

**Programa**

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| **Workshop Internacional****A *terra sigillata* sudgálica no Sudoeste da Hispania: circulação e consumo** | **International workshop****South-Gaulish sigillata in Southwest Hispania: circulation and consumption** |

O estado da arte: os workshops da UNIARQ

**28 | 29 .9.2015**

**Faculdade de Letras de Lisboa**

**28.9.2015 - Anfiteatro 3**

Registration

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| **9.00****9.30** | **Abertura/****Opening session** | **Paulo Farmhouse Alberto (Director da Faculdade de Letras)****Victor S. Gonçalves (Director da UNIARQ)****Carlos Fabião (UNIARQ, FL-UL)** |
| 9.3010.00 |  | Allard Mees (RGZM - Mainz)Introducing the Samian database/ Mainz. |
| 10.00 10.30 |  | Rui Morais (UP-FLUP/CECH)Consumidores de sigillata gálica. O caso de Bracara Augusta.Samian pottery found in *Bracara Augusta* (North Portugal) |
| 10.3011.00 |  | José Carlos Quaresma (CIDEHUS-Un. Évora/UNIARQ-Un. Lisboa/Bolseiro de Pós-doutoramento da FCT) *Terra sigillata* sudgálica em Chãos Salgados (*Mirobriga*) e *Ammaia*: uma análise tipológica e estratigráfica comparadaSouth Gaulish *terra sigillata* from Chãos Salgados (*Mirobriga*) and *Ammaia*: a tipological and stratigraphic comparative study |
|  | **Debate** |  |
| 11.0011.15 | Coffee-break |  |
| 11.1511.45 |  | Rodrigo Banha da Silva (CAL-CML/ Lisbon´s Archaeological Municipal Centre; CHAM- FCSH/UNL e UAç Portuguese Centre for Global History)Oleiros e vasos: consumidores, mercados e ritmos na circulação da t.s.sudgálica no aro de influência de *Olisipo* (Lisboa).Potters and vessels: Consumers, market and dynamics on the circulation of south-gaulish *terra sigillata* in the area of *Olisipo* (Lisbon) |
| 11.4512.15 |  | M. Bustamante (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) y J. M. JerezEl consumo de terra sigillata gálica en la capital de la Lusitania, Augusta Emerita.Consumption of Gaulish terra sigillata in the capital of Lusitania, Augusta Emerita. |
|  | **Debate** |  |
| 12.1513.45 | almoço |  |
| 14.0014.30 |  | Ana Patrícia Magalhães (Troia Resort), Inês Vaz Pinto (CEAACP /Troia Resort), Patrícia Brum (Troia Resort). A *Terra Sigillata* Gálica do Complexo de Preparados Piscícolas de TróiaThe Gaulish *Terra Sigillata* from the Fish-salting Production Centre at Tróia |
| 14.301500 |  | Conceição Lopes (CAACP/UC)Sigillatas das escavações do fórum de Pax Iulia e da villa romana do Monte da Cegonha: uma análise comparada de contextos e cronologias no campo e na cidade.*Sigillata from the excavations in the forum of Pax Iulia and in the Roman villa at Monte da Cegonha: a comparative analysis of contexts and chronologies in the country and town.* |
| 15.0015.30 |  | Catarina Viegas (UNIARQ, FL-UL), Carolina Grilo (UNIARQ/FCT), Catarina Alves (UNIARQ/FCT), Circulação da terra sigillata sudgálica no Baixo Alentejo e no AlgarveThe circulation of South Gaulish sigillata in the Alentejo region and the Algarve  |
|  | **Debate** |  |
| 15.3015.45 | Coffee-break |  |
| 15.4516.15 |  | M. Bustamante (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) y D. Bernal  (Universidad de Cádiz)La terra sigillata gálica en el Círculo del Estrecho: el ejemplo de Baelo ClaudiaThe Gaulish sigillata in the Circle of the Strait. The example of Baelo Claudia |
| 16.1516.45 |  | M. Bustamante (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid) y I. Navarro (Museo Arqueológico de Estepona)El Pecio del Guadiaro y el comercio de la Terra Sigillata Gálica en el Sur de la P. IbéricaThe Guadiaro’s wreck and the Gaulish sigillata trade in the South of the Iberian Peninsula |
| 16.4517.15 |  | E. García Vargas, J. Vázquez Paz y E. Arnold (Universidad de Sevilla) Terra sigillata gálica de Sevilla y el Bajo Guadalquivir. Nuevos datos, nuevas perspectivasSouth Gaulish sigillata in Seville and the Guadalquivir Valley. New data, new perspectives |
| 17.1517.45 |  | Rui Roberto de Almeida (UNIARQ) e Vitor Filipe (UNIARQ/FCT)Uma primeira leitura da distribuição de ânforas da Gália na LusitaniaFirst approach on the distribution of amphorae from Gaul in Lusitania. |
|  | **Debate** |  |
| **17.45****18.15** | **Encerramento****Closing session** |  **Ana Margarida Arruda (UNIARQ, FL-UL)** |

