

Finds from an end-first century's context at Piano della Civita (Artena, RM): preliminary results

Simon Dienst, con il contributo di Lucie Motta

SITUATION OF THE CONTEXT

SINCE 1995, an international team has been excavating a villa and other imperial and late-roman buildings on the top of the large terrace of a republican city at Piano della Civita (FIG. 1).¹ The atrium-style *villa rustica* was built around the late republican period and underwent several phases of modifications. A first abandonment can be dated to the end of the 1st century AD, concerning about the half of the building. The second half was used during at least another one century.²

During the 2009-2010 seasons, a tank circa 2,50 × 3,00 m and 0,80 m deep, with an *opus reticulatum* face was excavated on the west side of the peristyle (FIG. 2).³ Its size and position, together with the presence of a large lens of lime and a red earth surface in the immediate proximity, suggest that this was related to a craft-work or industrial structure. The filling of this tank took place during the first phase of the abandonment of the *villa*. The excavation of the tank produced a large amount of artefacts that will be discussed below.

PRESENTATION OF THE WARE⁴

THE study of the pottery (FIG. 3) and glassware from the Piano della Civita uses a protocol defined by X. Deru in Northern Gaul which was also been used in Spain (*Baelo Claudia*) and in Italy (*Ostia*, *Garaguso*).⁵

The fine ware (FIG. 4) shows 4 main forms. In Italian Terra Sigillata, we have the *Consp. 3* dish together with the *Consp. 34* cup, a very common combination for the second half of the 1st century AD (FIG. 5 nn. 2-9).⁶ Three stamps are also preserved on the floor of the dishes in Italian Terra Sigillata (FIG. 6):

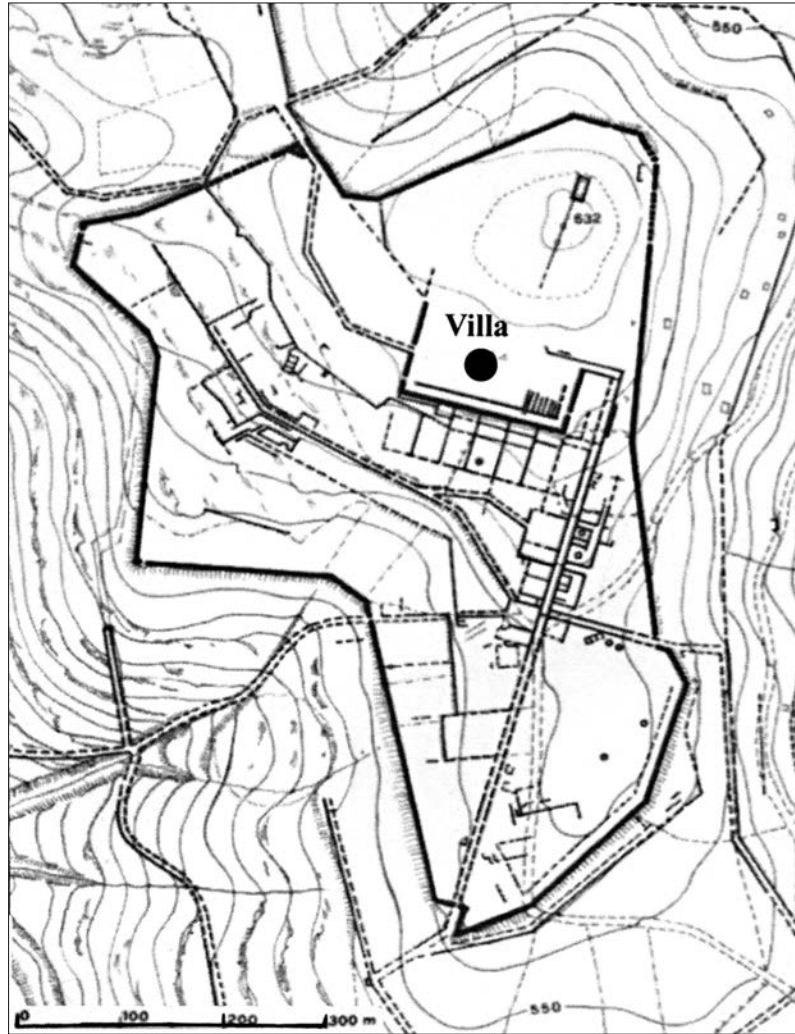


FIG. 1. Map of the ancient city of Artena with the position of the villa.

1. OCK 1315 (*Consp. 3*): (L.) OCTA(VIUS) PROCLVS: Central Italy, 2nd half of the 1st century AD.
2. OCK 1315 (*Consp. 3?*): *Idem*.
3. OCK 1322.4 (*Consp. 3*): OLIMPI (= OLYMPVS?): 10 BC - 15 AD?

Simon Dienst, PhD Student at the University of Liege (Belgium)

Lucie Motta, PhD Student at the University of Lyon 2 Lumière (France) and the University of Liege (Belgium).

¹ I must acknowledge the preliminary work of C. Brouillard, J. Gadeyne and their team in the field, and also, the documentation, without which this paper could not have been written.

² C. BROUILLARD, J. GADEYNE, *Artena (RM), Piano della Civita. Riassunto delle cono-*

scenze archeologiche (1978-2010), «Orizzonti», XI, 2012, pp. 79-86 (with associated bibliography); BROUILLARD, GADEYNE 2013.

³ BROUILLARD, GADEYNE 2013, pp. 305-306.

⁴ This work is part of my ongoing PhD thesis at the University of Liege (Belgium), which aims to study all the ware excavated at Piano della Civita between 1995 and 2015.

⁵ For a detailed explanation of the protocol and its use at Reims in France, cfr. X. DERU (dir.), *Durocortorum: la céramique de César à Clovis*, Reims, 2014. The counting

method used is the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI), using only the rims. For the pottery, samples are taken for every individual for binocular observations at 20 times magnification. The fabrics identified will also be subjected to XRD and thin section analysis (with the collaboration of the Centre Européen d'Archéométrie and the geology lab from the University of Liège).

⁶ E. ETLINGER (dir.), *Conspectus Formarum Terrae Sigillatae Italico Modo Confectae*, Bonn, 1990, pp. 14, 56, 112.

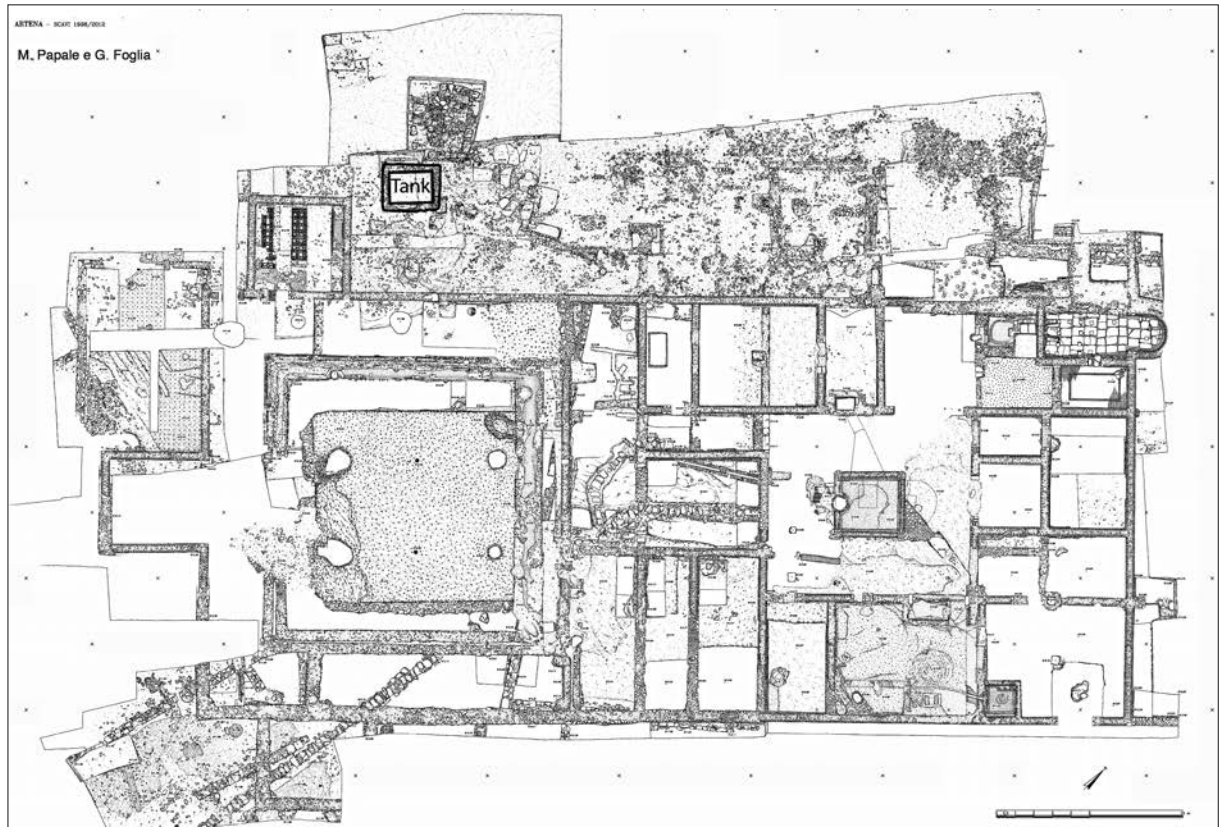


FIG. 2. Artena, localization of the tank.

