

SOUTH GAULISH *SIGILLATA* IN SOUTHWEST *HISPANIA*

CIRCULATION AND CONSUMPTION

CATARINA VIEGAS
MACARENA BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ
(eds.)



SOUTH GAULISH *SIGILLATA* IN SOUTHWEST *HISPANIA*

CIRCULATION AND CONSUMPTION

CATARINA VIEGAS
MACARENA BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ
(eds.)





Estudos & Memórias

UNIARQ series

(Centre for Archaeology. University of Lisbon)

Series coordination: Ana Catarina Sousa
Founded by Victor S. Gonçalves

18.

VIEGAS, C.; BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ, M. (eds.) (2021) –
South Gaulish sigillata in Southwest Hispania: circulation and consumption.
Estudos & Memórias 18. Lisboa: UNIARQ/FL-UL. 244 pp.

Cover: Catarina Viegas and Rui Roberto de Almeida.

Photograph of the cover: South Gaulish *sigillata* from the Guadiaro's wreck,
by Macarena Bustamante-Álvarez.

Typesetting and layout: Rui Roberto de Almeida

Printed and bound by Sersilito – empresa gráfica, Lda.
300 copies

ISBN: 978-989-53453-4-2 / Depósito legal: 00000000000000
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51427/10451/50262>

Copyright © 2021 the authors.
Any reproduction of text and images is prohibited, without the express
authorization of the author, under the terms of the current law,
namely DL 63/85, of March 14, with subsequent amendments.

Lisboa, 2021

This work was financed by Portuguese funds through FCT - Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia in the framework of the projects UIDB/00698/2020 and UIDP/00698/2020.

This book was also financed by the following projects:
'Corpus Vasorum Hispanorum. Análisis tipológico, cronológico y prosopográfico de los sigilla en terra sigillata hispánica a partir de los centros consumidores. Parte I: Lusitania' (PGC2018-093478-A-I00) financed by Convocatoria Proyectos de Excelencia – Plan Estatal de Generación de Conocimiento – Ministerio de Ciencia, Innovación y Universidades – España. And by the Project 'Aplicación de nuevas tecnologías para el desarrollo del Corpus Vasorum Hispanorum. Una herramienta para análisis tipológico, cronológico y prosopográfico de los sigilla en Terra Sigillata Hispánica' financed by Fundación BBVA in the context of the Program Logos Ayuda a la Investigación en Estudios Clásicos 2019.

CONTENTS

<i>Prologue. Overview on the study of terra sigillata in Portugal</i> CARLOS FABIÃO	5
<i>Foreword OF THE EDITORS</i> CATARINA VIEGAS, MACARENA BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ	13
<i>The Mainz internet database of Names on Terra Sigillata (samian ware), Portugal and Spain and the collaborative samian research network</i> GEOFFREY B. DANNELL, ALLARD W. MEES	17
<i>South gaulish terra sigillata found in Bracara Augusta (North Portugal)</i> RUI MORAIS	27
<i>South Gaulish terra sigillata in the forum of Aeminium (Coimbra, Portugal): a decisive component of the dating process</i> PEDRO C. CARVALHO, RICARDO COSTEIRA DA SILVA	47
<i>South Gaulish terra sigillata in Ammaia (São Salvador de Aramenha, Marvão): typological and stratigraphical analysis</i> JOSÉ CARLOS QUARESMA	57
<i>Potters and vessels: consumers, markets and dynamics at play in the circulation of Gaulish terra sigillata: the evidence for the region under the influence of Olisipo (Lisbon)</i> RODRIGO BANHA DA SILVA	75
<i>Gaulish terra sigillata trade in Augusta Emerita (Mérida). Data from the sigilla in the Museo Nacional de Arte Romano (MNAR)</i> MACARENA BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ, JOSÉ M. JEREZ LINDE	93
<i>Preliminary results on the Gaulish terra sigillata from the fish-salting production centre at Tróia</i> ANA PATRÍCIA MAGALHÃES, INÊS VAZ PINTO, PATRÍCIA BRUM	117
<i>The circulation of South Gaulish sigillata in southern Lusitania: Alentejo region and the Algarve (Portugal)</i> CATARINA VIEGAS, CAROLINA GRILO, CATARINA ALVES	131
<i>The Gaulish terra sigillata in Baelo Claudia. Analysis of the contexts from the 'Puerta de Carteia'</i> MACARENA BUSTAMANTE-ÁLVAREZ, DARIO BERNAL-CASASOLA, ALICIA ARÉVALO GONZÁLEZ	151
<i>Gaulish terra sigillata in Seville. New data, new perspectives</i> ELISE ARNOLD, ENRIQUE GARCÍA VARGAS	177
<i>First approach on the distribution of amphorae from Gaul in Lusitania</i> RUI ROBERTO DE ALMEIDA, VITOR FILIPE	211

SOUTH GAULISH TERRA SIGILLATA FOUND IN BRACARA AUGUSTA (NORTH PORTUGAL)¹

Rui Morais

rmorais@letras.up.pt

Faculdade de Letras da Universidade do Porto / Centro de Estudos Clássicos e Humanísticos

Abstract

Bracara Augusta, just like other nuclear cities of the Roman world, played an important role in the inter-provincial trade as an importer and redistributor centre of nourishing and manufactured goods. Regarding the supply of Gaulish *terra sigillata*, apart from some fragments from Montans and a Drag. 45 form fragment from Lezoux, the productions are from La Graufesenque.

Resumo

Bracara Augusta, assim como outras cidades nucleares do mundo romano, desempenhou um papel importante no comércio interprovincial como centro importador e redistribuidor de produtos alimentares e manufaturados. Quanto ao fornecimento de *terra sigillata* gálica, para além de alguns fragmentos de Montans e um fragmento Drag. 45 de Lezoux, as produções são de La Graufesenque.

Keywords

Bracara Augusta; South Gaulish *terra sigillata*; La Graufesenque.

Palavras-chave

Bracara Augusta; *Terra sigillata* do sul da Gália; La Graufesenque.

1. Origin and evolution of the city in the Early Empire

The Roman city of *Bracara Augusta* is situated in the territory called *Entre Douro e Minho*, or simply *Minho* and benefited from an important geo-strategic position. The foundation *ex novo* of the city, in the heart of the *Bracari*'s area and of the region of *Entre Douro e Minho*, is connected to a strategy of economic, political and administrative control of a vast area that stretched out from the Douro up to the estuary of Vigo, and from the Atlantic up to the Gerês mountains (**Fig. 1**). The creation of *Bracara Augusta* was motivated by the will of providing the powerful *gens* of the *Bracari* with a *concilium*. *Bracara Augusta* would thus be, like *Lucus Augusti* and *Asturica Augusta*, the seat of a *concilium gentis* and a necessary *caput* for the resident citizens in the area of influence of the city (Tranoy, 1980: 363-379).

The accurate date of the foundation of the city is yet to explain, despite the abundance of epigraphs of honorary and monumental character dated to the time of Augustus, which were found both in Braga and in its outskirts (Martins and Delgado, 1989-90: 14-15; Morais, 2005). It seems to be generally accepted, however, that the imperial decision of creating the three urban centres in the NW, between the years BC 16/15, at the time of Augustus' presence in *Hispania*, corresponds, as P. Le Roux suggests