**29.9. 2015 – Sala 2.13**

Workshop com A. Mees acerca da edição da base de dados de Mainz, com Geoffrey Dannell, Brenda Dickinson e Vivien Jones.

Workshop with A. Mees about editing aspects of the Mainz database, with Geoffrey Dannell, Brenda Dickinson and Vivien Jones.

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| 9.00 | Opening | Geoffrey Dannell and Allard Mees : Managing and editing the database. |
| 9.20  |  | Brenda Dickinson : The problems  of identifying South Gaulish stamps correctly. |
| 9.40 |  | Vivien Jones :  How to make good rubbings of stamps and decorated vessels. |
| 10.0017.00 |  | Practical aspects of the database editing |
| 10.3010.45 | Coffee break |  |
| 12.3013.30 | Lunch break |  |
| 13.3015.30 |  | Practical aspects of the database editing |
| 15.3015.45 | Coffee-break |  |
| 15.4517.00 |  | Practical aspects of the database editing |
| 17.00 | Closing session |  Geoffrey Dannell and Allard Mees |

NOTA: A inscrição dará acesso ao primeiro dia do workshop (no Anfiteatro 3) sendo o segundo dia limitado aos lugares dispo­­­níveis para trabalhos práticos de edição da base de dados (sala 2.13).

Access to the second day of the workshop, about the editing aspects of the database (29.9), is limited to the places available in room 2.13.

**Organização:** UNIARQ, Centro de Arqueologia da Universidade de Lisboa/Faculdade de Letras

**Participação:** Universidade Autónoma de Madrid e SECAH, Sociedad de Estudios de la cerámica Antigua en Hispania

**Comissão organizadora:**

Catarina Viegas

Macarena Bustamante

**Secretariado :**

Cleia Detry (Coordenação)

Joana Ferrão

Íris Costa Dias

<http://www.uniarq.net/workshop-sigillata-2015.html>



**RESUMOS/ABSTRACTS**

**Samian Pottery found in *Bracara Augusta* (North Portugal)**

Rui Morais (UP-FLUP/CECH)

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 change 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.

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*), specifically documented in the Claudius period, which make us assume the existence of small traders (*mercatores*), whether they congregated or not in specific *collegia* or *corpora*.

Regarding the supply of Samian pottery, apart from some fragments from Montans and a Drag. 45 form fragment from Lezoux, the productions are from La Graufesenque. The importation peak situates itself during the “splendour” period, especially in the 40s and 60s. 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 Ritt. 9 and 14a 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. 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.

**South Gaulish terra sigillata from Chãos Salgados (Mirobriga) and Ammaia: a tipological and stratigraphic comparative study**

José Carlos Quaresma. CIDEHUS-Un. Évora/UNIARQ-Un. Lisboa/Bolseiro de Pós-doutoramento da FCT

This lecture presents the South Gaulish terra sigillata (La Graufesenque) imported in two cities from the Southern *Lusitania*: a first one near the Atlantic coastline and a second one inside the geo-economic area of the provincial capital, *Augusta Emerita*. The collections from Chãos Salgados (*Mirobriga*) and *Ammaia* are statistically analysed concerning their types, potters’ stamps and chrono-stratigraphy, between 50/75 AD and 125 AD. The role of the South Gaulish trade is also framed in the context of the fine ware imports from both cities.