The identified stamps from the tank come from Central Italy, but most of the stamped ware for the same period in the layers of destruction was made in Arezzo and Northern Italy.

The other main forms are in the so-called thin-walled ware (FIG. 5 nn. 14-25).

We have a lot of handled beakers (the Italians 'boccalini'), accompanied by P.S.III.8 bowls. Handled-beakers are very common in Central Italy, but the cups referred to are some productions of the workshop of La Celsa in Rome with a distribution in South Etruria.⁷ The observed gap around Artena specif-

ically for the P.S.III.8 bowls (not mentioned at Nemi or *Gabii* for instance)⁸ could be caused by the lack of studied ware in the area together with the problems of definition connected with these bowls.⁹ For instance, similar bowls are very common in the collections of the 'Roger Lambrechts' museum in the

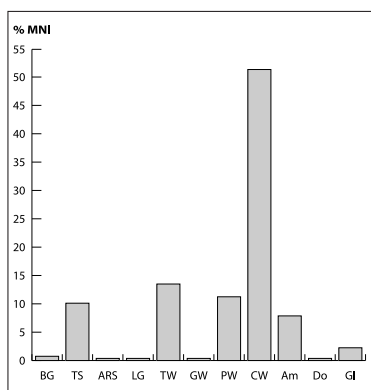


FIG. 3. Artena, graphic of the categories from the filling of the tank. Abbreviations used in the graphic: BG = Black-gloss ware; TS = Terra Sigillata; ARS = African Red Slip Ware; LG = Lead-glazed ware; TW = Thin-walled ware; GW = Grey ware; PW = Plain ware; CW = Cooking ware; Am = Amphorae; Do = Dolia; Gl = Glass.

⁷ *La Celsa* 1991-1992. For other examples of these forms, cfr. ALMAGRO-GORBEA 1982 (n. 78 p. 490 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Coppa 4a); C. BATIGNE-VALLET, *Le mobilier céramique*, in E. REBILLARD, *Musarna 3: la nécropole impériale*, Rome, 2009, pp. 111-146 (Forme 1/2/1 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Bicchiera 3); G. C. DUNCAN, *A Roman Pottery near Sutri*, «PBSR», XXXII, 1964, pp. 38-88 (Form 1 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Boccalino 1; Form 7 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Coppa 4b); G. GHINI, *La ceramica a pareti sottili*, in BRACONI et alii 2013, pp. 317-330 (Boccalino nn. 15-19 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Boccalino 1; Coppa nn. 6-7 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Coppa 4a-b); M. T. MARABINI MOEVS, *The Roman Thin Walled Pottery from Cosa (1948-1954)*, Roma, 1973 (Form XLI = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Coppa 4a-b; Forms XLVI-XLVII = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Boccalino 1); L. MEJER, *Thin-Walled Ware*, in MOLTESEN, POULSEN 2010, pp. 123-149 (Mug Form 1c = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Bicchiera 1 var.; Mug Form 2a = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Boccalino 1; Bowl Form 1a = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Coppa 4a); M.-F. MEYLAN KRAUSE, *Domus tiberiana: analyses stratigraphiques et céramologiques*, Oxford, 2002 (Cat. n. 297 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Coppa 4a); A. RICCI, *Ceramica a pareti sottili*, in BALDASSARE 1985, pp. 231-358 (1/109, 1/111,

1/117 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Boccalino 1; 2/250 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Coppa 4a-b); RICCI 1985 (Fig. 33.18 = *La Celsa* 1991-1992 Bicchiera 3).

⁸ ALMAGRO-GORBEA 1982; BRACONI et alii 2013; MOLTESEN, POULSEN 2010. These bowls were found in the excavations of Vigna Barberini (RIZZO 2003, p. 36), at Ostia (A. CARANDINI, C. PANELLA (dir.), *Ostia III, Le Terme del Nuotatore. Scavo degli ambienti III, VI, VII. Scavo dell'ambiente v e di un saggio nell'area SO*, Roma, 1973, figg. 357-358 - with very little presence), Settefinestre (RICCI 1985, fig. 54.8), Mola di Monte Gelato (ROBERTS 1997, p. 328 n. 24) and the San Rocco Villa at Francolise (COTTON, MÉTRAUX 1985, p. 194 n. 2; p. 205 n. 7). Bowls with similarities in the global morphology and the treatment are also present for instance at the Mola di Monte Gelato (ROBERTS 1997, p. 328 n. 23), at the San Rocco Villa at Francolise (COTTON, MÉTRAUX 1985, p. 194 n. 3; pp. 203-206 nn. 2-3, 8-16) and at the Roman Workshop near San Biagio (J. TH. PEÑA, *Roman-Period Ceramic Production in Etruria Tiberina: A Geographical and Compositional Study*, Ph.D. Thesis, Ann Arbor, 1987, p. 608 n. 1), showing a great development in rural settlements.

⁹ About this specific problem, cfr. among others RIZZO 2003, p. 25.

FIG.	CATEGORY/FORM/TYPE	R	F	W	H	MNI
	RED-FIGURE POTTERY	1				1
FIG. 5 n. 1	CUP	1				1
	Genuclia	1				1
	BLACK-GLOSS WARE	1	1			1
	IND.	1	1			1
	Ind.	1	1			1
	ITALIAN SIGILLATA	46	26	63		24
	DISH	32	13	4		12
	Consp. 2	1				1
FIG. 5 nn. 2-3	Consp. 3	29	10	2		9
FIG. 5 n. 4	Consp. 3?	1	3	2		1
FIG. 5 n. 5	Consp. 4?	1				1
	BOWL	1				1
FIG. 5 n. 6	Consp. 37.5	1				1
	CUP	12		3		10
FIG. 5 nn. 7-8	Consp. 34	12		3		10
	IND.	1	13	56		1
	Ind.	1	13	56		1
	SOUTH GAULISH SIGILLATA	1	3	2		1
	BOWL	1	3	2		1
FIG. 5 n. 9	Dragendorff 29 var.	1	3	2		1
	EASTERN SIGILLATA B?	2	4			2
	DISH	2	1			2
FIG. 5 n. 10	HAYES 1985 Forma 59 var.?	1	1			1
FIG. 5 n. 11	HAYES 1985 Forma 80?	1				1
	IND.		3			
	Ind.		3			
	AFRICAN RED SLIP A	1		3		1
	CUP	1				1
FIG. 5 n. 12	Hayes 3B or C	1				1
	IND.			3		
	Ind.			3		
	LEAD-GLAZED WARE	1		4		1
	CUP	1		2		1
FIG. 5 n. 13	Artena Cup 1	1		2		1
	IND.			2		
	Ind.			2		
	THIN-WALLED WARE	50	17	179	11	36
	BEAKER	26	4	33	2	16
FIG. 5 nn. 14-15	<i>La Celsa</i> 1991-1992 Boccalino 1	10		3		8
FIG. 5 n. 16	<i>La Celsa</i> 1991-1992 Boccalino 2a	5	4	29	2	1
FIG. 5 nn. 17-18	<i>La Celsa</i> 1991-1992 Bicchiere var.	5		1		4
FIG. 5 n. 19	<i>La Celsa</i> 1991-1992 Bicchiere 3	3				2
	Ind.	3				1
	BOWL	13	2	7		12
FIG. 5 nn. 20-21	Pre-P.S.III.8	2				2
FIG. 5 n. 22	P.S.III.8	11	2	7		10
	CUP	10				7
FIG. 5 nn. 23-24	<i>La Celsa</i> 1991-1992 Coppa 4a	2				2
FIG. 5 n. 25	<i>La Celsa</i> 1991-1992 Coppa 4b	7				4
	Ind.	1				1
	IND.	1	11	139	9	1
	Ind.	1	11	139	9	1
	TOTAL	103	51	251	11	67

FIG. 4. Artena, fine ware from the filling of the tank. Abbreviations used in the tables: R = Rim; F = Floor; W = Wall; H = Handle; MNI = Minimum Number of Individuals.

