I.APC.  
Chester (unp.).  
 c) MIAPFA? (retro.? It could be MAPAIWA:see fig.11,14)  
Neuss (C XIII 527).  
 d) MIAPORVM  
Windisch(Vindonissa)(unp.).  
 e) MIAPSI  
Vienne(C XII 129: stamped twice).  
 f) MIA.S  
St.Colombe (Allmer et Dissard 494,105b.: this may be a  
 different reading of stamp e) ).

1040. M.I.AVITI.FVRIC.✠  
Rome 2 (C XV 2922)  
 Cf. the stamps above and T.F.A || FVRIC(n.1598).

1041. ML.E  
Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608).

1042. a) MIC (M.I(ulii) C( ) ?)  
Barattes(nr.Annecy) (C XII 134b. : retro.), Nîmes M.

(C XII 134c.), Vienne(C XII 134a.: retro.).

b) M.I.C.L (M.I(ulii) CL( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2924).

1043. MICRONIP

Vercelli (C V 8112,141: MICRONIP ).

1044. M.IE...EM

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,114).

1045. MI.LON.F (M.I( ) LON( ), [ex]F(iglinis) ?)

Rome (C XV 2931: with leaf stops).

From its Monte Testaccio position probably second half of the second century, and so also probably South Spanish.

1046. M.I.M and M.I.MOPSI (M.I(ulii) MOPSI ?) fig.11,16-20.

Camelon (PSAScot. VII p.393:M.I.M), Cirencester (unp.: M.I.M), Colchester (Cam.Rep. fig.45,10: MIM), Exeter (Proc. of the Devon Exploration Soc. III p.139: MIM), London 2 (C VII 77a.: MIM: Arch. 66 p.255,1: MI.MOPSI), Newstead (C VII 77b.:M.I.M): Rome(several examples)(C XV 2933a-c: M.I.M, MIM✎, MIM✎, MIM: 3470 - MIMOPSI):

C XIII 263a-g:- (All MIM except b.f.g., which have stops between the letters).

a. Vichy b. Trion 4 c. Trion d. Autun e. Nyon f. Besançon  
g. Grimmlinghausen ,

Colombier-Neuchâtel, Soissons (ZAK 1946 Heft 4, p.197), the Alteburg(Bonn) (BJ 114/5 Taf.17,66), Augst (unp.), Avenches (unp.), Hofheim 3(Ritterling Abb.73,5: MIM(2): Ann. des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde, Mitteilungen 1903/4 n.4 col.119: MI<sup>n</sup>PO - somewhat doubtful), Mainz 2 (MZ VII Abb.14,2: MIM: VI Abb.21,4 - M.I.M), Neuss (BJ 111/112 Taf.36, 4), Vetera (BJ 122 p.385), Windisch(Vindonissa) (Schutthügel)5 (ASA X Taf.17,22: M.I.MOPSI: 4 exs. unp.: MIM & M.I.MOPSI), Zugmantel (ORL 8 Abb.35,10: M.I.M):

C XII 136a-g:- (All MIM except c.d., which have the stops).

a. Arausio b.c. Vienne d. St.Colombe e. Bains de la Buisse  
 (Isère) f. Fins d'Annecy g. Nîmes,  
Geneva (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.197): Peña de la Sal = Arva(Baetica)  
 (EE IX 424,63: ..MIM).

For Arva see n.123.

This stamp is excellent evidence for the early and widespread trade from Baetica.

A.D.c.30-80/90 ?

1047. MI.ME... (M.I( ) ME( ) ?)

Heddermheim (C XIII 266).

1048. MI.NEPT (M.I( ) NEP[o]T(is) ?)

Rome (C XV 2935).

1049. a) III MIN||ICIOR and III MINICIOR (trium Miniciorum)  
 fig.11, 21-23.

Colchester (May p.243 fig.8,.8: III MINICIOR✱), Corbridge  
 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,1), London(unp.), Warrington (May p.61): Rome  
 (many examples)(C XV 3030a-e: III MIN||ICIOR on one handle and  
 P.ĀRVA ( de P(ortu) ARV(ense) ?) on the other, III MIN||ICIOR  
 retro. and in hollow letters, III MINICIOR): Arentsburg (C  
 XIII 350b = Holwerda pl.LXIV,15), Etampes(Seine et Oise)(C  
 XIII 350a: II MIN||ICIOR on one handle and F(P?).ĀRVA on the  
 other).

b) II.MINACRETCN (duorum Miniciorum Acr( ) et Cn( ) ?)

Rome 2(C XV 3029a.b.): Mainz (MZ VII Abb.14,3: II MN'.....:  
 slightly doubtful).

Minicius was a fairly common nomen in Spain. On a tombstone from Cordoba there was the name P.Minicius Facundus, whilst those of L.Minicius Apronianus, IIVIR, and L.Minicius Natalis Quadronius Verus, Consul and Proconsul of Africa, are attested at Tarraco and Barcelona respectively (C II 2294:4071:4510); there are many others from Lusitania(918) and Tarraconensis (2684:2955:3085:3606:3806:4488). This particular firm appears to have been domiciled at Arva = Pena de la Sal, or at least

one of their branches was in that city. At some period in its history the firm was strengthened by the addition of a third member of the same family, or weakened by the demise of one of its three members. Judging solely by the positions of the stamps from the Monte Testaccio, it was in fact a case of the addition of a third member to the firm; examples of the two Minicii were found in the position indicated by the letter L (Marcus and Commodus), whilst one example of the three Minicii was found in the position shown by the letter H (Elagabalus and Severus Alexander).  
A.D. 160-230 ?

1050. MINNO

Grand (C XIII 272: on the neck).


Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1051. M.I.P (M.I( ) P( ) ?)

Colchester 2 (M.Rep. 1930-1 p.25): Fouchères(Rheims M.) (C XIII 10005,14a), Neerhaeren (C XIII 10005,14b : with triangular stops).

The Colchester examples were on vessels of Niederbieber Form 76 ; this suggests a late second or third century date.

1052. MIQ  (M.I( ) Q( ) ?)

Chedworth villa(Gloucester.) (National Trust Publication 1928 p.30).

.....  
\_\_\_\_\_ M.I.R see PORTVS

1053. a) MI<sup>III</sup>V<sup>III</sup>VIII

Vienne ? (C XII 145).

This may be a graffito indicating the number of measures (modii) held in the amphora.

b) M.IVC (M.IVC(undi) ?)

Cannstadt (C XIII 286).

c) MIVLICCI

Citania (Spain) (C II supp. 6254, 23 a.)

This, like a), above, may be a graffito indicating the number of measures held in the vessel.

1054. M.IVL.TRO || PHIMI.N.I

Arles M. (C XII 153: with leaf-stops)

1055. M.IVN.CO... (M.IVN(i)CO(rneliani?)?)

Citania (Spain) (C II supp. 6254, 23 b.)

1056. ML

fig.11,24.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles Album pl.60,73), Clermont M.

(C XIII 321)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early, and Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

Italian ?

1057. M.LAMI || COLONI

Vercelli (C V 8112, 55)

1058. ML(?)BI

Kenchester (II Report (1926) p.42: M(BI)

1059. MLC (?)

fig.11,25.

Marienfels (ORL 5 a Abb. 12 b.: retro.: the last letter could be O or Q)

1060. M.L.DN...?

Rome (C XV 2970: M.L.DN? letter indistinct)

1061. a) MLFCL (M.L( )F(idi),CL( )?)

fig.11,26.

Corbridge (Unp.): Rome (C XV 2973 a.):

The material of the Corbridge example was buff-coloured and the stamp was on the handle from a globular vessel.

b) ML.FCN(?)...

Rome (C XV 2973 d.)

c) MLFCP.

Rome (C XV 2973 b.)

d) ML.FCT

Rome (C XV 2973 c.): Harchies (Hennegau) (C XIII 302:

MLFCT)

e) M.L.FIDI

fig.11,27.

London (GM. Unp.)

South Spanish ?

A.D. 140 - 80 ?

1062. M.L.G (M.L( )G( )?)

Rome (C XV 2975).

1063. MLM (M.L(icini)M(aterni)?)

Colchester (M.Rep. 1930-31 p.25)

On a globular vessel.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

An M.Licinius Maternus is attested on an inscription from Spain (C II 231).

1064. a) MLPI

Warrington (Roman Cheshire Watkin (1886) p.266)

b) M.L.P.IG

Rome (C XV 2982)

c) MLPRI

fig.11,28.

Gadder (Clarke p.80 fig.18,4)

See also M C FRIC (n.981).

Mid-Second century ?

1065. MLT (M.L(icini)T(ancini)?)

Watercrock (CW<sup>2</sup> VIII p.107)

The name M.Licinius Tancinus occurs in Spain (C II 307).

1066- MM

Rome (C XV 3265: MM): Besançon, Camp de Pommiers (nr. Soissons), Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 322 a-c)

The latter site was abandoned in B.C.5. This stamp can be dated with reasonable certainty to the first century B.C. (see Germania VII pp.8-16: "The oldest amphorae in Gaul").

1067. MMII

Rome (C XV 2997: MMII: letters indistinct)

1068. M MARCI

fig.11,29.

Marienfels (ORL 5 a p.11, fig.12 c.: MMRCI): Arausio, Viennē (C XII 180 a.b.: MMRCI : MMRCI)

M MAV see I. SENINI

1069. a) MMCOS? (M.M(emii)C(eleris), OS( )?) fig.11,31-32.  
Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608)

This may be a misreading of one of the following stamps.

b) MMCSA or SAE (M.M(emii)C(eleris), [ex figlinis] SAE (nianensis)?)

Lower Machen (Monmouthshire) (A Camb.XCIV p.109: MMCSA),  
Watercrock (CW<sup>2</sup> VIII p.107: on handle MMCSA ?): Hoyos de San Sebastian (EE IX 424,69)

c) MMC.S.A.PI (or RI) (M.M( )C( ), SAPI( )?)  
Rome (C XV 2998 a.: MMC.S.A.PI)

d) MMCSI (M.M( )C( ), SI( )?)  
Cirencester (unp.)

e) MMCSVR (M.M( )C( ), SVR( )?)  
Balmildy 3 (Miller p.78 & pl.XL, fig.2), Bar Hill (Macdonald and Park p.69), Castlecary (PSAScot. 1903 p.336),  
Corbridge(unp.), Old Kilpatrick ( Miller p.41 & pl.XVIII, fig.3),  
Newstead (Curle p.168 & pl.LII, fig.17), Silchester (May p.280 n.27), Wroxeter (1912 p.65, n.11): Rome(several exs.)(C XV

2998b: M.McSVR and MMCSVR ): Neumagen (Trier) (C XIII 516:  
M.MC///R ): Hoyos de San Sebastian (EE IX 424,71: MESCW)

An M. Memmius Celer is attested from Tarraco (C II 4143).

One vessel from the Monte Testaccio with the stamp MMCSVR, also had a painted inscription giving the year A.D. 161.

The letters MMC appear to be the initials of the tria nomina, whilst the remaining letters probably represent place-names. There was a tribe in Tarraconensis called the SVRDAONES, who lived in the neighbourhood of Ilerda = Lerida, (RE IV a. col.965), and they may have given their name to a region of South Spain (cf. also the stamp PEIN SVR from St.Colombe (n.1260) ). SAE is perhaps the same place mentioned on other stamps e.g. Hisp.Saen, Pecsaen, Saenans (n.1461), most of which were found at Las Huertas del Rio (Baetica). A significant point is the frequency with which it occurs on the Antonine Wall sites, as well as Corbridge and Newstead; it might be suggested that it indicates a re-provisioning of the northern area sometime in the middle of the second century.

For Hoyos de San Sebastian see Map fig.2.

South Spanish.

A.D. 140-80 ?

1070. a) MMF (M.M(aenii?)F(rontonis?) )

Zugmantel (SJ II(1911) bl.46.)

b) ...MMF.D

Guadajoz (Spain) (EE IX 424,43 d.)

1071. IIII MML.RIV (Quattuor II[e]M I(orum), RIV(ense)?)

Las Huertas del Rio (EE IX 424,70)

See also RIVENS(e) (n.1439), which was apparently a South Spanish place or figlina name.

1072. a) MMR (M.M(arii)R(ugae)?) fig.11,33.

Ilkley (YAJ XXVIII p.258), South Shields (Unp.: MMR):

Narbonne (C XII 173)

An M. Marius Ruga is attested from Baetica (C II 5059).

b) M.M.R.G (M.M(ari)R[u]G(ae)?)

Vienne, Fins d'Annecy (C XII 179 a.b.)

1073. M.M.S AVCAI ?

Rome (C XV 3012: a doubtful reading)

1074. MN }  
II MN }

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 325)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1075. MNC\* (M.N( )C( )?)

Rome (C XV 3038)

1076. M NERT.S

Studenburg (C XIII 579)

1077. MNI HP (M.N( )I( ),H[is]P(ania)?) fig.11,30.

Colchester (May p.243, 20)

1078. MNS (M.N(ummii)S(enecionis)?)

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> V p.418)

The expansion has been found in Spain (C II 3741)

1079. MOCA

fig.11,34.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,6 MOCA)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1080. MOCTA...VTER (M.OCTA(vii)VTER( )?)

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608)

1081. a) MOD

Lectoure (C XIII 580),

b) MODICI F

Rottweil (Führer durch die Altertumshalle in Rottweil 1928 p.70)

1082. MON

Newstead (PSAScot. LXX p.19): Vetera (BJ CXXII p.384: on the spike)

A.D. 40 - 90 ?

1083. MONTAN(i) ?

Rome (C XV 3487: MOV : on the neck)

1084. ?MP

Poitiers (C XIII 587: OMP: the first letter may be O, Q or decoration)

1085. M PAL FVRI || SVRAE

Trieste (C V 8112, 64)

1086. M.PATRV (M.PAT( ) RV(fi) ?)

London (VCH I p.121).

1087. M PETRONI SEC(undi)

Parma M. (C XI 6695,69)

1088. a) M.P.F (M.P( )F( )?) fig.11,35.

Scotland (provenance not known) (Synopsis of the Museum of the Soc. A. Scot. (Edinburgh (1849)) p.41, n.2.: on handle), Wroxeter (1914 p.59 n.31): Rome (C XV 3070: MPF): Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,82)

b) MPF FINES (M.P( )F( ), FINES?) fig.11,36.

Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) 6 (Unp. (5): ASA X Taf. XVII, 23): Vienne (C XII 213: ..MPFFINE S...)

For Arva see n.123.

South Spanish.

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D. c.30-100.

1089. M.P.M. (M.P( )M( )?) fig.11,37.  
Richborough (Unp.)
1090. M.PORCI  
Pompeii 2 (C X 8049: one on neck: one on rim): nr.Agen  
(C XIII 402 a.: M PORC), Le Mas d'Agenais 2 (C XIII 402 b.:  
M<sup>A</sup>PORCI: on the neck): Old Toulouse (C XII 226: M PORCI)  
Almost certainly Italian and first century B.C. For  
comments see L.M.(n.836).
1091. M.PPM ?  
Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,83)  
For Arva see n.123.
1092. M.P.R  
London (C VII 85): Vienne (C XII 211)
1093. M.PS fig.11,38.  
Saalburg (SJ VIII p.26, Taf.V,52: with a triangular stop)
1094. M.PVP (M.PVP( )?)  
Briave (Loire) (C XIII 406)
1095. a) MQF (M.Q( )F( )?) fig.11,39-41.  
Cirencester (M.Guide(11th Ed.)p.31: MQ.F): nr.Bingen  
(C XIII 407)
- b) MQFF  
MQFFT (M.Q( )F( ), [ex] F(iglinis)?)
- Cirencester (Unp.: MQFF), Corbridge (Unp.: retro.), MQFFT  
Silchester (May p.280 n.28: MQFFT): Rome 7 (C XV 3103 a - e: /  
MQFF retro.: M<sup>Q</sup>F/ retro.: /<sup>M<sup>Q</sup>-F<sup>P</sup></sup>MQFF): Bingen (Katalog.west.u.  
süddeutscher Altertumssammlungen IV Taf.18,fig.5): Arles  
(C XII 232: MQFF), St.Colombe (Allmer et Dissard 494,127:  
M.Q.F)
- On a Monte Testaccio example was a painted inscription

giving the date A.D. 149, and the name Caeciliorum.

South Spanish.

A.D. 120 - 60 ?

1096. MQSR fig.11,42.

Welzheim (ORL 45 Taf.IV, figs.9 & 10)

The material was of very coarse clay, light red in colour,

1097. M//RF

Acqua Sabaudia (C XII 335)

1098. M.R.I and MRIS and M.R.I (M.R( )IS( )?)

fig.11,43-44.

Avenches (Unp.: M.R.I with triangular stops): Bregenz 2  
(Unp.: MRIS: M.R.I), Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 595: MRIS):

C XII 242 a-e -

a) Arausio b) Vienne (M.R.h ) c.d) St.Colombe (one ex.  
with palm branch following) e) Geneva (= ASA XXX p.207,21 &  
fig.3,12), Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.218:..RI),  
Geneva (ASA XXX p.207,22 & fig.3,13)

1099. M.R.M(?)

St.Colombe (C XII 245: M.R.M)

1100. M.R.R (M.R( )R( )?) fig.11,45.

Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.)

On a globular amphora and therefore almost certainly of  
South Spanish origin. The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.  
c. 30-100.

1101. M.R.T (M.R( )T( )?)

London (Unp.:MRT): Vienne (C XII 244)

1102. MS FIG (M.S( )orM( )S( ), [ex]FIG(linis)?)

Rome (C XV 3145)

FIG could be an abbreviation for the cognomen FIGVLVS.

1103. MSA (M.SA ( )?) fig.11,46.

lit. Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,36)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1104. M.(?)SECVR(us)FECIT ? fig.12,1.

Provenance not known (M.of Scotland,Edinburgh) (Unp.: very long stamp: retrograde).

On an amphora of probable Italian origin.

1105. M.SEMP.HEL (M.SEMP(roni)HEL(iodori)?)

Rome (C XV 3175)

1106. M.SERRANI

nr. Pianoro (Bologna M.) (C XI 6695,89)

1107. MSFPC (M.S( )F( ), [de]P(ortu)C( )?)

Chester (Unp.): Rome (C XV 3146)

— M.S.MAVRIANI see ACIRGI

1108. MSN (M.S( )N( )?) fig.11,47.

Neuss (BJ CXI-CXII Taf.36,15), Windisch(Vindonissa)  
(Unp.: MSN[ retro.: not certain)

1109. FIG MSP or PO ( [ex]FIG(linis)M.S( )PO( )?)

fig.11,48-50, &  
fig.12,2&5.

Corbridge (Unp.), Richborough (Unp.), Silchester  
(May p.280 n.29: MS...: doubtful): Rome 6 (C XV 3155 a-f: MSP  
and retro.: MSP retro.: MSb retro.: MSP0): Avenches (unp.:  
FIGM $\overline{S}$ ), Augst (unp.: M.S $\overline{D}$ ), Bregenz (unp.: M $\overline{D}$ ),  
Saalburg (C XIII 444: retro.): Nîmes (C XII 259: MSP): R.Baetis  
(exact provenance not known)(EE IX 424,94: MSP (~~retro~~) with  
the letter P upside-down), Guadajoz (EE IX 424,94: MSP retro.,  
with the letter M upside-down)

The Corbridge, Avenches and Augst examples were on globular amphorae.

South Spanish.

A.D.c. 140-80 ?

1110. M.S.ST (M.S( )ST( )?)

Rome (C XV 3159: stamped twice on the belly)

Found in-situ on the east side of the Monte Testaccio, and so probably earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D.138-61).

1111. M.S.TA (M.S( )TA( )?)

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.401: M.STA on the neck): Trion (C XIII 449: M.S.T)

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

1112. M. TATTI. BLANDI

Rome (C XV 3534: on the neck)

On a vessel of Dressel Form 6 (fig.1,6), which was almost certainly a wine amphora of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1113. M. [T]ERT GR...? (M. [T]ERT(ini)GR(ati)?)

Old Toulouse (C XII 329)

114. MTH (M T( )H( )?)

Moulins ? (C XIII 492)

1115. M.TVCCI.L.F.TRO || GALEONIS (M.TVCCI.L.f.TRO(mentina) GALEONIS)

Rome (C XV 3539), Cometo (C X 8051,34): Monteleone (Bruttium) (C X 8041,39: wrongly given under tegulae):

R.Isle (Dérigeux) (Germania VII p.15), Uzès (C XII 296:

M.TVCCI.L.F.TRO || GALEONVS): Egypt (C I 2654)

Oxé has already pointed out that the inclusion of the

names of the father and tribe on pottery stamps was extremely rare; he was able to quote only three other examples - on a dolium from Pompeii (C X 8047,18) and on two tiles from the city of Rome (C X 1188 and 1474)(see Germania VIII pp.80 - 82 "Die ältesten römischen Amphoren am Rhein und in Gallien")

This stamp is particularly interesting as it reveals trade between Italy and Gallia Narbonensis on the one hand, and Italy and Egypt on the other. Both the cognomen and nomen are rare and perhaps refer to the M.<sup>US</sup>Tuccius of Ciceronian times (RE VII A cols. 767-8). There were four towns in Dalmatia, and six in Italy in the tribe of Tromentina; it is probably that M.<sup>US</sup>Tuccius Galeo operated from one of the latter, the most likely of which are Perugia, Aeserna and Veii.

1116. a) MVC

Rome (C XV 3214: on the neck)

b) MVC IIP

Trapani(Sicily) 3(C X 8051,23)

Sicilian ?

1117. II  $\nabla$  MVDC

Rome (C XV 3031)

— MVN see PORTVS

— MVR see PORTVS

1118. a) MVRI

fig.12,3.

London (Arch. 66 p.255: MVR!...): Rome (C XV 3033: MVRI)

— MVRIC and T.F.A see T.F.A

b) M.VRVC

fig.12,4.

Richborough (Unp.)

Since the letter R is doubtful this stamp could be read as M.V( )IVC( ).

1119. II.MV.S.T.PR  
Rome (C XV 3032)

1120. III MVSSIDIOR ? (Triom Mussidiorum ?)  
Rouen (C XIII 351: ~~III~~ MVSSIDIOR )  
 Cf. C. Mussidius Nepos (n.381)

1121. MVT (M.VT(ani) or M.V( )T( )?)  
Rome 2 (C XV 3545: MVT: 3319-..MVI - doubtful), Naples  
 (C X 8051, 24): Tarragona (C II 4968, 12: MVT)  
 Spanish ?

1122. M VALE ? (M.VALE(ri)?)  
St. Colombe (C XII 303)

1123. MVIIS NHT of NDN VII p.34  
S. Shields ( ? ? ? ), Warrington (Watkin Rom. Chesh.  
 p.266)

Is this a stamp? Or is it rather a graffito indicating  
 the capacity of the vessel i.e. Modii VII, Sextarii...?

1124. M.VIBI || LIBERALIS  
Pompeii 2 (C X 8047, 19 a.b.)

M.V.IVC see M.VRVC

1125. a) III N : N II :

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3034 a-c: ~~III~~(?) III N: III N :  
 III N ): Peña de la Sal = Arva 9 (EE IX 424, 74 - N...(2):  
 75 a. - NI ~~III~~...: 77 a. - N III (4): 77 b. - N III: 77 c. -  
 III N ), Peñaflor = Celti (EE IX 424, 76 - N II)

For Arva and Celti see n.123 and Map fig.2.

South Spanish.

b) N

Turin (C V 8112, 127: .N.): Mt. Beuvray 2 (Fouilles p.201:

on the neck : p.411)

Italian ?

Mt.Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

1126. NA

Rome (C XV 3492: on the neck in hollow letters): Mt.Beuvray  
(Fouilles II p.170 note 1: NA on the neck)

Mt.Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

NAEPOR see PORTVS

1127. N.A.F (N.A( )F( )?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2643 a.b.: one retro.)

1128. N.ALFI.N.F (N.ALFI N( )F(ilii)?)

Eryx(Sicily) (C X 8051,3)

Probably first century B.C. and South Italian. The inclusion of the father's name is very rare on amphora stamps and appears to have been confined to early Italian vessels. (see n.1115).

1129. N+AP. or NAPF (N.A( )P( ), [ex]F(iglinis)?)

Rome (C XV 2659: .Q.A.W): nr.Bonn (C XIII 581: NA//F):

Andance (C XII 8: NAPF)

1130. NAR... (NAR(cissi)?)

Metz (C XIII 582)

1131. NAVIC (N.A( )VIC( )?)

Rome (C XV 3493: NAVIC: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters)

Stamps on the neck are normally early, and, if the expansion is correct, the nomen, Numerius, is rare and of early date.

Italian ?

First century B.C.

1132. NC

Chesters (Cilurnum) (AA<sup>2</sup> XIII p.365: NC, a doubtful reading): Clermont M. (C XIII 354)

1133. NCLEVT (N.CL( )EVT( )?)

Rome (C XV 2783: in a double frame)

1134. NC PCE retro. (N.C( )P( ), CE( ) [servus]?)

Rome (C XV 3575)

1135. N.C.S (N.C( )S( )?)

fig.12,6.

York (Unp.: N.C.S)

1136. ND

fig.12,7.

Mt.Beuvray (C XIII 555 = Fouilles pl.60,30), St.Sulpice  
(Haute Saône) (C XIII 632)

Mt.Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

1137. ND || AEL D

fig.12,8.

Mt.Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,72)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1138. N || E ?

Mt.Beuvray (C XIII 358)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1139. NEAN (N.E( )AN( )?)

Windisch(Vindonissa) (C XIII 584)

— NEB see HB

1140. a) NERVAE

fig.12,9.

Windisch(Vindonissa) (Unp.: NERVAE : this could be NERVAE):  
Vienne (C XII 197)

b) NERVAE VLP

fig.12,10.

Geneva M.2 (C XII 198 = ASA XXX p.208,25 & fig.2,15:26)

This was stamped on a complete globular amphora, and is almost certainly therefore of South Spanish origin.

1141. NF

nr. Orbetello (C XI 6695,125 d.)

1142. NFOI

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,47)

For Arva see n.123.

1143. NGE

Forum Iulii (Fréjus) (C XII 114: on the neck)

Neck stamps are normally early.

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

1144. NI<sup>3</sup>

Clermont (C XIII 583)

Cf. N III (n.1125)

1145. NIC XIII (NIC( )XIII ?)

Corbridge (Unp.: NI..III): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3048: one in ansate labels: one retro.)

The numbers may indicate different divisions of the same estate, or different vilici in charge.

Cf. N III (n.1125).

1146. NICA || BELLICI (NICA(nder) [servus], BELLICI ?)

St.Colombe (ASA XXVI p.89), Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466)

South Gaulish ?

Cf. Belliccus fecit Vas(ione) (N.178)

First century ?

1147. NICERI

Carthage (C VIII 22637,73)

— NICOLAVS see P.Veiveius Papus

1148. NICODROMI

Clermont M. (C XIII 369)

1149. NICR or NIGRI or NIGRINI

Rome 3 (C XV 3049 a.b.: NIGR: on the belly in hollow letters: NICR: 3050 - NIGRINI: on the belly), Montedoro (Tarentum) (EE VIII supp. to C IX 242,43: NIGRI): Nîmes M. (C XII 199: NIGRINI)

— NIGE see VAR

1150. a) N.IR.III

Villar de Brenes (Baetica) (EE IX 424,78)

b) N..R.VII ?

Colchester (Cam.Rep. p.214: on the base of a handle from a vessel of apparently form 181)

If the amphora was of this form, then these should be two different stamps, one of South Spanish and the other Italian origin.

1151. NIV ?

fig.12,11.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles Album pl.60,2)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1152. N M...?

Autun (C XIII 360: NM)

1153. NNA

Rome (C XV 3035)

1154. NNR

fig.12,12.

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194, n.29): Le Châtelet (C XIII 365), Strasbourg (Unp.: NN)

The material of the Corbridge example is reddish-buff.

It may have been a misreading by Haverfield of the stamp ANAR (n.76).

1155. N.ODVIC ? fig.12,13.

Wiesbaden (Ann. des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde XXIX p.164 & Taf.IX,62)

1156. NON (NON(ii or <sup>a</sup>-icini ?)

Montedoro (Tarentum) (EE VIII supp. to C IX 242,44):  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 375)

Almost certainly of Italian origin.

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

1157. NP

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3491: in hollow letters)

Two examples were on amphorae of Dressel Form 4 (see fig. 1,4), which was almost certainly a wine vessel of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1158. II.NP.EV... || FIG.MA...? (Duorum N.P( )EV( ), [ex]  
FIG(linis)MA( )?)

Rome 2 (C XV 3042)

1159. NR

Poitiers (C XIII 364)

NS see C.I.R

1160. NV..IO

Nyon, Vidy-Leusanne (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.198)

1161. NYMPHI fig.12,14.

London (C VII 81: NYMPH): Nyon, St.Colombe, Haltern (ZAK

1946 Heft 4 p.198), Vienne (C XII 201)

The Nyon stamp was on the handle of a complete globular amphora; it is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Haltern was occupied from B.C.11 to A.D.16.

1162. O

fig.12,15.

Bregenz (Unp.)

This was a complete stamp, and such single-lettered stamps are normally early, and of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1163. OA

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.411)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1164. OB (O(ctavii)B( )?)

Rome (C XV 3051: in an elliptical frame)

1165. a) O.C III

Kesselstadt (ORL 24 p.9)

b) OCC.F

German Limes (provenance not known) (Limesblatt n.27 col. 764)

1166. OCI

Mainz (MZ XII-XIII Abb.28,3)

1167. OC.PA (OC(tavii)PA(terni)?)

Dea = Dié (Dépt.Drôme)(Gallia Narbonensis) (C XII 204: OC.PA)

1168. ...OCT.TERTI (?) (... ]OCT(avii)TERT(i)?)

Rome (C XV 3057)

1169. ODEL

nr. Agen (C XIII 376)

cf. OPEL.S VL (n.1181)

1170. ODOTVS (fecit)

fig.12,16.

Geneva (Unp.)

The stamp, which is very distinct, was on a very small and sharply bent handle of brick-red material.

It is unusual to find a name written out in full in the nominative case, but this appears to have been a practice with certain Gaulish makers. The name is definitely Gaulish.

Cf. Belliccus (n.178)

In such rare cases the stamp probably indicates the maker of the vessel, rather than the producer of the commodity.

Almost certainly South Gaulish.

— ODVCIA see BROQ ODV and PORTVS

— OF has been treated throughout as an abbreviation of Officina = workshop. Stamps commencing with these letters have, therefore, been indexed under the appropriate first letter of the name of the workshop e.g. OF GRAROP under G, OF CAS under C, and EX O(fficina)IVLI HONORATI under I.

1171. OIL ?

Vetera (BJ CXIX p.276)

On an amphora of Form Haltern 71, i.e. Augustan, although it continued to be exported during the reign of Tiberius. Italian.

1172. OIS ? or OR ?

fig.12,17.

Basel (Unp.: on the rim)

This stamp was on a vessel of Dressel Form 1, which was of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 25 and probably first century B.C.

For rim-section see fig.19,22.