**Potters and Vessels: Consumers, market and dynamics on the circulation of south-gaulish *terra sigillata* in the area of *Olisipo* (Lisbon)**

Rodrigo Banha da Silva. Centro de Arqueologia de Lisboa-CML/ Lisbon´s Archaeological Municipal Centre

CHAM- FCSH/UNL e UAç Portuguese Centre for Global History

Ancient authors emphasized the importance of Lisbon´s harbour as a key-point in the connections involving the western Atlantic façade of *Hispania*. The references mentioned specifically the navigability of the river *Tagus* for large ships, from its estuary until the proximity of nowadays Santarém. It’s in this sense that the expression “*Olisipo*´s area” is used here.

Having this geography in mind, the author reflects on consumers and markets, two basic assumptions when regarding regional rhythms of consumption of south-gaulish *t.s.* estimated through vessels and “potter´s stamps” assemblages. A constrast of regional results with those available on the proximity areas of *Eburobrittium* (Óbidos), to the north, and the river Sado Estuary, to the south, was also performed.

**Consumption of Gaulish terra sigillata in the capital of Lusitania, Augusta Emerita.**

M. Bustamante Álvarez (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

J.M. Jerez Linde

*Emerita Augusta*, capital of the roman province Lusitania, was inserted from the beginning in the distribution channels of the gallic terra sigillata. However, the reduced volume of pieces talks about consumption patterns very different to what we usually see in coastal areas. In this contribution we emphasize two sets; the first one, coming from the deposits of the Museo Nacional de Arte Romano, helps us to forge an overview of which types were consumed and what were the main suppliers potters. Second, we assess a ritual deposit with abundant sigillata that allows us to see what patterns of consumption were in this case. Moreover, the production of emeritense thin walls, which has a formal repertoire with some pieces that copy the gallic sigillata production, will also be analyzed.

**The Gaulish *Terra Sigillata* from the Fish-salting Production Centre at Tróia**

Ana Patrícia Magalhães (Troia Resort)

Inês Vaz Pinto (CEAACP /Troia Resort)

Patrícia Brum (Troia Resort)

The fish-salting production centre at Tróia received several imports of *terra sigillata* from the 1st century to the 6/7th century. Among the different types of *terra sigillata* imports, Gaulish sigillata is the second most important group, although it did not reach the frequency of African Red Slip Ware, even if we consider the production period of each geographic area.

The recognition at Tróia of a Tiberian level contemporary of the foundation of the industrial complex implies that some Gaulish vessels may have arrived in that period. Nevertheless we agree with the assumption of previous studies that the majority of the pieces from this assemblage must be dated from the Claudian period onwards

The forms most commonly found in this assemblage are the Drag. 18/31, 15/17, 27 and 24/25, which show a pattern similar to the one of other archaeological sites. In contrast, on the decorated vessels, we highlight the good representation of form Drag. 29, associated to pre-Flavian imports, in comparison to Drag. 37.

The purpose of this paper is to present the current state regarding *terra sigillata* studies at Tróia, more precisely related to the Gaulish productions and their significance in a consumer littoral site, active in the commerce routes, mainly those of sea trade, importing and exporting ceramics throughout its occupation.

**Sigillatas das escavações do fórum de Pax Iulia e da villa romana do  Monte da Cegonha: uma análise comparada de contextos e cronologias no campo e na cidade.**

Maria da Conceição Lopes (Univ. Coimbra/CEAACP)

Os materiais que trazemos para este debate são aqueles que recolhemos nas escavação de que somos responsáveis, seja no núcleo urbano seja no espaço fora de muralhas.

Havendo muitas escavações em curso no campo, das quais se desconhecem os resultados, tal como acontece  na cidade, assumimos que as conclusões que retirarmos do material apresentado não podem ser tomadas fora do contexto que aqui tratamos. Por outro lado, considerando as condições particulares da a estratigrafia da cidade, as recolhas aqui efectuadas têm que ser lidas com muita prudência.