1. This work was supported by Project PTDC/EPH-ARQ/5204/2012, from FCT Foundation.

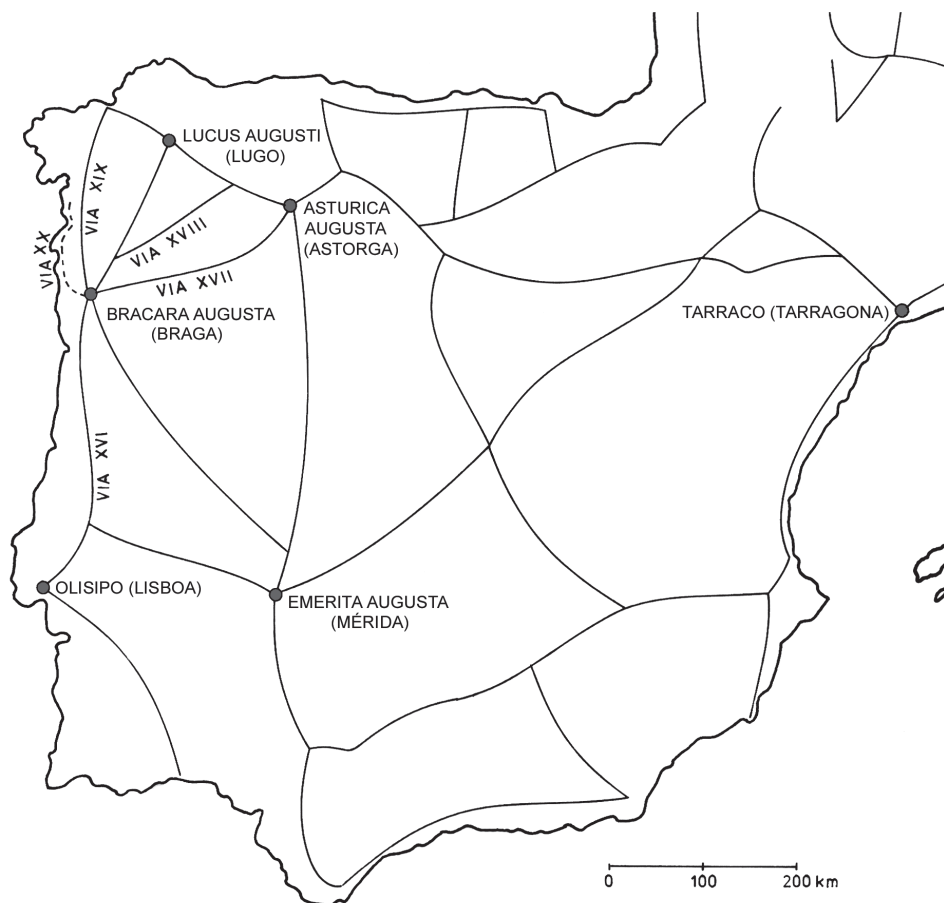


Fig. 1 – Location and road network of *Bracara Augusta* in the Iberian Peninsula context.

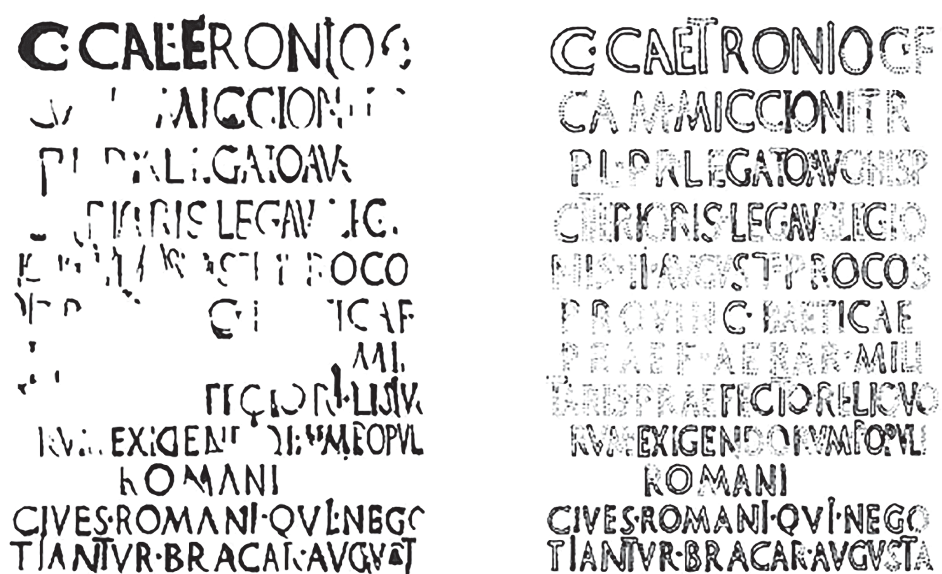


Fig. 2 – Condition of the inscription at the time G. Alföldy read it. Reconstruction of the inscription suggested by G. Alföldy.

(1994: 230-31), to the date of the city's official recognition. This date is corroborated by some signs provided by the epigraphic interpretation and by a group of materials which indicates such an early date (Morais, 1997-98: 47-97). From the group of materials of that time we can refer to the presence of native production pottery from the transition era, as well as materials typical of that period, namely coins, thin-walled ware and Italic *terra sigillata*, some of which accompanied by Italic amphorae Dressel 2-4 and Baetican amphorae Haltern 70. If we had to deduce *Bracara Augusta*'s foundation from the sole existence of these materials, we would have to conclude that *Bracara* had inevitably been founded in a date near to the one we referred to or, even, in a previous moment.

What concerns the juridical contextualization of the city there is only a slight reference by Pliny who, in his *Naturalis Historiae* (4, 112), registers it in the list of the *oppida* with a special foreign statute. As far as its juridical promotion is concerned, there are not explicit evidences that refer to its condition as a municipality. Some authors, such as Alföldy (1966) and Tranoy (1981), considered that the *urbs* might have reached the municipal privilege in the Flavian period. Patrick Le Roux (Le Roux, 1994; 1995; 1996), who wondered about the lack of direct or indirect reference to the category of municipality in the epigraphic data of *Bracara Augusta*, puts forward that it might have enjoyed the *ius Latii* since its foundation, and not the statute of a mere special foreign city. Nonetheless, there is a recent interpretation (Morais, 2004: 227-240) of oil lamps stamps with a reference to the municipal government that seems to refute that hypothesis. What we can certainly accept, regardless of the doubt about the date of recognition of the city as a centre of a juridical *conuentus*, is that such a statute implies not only the reception of judicial hearings by the governor, or his representative, as a juridical legate, but also the performance of imperial cult celebrations that gathered the majority of the regional population.

2. The patterns of consumption of the city: the case of Gaulish *terra sigillata*

The analysis of the economy and trade of the Roman city of *Bracara Augusta*, one of the largest peninsular cities, turned out to be a very problematic task taking into account the used documentation – the archaeological materials, especially ceramics – which reveal fragmentary and irregular characteristics. Nevertheless, the data, which were valued in this work and collected throughout several decades of excavations, have given us the chance to enlarge our knowledge about the city and to redimension its role in the specific context of the trade and the importations in the Peninsular Northwest in the first centuries of our era. We have realized that *Bracara Augusta*, just like other nuclear cities of the Roman world, played an important role in the inter-provincial trade as an importer and redistributor centre of nourishing and manufactured goods.

This role carried out by the city, which can be considered as a basic unity in the exchange process of the region, based itself necessarily on an intermediary network; right from the beginning it is possible to find large scale traders (*negotiatores*) (Fig. 2), specifically documented in the Claudius period, which make us assume the existence also of small traders (*mercatores*), whether they congregated or not in specific *collegia* or *corpora*. The presence of *negotiatores* in the city reveals, as Patrick Le Roux says (1996: 371), the existence of a *conventus* of traders with official status, whose occupation might have been the importation of goods such as the olive oil and the wine or the Italic or Galic ceramics.

Regarding the importations of *terra sigillata* we have already identified a significant number of about five thousand fragments (about 60,57% of the total ceramics). As we can see (Fig. 3), the Hispanic productions predominate with about 77,04% over the Italic and South of *Gallia* productions with 6,10% and 16,86% respectively.

Regarding the supply of Gaulish *terra sigillata*, apart from some fragments from Montans and a Drag. 45 form fragment from Lezoux, the productions are from La Graufesenque (Table 1, Figs. 4 to 11). The importation peak situates itself during the 'splendour' period, especially in the 40s and 60s of the

1st century AD. From the group forms so far collected in the city, we highlighted, because of their rare character, the decorated fragments of the form Hermet 9 and Knorr 78. In this list we also include the fragments of the form Ritterling 9 and Ritterling 14B belonging to the marbled production and the fragments of the form Curle 11, Hermet 23 and Haltern 16 because of their rarity in their own places of production.

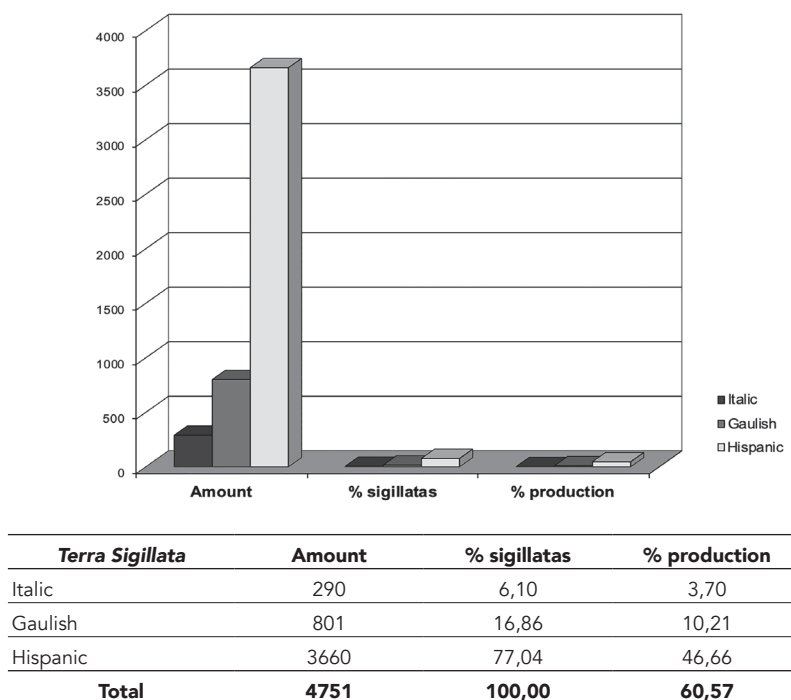


Fig. 3 – Quantity and percentage relation of *terra sigillata* in *Bracara Augusta* during the Early Empire.