1173. FIG.OL ([ex]FIG(linis)OL( ))  
Rome (C XV 3054: in hollow letters)
1174. OLLAF (or AE)  
Heddernheim (C XIII 633: OLLA<sub>t</sub>)
1175. OL.MA  
Nîmes (C XII 205: on the neck)  
 Stamps on the neck are normally early.  
 Italian ?  
 Before A.D. 50 ?
1176. OLYMPI fig.12,18.  
Bregenz (Unp.)
1177. OLYNT(hici?)  
Torre d'Ares (C II supp. 6254,33)
1178. ONESIMI fig.12,19.  
Black Gate M. (newcastle-on-Tyne: provenance not known)  
 (Unp.: ON<sub>t</sub>): Rome 2 (C XV 3059 a.b.: ON-ESIMI on the rim:  
 ONES): Le Mas d'Agenais (C XIII 377: ONE)
1179. ONGR  
Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 588)  
 Italian ?  
 This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.
1180. OP.BA (OP(pii)BA( ))?  
Binchester (unp.)
1181. a) OPEL.SVL(piciani?)  
Rome (C XV 3499: on the neck)  
 Stamps on the neck are normally early. This may be a mis-  
 reading for OPPI cf. b) below.  
 Before A.D. 50?

b) OPPI SVL (piciani?)

Clermont M. (C XIII 378 a: OPTI SV), Essalois (Loire)  
(C XIII 378 b.: OPPI SVL)

1182. OP IA PM ?

fig.12,20.

London (GM.:Unp.)

1183. OP.M.LVCR (OP(tatus) [servus], M.LVCR(eti)?)

Rome (C XV 3498: on the neck in hollow letters)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Probably Italian.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1184. OPOMPEI (Q(?)POMPEI(i)?)

Cadenet (C XII 335)

1185. OPP ( )

Palermo M. (C X 8051,25: retro.)

~~---~~ OPPI.SVL see OPEL.SVL

1186. OPTATI F (OPTATI, [ex]F(iglinis)?) fig.12,21.

London 2 (G.M.: Unp.: OPTA : Arch. 71 p.60 - OPTATI):

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3060 a-d: OPTATI F: OPTA : OPTAT

some exs. on the belly): Mainz (MZ VI p.98 and Abb. 21,13:

OPT...EN ?), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: [O]PTATIF)

A.D. 60 - 110 ?

1187. ORFS

Lora la Vieja (Baetica)(EE IX 424, 80 a)

Cf. QFRSALS (n.1362)

~~---~~ ORMVS see C.PP.III.C.F.FVSCI

1188. O2 (or SO ?)

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 442)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1189. OTAL.I ? (Q(?)TAL(otii)I( )?)

Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 589: OTAL.I)

1190. O.T.V (Q(?)T( )V( )?)

Peñaflor = Celti (EE IX 424,103 a.)

For Celti see n.123 and fig.2.

— OVUNVS QVINTVS see P.VEIVEIVS PAPVS

1191. P

fig.12,22.

Weymouth (Dorset Field Club XI p.88): nr.Bomarzo (C XI 6695,40: P retro.): Trion (C XIII 379)

The Weymouth amphora was dredged from the sea, and perhaps represents the wreck of a ship bringing supplies into Radipole harbour.

The stamp is on the belly near the spike of a wine amphora almost certainly of Italian origin i.e. Dressel Form I (see fig.1,1). There can be little doubt that it was transported here before A.D. 50, and probably much earlier.

1192. PA( )

fig.12,23.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,91), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: .PA)

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

1193. PAAE (P.A(eli)AE(liani)?)

Grand (Vosges) (C XIII 59: bAAE )

1194. P AB ET ? (P.AB(ullii)ET( )?)

fig.12,24.

Windisch (Vindonissa) (Unp.: P AB E: on the rim)

The vessel appeared to be one of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1195. PAC (PAC(ati)?)

fig.12,25.

Wroxeter (1914 p.59 n.32:  $\text{C} \uparrow \text{A} \uparrow \text{C}$  )

1196. PACAR (P.A( )CAR( )?)

Parma M. (C XI 6695,66)

1197. P.AE M. (P.AE(li)M( )?)

Le Châtelet (Allmer et Dissard p.233 494,8: d/E M)

P.A.GALENVS see BELLVCANA

P.A.H and PAHCF see PORTVS

1198. P.A.I and P.AIC (P.A( )IC(eli)?)

Rome (C XV 2669: P.A.I): Malpica (Baetica) (EE IX 424,15:  
P.AIC)

For Malpica (on the R. Genil) see Map fig.2.

1199. PAM (or ATE)C

fig.12,26.

Geneva (ASA XXX (1928) p.208, n.28& fig.2,17)

1200. P.ANI RV FI (P.AN[n]I RVFI) fig.12,27-28.

Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.196m fig.6: PANIRVES), Wroxeter (1913  
p.44,14: P.AN RV F): Rome 3 (C XV 2701 a - c :P.AN RVFI:  
P.ANI.RV FIS.: //N.RVFIR(or P or B)): Cannstadt (ORL 59 Taf.V  
fig.12: P.AN RV F): Poitiers 2 (C XIII 96 a.b.:P.AN RVFS), Lyon M.  
(C XIII 77: PAR.F): Vienne 3 (C XII 14: PARFI: 217- P ANI R :  
322 - P.ARFI..)

cf. C. Anni Rufini from Peña de la Sal = Arva (Baetica)  
(n.228).

1201. PAPI..

fig.12,29.

Geneva (ASA XXX p.208,27 & fig.2,16)

1202. [P]APIA.HOS

Piacenza (C XI 6695,67)

1203. P.A.Q (P.A( )Q( )?)

Windisch (C XIII 74)

— P.A.R see S.I.O

1204. PARDALI  
Antas (Spain)

— P.A.R.F and P.A.R.F.I see P.ANNI RVFI

1205. P.ARNASSI (P.A.R( )NASSI ? )  
nr. Modena (C XI 6695,15)

1206. P.A.R.R(?) (P.A.R.VA ? )  
Rome (C XV 3404)  
Cf. n.123.

— P.A.R.VA see ARVA

1207. PASSERAR (P.A( )S( ), SER(vus)AR( )?) fig.12,30-31.  
Caerhun (ACamb. LXXXIX p.80), Chester (Roman Cheshire  
Watkin (1886) p.224: PASSERAR), London 2 (GI.:Unp.: PASSERAR  
Arch. 66 p.255: PASSERAR on handle): Rome 2 (C XV 3084 a.b.:  
PASSERAR): Autun (C XIII 24), Avenches (Unp.), Strasbourg  
(Argentorate II p.608 & pl.XCIII: PASSERAR): Geneva L. (C XII  
216 a.), Nîmes (C XII 216 b.)

The Avenches stamp was on the handle of a globular amphora,  
and therefore this was almost certainly a South Spanish estate.

Late first and early second century ?

1208. PAT

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3086: PAT or PAT): Forêt de  
Compiègne (C XIII 590: PAT)

— P.ATA see BROQ ODV

1209. F.PATERNI and PATERNVS FE(cit?) ([ex]F(iglinis PATERNI?)  
fig.12,32.

Colchester (M.Rep. 1937-44 p.36:...PATERNI...): Rome

(many exs.)(C XV 3085 a-e: F+PAT || ERNI in hollow letters: F PATERNI† with "duorum Iuniorum" stamped twice on the other handle: F.PATE in tabella ansata: F PAT: F PAT retro. in hollow letters):

C XIII 394 a - g:-

a) Poitiers(PATERNVS) b) Clermont (PATERNV2 FE(cit)?)  
 c) Chassenard(Allier)(PATERNVS.F.II) d) nr. Châtelliers de de Frémur (Angers M.)(PATERNVS FE(cit)?) e) Forêt de Compiègne (F PATERNI) f) Cologne ? (F PATERNI) g) Arentsburg (F PATERNI } ),

Arentsburg (Holwerda pl. LXIV,16: F PATERNI<sup>d</sup>), Wiesbaden (C XIII 297 m: with II Iuni Melissi et Melissae on the other handle), Worms (C XIII 297 i: with II Iuni Melissi et Melissi on the other handle and VENER F on the belly)

The Monte Testaccio examples of F.Paterni were found on the north, east and west sides, and in the positions marked on Dressel's plan by the letters H and K. None of this is very helpful as it suggests on the one hand a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61), and on the other hand the reigns of Marcus-Commodus and Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (215-38). However, the two Iunii Melissi probably worked in the first rather than the second half of the second century, and one of their main bases appears to have been the city of Italica in Baetica. It is likely that they developed a close relationship with the figlina Paterniana ?, in the same manner as L.Iuni Melissi seems to have done with the figlinum Scimnianum i.e. by buying amphorae from them to meet the great demand for their goods. As the firm of the two Iunii Melissi must have been one of the best known throughout the west in the second century, it would pay other lesser-known firms to have their stamps appear on the same vessel.

Definitely second century and probably the first half rather than the second.

See also II Iuni Melissi (830 b.)

P. AT MC see PAMC

1210. PATO fig.12,33-34.

Mainz (MZ VI p.98 Taf.21,15), Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.: PATO)

The Vidy-Lausanne stamp was on the handle of a complete globular amphora, and this stamp is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin. The Mainz example was dated to the period Trajan-Hadrian (ibid.,p.98).

1211. PATR and PATRIC (PATRIC(ii)?) fig.12,35.

Brecon Gaer (Wheeler p.246: PATR): Rome (C XV 3087: PATRIC on the belly)

Dated approximately from the end of the first century to the early Antonine period (Wheeler p.69 seqq.).

1212. P.ATV (P.ATV( )?) fig.12,36.

Avenches (Unp.)

1213. P.ATV IC ? (P.ATV( )IC(eli)?) fig.12,37.

Richborough (Unp.P.ATVI<sup>1</sup> / ): Trion (C XIII 496: P TV IC)

1214. P.AVI fig.12,38.

Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.198)

       PAVL.F see HADRVMETVM

1215. PAVLLINVS F(ecit ?)

Rottweil (C XIII 395)

1216. P.AV.R (P.AV(fidii)R( )?)

Exeter (Proc. of the Devon Exploration Soc. III p.85)

This could be a misreading for P. Anni Rufi (n.1200).

1217. P.CAE.HER (P.CAE(si or -cilii)HER(renni)?)

fig.12,39.

Rome (C XV 2770): Geneva (ASA XXX p.206,10 & fig.2,7),

Fins d'Anney (Marteaux-Leroux p.133-4 pl.XXXI,2)

1218. P. CAE SI NIGY (P. CAESI NIGRI ?)

Rome (C XV 2771)

P. CALPVRNI see CALPVRNI

P. CAL. SAEN see SAENIANS

1219. PCBSCV

Rome (C XV 3414: on the neck of a small amphora)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

1220. P.C.H.O (P.C( )H( ), [ex]O(fficinis)?) fig.12,40.

Campfield (nr. Bowness-on-Solway) (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.196 fig.7:  
PCH $\alpha$ ), Chester (Rom. Insc's at: Williams (1886) p.77 =

CNWSoc. XXVI p.36, n.6: PCHO), Colchester (May p.244 n.33:

P $\alpha$ .CH $\alpha$ ), Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2749 a.b.: { .C.H.O : PCHO):  
Köstlach (C XIII 147: PCHO)

All the Monte Testaccio examples were found on the north and east sides, some in situ. This suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61)

1221. P.C.I (P.C(lodi)I(celi)?) fig.12,41.

Corbridge (Unp.: in hollow letters), Cirencester (Unp.),  
Warrington (Trans LCHSoc. L, p.30)

This may be an abbreviated version of the following stamp, P.Clodi Iceli.

The Corbridge example was on a greyish-buff handle which seems to have formed part of a globular amphora.

South Spanish ?

1222. P. CLODI ICELI

Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.196, fig.8), Risingham ? (PSAN<sup>2</sup> VI

*milecastle 9 (AA<sup>4</sup> vii 160),*

fig.12,42-44.

p.146: P.C.LORICE<sup>1/2</sup> ), Wroxeter (1914 p.57,25: P.C.ICELI):  
Rome (many exs.)(C XV 2787 a-i: P.C.LOB ICELI: P.C.LODIICEJ :  
 P.C.IODICIIII: P.C.LICELI or P.C.LICEI : P.C.ICELI: P.C.ICET :  
 P.C.ICEL : P.C.ICELI retro., and below on the same handle CA<sup>1/2</sup>):  
Besançon (C XIII 167 c.: P.C.LICEI ), Eisenberg (C XIII 167 d.),  
Elouges (C XIII 167 b.: C.LODI ICEL), Kapersburg (ORL 12 Taf.  
 VI fig.9: ICELI), Poitiers (C XIII 167 a.): Fins d'Annecy  
 (Marteaux et Le Roux p.245), Vienne (C XII 68): Peña de la  
Sal = Arva 5 (EE IX 424,27 a-e: P.C.ICEL : P.C.LODIICEI :  
 C.LODICIIII: ..CLICEI: C.CELI)

The Kapersburg example may be another stamp i.e. simply ICELVS, a slave-name, or it may be a different version of the stamp of this freedman P.Clodius Icelus.

All the many Monte Testaccio examples were on the north and east sides, some "in infimo colle" and in situ, and this indicates a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-61). For Arva see n.123.

South Spanish.

A.D. 110 - 50 ?

1223. P.CORE.FRVG (P.COR[n]E(li) or CORE(IIII)? FRVG(i)?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3434: one ex. on the belly)

The example on the belly was on an amphora of Dressel Form 2 or 3 (see fig.1,2 & 3), both of which were almost certainly wine amphora of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

— P.CRISPI see P.IVLI.CRISPI

1224. PCRSSV retro. (P.CR[a]SS(i)V( )?)

Rome (C XV 2764: on the neck of a small amphora)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

1225. P.C.S.D.

Rome (C XV 3420: on the neck of a small amphora)

The amphora was of Dressel Form 6 (see fig.1,6), which was almost certainly a wine vessel of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1226. PCT (P.C( )T( )?)

Rome (C XV 3422: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

cf. P.C.I (n.1221)

1227. PE ?

fig.12,45.

Colchester (May p.244 n.37: PE )

Perhaps PHE ?

1228. PEA...

Vercelli (C V 8112,143)

PEC.SAEN see SAENIANSLA

1229. P.E.L.G ?

Mainz M. (C XIII 195: P.E.L.G)

1230. PEREGRINI

Rome (C XV 3088: on the belly)

1231. PERENNIS ?

Richborough (Unp.: PERNIS)

1232. a) P.ERI: ? (or P.HERI ?)

Rome (C XV 2812: PERE :)

b) PERIGE

Rome (C XV 3089), Vercelli (C V 8112,65)

See also a) above.

Italian ?

1233. a) PERSEI or PERSEV (in both cases with the S retro.)

Rome 2 (C XV 2868: PER2FI: Bruzza read this as PER2EI:

2940 d.- PIR2EI): Heddernheim (C XIII 274: PIR2EI): Peña de la Sal = Arva 4 (EE IX 424,84 a.b.)

For Arva see n.123.

b) FVNDI. || PERSEIANI (with a leaf stop)

Rome 8 (C XV 2618)

1234. P·EV·VOCCVC (P·EV(nii or -lii)VOC( ), [ex:figlinis]  
CVC( )?)

Verulamium (Archaeologia XC p.123: P(?)VOCC//C): Lezoux  
(C XIII 203 b.: EVVOCC+C), Vichy (C XIII 203 a.: P EV VOCCVC)

The Verulamium example came from a layer which was dated  
c. A.D. 55 - 61.

Cf. figlina CVC( )(n.473).

1235. PFCR

Rome (C XV 2834: in hollow letters)

Cf. FIGGRA (n.429): FIG GRVM(n.446).

1236. P·F·FABA (P·F( )FABA(ti)?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2849 a.b.: PFFABA : PF·FAB in  
hollow letters)

1237. PFLSIL (P·FL(avi)SIL( )?)

Avenches (C XIII 233)

1238. PHAE (PHAE(dimini)?)

Rome (C XV 3503: on the spike)

This stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 3 (see fig.1,3),  
which was almost certainly of Italian origin. An amphora with

this stamp had a painted inscription giving the name of the wine:—[vinum] LAVR(onense)IIII (4 years old?)(C XV 4578).

Before A.D. 50 ?

see also F.PHAE.

1239. PHALL ( )

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,71)

— PHARHASIVS see T.EBIDI

— PHE see PE

— PHI see S CALENSIA and Q.N.D

1240. PHIL( )

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 396: PHIL on the neck)

Italian ?

This site was abandoned in B.C. 5.

1241. a) PHILE or PHILEM(onis?)

Rome (C XV 3504: on the neck): Carthage (C VIII 22637,79: PHILEM)

b) PHILEROF (PHILERO(s)F(ecit)? or PHILER(otis) [ex] OF(ficinis)?)

Cirencester (Unp.)

The Rome example was on an amphora of Dressel Form 2 (see fig.1,2), which was almost certainly a wine-vessel of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

— PHILEROS see M.FVLVIVS

1242.a) PHILO or PHILO( ) fig.12,46-48.

London 4 (GM.= PHILO/// : C VII 88 = PHILO/// : These two examples may be the same: PHOF - GM.:Unp.: PHILO - BM.: also PHILO from the Bank of England site Excavations 1928-29: Unp.), Wroxeter (BASoc. 1923-27 p.283,7): Rome (C XV 3090), Polja (C V 8112,66: PHILO):

C XIII 398 a - c: -

a) Trion b) Autun c) Nyon

Augst (Unp.), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel)<sup>2</sup> (Unp.),  
Hofheim (Ritterling p.303 n.10 and p.98, Abb.55):

C XII 220 a - d: - (PHLO and PHLO)

a.b) Vienne 10 c) St.Colombe 4 d) Aps Rouch (Le Puy)

Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.245), Geneva (ASA XXX  
(1928) p.208): Hoyos de San Sebastian (Baetica) (EE IX 424,85:  
...PHILO)

For Hoyos de San Sebastian see Map fig.2.

South Spanish.

A.D. c. 30 - c. 80.

b) PHILODAMVS

Laudun "in campo Caesaris" (C XII 221: PHILODA|||| : on the  
neck): Tarragona (C II supp. 6254,31: on the neck)

Spanish ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

1243. PHILOX2.AELI (PHILOXS(enus) [servus], AELI)

Poitiers (C XIII 397: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

1244. PHOEBI

Between Posadas and Peñafior (Baetica) (EE IX 424,86)

For Peñafior = Celti see n.123 and fig.2.

1245. PI

Chambles (Loire) (C XIII 384)

1246. PIA... (P.I

Poitiers (C XIII 591: PIA | )

1247. PIATRICI ? (P I

fig.12,49.

Augst (Unp.: stamped twice)

This stamp was on the handle of a globular vessel and is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

1248. PIAVIB (P.I(vlii)AVIB(ii)?) fig.12,50.

Avenches (Unp.: P<sup>h</sup>AVIB )

On a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

1249. PILID(es ?) fig.13,1.

Richborough (Unp.: <sup>h</sup>LID: doubtful): Cahors(La Réole)

(C XIII 262: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

1250. PILIP (P[h]ILIP(pi)?)

Rome (C XV 3505): Narbonne (C XII 219)

1251. PINCLIA ?

Rome (C XV 3260: ~~h~~AIDWIP)

1252. PIPAC (P.I( )PAC( )?)

Lyons (Allmer et Dissard 494,118)

— PIR see PORTVS

1253. P.IVLI.CRISPI.SVL(?) or SY( ) fig.13,2-6.

Cirencester (Unp.:P.IVLI.CRISPI), Leicester (Unp.:P.IV.CRISPI): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2962 a-c: P IVL CRISPI: P IVL CRISPI: P VL CRISPI - the last two exs. in double frames: 3215 - PV.CRISP.SY):

C XIII 289 a - e: -

a) Nyon (P.IVLI CRISPI) b) Avenches (P CRISP) c) Worms (P IV CRISP) d) Heddernheim (...CRISP) e) Wiesbaden (IVLI

CRISPĪ)(=ORL 31 p.119 Abb.12 c.), Lenzburg(Switz.)(ASA XXXVIII p.20, note 21), Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel)(Unp.:PVC&I ?)

C XII 146 a - d : -

a) St. Romain (P VL CRISP) a.b.c) St.Colombe (I//^ CRISPĪ: PLVCRISB) d) Narbonne (P.VL.CRISPĪ.SZ (SVL ?), Vienne (Allmer et Dissard 494,197: PVCRIISP)

The Wiesbaden example was on a handle of almost round cross-section i.e. probably from a globular amphora, whilst the Nyon stamp was on the handle of a complete globular vessel, and therefore this is almost certainly a South Spanish stamp. The Schutthügel can be dated to A.D. c. 30 - 100.

1254. P IVL REVCTI fig.13,7.

Bern (Engelhalbinsel) (Jahrb. des Bernischen-Historischen Museums VIII (1928) p.40, where it was given as PVRV...: the correct reading is P VL REVCTI)

This stamp was on the handle of a globular vessel, and is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

1255. PIXTAVC.F (PIXTAVC(us)F(ecit)?)

Poitiers (C XIII 399)

South Gaulish ?

1256. PLACATI (P.LAC(erii or -eii)ATI( )?)

Avenches (Unp.)

This stamp was on the handle of a globular amphora, and is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

1257. a) PLO... (P[hi]LO?)

Carthage (C VIII 22637,81)

Cf. n.1242.

b) PLOC(ami?)

Rome (C XV 3506 b.: retro. near the spike)

c) PLOCAM(i ?)

Rome (C XV 3506 a.: PLoCAM near the spike: 3091 - PLOCAM)

Both these examples were on amphorae of Dressel Form 2 (see fig.1,2), which was almost certainly of Italian origin. Before A.D. 50 ?

P.L.R see C.T.Y.CL


1258. P.L.S (P.L( )S( )?)

Metz, Le Héracle(nr.Forbach) (Déch. VI pt.II p.632 n.12):  
St.Colombe (C XII 159)

1259. a) EX PM (EX [figlinis or officinis] P.M(anli)?)  
fig.13,8-9.

Corbridge (Unp.): Rome (C XV 3455), Montedoro(Tarentum)  
(EE VIII supp. to CIX 242,36: PM):

b) PM....

Richborough (Unp.): Windisch(Vindonissa) (Landes Museum  
Zürich)(Unp.: ): La Corregidora(Baetica) (EE IX 424,68)

For La Corregidora see Map fig.

The Sierra de villar (ground containing potsheds and tiles)  
here "covers an area of 300 or 500 metres each way"(AJ LVI  
p.257)

Mid-second century ?

1260. P.MANILI SVPER(stitis) fig.13,10&12.

London (Unp.BM: PMSV ?: the last letter, although faint,  
appeared to be U): Trion (C XIII 337 a.: P.MANL SV~~Δ~~),  
Solothurn (C XIII 337 b.: MANILI.SVPER), Avenches 2 (Unp.:  
PMA NIL SVP), Hofheim (Ritterling p.303: P.MANL SVP): Nîmes  
(C XII 182: P MA NI SVP), Andancette (C XII 192 a.: P MN SV),  
St.Colombe (C XII 192 b.: PMN SW), Vienne (C XII 192 c.:  
P.M SW)

The Avenches examples were on the handle of a globular  
amphora, and this stamp is therefore almost certainly of  
South Spanish origin.

First half of the first century ?

— P MA Q see PMQ

1261. P.MC (?)

Geneva M. (C XII 168: P.MC): Carthage (C VIII 22637,133)

— PMC TVB see IVLI HONORATI

1262. P.MBSTRI

Pisaurum(Pesaro)(C XI 6695,63)

1263. PMF (P.M( )F( )?)

Rome 2 (C XV 3003 a.b.: PMf: both in hollow letters, and one cut before firing): Clermont M. (C XIII 319:..MF: doubtful)

If the correct expansion of this stamp is P.M( ) [ex] F(iglinis), then it is the same as n.1259.

— P.M.HER see PORTVS

1264. P.MIS.SVP ?

Rouen (C XIII 337 b.: reading doubtful)

Cf. P.Manili Superstitis (n.1260)

1265. P.M.M.√

Rome (C XV 3006).

1266. a) P MN/// (P.M( )N( )?)

St.Colombe (C XII 171)

b) P.M.N.S retro.

Rome (C XV 3007)

c) P MNAS...

Richborough (Unp.: PM..AS): Ciney (C XIII 578)

First century A.D. ?

1267. a) P.MOCV || FIGEDO (P.MOC(onii)V( ), [ex]FIG(linis)  
E(t)DO(liariis)?) fig.13,13.

London (BM.:Unp.): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2605): Mainz  
(MZ VI p.98 & Abb.21,2): Vaison(C XII 191: P MOC/// || FIGEDO)

b) P.MOCV || F PALMA (P.MOC(onii)V( ), [ex]F(iglinis)  
PALM(ensibus)?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2617)

All the Monte Testaccio examples were found on the west side, some in the position marked on Dressel's plan by the letter H, and where he considered the majority of amphorae had been tipped in the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (218-35).

South Spanish ?

End of the second century and beginning of the third ?  
(cf. FIGEDOPPAEF (n.31).

— P.M.P see PORTVS

1268. P.MQ or P.MA <sup>or Q MA.P</sup> Q? (P.MA(nli)Q( )?)  
Geneva M. (C XII 26: P.MQ )

1269. a) P.M.R (P.M( )R( )?)  
St. Colombe (C XII 174)

b) PMRVFS ?

St. Colombe (C XII 181: PM RVFS)  
Cf. P. Anni Rufi (n.1137)

c) PMRSR (or P) ?

Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.)

This stamp was on the handle of a globular amphora, and is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D. c. 30 - 100.

1270. a) PMS or PMZ (P.M(ussidii)S(emproniani)?)  
Rome 3 (C XV 3013: P.M.S./ : 3018 a.b.- PMS or P.MZ in a

double frame): Arva-Axati area (C II 4968,33: PMΔ)

b) PMSA

Constantine's Cave nr. Fife Ness (PSAScot. XLIX p.241,3)

c) PMSC

Rome (C XV 3014: §PMSC): Bonn (C XIII 331: PMSC)

d) PMZS

Rome (C XV 3018 c.: in a double frame)

For Arva see n.118. For Axati see n.

These are probably all variations of the same stamp, in which the final letters indicate the names of slaves or vilici. South Spanish.

The name P. Mussidius Sempronianus occurs on a bronze seal from Algamitas (nr. Seville) (C II 6259,11).

Middle of the second century ?

— P.M.SVR see P.MANILI SVPERSTITIS

1271. P.MV (P.M( )V( )?)

Corbridge 2 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,32): Rome (C XV 3016)

C XIII 332 a - d : -

a) Le Châtelet (PMV) b) Friedberg ? (PMV) c) Butzbach (PMV) d) Saalburg (P.MV)

1272. a) P.N.A (P.N(aevii)A(diutoris)?)

Rome (C XV 3036: {.Λ.ΛΛ}): Lectoure (C XIII 353 a.: PNA),  
Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 353 b.: PNA)

The name, P. Naevius Adiutor occurs in Spain (C II 4090).  
The Rome example could be the stamp P.ARVA (n.123).

b) P.NA(?)TC.

Rome (C XV 3037: PNA TC.)

1273. P.N.N (normally with a palm branch) (P.N(onii or -umisii)  
N( )?) fig.13,11 & 14-15.

The variations of this stamp are: -

PNN retro.: .PN.N : .PNN : palm branch .P:N:N : palm branch  
PNN AR palm branch : PNNDB : PNNΔ\* : PNNF : PNNOTR ? :  
PNN~H\* retro.: PNNR : PNNI : PNN..N. : PNNSE : .P.N.N :  
PNN SIS.

Caerleon (ACamb. XCV p.138), Chesters (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,33),  
Girencester (Unp.: PNN retro.), Colchester 3 (May p.243 n.22:  
PNN// : p.244 n.34 PNN : M.Rep.1928 p.19 fig.2), Corbridge  
(AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,33), Lincoln (BM. Unp.: PNN), Silchester  
(May pl. LXXXIII B fig.31), South Shields (Unp.: PNN retro.),  
York (Unp.: PNNAR): Rome (over 40 exs.)(C XV 3041 a - z):

C XIII 362 a - e : -

a) Rouen b) Esch estate nr. Berkach (Darmstadt) c) Darm-  
stadt M. d) Ober-Florstadt (= ORL 19 Taf.I fig.2) e) Fried-  
berg M. f) Bonn, Arentsburg 2 (Holwerda pl. LXIV,17),  
Avenches 4 (Unp.: and C XIII 361, where it is given as PNN),  
Augst (Unp.: bN.N.), Heddern  
Trier (BJ CXXVII p.357): Peñ  
80 a.d-n), Hoyos de San Seba  
(EE IX 424, 80 c.), Baetica  
6254, 28)

*The Caerleon ex.* (p.281) ro.), 424,  
lea  
app.

This firm probably made in  
n.123), but it may have had  
on two of the stamps is a n  
city: this was probably the  
on a vessel which also had a  
name of the city of Hispalis  
would be an indication of the  
The stamp PNN AR, found at Pe  
almost certainly meant to sho  
AR(va).

*is almost definitely*  
AVG G PNN and then a IS  
*non Imperial stamp.* hat  
s  
leub at  
17. IX. 1963 ure.

A.D. 160 - 210 ?

1274. a) P N PAL ? (P.N( )P( )  
Neuenheim(Heidelberg)(C XIII 585: P.APA )

b) PNPHI retro. (P.N( )P( ),HI( ) [servus]?)  
Rome 10 (C XV 3043: Letters not easy to read)

1275. P NR P...  
Vertault (C XIII 586)

1276. a) PNS (P.N( )S( )?)  
Aix-la-Chapelle, Metz (Déch. VI Pt.II p.638,8)

b) PNSI or SI (P.N( )SI( )?)  
Colchester (M.Rep.1937-44 p.36: PNSI): Rome 2 (C XV 3046  
a.b.: {PNSI : PNS...): Saalburg (C XIII 367: PNSI)  
The Colchester example was on a globular amphora, and  
this is, therefore, almost certainly a South Spanish stamp.  
Second century ?

1277. P.O  
Aosta (C XII 202)

1278. a) POLL( )  
Vienne (C XII 222)

b) POLYCLITI fig.13,17.  
Rome (C XV 3092: POLYCLI): Port-sur-Saône (C XIII 400:  
POLCLIT), Vetere (BJ 135 p.193: POLYCLITI): Geneva (C XII  
223: POLYCLIT = ASA XXX p.208,31 & fig.2,19)  
see also C. Sempronius Polyclitus (n.421).

1279. II POMPVSIORVM  
Rome 2 (C XV 3507 a.b.: ...I'POMVSIORA : III POMPV || IOR II:  
both on the neck)  
see also L.T.POMPVSIORVM(n. 898 ).

Both these examples were on amphorae of Dressel Form 6,  
which was almost certainly of Italian origin.  
Before A.D. 50,

1280. a) PON or PONT( )

Lezoux (C XIII 401 a.: PON'): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466: PONT....)

b) PON.IF (PONT.M) fig.13,16.

Geneva (C XII 332 = ASA XXX p.208,32 & fig.3,5 where it is given as PONT.M)

c) PONI.M (PONT(ici)M(anu)?)

nr. Charbonnières (C XIII 401 b.)

Stamps b. and c. are almost certainly the same.

d) PONTICI fig.13,18.

Rome (C XV 3093: PONTICI): Vichy (C XIII 401 c.: PONII///), Trion 2 (C XIII 401 d.e.: PONTICI and PONTICI), Autun (C XIII 401 f: PONTICI), Mainz (MZ XII - XIII p.170 : POV///TICI), Hofheim (Ritterling p.303 & Abb. 73,6: PONTICI)

Italian ?

First half of the first century ?

~~POV///TICI~~

e) PONTICVL(i ?)