A terra sigillata sudgálica constitui nalguns contextos rurais, como em S. Cucufate, o marcador do início do funcionamento activo da villa.

No centro urbano da civitas de Pax Iulia, excluindo alguns raros fragmentos de terra sigillata Itálica —fragmento de taça asada Consp. 30 e do prato Consp. 4.2 que se recolheu nas fundações do templo Augustano do fórum e o prato Consp 4.2, associado a um fragmento de forma indeterminada de campaniense, proveniente da fundação da muralha

na praça de armas do castelo e os fragmentos de pratos da forma Consp.18 e as taças da forma Consp. 22 e Consp. 22/23, o grosso das sigillatas surge com as produções sudgálicas.

O perfil de identidade formal dos exemplares identificado em Represas tem absoluta coincidência com o que se observou na villa romana do Monte da Cegonha.

O repertório de terra sigillata Sudgálica, enquadrando formas lisas e formas decoradas, está praticamente todo representado quer na cidade quer no Monte da Cegonha, destacando-se nele, pelo volume, as formas Drag. 27  (das quais se encontra bem representada a mais antiga de época tiberiana), Drag 24/25; Drag 33, Drag. 18, Drag 15/17, Drag. 29;  Drag, 37 e Ritt . 8. La Graufesenque assume-se como o centro produtor melhor representado.

Os quantitativos de formas de sigillata sudgálica e a sua dispersão pelos espaços da civitas constituem-se como elementos determinantes para definir os percursos espacio-cronológicos dos circuitos de abastecimento de longa distância e regionais destas cerâmicas de importação e enquadrar a dinâmica de instalação da colónia de Pax Iulia.

**The Guadiaro’s wreck and the Gaulish sigillata trade in the South of the Iberian Peninsula**

M. Bustamante (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

I. Navarro (Ayuntamiento de Estepona, Málaga, España)

In recent years there has been the collection a set of sigillata extracted from underwater context by the Museum of Estepona (Malaga, Spain). This has been possible from trawl fishing gear in an area coincident with the mouth of the River Guadiaro. Today , this collection presents more than two hundred pieces in almost perfect condition and with a broad range of *sigilla* that make it one of the largest collections of epigraphic in this category in Spain.

The uniqueness of the find, the epigraphic typological variety that presents and its location, make study essential to assess the trade of fine tableware in southern Spain and its direct relationship with the North of Mauritania Tingitana.

**La Terra Sigillata Gálica de Sevilla y el Bajo Guadalquivir. Nuevos datos, nuevas perspectivas**

Enrique García Vargas (Universidad de Sevilla)

Jacobo Vázquez Paz

Elise Arnold

 El puerto de Hispalis debió ser uno de los mayores receptores de vajillas de mesa gálicas de todo el sur peninsular. Su importante papel como receptor y redistribuidor de mercancías para toda la cuenca del Guadalquivir garantizaba un flujo rico y continuo de importaciones desde todo el ámbito Mediterráneo, como están demostrando los materiales cerámicos procedentes de las excavaciones de urgencia en la ciudad. Sin duda, las conexiones con la Narbonense eran especiales al tratarse de la región de arribada de los cargos de aceite bético cuyas bodegas se completaban en Sevilla y cuyas ánforas se traspasaban ya en Galia a embarcaciones fluviales que hacía la ruta de Ródano con destino al *limes*. Las vajillas de mesa y los vinos gálicos constituían dos de las mercancías constatadas arqueológicamente para los tráficos de vuelta desde Arles o Narbona, documentándose, como se verá más adelante, incluso patrones de importación específicos para la región del Guadalquivir en lo referido a las a la composición de los repertorios de vajilla de mesa barnizada. Esto indica que se trataba, efectivamente, de un lugar importante de demanda para los talleres de la Graufesenque que monopolizaron prácticamente estos mercados.