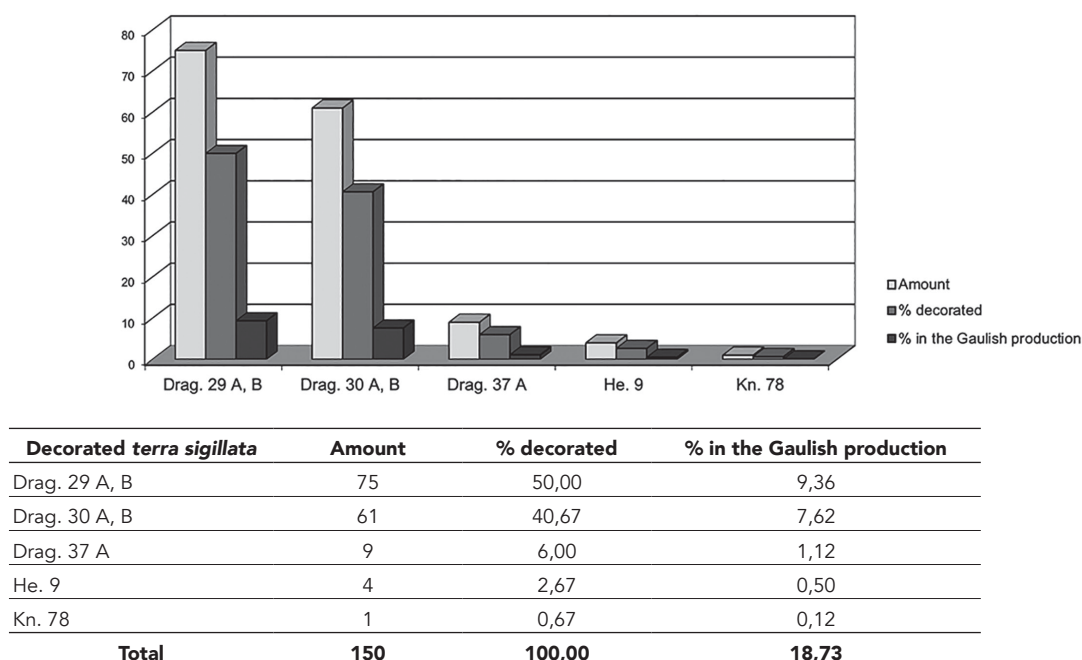


Fig. 4 – Quantity and percentage relation of south Gaulish decorated *terra sigillata*.

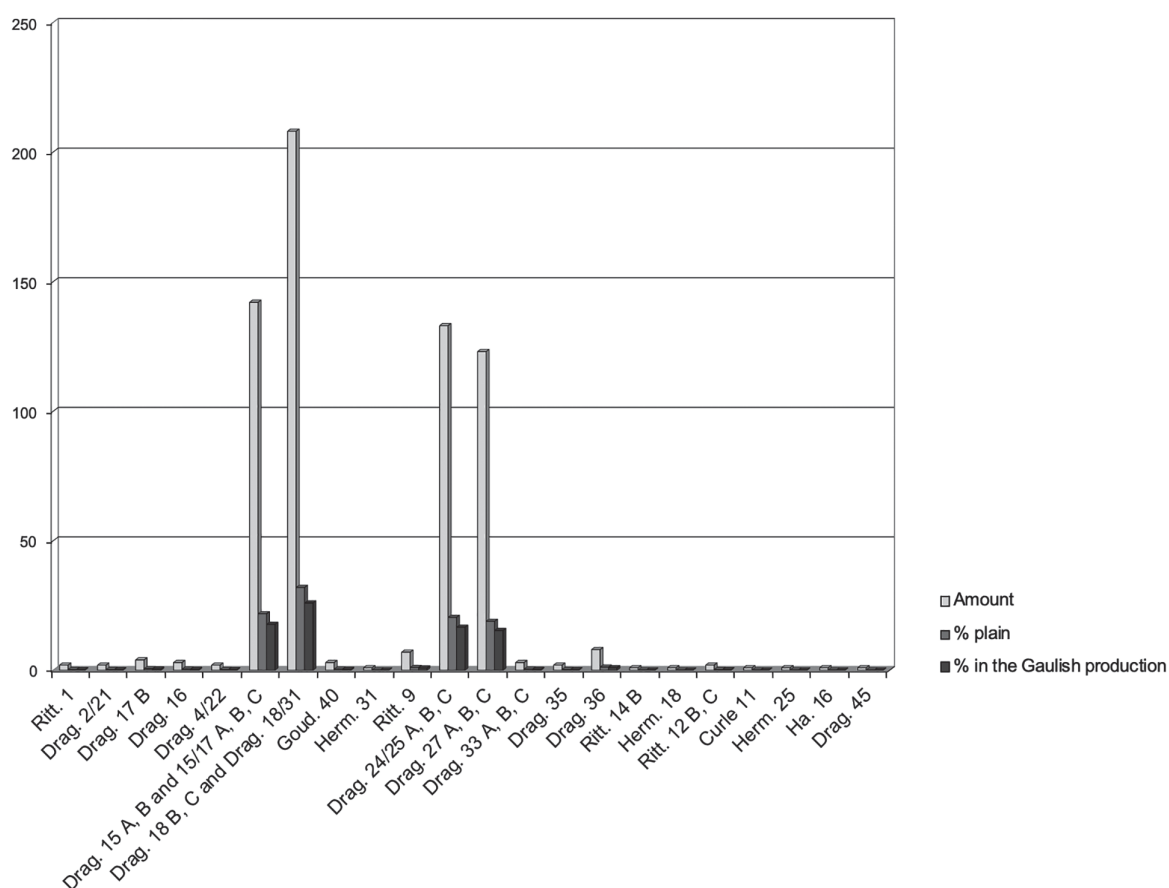


Fig. 5 – Quantity and percentage relation of south Gaulish plain terra sigillata.



Fig. 6 – Decorated south Gaulish *terra sigillata*. La Graufesenque: 1) Drag. 29 B; 2) Drag. 29 B (stamp n° 9); 3-5) Drag. 30 B; 6-7) Drag. 37 B; 8-9) Herm. 9; 10) Knorr 78. Montans: 11-12) Drag. 29 B; 13) Drag. 30 B.