Rome 2 (C XV 3508: in hollow letters: on the belly and the shoulder)

Both these examples were on amphorae of Dressel Form 6, which was almost certainly of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

f) PONTIV

Vienne (C XII 334)

1281. P.O.AVIHICI ?

Rome (C XV 3052 : P<sup>U</sup>W<sup>Y</sup>H<sup>Y</sup>CI)

— POPVLVS see PORTVS

1282. a) PORCII

Aosta M. (C XII 227)

b) PORC PR

Pompeii (C X 8049,11: on the handle)

Cf. M.PORCI (n.1025)

1283. PORPHYRIS

Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466: together with Suavis)

See also Suavis (n. 1567)

1284. PORTVS ( de PORT(u) = from the ware- or store-house of ? )

a) CARMO (CARMO(nense)?)

Rome (C XV 3126: P. R. C. R. A. ° )

b) C.I.P (or R) (C.I( )P(R)( )?) fig.13,19-20.

Fins d'Annecy 2 (Marteaux et Le Roux p.102: C.I.R.PO and CIP.POR : pl.XXII, fig.11 & pl.LXIX, fig.9)

c.1) C.P.R (C.P( )R( )?) fig.13,22-23.

Richborough (I p.86,8: POR C.P.R: on handle): Rome (C XV 3079: ..ORCPR), Pompeii (C X 8049,11): Avenches (C XIII 32: on the handle of a globular vessel)

Second half of the first century ?

c.2) C.P(?)VR fig.13,24.

Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel)(Unp.)

Last two-thirds of the first century.

Perhaps the same stamp as C.1.

d) ES

Thonon (C XII 228 d.: PORT E S)

e) FP

fig.13,21.

Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII pl. XVII,3: FPPOR)

f) G.S.S (G.S( )S( )?) fig.13,25.

Newstead (Curle pl.LII fig.4: POR.G.S.S): Lyon (Allmer et Dissard 494,213:..RG.S.S)

The Newstead stamp came from the Flavian occupation levels, and so must have arrived there between c.A.D. 80 - 100.

g) LAN (L.AN(ni) or L.A( )N( )?)

London (Collectanea antiqua I pl.50: P o R . L . A M //)

This might be a misreading for PORLAR.

h) LA PA (L.AP( )AE( )?) fig.13,26-27.

Lezoux (C XIII 26 a.); Xanten (C XIII 26 b.: P R L A PA),  
Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.: P o R L A P)

Cf. L.A.PAE (n.711).

i) L.A.R (L.A( )R( ))

Richborough (Unp.): Rome (C XV 266L): Auch (C XIII 27 a.:  
P O // A R), Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 27 b.: P o R L A R), Vidy-  
Lausanne (Unp.: on a complete globular vessel), Windisch  
(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.: P O R L A R)

The Schutthügel can be dated to A.D. c.30 - 100.

k) L.A.S. (L.A( )S( )?)

London (C VII 89: P o R . L . A . S)

l) L.F.S (L.F( )S( )?) fig.13,28-29.

Colchester 2 ? (M.Rep. 1935 p.13 fig.35: P o R L . F . s with  
triangular stops: M.Rep. 1927 p.12 fig.1 : P O R L F S - doubtful):  
Rome (C XV 2870: P O R . L . F . S): Autun (C XIII 29: P o R L F S ),  
Avenches (Unp.: P O R . L . F . s : this could be LFC as in k.)

m) LVCAN( )

nr. Mayen (BJ 138 p.159: on handle from globular(?) vessel  
of grey material: P O R L V C A N)

n) LVCID(i ?)

Rome (C XV 2990: P O B T o on the handle and LVCID on the  
belly)

o) MEDIANA ?

Rome (C XV 2855: P R . M F // : doubtful): Heddernheim (C XIII  
23 b.: P O R . M E D I A ), Montmaurin (Haute-Garonne) (C XIII 23 a.:  
P O R . M E D I A X X M), Trier (BJ CXXVII p.322: . . . R . . . M E D I A )

p) MIR (M.I( )R( )?) fig.13,30.

Leicester (Unp.: appears to read .M.I.R.P.FOR): Rome 2  
(C XV 2939 a.b.: M.IRPO and MIRPFO //)

The Leicester example can probably be expanded to M.I(uli)

R( ) [de] P(ortu), FOR(tunatus) [servus or vilicus] .

q) MVN(iguense ?) fig.13,31.

Augst (C XIII 31: PORMVR but the correct reading from personal examination appears to MVN)

r) NAE

Modena M. (C XI 6695,65: N AE PoR)

s) ODV(ciense ?)

Rome 3 (C XV 3058 a-c: PORODV: the same retro.)

Cf. ERCQ ODV (n. 195 )

t)1. P.A.H or PAHSA (P.A( )H( ), SA( )?)

fig.13,32-33.

Heronbridge (nr. Chester) (JRS XXXVIII p.86: PORPAH),  
London (C VII 90 = Collectanea antiqua I pl.50: PoR PAH),  
Richborough (I p.86,9: P.O.N.AII), Wroxeter (1912 p.65 n.3:  
PORPAHC(?)F(?) (or E(?)): Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2647 a-c:  
PoR .PAH: POR.P.A.H: POR.PAH: 2648 a - PORPAHSA), Orléons  
(C XIII 25: AHPoR): St.Romain (C XII 228 b: PoR PAH)

t)2. PAH.SCAR (P.A( )H( ), SC(alensia)AR(vense)?)

This stamp does not include the abbreviation POR.

Rome (C XV 2648 b.)

See also Arva (n.118) and SCALENSIA (n.1475 )

t)3. PAH SCAL H (P.A( )H( ), SCAL(ensia)H(ispalense)?)

This stamp does not include the abbreviation POR.

Chester (Unp.: PAHSCAIV): Rome (C XV 2648 c.): Bonn (BJ  
114/5 Taf.17 fig.64: PAHSCAIV )

t)1.2.3. End of the first century and beginning of the second ?

See also SCALENSIA (n. 1475 )

Cf. HISP.SAEN( n.1461 ), PNMHS (n.1273 )

u) PARCV (P.A( )R( ), CV(fiense)?)

Vechten (C XIII 28)

v) P.I.R (P.I( )R( )?)

fig.13,34.

Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII pl.XVII,3: without the abbreviation POR), Richborough (Unp.: PIR P...): Rome 4 (C XV 2940 a.b.c.e.: PIRP•R: P.I.R.Po : PIRP : PIRvR ? : b. in a double frame): Poitiers (C XIII 273 a.: PIRPo), Lezoux (C XIII 273 c.///RPo), Nijmegen (C XIII 273 d.: BI.R.P.O), Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.: POR P///R: on the handle of a globular vessel)

w) P.M.HER (P.M( )HER( )?) fig.13,35.

Leicester (VCH I p.203: POR.P.M.H), London (Gh. Unp.: PMi(?)PO): Rome 4 (C XV 3004 a-c: P.M.HERPo : P.M.H PoR: POR.P.M.H or PoR.P.M.H): Poitiers (C XIII 30 a: P.M.H.PoR), Clermont (C XIII 30 b.: P.M.H.PoR): Arausio (C XII 170 a.: PM H PoR), Vienne (C XII 170 b.: PM.HER.PO)

x) P.M.P. (P.M( )P( )?)

Rome (C XV 3009: P.M.P.PoR+)

y) POPVLI ([de]POR(tu)POPVLI?)

Rome (many exs.) (C XV 3094 a-p: OR.TO || PO.PV.L' : ///ORTOPOPV retro.: POR.POP : PORTo : PoR.TO : PORTo retro. : PoRTo retro. : PORIO retro.: {RTo : JOTR : POPVLI : PoPV.L' : PO.PV.L' : POPVLI retro. : PO.PV.L' retro. in hollow letters)

To judge by their positions on the Monte Testaccio these stamps can be dated to the late second century and the first third of the third century. They may in fact be a reflection of the Severan confiscations; it would be a nicely ironical touch to describe imperial property as belonging to the people.

z) PS or P.S.A(or V) (P.S( )A( )?) fig.13,36-38.

Colchester 2 (May p.243 n.23: PORPS) : M.Rep.1937-44: PORD retro.), Leicester (VCH I p.203 PORP..S), Richborough (Unp.: PORP.S):

C XIII 33 a - # : -

a) Autun (POR.PS) b) Châtel-Censoir (Yonne) (PoRPS) c.d) Solothurn (PoRPS both) e) Port-sur-Saône (POR.PS) f) Bonn

(PORP.S), Avenches (Unp.:POR.P.S.V), Kastell Heddersdorf (ORL I p.16 fig.14: PORPS), Windisch(Vindonissa) (Unp.:...RP.S): Arles (C XII 228 a.: POR.P.S.A), St.Colombe (C XII 228 c.: PORP.S), Geneva (C XII 228 e.: POR.P.S = ASA XXX p.209,33 & fig.2,20).

For P.S.A cf. P.S.AVITI (n. 1309 )

a)1. RVFI fig.13,39.

Chester (CNWSoc. XXVI p.38: RVFI PO): Rome (C XV 3133: RVFIPO): Geneva (ASA XXX p.210,37 & fig.2,21)

b)2. SEDATI

Rome (C XV 3172: PORSEDATI)

d)2. TAE (T.A( )B( )?) fig.13,40.

Ilkley (Unp.: TAE POR ), Richborough (Unp.: TAE PO...)  
Late second century ?

e)2. TAN (T.A( )N( )?) fig.13,41.

Rome (many exs.)(C XV 2656 a-f: PORTAN: POR//AW : PTAN: TAN:TAN :WAT: 3208 a.b.: TVN :NVT ): Kastell Echzell (ORL 18 p.18 n.77: PTAN), Vertault (C XIII 72 a.b.: TAN: TAN ): Narbonne (C XII 289: PTANB)

The Rome examples were all found on the north and east sides of the Monte Testaccio, and this suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138 - 61).

f)2. Doubtful stamps

Colchester 2 (May p.244 n.24: POR retro.: Cam.Rep. p.215, 10 - POP (portus POP(uli)?): Autun (C XIII 34: POR/), Lezoux (C XIII 273 b.: S'K'P' ?), Mainz (MZ VI p.98 and Abb.21,20: LVXOQ FAN ?)

The word PORTVS on these stamps almost certainly meant the equivalent of store- or warehouse; it is also used - apparently in this same sense - on tiles found in Rome (C XV 408 - 11). Although it seems fairly clear that these stamps originated from different estates and figlinae which probably operated at quite different periods, they have been included under one

number for the sake of easy reference, and cross-references have been given in the appropriate places.

On the whole it seems that the inclusion of this abbreviation on amphora stamps was a South Spanish innovation i.e. if the expansions of a) k) q) r) s.2) s.3) t) are correct.

1285. POS CVR (POST(umii)CVR(tii)?)

Coblentz (Westdeutsche Zeitschrift 1898 p.230): Paestum (C X 8042,130), Syracuse (C X 8051,26: given as PONT.CVRT), S.Lucia(nr.Tarentum) (EE VIII 242,46: POSICVR ||||  $\overline{\text{A}}$  )

Dessau connected this stamp with a client of Cicero called C.Rabirius Postumus "cuius res in pluribus provinciis versata est" (Cic.Pro.Rab.Post.par.4: ILS 9445) An M.Curtius Postumus is also mentioned by Cicero and is attested from B.C.54-44 (RE IV col.1869).

1286. POTIS

Este (N.Italy) (C V 8112,99)

Italian ?

1287. P.PAC (P.P( )AC( )?)

Rome (C XV 3082: P PAC in hollow letters): Ainay(Lyons)(C XIII 392a: P PAC in hollow letters), Saalburg(C XIII 392b: PIPAC ?).

———— PPAEF see AELI FVSCIANI

1288. a) PP.C (P.P( ) C( )?)

Rome (C XV 3064a)

b) PPCAE retro. (P.P( ) CAE( )?)

Rome (C XV 3064b: PPCAE)

c) PPCAL (P.P(') CAE(?))( )?)

Rome (C XV 3066): Kapersburg (ORL 12 Taf.VI, fig.12: stamped twice).

c) may not be the same stamp as a) and b), although it was

found in a similar Monte Testaccio position.  
Second century ?

1289. PQ (P.Q( )?)  
Arausio (C XII 233).

1290. P.Q.A.R (P.Q( )<sup>or B?</sup>AR( )?)  
Rome (several examples) (C XV 3101a.b.: P\*Q\*A\*B)

All the examples were on the north and east sides of the Monte Testaccio, some in situ, and this suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D.138-61).

1291.a) P\*Q\*F (P. Q( )F( )?) fig.13, 42-45  
Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) (unp.).

The Schutthügel can be dated to A.D.c.30-100.

b) P.Q.F.F (P.Q( ) F( ), F( ) [servus]?)

Wroxeter (1913 p.44,17: P.Q.F.F): Rome (several examples) (C XV 3104a-e.: P\*Q.F.F, PQFF, PQFF, PQFF retro.): Bonn (BJ 114/5 Taf.17, fig.65: PQFF): Narbonne (C XII 234: retro.)

c) P.Q.F.FE (P. Q( ) F( ), FE(stus) [servus]?)

Cirencester (unp.: PQFF): Rome (C XV 3104f): Neuenheim (Heidelberg) (C XIII 409b: P\*Q.F.F.E), Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.197, n.59: PQFFI(E?))

d) PQ.FFLF (P.Q( ) FL(aviani ?), FL( ) [servus]?)

Lyons (C XIII 409a), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608), Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.169 & Abb.35,13: PQFLF).

These appear to be variations of the same stamp, which was almost certainly of South Spanish origin since the Windisch example was on the handle from a globular amphora.  
Late first to early second century ?

1292. P.Q.HE.HE (P.Q( ) HE( ), HE( ) [servus]?) fig.13, 46-47  
Silchester 2(?) (May p.281, n.38: P.Q.HE.F: n.32 - P\*Q\*HE\*F):  
Rome (C XV 3106): Metz (Déch. VI pt.II p.632,10), Windisch (Vindonissa) (C XIII 412 = Stähelin Ed.2 p.436, note 5).

1293. P.Q. SCAPVLAE

Castelnuovo (Reggio E.), Reggio, Villa di Rubbiara nell' agro Nonantolano (C XI 6695,79 a-c), Oderzo, Milan, Ivrea 2 (C V 8112,69 a-d)

Almost certainly North Italian.

1294. PQ.SF or SE (P.Q( )S( ), F( ) or B( ) [servus]?)

fig.13,48-49.

Colchester (May p.242 n.14: PQ\_SF): Mainz (HZ VII p.104 & Abb.14,6: PQ.SI), Oberwinterthur (Switz.) (Unp.:P.Q.S.B with triangular stops)

1295. P.R

Cannstadt (C XIII 390 b.), Rezé(Nantes) (C XIII 390 a.: PR)

See also SAEMIANS (n. 1461 )

1296. P.R.A (P.R( )A( )?)

Westmill(Herts) (VCH IV p.169): Rome (C XV 3115: PRA)

1297. PRFI (P.R( )FI( )?)

Rome (C XV 3576: cut before firing)

1298. P.R.I

Rome (C XV 3096: PRI: on the belly): Bordeaux, Lezoux (C XIII 403 b.a.: PRI): St.Jean(Tarn) (C XIII 421)

See also SCALENSIA (n. 1475 ) and Q.N.D( n. 1390 )

1299. PRIAMVS

fig.13,50.

Solothurn (C XIII 404: PRIAMS)

The same stamp occurs on mortaria from Vienne(C XII 5685, 33).

1300. a) PRIM

London (C VII 92: PRIM)

b) PRIMI

Poetovio (Führer durch. H. Abramić Vienna (1925)p.110:  
on the rim)

c) PRIMI.Æ A(?)

Reggio (Emilia) (C XI 6695,74: PRIMI.Æ A<sub>m</sub>)

d) PRILIGENIVS

nr.Parma (C XI 6695,75: PRILIGIINIVS)

e) PRIMV...

Rome (C XV 3097)

1301. PRISCI

Rome 2 (C XV 3098 a.b.: PRISCI and PRISC...), Calvatone  
(Mantua II.) (C V 8112,67: PRISC on the rim)

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

— PROB see MAR

1302. PROBI

Menthou (C XII 229)

See also MAR.PROB(n. 960 )

1303. PROCVLINE

St.Colombe (C XII 230): R.Baetis (provenance not known)  
(EE IX 424,87) See also Lotri Procul (n. 856 ).

1304. PROEO

Novi(N.Italy) (C V 8112,118)

— PROPERTIVS see Imperial Stamps under IMP.VESP.

1305. PROSPHORI

Mainz M. (C XIII 405)

1306. PROTI

Rome (C XV 3509: on the belly), Firmum L. (C IX 6080,18: PROTI)

Italian ?

1307. PROVIVSI

Turin (C V 8112,125)

— PRS see MCLSH

1308. PRVNI CLARI (P.RVNI.CLARI or [A]PRVNI CLARI ?)

Rome (C XV 3561: PRVNICLARI on the handle)

The nomen, Runnius, occurs in Gallia Narbonensis (C XBI 5102: L.Runnius Cn.f.Pollio)

— PS see PORTVS

1309. a) P.S.A (P.S( )A( )?) fig.14,1.

Colchester (Cam.Rap.fig.45,12: PS.A/), London (C VII 96):  
Cologne (C XIII 434 i.), Windisch(Vindonissa) (Unp.:P.S.A)

b) P.S.ĀVITI fig.14,2-3.

Colchester (Cam.Rep.fig.45,11: P.S.ĀV with triangular stops), Richborough 3 (Unp.: P.S.AV: P.S.A/ with triangular stops: P.S.ĀVI...), Silchester (May p.281 n.39: P.S.ĀVIT in a double frame), Wroxeter (Birmingham Arch.Soc.Trans.1923-7 p.282,8:P.S.ĀVIT with triangular stops): Rome 3 (C XV 3143 a-c: P.S.ĀVI on one handle and IAR on the other: P.S.ĀVI : P.S.ĀVI):

C XIII 434 a - h : -

a) Clement b) Ainay (P.S.ĀVI) c) Lyon E. (P.S.ĀVI on one handle and IAR on the other) d) Autun ? (P.S.ĀVI) e) Aniens (P.S.ĀVIT) f) Boulogne (P.S.ĀVIT) g) Windisch (P.S.ĀVIT) h) Langres (P.S.ĀVI), Bonn (BJ CXXXIV p.174:P.S.AVF), R.Allier valley (provenance not known)(Collect.antiqua VI p.72):

C XII 251 a - d : -

a) Forum Iulii (P.S.ĀV) b) Arles (P.S.ĀVIT) c) Arles II. (P.S.AV) d) Fins d'Annecy (P.S.ĀVIT), Trinquetaille on R.Rhone

(C XII 252: P.S.AVI. and below S  $\widehat{VA}$  V<sub>1</sub>):

Barcelona 2 (C II supp. 6254,37 a.b.: P.S.AV and  $\equiv$ SI $\overline{AV}$ ),  
Italica 3 (C II supp. 6254,37 c.: P.S.AVT: 38 a.b.- P.SA $\overline{V}$   
and S(?).SA $\overline{V}$  )

P.S.A and P.S.Aviti are probably different versions of the same stamp.

Presumably IAR(tialis ?) and SVAVI(s) were vilic $\ddot{u}$  on the estates P.S.Avitius. The two examples from Colchester were both on the handles of globular amphorae, and were dated to Period VI i.e. A.D. 61 - c.65, which is excellent evidence for the early spread of trade from Spain to Britain. P.S.Avitius probably operated from Baetica (in or near Italica ?) rather than Tarraconensis i.e. Barcelona; since globular vessels almost certainly came from South Spain. (see Introduction p. 9 )

Second half of the first century.

See also IAR (n.960)

1310. P.SERVILLI.P.F (P.SERVILLI.P.f(ilii) ?)

Padua, Milan, Vercelli, Ivrea, nr. Alessandria (C V 8112,76 a-e), Villanova (nr. Bologna) (C XI 6695): Old Toulouse (C XII 5686,819).

North Italian ?

1311. PSEFC  $\downarrow$

Rome 2 (C XV 3147a.b.:  $\Psi$ PSEFC  $\downarrow$  and  $\text{///}$ .SFC)

From their Monte Testaccio positions probably middle of the second century.

1312. .P.SISIF (P.SISI(dii) F( ) or [ex]F(iglinis) ?)

Rome (C XV 3188): Lt. Beuvray (C XIII 477: P.SISI)

The letters S were reversed in the Rome example.

Almost certainly Italian and first century B.C.

For comments see L.M (n.836).

1313. a) P.S. MA (P.S( ) MA( ) ?)

Astigi 2 (C II supp. 6254,34 & 35: P.S.M, P.S.MV } )

b) PSMARN retro. (P. S( ) MARN( ) ?) fig.14,4

Wroxeter (1912 p.65, n.9)

South Spanish.

The Wroxeter example was dated to the first half of the second century. For Astigi see Map, fig.2.

1314. P(?) .S TVS (P.S( ) TVS( ) ?) fig.14,5

Hofheim (Ritterling Abb.73, fig.9)

Probably Italian and first half of the first century.

PSV see PORTVS

1315. P.SVSCI

Autun (C XIII 485: P.SVSCI, with a triangular stop): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466)

1316. P SVTORI

Veleia (Parma M.), Bologna M. (C XI 6695, 91a.b.)

PT see SAENIANS

PTAN see PORTVS

1317. PTERTINI...

Lyons (C XIII 498)

PVLLVS see FELIX

1318. P(?) VPATI (P.V( ) PATI or PVP( ) ATI( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2993: VPATI: on the handle of a small amphora).

PVS see VRITTIVS

1319. PV II or PV

Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 635: PV II), Gergovia (AJ XCVII p.36,3: PV)

Italian and first century B.C. ?

1320. P.V.A (P.V( ) A( ) ?) fig.14,6

Avenches (C XIII 505)

On a globular vessel and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Cf. the following stamps.

1321. a) PVAFVSSCOR (P.VA(leri) FAVS(tini), SCOR(obrense) ?)

Trion (C XIII 55a: PVAFVS SCOR)

b) P.V.F (P. V(aleri) F(austini) ?)

Trinquetteille on the R.Rhône (C XII 297a), Arausio (C XII 297b: PVF).

c) P.V.FAVSTINI (P.V(aleri) FAVSTINI ?) fig.14,7

Rome 2 (C XV 3217a.b.: V.FAVS): Brou(Ain) (C XIII 55b), Dépt. de l'Oise (Rev. arch. de France XXXIX<sup>3</sup> p.254,96), Douai.M.

(C XIII 55c: P.V.FAV...), Le Châtelet (C XIII 55d: V.FAVST), Lyons (Allmer et Dissard 494,198): Villevieille(nr.Sommières) (C XII 298: P.V.FAVSTIN..).

Scorobrensis appears to have referred to a place or figlina name of a site or estate in South Spain (see n.1479). The Rome examples were found in infimo colle on the eastern side of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D.161).

P.V.CRISP.SY see P.IVLI CRISPI

1322. P.VEIVEIVS PAVS

Terracina 35 (C X 8050, 1-11)

The following slave names were also on some of the vessels:- Sabina, Acime, Nicolaus, Hermo, whilst the name, Ovinus Quintus, was also stamped on some examples. The estate was presumably owned by P.Veiveius Papius and rented to Ovinus. The writing out of the name in full and the use of the nominative with the

tria nomina is extremely rare on amphora stamps. The spelling of the name itself is archaic and suggests a first century B.C. date or earlier.

\_\_\_\_\_ P.V.F see P.VALERI FAVSTINI

1323. PVI.. fig.14,8

Richborough (unp.: it could be a worn version of P.V.F (n. 1321b) )

1324. Q.IIIIV

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608)

1325. Q.AEAD (Q.AE(li) AD( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2679: Q. AE AD).

Found in situ on the east side of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D.161).

1326. Q.AELI. MINICIANI fig.14,9

London (GM unp.: Q AELIMINCA ): Rome (C XV 2690): Mainz (MZ VIII - IX p.83 & Abb.20,2), Trion (C XIII 87): Nîmes (C XII 19: Q AELI MINICIA ).

The Mainz example was on the handle from a globular amphora, and this is, therefore, almost certainly a South Spanish stamp. Early second century ?

1327. Q.AE.OPTATI COL (Q.AE(li) OPTATI, COL( ) ?)

Rome (several examples) (C XV 2685a-d: Q.AE.OPTATI, Q.AEO, Q AE OPO, Q AE OP COL): Autun (C XIII 83: Q AE OP ).

1328. a) Q.AG (Q.A( ) G(emelli) ?)

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,12)

For Arva see n.123 and Map, fig.2.

b) Q.A.GEMELLI

fig.14,10

Rome 2 (C XV 2646): Basel (C XIII 67: Q.A.GEMELL), Windisch



These may be different readings of the same stamp.

1333. Q. ANT. RVG (Q. ANT(onii) RVG(i) ?) fig.14,12-15  
Chester (Roman Inscriptions at: Williams (1886) p.77),  
London (unp.: BM: Q ANT R), Richborough 3 (unp.: Q ANT. RVG,  
 Q AT.R, Q. ANT. R), Wroxeter (1914 p.56, n.21: Q. ANT. R, with  
 triangular stops): Palermo (Sicily) (C X 8051,5: Q. ANTR):  
Avenches 2 (C XIII 101c: Q. ANT. R), Olten (Switz.) (unp.),  
Trion 3 (C XIII 101a.b.: Q. ANT. R: 111 - Q. AT. R), Windisch  
(Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) 2 (unp.: QANT. R and retro.): St. Col-  
ombe (C XII 30), Vienne 2 (C XII 34a.b.: Q. AT. R... and QATR):  
Carthage (C VIII 22637,10: Q. ANT. R).

The Avenches stamps were on globular amphorae, and therefore the estate of Q. Antonius Rugus was almost certainly situated in South Spain. One of the Richborough examples was found in the inner Claudian ditch, the Wroxeter stamp was assigned to the late first century, whilst the Schutthügel can be dated to A.D.c.30-100; it would, therefore, be reasonable to assume a period of operation from A.D.c.40-c.90. This is excellent evidence for the early and widespread trade from Baetica or Tarraconensis.

1334. Q. APPOL || SODALIS  
Villanova (C XI 6695,14).

1335. a) QAR and FQAR ([ex]F(iglinis) Q. AR( ) ? )  
Rome 2 (C XV 2662a.b.: FQAR retro.: QAR in a double frame):  
Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) (unp.: QAR).

b) QARP (Q. AR( ) P( ) ?) fig.14,16  
Mumrills (PSAScot. 1923 p.522,3): Rome 2 (C XV 2662c.d.:  
 QARP and ..(?)QAR retro.)

The Windisch example was on the handle from a globular amphora, and it was, therefore, almost certainly of South Spanish origin. The Schutthügel can be dated to A.D.c.30-100, whilst one vessel with this stamp from the Monte Testaccio

had a painted inscription which included the consular year A.D.145.

1336. Q.G. (Q.C( )?)

Vienne (C XII 47)

1337. Q C A (Q. C( ) A( )?)

Forum Iulii (C XII 48).

1338. Q.CAL(purnii?).MARSI fig.14,17-18

Besançon (C XIII 157b: Q.CAL.MAR.SI), Heidenberg (Mitt.für nassauische Altertumskunde 1905/6 n.2, p.39), Lyons (C XIII 157a: Q.CAL.MARSI), Wiesbaden (ORL 31 p.119 & Abb.12a), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) (unp.: Q CAL.MARSI): Vienne (C XII 61).

Cf. Q.C.M (n.1347) which may be another version of the same stamp.

The Wiesbaden example was on the handle from a globular amphora, and therefore this is almost certainly a South Spanish stamp.

A.D.90 -140 ?

1339. a) Q.C.C. (Q. C(aesii) C(aesinii)?) fig.14,19-23

Chesters(Cilurnum) (unp.), Heronbridge (nr.Chester) (JRS XXXVIII p.86, fig.15: Q.C.C.), Ilkley (unp.): Rome (several examples) (C XV 2744a.b.: Q.C.C. and Q.CC: 3416 - QCG - this might be a different stamp): Salisberg (Hanau-M.) (C XIII 139e: Q.C.C.), Vechten (C XIII 137: Q.C.C. // ), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) (unp.): Geneva (ASA XXX p.209,34 & fig.3,14:QCC), Nîmes (C XII 50b: Q.G.C), St.Romain (C XII 50a: Q.C.C).

b) Q.C.CA

Heronbridge 2 (JRS XXXVIII p.86, fig.15: QCCA ): Xanten (Steiner p.182,5: Q.C.CA retro.)

c) QC.CC

Holt (Denbigh.) (Soc.Cymm. XLI p.125), York (unp.: QCC(or?)C):

Rome 2 (C XV 2744c.d.: QC.CC and QCCC on the neck of a small amphora): Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.: on the belly just below the handle).

d) QCCF

Rome (C XV 2744e): Kapersburg (C XIII 138 = ORL 12 Taf.VI, 11).

e) Q.C.C.I

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197,34), Silchester (May p.281, n.36): Rome 2 (C XV 2744f.g.: Q.C.C.I retro.): Clermont ? (Moulins M.) (C XIII 145: Q.C.GI).

It is possible that some of these stamps should read Q.C.CL = Q.Cornelius Clemens (n.1349).

f) QCCO

Rome (C XV 2744h): Friedberg (C XIII 140a.: ///CO: doubtful), Vechten (C XIII 140b.: OCCO).

g) QCCV

Rome (C XV 2744i: ..(?)QCCV)

The expansion Q.Caesius Caesinius has been found on a painted inscription from the Monte Testaccio (See n.1368). If this is the correct expansion of the letters QCC of these stamps they are definitely of South Spanish origin. The Chesters and Windisch examples were both on the handles from globular vessels, facts which point independently to such an origin. The different letters at the end probably refer to the names of slaves or vilici from the estate of QCC. A.D.80-130 ?

\_\_\_\_\_ QCCL and QCCL̄E see Q.CO.CL

1340. QCE (Q. C( ) E( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 3415: in hollow letters).

1341. QCE MA ? and MAR fig.14,24

Lenzburg (Switzerland) (ASA XXXVIII p.20, note 21: together on the same handle)

On a globular vessel, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Cf. MAR(n.960).

1342. QC.F.VE fig.14,25.  
Geneva (ASA XXX p.206,9 & fig.3,8)  
 Cf. Q.F.VE (n.1365 a.)
1343. QCH fig.14,26-27.  
Richborough (Unp.:Q.CH): Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.)  
 The last example was on a very thin, small handle of very fine buff clay, definitely not of the globular type.
1344. QCI ?  
London (LRT p.142)  
 On an amphora with peaked handles, which was almost certainly of Italian origin.  
 First half of the first century ?
1345. Q.C.K(or F).F.H fig.14,28.  
Windisch (Landesmuseum Zürich)(C XIII 149)
1346. a) Q.CL  
Rome (C XV 2751 a.: on the neck of a small amphora)=  
Rouen (C XIII 166)  
 b) QCCLCV (Q.C( )L( ),CV(fiense ?)? Cf.803)  
Rome (C XV 2751 b.)
1347. Q.C.M (Q.C(alpurnii)M(arsii)?) fig.14,29.  
Corbridge (Unp.: Q.C.M on handle): Rome 4 (C XV 2756 a.b.: Q.C.M and QCM): Heddernheim (C XIII 151 b.: QCM), Rottenburg (C XIII 151 a.: Q.C.M), Vechten (C XIII 151 c.: OCM)  
 This may be an earlier version of the stamp Q.CAL.MARSI (n.1338). Cf. also Q.Caesius Macrinus (See n.1368)  
 The Corbridge example was on the handle of a globular amphora, which suggests a South Spanish origin. The material of this vessel was grey in colour.  
 A.D. 90 - 140 ?