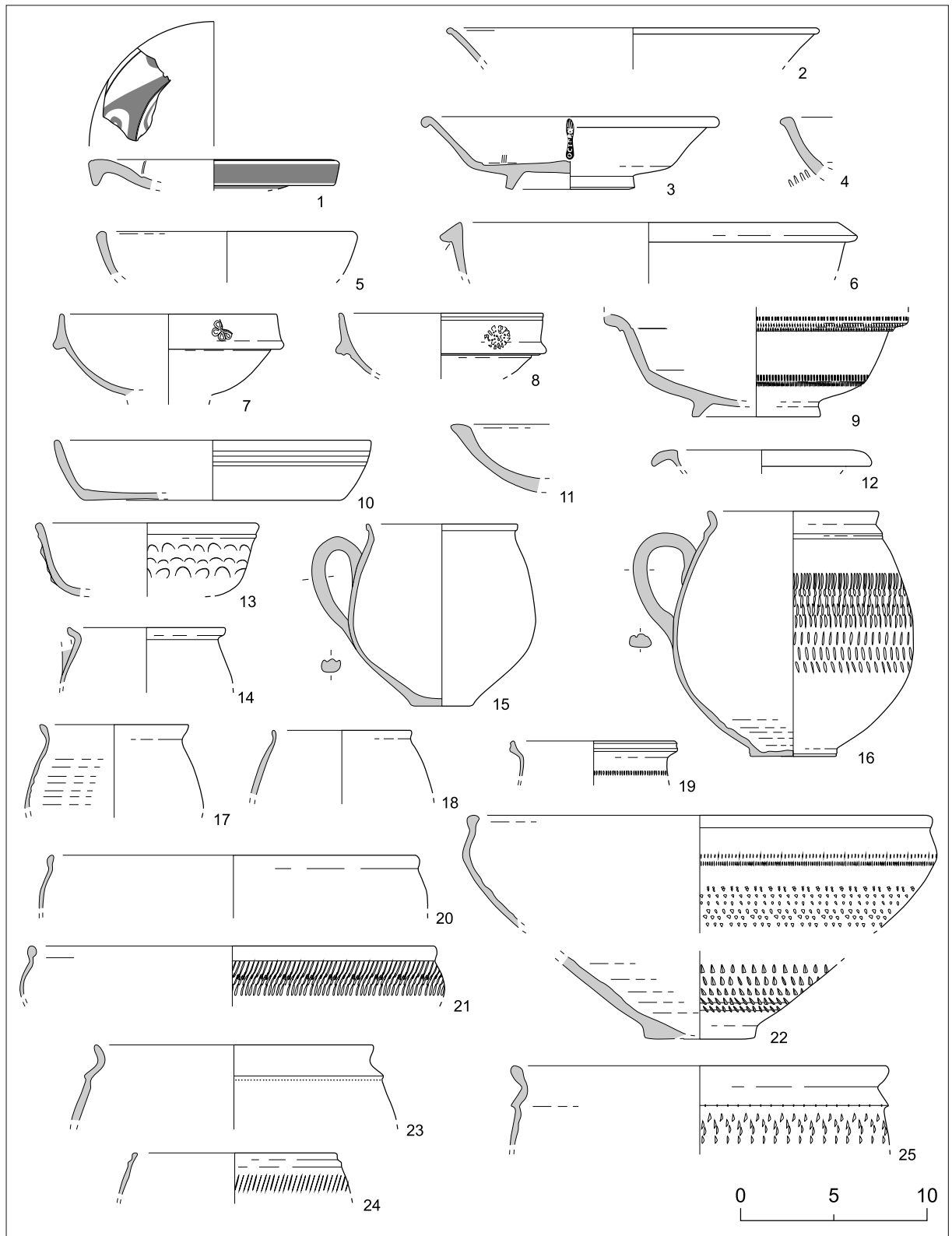


FIG. 5. Ardena, drawings of the fine ware.

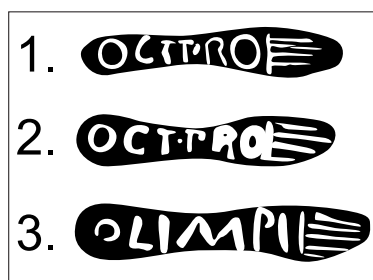


FIG. 6. Artena, stamps from the Italian Terra Sigillata.

modern town of Artena and in the 3rd century's layers of the villa, albeit with drastic differences in the fabrics.¹⁰

The Eastern Sigillata B (FIG. 5 nn. 10-11) and the African Red Slip Ware (FIG. 5 n. 12) are very anecdotal and help us to date the filling of the tank to around the very end of the 1st century AD.¹¹ The lead-glazed ware (FIG. 5 n. 13) is also very uncommon, as is usually the case. The other fine wares are residual or not relevant to the dating.

In relation to common ware, we need to remember the problem of typology. There is no usable typology for these categories in the Central Italy. The use of the very common ostian appellations mostly refers to individuals, not types, and, the summary made by G. Olcese used here is, by her own admission, not a typology.¹² In this situation, a discussion about the chronology of the forms is very hazardous and needs to be developed further which is beyond the scope of this general paper. We therefore chose only to refer to general forms and, whenever this was not possible, to similar finds at other sites close to the area, (almost always with personal drawings, in attempt to not falling into the trap of excessive parallelisms).

Grey ware (FIG. 7; FIG. 8 n. 26) is an uncommon tableware made with kaolinite, close to plain ware. This category, concerning most of the common ware with no utilities for cooking, is led by the jugs, with a few basins and a consequent number of 'vasetti piriformi' (FIG. 8 nn. 27-41).¹³

Cooking ware is truly abundant at Artena and mostly made of an equal

FIG.	CATEGORY/Form/Type	R	F	W	H	MNI
	GREY WARE	3		21	1	1
	JUG	3		21	1	1
FIG. 8 n. 26	OLCESE 2003 Brocca 1	3		21	1	1
	PLAIN WARE	30	32	288	13	30
	JUG	20				16
FIG. 8 nn. 27-29	OLCESE 2003 Brocca 2	12				8
FIG. 8 nn. 30-31	OLCESE 2003 Brocca 4	3				3
	RIZZO, DE MINICIS 2013 Olla 19	1				1
FIG. 8 nn. 32-33	CARTA, POHL, ZEVI 1978 Brocca 1 var.	2				2
FIG. 8 n. 34	Artena Jug 1	1				1
FIG. 8 n. 35	Artena Jug 2	1				1
	TRILOBED JUG	1				1
	OLCESE 2003 Brocca 5	1				1
	BASIN	4				4
FIG. 8 n. 36	Artena Basin 1	2				2
FIG. 8 n. 37	Artena Basin 2	1				1
FIG. 8 n. 38	Artena Basin 3	1				1
	«VASETTI PIRIFORMI»	14	8	19		8
FIG. 8 n. 39	PAVOLINI 1980 tipo 12a	4	1			2
	PAVOLINI 1980 tipo 14-15	2				2
FIG. 8 n. 40	PAVOLINI 1980 tipo 15	6	3	4		2
	PAVOLINI 1980 tipo 16-17	1				1
FIG. 8 n. 41	PAVOLINI 1980 tipo 17	1		1		1
	Ind.		4	14		
	IND.	1	24	269	13	1
	Ind.	1	24	269	13	1
	TOTAL	33	32	309	14	31

FIG. 7. Artena, common tableware from the filling of the tank.

number of cooking pots (for boiling) and casseroles (for simmering), with two or three major forms in each function (FIG. 8 nn. 24-45; FIGG. 9-10; FIG. 11 nn. 73-94).¹⁴ The Italian Hayes form 197 kind is very interesting, because it is very rare for the period and still one of the major forms in the casseroles of the context. Conversely, the African Hayes 197 is definitively an intrusion in the layers. The lids are common but not as many as the pots and casseroles, and the pans and dishes are clearly in a minority. We then have an individual that could be used, in accordance with the study of F.R. Plebani, both as a tableware and as a cooking pot (FIG. 11 n. 95).