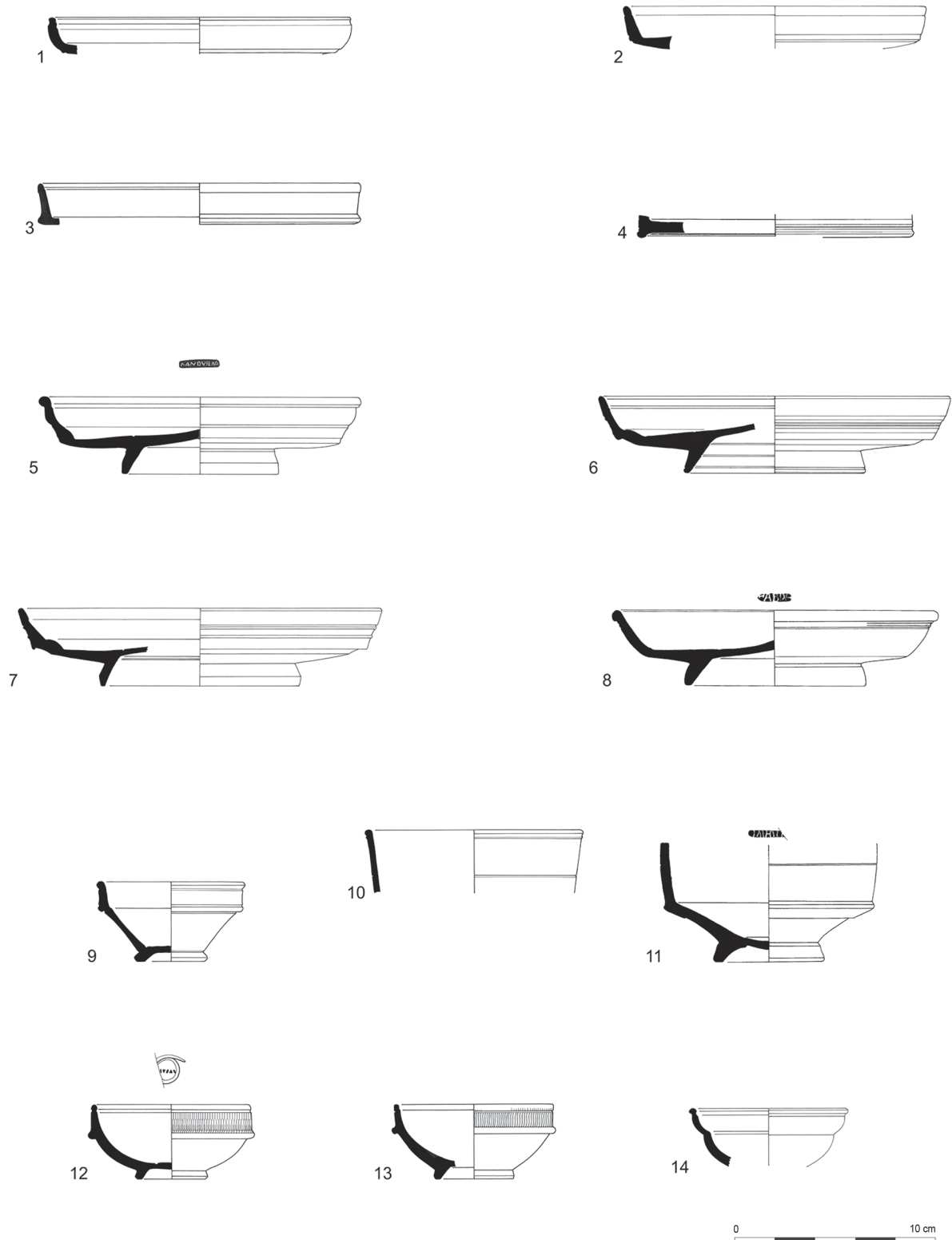


Fig. 7 – Plain south Gaulish *terra sigillata*. La Graufesenque: 1) Ritt. 1; 2) Drag. 2/21; 3) Drag. 17 B; 4) Drag. 4/22; 5) Drag. 16 (stamp n° 28); 6-7) Drag. 15/17 B; 8) Drag. 18 B (stamp n° 1); 9) Ritt. 5; 10) Herm. 31; 11) Ritt. 9 (stamp n° 53, marble production); 12) Drag. 24/25 A (stamp n° 87); 13) Drag. 24-25 A; 14) Drag. 27 B (stamp n° 87).

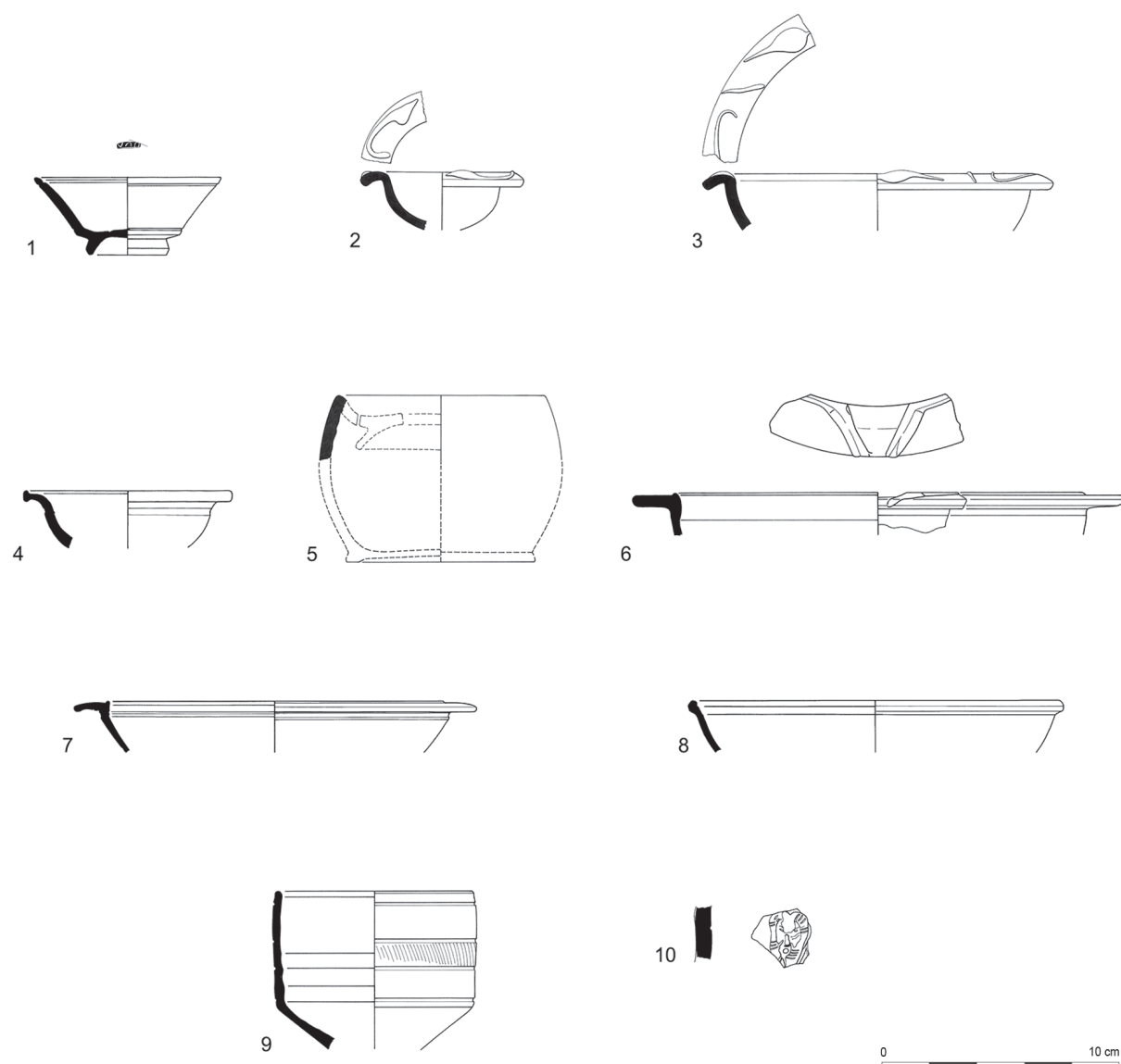


Fig. 8 – Plain south Gaulish *terra sigillata*. La Graufesenque: 1) Drag. 33 B (stamp n° 67); 2) Drag. 35; 3) Drag. 36; 4) Ritt. A ; 5) Herm. 18; 6) Ritt. 12 B; 7) Ritt. 12 C; 8) Herm. 25; 9) Herm. 16. Lezoux: 10) Drag. 45.

All the identified stamps belong to potters working at La Graufesenque and I assume that the unidentified ones do, too². Equally important is the presence of a stamp attributed to *Bio*, present in the inside bottom of a decorated bowl belonging to the form Drag. 29, and two unpublished stamps, even though they are of difficult and controversial reading. The stamp n° 17 is very curious, may be a joke because of the meaning: ‘buy me’.

Together with the Gaulish *terra sigillata* we have also other Gaulish ceramics, namely thin-walled wares and amphorae that arrived the city in the same moments and probably in the same commercial contexts.

2. We would like to thank Geoffrey Dannell and Brenda Dickinson for helping me in the re-reading the stamps according to the NoTS.