1348. Q.C.P. (Q.C( )P( )?)

Nîmes (C XII 55)

1349. Q.CO.CL (Q.CO(rnelii)CL(ementis)?) fig.14,30-32.

Middlewich (Unp.: Q.C.CL), Wroxeter (1914 p.58, n.23: QCCL<sup>E</sup>), York (C VII 25: QCCE): Augst (Unp.: QCCL), Clermont (C XIII 139 a.: Q.C.CL), Heddernheim 2 (C XIII 139 f.: Q.C.ÇE with triangular stops: 168 b.- Q.COCL), Mannheim M.2 (C XIII 139 d.: Q.C.C.L), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: Q.COCL), Trion 3 (C XIII 139 b.c.: QCCL<sup>E</sup> and Q.C.CL: 168 a.- Q.CO.CL): Fins d'Anney (Marteaux et Le Roux p.156 and pl. XXXI, fig.5), Nîmes (C XII 51 b.: Q.CCL(or E), Vienne (C XII 51 a.: Q.CCL)

Cf. Q.C.C.I (n.1339 e.) and CORCLE (n.405).

1350. Q.C.Q(?) (Q.C( )Q( )?) fig.14,33.

Colchester (M.Rep.1930-31 p.25= Cam.Rep.fig.45,13)

From the facsimile it is possible that this stamp was Q.CR (n.1351).

On a globular amphora and dated to Period IV i.e. A.D. c.49 - 61.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

1351. Q.C.RV(or A) (Q.C( )RV( )or RA( )?) fig.14,34-39.

London (GM unp.: QCR<sub>V</sub>), Richborough 4 (I p.85,3:QCR: III p.160,22 - {CR: 2 exs. unp.), Wroxeter 2 (1914 p.57 fig.3, 22: QCR : Birm. Arch.Soc.Trans. 1923-27 p.282,2: QCR<sub>V</sub>), Verulamium (Unp.): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2763 a.b.: Q.C.R and ≡(?)QCR: 3419 - QCR in hollow letters and on the neck of a small amphora), Nice (C V 8112,21: QCR):

C XIII 153 a - f: - (all QCR)

a) Poitiers b) Clermont M. c) Trion d) Joublains(Mayenne M.) e) Trier f) Heddernheim, Augst 2(Unp.), Bern(Engelhalbinsel)(Jahrbuch des Bernischen-Historischen Museums IX(1925) p.68), Vetere (BJ CXXII p.384), Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.), Windisch

(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) 10(ASA X Taf.XVII,26: 9 exs.unp.: QCRA(3 exs.) and QCR(7 exs.)): Fins d'Ancecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466), Geneva (ASA XXX p.209,35 & fig.3,15), St. Colombe 13 (C XII 56 a.b.: Allmer et Dissard 494,48 a.b.), Vienne 2 (C XII 56 c.d.: QCR and Q.C. )

The examples from Verulamium, Augst and Vidy-Lausanne were on the handles from globular amphorae; this stamp is, therefore, almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

A.D. 60 - 110 ?

1352. Q.C.S (Q.C( )S( )?)

Nîmes (C XII 57): Sidi-Ferruch (Tunisia)(C VIII 22637, 22 a.)

1353. Q.D.C(or O or Q?)

Rome (C XV 2795: Q.D.C )

1354. Q.E.A.L.F.L. ?

Heddernheim (C XIII 594: 77 J Δ 119 )

1355. a) Q.E.T (Q.E( )T( )?)

Rome (C XV 3448: on a small amphora in hollow letters)

b) Q.E.T AVRI (Q.E( )TAVRI( ) )

Narbonne (C XII 88: Q.E.T AVRI)

1356. a) Q.FAB... (?)

Heddernheim (C XIII 228: Q.FAB )

b) Q.FABB (Q.FAB(i)B( )?)

fig.14,40.

Bregenz 2 (Unp.: Q.FA B B : O.FABB)

1357. Q.F.C or Q.F.C.F (Q.F( )C( ), [ex]F(iglinis)?)

or QFG

fig.14,41.

Wroxeter (BASoc. 1923-27 p.282,4: QFC): Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2835 a-g: Q.L.C : Q.L.C : D.L.O : Q.L.C : Q.L.C : QFC retro.: 2851 a.b.- Q.F.G and retro.):

C XIII 214 a - e:- (all Q.F.C except c) which is Q.F.C.F)  
 a) Lectoure b) Clermont M. c.d.) Heddernheim e) Kastell  
Butzbach (=ORL 14 p.23,1), Nyon 2 (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.197:  
 both QFG), Mainz (MZ VII p.104 & Abb.14,9: OFC), Strasbourg  
 (Argentorate II p.608: O.FC), Trier 2 (C XIII 193: O.F.C:  
 TZ 1938 p.247: Q.F.G) Vidy-Lausanne (Unp.: on the handle of  
 a complete globular vessel): Nîmes (C XII 97: Q.F.G), St.  
Colombe (C XII 94 a.: Q.F.C), Vienne (C XII 94 b.: Q.F.C):  
Peñaflor = Celti 4 (EE IX 424,39 : Q.FC)

Two amphorae with this stamp from the Monte Testaccio had  
tituli picti, both dated to A.D. 149.

For Celti see n.123 and Map fig.2.

South Spanish.

c.A.D. 120 - 60.

1358. a) Q.F.E (Q.F(abii)E(poris or -uelpisti)?)

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197,35) : Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutt-  
hügel) (unp.: the last letter doubtful, but it appeared to be  
 E rather than F)

b) Q.F.E.P (Q.F( ) E( ), P( ) [servus]?)

St.Colombe (C XII 95)

The expansions have been found on Spanish inscriptions  
 (C II 2251: 213).

End of the first century ?

1359. a) Q.F.F (Q.F(abii) F(abiani or the like) ?) fig.14,42  
Corbridge (unp.), Gilsland(Poltross Burn M/castle ?)(PSAN<sup>3</sup>  
 II p.54: OFF), Richborough(II p.93,12: Q.F.F ).

b) QFFT (Q.F( ) F( ), T( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (several examples)(C XV 2846: Q FF T: one on the belly)

The expansion has been found on Spanish inscriptions (C II  
 1200: 1425). Cf. also Q.Flavius Flavianus(n.1361)

South Spanish ?

A.D.120-60 ?

1360. QFFMRQ ?

Windisch(Vindonissa)(unp.: the last three letters difficult to read).

QFG see QFC

1361. Q FL(avi).FLAVIANI

Amiens (C XIII 232: QFL.FLA<sup>f</sup> A<sup>f</sup> )

Cf. Q.F.F (n.1359)

1362. Q.F.R MED (Q.F(ulvii) R(ustici), MED(iano) ?)

Q.F.R RIV (,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, RIV(ense) ?)

Q.F.R SALS (,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, SALS(ense)?)

Q.F.R ST SIP(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, ST( )SIP( )?)

Cirencester (unp.: QFRP, (QFRRIV ?)): Rome (many exs. of each)(C XV 2869a.d.): Langres(C XIII 225a: QFR ST SIP), Rottweil (C XIII 225b: QFR ST SIP): Peña de la Sal = Arva 7(EE IX 424, 49a-d: QFR MED, ..FR RIV, QFR STSIP, QFR+SS).

An amphora from the Monte Testaccio with the stamp QFR SALS was dated by a painted inscription to A.D.161; the same inscription included the word SALSENSE.

A Q.Fulvius Charisianus lived in Arva, as his name occurs on an inscription found there (C II 1064), and he was the nephew of Q.Fulvius Rusticus, who also must have lived and operated from that city. Now the letters MED, RIV and SALS also occur on other amphorae but without the initials QFR (See MEDIANVM(n.998), RIVENSIS(n.1439) and SALSENSIS(n.1464)), and they appear to be place or figlina names. Q.Fulvius Rusticus apparently bought his amphorae from these different centres and included their names in the stamps, probably for advertisement purposes. His stamps are excellent evidence too for the fact that these places were situated in or near to Arva (for the latter see n.123).

Second half of the second century ?

See also Q.Fulvius Nig( )(n.1364).

1363. Q.F.SABINVS

Acinipo (C II 4968,3)

A mortarium stamp? The use of the nominative case is very rare on amphora stamps.

1364. Q.FVL.NIC or NIG (Q.FVL(vi) NIG( ) or NIC( )?)

Rome (C XV 2879): Autun (C XIII 234: QFV NIG): Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,51: Q.FVL N or NIC...).

Q.Fulvius Niger (?) must have belonged to the same family as Q.Fulvius Charisianus and Q.Fulvius Rusticus, who also lived in Arva (See n.1362, and for Arva see n.123); there was probably a large family concern in the production and sale of amphorae and their commodities. If Fulvius Niger lived at the same period as the others, these stamps can be dated almost certainly to the second half of the second century.

1365. a) Q.F.V or VE

fig.14,45-46

Slack (YAJ XXVI p.70), Wroxeter (1912 p.67, fig.16,n.4: Q.F.V): Rome (C XV 2873: QFVE(?) retro.): Windisch(Vindonissa) (unp.: Q.FV): Geneva (C XII 103: Q.F.V)

b) Q.F.VS

fig.14,43-44

Q.F.VS and ΓV2 together on the same handle

Windisch(Vindonissa(Schutthügel) 2(unp.)

The Slack stamp and the Windisch examples of b) were on globular vessels, and they are therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Cf. Q.Fulvius Rusticus and Q.Fulvius Niger (nos.1362 & 1364) who lived in Arva. The latter part of the first century?

1366. Q.G M (Q.G( ) M( )?)

Rome (C XV 2899).

1367. QGR (Q.G( ) R( )?)

Clermont (C XIII 293): Narbonne (C XII 116).

Cf. QCR (n.1351).

1368. a) Q.I.A (Q.I( ) A( ) ?)

Rome (many examples) (C XV 2919a-e: A<sup>TR</sup>Q, Q.I.A. retro., QIA, QIA retro., OIAM retro.: 2949 - Q.I.V): Boulogne (C XIII 256a.: Q.I.A. retro.): Malpica (Baetica) (EE IX 424, 59a).

b) Q.I.AL (Q.I( ) A( ), L( ) [servus]?) fig.14,47

Wroxeter (1912 p.65,10): Rome 3 (C XV 2920a-c: QIAL, Q.I.AL): Arausio (C XII 128): Malpica (EE IX 424, 59b.: QIAL).

c) QIAB. retro. (Q.I( ) A( ), B( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (C XV 2919f: QIAB.)

d) QIADI(?) retro. (Q.I( ) A( ), DI( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2919g.: QIADI://// )

e) QIAES (Q.I( ) A( ), ES( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2919i.: QIAE~)

f) QIAF (Q.I( ) A( ), F( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2919m.: Q.I.A.F } retro.): Heddernheim (C XIII 256d.: retro.)

g) QIAFS (Q.I( ) A( ), F[e]S( ) ?) fig.14,48

Chester (CNWSoc. XXX p.59), Cirencester (M.Guide 11th.Ed. 1922 p.28), Colchester (May p.244,n.25), Corbridge (unp.), Wroxeter (1913 p.44,n.20: QIAFA somewhat doubtful): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2919h,k.l.: QIAFS, OIAFS retro., QIAFS retro., QIVFS retro.): Arentsburg 2 (Holwerda pl.LXIV, fig.18 & fig.41: QI.AFS), Heddernheim (C XIII 256c), Kastell Echzell (ORL 18 p.18,76: QIAF/ retro.), Mainz, Metz 2 (Els-Lothring. Jahrbücher 1922 p.38,n.39), Trier (C XIII 256b), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: given as QIAFI), Walheim (ORL 57 Taf. III, fig.21a): Vienne (Els-Lothring. Jahrbücher 1922 p.38,n.39): Malpica (EE IX 424,60: O-IAFS)

h) QIAM (Q.I( ) A( ), M( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2919n: retro.)

i) Q.I.A.S or ST (Q.I( ) A( ), ST( ) ?) fig.14,49

London (GM.:unp.: QI.A.S with triangular stops): Rome 3 (C XV 2919o.p.: Q.I.A.S and QIAST): Arentsburg (Holwerda pl. LXIV n.19: Q.I.A.S)

k) Uncertain: London (unp.: QIAI), Richborough (unp.: QIADFSI : cf. QIADI) fig.14,50.

On three amphorae with the stamp QIAFS, there were tituli picti; one gave the year A.D. 149, another the same date and the name of the city of Astigi, and the third the names QQ. Caesiorum Caesiani et Macrini. On another vessel with the stamp QIVFS retro., there was a painted inscription giving the year A.D. 161 and the name of the city of Astigi. Finally on an amphora with the stamp Q.I.AL, the titulus pictus was dated A.D. 149, and included the name of the city of Astigi.

This city was undoubtedly the place where these vessels were cleared through the Customs and Excise. The actual position of the estate or estates of Q.I.A was, without much doubt, Malpica on the R. Genil, and about nineteen kilometres north of Astigi (for Malpica see C.I.ALB n. 318).

Q. Caesius Caes<sup>a</sup>ius and Q. Caesius Macrinus were presumably the shipping agents, or perhaps the shippers themselves. Perhaps it is possible to equate these citizens with the QCC and QCM found on amphora stamps (see nos. 1339 and 1347).

The letters added to the end of the stamp probably indicated the names of villici or workmen on the estates of QIA.

A.D. c. 130 - 70.

1369. a) Q.I.C. SEG (Q.I(ulii or -unii)C( ), SEG( ) [servus]?)  
fig. 15, 1-2.

Segontium (Soc. Cymm 1924 p. 151), Stoke Prior (Herefordshire) (VCH I p. 195): Rome (C XV 2925: Q.I.C. SEG):

C. XIII 258 a. b.: -

a) Moulins M. (Q.I.C. SEG) b) Trion (Q.I.C. SEGS), Augst (Unp.: /IC. SEG), Windsch (Vindonissa) (Unp.: Q.I.C. SEG):  
Malpica (Baetica) 3 (EE IX 424, 62 a. b.: Q.I.C. SEG(2) and Q.I.G. SEG)

b) Q.I.C.S.F.O (Q.I(ulii or -unii)C( ), S(ervus)FO( )?)  
Vechten (C XIII 258 c.)

The name SEGOLATI occurs on a painted inscription from the Monte Testaccio (C XV 3993).

For Malpica see n.318(C.I.ALB)and map fig.2.

End of the first century and beginning of the second ?

1370. Q.I.E (Q.I( ) E( ) ?)

Rome 3 (C XV 2926: Q.I.E...: 2927a.b. - Q.I.F and Q.I.F retro.: both of the latter doubtful. Cf. the following stamp QIFS).

1371. QIF||S (Q.I( ) F( ), S( ) [servus]?) fig.15,3

Avenches (unp.: QIF||~: in hollow letters).

The stamp was on the handle from a globular vessel and is therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

1372. a) Q.I.M (Q.I( ) M( ) ?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2934 a.b.d.: .Q+I+M. retro.: QI.W.)  
QIM): Lezoux (C XIII 264: Q.I.M.: this could be one of the following stamps)

b) Q.I.M.CALPVRN.B

Trion (C XIII 265: Q.I.M.CALPVRN): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.428).

Cf. CALPVRN.B (n.221c.)

c) Q.I.M.F

fig.15,4-7

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2934e.f.g.h.i.: Q.I.A.F, Q.I.W.F, QIM<sup>m</sup>, QIMF retro.):

C XIII 267a-c.:-

a. Caudebec-les-Elbeuf b. Avenches(QIMF) c. Rottweil(QIMP(F?)),  
Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV fig.20: QIM\), Bregenz (unp.: retro.), Dépt. de l'Oise (Rév. arché de France XXXIX<sup>3</sup> p.254, 95: QIMF), Kastell Butzbach (C XIII 268c. = ORL 14 p.23 fig.2),  
Wiesbaden (ORL 31 p.119, Abb.12b.: QIMF retro.)

d) QIME(or F)N

fig.15,8-11

London 3(?) (GM.: unp.: QI.W.N: C VII 56 - Q.I.MEN: JBAA XVII p.325, given as OLMEN), Sedlescombe (Essex)(unp.: QIMFN):  
Rome(several exs.)(C XV 2934k.l.m.: QIMFN, QIMF<sup>n</sup>, QI.W.F/retro., QIMF/ retro.):

C XIII 268a.b.d.f.:-

a) Mülhausen M. (QIMFN) b) Stockstadt (QIMFN) d) Friedberg (////IMFN) e) Saalburg (QIMEN) f) Xanten (QIMENF(?) = Steiner p.182,3), Augst (Unp.: QIMFN), Ems (C XIII 269 b.: QIIUVFN = ORL 4 Abb.3 fig.2), Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.169 & Abb. 35,12: QIMFN): Malpica(Baetica) (EE IX 424,64: QIMEN)

e) Q.I.M.F.S.

Rome 2 (C XV 2934 n.o. = Q.I.M.F.S.: {IWFJ}: Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.144: QIMFS)

f) Q.I.M.MACR

Rome (C XV 2934 p.: retro.): Vienne (C XII 138: ///.I.M.MAC// retro.)

g) QIMS

fig.15,12.

Rome (C XV 2934 c.: QIM||~ in a circular frame): Mainz (MZ VI p.98 & Abb. 21,6 : QIM||~ ), Roskopf (ORL Strecke 3 Taf.13,36: QIM||~ in a circular frame): n̄.Robion(Avignon M.) (C XII 137: QIM||~ in hollow letters), Laudun "in campo Caesaris" (C XII 139: Q.I.M.S)

h) Q.I.MVLE ?

Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4, p.197,n.51: doubtful reading)

The Ems, Wiesbaden and Roskopf examples were on handles from globular amphorae. A vessel from the Monte Testaccio with the stamp QIMFN was dated by a painted inscription to A.D.149.

This is undoubtedly a Baetican stamp; probably Q.I.M operated from or near to Malpica on the R.Genil (see n.318 and Map fig.2)

Cf. n.1368 for letters tacked on to the initials of the tria nomina.

A.D. 130 - 80 ?

1373. QIRIM.

Rome (C XV 2941)

1374. Q.I.S (Q.I(ulii or -unii)S( )?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2945 a-f: Q.I.S: Q.I.~:  
Q.I.f. : Q.I.Z : QI~ : QIS retro.)  
First half of the second century ?

1375. Q.IVENTI

Trapani (Sicily)(C X 8051,19)

1376. Q.IVL ING

Arles (C XII 148: on the lid of an amphora)

1377. QL AES (Q.L( )AES( )?)

nr. Vienne (C XII 165: QL^AES retro.)

1378. Q.L.CORNELI || PLACIDI

Illica(Spain)(C II supp. 6254,11: on the lid of an amphora)

1379. Q.L.E (Q.L( )E( )?)

Catania(Sicily) (C X 8051,20)

1380. QLIE....

Richborough (Unp.)

1381. Q.L.S.

Rome (C XV 2984: with leaf stops): Trion (C XIII 307:  
QLS): Poetovio (Führer durch, M.Abramić, Vienna (1925) p.110)

1382. Q.LVN MAE

Nîmes (C XII 166)

1383. Q.M.CALLAIDIS

fig.15,13-14.

Bennell (AA<sup>4</sup> IV p.167 & fig.6 a.,n.4: ≡CALLAIIDIS), Col-  
chester (M.Rep.1914 p.10=May p.244 n.26: Q.MC.AL), Corbridge  
(Unp.: Q.M.CALLAIDIS): Rome (C XV 3000): Niederbieber (Oelmann  
p.66 Abb.48 fig.2: Q.M.CALIAI (S) IS)

The cognomen was Greek. The Corbridge example was on the

handle of a globular vessel; the material was reddish in the core with a whitish exterior.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

End of the second century and beginning of the third ?

1384. QMCC.CAS fig.15,15.

Mucklebank Turret (Hadrian's Wall) (AA<sup>2</sup> XXIV p.16: QMCCCAS):  
Rome (C XV 2999)

The stamp from Mucklebank (now in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle-on-Tyne) was on the handle of a globular amphora.

Almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

A.D. 120 - 60 ? For rim-section see fig.19,1.

1385. QMD (Q.M( )D( )?)

Rome (C XV 3485: Q MD)

1386. Q.M.M.CER (Q.M( )M( ), CER( )?) fig.15,16.

Arentsburg (Holwerda pl. LXIV fig.21: Q.M.MCER<sup>o</sup> with triangular stops), Paisy-Cosdon(Aube) (C XIII 15: with triangular or leaf stops), Wimpfen (ORE 54/55 Taf.III fig.14 a.: with triangular stops)

Early second century ?

1387. QMR (Q.M( )R( )?) fig.15,17-20.

Ambleside (CW<sup>2</sup> XV p.57, fig.26: QMR), Balmildy (Miller p.78 and pl.XL, fig.4: QMR), Chester (CNWSoc. XXIX p.14), Corbridge 3 (unp.: QN<sup>o</sup>, and one retro.), London (GM.:unp.: retro.), Papcastle (CW<sup>2</sup> XIII p.137, fig.2: retro.), Richborough (unp.), Shropshire (provenance not stated) (SASoc. V p.400, n.70), Wroxeter (same as the previous ex. ?) (VCH Shropshire I p.251):  
Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3010a-c.: retro.):

C XIII 328a-f:-(all QMR)

a. Forêt de Compiègne b. Lunnern (Zürich M.: on the neck)  
c. Mandeure d. Mainz e. Heddernheim f. Arentsburg 2 (=Holwerda pl.LXIV, fig.22), Dépt. de l'Oise (Rév. arché. de France XXXIX<sup>3</sup> p.254, n.98), Laufen (Berner Jura) (ASA XXV (1923) p.202),

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608), Wimpfen (ORL 54/55 Taf.III, fig.15), Windisch(Vindonissa) (unp.), Zugmantel 2(ORL 8 p.169 & Abb.35,14: p.198, n.25): nr. Arausio (C XIII 175a.), Vienne (C XII 175b.).

The three Corbridge examples were on the handles from globular amphorae and the material in all cases was reddish-buff.

One of the Corbridge stamps was found in a deposit dated post A.D.160, whilst the Papcastle handle was associated with late second century pottery. On the other hand the Monte Testaccio positions suggested a date before A.D.180.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

A.D.c.140-80.

1388. Q.M.S (Q.M( ) S( ) ?) fig.15,21

Corbridge(AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197,n.36): Rome 3(C XV 3015a.c.: Q.MS, QMS): nr.Nijmegen (C XIII 330b.: Q.MS), Oberweis (Trier) 2 (C XIII 330a: TZ 1934 "Roman villa near Oberweis" p.55).

The Corbridge example was on the handle from a greyish-red globular amphora.

Almost certainly South Spanish.

Middle of the second century ?

1389. Q NA..

Lincoln (C VII 78).

1390. a) Q.ND.AND (Q.N( ) D( ), AND( ) [servus] ?) fig.15, 22.

Rome 3(C XV 3039a.b.: QND.AND.., retro. in hollow letters): Arentsburg (C XIII 356 = Holwerda pl.LXIV, fig.23: Q.ND.ANR).

b) Q.ND.FAB (Q.N( ) D( ), FAB( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3039c-e.: QNDFAB, ...D FAB).

c) Q.ND.PHI (Q.N( ) D( ), PHI( ) [servus] ?).

Rome(several exs.)(C XV 3039f.)

d) Q.ND.PRIM (Q.N( ) D( ), PRIM( ) [servus] ?) fig.15, 23.

London(GM.:unp.: Q.ND.PRI): Rome(many exs.)(C XV 3039g-m.: QNDPRIM retro., Q.ND.PRI, QND PRI, Q.N.D.P.R.I, QNDPRI retro.,

palm branch QNDPR palm branch retro.): Kastell Erbach (C XIII 357: QNDPRI).

An amphora from the Monte Testaccio with the stamp QNDFAB had a painted inscription which included the year A.D.154, whilst another with the stamp QNDPRI had a titulus pictus which was dated to A.D.161, and which mentioned the city of Corduba. The latter was almost certainly the site of the Customs and Excise through which the vessels were cleared before onward despatch to Rome. The estate of QND was probably in the conventus of Corduba since both Astigi and Hispalis appear to have possessed Customs of their own.  
A.D.c130-80.

1391. QNI (Q.N( ) I( ) ?) fig.15,24.

Richborough (unp.: QNI retro.): Rome (C XV 3040: in hollow letters).

1392. Q.NINNI || SECVNDI

Rome (C XV 3494: on the neck in hollow letters).

This stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 6 (See fig.1,6), which was almost certainly of Italian origin. Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D.50 ?

1393. Q.OCL (Q.OCL(atii) or Q.OC(tavii) L( )?)

Lyons M. (C XIII 372).

Probably Italian and first century B.C. For comments see L.M (n.836).

1394. Q. PET(roni ?) || OE || SATVRN(ini)

Veleia (C XI 6695,68: on the neck)

Probably Italian and before A.D.50.

1395. QPM (Q.P( ) M( ) ?)

Tongern (C XIII 386)

Cf. Q.Petronius Maternus from Lusitania (C II 47) on an

inscription dated A.D.139-61.

1396. QPP (Q.P( ) P( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 3075: retro. on the spike)

On a vessel of probable Italian origin.

1397. Q.P.PHRYXI

fig.15,25

South Shields (AA X p.274), Warrington (May p.61: QP.PHRY):  
Rome 6 (C XV 3076a.b.: QPPHRYXI): Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV  
fig.24: without the stops), Le Châtelet (C XIII 389a.: Q P P HR),  
Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: QP.PRIX), Xanten (C XIII 389b:  
without the stops): Arles M. (C XII 224: Q.P PHRY).

Probably Spanish and first half of the second century.

1398. Q.P.PRIM(?)

Rome (C XV 3077 : Q.P.PRIM///): Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV  
fig.31: ..P.PRII: doubtful)

1399. II QQ.ETCF (Duorum Q( ) ET C( ) [ex]F(iglinis) ?)

Rome (C XV 3099).

1400. QRMLO?

Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.)

On the handle from a globular amphora and therefore almost  
certainly of South Spanish origin.

Probably first century A.D.

1401. QS./

Colchester 2 (M.Rep. 1928 p.19, fig.2: with a triangular  
stop). Cf. the stamp QSP (n.1409).

Probably mid-first century.

1402. Q SABEL (Q.SA( ) BEL( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 3163a.: Q SABEL/ : in hollow letters)

1403. Q SASC

Rome (C XV 3163 b.: in hollow letters)

Cf. the following stamp.

1404. Q SASER (Q.SASER(nae?) or Q.SA( )SER(eni)?)

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197,37), Lincoln (C VII 106),  
Warrington (May p.61): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3163 c.d.:  
Q SASER : in hollow letters all exs.)

There is also a mortarium stamp Q SASER.

From the Monte Testaccio positions the date appears to be before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 161).

1405. a) Q.S.D (Q.S( )D( )?)

Colchester (C VII 98 b.)

Q.S.P ? (see n.1409)

b) Q S DIOTIM (Q.S( )DIOTIM(i)?)

Vienne (C XII 263)

Q.S.E.P.SA see Q.STE.P.SA

1406. a) Q SE(?)

Mainz (MZ VI p.98 fug.21,11: QS<sup>m</sup>)

b) Q.SEM (Q.SEM(pronii ?) )

Tarragona (C II 4968,10)

1407. Q SIC (Q.S( )IC(eli?) )

Rome (C XV 3527)

1408. Q.S.L(?) retro.

Rome (C XV 3148)

1409. Q.S.P (Q.S( )P( )?)

fig.15,26-29.

London (C VII 98 a.), Chester 2 (CNWSoc.XXVI<sup>2</sup> p.38: perhaps with a palm branch at the end : 1 ex.unp.), Richborough (Unp.: QSP): Rome 2 (C XV 3156 a.b.: QSP)

C. XIII 445 a - f: -

a-c) Trion 4 (Q.S.P and palm-branch, QSP: Allmer et Dissard 494, 173 a.: Q.S.P) d.e) Autun (Q.SP, QS-P) f) Avenches, Bregenz (Unp.), Mainz (MZ VII Abb.4,7: QSP and palm branch), Windisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) 4 (Unp.: Q.S.P with triangular stops, QS.P, QSP(?), QSP)

The Windisch examples were on the handles from globular amphorae. This is, therefore, almost certainly a South Spanish stamp.


Second half of the first century ?

1410. Q.S.R (Q.S( )R( )?)

St.Colombe 2 (C XII 264 a.b.: Q.S.R and Q.S.⊗ : the latter could be an example of the previous stamp Q.S.P)

1411.a) Q.STE.P.SA (Q.STE(rtini?)P( ), SA(enianense?) )

fig.15,30-31.

Richborough (Unp.: Q SE.SA), Wroxeter (1914 p.56 n.36 :  SE.SA): Mainz (MZ VI p.98 Abb.21,12: Q~~SP~~.SA), Mannheim N. (C XIII 462: Q.S.P.SA)

It is difficult to decide whether it is STE or SE. If the latter then the expansion should probably be Q.SEP( ) SA( ). Cf. Saenians (n.1461).

b) Q.STERTIN(i)BROC.

fig.15,32-33.

Hengistbury Head (3rd Rep.of the Research Comm. of the Soc.A.Lond. p.53,3): Avallon(or its neighbourhood)(C XIII 13 a), Solothurn (C XIII 13 b.), Worms (C XIII 13 c.)

See also BROC ODVCIA (n.195)

South Spanish ?

First century.

1412. QT

Alise-Ste-Reine 2 (C XIII 415: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck and two-lettered stamps are normally early and of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1413. QTFE ?

St. Colombe (Allmer et Dissard 494,71: the last two letters uncertain)

Q TREBIC... see FIGLINVM TREBECIANVM

1414. a) Q. TVILLI || TI. CLAVD. P. QVINTIL. CO. 2.

Alba (nr. Polenzo) (C V 8112,82)

Dated B.C. 13.

b) Q. TVLL || NERONE. ITER. CN. PIS. COS

Cherium (N. Italy) (C V 8112,83)

Dated B.C. 7.

Almost certainly Italian.

1415. a) QVA...

Hoyos de San Sebastian (Baetica) (EE IX 424,91)

For this site see Map fig. 2.

See also F.S.F.A. QVA (n. 634 b.) and SOS || QVA (n. 1547 b.)

b) QVA || DE

Rome (C XV 3540: QVA in an elliptical frame on the spike, and DE in a circular frame)

Stamps in circular frames and on the spike are normally early.

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?

cf. SOS || QVA (n. 1547 b.)

c) QVA || IVC

Chateaufeillant (C XIII 506:  $\overset{QVA}{\cup VI}$ )

1416. QVART(ionis?)

Rome (C XV 3110: ... QVARTIO): Nîmes (C XII 238: QVARTIO),

St. Colombe (C XII 239: QVARTIONIS): Arva = Peña de la Sal (C II 4968,8: QVARTIONIS)

For Arva see n. 123.

South Spanish ?

QVI see AVMIT

1417. QVIEL ANIANI? fig.15,34.

Colchester (M.Rep.1935 p.13,n.34)

On a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly South Spanish. This might be expanded to QVIE(tus) [servus?], L.AN[n]I ANI(ani), in which case it originated from Arva = Peña de la Sal (see L.Anni Anniani n.758)

For Arva see n.123.

1418. QVIETI or QVIETVS fig.15,35.


Aldbrough (Rel.Is. p.53: QV...S: doubtful): Rome (C XV 3111: QVIETI): Arentsburg (C XIII 416 = Holwerda pl. LXIV n.25: QVIETI): Nîmes (C XII 240: QETVS<sup>d</sup>: letters difficult to read)

See also G.Antonius Quietus (n.230).

1419.a) QVINT(i) or QVINR fig.15,36-38.