The amphorae (and the *dolium*)¹⁵ are not as sufficiently numerous as required for accurate quantifications (FIGG. 12-13). As dating evidences, however, the Baetican amphorae clearly show a Flavian facies with the Dressel 20D (70-110 AD)¹⁶ and the Haltern 70 (at least one of the two is the Flavian variant).¹⁷ The *dolium*'s rim is surmounted by three stamps, one of them anepigraphic (FIG. 14).

The only identified *unguentarium* (FIG. 15; FIG. 16 n. 107)¹⁸ is not an individual and does not need further comment.

The glass is entirely classical for the period (FIG. 16 nn. 108-116; FIG. 17). A few fragments are molded, and are probably residuals. Other identifiable

¹⁰ The sherds from the second half of the 1st century AD at Artena are made of a calcareous fabric like the common tableware (and some earliest beakers found in the excavations, showing a similarity in the shape with the bowls), while the individuals of the 2nd and 3rd century are in a non-calcareous clay very close to the Italian cooking ware. An example of these evolutions was found at *Gabii*, considered as a common ware (ALMAGRO-GORBEA 1982, n. 155 p. 476).

¹¹ Cfr. HAYES 1985, pp. 69-70; HAYES 1972, pp. 21-25.

¹² OLCESE 2003, p. 7.

¹³ The jugs OLCESE 2003 Brocca 2 & 4 have a wide diffusion, also in Campania (cfr. G. GASPERETTI, *Produzione e consumo della ceramica comune da mensa e dispensa nella Campania romana*, in BATS 1996, pp. 19-64).

¹⁴ Some of these forms are also presents in Campania, for instance OLCESE 2003 Pentola 3-4-5a & OLCESE 2003 Coperchio 1-2-3 (cfr. V. DI GIOVANNI, *Produzione e consumo di ceramica da cucina nella Campania romana (11 a.C. - 11 d.C.)*, in BATS 1996, pp. 65-104).

¹⁵ The typology is extracted from M. PY, *Doliums*, in *Lattara* 6, pp. 402-409.

¹⁶ C. RAYNAUD, *Amphores de Bétique*, in *Lattara* 6, p. 26.

¹⁷ T. BERTOLDI, *Guida alle anfore romane di età imperiale. Forme, impasti e distribuzione*, Roma, 2012, p. 34.

¹⁸ The piriform shape corresponds to category C in the typology of A. Camilli and at Nemi. Cfr. A. CAMILLI, *Ampullae. Balsamari ceramici di età ellenistica e romana*, Roma, 1999; S. BERNETTI, *Gli unguentari*, in BRACONI *et alii* 2013, pp. 379-394.

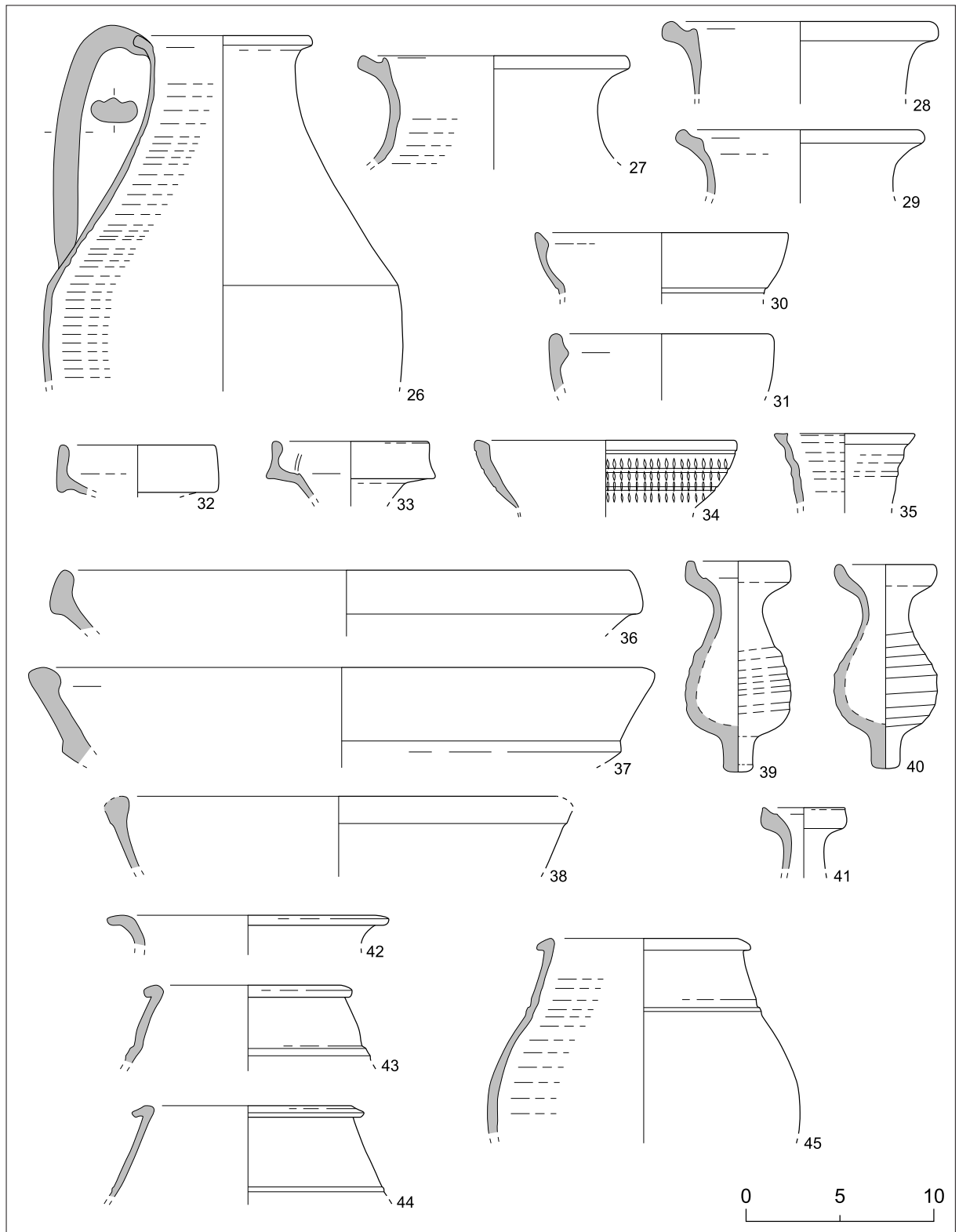


FIG. 8. Ardena, drawings of the grey ware, plain ware and part of the cooking ware.