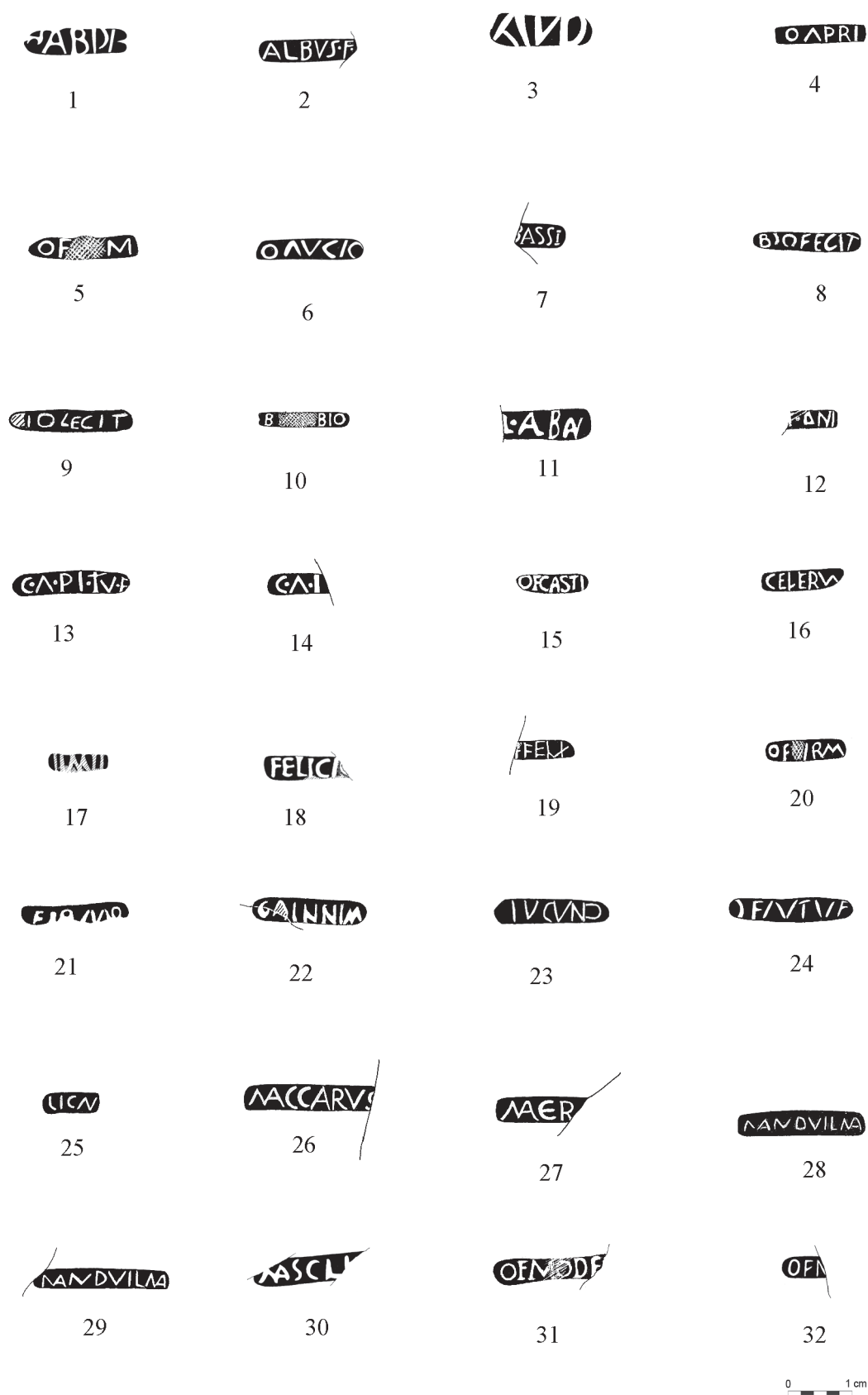


Fig. 9 – South Gaulish terra sigillata stamps.

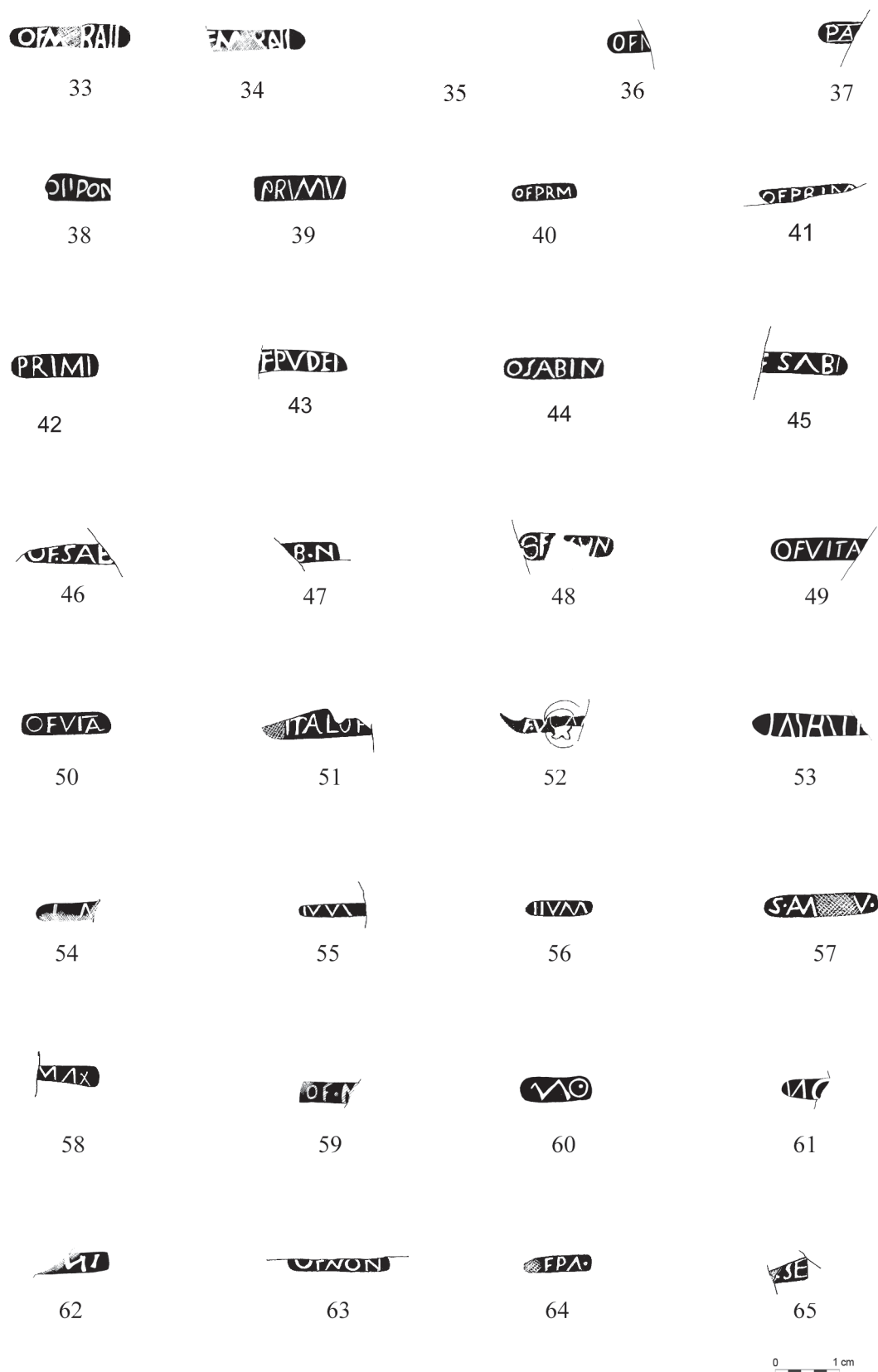


Fig. 10 – South Gaulish terra sigillata stamps.