Colchester (M.Rep. 1930-31 p.25 = Cam.Rep. fig.45,14: QVINTI), Richborough (Unp.: QVINT): Rome (C XV 3112: QVINT: on the belly): August (Unp.: QVINR): Vienne (C XII 241: QVINT)

The Colchester example was on a globular vessel, which makes it almost certainly of South Spanish origin. It was dated to Period VI i.e. A.D.61 - c.65 whilst the Richborough stamp was dated to the first century.

b) QVIN.TI  (S(or C)I(or L)PV ?)  
Rome (C XV 3113: on the belly)

c) QVINTANI  
Silchester (May p.282 n.37)

1420. Q.VC VIR (Q.V( )C( ),VIR(ginensia)?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3213: one on the rim): Montélimar (?) (C XII 310): Cantillana = Naeva (C II 4968,1: QVCVIR), Villar de Brenes (EE IX 424,106: QVCVIR)

Virginensia is the most likely expansion for the VIR of

these stamps. This figlina was situated in South Spain, whilst examples of its stamps have occurred at both Cantillana and Villar de Brenes (see Map fig.2).

One Virginensia stamp was dated by a painted inscription to A.D. 149.

See also Virginensia (n.1668).

1421. Q.VE.G (Q.VE(rrucii)G(emelli)?) fig.15,39.

Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (Unp.)

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.c.30-100.

The above expansion is attested from Lusitania (C II 828).

1422. Q.VS

Rome (C XV 3221: in hollow letters)

1423. R.

Rieux-Fégréac(Morbihan) (C XIII 417)

Single-letter stamps are rare, and almost invariably early. Italian ?

Before A.D. 50.

1424. RA

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 418: on the neck)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

FIGRA see FIG GRA

1425. RAC fig.15,40.

Avenches (Unp.)

On the handle of a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

1426. RAGLIDA

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.280: on the neck of a burial amphora)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

This is probably the same stamp as in C XII, where it is given as HERACLIDA (n.661 a.).

1427. R.AMZ

Warrington (Trans.LCHSoc. XI<sup>2</sup> p.169)

1428. R.D.

Eryx(Sicily) (C X 8051,27)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early, and of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1429. .RE///

Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 596)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1430. REDI ?

Trapani(Sicily) (C X 8051,28: REB')

1431. REGENVS F(ecit?)

Nantes M. (C XIII 426)

South Gaulish ?

Cf. Belliccus (n.178) and Odotus (n.1170).

1432. REMATIA F(ecit?)

Aps-Rouch (Le Puy) (C XII 247)

South Gaulish ?

1433. RENICVS F(ecit?)

Cannstadt (ORL 59 p.68)

South Gaulish ?

1434. a) .REST.

Rome (C XV 3127: REET : on the belly)

b) RESTVIVS GF

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608)

1435. RETIOMARIMt. Beuvray (Fouilles p.411)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1436. R.IEssalois(Loire) (C XIII 420)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early and of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1437. RIETVSSeurre(Beaune) (C XIII 427: on the spike= RIETVS)

Stamps on the spike are normally early and of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1438. RIOC(enus?)F(ecit?) or RIOCE(ni)?St.Paulien(Le Puy M.) (C XIII 428: RIOCE )1439. RIVENS(e?)

Aldborough (C VII 143: {RIV2 }, Wroxeter (1912 p.65 n.12 {VI9): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3128 a-c: RIVENS $\bar{\bar{e}}$  , 230VI9 in hollow letters, RIVE): R.Baetio (provenance not given) (EE IX 424,5: RIVE)

RIV also occurs with other stamps e.g. Q.F.R.RIV (n.1362); in this case Q.Fulvius Rusticus lived in or near Arva = Peña de la Sal. It is apparent that this is another example of an estate, figlina or place name, which was applied to some part of the Arva-Axati area of the Baetis valley.

The Monte examples were found in positions which indicate a mid- to late-second century date.

Cf. Acirgi (n.16), Medianum (n.998), Salsense (n.1464), Virginensia (n.1668), Scalensia (n.1475).

1440. RIVLERome (C XV 3129)

1441. RM

fig.15,41.

Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,29)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1442. ROCCARheims (C XIII 429)1443. ROD.Nidastore (C XI 6695,80: on the neck)

Italian ?

Before A.D. 50 ?




1444. ROGATI || ANI B.MAC (ROGATIANI, B( )MAC( )?)Rome (C XV 3514: in hollow letters)1445. ROMANI 

fig.15,42-43.

Campfield(nr. Carlisle) (CW1 V p.129: ROMANI.RR), Chester 2 (CNWSoc. XXIX p.32 & fig.7: ROMAN; 1 ex. Unp.: ROMNI), Cirencester 2 (M. Guide 11th Ed. p.28 n.4: ROM...: p.31 - ROMN ), London 2 (C VII 93: ROMANI :GM: Unp.: ROMN ): Rome (C XV 3130: ROMAN on the belly):

C XIII 430 a - g: -

a) Lectoure ( ROMANI ) b) Naix (Bar-le-Duc) ( ROMANI ) c) Mainz ( ROMANI \* ) f) Xanten (ROMN) g) Nijmegen ? (ROMANI), Bregenz (Unp.), Lyons (Allmer et Dissard 494,129:...OMAN), Windisch ( Vindonissa )-(Schutthügel) 6 (Unp.: ROMAN and palm branch, ROM..., NI and palm branch): Arausio (C XII 248 a.), Geneva (ASA XXX p.210 & fig.3,11: RO..NI), Vienne 3 (C XII 248 b.c.d: ROMANI and palm branch, ...OMAI } )

The Windisch examples were on the handles from globular vessels. This stamp is, therefore, almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

Second half of the first century.

1446. RO.MV.L VS F(ecit)?York (C VII 94: ROMVL\*F): Rome 2(C XV 3131 a.b.: R°.MV↓L↑SF:

ROMVL retro. on the belly)

From the Monte Testaccio positions a date in the second century is suggested.

See also *Virgenensia* (n. 1668)

ROVTO see G.A.F

1447. RVCI-MA(nu)?

nr. Charbonnières(Puy-le-Dôme)(C XIII 431)

1448. RVFI

Between Cecina and le Ferriere (C XI 6695,81)

1449. RVFINI.AT.ITTAE

fig.15,44.

Cirencester (Unp.), London (Arch.71 p.60: ATITTAE): Rome  
(C XV 2718: ATITTAE : 3132 - RVFI.ATITTAE):

C XIII 432 a - d: -

a) Lezoux (RFNIXIƆ) b) Vichy (RVFI.ATITTAE), c.d) Trion  
(RVFI IN I AT I TAE : RVFI. AT I TAE), Le Châtelet (C XIII  
114: AITAE), Trion (Allmer et Dissard 494,132): La Maiena  
(Baetica)2 (EE IX 424,19: ATITTA : 92 - RA AT N)

Cf. BROI.AT I TA (n.195)

See also L.R.E (n.872)

South Spanish. La Maiena is on the right bank of the Guadalquivir between Celti = Peñafior and Axati = Lora del Rio (see Map, fig.2)

Second half of the first century ?

1450. RVFIO

Catai M.(N.Italy)(C V 8112,71: on the neck):

Italian ?

Stamps on the neck are normally early.

Before A.D. 50 ?

RVFI POR see PORTVS

1451. ~~RV~~ RVM

Rome (C XV 3135)

1452. RVFSANI (RVF(i), SA[e]NI(anense)?)

London (C VII 95)

See also SAENIANS(n.1461).

———— RVFVS see PORTVS

1453. RVSTICI

Rome 2 (C XV 3136a.b.: RVSTICI and RVST, both on the belly)

1454. S

Rome (C XV 3137).

———— S See SYMBOLS

1455. S.A

fig.15,46-47

Richborough (unp.: SA): Rome (C XV 3138: S.A): Avenches  
(unp.: S.A.)

The Avenches example was on the handle from a globular vessel which makes it almost certain that this was a South Spanish stamp.

1456. S.A.BCV || S.A.S.

Rome (C XV 2637)

Cf. CVFIENSE (See n.803)

1457. SABEL (S.A(elii) BEL(lici)?)

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197,38)

"In incised letters, no label"(ibid.,). This could be the abbreviation of the nomen Sabellius, or of the cognomen Sabel-lus (See RE IIA col.1540).

1458. a) SABIN

Bonn (BJ CII p.176): Arles (C XII 266a.)

b) SABINAXanten M. (C XIII 453a.: on the belly)

See also n.1322.

c) SABINEPeripato (nr. Tarentum) (EE VIII 242,49)d) SABINILe Mas d'Agenais (C XIII 453b.)e) SABINVSAcqua Sabaudia M. (C XII 266b.)f) SAB.O ( ex O(fficinis) ?)Lyons (C XIII 452): Vienne (C XII 257: SABO ).1459. a) SAC(erdotis ?)Rome 3 (C XV 2638: SA<sup>c</sup> ; 3517 -DΛ2 or 2VC : on the spike)

Stamps on the spike are normally early and on amphorae of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

b) SAC XIIIRome (C XV 3139: the first letter perhaps C)

Cf. FL.SAC (n.619), and for other stamps which include the figures XIII see nos.574,682,636 and 1145.

c) SACER(dotis ?)Friedberg (C XIII 454), Lezoux (C XIII 609: SACER )1460. S.A.D (S. A( ) D( ) ?)Trier (TZ 1938 p.263)1461. SAENIANENSES [figlinae] ?fig.15,45 & 48-50: fig.16,  
1-18 & 20-21.a) SAENIANS, SAENIANES, SAENIAMES, SAENIMES, SAENIANESIL.

(it is likely that some of these are misreadings)

London (C VII 102: SAENVS - a misreading for SAENIANS ?),  
Richborough 2 (unp.: SAENIA , SAENNES): Rome (C XV 3518: SAENI-  
AN...): Augst (unp.: SAENIA ), Avenches 4 (C XIII 36e-h.: SAENI-  
ANES, SAENIMES, SAENIANS), Bern (Engelhalbinsel) (unp.: SAENIANS),  
Grimlinghausen (C XIII 619: SAENIANE), Mainz (C XIII 361 = MZ

VIII-IX p.83 & Abb.20,1: SAENIANS), Metz (Els.Lothing.Jahr - buch XXII p.535), Neuss (BJ 111/112 Taf.36,13: ENIANE), Nijmegen (C XIII 39: SAENI), Trion 4 (C XIII 36a-d.: SAENIANIS, SAENIAMES, SAENIANES, SAENIANESIL), Windisch (Vindonissa)<sup>2</sup> (unp.): Geneva (ASA XXX p.210,40 & fig.2,22), St.Colombe 2 (C XII 276d.e.: SAENIANIS, SAENIANI...): Las Huertas del Rio (Baetica) 2 (EE IX 424,6a.c.: SAENANS and ...AENI).

b) ...SAENIN.B ?

Rome (C XV 3304).

c) A.SAEN

Augst(unp.: A.SVENE , reading somewhat doubtful), Avenches (C XIII 40b), Bonn (C XIII 40c), Vichy(C XIII 40a), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Scutthügel) (unp.): Vienne (C XII 267g).

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.c.30-100.

d) CASAE and retro., CA.SAENT

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2777b.: uncertain whether the first letter was C,G or a palm branch; if the latter then these are the same as stamp c) above): Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.: CA.SAENT).

An amphora with this stamp from the Monte Testaccio had a painted inscription which included the phrase FIG CASIARESI.

e) CENSAENIANES, CENHISPSAE (C.EN(ii), [figlinae] SAENIAN [en]SES or [vinum] or [oleum] HISP(anum), SAE(ianense) ?)

Rome (C XV 2780: CENHISPSAE):

C XIII 37a-g:-

a. nr.Charbonnières(Puy-de-Dôme)(CENLSPS ?) b. St.Germain (CENHISPSAE) c. Avenches (CENRSI ?) d. Studenberg(Switzerland) (CENRSPSE ?) e. Baden(Switzerland)(CENHISPSAE) f. Augst (CENESPSE or CENF..SPSA) g. Basel - Augst (CENRPSAE) (some of these are probably misreadings), Avenches (C XIII 38: CENSAENIANES), Baden(Switzerland)(unp.: CENHISPSA : this may be the same as the Corpus example, but my reading is quite definite), Windisch (Vindonissa)(unp.: CENSAENNES): Aosta M.(C XII 63: CENSANNE)

f) FIRMI.SAENIANE(nse)

Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) (unp.: FIRMI.SAE): Arva - Axati area (C II 4968, 28: FIR.SAENIANE)

The Schutthügel can be dated to A.D.c.30-100.

g) HISPAN.SAENI ([vinum] or [oleum] HISPAN(um), SAENI(anense))

Sometimes with a corona at the end, sometimes with a palm branch.

Cirencester (AJ XLI p.324: HISP.SAENI and a corona ), York 3 (C VII 54: HISPAN: HISP.SAEN and HISP.SAEN both unp.): Rome(several examples) (C XV 2914a-d.: HISPAN.SAEN, HISP.SAENI and a corona, HISP.SAEN, HISP.SAEN..., HISP.SAEN and a palm branch)

C XIII 42a-d:-

a. Trion (HISP.SAENI and a corona ) b. Trier(HISP.SAENI and a palm branch) c. Frankfurt (HISPAN.SAEN) d. Stolberg (HISP.SAENI and a corona), (the Frankfurt example = ORL 27a p.8), Augst (Stähelin p.436, note 5 : HISP.SAENI and a corona), Avenches 2 (unp.: HISP.SAEN and a corona, and HISP.SAENI and a palm branch), Bregenz (unp.: HISP.SAE), Engelhalbinsel bei Bern (Stähelin p.436, note 5: HISP.SAENI and a corona), Hammerau (Westdeutsches Korrespondenzblatt VIII col.276: HISPAN.SAEN), Nyon(ZAK 1946 Haft 4, p.197, n.53: HISP.SAEN): Vienne (C XII 123: HISP.SAEN): Arva-Axati area (C II 4968, 31: HISP.SAEN).

h) MA.SAENIANI STA(?) (MA(r)ialis), SAENIANI(ense)STA(?)

Augst (unp.: MASAENIANISTA), Windisch (Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) 3 (unp.): St. Colombe 4(C XII 267a.b.c.f.).

Cf. Statianiense (n.156lb.), which was almost certainly a figlina or personal or place-name. The Schutthügel can be dated to A.D.c.30-100.

- i) P(?)CAL.SAEN (P.CAL( ) or P.C( ) AL( ), SAEN(ianense)?)

Angers (C XIII 41: P ("A"U.SAEN).

This may be a straightforward case of the tria nomina, where SAEN( ) is the cognomen.

- j) PEC.SAEN (P.E( ) C( ), SAEN(ianense)?)

Las Huertas del Rio (Baetica) (EE IX 424,6b.)

- k) PR.SAENI ([de]PR(aedio) SAENI(anense)?)

Richborough (unp.: PRSAENI): Rome (C XV 3095: PR.2AENI):

Aarau M. (C XIII 43b.: PR.SAEN), Avenches (C XIII 43a.: PR.2AENI): Acqua Sabaudia (C XII 231b.: PR.2AENI), Geneva 2 (C XII 231c.: PR.2AENI: ASA 1928 p.210,39: PR.SAENI), Vienne (C XII 231a.: PR.2AENI)

- l) PT.SAEN ?

Geneva (C XII 253 = ASA 1928 p.210,38 & fig.2,18: PT.SAEN)

- m) SAE.QARR (SAE(nianense), Q.AR( ) R( )?)

Caerwent (unp.: SA.QARR): Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608):

Arva - Axati area (CII 4968,34: SAE.QARE)

- n) SAENI.CHE (SAENI(anense), C.H( ) E( )?)

Leicester (unp.).

It appears quite certain that all these stamps indicate the name of a figlina, which was situated between Arva = Peña de la Sal and Axati = Lora del Rio (see n.123 and Map fig.2), and probably at Las Huertas del Rio which lies between these two sites. The word may have been derived from a personal name (see n.554).

It may be that this is another example of a figlina exporting its own commodities as well as selling them to other people (cf. Acirgiana n.16, and Scimmianum n.1477).

A.D.c.80/90-130/40.

1462. SAFINIAE PICE(ntis)

Rome (C XV 3519: on the neck in hollow letters - SAF.P), Bologna, Modena (C XI 6695,82a.b.), Vercelli (C V 8112,74): Carthage 2 (C VIII 22637,92-3: SAF.PIC in hollow letters and

SAFINIAE PICE).

The Rome example was on an amphora of Dressel Form 6 (see fig.1,6), which was almost certainly of Italian origin. Before A.D.50 ?

———— SAGVNTVM see B.C.MATERNI

1463. a) SA.IS

Rome (C XV 3161: SA & IS retro.)

b) SALSA

Rome (C XV 3162: retro.)

Cf. the following stamp.

1464. SALS.SE or SALSA (SALSE(ense)?) fig.16, 19 & 22

Brecon Gaer (Soc. Cymm. 1926 p.246,6), Cirencester (unp.: ....SAL), Corbridge 2 (unp.: ..ALS and P.SAL): Rome 2 (C XV 3164: SALS: 3520 - SAL retro., and in hollow letters on the neck of a small amphora):

C XIII 44a-f.:— (all SALS except a) which is SAL.SE)

a. Lyons b. Vieux-Virtou(Mans) c. Port-sur-Saône d. Heddernheim  
e. Friedberg f. Lezoux : Baetica (provenance not known) (EE IX 424,7f.: SALS), Peña de la Sal = Arva 4 (EE IX 424,7b-e: SA.L. SA, SA.LSA retro., SALSE retro., SALSXX), Peñaflor : Celti (EE IX 424,7a.: SALSA).

The material of the Corbridge examples was reddish-grey, and they were both on the handles from globular amphorae.

This stamp was probably the abbreviation of a place-name; Caesar mentions a Salsum flumen as a left bank tributary of the R.Baetis below Cordoba (bell.Hisp. 7,9). The same stamp occurred on the Monte Testaccio with the initials Q F R = Q. Fulvius Rusticus, whose name is mentioned on an inscription from Arva (see n.1362). One of his stamps is dated by a painted inscription to A.D.161, whilst the same inscription includes the adjective Salsense. There can, therefore, be little doubt that this figlina was situated in or near to Arva (see n.123). There is one other variation of this stamp which makes it

quite certain that this was the case, and that is ARVA SALS (see n.123d.) from the Roman villa at Southwick, Sussex (JRS XXII p.221). The name does in fact seem to have survived into modern times, as Arva - or rather the site of that city - is today called Peña de la Sal = the rock of salt.

On present evidence the dates A.D.110-170 would probably cover the operational life of this figlina.

1465. SAMIS (S.A( ) MIS( ) or SAM[n]IS ?) fig.16,23  
Colchester (Cam. Rep. fig.45,15): Mainz (C XIII 71): Nîmes (C XII 7b.), Vienne (C XII 7a.).

The Colchester example was on a globular amphora, and therefore this stamp is almost certainly of South Spanish origin ; the same example was dated to Period VI i.e. A.D.61-c.65.

1466. SAMTIVS  
Diou (Allier) (C XIII 455).

The use of the nominative case suggests a South Gaulish origin. Cf. Belliccus and Odotus (nos.178:1170).

1467. a) SAN  
London (GM.: unp.).

b) SANI  
London (C VII 103: OF.SANI : this does not sound very much like an amphora stamp): Mt. Beuvray (C XIII 456a.: on the neck), Poitiers (C XIII 456b.: S^N^ ).

Mt. Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5.

c) SANNVS  
London (C VII 104)

This may be a mortarium stamp.

1468. FIG SANTVG ([ex]FIG(linis) SANTVG(ianis) ?)  
Rome (C XV 3165).

The name is probably of Celtic origin (see Holder II 1356).

1469. SA.O fig.16,25  
Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608 & pl.XCII, fig.W)

———— SA.QARR see SAE.QARR

1470. SARNIA  
Narbonne (C XII 269)

1471. a) SAT(urnini ?)

Cirencester (M.Guide 11th Ed. p.31: ..SAT: possibly not the same stamp as the following two examples): Arles M. (C XII 15b.), Trinquetaille (Rhône valley) (C XII 15a.)

b) SAT.N (SAT[ur]N(ini) ?)

Rome (C XV 3521)

c) SATVRI

Worms (C XIII 458: SAVRI)

Saturni or S.Tauri ?

d) SATVRNINI

fig.16,26

Cirencester 2 (unp.), Colchester 2 (M.Rep. 1932 p.35 & 1935 p.17), London (GM.: VCH I p.121: SATVRN), Richborough 2 (III p.162, n.31: VRNINI: 1 ex. unp.): Rome (C XV 3526), Florence (C XI 6695,84b.: SATVRNIN), Parma (C XI 6695,84a.: ATVRNINI): C XIII 457a-d.: (all SATVRNINI)

a. Trion b. Vidy-Lausanne c. Y verdon d. Avenches, Avenches (unp.), Nyon, Rheinzabern (ZAK 1946 Heft 4, p.197, n.54), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) 2 (unp.):

C XII 271a-c.:

a. Vienne 2 b. Vienne 2 (SATVRNIN) c. St. Colombe (SAVRI): Barcelona (ZAK 1946 Heft 4, p.197, n.54).

The Colchester, Yverdon and Vidy-Lausanne examples of Saturnini were on globular vessels, and therefore this stamp is almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.c.30-100.

See also n.989.

1472. SAXVM FERREVM (figlinum ?) fig.16,24 & 27-29 & 31-32

The main variations of this stamp are:-

SAXOFERRI, SAXOFERREO, SLT.SAXFERR (S.L( ) T( )), [ex figlinis] SAX(is)FERR(eis) ?), SAXXO, 2 AX°FERRE°, SAX°FERRE° retro., SVX°FERRE°, SAXOFERR, SAXXOFERR..., ..°FERR<sup>e</sup>, SAX°FERRI, SAX°FER, SAXOFER, SĀX.FER, SAXOFERRI.. and IVIX, SAXOFERR and EVTY, SĀX.FR.CAEL VARI ([ex figlinis]SAX(is) F[e]R(reis), C.AEL(i) VARI ?), SAX.FER.FĪ% S .

Black Gate M. (Newcastle-on-Tyne) (provenance not known) (unp.), Canterbury (unp.), Chesters (Cilurnum) (unp.), Cirencester 3 (unp.), Colchester (May p.244, n.27: SLT.SAXFERR), Ilkley (unp.), Lincoln (unp.), Wroxeter (1914 p.59, n.33), York (unp.): Rome (many exs.) (C XV 3166: 3167a-u.):

C XIII 46a-k.:

a. Poitiers (OFERR) b. Clermont ? c. Trion d. Autun e. Melun  
f. Forêt de Compiègne g. Besançon h. in the R. Ill (Mülhausen M)  
i. Bonn k. Vechten (SAXIF), Baden (Switzerland) (unp.: SAXEFE),  
Cannstadt (Knorr p.74 & pl.XI), Mainz (MZ XII-XIII p.39),  
Trion (C XIII 47: S.L.T.SAXIFERRĪ), Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.):

C XII 272a-c.:

a. Arles M. b. Trinquetaille (Rhône Valley) c. Arausio,  
Geneva (C XII 160 = ASA XXX p.210,41 & fig.2,23: S.L.T.SAXĪ-  
FERRĪ): Huerta de Belen (Baetica) 5 (EE IX 424,8a-d.: including  
SĀX.FRCAELVR and ....FERR || EVTY), La Reina (EE IX 424,45a.:  
....A/.FER).

The fig( ) Saxo( ) is mentioned on a painted inscription from the Monte Testaccio which was dated to A.D.149, whilst the same inscription included the name of the city of Corduba = Cordoba, the latter being almost certainly the site of the Customs and Excise through which the vessel passed on its way to Rome. The probable site of the figlina, Huerta de Belen, lies a few kilometres upstream from Peñaflor = Celti, whilst La Reina, the other Baetican find-spot, is some kilometres downstream from Cordoba. The name of the figlina was probably derived from a place-name. Keune has already suggested this possibility and has quoted modern parallels e.g. Sassoferato in central Italy, Capo Ferrato on the east coast of Sardinia,

Cap Ferrat between Nice and Monaco, Cap de Fer between Philippeville and Bône in Algeria and Ferrémont in the northern Wasgenwald (RE IIA cols.334-8).

This appears to be another example of a South Spanish figlina which, besides exporting itself, also sold amphorae to others i.e. S.L( ) T( ) and C.Aelius Varus. Cf. in this respect Acirgiana (n.16) and Scimmianum (n. 1477).

A.D.110-60 ?

1473. S.C. (S.C( ) ?)

Clermont (C XIII 435: 2C), Haute Maine(provenance not given) (Rev. archéologique IV<sup>4</sup> p.98: S°C° )

Two-lettered stamps are normally early and of Italian origin. Before A.D.50 ?

1474. SCAIPMI ?

Brough-by-Bainbridge (Proc. of the Leeds Philosophical Soc. III p.37)

Cf. Scimmiani (n.1477).

1475. SCAENSIA [figlina] fig.16,30,33-37,40.

The variations of this stamp are:-

SCAENS, SCAENSIA.GEME, SCAESEN, SCALES, SCAL STA, SCAL...T-FLFL ?, SCAL.HER, SCAL GAB or CABB, SCALCELS, SCAESIAPHI, SCAESA.FO, SCAENSIAPRI, SCALLIF.

Gaerhun(ACamb. LXXXIX p.80,n.5), Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.197, n.10), Chester 2 (AAA XVIII p.128: CNWSoc. XXXIV p.33 & fig. 8,3), Corbridge (unp.: SCA...), London (C VII 97), Richborough 2 (II p.94,16: SCA: unp.: SCAENSIA), Wroxeter (1914 p.59,34: SCA.L...): Rome (many exs.)(C XV 2619:2620:2621:2622:2623 - palm branch SCAL.//////L.C.E.T.F.F.L., corona:2624:2625 - S.S.A.V.S.A.M.M. : 2626a-e.: including SCA and SCAL and SCALES):

C XIII 48a-h.:

a-c. Trion d. Bavai e. Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel)  
f. Basel g. Ladenburg h. Vechten, Augst (unp.), Autun (C XIII 51: SCA.CARR.), Avenches (unp.), Bonn (C XIII 50), Joublains

(C XIII 241), Ober-Florstadt (C XIII 52: SCA ), Seebach(Switz.) (C XIII 49: SCAENV ?), Seengen (Argau) (unp.), Winkel-Seeb (Kt. Zürich ) (unp.: SCĀLENSĪ..), Vidy-Lausanne 2(unp.).

One of the Vidy-Lausanne examples was on the handle of a complete globular amphora, and this is therefore almost certainly a South Spanish stamp ; the style of the stamps also points to the same conclusion. It seems to be quite definitely another case of a figlina name, with in this case the names of workmen or vilici tacked on to the end in many examples e.g. Gemellus, Celsus, Pri( ) and Her(mes?). Cf. Acirgiana(n.16), Saenianensis(n.1461), Saxumferreum(n.1472).

A.D.c.80-120 ?

1476. a) S.C.C (or G) (Cf. S.C( ) G( ) from Tarraco -C II  
4967,42)

Rome (C XV 3417: retro., and on the neck in hollow letters)

Stamps on the neck are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

b) SCC || ... || FN ??

Cirencester (M. Guide 11th. Ed. p.28,2)

c) S || C.CA || I

Rovigo (N. Italy) (C V 8112,121)

1477. F.SCIMNIANO or SCIMNIANI (F(iglino) SCIMNIANO ?) fig.16,  
38.41,42-43.

Benwell 3 (AA<sup>4</sup> IV p.167 & fig.6a,2 & 5: V p.62,b.I), Brough-on-Humber (Corder 1936 p.11), Chester 2 (?) (Watkins p. 224 : Rom. inscriptions at : Williams(1886) p.77), Chesters(Cilurnum) 2 (AA<sup>3</sup> V p.418: 1 ex.unp.), Cirencester 2(unp.), Colchester (May p.243 & fig.8,29), Corbridge 7 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.195, n.4 = 5 exs.: 2 exs. unp.), Housesteads (AA<sup>2</sup> XXV p.293), London (GM.:unp.), Norton Disney Villa (Lincs.) (AJ XVII p.149), Sea Mills (Nr. Bristol)(unp.), Selby (Yorks.) (AA<sup>3</sup> V p.418), Silchester 3 (May pl. LXXXIIIB, figs. 40-2), Wakering(nr. Southend) (JRS XIV p.230 = Southend-on-Sea and District Antiquarian

and Historic Soc. III pl.XIII), Wroxeter (BASoc. 1923-27 p.283,10), York (C VII 86): Rome (many exs.)(C XV 3168a-d.: 3169a.b.): Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV n.30), Bingen (C XIII 53), Grand (Vosges) (C XIII 296e.: with L.Ivni M||elissi on the other handle), Heddernheim (C XIII 296g.: with L.Ivni M||elissi on the other handle), Mainz 2 (RE s.v. Scimnianus cols. 820-21), Niederbieber (Oelmann p.66 & Abb.48,fig.3), Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.169 & Abb.35,figs.17-18: with L.Ivni M||elissi on the other handle).

The F.Scimniano stamps are all two-lined with plain, neat lettering and without any ligatures, whereas the F.Scimniani examples are single-lined with a very different lettering and several ligatures ; this suggests either that there were two different branches of the estate, or that there was a change of style during the latter's operational life. All the Corbridge stamps were on the handles from globular vessels, the material of which varied from grey in the core with a reddish-buff exterior to whitish-grey or reddish-buff.

An amphora from the Monte Testaccio included the phrase R (eceptum) or R (ecognitum) FIG SCIMNIA AS(tigi) and it was dated to A.D.161. The phrase was probably meant to indicate that the Customs and Excise situated in Astigi had receipted this vessel from the figlinum Scimnianum. This suggests that the latter was situated in the conventus of that city, since if it had been in the conventus of either Corduba or Hispalis it is natural to assume that it would have passed through the Customs at one of those places.

For a fuller discussion see L.Inius Melissus (n.830'), notes 7 & 9, p.20, and p.15.  
A.D.c.160 -210

1478. a) S.C.L (S.C( ) L( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2752a.: stamped twice on the belly)

b) S.C.L.C (S.C( ) L( ), C( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2752b)

c) S.C.L.F (S.C( ) L( ), F( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2752c.d.: 4C1J , 71J05)

Cf. ⚡ PFD ~ (L F C, n.803)

d) S C L H (S.C( ) L( ), H( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (C XV 2752e.: in a double frame)

e) S C L T (S.C( ) L( ), T( ) [servus] ?) fig.16,46-47

Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.197,11), Colchester (BM.: unp.: stamped twice on the belly): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2752f.): Avenches (unp.), Frankfurt (SJ VIII p.10), Saalburg 2 (SJ III Taf.V, fig.2: VIII Taf.V, fig.55).

This stamp can probably be expanded correctly as above, with the changing end letters referring to the particular slaves or vilici in charge of various branches of the estate.

The Colchester stamps were both on the belly of a complete globular amphora, whilst the Avenches example was on the handle from a globular vessel; it is, therefore, almost certain that these stamps originated from South Spain.

All the Monte Testaccio variations were on the north and east sides, which suggests a date earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D.161).

1479. SCOROBRES ([figlinae] SCOROBR[ens]ES ?) fig.16,48

Rome (C XV 3170):

C XIII 54a-f.:-

a. Poitiers b. Moulins M. c. Vieu d. Entrains (Nièvre)  
e. Rheims f. Esch nr. Berkach (Darmstadt), Augst (unp.), Valley of the R.Allier (provenance not given) (Collectanea ant. VI p.74): Arausio (C XII 273a.), Vienne 2 (C.XII 273b.c.: one given as SC2BRG ).

