

Ashmolean Non-Monumental Latin Inscriptions

BRICKSTAMPS

AshLI 178 TN1864 Brickstamp

Description

A large complete rectangular brick, with a stamp in hollowed retrograde letters on two lines.

Dimensions

- Letters: line 1, h., 0.027; line 2, h., 0.025
- Brick: h., 0.223; w., 0.233; d., 0.038

Text

VIN PAN SVL/ PI

Vin(ici) Pan(tagathi) Sul(picianum)/Pi(---)

Translation

‘Sulpician product of Vinicius Pantagathus. Pi(---)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.120 (Steinby 1974-75: p.91)

Collection history

This stamp has a temporary accession number (and object barcode ODS9-3396), and is found in storage box CDS9-345. No further information about its provenance is available.

Historical notes

This stamp belongs to the same series as *CIL* XV 565, stamps from the *figlinae Sulpicianae*. In other examples, the second line of the stamp contains the initials of one of his workmen: PI is otherwise unknown.

Bibliography

Editions

Unpublished.

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 179 1872.1482(1) (no.364) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, slightly damaged, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and in the centre is a canine animal (interpreted by Dressel 1891 as a wolf, whilst Lanciani 1868: p.174 considered it to be a dog), walking to the right, with one front paw raised. It seems likely that it should be viewed as a wolf (*lupus*), punning upon the name of its producer (Bodel 2005). There are small triangular interpuncts. For other similar stamps, see also 1872.1483(1*) (no.365), 1872.1484(2) (no.366), 1872.1485(3) (no.367), 1872.1486(4) (no.368).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.095. Letters: h., 0.012. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.04.
- Brick: h., 0.115+; w., 0.115+; d., 0.03+

Text

BRV[T] M R L ° HAST ° VOP COS

Bru[t](iana) M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) ° Hast(a) ° Vop(isco) co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘Brutian product of Marcus Rutilius Lupus. In the consulship of Hasta and Vopiscus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI
- RTI

Apparatus

- EDCS: Brut(iana tegula) M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) Brut(iana) Hast(a) Vop(isco) co(n)s(ulibus)

Date

- AD 114 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Dressel (1891) and Lanciani (1868: p.174), it was found in the ‘palazzo imperiale’/ ‘imperial palace’ at Portus (cf. Bloch 1938: p.101 no.12; Thylander 1952: p.434 B386.1). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

M. Rutilius Lupus is the earliest known owner of the Brutian brickyards (*figlinae Brutianae*) (Steinby 1974-75: pp.27-28; Bodel 2005), and he is an important figure in the development of the practice of stamping bricks. He is identified with a high-ranking equestrian, *annonae*-prefect (AD 107-112) and then prefect of Egypt (AD 113-117) (*PIR*² R252). At this date, the practice of identifying the date of brickstamps by the year’s consuls appears to have been unique to Rutilius Lupus, although it later became common practice for a short time, during the period AD 123-136. The wolf-motif in the centre of the stamp alludes to the Latin word *lupus* (wolf), clearly alluding to none other than Rutilius Lupus himself. Bodel suggests that these two

distinguishing marks (consular date and wolf-motif) were used as a way of tracking brick production during Rutilius Lupus' four-year absence from Rome in Egypt (Bodel 2005: p.67).

This brickstamp belongs to the first building phase of the so-called 'imperial palace' at Portus, a large complex at the centre of the Trajanic harbour installation, which appears to have been constructed in the later years of Trajan's rule (Keay, Earl, Felici 2011: p.67, 84-86).

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1868: p.174; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1482(1); *CIL* XV.1 no.19, a.4 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Bloch 1938: p.101 no.12; Thylander 1952: p.434 B386.1; Steinby 1978: vol.1, p.47 no.32.IV

Online:

- EDCS-30100380 [accessed 20/10/14]

Works cited

- Bloch, H. (1938) *I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana* (Rome: C. Colombo)
- Bodel, J. (2005) 'Speaking signa and the brickstamps of M. Rutilius Lupus', in *Interpretare i bolli laterizi di Roma e della valle del Tevere: produzione, storia economica e topografica*, ed. C. Bruun (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 32) 61-94
- Keay, S., Earl, G., Felici, F. (2011) 'Excavation and survey at the *Palazzo Imperiale* 2007-9' in *Portus and its Hinterland*, eds S. Keay and L. Paroli (London: Archaeological Monographs of the British School at Rome 18) 67-91
- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) 'Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto', *Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Steinby, M. (1978) *Lateres Signati Ostienses* (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 7.1)
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 180 1872.1483(1*) (no.365) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular, orbicular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and there are very faint traces of a wolf in the centre, punning upon the name of the producer, Rutilius Lupus (Bodel 2005). The brick is damaged on all sides, and its text faded in places, but is analogous in type to the better preserved 1872.1482(1) (no.364). For other similar stamps, see also 1872.1484(2) (no.366), 1872.1485(3) (no.367), 1872.1486(4) (no.368).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.094. Letters: h., 0.016. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.046.
- Brick: h., 0.10+; w., 0.12+; d., 0.03+

Text

[B]RVT M R L HAST [V]OP [COS]

[B]rut(iana) M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) Hast(a) [V]op(isco) [co(n)s(ulibus)]

Translation

‘Brutian product of Marcus Rutilius Lupus. In the consulship of Hasta and Vopiscus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- EDH: Brut(iana) M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) Brut(iana) Hast(a) Vop(isco) co(n)s(ulibus)