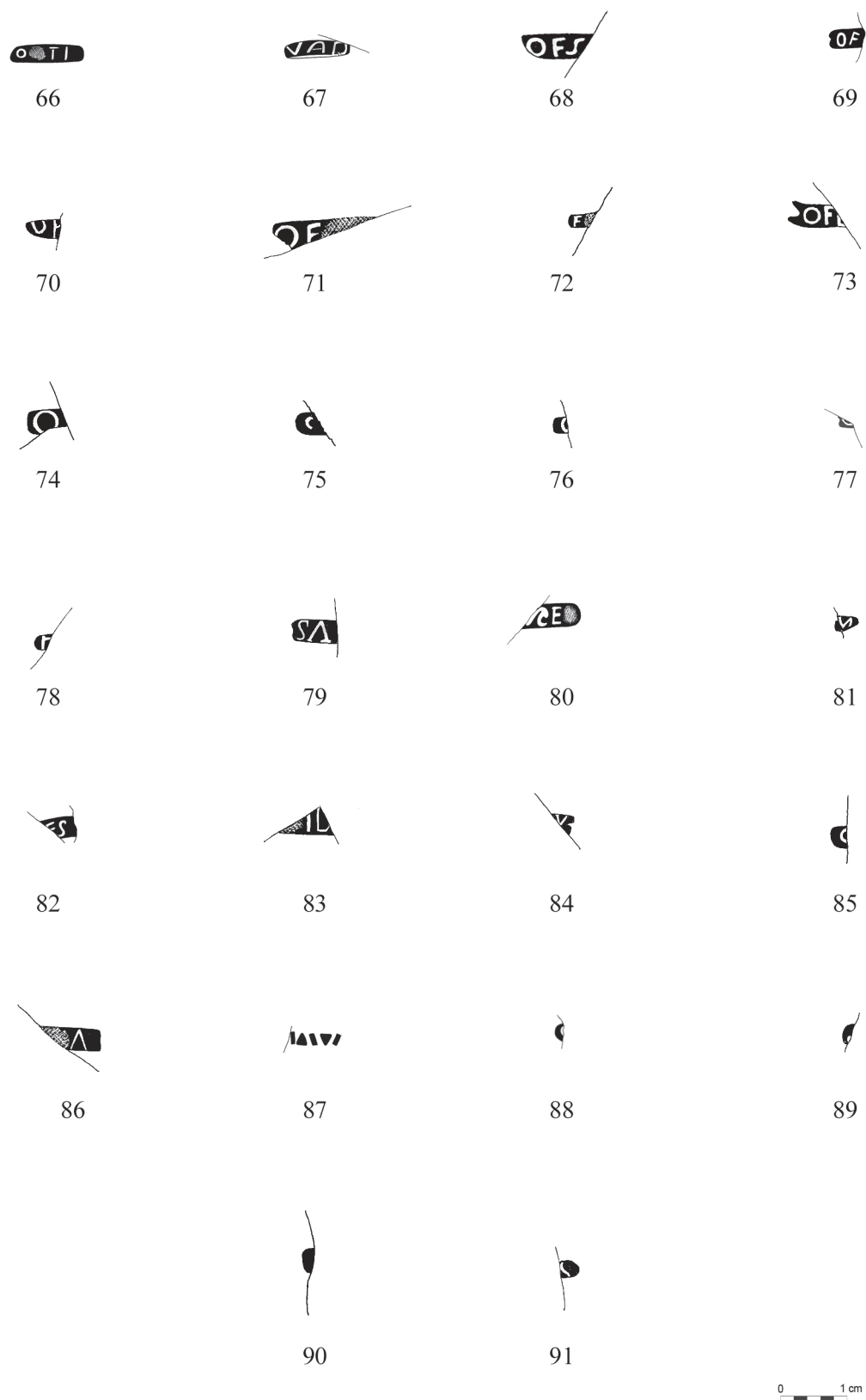


Fig. 11 – South Gaulish terra sigillata stamps.

Potter	Stamp	NoTS (die)	Chronology	Production sites	Shapes	Stamps-frame	N°
<i>Abitus (Habitus)</i>	[...]AB[...]	10a	AD 50-70	La Graufesenque	Drag. 18 B	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	1
<i>Albus (i)</i>	ALBVS · F	9a	AD 45-65	La Graufesenque	Drag. 27	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	2
<i>Amandus (iii)?</i>	AND		AD 90-125?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	3
<i>Aper (i)</i>	OAPRI	7a	AD 50-70	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame)	4
<i>Apro/Apro-)?</i>	OF[...]	2c?	AD 75-100	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	5
<i>Aucius (ii)</i> (Aucus, Aucio)	OAVCIO	1a'	AD 55-85	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	6
<i>Bassus (ii)</i>	[B ?]ASSI	4c	AD 45-70	La Graufesenque	I	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	7
<i>Bionis (Bio)?</i>	BIO FECIT	2b	AD 55-70	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	8
<i>Bionis (Bio)?</i>	[B] IOFECIT	2e	AD 55-70	La Graufesenque	Drag. 29 b	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	9
<i>Bionis (Bio)?</i>	B[...]; BIO		AD 55-70?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	10
<i>C. Valerivs Albanvs</i>	[C·VA]L·ALBAN	3a'	AD 75-100	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	11
<i>Cantus</i>	[...] · ANI	13h	AD 40-55	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular	12
<i>Capitus (ii)</i>	C·A·PI·TVF	2a	AD 60-80	South of Gallia	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	13
<i>Capitus (ii)</i>	C·A[...]	2a	AD 60-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	14
<i>Castus (i)</i>	OF CASTI	2j	AD 40-70	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	15
<i>Celer (iii)</i>	CELERN (N retro)	5a'	AD 50-75	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	16
<i>Eme</i>	IIMII	1e?	AD 50-75	South of Gallia	Drag. 27	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	17
<i>Felicio (i)</i>	FELICI[O]	1	AD 65-85	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	18
<i>Felix (i)</i>	[O]F FELIX	49a	AD 55-85	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	19
<i>Firmo (i)</i>	OF[F]IRM	2b	AD 30-60?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	20
<i>Firmo (ii)</i>	FIRMO	8a	AD 60-85	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	21
<i>Galbinus</i>	GAINNIM	2a	AD 60-85?	La Graufesenque?	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	22
<i>Iucundus (iii)</i>	IVCVND	19b?	AD 70-90	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	23
<i>Lentu</i>	OFLENTVF	1a	AD 55-65	La Graufesenque?	Drag. 18	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	24
<i>Licinus</i>	LICN	55e	AD 35-65	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame)	25
<i>Maccarus (ii)</i>	MACCARVS	1a	AD 60-85	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame)	26
<i>Macer (i)</i>	MA CER	2a	AD 55-70	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	27
<i>Manduilus</i>	MANDVILMA	6a	AD 60-80	La Graufesenque	Drag. 16	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	28
<i>Manduilus</i>	MANDVILMA	6a	AD 60-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	29
<i>Masclus (i)</i>	MASCLI [...]	13a	AD 50-65	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	30
<i>Modestus (i)</i>	OFMODE[S]		AD 40-65	La Graufesenque	Drag. 18	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	31
<i>Modestvs (i)</i>	OF[M?...]	9a	AD 40-65	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	32

Table 1 – Catalogue of South Gaulish *terra sigillata* stamps.

Position of stamp-frame	Graffiti	Provenance	Observations	Bibliography	Inv.	Nº
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago (claustro)		Hartley & Dickinson 2008, p. 38.	1991-1735	1
Basal interior	R	Albergue Distrital	This is one of his earlier stamps	Hartley & Dickinson 2008a, p. 146.	1999-1351	2
Basal interior		Cónego Arlindo	If it is a stamp of this potter it's more likely to be analphabetic	Hartley & Dickinson 2008a	1991-1711	3
Basal interior		Carvalheiras		Hartley & Dickinson 2008a, p. 212.	2003-1158	4
Basal interior		Carvalheiras		Hartley & Dickinson 2008a, p. 224.	2002-1289	5
Basal interior		São Geraldo	The stamp originally had a complete O at the end	Hartley & Dickinson 2008a, p. 329.	1999-1912	6
Basal interior		Hospital		Hartley & Dickinson 2008b, p. 18.	1999-1350	7
Basal interior		Unknown	The same die?	Hartley & Dickinson 2008b, p. 73.	1991-1772	8
Basal interior		Rua Frei Caetano Brandão		Hartley & Dickinson 2008b, p. 73.	2001-0965	9
Basal interior		Carvalheiras			1999-1919	10
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago (claustro)		Hartley & Dickinson 2012, p. 148.	Sem número	11
Basal interior		Seminário de Santiago (claustro)	The A has degraded. The die will almost certainly have been in use for a long time	Hartley & Dickinson 2008a, p. 215.	1991-1787	12
Basal interior		Cavaliariças		Hartley & Dickinson 2008b, p. 230	2003-1162	13
Basal interior		Rua D. Paio Mendes		Hartley & Dickinson 2008b, p. 230.	2003-1755	14
Basal interior		Seminário de Santiago (claustro)	This stamp is not in NoTS		1991-1736	15
Basal interior		São Geraldo	The end of the frame became reduced through wear.	Hartley & Dickinson 2008b, p. 318.	2001-1101	16
Basal interior		Leste da casa da Bica	May be a joke (i.e. 'buy me!')	Hartley & Dickinson 2008b, p. 352.	1991-1726	17
Basal interior		Casa da Bica	This stamp is not in NoTS		1991-1671	18
Basal interior		Maximinos		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 22.	2002-1151	19
Basal interior		Unknown		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 49.	2003-1145	20
Basal interior		Unknown		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 54.	1991-1770	21
Basal interior		Habitacões a Norte das Termas		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 133.	1991-1721	22
Basal interior	T	Carvalheiras		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 308.	2002-2002	23
Basal interior		Rua Frei Caetano Brandão		Hartley & Dickinson 2009b, p. 38.	2001-0962	24
Basal interior		Carvalheiras	This stamp is not in NoTS		2002-2003	25
Basal interior		Termas		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 170.	1999-1924	26
Basal interior		Rua Frei Caetano Brandão		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 177.	2003-1146	27
Basal interior		São Geraldo	From the same die, but perhaps stamped more deeply	Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 243.	1996-0532	28
Basal interior	F ?	Carvalheiras		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 243.	2003-1150	29
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago (claustro)		Hartley & Dickinson 2009a, p. 344.	1991-1681	30
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago (claustro)		Hartley & Dickinson 2010, p. 118.	1991-1734	31
Basal interior		Quinta do Fujacal		Hartley & Dickinson 2010, p. 118.	1999-1315	32

Table 1 (cont.) – Catalogue of South Gaulish *terra sigillata* stamps.