The Augst stamp was on a globular amphora, and therefore this stamp was almost certainly of South Spanish origin. First half of the second century ? See also P.Valerius Faustinus (n.1321).

1480. SCOS... (S.COS( ) ?)

nr. Modena (C XI 6695,28: on the rim).

Stamps on the rim are normally early and of Italian origin.

1481. SCOTTVS

Le Mans (C XIII 459 : on the neck)

The use of the nominative case suggests a South Gaulish origin. Cf. Belliccus (n.178) and Odotus (n.1170).

1482. S C Q(?).....

London (GM.: unp.)

This could be Scorobres (n.1479).

1483. SCSIR (S.C( ) SIR( ) ?)

Vienne (C XII 58: with the second letter S reversed).

1484. SC.VE (S.C( ) VE( ) ?)

Huesca (C II 4968,9: on the belly)

1485. S D

Clermont (C XIII 436)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early and on amphorae of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1486. S E

Rome (C XV 3522: with the letter S reversed, and on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters and in a circular seal):  
Clermont (C XIII 437).

Two-lettered stamps, as well as those on the neck and in circular seals are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.25 ?

See also Vrittius (n.1635).

1487. SEC || EVD (the latter retro.)

Rome (C XV 3523: on the spike with SE<sup>c</sup> in a circular seal)

Stamps on the spike, as well as those in circular seals are normally early and on amphorae of Italian origin.

Before A.D.25 ?

SECV see F. SEC V

1488. SECVNDVS and SECVNDI fig.16,44-45 & fig.17,1

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3171: SECVND: on the neck and on the belly): Augst (unp.: SECVNDI on the neck), Vetera (BJ CXXII p.386: SECVNDI), Wiesbaden (Annalen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde XXIX Taf. IX, fig.69: SECVN retro.), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) (unp.: SEC...., at the base of a handle): Annecy (C XII 274b.: SECVNDVS), Aosta M. (C XII 274a.: SECVNDVS), Vaison (Vaison dans l'antiquité II p.148: SECVND).

It is possible that some of these stamps represent different producers, a possibility which might be decided by a closer study of the amphora types concerned. The use of the nominative case suggests a Gaulish origin for the examples from Annecy and Aosta, whilst the rim-section (fig.19, 24) points in the same direction.

The Schutthügel can be dated to A.D.c.30-100, and the neck-position of some of the stamps suggests a date before A.D.50.

SEDATVS see PORTVS

1489. a) S E M....

Rome (C XV 3173).

b) SEMETPPI (SEM(proniorum) ET P( ) PI( ) ?)

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197: SEMETPP): Rome (C XV 3174: SEMETPP.)

The Monte Testaccio positions suggest a date in the second century.

SEN see F. SEN

1490. a) SENILIS

Moulins M. (C XIII 465: SENILIS)

b) SENLSL

Forêt de Compiègne (C XIII 598)

c) SENLSL or SENILSL fig.16,49-50

Lenzburg (Switz.) (ASA XXXVIII p.20, note 21), Neuss (Bonn M)

(C XIII 563: retro.)

— SENTI or SENTICI see L.F.CRESCENS

1491. ..SEP.SA..

Rome (C XV 3525: ////SEP////)

Cf. Q.SE or STE.SA (n.1411).  
(n.1406)

1492. SEPT...

Rome (C XV 3178: on the belly): Lectoure (C XIII 597: SE : somewhat doubtful).

1493. SEPVLIVM

Bologna (C XII 6695,87: on the rim)

This is a rare genitive form of the family name. It is used for example in a decree of B.C.110 (ILS 5946), where the genitives Veiturium and Veituriorum are both used in addition to the nominative Veturies. This stamp is, therefore, almost certainly of second or first century B.C. date. Cf. Vmbricium(n.1629). Italian.

1494. a) S E R or II.S E R (Duorum SER( ) ?)

Willowford West Turret (CW<sup>2</sup> XXVI p.445: SER..: this may be one of the following stamps): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3179: II.SER, II SER: 3180 - SER): Clermont (C XIII 466: SER), Raveuse nr. Auxerre (C XIII 461: II SE): St. Colombe (C XII 277c.: SER): between Arva = Peña de la Sal and Alcolea = Celti (EE IX 424,96: II SER)

b) S E R A V T

Rome (C XV 3181)

c) S E R . B

fig.17,2

Newstead (Curle p.168 & pl.LII, fig.9)

d) S E R D I

Engiwald (Bern)(C XIII 468)

— SERI HILARI see n.1495

e) S E R M S(?)..

Esch estate (Gross-Gerau) (C XIII 469)

f) S E R N I(?)

Rome (C XV 3182: S E R N Y / )

g) S E R . R O M

fig.17,3

Richborough(I p.86,10: SERROM): Rome (C XV 3183: the stop uncertain)

h) S E R V I R O

Rome (C XV 3184: Doubtful whether the fifth letter was I or E)

It is not easy to decide how far these are variations of the same stamp.

The Newstead example was assigned to the first period of occupation i.e. A.D.c.80-c.100, whilst the positions of the Monte Testaccio stamps suggest a dating before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius (A.D.161).

A.D.c.90-150 ?

For Arva and Celti see n.123 and Map, fig.2.

1495. FVSCVS || SERI || HILARI [servus]  
Milan (C V 8112,41)

1496. S E S T I †

fig.17,4: 19,21.

Basel (Gallische Ansiedelung mit Gräberfeld bei Basel 1940 E.Major Taf.IV, fig.26: on the rim), Besançon (CXIII 470b.c.: SE S † , SE S † ), Lezoux (C XIII 470a.: SE S T I)

The Basel stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 1 (see fig.1,1), which was almost certainly of Italian origin. First century B.C., with a probable bias towards the middle of that century (see Germania VII pp.8-16: "The oldest amphorae in Gaul", and Ur-Schweiz Jahrgang VI (1942) pp.51-5 )

1497. SEVER SEC F (SEVER( ) SEC( ), [ex]F(iglinis) ?)

Arausio (C XII 279)

1498. SEX

fig.17,5-6

Windisch(Vindonissa)(Schutthügel) 2 (unp.: one retro., on

the neck): Nîmes (C XII 280: on the neck)

The Windisch example was on the neck of an amphora of almost certain Italian origin. Stamps on the neck are normally early, whilst the Schutthügel can be dated A.D.c.30-100. Before A.D.50 ?

1499. SEX DOMITI

fig.17,7

C XIII 10005,11a-c.:

a. Rodez b. St.Paulien (Le Puy M.) c. Héry (Auxerre M.), Basel (unp.: on the neck), Nyon, Lugano (ZAK 1946 Heft 4, p.198 n.62), Oberaden (Albrecht p.75 & Taf.52,fig.0: SEXD..., on the neck): Carpentras (C XII 77: on the neck).

At least two different types of vessel are represented here. Thus the Oberaden example was on a Dressel Form 1 (fig.1,1), which was almost certainly of Italian origin, whilst that from the Bäumleingasse in Basel was on a very different type, the rim-section of which is illustrated on figure 19, n.23. It may be that they represent two different producers, although both would be in operation during approximately the same period i.e. Augustan or pre-Augustan. The essential difference in type is drawn out by a comparison of the sections given on figure 19, nos.20-22 - all three of which belong to Dressel Form 1 amphorae - and the section of Sex.Domiti mentioned above; in fact the latter is strongly reminiscent of the types associated with Belliccus and Adbucius (See nos.178 & 24), both of which were of probable Gaulish origin, rather than with the Central Italian type. Cf. S.D (n.1485).

1500. SEX.I.I

fig.17,8

Geneva (C XII 131 = ASA XXX p.210,42 & fig.3,1)

1501. SEX.IVL///N (SEX(ti)I(u)li)N(?)

Rome (C XV 3185: SEX.IN): St.Colombe (C XII 150: SEX.IVL///N)

1502. SEX.I RVF (SEX(ti)I(u)lii)RVF(ini)?

Rossem (C XIII 474: with the letter S reversed)

1503. SEX.IVLI.SEVE

Brescia (C V 8112,50: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early and of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

SEX IVL ORP see BARBARI

1504. SEX.LIG

Pompeii (C X 8049,7: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early and of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1505. ..SEX.M.T.C retro.

London (C VII 71)

1506. SEX MV.VIC (SEX. MV(nati) VIC(toris) ?)

Rome 2 (C XV 3488: S-X MV.vic )

1507. a) SEX.N.

Bonn (C XIII 473)

b) SEXNR...retro.

Rome (C XV 3186)

Cf. S.N.R (n.1537).

1508. SEXTATI

nr. Agen (C XIII 475)

1509. SEX.T.RI (SEX.T( ) RI( ) ?)

St.Colombe (C XII 281b.)

1510. SEX VALE(ri)CL(ari)

Rheims (C XIII 519: SEX VALE G )

1511. S F

Rome (C XV 3515: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters).

Two-lettered stamps, as well as those on the neck, are normally early and of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1512. S F C L (S.F( ) CL( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2836)

Cf. SLFCL (n.1529).

1513. S.F.E (S.F( ) E( ) ?) fig.17,9-10

Normally with triangular stops.

Canterbury (VCH Kent III p.76: used as a burial amphora), Cirencester (unp.: S.FE), Corbridge 2 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197,n.39: SFE and S.F.E), Richborough (III p.162,n.30: SF.E), Silchester (May p.279 n.16: SFE), Wroxeter (1913 p.44, n.15):

C XIII 218a-e.:-

a. Augst b. nr. Ingelheim c. Kastell Butzbach (with a stop after the E) d. Saalburg e. Arentsburg (=Holwerda pl.LXIV,26), Avenches (unp.), Bingen (Katalog.west-u.-süddeutscher Altertums-sammlungen IV Taf.18,fig.4), Rheinzabern (Ludowici p.118): Nîmes (C XII 96)

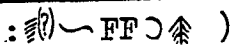
The Augst and Cirencester examples were on the handles from globular amphorae, and therefore this stamp was almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

A.D.c.120-60 ?

1514. a) S.F.F (S.F( ) F( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 2847a.: possibly the same stamp as the previous one, as there was a doubt whether the third letter was F or E)

b) S F F C and palm branch (S.F( ) F( ), C( ) [servus]?)

Rome (C XV 2847b.: )

Cf.  (n.803).

1515. S F I OMontauban (C XIII 220)1516. S G AMelandra Castle (VCH Derbyshire I p.215)

On a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

1517. S H X

Terranova (Sardinia) (C X 8051,30: on the rim of a large amphora)

Stamps on the rim are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50?

1518. S IFormiae (C X 8051,32)1519. SICOANI ?

R.Baetis (=Guadalquivir) basin (provenance not known) (EE IX 424 ,97: INVOCI 2 )

1520. S.I.I.BFins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466)

Given as first century.

1521. a) SILVFins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.216: on a ribbed handle)b) SILVESTRI fig.17.11

Silchester (May p.282, n.43: ..LVESTRI), Southend (JRS XIV p.230 = Southend and District Antiq. and Hist. Soc. III pl.XII)  
See also Camili Silvestri and L.I.Silvestri (nos.224 & 828).

c) SILVI fig.17,12Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) (unp.)

The Schutthügel can be dated A.D.c.30-100.

d) SILVIN and SILVINVS F (ecit ?) fig.17,13

Avenches (unp.: SILVINVS F stamped twice on the same handle)  
Nyon (C XIII 599: SI...N : somewhat doubtful).

The Avenches stamps were on a flat handle with a central rill, of reddish clay. It is possible that this was a South Gaulish producer. For a rim-section see fig.20,3.

See also Gemelliana (n.279a.).

e) SILVINVSTI

fig.17,14

Avenches (unp.: in a double frame)

The handle was small, thin and two-ribbed, sharply bent and of red clay. It is possible that this also was a South Gaulish producer.

1522. S.I.O and P.A.R

Parma (C XI 6695,52: both stamps on the same vessel, with S.I.O in hollow letters : they could both be abbreviations of the tria nomina )

1523. S.I.P (S.I( ) P( ) ?)

fig.17,15

Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197,40: facsimile unp.)

1524. SISEN : II SISEN: SISENNAE and corona fig.17,16-19

Colchester 2 (Cam.Rep. fig.45,16 & 17: SIS.N and SISEN):  
Rome2(C XV 3187: SISEN...: 3528 - SISENNAE and corona on the neck), Piacenza (C XI 6695,90: SISENNAE and corona ): Augst (unp.: SISEN), Vidy-Lausanne (unp.: on a globular vessel), Windisch (Vindonissa) 2 (unp.: SISENE: SISEN):  
C XII 284a-e.: - (All SISEN except c) = SIS<sup>Ɔ</sup> )  
a. Arles b.c.Arausio d. Vienne e, Nîmes .

The two Colchester examples, as well as the Augst, Vidy-Lausanne and Windisch stamps, were on globular vessels, and therefore this was almost certainly a South Spanish estate. The Colchester stamps were dated to before A.D.65.

1525. SISY.... ?

Rome 2 (C XV 3250: SISY )

From their Monte Testaccio positions probably mid-second

century. Cf. P.N.NΣIΣ (n.1273).

1526. S L A C (?)

Rome (C XV 2969: SL<sup>ac</sup> )

SLACCI see STLACCI

1527. SLAEON (S.L( ) AE(liani), ON( ) [servus] ?)

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424,102).

For Arva see 123.

1528. S.L.E.P (S.L( ) E( ), [de]P(ortu) ?)

Carthage (C VIII 22637,59).

1529. S L F C L (S.L( ) F( ), CL( ) [servus] ?)

Rome (C XV 2974: in a double frame)

Cf. SFCL (n.1512), and MLFCL (n.1061a.).

1530. SL.R (S.L( ) R( ) ?)

York (C VII 62).

S L T see SAXVMFERREVM

1531. SMARP retro. (S.MAR( ) P( ) ?)

Trier (C XIII 340)

1532. SMCLOD || ...TAVNIFECI(t)

Rome (C XV 3484).

1533. S M R (S.M( ) R( ) ?)

Vienne (C XII 176)

1534. S.N.A (S.N( ) A( ) ?)

Arausio (C XII 193)

1535. S.N.L (S.N( ) L( ) ?)  
Lyons ? (C XIII 359)

1536. S.N.P (S.N( ) P( ) ?) fig.17,20  
Bregenz (unp.: with triangular stops), Trion (C XIII 366c.),  
Saalburg (C XIII 640).

The name Sextus Numisius Sex.f.Philocalus is attested from  
 Olisipo in Lusitania (C II 239).

1537. S.N.RVF(i) fig.17,21-24

The other variations of this stamp are :- SN.RVF, SNR.G,  
 SNRG, SNRGR, С.ЯИ ~, S.N.R.P, SNR.E(or F), SNRP.

Cadder (Clarke p.80), Corbridge 4 (one doubtful)(AA<sup>3</sup> VIII  
 p.197,41: 3 exs. unp.), Wroxeter 2 (1913 p.44,16: 1914 p.59,  
 n.38): Rome (many exs.) (C XV 3054a-i.):

C XIII 366a-d.:-

a. Lectoure b. Boulogne c. Trier ? d. Utrecht, Mainz (MZ VI  
 p.98 & Abb.21,9): Vienne (C XII 195).

All the Corbridge examples were on handles from globular  
 amphorae, the material of which varied from light-buff to iron-  
 ore coloured speckled with black.

On the Monte Testaccio two vessels with the stamp S N R also  
 had tituli picti ; one of these was dated to A.D.149, whilst  
 the other was dated to A.D.154 and gave the name of the town  
 Astigi (C XV 4257: 4294).

This stamp is also interesting since the name of one of the  
 merchants who bought vessels from this estate and then trans-  
 ported them to Rome is known. On a vessel with the stamp SNR-  
 GR was a painted inscription which included the name Sextus  
 Fadius Secundus ; he was a leading citizen of Narbonne and had  
 received all the municipal honours, as we are informed by an  
 inscription in his honour on a statue (?) which stood in the  
 forum of that city. This inscription was dated to A.D.149.  
 (See Mém. de la soc. nat. des antiqs. de France 1914 LXIV  
 pp.156-80).

It is possible that the changing letters at the end of the

stamps refer to the names of different vilici on the estates of S.N.R. Astigi was probably the site of the Customs, and it likely that the estates were situated in the conventus of that town. For Astigi see Map, fig.2.

A.D.c.140-c.180.

1538. S.N.T (S.N( ) T( ) ?)

Magreta (C XI 6695,64: on the belly in hollow letters)

1539. S O or Σ O

Rome (C XV 3547: Σ O): Mt. Beuvray (Fouilles pl.60,18).

The Rome example was on the spike of an amphora of Dressel Form 2 (See fig.1,2), which was almost certainly a wine vessel of Italian origin.

First century B.C. to approximately A.D.20.

1540. SOALVEN

fig.17,25

Richborough (unp.)

1541. SOC

Rome (C XV 3529: near the handle), Brindisi (C IX 6079,1).

Probably Italian.

S◦C◦ see S.C

1542. a) ..SOL

Geneva (ASA XXX p.210,43 & fig.3,2).

This stamp appears from personal examination to be L.C.SOL (n. 790). It was on a complete globular amphora, and was therefore in any case almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

b) SOLI

Vercelli (C V 8112,144)

1543. SOLIMNI FIRMONIS

Trion (C XIII 478)

1544. SOLINI O (or C ?)London (C VII 109: SOLINI O )1545. SOLITI

Augst, Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.198, n.1040: at the base of the handle and on the neck), Trion (C XIII 480: SOLIT), Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.): Fins d'Annecy (Marteauy et Le Roux p.191: on a ribbed handle).

The Nyon stamp was on an amphora of Dressel Form 1 (See fig. 1,1) which was almost certainly a wine vessel of Italian origin. Before A.D.50.

1546. SOLLEMNISNaix (Bar-le-Duc) (C XIII 479)1547. a) SOSVMAE (Zosimae ?) || COLONA(e?)  $\lambda$   $\lambda$  || T(?) . T . CETIA(?)Rome (C XV 3189: S<sup>o</sup>SVM<sup>AE</sup> || COLON<sup>A</sup>  $\lambda$   $\lambda$  || T . T . CETIA(?) )b) SOS || QVARome (C XV 3530)

cf. QVA || DE (n. 1415 b.)

1548. S P A H

Attingham (Shropshire) (C VII 111 = VCH Shrop. I p.241 = AJ XVII p.246: on a burial amphora)

cf. PORPAH (n. 1284t.)

1549. SPECTATI PCatai M. (N. Italy) (C V 8112,77: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1550. SPESI || NDEO

Rome (C XV 3550: in hollow letters on the neck): Carthage (C VIII 22641,3: with a leaf-stop at the end).

1551. SP.H (S.P( ) H( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 3071)

1552. a) S P M C ( ? )

Rome (C XV 3074a.)

b) S P M E

Rome (C XV 3074b.)

1553. SPPNN retro.

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3078: one ex. on the belly, and two exs. on both handles)

Cf. P.N.N retro.(n.1273).

1554. S P S E(?)

Rome (C XV 3081: the last letter either E or F).

1555. S P T I ?

Bern (Engelhalbinsel)(ASA XI (1909) p.16)

1556. a) .S.Q.F

Corbridge (unp.: with the Q upside-down and with triangular stops): Luxueil (C XIII 408: S Q F)

b) SQ.F.N

Autun (C XIII 410)

c) SQFPSIIC retro.

Rome (C XV 3105: in a double frame)

1557. S.Q.OF (S.Q( ), [ex]OF(ficinis)?)

Nîmes (C XII 237)

1558. S.R.SEMER

Arausio (C XII 246)

1559. S SATALL

Richborough (unp.: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early and on vessels of

Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1560. /// S. SATVRNINI

Rome (C XV 3157)

STA see SCALENSIA

1561. a) STATI and STATIVS

Richborough (unp.: STATI): Aquileia (C V supp. 1077, 138: STATIVS stamped on both handles): Carthage (C VIII 22637, 98: STATIVS on the neck).

Stamps on the neck are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

b) STATIANIEN(se?) STA fig. 17, 27

Chester (unp.: STATI(?)ANI(?)EN/): Rome (C XV 3192: ST+A/-ENSA): Okarben (ORL 25a. p. 21, n. 49: ST TA/ ENS'K)

Probably a South Spanish stamp giving the name or names of a figlina. Cf. SCAL STA (n. 1475) and Q.F.R. ST SIP (n. 1362).

1562. S.T.C.A (S.T( ) CA( ) ?) fig. 17, 28

Liverpool Public M. (provenance not known) (TransLCHSoc. LXV p. 226): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3199a-c.: ST.CA, {STCA): Augst (unp.: STCA), Clermont (C XIII 489a.: ST.CA), Luxembourg (C XIII 489b.: ST.CA), Strasbourg (Argentorate II p. 608: STCA).

The Augst example was on a globular amphora, and therefore this stamp was almost certainly of South Spanish origin.

Early second century ?

SERNILI or STERNILI.LVPI see L.SERNILI LVPI

STLAC or SLACCI see C.STLACCI

1563. a) S T.P

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424, 103a.)

b) S T.P E

Peña de la Sal = Arva (EE IX 424, 103b.)

c) S T.P R

fig.17,30

Rome (C XV 3190: Zugmantel (ORL 8 p.169 & Abb.35,15)

The letters ST of these stamps may have been a further abbreviation of STA, as in SCAL STA (n.1475). Cf. also Q.F.R.-ST SIP (n.1362), which referred to Q.Fulvius Rusticus who lived at Arva. For the latter see n.123.

1564. STRATONIC

Rome (C XV 3532)

~~ST SIP~~ see Q.F.R.

1565. STST

Rome (C XV 3191)

Cf. n.1563. The Monte Testaccio position suggests a date in the early second century.

1566. S.T.T (S.T( ) T( ) ?)

Lyons (C XIII 493: with leaf-stops).

1567. SVAVI(s?)

Rome (C XV 3196): Fins d'Annecy (Marteaux et Le Roux p.466: together with Porphyris)

See also P.S.Aviti(n.1309) and Porphyris(n.1283).

1568. SVCCES /

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3197: 2 exs. on the belly)

1569. SVFE

Verona (C V 8112,136)

1570. SVLPICIA VF (V(iennae) F(ecit) ?)

St.Colombe (C XII 287 : sul]PICIA W)

Cf. Belliccus Fecit Vas(ione) (n. 178). South Gaulish ?

SVP see IANVARIS

1571. SVRI and SVRVS fig.17,31

London (GM:unp.: SVRVS): Rome 2 (C XV 3198: SVR: : 3533 - SVRI in hollow letters on the neck of a small amphora): nr. Agen (C XIII 484: SVR): St.Colombe 3 (C XII 288a-c: SVR/, SVRVS)

It is possible that there are two different producers represented here. Thus Surus may have been the abbreviation for S.V( ) RVS(tici or the like).

See also TEP || SVRI (n.646)

SVRRENTINA see IVCVNDVS

1572. SVSC

Italica (C II supp. 6254,39)

See Map, fig.2.

1573. SVADI

Piacenza (C XI 6695,119: on the rim, with the letter S reversed)

1574. S VENN P (or R) and S.V.P fig.17,32-33

Corbridge (unp.: S.V.P: on the rim), London (C VII 118: S-VENN P(R): Facsimile unp.)

The Corbridge stamp was on a globular amphora, and therefore this was almost certainly a South Spanish estate.

1575. SYMPHORI VI

Trion (C XIII 486)

Cf. Vibiorum (n.1662)

1576. T

Turin (C V 8112,128): nr. Saguntum (C II 4968,11)

Single-lettered stamps are normally early.

Before A.D.50 ?

———— TAA, T.A.A.I.C, T.A.A.PA, T.A.ASIATICI see T.ATILI ASIATICI

———— TAB see PORTVS

1577. a) palm branch TAL...

Solothurn (C XIII 600)

b) TALFM (T.AL*F*(i) M( ) ?)

Rome (C XV 3202)

1578. TALIANO(?)

Rome(several exs.)(C XV 3203)

On an amphora with this stamp was a painted inscription dated to A.D.149 ; it also gave the name of the city of Corduba = Cordoba. The latter was almost certainly the site of the Customs through which the vessel was cleared before export to Rome, but the estate was probably situated in the conventus of that city.

1579. T.A.M (T.A( ) M( ) ?)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2653a.b.: palm branch T.A.M..., TAM): Vechten (C XIII 70: T.A.M).

On an amphora with the stamp TAM was a painted inscription dated to A.D.160 ; it also gave the name of the city of Corduba = Cordoba. See previous stamp for further comment.

Cf. M.A.T (n. 968).

———— T A N see PORTVS

1580. T AN ENS (T.AN(ni) ENS( ) ?)

Aquileia (C V 8112,91: T A/ ENS)

1581. TANI NIGRI P retro. (T.AN[n]I NIGRI, [de]P(ortu) ?)

Rome (C XV 2699): Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608: T.A...P: doubtful: Cf. T.A.A.PA (n.1584))

1582. T A P K ?

fig.17,42

Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.: TPK )

On the neck of a complete vessel, which was perhaps of North African origin (for rim-section see fig.20,2).

1583. TAT || ALVIVS (T.A( ) T( ), ALVIVS [servus]?)Rome (C XV 2670: T. U. T): Poitiers (C XIII 495)1584. T.ATIILĪ.ASIĀTĪCĪ PC or PA

fig.17,34-40

Colchester (May p.242,n.2: T ATIILĪ.ASIĀTĪCĪ), Richborough 2 (unp.: TAA..., T.A.A.P.A with triangular stops): Rome (many exs) (C XV 2717a-e.: T.A.A.PA, T ATIILĪ.ASIĀTĪCĪ, T.A.ASIĀTĪCĪ and palm branch, T A ASIĀTĪCĪ, T.A.ASIĀTĪCĪ PC..):

C. XIII 113a-k.:-

a. Lectoure (T.A.AVA) b. Périgeux (ATIILĪ.ASIĀTĪCĪ) c-e. Poitiers (T.ATIILĪ...TĪCĪ, TAASIĀTĪCĪ, TAASIĀTĪCĪ PA) f. Trion 2

g. Dammartin (Jura) (T.A.ASIĀTĪCĪ PA) h. Bas-Oha (Lüttich)

i. Dietikon (Zürich) (TAASIA [t] IC PC) k. Heddernheim (rΛΛSI-ATIĪCĪ), Augst 2 (unp.), Bregenz (unp.), Windisch (Vindonissa). (Schutthügel) 2 (ASA X Taf.XVII,28 =T.AA: 1 ex. unp.:T.A.A.I.C)

Fins d'Anney (Marteaux et Le Roux p.156), Narbonne 2 (C XII 36b.c.: TA.ASIĀTĪCĪ, TILAS ), Vienne (C XII 36a.: LI-ASIĀTĪCĪ).

The Augst and Windisch examples were on globular amphorae, and therefore this is almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Second half of the first century ?

1585. TATTA ATTI

Rome (C XV 3554: on the neck of a small amphora: the first letter not certain)

1586. TAVI.... (T.AVI(ti)....?)Old-Toulouse (C XII 16)1587. T B

1587(ctd).

Clermont (C XIII 487), Le Châtelet (Allmer et Dissard 494, 36)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1588. a) T C

Clermont (C XIII 488)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

b) T C I

Cirencester (M.Guide 11th.Ed. p.31)

1589. T.CAE... || FVSCI (T.CAE(sii)FVSCI(ani) ?)

Susa (C V 8112,23), Atri (C IX 6080,8: T.CAE || FVSCI)

Italian ?

1590. T.CLAV. || ARGIL.MA (T.CLAV(dii) ARGIL( ), MA( ) [servus] ?)

Milan (C V 8112,29: on the belly)

During or after the reign of Claudius . Probably Italian.

1591. T.COIM || CVIANA ?

Astigi (C II. supp. 6254,13: T.COIM || CVIANA)

For Astigi see Map, fig.2.

1592. T D

Montbrison (C XIII 490)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1593. T E

Old Toulouse (C XII 343)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early and on vessels of

Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1594. T.EBIDI, PHARHASIVS and GA( ) ?

Bologna 3 (C XI 6695, 37a.b.: T.EBID(i) PHARHA(sius), PARHAEBID: 38 - GA.EBIDII).

1595. TECCO F(ecit ?)

Trier (C XIII 497: stamped on both handles: TECCOT ; TECCO )

1596. TELEPH( )

fig.17,43

Mainz (MZ VII p.104 & Abb.14,8: TELEPH )

———— TEP and TEP || SVRI see F.TEP

1597. TERTI

fig.17,44-45

Colchester (May p.244,n.30): Rome 2 (C XV 3535: TER in hollow letters on the neck of a small amphora: 3536 - TERTI in hollow letters on the neck of a small amphora): Elouges(nr.Mons) (C XIII 499: TERTI): Geneva (C XII 291 = ASA XXX p.211,44), [Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4 p.197,40: TER)]

Stamps on the neck are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1598. a) T.F.A and MVRIC(i) in two separate frames. fig.17,46

Strood(Kent)(Proc.Soc.A Lond. XVIII p.80: T.F.A with triangular stops): Rome(several exs.) (C XV 283a-c): Avenches (C XIII 209c.: facsimile unp.)

The Avenches stamps were close together on the same handle of a globular vessel, and therefore the estate represented here was almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Muricus was probably the vilicus in charge.

b) T.FANV, T FANVS, TFANN

fig.17,47

Silchester (May p.279, n.15: FAN): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 283ld.e.: TFANV, T FANV retro.: this could be an example

of stamp a) ): Avenches (C XIII 209b.: T FANVS), Le Châtelet (C XIII 209a.: FANV): Italica 2 (C II supp. 6254, 18a.b.: FANV, T FANV); Mejia (Baetica) 3 (EE IX 424, 38a.b.: TFANN(2), TFAN).

For Italica see Map, fig. 2. La Mejia lies just downstream from Peña de la Sal = Arva, one of the principal amphora exporting towns of Baetica; it was probably the site of a pottery (See AJ LVI "The Roman Towns in the Valley of the Baetis" - Map).

All the Monte Testaccio examples were on the west side, some in situ, and some in the position marked by the letter H on Dressel's plan, and where he considered that the majority of amphorae were tipped in the reigns of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander (A.D. 218-35).

1599. T F CVM (T.F( ) CVM( ) ?)  
Rome (C XV 2837)

1600. T(?) F F  
Rome (C XV 2848: the first letter appeared to be T)

———— T FL FL see SCALENSIA

1601. T.G.I palm branch  
Rome (C XV 3461)

1602. T H  
Clermont. (C XIII 491)  
Two-lettered stamps are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.  
Before A.D. 50 ?

1603. THALLI  
Castegium (N. Italy) (C V 8112, 79: THAL stamped twice): Aosta M. (C XII 292).

1604. T.H.B (T.H(elvii) B(asilae) ?)

1604(ctd)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2905: in hollow letters on the neck or belly), Modena (C XI 6695,46: in hollow letters), Vercelli 2 (C V. 8112,43a.b.: both on the belly): Mainz (Westdeutscher Korrespondenzblatt 1901 p.69: on the rim): Carthage (many exs.) C VIII 22637,47): Athens (C III supp. 7309,9).

The Rome examples were on amphorae of Dressel Form 6 (see fig.1,6), which was probably a wine vessel of Italian origin. Bohn equated this stamp with the father of T.Helvius Basila i.e. the well-known legate under Claudius and Nero (Germania IX p.83). See also distribution Map, fig.29,D .

1605. T H S

Mt.Beuvray (Fouilles p.459).