FIG.	CATEGORY/FORM/TYPE	R	F	W	H	MNI
	ITALIAN COOKING WARE	161	68	603	33	132
	COOKING POT	53		4	2	39
FIG. 8 n. 42	OLCESE 2003 Olla 5	2				1
FIG. 8 nn. 43-45	OLCESE 2003 Olla 8	23		3		14
FIG. 10 nn. 46-53	OLCESE 2003 Olla 9	18		1	2	15
FIG. 10 n. 54	OLCESE 2003 Olla 10	1				1
FIG. 10 nn. 55-56	OLCESE 2003 Olla 15	2				2
FIG. 10 n. 57	CERQUAGLIA, PRIVITERA 2013 Olla 30	1				1
FIG. 10 n. 58	Artena Olla 1	2				2
FIG. 10 n. 59	Artena Olla 2	2				1
FIG. 10 n. 60	Artena Olla 3	1				1
FIG. 10 n. 61	Artena Olla 4	1				1
	COOKING POT?	4				4
FIG. 10 n. 62	CERQUAGLIA, PRIVITERA 2013 Olla 44?	4				4
	CASSEROLE	46		1		41
FIG. 10 n. 63	OLCESE 2003 Pentola 3a	6				6
	OLCESE 2003 Pentola 3a?	1				1
FIG. 10 nn. 64-66	OLCESE 2003 Pentola 4	14				13
FIG. 10 n. 67	OLCESE 2003 Pentola 5a	10		1		6
	OLCESE 2003 Pentola 5a?	2				1
FIG. 10 n. 68	OLCESE 2003 Pentola 1/6	1				1
FIG. 10 nn. 69-71	Sim. Hayes 197	8				7
FIG. 10 n. 72	CERQUAGLIA, PRIVITERA 2013 Pentola41	2				1
FIG. 11 n. 73	CERQUAGLIA, PRIVITERA 2013 Pentola 66	2				1
	PAN	14				13
FIG. 11 nn. 74-75	OLCESE 2003 Tegame 6	12				11
FIG. 11 n. 76	OLCESE 2003 Tegame 6?	1				1
FIG. 11 n. 77	Artena Pan 1	1				1
	LID	21			8	19
FIG. 11 nn. 78-79	OLCESE 2003 Coperchio 1	2				2
	OLCESE 2003 Coperchio 2	2				2
FIG. 11 nn. 80-82	OLCESE 2003 Coperchio 3	6				6
FIG. 11 n. 83-84	OLCESE 2003 Coperchio 4	7				6
FIG. 11 n. 85	OLCESE 2003 Coperchio 4 var.	2				1
FIG. 11 n. 86	Artena Lid 1	1				1
FIG. 11 n. 87	Artena Lid 2	1				1
	Ind.				8	
	CLIBANUS?	1				1
	Ind.	1				1
	CENSER?	6				4
FIG. 11 nn. 88-89	OLCESE 2003 Incensieri 1?	5				3
FIG. 11 n. 90	OLCESE 2003 Incensieri 2?	1				1
	IND.	16	68	598	23	15
FIG. 11 nn. 91-93	Ind.	16	68	598	23	15
	AFR. COOKING WARE B	3				3
	DISH	3				3
FIG. 11 n. 94	Bonifay 5A	3				3
	AFR. COOKING WARE C	1				1
	CASSEROLE	1				1
	Hayes 197A	1				1
	OTHER WARE	1				1
	VARIED	1				1
FIG. 11 n. 95	PLEBANI 2013 Olla 32	1				1
TOTAL	176	68	603	33	137	

FIG. 9. Artena, cooking and multi-usage ware from the filling of the tank.

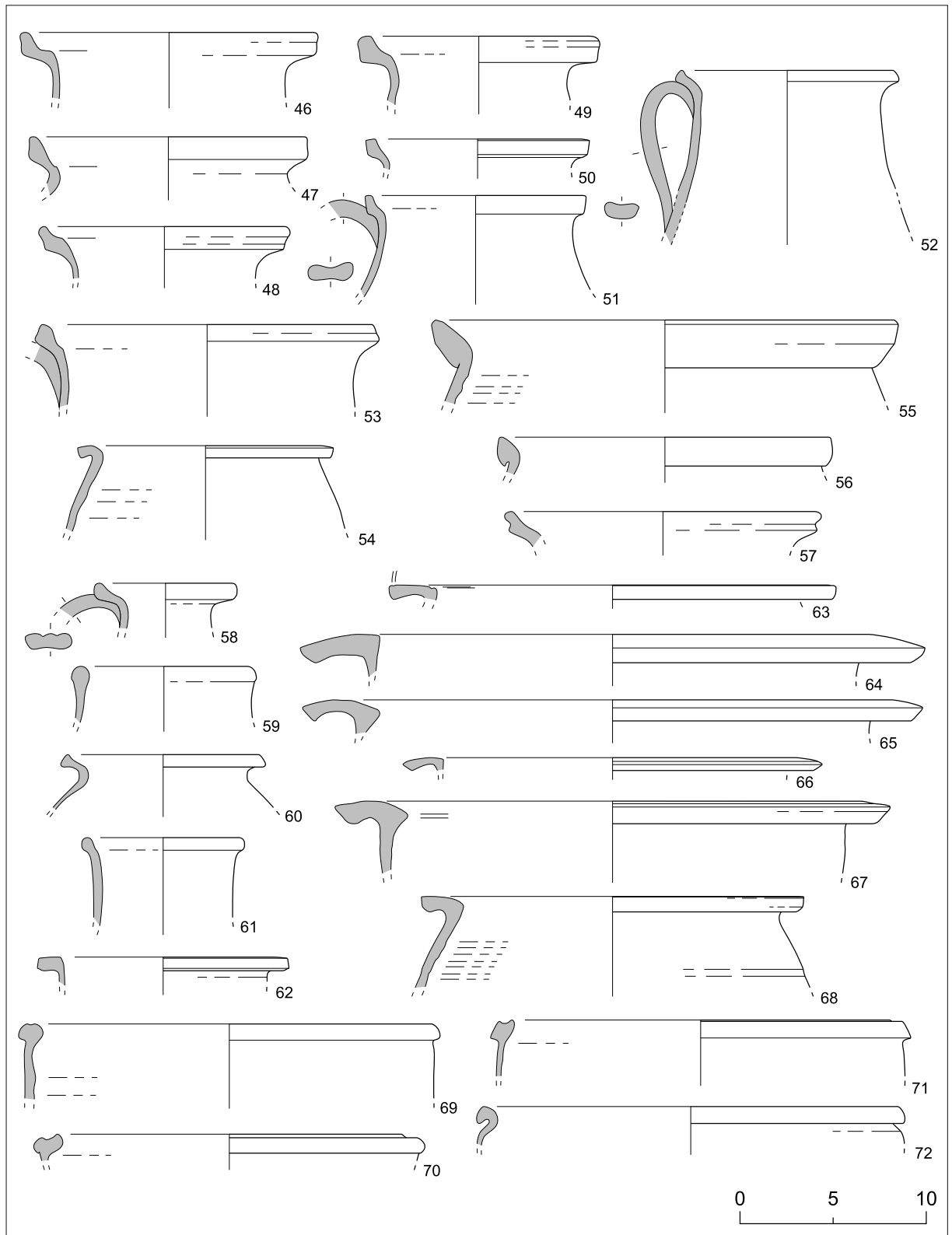


FIG. 10. Artena, drawings of part of the cooking ware.