Potter	Stamp	NoTS (die)	Chronology	Production sites	Shapes	Stamps-frame	N°
Murranus (i)	<i>OFM[V]RANI</i> or <i>OFM[V]RANI</i>	5a	AD 60-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	33
Murranus (i)	<i>[O]FM[V]RANI</i>	5a	AD 60-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	34
Nicius	<i>NICIVS</i>		?	La Graufesenque?	?	?	35
Niger (ii)	<i>OFN[...]</i>	9b	AD 45-70	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	36
Paullus (i)	<i>PA[...]</i>	11i	AD 35-65	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	37
Pontus (Pontius)	<i>OFIPONT</i>	8j	AD 65-95	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	38
Primus (iii)	<i>PRIMV</i>	42d?	AD 40-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frames)	39
Primus (iii)	<i>OFPRM</i>	21j	AD 40-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	40
Primus (iii)	<i>OFPRIM</i>	18j	AD 40-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	41
Primus (iii)	<i>PRIMI</i>	35d	AD 40-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame)	42
Pudens (i)	<i>[O]FPVDEN</i>	1a'	AD 30-65	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	43
Sabinus (iii)	<i>OSABIM</i>	20b	AD 50-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	44
Sabinus (iii)	<i>[O]FSABI</i>	14d	AD 50-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	45
Sabinus (iii)	<i>OF-SAB[...]</i>	8b	AD 50-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	46
Sabinus (iii)	<i>[...]B-N</i>	13a?	AD 50-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame)	47
Secundus (ii)	<i>OFSE[CVN]</i>	10c'	AD 60-90	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	48
Vitalis (ii)	<i>OFVITA</i>	φ13	AD 70-100	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	49
Vitalis (i)	<i>OFVITAL</i>	3b	AD 50-65	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame)	50
Vitalis (ii)	<i>[V]ITALOF</i>	23b'	AD 70-100	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame?)	51
?	<i>F-V* [...]</i> ?		AD 54-68?	La Graufesenque	Drag. 27	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	52
?	<i>IAIHIII</i> ?		AD 14-54?	La Graufesenque?	Ritt. 9	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	53
?	?		AD 41-54?	La Graufesenque	Drag. 18	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	54
?	<i>IVN (N retro)</i>		AD 60-80	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	55
?	<i>IIVNI</i> or <i>IIVM</i>		AD 69-96	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	56
?	?		AD 41-79?	La Graufesenque	Drag. 18	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	57
?	<i>MAX?</i>		AD 69-96?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame)	58
?	<i>OF[...]</i> ?		AD 54-79?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (in small circle)	59
?	<i>MO?</i>		AD 41-54?	La Graufesenque	Drag. 24/25	Rectangular (in small circle)	60
?	?		AD 41-54?	La Graufesenque	Drag. 27	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	61
?	<i>[...]NI (N retro)</i>		AD 69-79?	La Graufesenque	Drag. 18	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	62
?	<i>OFNON?</i>		AD 54-79?	La Graufesenque?	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	63

Table 1 (cont.) – Catalogue of South Gaulish *terra sigillata* stamps.

Position of stamp-frame	Graffiti	Provenance	Observations	Bibliography	Inv.	Nº
Basal interior		Colina da Cidade		Hartley & Dickinson 2010, p. 181.	1991-1807	33
Basal interior		Habitações a Norte das Termas		Hartley & Dickinson 2010, p. 181.	1991-1672	34
Basal interior		Fonte do Ídolo	Vacat		_____	35
Basal interior		Cavalariças		Hartley & Dickinson 2010, p. 239.	1999-1336	36
Basal interior		Edifício Cardoso da Saudade		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 100.	2004-0087	37
Basal interior	X	Seminário Santiago (claustro)	This stamp is not in NoTS.		1991-1682	38
Basal interior	?	Braga without context		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 223.	1991-1741	39
Basal interior		Termas		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 223.	1999- 2172	40
Basal interior		Termas		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 223.	1999-2382	41
Basal interior	?	Rua D. Paio Mendes		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 223.	2002- 2004	42
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago (claustro)	degraded	Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 278.	1991-1679	43
Basal interior		Carvalheiras		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 15.	1999-1324	44
Basal interior	?	São Geraldo		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 15.	2003-1149	45
Basal interior		Termas		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 15.	1999-1913	46
Basal interior		Carvalheiras		Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 15.	2003-1756	47
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago (claustro)	The die from which this stamp comes was made by <i>surmoulage</i> from an impression of the original die (10c).	Hartley & Dickinson 2011, p. 170.	Sem número	48
Basal interior		Quinta do Fujacal		Hartley & Dickinson 2012, p. 317.	1999-1328	49
Basal interior		Albergue		Hartley & Dickinson 2012, p.293.	1999-1330	50
Basal interior		Carvalheiras		Hartley & Dickinson 2012, p. 300.	1999-1325	51
Basal interior		Colina da Cidade	The 'beak is probably a point where the surfasse has worn away		1991-1806	52
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago (claustro)	Almost certainly alphabetic		1991-1733	53
Basal interior		Rua Damião de Góis	Almost certainly alphabetic		1991-1808	54
Basal interior		Casa da Bica	Almost certainly alphabetic		2004-0085	55
Basal interior	X	Carvalheiras	Almost certainly alphabetic		1999-1800	56
Basal interior		Largo S. João do Souto			2003-1148	57
Basal interior	RVE	Termas			1999-1348	58
Basal interior		Leste da Casa da Bica			1991-1655	59
Basal interior		Colina da Cidade			1991-1802	60
Basal interior		Colina da Cidade			1991-1784	61
Basal interior		Rua Damião de Góis			1991-1803	62
Basal interior		Edifício Cardoso da Saudade			2003-1147	63

Table 1 (cont.) – Catalogue of South Gaulish *terra sigillata* stamps.

Potter	Stamp	NoTS (die)	Chronology	Production sites	Shapes	Stamps-frame	N°
?	[O]FPA·		AD 69-79?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Circle?	64
?	[OF]·SE		AD 69-79?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (in small circle)	65
?	O[...] <i>TI</i>		AD 41-68?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	66
?	VAD (<i>sic</i>)		AD 54-96?	La Graufesenque?	Drag. 33 b	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	67
?	OF·S[...]		AD 41-54?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frame)	68
?	OF[...]		?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	69
?	OF[...]		AD 41-54	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	70
?	OF[...]		AD 81-117?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (plain-ended frames?)	71
?	F[...]		AD 69-96	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	72
?	OF[...]		AD 40-60	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	73
?	O[...]		AD 41-68	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	74
?	O[...]		AD 41-68	La Graufesenque	Drag. 27	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	75
?	O[...]		AD 40-50	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	76
?	O[...]		AD 20-40	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	77
?	O? <i>[...]</i>		AD 50-70	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	78
?	SA[...]		AD 54-79	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	79
?	[...]R?E		AD 41-79?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	80
?	[...]N (<i>retro</i>)		AD 81-96	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	81
?	[...]E or F? <i>[...]</i>		?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular?	82
?	[...]ID [...?]		AD 81-96?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (undefined)	83
?	[...]V		AD 50-70?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (undefined)	84
?	[O? <i>[...]</i>		AD 41-54?	La Graufesenque	Drag. 27	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	85
?	[...]A		AD 60-80?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	86
?	? / <i>ilegible</i>		AD 41-54?	La Graufesenque	Drag. 24/25 A	Circle	87
?	? / <i>truncated</i>		?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	88
?	? / <i>truncated</i>		AD 69-96?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Undefined	89
?	? / <i>truncated</i>		AD 69-96?	La Graufesenque	Undefined	Undefined	90
?	? / <i>truncated</i>		AD 75-100	Montans	Drag. 18/31	Rectangular (round-ended frame)	91

Table 1 (cont.) – Catalogue of South Gaulish *terra sigillata* stamps.