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1606. T.I.AF (T.I(ulii or -unii)AF(ricani) ?)

Vienne (C XII 126)

1607. T.I.APO? (T.I(ulii or -unii) APO(llinaris) ?)

Geneva (ASA XXX p.207,17 & fig.3,17).

The above reading is from a personal examination of the stamp by the writer.

1608. a) TIBERI retro.

Eryx(Sicily)(C X 8051,33b.), Trapani(Sicily)(C X 8051,33a.)

b) TIBIRI

Citania (Spain)(C II supp. 6254,40)

c) TIBERIANI

Bordeaux (C XIII 500).

1609. T I C or T I C A

Boulogne (C XIII 602: TICA), Moulins ? (C XIII 601: TIC)

———— TICAEFVSCI see AELI FVSCI

1610. TI CL || VIITAC (Ti.CL(audii) VETAC(ii) ?)  
London (C VII 31)

1611. TI.IVLISAVG  
Ferrara (C V 8112,102)  
An Imperial stamp ?

1612. T IV. TITVR ? (T.IV(li or -ni) TITVR(i) ?)  
Nîmes (C XII 152 : T IV. ~~FR~~)

1613. T L N A ... (T.L( ) NA( ) ?)  
Rome (C XV 2980: the fifth letter was either C, O or Q).

1614. T.MA COL (T.MA( ) COL( ) ?)  
Port-sur-Saône (C XIII 334)  
Cf. n.1616 below.

1615. T.MANL(i). ATTAL(i)  
Bologna (C XI 6695,62: below the neck)

1616. .T.M.COR (T.M( ) COR(neliani) ?) fig.17,48  
Richborough (unp.)  
Cf. n.1614 above.

1617. T M.F (T. M( ) F( ) ?)  
York (C VII 69)

1618. T.OC.M. (T.OC(tavii) M( ) ?)  
nr. Kerlan-en-Goulien (Finistère) (C XIII 373: on the spike)  
Stamps on the spike are normally early and on vessels of  
Italian origin.  
Before A.D.50 ?

1619. a) TOP || FAB (T.O( ) P( ), FAB( ) [servus]?)  
Rome (C XV 3538a.: on the neck in hollow letters)

b) TOP || HCOJ (?)  
Rome (C XV 3538b.: on the neck in hollow letters)

c) TOP || ILV  
Rome (C XV 3538c.: on the neck in hollow letters)

Stamps on the neck are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1620. T(?)P CALPVRN(iani)?  
Rome (C XV 3067: PCARV )

1621. TP E (T.P( ) E( ) ?)  
St.Romain (C XII 331)

1622. T.PVPI  
Piacenza (C XI 6695,78: on the rim in hollow letters)

1623. FIGLINATRE || BECIANO (or TREBECIANI)  
Rome (several exs.) (C.XV 3204a.b.: FIGLINATRE || BECIANO, palm branch TREBECIANO, F. TREBECIANI, Q. TREBICI, C TRE): Dijon M. (C-XIII 501: Q TREBICI): Avignon (C XII 294: Q. TREBI): Peñaflor = Celti (EE IX 424,104: TREPII - doubtful)

One amphora with this stamp was dated by a painted inscription to A.D.153, a date which makes it almost definitely a South Spanish stamp. To judge by the positions of the other stamps on the Monte Testaccio, the floruit of this figlina was probably before 160 rather than after it.

For Celti see Map, fig.2.

1624. TREBIVS LVSIVS ?  
Licata, Mt.Eryx, Trapani (C X 805l, 21a-d.: 2 exs. from Mt.Eryx), Syracuse, Tarentum 2, Carthage (C I 425e-k)

All TR.LOISIO.

The rare praenomen and the spelling both suggest a first

century B.C. date or earlier. This may be a Sicilian stamp.

1625. TROPHIMIANA [figlina?] fig.17,49

Frick(Switzerland) (C XIII 502: ..ROPHIMANA), Dépt.de l'Aveyron(C XIII 503a.: TROPHIM), Neuss (BJ CXI-CXII Taf.36,11: TROPHIMIA), Trion (C XIII 503b.: TROPHIMI) : St.Romain (C XII 295a.: TROPHIM), Vienne (C XII 295b.: TROPHIM).

Cf. L.Valeri Trophimi (n. 916)

1626. T.S.M (T.S( ) M( ) ?)

Trion (C XIII 441)

1627. T.VAL(eri).RVF(i) fig.17,50

Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.: on the neck)

This stamp was on an amphora of probable Italian origin. The name, T.Valerius Rufus, is attested from Rome(C VI 28104).

1628. TVBVSCTV

EX PROVINC || MAVRETAN || CAES TVB (EX PROVINC(ia) MAVRETAN(iae) CAES(ariensis) TVB(usuctu).)

Rome (several exs.)(C XV 2635a-e.: EX PROV || MAVR CAES || TVBVS, MAVR CAES || TVBVS, MAVRA || CAES TVB): Tubusuctu 4(C VIII 10477f-i).

Tubusuctu was a city in the north-west of the Roman province of Mauretania Sitifensis, and close to the boundary of the province of Mauretania Caesariensis (See RE s.v. Tubusuctu), but it is possible that the boundary was shifted at various times during the history of the Empire. The city was described on an inscription dated A.D.55 as colonia Iulia Aug(usta) legionis VII Tupusuctu (C VIII 8837). The stamps may reflect a municipal undertaking in the export of amphora-borne commodities, but perhaps it is more likely to suggest that they serve as an illustration of State control sometime during the third or fourth centuries.

See also Iulius Honoratus (n. 730).

1629. T.V.G (T.V( ) G( ) ?)

Nîmes M. 2 (C XII 299a.b.: both on the belly)

1630. T.V.P (T.V( ) P( ) ?) fig.18,1-2

Augst (unp.: T VP), Bregenz (unp.: T.VP with triangular stops), Kastell Echzell (ORL 18 p.18,n.78: t(?)/V.P :not certain), Rouen (C XIII 515a.: T.V.P and palm branch), Trier 2 (C XIII 515b.: T.V.P and palm branch: TZ 1938 p.247 - T.V.P)

The Augst example was on a flat, two-ribbed handle of pinkish material with a white slip, from a vessel with a small stand-ring. For rim-section see fig.19,29 and compare pls.XII and XIII.

Possibly Gaulish and second century.

1631. T.V.S (T.V( ) S( ) ?)

Arausio (C XII 302: in hollow letters)

1632. VMIDIOR(um?) ?

Hofheim (Ritterling Abb.73,7: a doubtful reading)

1633. VRAPPVS F(ecit)

Corseul (C XIII 532)

The use of the nominative case is rare. Cf. Belliccus and Odotus (nos.178: 1170).

1634. VMBRICIV(m)

nr. Modena, S. Ilario d'Enza (C XI 6695,96a.b.)

See also Sepulium (n.1493).

1635. VRITTI

fig.18,3-8

Binchester (C VII 124: VRITFI), Richborough (III p.162,32: RITIPVS), Wroxeter (1914 p.59, n.39: VRITIA): Rome (C XV 3248: VRITIF...):

C XIII 533a-g.:-

a.b.c. Trion (VRITTI.SE, VRITEPA, VRITFES) d. Le Mans(VRITEV)  
e. Aarau M.(VRITEL) f. Dammartin (Jura) (VRITTI ER) g. Rottweil

(VRITPVS), Augst (unp.: VRITTFES.), Windisch (Vindonissa) (Schutthügel) 4 (unp.: VRIT.F..., VRITIA, VRITLIR, VRITEV = ASA X Taf.XVII, fig.29): Aosta ? (C XII 316b.: VRITTER), Nîmes (C XII 293: ...PITPV), Vienne 2 (C XII 316a: ..VRTI.FV: 317 - VRITEPA).

This appears to be a straightforward case of an estate owner's name, Urittius, to which were added the names of slaves or vilici e.g. ER(os), EPA(proditus), EV(tyches) and FES(tus). The Windisch examples were on globular amphorae, and therefore the stamp is almost certainly of South Spanish origin. Second half of the first century.

1636. V R S I

Richborough (II p.94,n.18: VRS): Rome (several exs.)(C XV 3247a-c.: VRSI, palm branch VRSI and retro., several exs. on the belly): Montverdun (Loire) (C XIII 607: palm branch VR/); Vechten (C XIII 534b.: VRSI), Vertault (C XIII 534a.: VRS and palm branch).

See also C.L.M.FI (n.361c.)

1637. VACASATVS || BRARIAT<sup>I.F</sup>

Nijmegen (C XIII 10005,25: VACASAT || BRARIAT<sup>I.F</sup> ).

This stamp is frequent on mortaria (see C XIII 10006,18a-o: 95), and from its distribution it appears that they were manufactured in what are now the Low Countries, most probably in Belgium. This is the only instance known to the writer where it is possible to say with certainty that the same people manufactured both amphorae and mortaria ; it is also interesting in that it is possible to locate amphora production at such a distance from the usual production centres.

1638. VADINIMI ? fig.18,9-10

Colchester (May p.244, n.32: VΛB NIMI): Avenches (Lausanne M.) (C XIII 603: VΛB NIN).

The Avenches example was on a globular vessel which was

complete except for the rim ; it is therefore almost certain that this was a South Spanish stamp.

1639. V A D P(?)

York (C VII 113: V A D P.)

1640. V A F R I (V.AFRI( )?)

Murlongi (N.Italy) (C V 8112,98)

The praenomen, Vibius, was not common.

Perhaps Italian and first century B.C.

—— VAL see G.ANTONI.QVIETI

—— VALENS see GEMELLIANA

1641. VALERI fig.18,11

London (C VII 114 = GM.: facsimile unp.).

—— VALERIANVS see GEMELLIANA

1642. V A L.O

Fins d'Annecy (C XII 304)

1643. VALROPA ? fig.18,12

London (GM.: unp.: VALROPA<sub>γ</sub>)

1644. ..VAL || SEPTIM

Sécheron (Roman villa nr. Geneva) (ASA XXX p.211,47: on top of the belly)

1645. V A R. or F.V A R ([ex]F(iglinis) V A R( )?) fig.18,13-14

Old Kilpatrick (Miller p.41 & pl.XVIII, fig.4: NIGE<sup>F</sup>VAR - NIGE(r ?), [ex]F(iglinis) VAR( )?): Rome 3 (C XV 3230a-c.: {F.VAR in hollow letters, leaf stop VAR leaf stop, VAR...}): Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV, fig.32: {EFVAR), Autun (C XIII 523: VAR): Aosta M. (C XII 307c.), St.Romain (C XII 307b.: {VAR})

1645.(ctd)

South Spanish and mid-second century ?  
Cf. L.Varionis(n.921).

1646. VARI PACC

Collegara(Modena M.), nr.Modena 2 (C XI 6695,94: 1 ex.  
stamped twice and in ansate labels, 2 exs. on the rim and 1 ex.  
VAR.ACC)

1647. a) V.A.S

fig.18,15

London(GM.: unp.: VAS): Rome (C XV 3541)

b) VAS.N

Fins d'Annecy (C XII 308: VAS.N )

See also Belliccus (n.178)

1648. V C A

Rome 2 (C XV 3232a.b.: VCA on the neck of a small amphora:  
VC,A , on the handle of a small amphora).

1649. V E

London (C VII 116): Rome (C XV 3233).


Two-lettered stamps are normally early and on vessels of  
Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

1650. V E D E R

Vercelli (C V 8112,146)

1651. V E I

Rome(C XV 3389:  )

The name of the city near to Rome ?

1652. VEMEN(tis?) ?

York (C VII 117: VEWE ) .

1653. a) V E N

Brindisi (C IX 6079, 56), Palermo (C X 8051, 36)  
Probably Italian.

b) V E N V S T I

London (C VII 119)

———— VENER F see L.IVNI MELISSI

1654. V E R

Rome (C XV 3543: on the spike)

This stamp was on a vessel of Dressel Form 2, which was almost certainly of Italian origin.

Before A.D. 50 ?

1655. V E R A N I

Murcia (C II 4968, 13)

1656. V E R I

Lyons (C XIII 526a.: {VERI} ), Trier (C XIII 526b.)

Cf. V E R (n.1654)

1657. VERNAC || ELLVS

Lyons (C XIII 527: in hollow letters)

South Gaulish ? Cf. Belliccus (n.178) and Odotus (n.1170).

1658. VETTACI

fig.18,17

Chester (CNWSoc. XXXIV p.33 & fig.8,4: on the spike)

Suggested as early second century, but stamps on the spike are normally earlier.

1659. VETVRI and [e]LENCHVS [servus]  
Reggio (Emilia) (C XI 6695, 39)

1660. V.GLE

fig.18,18

Ilkley (YAJ XXVIII p.258): Rome (several exs.) (C XV 3234: VGLE): Mainz 2 (C XIII 512: VCL.C: MZ VI p.98 & Abb.21,19: V.GLE ): Marim (South Spain) (C II supp. 6254, 20: GLE $\zeta$ )

1660(ctd).

From the positions of the Monte Testaccio examples a date before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius is suggested (A.D.161).

1661. V.HESP ?

fig.18,19

Arentsburg (Holwerda pl.LXIV n.35: V H E....): St.Colombe  
(C XII 312: V I E S P, with the letter S reversed)

1662. a) V I B I

Rome (C XV 3544: on the neck in a circular seal)

Stamps on the neck and in circular seals are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin. The amphora concerned here was a Dressel Form 6 (See fig.1,6), which was almost certainly of such an origin.

Before A.D.25 ?

b) V I B I A N I

Vercelli (C V 8112,86)

c) V I B I O R V M

fig.18,20

London (C VII 122: VIBIOR): Rome (C XV 3236: VIBIOR):  
Trion (C XIII 530: VIBIORVM).

d) V I B I V S

Aeclanum (C IX 6080,25).

1663.a) V I C F(or E)....retro.

Rome (C XV 3238)

b) V I C T

Rome 2 (C XV 3239: on the belly): Heddermheim (C XIII 604:  
v IcT...)

c) V I C T O R

Rome (C XV 3240: VICTOR..(?), in hollow letters)

d) V I C T O R I C I

fig.18,21

Llantwit Major (unp.: stamped twice on the belly): Rome  
(several exs.)(C XV 3241: 3 exs. on the belly)

The Llantwit Major stamps appeared to be on a globular amphora; if this is correct the vessel almost certainly came from South Spain.

e) V I C T O R I N (i)

Rome (C XV 3242: on the belly in hollow letters)

The Rome stamps, v]ICTOR and VICTORICI, were found on the west side of the Monte Testaccio, which suggests a date in the middle or latter part of the second century.

1664. V I L T E R T I O

Rome (C XV 3243: in hollow letters)

———— V I N see CANA.N and n.1665

1665. V I N I

Norton (E.Yorks.) (Gaz.Kitson-Clark p.114), Richborough (unp.: ~~VNI~~ : doubtful): Rome 2 (C XV 3245: VIN: 3244 - VINI).

1666. V I O C I

Kersigean (Finistère) (C XIII 605)

1667. V I R C V S

Berkach (nr. Gross-Gerau) (C XIII 606)

South Gaulish ? Cf. Belliccus and Odotus (nos.178 & 1170).

1668. VIRGINENSIA [figlina ?] fig.18, 22-29

The variations of this stamp are:- VIRI, VIRII, VIR.A, VIR.AV, VIR.A.V, VIR III, V.IR. III and retro., VIR.IIII and retro., V.S.VIRG and ROMVL.F both on the same vessel, VIRG VIII, LVC VIR, VIRGIN, VIRGINENSIA.

Balmildy (Miller p.78 & pl.XL, fig.3), Bar Hill (Macdonald and Park p.69), Castlecary (RWScot.<sup>2</sup> p.455), Carlisle (CW<sup>2</sup> XVII p.ö96 & pl.XVII, fig.12), Corbridge 8 (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197, 43 (2 exs.): 6 exs. unp.), Little Chester (VCH Derbyshire I p.219 & fig.6), Watercrock (unp.), Wroxeter (1912 p.65 n.12: ...VIR with the letter R retro.: this may be RIV(ensis) - see n.1439): Rome (many exs.) (C XV 2627: 2628a-d.: 2629a.b.: 2630 a-g.: 3160: including V.S.VIRG on the rim and ROMVL.F (with a leaf-stop) on the handle: this may be a different stamp,

1668(ctd).

although there are other examples of VIR stamps on the rim e.g. two from Corbridge (VIRII and VIRA.A), and this is a rare occurrence in the case of globular vessels :2988: 3501 - ....OVIVIR: doubtful):

C XIII 56a-l.:-

a. found in Le Bourbonnais b. Moulins M. c. Henqueville(Eure)  
d. Rouen e. Barcenne (Namar) f. Speier M. g. Mainz  
h.k. Vechten l. Arentsburg 2(and Holwerda pl.LXIV, fig.28),  
Bregenz (unp.), Tours(C XIII 511), Trier(TZ 1935 p.159):

C XII 313a-c.:-

a. Arausio b. Vienne c. Narbonne :  
Cantillana(Baetica)(C II 4968,14), Italica 2(C II supp.6254, 42a.b.), Villar de Brenes (Baetica) (EE IX 424,108), Peña de la Sal = Arva 3 (EE IX 424,109a-c.).

All the Corbridge examples were on globular amphorae ; the material of these was in three instances iron-ore coloured speckled with black, in two buff-coloured and in one grey-coloured.

A painted inscription from the Monte Testaccio gave the year A.D.149 and the abbreviations FIG VIR (C XV 4189), whilst on another inscription, in which the consular year was indecipherable, the FIGL VIRG was mentioned (C XV 4472). It was then a figlina, the name of which was probably derived from a place-name. Keune has suggested that the latter was something like Ad Virgines ; he quotes a parallel from Italy i.e. a place called Ad Quintanas, where an inscription was found which included the word, Quintanense (RE IIA col.349). It is possible indeed to quote a place much nearer at hand, since there was a town in Baetica called Ad Aras, on the main road from Cordoba to Astigi (see Map, fig.2). A hypothetically possible explanation for the abbreviation AV, which occurs on some examples, is that it referred to the town Augurina, as Pliny placed "Segida quae Augurina cognomina" in the conventus of Corduba = Cordoba (N.H. III,10). In the same way the numerals

als on some of the stamps may have indicated different places of manufacture ; the owner of the firm may have had several estates and workshops in different parts of Baetica, and the use of figures would be a simple means of indicating at the central warehouse the place of manufacture of the vessels and the origin of their contents. Perhaps the stamp VIRGIN or VIRGINENSIA was that used at the original branch of the firm, which was probably sited at Italica ; then it extended to places upstream, since VIRAV has been found at Villar de Brenes, and VIR III at Peña de la Sal = Arva.

See also n.123 and Map, fig.2.

The Monte Testaccio examples were all found on the north and east sides, which suggests a floruit before the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius(A.D.161).

A.D.c.120-60

1669. VI.ROM

Rome (C XV 3235: uncertain whether VI indicated letters or numerals)

Cf. SER.ROM (n. 1494g.)

1670. V I S E L L I

Brindisi (C IX 6079,57): Tarragona (C II 4968,15).

1671. V I T A L I S F

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608 & pl.XCIII) fig.18,30

1672. V I V A S ?

Poitiers (C XIII 528)

1673. V I V I M // N

Fins d'Annecy (C XII 314)

1674. V M F C

Rome (C XV 3246)

The first letter could be U. Cf. Vmidior (n.1632).

1675. VMON ?

Chester (CNWSoc. XXVI p.36,n.11: VΛΛ ON)

Cf. L.MONT (n.844)

1676. V M T ?

Nyon (ZAK 1946 Heft 4, p.197, n.37: VWT)

1677. V.O.

nr. Dotzheim (C XIII 514)

Two-lettered stamps are normally early and on vessels of Italian origin.

Before A.D.50 ?

———— VOCC+C            see PEVVOCCVC

1678. V O I....

Niort (C XIII 531)

1679. V O L V S I O

Pompeii (C X 8049,12)

———— V.S.VIRG        see VIRGINENSIA

1680. V.V.I(or T)

Rome 2(C XV 3249)

1681. Z I B B A I

Vadi (N.Italy)(C V 8112,87)

1682. Z I N

Mt.Beuvray (C XIII 535)

This site was abandoned in B.C.5.

1683. Z.S.S with leaf-stops

Vercelli (C V 8112,147: on the neck)

Stamps on the neck are normally early and on vessels of

———— ZOS, ZOSI, ZOS QVA, ZOSVMAE see under letter S and  
IVLI.ZOSIMI

IMPERIAL STAMPS

1684. a) AVG, AVG.BE, VARII.AVG

Rome (C XV 3316: ...AVG), Alba (C V 8112,84: VARII.AVG):  
Trion (C XIII 10: AVG.BE): Astigi (C II supp. 6254,8: ...AVG),  
Los Villares (Baetica) (EE IX 424,10a.: AVG), Peña de la Sal =  
Arva (EE IX 424,10b.: AVG).

For Astigi and Arva see n.123 and Map, fig.2.

b) AVGGG, AVGGG NNN, AVGG NN, AVGG NN, AVGG NN fig.18,31-33

Rome (several exs.) (C XV 2558a-c.: 3553 - AVGGG on the neck)

These stamps can without much doubt be referred to the  
Severan Emperors ; therefore AVGGG NNN can be dated to A.D.  
208-11, AVGG NN to A.D.211-2 and AVG N to post A.D.212. See  
also II Aurelii Heraclae, Barbensis, Ceparia and Grumensis (nos.  
152:171:288:446)

c) AVGGGNNN || [c] OLEARI.FGA (Augustorum nostrorum,  
COL(legium) EARI(num), ex F[ ]G(linis) A( ) ?) fig.18,34

Strasbourg (Argentorate II p.608 & pl.XCIII)

For comments see nos.152,171,288 & 446. The figlina may  
have been Asulianensis (n.130).

1685. a) EX FIGLIN(is) || CAESARIS fig.18,35

London (C VII 1: BM.: facsimile unp.)

This stamp was on the vessel illustrated by pl.IV. Height  
app. 28ins. and with two-ribbed - figure eight section -  
handles. Cf. Haltern 66.

b) CAESAR ? (This reading was suggested to me by  
Professor Laur-Belart of Basel) fig.18,36.

Augst (unp.), Avallon (C XIII 537a.), Nyon (C XIII 537b.),  
Windisch (Vindonissa) (unp.)

The Augst, Nyon and Windisch stamps were all on amphorae of

the type illustrated by pl.VII, fig.1, whilst the material in all these cases was a peculiar greyish - almost greenish - yellow colour. It is interesting to note that exactly the same stamp has been found on coins which were minted at Windisch (personal conversation with Herr Dr.C.Simonett, Curator of the Vindonissa Museum, Brugg).

Almost certainly Italian.

Such stamps, set in circular seals, are rare and probably belong to the latter part of the first century B.C., although some may be as late as the first decades of the first century A.D.

1686. a) IMP.VESPASIANO.III C [os] || PROPERTAINVM || AMP/V C  
Torre Annunziata (Italy) (Classical Review XIII p.330,n.2)

This probably denotes vinum Propertianum. The same name occurs elsewhere in Campania ; thus an inscription from Abella mentions a T.Propertius (C X 8273), whilst another from Terracina includes the name C.Propertius (C X 1218). The last line of the stamp probably indicated the number of amphorae in the particular batch to which this vessel belonged.

Dated A.D.71.

b) IMP AVG GER (IMP(eratoris) AVG(usti) GER(manici) )  
Loron (Istria), Monten da Po, Parentium (C V 8112,1a-c.),  
Vallera (Parma M.) 2 (C XI 6695,1a.b.)

Amphorae from the Imperial estates of Domitian.

c) IMP.NERVAE.AVG  
Loron(Istria), Parentium (C V 8112,2a.b.: one on the rim)

d) IMP.NER.TRA...  
Loron(Istria), Parentium (C V 8112,3:both on the rim)

e) IMP.HADRI....  
Parentium (C V 8112,4)

f) IMPE.VECT and ANCHA..  
Vercelli (C V 8112,5: ANCH A/// )  
 Ancharius(?) was probably the name of the vilicus in charge.

g) IMP and CLYME  
Vercelli (C V 8112,6)  
 Clyme( ) was probably the name of the vilicus in charge. Cf.

1686g. (ctd)

f) above.

h) C T C I M P and G A L T B retro.  
Vercelli (C V 8112,7)

SYMBOLS

1687. a) Crosses fig.18,37-38

Basel (Altegasfabrik) 2 (Gallische Ansiedelung mit Gräberfeld bei Basel E.Major Basel, 1940 Taf.V, figs.5 & 10),  
Mt.Beuvray (Fouilles p.249 : an "anchored cross")

The Basel stamps were on amphorae of Dressel Form 1 (See fig.1,1), which were almost certainly of Central Italian origin and of first century B.C. date as far as these two sites are concerned (for rim-section see fig.19,20).

b) Anchors or similar

Mt.Beuvray (Fouilles p.249), the Titelberg (Luxembourg:nr. Sedan) (TZ 1933 p.122).

c) Stars

Mt.Beuvray (Fouilles p.406 and pl.60, nos.9,26,61)

d) Anchor and letter S fig.18,39

London (BM.:unp.: on the rim: see pl.III)

e) ∞ fig.18,40

Basel(Altegasfabrik)(unp.)

f) ⋈

Mt.Beuvray (C XIII 539)

g) ⋈ (S P ?)

Rennes (C XIII 538: on the neck)

h) ⋈




in a circular seal

Rome (C XV 3552)

All these types of stamps are normally first century B.C., and almost certainly of Italian origin. The destruction of the Gallic Settlement at Basel can be dated to approximately the middle of that century (Ur-Schweiz Jahrgang VI n.3(1942) p.55), whilst Mt.Beuvray was abandoned in B.C.5. All the stamps of this group which have been examined personally by

the writer have been on amphorae of Dressel Form 1 (See fig.1,1)  
This type is discussed in pt.II, Ch.3 "Form and Chronology".

1688. Chi.Rho monograms

Rome 3(C XV 3551a-c.: 2 exs. on the neck:  ;  )

S U P P L E M E N T

Introduction

The majority of the stamps given below were found in South Italy, in particular from the area around Brindisi, and it is more than likely that the amphorae and their commodities originated from that area. They were accidentally overlooked and so could not be included in the main body of the Index, but this does not appear to have been particularly unfortunate since they form on the whole a homogeneous group judging by the names, spelling and general style (excepted from this group are nos.13,16,17,18,21,31,40,46,55,59,60,69,71,86 and 114a.). It is possible that the group represents a very early phase of the amphora industry in Italy, since the development of this type of vessel there spread from the Greek islands to Sicily and the adjoining portions of the peninsula first (See RE s.v. amphora passim.).

The group illustrates another point of importance for the economic history of Italy ; few of them have been found in the West, and it may be that any export of amphora-borne commodities from South Italy was either local or towards the East. It does not fall within the scope of this dissertation to deal with the eastern portion of the empire, but it may be a profitable line of enquiry to discover how far these stamps occur there. The names Sarapio and Ptolema suggest a close trading connection with Egypt, whilst the numerous names of Greek origin might indicate a similar contact with Greece.

1. AACCIVC.V.F.O (A.ACC(ii) IVC( ).V.f. [ex] O(fficinis) ?)  
Valetium (C IX 6079,59: the first two letters may have been

1. (ctd)

the letters MA ligatured)

2. A C A E

Montedoro (EE VIII 242,14)

3. A L I X

Montedoro (EE VIII 242,3)

4. a) A N I N I . . . . retro.

Montedoro (EE VIII 242,4: ...IWINA)

b) A N I N I A N A

Brindisi (C IX 6079,2)

5. A P E

Brindisi (C IX 6079,4)

—————A P E L L . . . see L.F A N N I (supp.)

6. a) A P P V L E I

Brindisi (C IX 6079,7)

b) L V C R I O .  $\widehat{A P V L E(i)}$  [servus]

Brindisi (C IX 6079,36)

7.  $\widehat{A R . D}$

Brindisi (C IX 6079,8)

8. a) L V C .  $\widehat{B E I L . M . S}$  (L V C(rio) S(ervus), B E  $\widehat{[t]}$  I L(ieni)  
M(arci) ?)

Brindisi (C IX 6079,11)

b) M A R(cipor?) .  $\widehat{B E T I L(ieni)}$  [servus]

Brindisi (C IX 6079,12)

c) M E T R(obius ?) .  $\widehat{B E T I L(ieni)}$  M(arci) S(ervus)

Brindisi (C IX 6079,13)

d) P . . . I L .  $\widehat{B E T I L(ieni)}$  . M(arci) [servus]

Brindisi (C IX 6079,14)

9. B O

Montedoro (EE VIII 242,12)

10. C A E P O retro.

South Italy (exact provenance not known) (EE VIII 242,15)

11. C A F R I V S E (C. AFRIVS E( ) ?)

The use of the nominative case with the tria nomina is extremely rare on amphora stamps.

Guilia Nova (C IX 6080,2)

12. C A L A M (or M A) (C.AL( ) AM( ) or MA( ) ?)

Montedoro (EE VIII 242,16)

13. G. ANTONI QVIETI

Chester (unp.)

See n.230.

14. C.A R I S T O (C.ARIST(ii) O( ) ?)

S.Lucia (EE VIII 242,7: C.ARI?T.)

15. C. C A R (C.CAR(istanii) [frontonis ?])

Brindisi (C IX 6079,15)

Cf. n.254.

16. C.D.A. (C.D( ) A( ) ?)

nr. Bonn (BJ 148 p.429: C.D.A.)

Probably Italian and mid-first century.

See n.266.

17. C E C

Leicester (XV Rep. Res. Comm. SocALond. 1948 p.204,23)

On a globular amphora and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin. It was found in a predominately fourth century level, but it may be a case of long-term survival i.e. survival for secondary use. Cf. n.152. See n.273 where the same stamp from Colchester, also on a globular vessel, is dated A.D. 61 - c. 65.

18. C F P..  
Middlewich (unp.)  
See n.304.
  
19. C.IVLI. || MARCELLI  
Guilia Nova (C IX 6080,14: on the neck in hollow letters)  
A C.Iulius Marcellus is recorded from Rome (C VI 20121-2)
  
20. G L A V C I A  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,30), Montedoro (EE VIII 242,28)
  
21. C.L.M.FF  
Chester (CNWSoc. XXVI p.36,n.3)  
See n.361c.
  
22. C O D...  
S.Lucia (EE VIII 242,18)
  
23. C O N O  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,19)
  
24. C.SORNATI.C.F:.....  
Guilia Nova (C IX 6080,21)  
The inclusion of the father's name on amphora stamps is extremely rare, and the known examples belong to the second and first centuries B.C. (See Germania VIII pp.80-82).
  
25. C TESON (C.TES(sii) ON( ) ?)  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,19)
  
26. C.VEHILI  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,55)
  
27. D A C V S  
Peripato (EE VIII 242,20)

28. D A R D  
South Italy (exact provenance not known) (EE VIII 242,22)
29. D I O D  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,26)
30. D I O P A N T V S  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,23)
31. D O M S  
Rheinzabern (Ludowici p.118)  
See n.525.
32. a) E M E I  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,58a.)  
b) E M E T H  
Brindisi (C IX 6079b.)
33. E P I C A D V S  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,24)
34. E V N O  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,27)
35. H E R A S  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,30)
36. H E R M A L  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,32)
37. H E V...E M  
South Italy (provenance not known) (EE VIII 242,31)
38. I P.S V A E (?)  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,29: IP.SVA )

39. a) L.ANINI...Valetium 2 (C IX 6079,3b.)b) L.ANINIAS (L.ANINI AS( ) ?)Valetium 11 (C IX 6079,3a.: L.ANINIAΣ)

Cf. Aniniana (n.4 supp.)