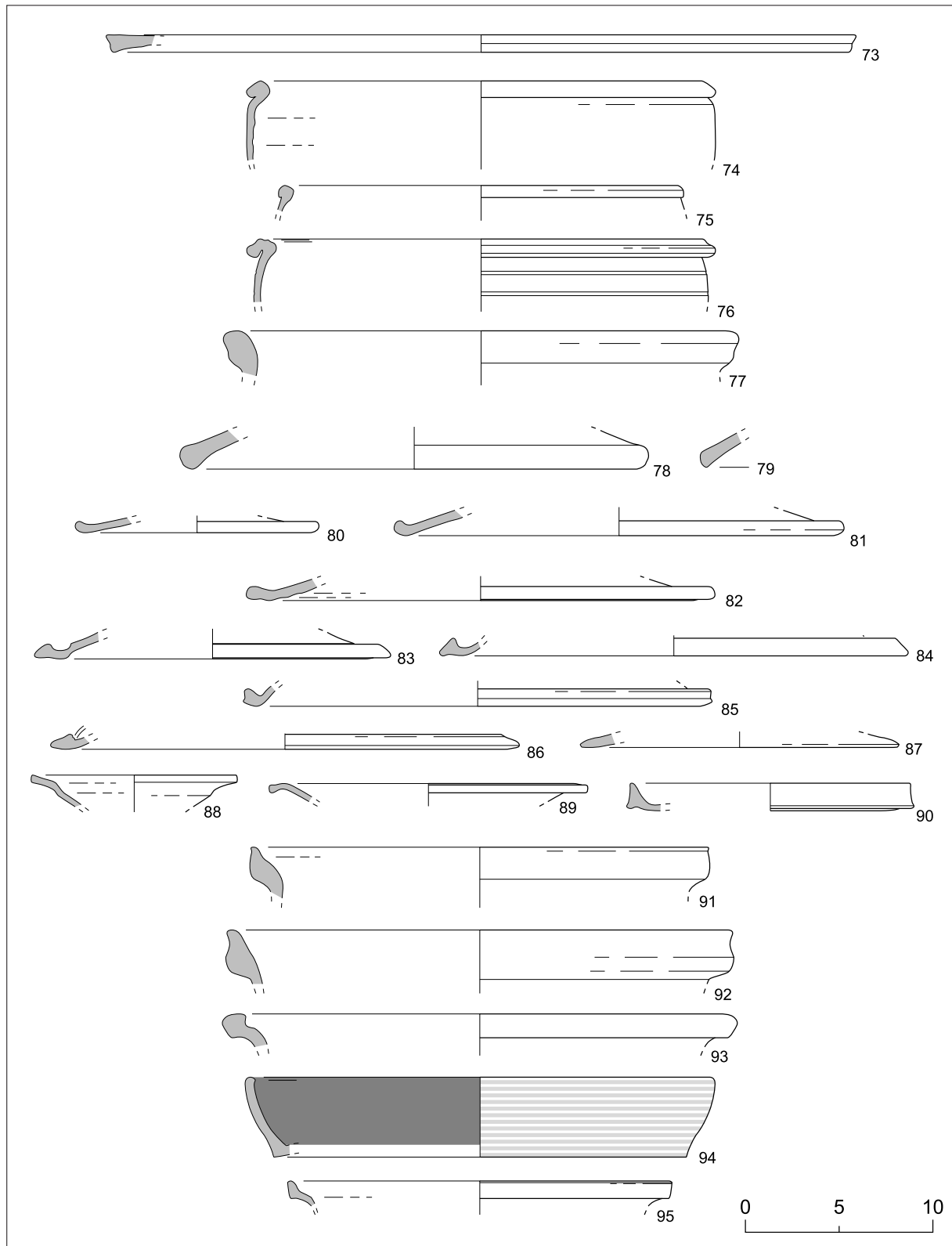


FIG. 11. Artena, drawings of part of the cooking ware.

FIG.	CATEGORY/TYPE	R	F	W	H	MNI
	AMPHORA-ITALY	6		1	1	6
FIG. 13 n. 96	Lamboglia 2/Dressel 6A?	1				1
FIG. 13 n. 97	Dressel 2/4	2				2
	Dressel 2/4?	1				1
FIG. 13 n. 98	Spello	2		1	1	2
	AMPHORA-BAETICA	4				4
FIG. 13 n. 99	Dressel 20D	1				1
FIG. 13 nn. 100-101	Haltern 70	3				3
	AMPHORA-GAUL	2				2
FIG. 13 n. 102	Dressel 2/4?	2				2
	AMPHORA-GAUL?	2				1
FIG. 13 n. 103	Ostia vi "A doppia inflessione esterna"	2				1
	AMPHORA-AFRICA	3				3
FIG. 13 n. 104	Tripolitanian 1-2	1				1
FIG. 13 nn. 105-106	Van der Werff 2 or Tripolitanian 1-2	2				2
	AMPHORA-EAST MEDIT.	1				
	Ostia vi "Monoansata"		1			
	AMPHORA-IND.	5	16	295	28	5
	Dressel 2/4?	1				1
	Ind.	4	16	295	28	4
	DOLIUM-ITALY	1				1
FIG. 14	Rim bd7b	1				1
	TOTAL	23	17	296	29	22

FIG. 12. Artena, amphorae and dolia from the filling of the tank.

fragments show the classical forms of beakers and *unguentarii* for the Flavian era.¹⁹ The flacon Isings 82B1 and the bowl Isings 87 are very interesting, appearing around the end of the 1st century AD.²⁰ The colors reveal a predominance of uncolored glass, with some green or yellow-colored fragments.

THE TABLEWARE: CATEGORIES AND FUNCTIONS

For the Terra Sigillata, the low amount of Gaulish ware is interesting. The expansion of its importations is character-

istic of the end of the 1st century.²¹ However, in the hinterland, the imports are limited (and often later) regarding an important port such as *Portus* and *Ostia*. In addition, most of this ware (with part of the Late Italian Terra Sigillata) is characterized by bowls (Drag. 29 and 37). However, these bowls at Artena are not in Terra Sigillata but in thin-walled ware (P.S.III.8 bowls). The abundance of these bowls in the rural settlements (both North and South of Rome), and the near lack of them in the surrounding cities can thus be explained by a low inflowing level of the Gaulish Terra Sigillata in the

¹⁹ ISINGS 1957; B. RÜTTI, *Die römischen Gläser aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*, Augst, 1991 (the AR denomination).

²⁰ ISINGS 1957, pp. 98-99, 104.

²¹ These conclusions are made observing are made regarding other publications of ceramic assemblages in Central Italy and are, for the moment, not definitive. One of the goals of our PhD Thesis is to compile these assemblages in order to support these preliminary conclusions with solid evidences, accompanied with quantitative data.

²² The demonstration is based on a study

concerning both Gaulish and Italian assemblages. Cfr. X. DERU, F. LEMAIRES, D. NICOLAS, *Du camp napoléonien d'Étaples à Pompéi. Discussion sur la place de la vaisselle en métal dans les maisons romaines*, «Revue du nord», xcvi, 2016, pp. 51-67. Most of the observations made at Artena are more similar with the quantifications from rural settlement in Gaul than from Italian cities.

²³ According to these scholars, others complexes reasons take a role in the high quantity of cooking pottery in the furniture of the lowest classes.

hinterland (or its price?) combined with a simultaneous change in the morphology of the tableware that drove the local potters to adapt their production.

THE COOKING WARE: STATUS AND METALLIC WARE

The great quantity of cooking ware at Artena is surprising (about half of the ware), especially regarding urban contexts, tending to overshadow the other categories.²² The explanation could reside in the low use of metallic ware. Indeed, the number of lids is not high at Artena (about 15% of the cooking ware). The assumption of X. Deru, F. Lemaire and D. Nicolas is that a growing number of lids can be explained by introducing several other types of metallic ware besides cooking pottery.²³ The poorer status of the inhabitants of the villa could adequately explain this difference, while the other hypotheses seem to be less accurate (the better lifetime of the lids regarding the other functions of cooking ware²⁴ is relevant at Artena but cannot explain the difference with *Ostia* for instance and the different cooking habits between the two sites, both of which are in Central Italy, does not seem a valuable hypothesis) and does not explain the greater quantity of cooking ceramics at Artena. The poverty of most of the residents of the villa could also explain the great proportion of pots used to boil the ingredients, which is associated with less elaborate cookery.²⁵

THE LAMPS (Lucie Motta)

0,6% of the pottery sherds from this context are lamps:²⁶ 16 fragments for 12 lamps. All of them are imperial molded ones, but only five are identified.

Three are discus lamps of the Loeschcke VIII type. Two of them (FIG. 16 nn. 117-118) are related to the subgroup Bailey Pi and dated from the end of the 1st to the beginning of the 2nd century.²⁷ The last one can be specified (FIG. 16 n. 119). The fourth one (FIG. 16 n. 120) is a Loeschcke V of which the undecorated shoulder and inferior wide volute-buttons represent the closest morphological comparison to the Bailey Civ subgroup. It presents a similar

²⁴ FLORENT, DERU 2012, p. 282; A. DELOR-AHÜ, P. MATHELART, *La consommation alimentaire d'après la céramique en Champagne: comparaisons raisonnées entre la capitale des Rèmes et son territoire*, in *Consommer dans les campagnes de la Gaule romaine. Actes du X^e congrès de l'Association AGER*, Villeneuve d'Ascq, 2014, p. 209.

²⁵ FLORENT, DERU 2012.

²⁶ Although low, this rate is usual for such embankments.

²⁷ BAILEY 1980, p. 316.