Position of stamp-frame	Graffiti	Provenance	Observations	Bibliography	Inv.	Nº
Basal interior		Termas			1999-1915	64
Basal interior		Carvalheiras			1999-1908	65
Basal interior		Cangosta da Palha			2000-0314	66
Basal interior		Albergue Distrital			1997-1324	67
Basal interior		Cavalariças			1991-1926	68
Basal interior		Jardim da Misericórdia			1999-1922	69
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago (claustro)			1991-1712	70
Basal interior		Fujacal			2003-1157	71
Basal interior		R. Frei Caetano Brandão			2003-1155	72
Basal interior	A	São Geraldo			2003-1751	73
Basal interior		Cavalariças			1999-1334	74
Basal interior		Misericórdia			2002-2044	75
Basal interior		Cavalariças			2003-1749	76
Basal interior		Fujacal			2003-1757	77
Basal interior		Carvalheiras			2003-1758	78
Basal interior	T?	Termas			2003-0207	79
Basal interior		Cavalariças			1999-1355	80
Basal interior		Cardoso da Saudade			1991-1676	81
Basal interior	[...?]A [N ou M ...?]	Hospital			1999-1316	82
Basal interior		Termas			1991-1914	83
Basal interior		Termas			2003-1753	84
Basal interior		Seminário Santiago			2003-1444	85
Basal interior		Carvalheiras			2003-0205	86
Basal interior		Albergue Distrital			1997-1323	87
Basal interior		Albergue Distrital			1999-1925	88
Basal interior	VI	Carvalheiras			1991-1810	89
Basal interior	?	Carvalheiras			2001-1193	90
Basal interior		Carvalheiras			2003-1152	91

Table 1 (cont.) – Catalogue of South Gaulish *terra sigillata* stamps.

3. Final considerations

Among other productions, the amount of Gaulish *terra sigillata* presented in the city allowed us to emphasize that *Bracara Augusta* benefited from an economy of scale. Such a conclusion is the result of a group of imported materials gathered so far in the city, which inclusively leads us to believe that the place of its foundation was thought taking into account its market potential. As we have several times stressed (Morais, 2005), this potential was also enhanced by the relative proximity of the coast, which made it possible to access to privileged areas in order to carry out an economic exchange of several goods came from other regions. In this way, we can also accept that the city might have shared the role of redistributor centre with the two other capital cities of the Peninsular Northwest, *Lucus Augusti* and *Asturica Augusta*.

We have also been able to report that the peak period of importations in the city coincided with a complex and wide programme of urban valuation and requalification, which occurred during the Flavian and Antonine dynasties. Such a fact leads us to believe that already in the Flavian era the city depended on a class of land owners, traders and craftsmen, who lived and worked there, contributing to the development of the urban life.

After all that has been said we can easily conclude that the city attracted a complex exchange network with several different provinces of the Empire. This fact does not mean, however, that the city got its supplies directly from the production centres or from the distribution ports connected to those centres. In fact, as the several shipwrecks so far documented show, the ships transported varied goods. These goods had different origins since they had been bought in the main ports, which were responsible for the storage of various products. Several shipwrecks confirm this interpretation, such as the Cala Culip IV one, which transported Dressel 20 amphorae, thin-walled wares from Baetica, *terra sigillata* from the South of Gaul (from the production centre of La Graufesenque) and Italic oil-lamps and *mortaria*. We could thus assume that the majority of the goods collected in the city might have come, directly or indirectly, from the products stored in Cádiz, especially if we think about the privileged commercial relationship this city had with the province of Baetica. We cannot, however, assume that the city only enjoyed an indirect supply from the port of Cadiz. As a matter of fact, it is perfectly possible that the city (and other important *nuclei* from the Northwest) might have been supplied with shipments of boats mainly dedicated to the high-sea navigation that set sail from other Hispanic ports, such as from *Hispalis*, *Tarraco* and *Carthago Nova* or even from ports outside the Peninsula situated in Narbonne, Arles, Pozzuoli, Ostia or Carthage. We should equally accept the hypothesis that some of the products collected in the city might have come from other routes of circulation. We are referring to some products from the South of *Gallia* that might have obeyed to other exchange circuits by using the well-known Aude-Garonne route, also known as the Gallaic isthmus route. Such a connection might imply that the city was supplied from the port of *Brigantium*, which was in turn connected to that route through the Cantabrian coast.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ALFÖLDY, G. (1966) - Um 'cursos' senatorial de *Bracara Augusta*. *Revista de Guimarães*. Guimarães: Sociedade Martins Sarmento, vol. 76: 1-2, p. 363-372.
- HARTLEY, B. R. (2002) - Associations of potters on stamps from la Graufesenque. In M. Genin y A. Vernhet (dir.). *Céramiques de la Graufesenque et autres productions d'époque romaine. Nouvelles recherches. Hommages à Bettina Hoffmann. Archéologie et Histoire Romaine*, vol. 7. Éditions Monique Mergoïl. Montagnac, p. 133-138.
- HARTLEY, B.; DICKINSON, B. (ed.), (2008-2012) - Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of Makers' Stamps and Signatures on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata (Samian Ware). In *BICS Supplement*, vol. 102, London.

- HERMET, F. (1934) - *La Graufesenque (Condatomago)*, Paris: Librairie Ernest Leroux.
- LE ROUX, P. (1994) - *Bracara Augusta: ville latine. Trabalhos de Antropologia e Etnografia: 1º Congresso de Arqueologia Peninsular. Actas, vol. VI. Porto, XXXIV: 3-4, p. 229-241.*
- LE ROUX, P. (1995) - *Romains d'Espagne: cités & politique dans les Provinces: I^{er} siècle av. J.-C. - III^e siècle ap. J.-C.*. Paris: Armand Colin.
- LE ROUX, P. (1996) - Las ciudades de la *callaecia* romana durante el alto imperio. *Gerión*. Madrid: 14, pp. 363-379.
- MARTINS, M.; DELGADO, M. (1989-90) – História e arqueologia de uma cidade em devir: *Bracara Augusta. Cadernos de Arqueologia*. Braga:série II: 6/7, pp. 11-39.
- MORAIS, R. (1997-98) - Importações de cerâmicas finas em *Bracara Augusta*: da fundação até à época flávia. *Cadernos de Arqueologia*. Braga: série II: 14-15, pp. 47-97.
- MORAIS, R. (2004) - Um caso único em marcas de lucernas numa *figlina* em *Bracara Augusta* documentada pela oficina de *Lucretius*. *Conimbriga*. Coimbra: 43, pp. 227-240.
- MORAIS, R. (2005) - Autarcia e Comércio em *Bracara Augusta*. Contributo para o estudo económico da cidade no período Alto-Imperial. *Bracara Augusta, Escavações Arqueológicas 2*. Braga: UAUM/NArq.
- TRANOY, A. (1980) - Religion et société à *Bracara Augusta* (Braga), au haut-empire romain. *Actas do Seminário de Arqueologia do NO Peninsular: III*. Revista de Guimarães. Guimarães: p. 67-83.
- TRANOY, A. (1981) - *La galice romaine: recherches sur les NW de la péninsule ibérique dans l'antiquité*. Paris: Diffusion E. du Bocard.

DIGITAL SOURCES

Samian Research Database, Römisch-Germanisches Zentralmuseum Mainz (RGZM). <http://www.rgzm.de/samian> (accessed 18.5.2019).

The present volume is the outcome of a two-day International Workshop held at the School of Arts and Humanities in Lisbon on the subject “*A terra sigillata sudgálica no Sudoeste da Península Ibérica: circulação e consumo* | *South Gaulish terra sigillata in Southwest Hispania: circulation and consumption*”, organized by UNIARQ – Centre for Archaeology of the University of Lisbon (28th and 29th of September 2015).

The first day was dedicated to presenting the data about the varying consumption patterns of south Gaulish sigillata in different sites in Lusitania – such as Coimbra, *Ammaia*, Lisbon, Mérida, Tróia and also in sites in the Algarve and Alentejo regions, as well as at Braga (in *Tarraconensis*) and *Baelo Claudia* and Seville, in the former province of *Baetica*. The papers presented provide an up-to-date overview of the import for this tableware both in urban and rural contexts. The second day was a practical session to enable the participants (archaeologists, researchers and students) to learn about how to consult, use and feed information into the “Samian Research database”.

Este volume é o resultado do workshop internacional que teve lugar na Faculdade de Letras de Lisboa intitulado: “*A terra sigillata sudgálica no Sudoeste da Península Ibérica: circulação e consumo* | *South Gaulish terra sigillata in Southwest Hispania: circulation and consumption*”, organizado pela UNIARQ – Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa (28-29 de Setembro de 2015).

O primeiro dia foi dedicado à apresentação de comunicações sobre os padrões de consumo da *terra sigillata* sudgálica em diferentes sítios da Lusitania - como Coimbra, *Ammaia*, Lisboa, Mérida, Tróia e também de sítios no Algarve e no Alentejo, assim como Braga (na *Tarraconensis*) e *Baelo Claudia* and Sevilha, na antiga província da *Baetica*. O conjunto de estudos apresentados fornece uma panorâmica actualizada da diversidade de importação desta cerâmica de mesa em contextos urbanos e rurais. O segundo dia correspondeu a uma sessão prática permitindo aos participantes (arqueólogos, investigadores e estudantes) aprender como consultar, utilizar e alimentar a base de dados “Samian Research database”.