 Las intervenciones arqueológicas de urgencia ligadas a las grandes infraestructuras urbanas o a la investigación de áreas nucleares del casco histórico de la ciudad de Sevilla nos están permitiendo en los últimos diez años concretar y cuantificar el carácter de las importaciones de estas sigillatas sudgálicas de la Graufesenque al puerto de Sevilla. Se trata de intervenciones ligadas a obras de gran extensión de superficie lo que no sólo repercute en el volumen de material recuperado, sino también en la posibilidad de estudiarlo en relación a contextos estratigráficos amplios y bien caracterizados cronológica y funcionalmente.

 Excavaciones como las de la plaza de la Encarnación, el Patio de Banderas del Real Alcázar o en el barrio de San Bernardo presentan además un recorrido temporal lo suficientemente amplio como para permitir la comparación entre conjuntos sucesivos en el tiempo y caracterizar horizontes diferentes de importación de las mismas producciones, en este caso sigillatas gálicas. Un primer análisis de contextos como los de la calle Alemanes, San Bernardo y el Patio de Banderas, escalonados en el tiempo desde época julio-claudia final a época flavia tardía, ha permitido realizar un estudio comparativo de resultados interesantes desde el punto de vista de la morfología presente, la proporción entre vasos decorados y lisos y entre grupos funcionales o los tamaños de las piezas para cada uno de estos momentos. Por desgracia, las dificultades actuales de acceso a los materiales de la Encarnación imposibilitan de momento su consideración y el conocimiento cuantitativo del estado de las importaciones antes del principado de Nerón.

 El análisis diacrónico de los contextos citados muestra, por tanto, un cambio progresivo en las características morfométricas y formales de la vajilla gálica importada, también al nivel de las proporciones en cada momento entre los grupos morfológicos y funcionales, que interpretamos como consecuencia de la existencia y la evolución temporal interna de patrones de consumo propios de las provincias sudhispánicas. Esto estaría indicando una especialización de las áreas productoras en Galia para satisfacer patrones de demanda regionales específicos y relativamente cambiantes, entre ellos, el de la región de Guadalquivir.

A partir de estos datos, puede empezar a plantearse el carácter de la redistribución desde Hispalis al resto de las ciudades del valle del Guadalquivir dónde se cuente con conjuntos de sigillatas gálicas bien contextualizados. Hasta ahora, sólo algunas estratigrafías, como las de Carmona y, en parte también las de Écija, pueden tomarse en consideración para una comparación que permita constatar la repetición de estos mismos patrones de consumo o la presencia de otros específicos derivados de procesos de “filtrado” de formas o estándares específicos fuera del puerto principal de recepción o la “competencia” de otras producciones como las sigillatas de imitación “tipo peñaflor”. Las líneas de distribución de estas últimas parecen, en efecto, haber aprovechado los mismos flujos fluviales y terrestres de apoyo y complemento de los primeros por lo que su visibilidad sería mayor en el interior del Valle que en torno al puerto de recepción.

**The circulation of South Gaulish sigillata in the Alentejo region and the Algarve**

Catarina Viegas (UNIARQ, FL-UL)

Carolina Grilo (UNIARQ/FCT)

Catarina Alves (UNIARQ/FCT)

This paper was based in a series of materials originated in different archaeological projects that took place in the Alentejo region. With this sample, which includes pottery from several sites in the region of Mértola, Beja, Almodôvar and Castro Verde, we tryed to characterize the pattern of imports of South Gaulish sigillata in Lower Alentejo region, in the one hand, and to compare it with the available data in the Algarve urban centers of Faro, Balsa and Castro Marim. The analisis of plain forms, decorated forms and potters’ stamps allowed the identification of chronological trends and to draw the distribution circuits in the region.

**The Gaulish sigillata in the Circle of the Strait. The example of Baelo Claudia**

M. Bustamante Álvarez (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid)

D. Bernal Casasola (Universidad de Cádiz)

*Baelo Claudia* is one of the most important place to understand the trade of Gallic terra sigillata in the south of the Iberian Peninsula. The huge volume of pieces and a continuous program of interventions, since early last century, make the range of forms and *sigilla* located exceptional. With this work we propose a compilation of the *sigilla* to generate a rough picture of what were the potters who catered to this enclave. Moreover we will do a comparative study with the southern shore of the Strait of Gibraltar, the province Mauritanian Tingitana.