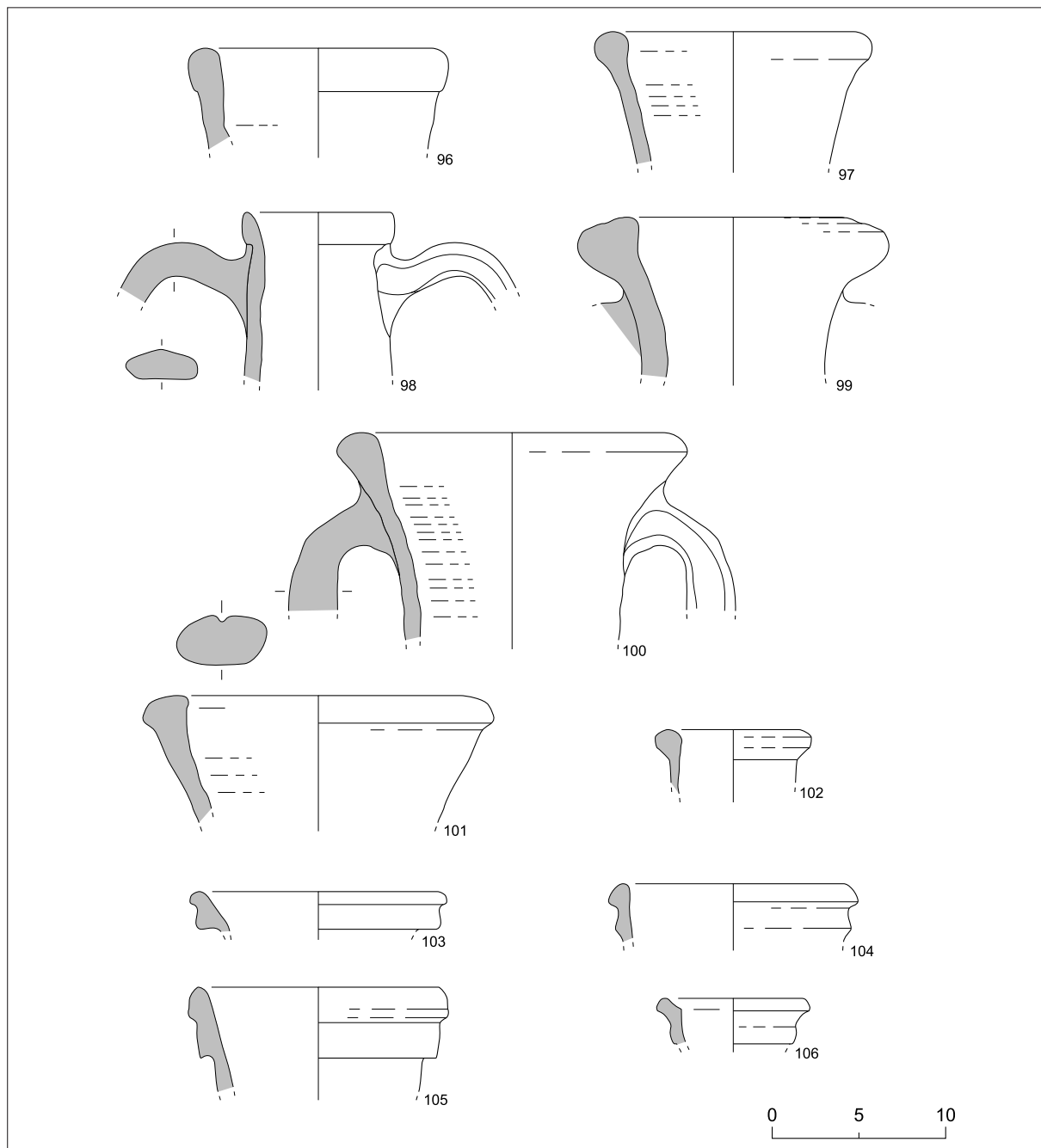


FIG. 13. Artena, drawings of the amphorae.



FIG. 14. Artena, picture of the stamped dolium.

FIG.	CATEGORY/TYPE	R	F	W	H	MNI
Fig. 16 n. 107	UNGUENTARIUM	1	2			
	Piriform		1	2		
	INDETERMINATE	4		307	1	4
TOTAL		4	1	309	1	4

FIG. 15. Artena, other ware from the filling of the tank.

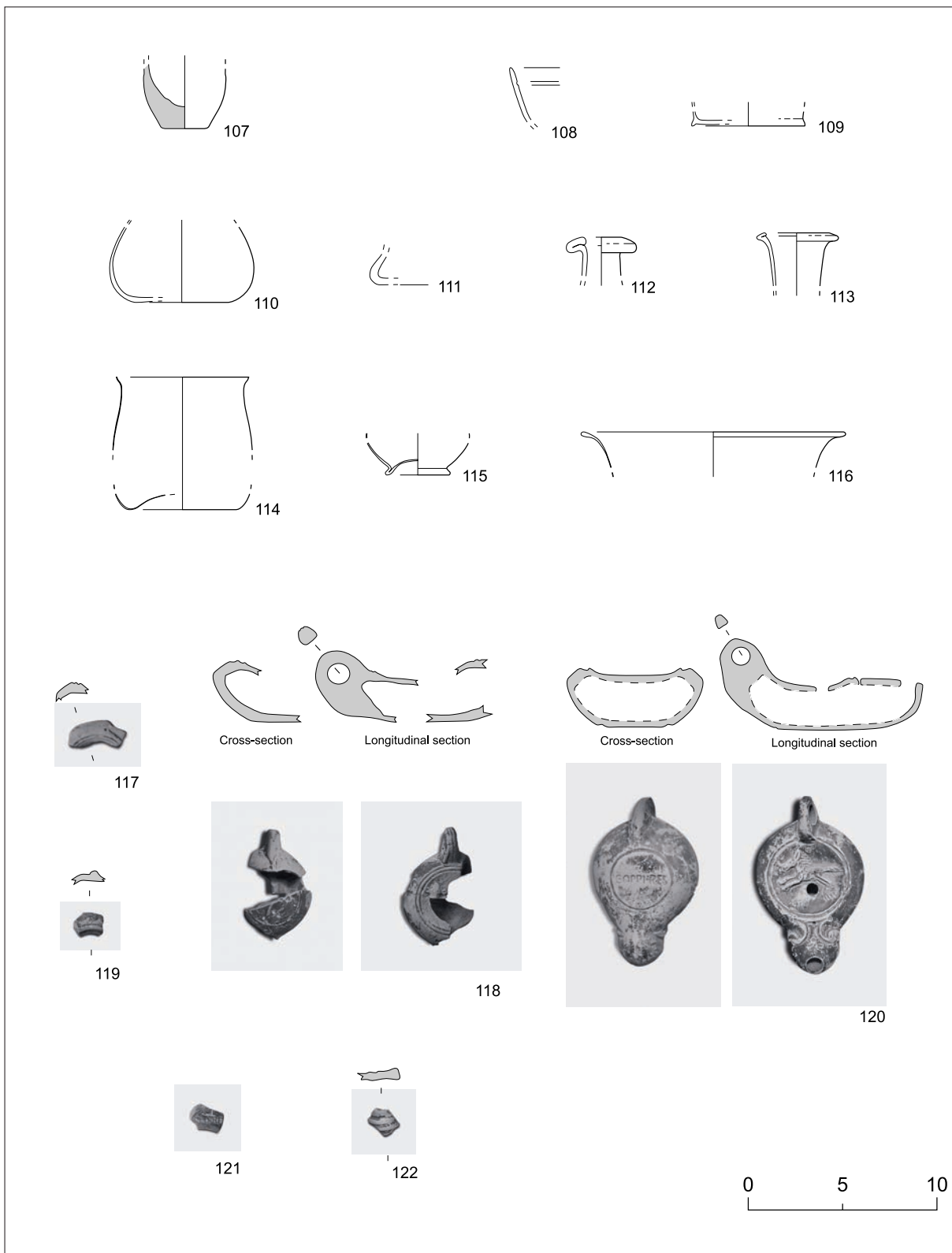


FIG. 16. Artena, drawings of the *unguentarium*, glass and drawings and pictures of the lamps.

dating,²⁸ in adequacy with its signature 'C.OPPI.RES'²⁹ and the chronological facies established for the context. The signature 'CLO.HE(L?)'³⁰ of the undetermined lamp (FIG. 16 n. 121) also consolidate this argument.

Although no clay analysis was conducted, all the individuals seem to belong to central-italic productions, maybe roman or from the periphery of the *Urbs*. Both workshops attested to the corpus, those of Caius Oppius Restitus (C.OPPI.RES) and Clodius Heliodorus (CLO.HE (L?)), come from this specific area.