40. L.ANT.L.F (L.ANT(oni or -esti) L.f. ?)Narbonne (Germania VIII p.81)

Oxé considered such stamps which included the father's name to be second or first century B.C. (ibid., pp.80-2)

41. L.B A I (i?)South Italy(provenance not known) (EE VIII 242,9)42. L.CORNELI L F Q (L.CORNELI L. f. Q(uaestoris ?)Brindisi (C IX 6079,18)

For comment see n.40 above.

43. L E O N A . T I retro.South Italy (provenance not known) (EE VIII 242,32)44. L E O N T I S C V SBrindisi (C IX 6079,33)45. a) L.F A N N IValetium 2 (C IX 6079,26)b) L.F A N N I on one handle and A P E L L ( ) [servus ?] on the otherBrindisi (C IX 6079,27)c) L.F A N N I on one handle and D I O D O T I or D I O D O T V S on the otherBrindisi 2( C IX 6079,28a.b.: one example of each)46. L.F V F . P . R NMilan (C V 8112,40)

47. L.L V C IRugge, Valetium 3 (C IX 6079,34a.b.)48. L.S A L V IPeripato (EE VIII 242,50)49. L.T A R V (L.TAR(ii) V( ) ?)Firmum M. (C IX 6080,22)——— L V C(rio) BETIL(ieni).M.S see BETILIIENI (supp.)50. L V C OBrindisi (C IX 6079,35)——— L V C R I O.A P V L E(i) see A P P V L E I (supp.)51. L V S I C...Montedoro (EE VIII 242,33)52. L V S I M A C ISouth Italy (provenance not known)(EE VIII 242,35:LVSIWACI)53. .L V S I. M E D I Q || C A L A M A NMontedoro (EE VIII 242,33)

Cf. n.12 supp.

54. L.V E S G E IEryx, Trapani 2 (C X 805,37a-c.)55. L V I S TChester (CNWSoc. XXXVI(pt.II) pl.VI, n.12)56. M A H ES.Lucia (EE VIII 242,37b.), South Italy (provenance not known) (EE VIII 242,37a.: retro.)

—— M A R. B E T I L see B E T I L I E N I 6supp.)

57. M. A T I L I V S. F E L I X

Luceria (C IX 6080,6: on the neck)

Tria nomina written out in full and in the nominative case are extremely rare on amphora stamps.

58. M. A T O L E I

Brindisi (C IX 6079,60)

59. M A V R I

nr. Bonn (BJ 148 p.437)

On a globular amphora and associated with material dated c.A.D.64-66. See also n.973.

60. M C' L' F' F'

Middlewich (unp.: M C' L' F' : fourth letter uncertain)

See n.982

61. M E

Montedoro (EE VIII 242,38)

62. M E N A

Valetium 3 (C IX 6079,37)

63. M E N A C R A T E S

Brindisi (C IX 6079,40)

64. a) M E N A N D

Pinna (C IX 6080,15)

b) M E N A N D E

Brindisi (C IX 6079,38)

65. M E N A S

Brindisi, Salapia (C IX 6079,39a.b.)

66. a) M E N O L  
 South Italy (provenance not known) (EE VIII 242, 40)  
 b) M E N O L A  
Tortoretum (C IX 6080, 16: on the neck)
67. M E N O P I L V S  
Brindisi (C IX 6079, 41)
- M E T R. B E T I L. M. S      see BETILIENI (supp.)
68. M E X S O N  
Valetium (C IX 6079, 25)
69. M L. . D. L V C. F I L (M.L [epi] D(i) LVC( ) FIL(i) ?)  
Périgeux (Germania VIII p.81)  
 Oxé considered that stamps which included the father's  
 name to be second or first century B.C. (ibid., pp.80-2).
70. M. L O L L I. Q. F  
Montlaurès (nr. Narbonne) (Germania VIII p.81)  
 For comment see n.69.
71. M M C S V  
Middlewich (unp.)  
 See n.1069.
72. M. O C T A || E V D E (M.OCTA(vii) EVDE(mi) ?)  
Montedoro 3 (EE VIII 242, 45a-c.: V L I O . W || EVDE, M. .... ||  
 3D...., M.OCTAV).
73. III M T  
Ascolum (C IX 6080, 27)
74. M V R V D I  
Brindisi (C IX 6079, 48)

75. N E S  
Firmum (C IX 6080,30)
76. a) N I C E  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,41)  
 b) N I C E P [h] O R retro.  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,42: N I C E P O R)
77. N . S C A R (pii?)  
S. Lucia (EE VIII 242,53)
78. N V M M I  
Firmum 2 (C IX 6080,17)
79. O C T A V I  
S. Lucia (EE VIII 242,45d.)  
 Cf. M. Octavi (n.72 supp.)
80. P . E G . T . S (P(ylades), EG(rili) T(iti), S(ervus) ?)  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,43)
81. P E R D I C A S  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,44)
82. P I L  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,61)
- P . . I L . B E T I L . M see BETILIENI (supp.)
83. a) P O P . L A P  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,45)  
 b) P Ø P N A R  
 nr. Brindisi (C IX 6079,46)
84. P T O L E M A  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,47)

85. P.V E B A L (P.VE( ) BAL( ) ?)  
Valetium 2 (C IX 6079,54: P.VE BAL)
86. Q.C A L.Q F (Q.CAL(purni) Q.f. ?)  
Périgeux (Germania VIII p.81)  
For comment see n.69 above.
87. Q.C E C.R (Q.CEC(cii) R( ) ?)  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,17)
88. Q C ER (Q.C( ) ER(otis) ?)  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,13: Q C ER)
89. Q.M E N(anii or -enii ?)  
South Italy (provenance not known)(EE VIII 242,39)
90. Q.O B V L T R O N (ii)  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,42)
91. Q.V.I (Q.V( ) I( ) ?)  
Catania ? (Sicily)(C X 8051,35)
92. R O S.Q.N (ROS( ) [servus] , Q.N( ) ?)  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,68)
93. R V M A  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,47)
94. S A M  
South Italy (provenance not known)(EE VIII 242,51)
95. S A R A P I O  
Montedoro 2, S.Lucia (EE VIII 242,52a-c.: SARAPI, ...AR-  
API)  
Cf. Ptolema (n.84 supp.) for names of Egyptian origin.

96. S E N O  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,49)
97. S E X S T V S  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,50: with the two letters S reversed)
98. S O C R A T O . . . .  
South Italy (provenance not known) (EE VIII 242,54)
99. S O S A D E B . . . ?  
Peripato (EE VIII 242,55: SOSAΘB . . . .)
100. a) S O T  
Montedoro (EE VIII 242,56)  
b) S O T E R I C O  
Brindisi, Valetium (C IX 6079,51a.b.)
101. S P A E (ri or -rus ?)  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,52), S.Lucia (EE VIII 242,57.: retro.)
102. S P E  
S.Lucia (EE VIII 242,58)
103. S P E S || B O N  
Firmum M. (C IX 6080,1)
104. S T . E ( ? )  
Pentima (C IX 6080,31: ST.E ( ) )
105. S T R  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,60)
106. T A S I . A L I (T.ASI( ) ALI( ) ?)  
Brindisi (C IX 6079,61)
107. T E V C R . F A B

107.(ctd)

S.Lucia (EE VIII 242,59: TEVCR. ~~78~~ )

108. T R I P H O(n?)

Pentima (C IX 6080,23)

109. T.S E N T I O (T. SENTI O( ) ?)

Prezza (C IX 6080,19)

110. T.S I L E I.P E T R V || ...V A R I

Atrum (C IX 6080,20: T.SILEI.)

111. V A .R S .O .F .F

Atrum (C IX 6080,33)

112. V A S P || T.A I N I V S . F . F I R

Atrum(C IX 6080,34)

113. V A V I

Brindisi (C IX 6079,62)

114. a) V E H I L I

Geneva (unp.)

b) V H E I L I

Montedoro(EE VIII 242,60)

Cf. C.Vehili (n.26 supp.)

fig.18,16

115. V I O C E I

Firmum M. (C IX 6080,35)

Additions to Supplement

Whilst tabulating the doubtful examples which follow, four stamps were noted which are definitely the same as nos.16, 407, 803b. and 1491 respectively. This oversight at the first inspection may serve to indicate the long practice which is necessary in order to read some of these stamps. On the whole they are not easy to read, and it is recommended that in the case of a doubtful example the opinion of at least two archaeologists <sup>be</sup> ~~is~~ obtained. The four stamps are:-

116. M.S.M ACIRGI

Arausio (C XII 255)

This was a broken stamp illustrated as follows:-

M.S.M  
CIPCI See n.16b.

117. g]ORGI.F

Rome (C XV 3567)

On an amphora of Dressel Form 1. See n.407.

118. LFCCVLE(?)

Rome (C XV 3374k.)

See n.803b.

119. s]EN.LS.L

Arausio (C XII 89)

See n.1491b.

DOUBTFUL STAMPSBRITAIN1. Benwell

B O(?) I... (AA<sup>4</sup> V p.62), M I F I A (unp.), L(?) V(?) I (AA<sup>4</sup> v p.62. (b)1)

2. Cadder

Q V / (Clarke p.80)

3. Castlecary

V N F O I O (C VII 135: mortarium ?)

4. Chester

( ) M A (unp.), E C F (unp.), / F . P . (unp.: triangular stops with the letter P retro.), L S E I N C (unp.: L S E R V F ?), P . C . E . F ? (unp.: with triangular stops: cf. LCFPCF), ... O . C (CNWSoc. XXXIV p.33, fig.8: cf LOC, SOC, O.C: possible dating A.D.80-120)

5. Chesters (Cilurnum)

A (A ?) E B (or P.) E (or F) (unp.), ... M A S (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,12: given incorrectly as EXEG.YYY ).

6. Cirencester

A .. R (unp.), ... C M A Q O F (unp.), L . O . T ? (unp.), LVCE (- S... E ? (unp.), M... S (unp.: on a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin), P C A L / A ? (unp.: on a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin), ... S A T (unp.).

7. Colchester

C / A (May p.242, n.6: cf. C.I.ALB), ... I E C V L E (M. Rep. 1930-31, p.25), ... M I S (Cam.Rep. fig.45,20: on a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin: dated to Period VI, i.e. A.D.61-c.65: probably SAMIS, n.1465), .. P O L (M.Rep. 1930-31, p.25: Cf. CSEMPOL), Q S /

(M.Rep. 1928, p.19, fig.2: almost certainly Q S.P).

8. Corbridge

fig.18,42-44,46 & 47.

..A F(or E)C A (unp.: on a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin: Cf. L.A.FLAC.P), F C O x (unp.), G E... (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,14: Cf. Gemelli), I C-E A F retro.? (unp.), I M (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,17), IMTR...ARAN? (unp.: in a neat double frame: on a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin), L... (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII 194,18), L' ... retro. (unp.), L.I.//// retro. (unp.: with triangular stops: L.I.T retro ?), L S (unp.: L Q S ?), LVL (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII 194,26: found on Site XXX, and therefore probably second half of the second century and South Spanish), ...M/S (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.194,12: given incorrectly(?) as EXEG.¥¥¥: Cf. Chesters above), M E... (unp.: on a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin), M E S I... (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII 194,27: described as very faint), M L R ? (unp.: on a globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin), O > M (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII 194,31), ..OIC.SVPVRO (AA<sup>3</sup> VIII p.197), Q / (unp.), / S (unp.: with triangular stops).

9. Elslack

M A C V N O ? (YAJ XXI p.164).

10. Lancaster

C.AN.....NCMI (TransLCASoc. XXIV p.54: G.Antonius Quietus?),  
.....M || M .....E (TransLCASoc. XXIV p.54: II Iuni Melissi et Melisse ?).

11. Leicester

....M RV (unp.: M.Aem.Rustici ?).

12. London

C...A (BM: unp.), ¥ IV.¥.O¥ (GM: unp.), HOPF(or R)F(or E)OFI (BM: unp.), QR / V (GM: unp.: might be read as LQRAV) SR? (SR?)

SI(?) ~~M~~ (ER or EN ?) (BM: unp.: from Lothbury: on a complete globular amphora, and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin).

13. Middlewich

~~M~~ .M (unp.: with triangular stops: Cf. M.S.M, M.I.M, M.A.M), ~~N O V S~~ (unp.: Cf. G. Antonius Quietus).

14. Newstead

~~P~~ (Curle p.168 & pl.LIII, fig.15), .b.f.l.).B.E (Curle pl.LIII, fig.11).

15. Ribchester

..ISV.P (TransLCHSoc. LIII p.203: L.Iuni Melissi P ?).

16. Richborough

~~E R~~ (unp.: Cf. Q.M.M.CER), F M... (unp.), ...IA.. (unp.: Cf. C.I.ALB), ...I MA (unp.), FCI (unp.: across the shoulder: possibly of Flavian date), MC(?) (?) (unp.: Cf. M.C.C), ...PC (unp.: Cf. C P C), P V C or P V C.... (unp.), RWNC? retro. (unp.), ~~A~~ (unp.: with triangular stops: Cf. M.S.A).

17. Silchester

....ACI || ....RCI (May p.282, n.53), CI @ IO 2 (May p.282, nos.46,47: G. Antonius Quietus ?), FFOEEIC (May p.282, n.51), AM IO 2 (May p.280, nos.26 & 25), M...(?) (ibid., n.30),

18. Southwick Roman Villa (Sussex)

...NE OF (JRS XXII p.221).

19. Wroxeter

~~C.A.R~~ (BASoc. 1923-27 p.281), .../A/E (1914 p.60, n.40).

20. York

A/C (YAJ XXXI p.77), USI @ (C VII 136: a mortarium stamp)

ROME (all C XV)

21.

- 1) III(figures ?)(3548: on the neck of a small amphora)
- 2) //////A.BB retro.(3363)
- 3) ///A.CER retro.(3360: on the belly in hollow letters: Cf. L.A.GER)
- 4) ////.Λ EIΛEII (3348: in the roof of the wine-cellar at the beginning of the slope, and therefore probably much earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius)
- 5) A(?) .F (3572: Δ .F: on the neck: it could be D.F)
- 6) AFRI (3374b.)
- 7) ////Λ (?)C.A.GA (3349: Cf. Scal. Gab)
- 8) Λ.M.R (3346: in hollow letters)
- 9) ////A.P.G (3315: in a double frame: Cf. AP.HE)
- 10) ASISIO and ONIAI.S(ervus?) in two separate frames (3388)
- 11) ASTE(or ET)ILENS (3336: on the belly)
- 12) AS || RD (3293: on the neck in hollow letters: Cf. ASY-LL)
- 13) ATA (3302)
- 14) //// BXIII (?) (3350: Cf. F XIII, FQ XIII, MAR XIII, NIC XIII, SAC XIII)
- 15) palm branch C.ΛIΛIΛ (3374e.)
- 16) ΛARI (3568: on the belly in hollow letters)
- 17) CAVL (C.AV.( ) L( ) (3324: on the belly)
- 18) ////CCNF retro.(3362: on the belly: Cf. LFCCVF)
- 19) FIGCCM(or C.C.M or G A R)RI(?) retro.(3273)
- 20) G (3574: Cf. CEN HISP SAE)
- 21) CEP and LF in two frames(3372: Cf. LFC and CFP(supp.))

- 22) ////\ ///C///\ WA SEC.A (3298)
- 23) C NEN (3326)
- 24) ///CQFE/ (3351)
- 25) ///TTE (3312)
- 26) ///(?)CVD (3566: Cf. Iucundi)
- 27) CVIP (3571)
- 28) ELAI (3352)
- 29) ENNI || EONI leaf stop (3344: on the rim in hollow letters)
- 30) //ERNAR/// (3332)
- 31) E.I.F.N (3327)
- 32) .F.AX (3320: not Araxi E(or F)M)
- 33) ///.F.C.C retro. (3328)
- 34) ///(?)FCIJNI (3270b.)
- 35) Fb\MLIUI (3271)
- 36) ///F.VT (3340)
- 37) .FD (3573)
- 38) •FI/IV (3285: in hollow letters)
- 39) FLEG (3313)
- 40) ///F LVCNIC/// (3353)
- 41) ///FZFB retro. (3303: Cf. MFFB)
- 42) HOLoR///// (3374f.)
- 43) .IA.FI?W retro. (3274)
- 44) ICMFI (3317)
- 45) ///FCC (3305: Cf. LFC)
- 46) IGF (3374i.)
- 47) ///I(?)IEE BEQ X X/// retro. (3364)
- 48) ///IFERA (3300)

- 49) ////I(?)L.V.D•I(?)//// retro. (3365: stop between L and V uncertain)
- 50) LBVS (3563: on the belly of a Form 14 (See fig.1,14))
- 51) ////IOLA (3564: on the neck: reading very doubtful)
- 52) ////IVITI (3374c.)
- 53) LAOLE.vi/ (3369)
- 54) L(?)EAL retro. (3275)
- 55) ''''''''L.E.F.P.C (3306)
- 56) ///L.F.L.L.L. retro. (3366)
- 57) ////////L IGA (3297: on a small amphora)
- 58) LI'''CCV\F retro. (3276b.: Cf. LFCCVF)
- 59) LICCVI' retro. (3276a.)
- 60) |LITSE (3311)
- 61) ''''''''L.QI.FL (3355)
- 62) L////RLVP (3277: in a double frame)
- 63) ε VL.RO//// (3356)
- 64) M A B (3374h.: Cf. M A R)
- 65) M AE I'N'I' (3559: on the neck of a Dressel Form 10 (See fig.1,10))
- 66) MANI IV || QQQ (3374a.)
- 67) |M || ////Λ.P (3345)
- 68) MAΛx (3343: on the north side of the Monte Testaccio in situ (?), and therefore probably earlier than the end of the reign of Antoninus Pius: in hollow letters)
- 69) |MCEAL (3321)
- 70) |MEAI (3318: stamped twice)
- 71) (W ILLN//// (3359)
- 72) WINALI (3373c.)

- 73) M D C (3278)
- 74) QFS (3334: cf. QIAFS)
- 75) A.VMOZ (S?) (3338)
- 76) (?)NAR (3307: on the belly)
- 77) .CC leaf stop (3374d.)
- 78) FFV26 (3296)
- 79) N P L (3323)
- 80) NVA (3565: in hollow letters on the neck)
- 81) IVAO (3279: in hollow letters)
- 82) OAVFI retro. (3280)
- 83) OEI(?).....|| CORV//// (3497: in a double frame)
- 84) ////////////////PIKINA (OF(f)ICINA ?) (3299)
- 85) OLEASR (3333: in hollow letters: several exs., two on the belly: cf. COLEARINI)
- 86) O(?)LETL.... (3560: on the neck)
- 87) ORIO (3330: cf. PORTO )
- 88) P.AEL (3374g.)
- 89) 9/O(?)OCBL§ (?) (3322)
- 90) PFCI/ (3283: in hollow letters)
- 91) PFICIO/ (3284: in hollow letters)
- 92) 92 AE (3309: cf. PHAE)
- 93) §P HE retro. (3310: cf. AP.HE)
- 94) ////PHFC/ retro. (3367)
- 95) PHRI/||AN/ (3286: on the belly)
- 96) PIINFT (3370)
- 97) P.N.M (3373b.: cf. P.N.N)
- 98) P(?)VPH//////// (3282)



- 123) VIAT (3294)
- 124) ....TOPOL || ...MVIRI (3537: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters)
- 125) T OR IS (3335)
- 126) //// VLEC //// (3314)
- 127) VSES (3569: on the neck of a small amphora in hollow letters)
- 128) VEA //// || TAI //// (3542: on the rim)
- 129) VIRIO (3329: cf. VIRAV and SERVIRO)
- 130) X.XIII (3549: on the neck: cf. F XIII, FQ XIII, NIC XIII, SAC XIII etc.)

- ITALY
22. Adria  
S-VI°SYC (C V 8112,90)
23. Bellaria  
PETRO....OSTR (C XI 6695,70)
24. Bologna  
AGITTAMRASI on one part of the rim and IX°SK ? on the other (C XI 6695,101)
25. Brindisi  
ARVLAE SVLLAE (C IX 6079,9: 2 exs.), ASTOR (C IX 6079,16: the letter R upside down: Castor or Pastor ?)
26. Ferrara  
AIAA (C V 8112,107), VbV (on the rim) and IS T (on the spike) (C V 8112,106)
27. Firmum M.  
ICC (C IX 6080,26)

28. FlorenceH N O (C XI 6695,111)29. GenoaB W ? (C V 8112,109)30. Ligurnum///A E T I (C V 8112,113)31. Magreta (Modena M.)M A H L (MAHE(s) or MAHE(tis) ?)(C XI 6695,113: on the rim)32. MilanL///TERNI (C V 8112,114)33. ModenaA R I A (C XI 6695,102: near Modena), C. D (C XI 6695, 104b.: Modena M.), ...NDE... (C XI 6695,116: on the rim), .T.B (C XI 6695,120: near Modena)34. NiceR E C I A S / (reading uncertain)(C V 8112,115)35. Parma M.C. I I U (C XI 6695,104a.)

Cf. second example from Modena above.

L in one frame and L A E in another (C XI 6695,112)

Cf. G. Laecanius Bassus.

36. Quaderna///O M I (C XI 6695,117: on the rim)37. Reggio (Emilia)VLC / (C XI 6695,123: on the neck)

38. Rovigo  
HΛTR O (C V 8112, 121)
39. Rugge  
...VTIVS (C IX 6079, 63)
40. S. Cesario (Panarum nr. Modena)  
M.L....ANT.T (C XI 6695, 115), ...E I (ibid., 121)
41. S. Ilario d'Enza  
C I (C XI 6695, 103), § S C § (ibid., 118)
42. S. Lucia  
...D.S AB (EE VIII 242, 48)
43. S. Pietro Montagnon  
(C V 8112, 17) BOISCVS || MAIFOIIIIS
44. Torino  
IO///PISOS (C V 8112, 124), L SAIAON§I (reading uncertain)  
(ibid., 126)
45. Tortona  
A Λ Γ (C V 8112, 130)
46. Tortoretum  
AR (C IX 6080, 32)
47. Vercelli  
AEDE ARC (C V 8112, 149), ANVS (ibid., 148), M. (ibid., 152), OR/N/S (ibid., 142), P/V/O (PATYO?) (ibid., 151: on the neck), S || SO/N || O (ibid., 145)
48. Verona  
PREGRO (reading uncertain) (C V 8112, 133)

49. Villanova ~~NTOM~~  
~~EL IX~~ (Felix Antroni ?) (C XI 6695,44: Bologna M.),  
P.SEPVI ~~IP.F~~ (P.Sepuli P f. ?) (C XI 6695,88: Bologna M.)
50. Volsinii  
~~V.T.HP~~ ~~VLROG~~ (C XI 6695,122: on the neck in hollow  
letters)
- C XIII
51. Arentsburg  
L.I ~~EN~~ (Holwerda pl.LXIV n.36 = C XIII 646b.)
52. Augst  
A..N..E (unp.: fig.18,41), 0AEOIO (unp.: fig.18,48),  
VR NR ? (unp.)
53. Aulnay (Troyes)  
~~..IOMI~~ (623)
54. Autun  
~~R T I~~ (638)
55. Bains de la Buisse (Isère)  
LE SOL (L.C.SOL ?) (337b.), 0ΔΓ (337a.)
56. Bonn  
L.//.V (BJ 114/5 p.315)
57. Bregenz  
IΛ\ NI (unp.), L.ANS ? (leaf-stop) (unp.), MVIN ? retro. (unp.:  
M), 0 I 1/2 (unp.)
58. Caudebec-les-Elbeuf  
~~LII~~ (627)

59. Charbonnières (Puy-de-Dôme)

IAE.M (622)

60. Clermont

ARM (612)

61. Forêt de Compiègne

AEVS (620)

62. Gergovia

M.... (AJ XCVII p.36,n.2), ....M (ibid.,n.4)

63. Hofheim

CIOF? (Ritterling Abb.73, n.8)

64. Kapersburg

TZ (ORL 12 Taf.VI, fig.13)

65. Kessenich?

NA (643)

66. Lectoure

I7 (647c.), WAE (647a.), M.r.Po (647d.), R (647b.)

67. Lezoux

ROM (Romani ?)(637)

68. Luxeuil

TVS (642)

69. Mainz

....CC.... (MZ XII-XIII (1917-18) p.39,2 & Abb.28,2: on a globular amphora and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin: Q C C ?), IVL... (MZ VII(1912) p.104, n.5 & Abb.14), ESVSV (628).

70. Mt. Beuvray  
 / I T W (625)
71. Mulhâusen M.  
OTIPITV (645)
72. Nyon  
BLQCIATIAI? (ZAK 1946 Heft 4, p.197, n.55)
73. Oberaden  
...CIIS (Albrecht p.75, n.3)
74. Old-Toulouse  
///.C AR (62: Cf. G. Caristianus Fronto)
75. Périgeux  
...MIL... (631: on the foot or spike)
76. Poitiers  
....ANINI (610: Cf. Anini..(4a. supp.)), l////////I GRAE  
 (621: on the neck)
77. Rouen  
....AVLI (614)
78. Solothurn  
 / RV F (639: Cf. L. SE. RVFI)
79. Strasbourg  
OF ATIAVNII (Argentorate II p.608), ..B L (ibid.),  
IDOBOAA (ibid.), IORI(?)I (ibid.), ....IXNIX (ibid.),  
.S V..... (ibid.,)
80. Trier  
 / T E M O (641: on the spike)

81. Trion

AT.R (613: Q.ANT.R ?)

82. Utrecht

X I M (644)

83. Windisch (Vindonissa)

.....C.P (unp.: with triangular stops), C R N I NT D (very doubtful reading)(unp.), E I RV S H F I retro. (very doubtful reading: unp.: fig.18,45: from the Schutthügel which can be dated A.D.c.30-100), E.L (unp.), ....E(?)RE(?)NI (unp.: from the Schutthügel), P O R.... (unp.: on a globular amphora and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin: See Portus), Q F(?)A B(?) retro. (unp.), Q F(or E)F M R(or B)Q(or O) (unp.: probably first century), Q(?) S (unp.), TALANESEALC.A (unp.: fig.17,41: from the Schutthügel), T(or S)ASSE(?)R(?)TP(or R) (unp.: on a globular amphora and therefore almost certainly of South Spanish origin), V S (unp.), X P D || OM (unp.: fig.18, 49: in a circular seal, and therefore probably first century B.C., or the beginning of the first century A.D.)

84. Zugmantel

...ERI MA (ORL 8 p.169 & Abb.35, fig.16)

C XII85. Aosta

C.///VR PO (338: Calpurni ?)

86. Arles

CA LR I I (324: on the lid: leaf-stop); ....LIIDI || OC..MESI  
327: on the lid: Arles M.), ZICII (318: 2 exs. on the lid)

87. Avignon M.

..Λ.....Λ || MIN AC (319)

88. Barattes (nr. Annecy)| OL AE (339)89. Fins d'Annecy

....EPC. (Marteaux et Le Roux p.300, n.2 & pl.XCIV, fig.5),  
POR... (ibid., n.3: see Portus), RI palm branch (ibid., pl.LVIII,  
 fig.6)

90. Geneva

BLQIATIAT ? (ASA XXX(1928) p.206,9: see Nyon above),  
T./W TR ? (unp.: fig.18,50)

91. Le Châtelet

..COL.. (Allmer et Dissard 494,205), ...N (ibid., 212: on  
 the neck)

92. Nîmes

C.V (340), REN (218: Nîmes M.)

93. St.Colombe

..A P A (Allmer et Dissard 494,204), ...C...TI (341),  
..C.V. (Allmer et Dissard 494,50: Cf. M C V), .EC+. (ibid.,  
 206), ..EI.VR (ibid., 207: Cf. EVRI), ..LIC (ibid.,209:Cf. F.  
 Alb.Lic), L...I.PVS (ibid.,99: Cf- L.Ant.Rus.), ..L.RI(ibid.,  
 208), NE P. (ibid.,211), .STR ALB (C XIII 286), L(?)P... (C  
 XII 342b.), ....VA (Allmer et Dissard 494,215: Cf. C.V.VA),  
VS (C XII 342a.)

94. Vasio

CL AR (65: not certain an amphora stamp)

95. Vienne

AIINVS ? (320), ..C.KD.. (326)

C II (overleaf)

96. Citania

OC.....

ms"Ω (supp., 6254,41)

97. Huerta de Belen...RATOT (EE IX 424,115c.)98. Ilici| ONVA (supp. 6254,43)99. La Corregidora

..OC || Λ (EE IX 424,115)

100. Peña de la Sal = Arva (See Map, fig.2)

..DED... ? (EE IX 424,111: 2 exs.), \*DL..... (ibid.,112),  
 ....I E..... (ibid.,113), ...OA (ibid.,114), OE.....(ibid.,  
 115), ...T I T (ibid.,117)

101. Peñaflor = Celti (See Map, fig.2)

O F C (EE IX 424,115b.: Q F C ?)

102. Villaseca

...b@ (DIC ?) (EE IX 424,116), T...VA ? (ibid.,118).

Stamps on mortaria which have been published as stamps on amphorae (not all certain, but the doubtful ones are noted).

1. al]BINVS  
York (C VII 9: letter S retro.)
2. APRILIS  
London (C VII 15)
3. CRICIROF  
Colchester (C VII 38)
4. DOCCVS  
Campfield (nr. Carlisle) (CW V p.253: OCCEI), London (C VII 42: DOCCIVS), York (C VII 133: 40CC1<sup>v</sup>)
5. FEC and FECIT  
London (C VII 146: not certain)
6. GRATIA  
York (C VII 52)
7. LIICI||WII SA and LIICI||NIITAS (letter S retro.)  
London 2(C VII 64-65: not certain)
8. L.LVRIVS PRISCVS  
London (C VII 67)
9. MARCELLVS retro.  
York (C VII 73)
10. MARTIN(us) FEC(it)  
Wakering (nr. Southend)(JRS XIV p.230)
11. MINOMELVS  
Corbridge (AA<sup>3</sup> V p.418: ||| NOEELVS), York (C VII 79: stamped twice)

12. P A V L V S F(ecit)  
London (C VII 87)
13. PL NE S  
London (C VII 61: not certain)
14. P.PR.B  
London (C VII 91)
15. R O M V L.F  
York (C VII 94: with a leaf stop)  
This could be an amphora stamp (Cf. n.1446), but it was not included in the list of stamps on amphorae in the York museum, which was sent to the writer by Mr.D.Waterman, the Curator.
16. S O L L V S F(ecit)  
York (C VII 110)
17. SWVIII T P F / \_\_\_\_\_ (stamped twice)  
York (C VII 16: not certain)
18. V R B A N V S || T I B E R (= L I B E R) F(ecit)  
London (C VII 125)
19. V I Π || V I V || T R  
Brough(Derbyshire) (C VII 134 = Journal of the Derbysh. Arch. & Nat.Hist.Soc. VII p.82)
20. V O R O U (= V O R O L A S)  
Aldborough(Yorks.) (C VII 123)
21. ////A N V S  
London (C VII 137: not certain)

22. 7 M A I I ?

London (C VII 142: not certain)

23. X I O D S I C

London (C VII 127: not certain)

24. III A I c NI A C o

York (C VII 128: not certain)

25. I I X V H M

Exeter (C VII 129: not certain)

26. ...V S I S F E C I T || ..A E S V M I

Lincoln (C VII 145: not certain)

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