The last identified lamp (FIG. 16 n. 122), is also the greatest surprise of the corpus. Although it is a very fragmentary sherd, there is no doubt about the 'Schola 1' type identification. Currently, only four other individuals of this type were identified but only one comes from a dated context, however Augustan.³¹

OTHER FINDS

There are several other materials in the filling of the tank, most of them architectural. They are (among others), 20 fragments of painted plasters (most of them white or red), some slabs in white marble (three hexagonally, two squared, one triangular and two fragment of rectangular slabs), in limestone (one triangular and two undetermined fragments) or in terra-cotta (two squared, 9 entire rectangular and 17 fragments of rectangular slabs), 78 white and 61 black tesserae, three fragments of column bricks, two decorated architectural elements in terra-cotta, two fragments of tegula (one of them recut to be used in a column), 23 fragments of hypocaust flues and 8 decolored or uncolored glass fragments of windows (in which one rim). Four fragments of marble and one cube in terra-cotta have probably architectural use but have not been identified.

For the metal objects, there are 5 entire nails and 19 fragments in iron, used for construction, an iron fish hook and a pierced needle in copper. We also have a loom weight in terra-cotta, three cut tokens (one of them in uncolored glass) and one modeled, an unknown object in marble, three fragmentary bone needles, a bone dice and a flint lighter.

Finally, there are 64 faunal remains, not yet studied.

CONCLUSION

The filling of the tank from the excavations of the Piano della Civita at Artena

FIG.	FORM/TYPE	COLOR	R	F	W	MNI
	MOLDED CUP		1			1
FIG. 16 n. 108	Isings 1/18 (AR 3.1)	Dark blue	1			1
	MOLDED BOWL			1		
FIG. 16 n. 109	AR 9.2	Yellow		1		
	UNGUENTARIUM		1	4	1	1
FIG. 16 n. 110	Isings 28a	Blue-green		1		
FIG. 16 n. 111	Isings 82B1/AR 135	Blue-green		1		
	Indeterminate	Blue-green		2	1	
		Green	1			1
	CLOSED FORM		2			2
FIG. 16 nn. 112-113	Indeterminate	Blue-green	2			2
	BEAKER		2	4	4	1
FIG. 16 n. 114	Isings 30	Green	2	1	4	1
FIG. 16 n. 115	Isings 34	Yellow		3		
	CUP		1			1
FIG. 16 n. 116	Isings 87	Blue-green	1			1
	INDETERMINATE			6	27	
		Blue-green		2	18	
	Indeterminate	Green		1		
		Yellow		3	9	
	TOTAL		7	15	32	6

FIG. 17. Artena, glassware from the filling of the tank.

is very interesting for two purposes. Firstly, it helps us to date the first abandonment of the villa at the end of the 1st or the beginning of the 2nd century AD, thanks to the abundance of the construction materials. Secondly, it provides us with a closed context with very few residual or intrusive artifacts, for an area where there are almost no pottery studies in the recent years.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ABBREVIATIONS

- ALMAGRO-GORBEA 1982: M. ALMAGRO-GORBEA, *El Santuario de Juno en Gabii*, Roma, 1982.
- BAILEY 1980: D. M. BAILEY, *A Catalogue of the lamps in the British Museum, II. Roman lamps made in Italy*, London, 1980.
- BALDASSARE 1985: I. BALDASSARE 1985, *Atlante delle forme ceramiche II. Ceramica fine romana nel Bacino mediterraneo*, Roma, 1985.
- BATS 1996: BATS M. (dir.), *Les céramiques communes de Campanie et de Narbonnaise (1^{er} s. av. J.-C.-II^e s. ap. J.-C.)*, Napoli, 1996.

"Lumen! Past, Present and Future". 5th ILA general congress, Sibiu, in press.

GRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES: FIG. 1 is extracted from L. QUILICI, *La*

BONIFAY 2004: M. BONIFAY, *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique*, Oxford, 2004.

BRACONI *et alii* 2013: P. BRACONI, F. COARELLI, F. DIOSONO, G. GHINI, *Il Santuario di Diana a Nemi. Le terrazze e il ninfeo. Scavi 1989-2009*, Roma, 2013.

BROUILLARD, GADEYNE 2013: C. BROUILLARD, J. GADEYNE, *Artena (Roma), Piano della Civita, villa romana. Aggiornamento delle ricerche archeologiche (campagna di scavo 2011)*, in *Lazio e Sabina 9, Atti del Nono Incontro di Studi sul Lazio e la Sabina*, Roma, 2013, pp. 305-314.

CARTA, POHL, ZEVI 1978: M. CARTA, I. POHL, F. ZEVI, *Ostia. La Taberna dell'invidioso. Piazzale delle corporazioni, portico ovest. Saggi sotto i mosaici*, «NS», xxxii Suppl., 1978, pp. 167-443.

CERQUAGLIA, PRIVITERA 2013: C. CERQUAGLIA, T. PRIVITERA, *La ceramica da cucina e gli incensieri nel santuario di Diana Nemorense: I tipi presenti e il loro utilizzo nell'ambito del sacrificio*, in BRACONI *et alii* 2013, pp. 439-474.

Civita di Artena, Roma, 1982; FIG. 2 is the plan of the excavation established by M. PAPALE & G. FOGLIA; other figures are designed by the authors (S. DIENST & L. MOTTA).

²⁸ BAILEY 1980, p. 191.

²⁹ BAILEY 1980, p. 99.

³⁰ BAILEY 1980, p. 92.

³¹ L. MOTTA, *Some examples of a singular lamp: the "Schola 1/Globular lamp" type*, in

- COTTON, MÉTRAUX 1985: M.A. COTTON, G. P. R. MÉTRAUX, *The San Rocco Villa at Francolise*, Rome, 1985.
- FLORENT, DERU 2012: G. FLORENT, X. DERU, *La céramique à Reims de César à Clovis. Analyse fonctionnelle*, in C. BATIGNE-VALLET (dir.), *Les céramiques communes comprises dans leur contexte régional*, Lyon, 2012, pp. 259-293.
- HAYES 1972: J. W. HAYES, *Late Roman Pottery*, London, 1972.
- HAYES 1985: J. W. HAYES, *Sigillate orientali*, in BALDASSARRE 1985, pp. 1-96.
- ISINGS 1957: C. ISINGS, *Roman glass from dated finds*, Groningen, 1957.
- La Celsa* 1991-1992: A. CARBONARA, G. MESSINEO, *La Celsa (circ. XX)*, «BC», XCIV, 1991-1992, pp. 179-194.
- Lattara 6*: M. PY (dir.), *Dicocer: dictionnaire des céramiques antiques (VII^{ème} s. av. n.è.-VII^{ème} s. de n.è.) en Méditerranée nord-occidentale (Provence, Languedoc, Ampurdan)*, Lattes, 1993.
- MOLTESEN, POULSEN 2010: M. MOLTESEN, B. POULSEN, *A Roman Villa by Lake Nemi. The Finds. The Nordic Excavations by Lake Nemi, loc. S. Maria (1998-2002)*, Roma, 2010.
- OLCESE 2003: G. OLCESE, *Ceramiche comuni a Roma e in area romana. Produzione, circolazione e tecnologia. Tarda età repubblicana - prima età imperiale*, Mantova, 2003.
- Ostia VI: C. PANELLA, G. RIZZO, *Ostia VI. Le Terme del Nuotatore*, Roma, 2014.
- PAVOLINI 1980: C. PAVOLINI, *Appunti sui "vasetti ovoidi e piriformi" di Ostia*, «MEFRA», XCII, 2, 1980, pp. 993-1020.
- PLEBANI 2013: F. R. PLEBANI, *La ceramica comune*, in BRACONI et alii 2013, pp. 395-437.
- RICCI 1985: A. RICCI, *Settefinestre. Una villa schiavistica nell'Etruria romana 2*, Modena, 1985.
- RIZZO 2003: G. RIZZO, *Instrumenta Urbis 1. Ceramiche fini da mensa, Lucerne ed anfore a Roma nei primi due secoli dell'impero*, Roma, 2003.
- RIZZO, DE MINICIS 2013: E. RIZZO, M. DE MINICIS, *La ceramica depurata acroma*, in BRACONI et alii 2013, pp. 339-377.
- ROBERTS 1997: P. ROBERTS, *The Roman Pottery*, in T. W. POTTER, A. C. KING, *Excavations at the Mola di Monte Gelato*, London, 1997, pp. 316-356.