Date

- AD 114 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

M. Rutilius Lupus is the earliest known owner of the Brutian brickyards (*figlinae Brutianae*) (Steinby 1974-75: pp.27-28; Bodel 2005), and he is an important figure in the development of the practice of stamping bricks. He is identified with a high-ranking equestrian, *annona*-prefect (AD 107-112) and then prefect of Egypt (AD 113-117) (*PIR*² R252). At this date, the practice of identifying the date of brickstamps by the year's consuls appears to have been unique to Rutilius Lupus, although it later became common practice for a short time, during the period AD 123-136. The wolf-motif in the centre of the stamp alludes to the Latin word *lupus* (wolf), clearly alluding to none other than Rutilius Lupus himself. Bodel suggests that these two distinguishing marks (consular date and wolf-motif) were used as a way of tracking brick production during Rutilius Lupus' four-year absence from Rome in Egypt (Bodel 2005: p.67).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1483 (1*); *CIL* XV.1 no.19, a.6 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30100259 [accessed 30/10/14]

Works cited

- Bodel, J. (2005) 'Speaking signa and the brickstamps of M. Rutilius Lupus', in *Interpretare i bolli laterizi di Roma e della valle del Tevere: produzione, storia economica e topografica*, ed. C. Bruun (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 32) 61-94
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 181 1872.1484(2) (no.366) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A circular, orbicular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. In the centre is a canine animal (interpreted by Dressel 1891 as a wolf, whilst Lanciani 1868: p.174 considered it to be a dog), walking to the right, with one front paw raised. It seems

likely that it should be viewed as a wolf (*lupus*), punning upon the name of its producer (Bodel 2005). There are two lines of letters (one going around the edge of the stamp, and the other across its centre), with ligatured letters in line 1: ME; AL. About a third of the brickstamp is damaged, but what is extant is clearly legible. Only the top stem of the first T is preserved. For other similar stamps, see 1872.1482(1), 1872.1483(1*) (no.365), 1872.1485(3) (no.367), 1872.1486(4) (no.368).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters: h., 0.014-0.015 (line 1); 0.011 (line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.043.
- Brick: h., 0.139+; w., 0.09+; d., 0.036

Text

[BRV]T M R L MESSAL ET PEDON / COS

[Bru]t(iana) M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) Messal(la) et Pedon(e) co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘Brutian product of Marcus Rutilius Lupus. In the consulship of Messalla and Pedo.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 115 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Dressel (1891) and Lanciani (1868: p.174), it was found in the ‘palazzo imperiale’/ ‘imperial palace’ at Portus (cf. Thylander 1952: p.434 B386.2). It is currently on display in the Reading and Writing Gallery.

Historical notes

M. Rutilius Lupus is the earliest known owner of the Brutian brickyards (*figlinae Brutianae*) (Steinby 1974-75: pp.27-28; Bodel 2005), and he is an important figure in the development of the practice of stamping bricks. He is identified with a high-ranking equestrian, *annonae*-prefect (AD 107-112) and then prefect of Egypt (AD 113-117) (*PIR*² R252). At this date, the practice of identifying the date of brickstamps by the year’s consuls appears to have been unique to Rutilius Lupus, although it later became common practice for a short time, during the period AD 123-136. The wolf-motif in the centre of the stamp alludes to the Latin word *lupus* (wolf), clearly alluding to none other than Rutilius Lupus himself. Bodel suggests that these two distinguishing marks (consular date and wolf-motif) were used as a way of tracking brick production during Rutilius Lupus’ four-year absence from Rome in Egypt (Bodel 2005: p.67). This brickstamp belongs to the first building phase of the so-called ‘imperial palace’ at Portus, a large complex at the centre of the Trajanic harbour installation, which appears to have been constructed in the later years of Trajan’s rule (Keay, Earl, Felici 2011: p.67, 84-86).

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1868: p.174; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1484(2); *CIL* XV.1 no.20, a.1 (impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Bloch 1938: p.101 no.13; Thylander 1952: p.434 B386.2; Steinby 1978: vol.1, p.48 no.34

Online:

- EDCS-30100381 [accessed 30/10/14]

Works cited

- Bloch, H. (1938) *I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana* (Rome: C. Colombo)
- Bodel, J. (2005) 'Speaking signa and the brickstamps of M. Rutilius Lupus', in *Interpretare i bolli laterizi di Roma e della valle del Tevere: produzione, storia economica e topografica*, ed. C. Bruun (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 32) 61-94
- Keay, S., Earl, G., Felici, F. (2011) 'Excavation and survey at the *Palazzo Imperiale* 2007-9' in *Portus and its Hinterland*, eds S. Keay and L. Paroli (London: Archaeological Monographs of the British School at Rome 18) 67-91
- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) 'Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto', *Annali dell'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Steinby, M. (1978) *Lateres Signati Ostienses* (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 7.1)
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 182 1872.1485(3) (no.367) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, damaged on all sides. The large orbiculus, extending into the centre of the stamp, has a small circular hollow in its centre. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. It is quite worn, especially in the centre. There is a very worn image in the centre of the stamp, which can be interpreted as a wolf, by comparison with other stamps produced by Rutilius Lupus. For other similar stamps, see 1872.1482(1) (no.364), 1872.1483(1*) (no.365), 1872.1484(2) (no.366), 1872.1486(4) (no.368), 1872.1487(5) (no.369).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.034. Letters: h., 0.012 (outer line); 0.001-0.011 (inner line).
- Brick: h., 0.102+; w., 0.11+; d., 0.022+

Text

M R L MESSAL ET PEDONE / COS

M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) Messal(la) et Pedone / co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

'Of Marcus Rutilius Lupus. In the consulship of Messalla and Pedo.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 115 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

M. Rutilius Lupus is the earliest known owner of the Brutian brickyards (*figlinae Brutianae*) (Steinby 1974-75: pp.27-28; Bodel 2005), and he is an important figure in the development of the practice of stamping bricks. He is identified with a high-ranking equestrian, *annona*-prefect (AD 107-112) and then prefect of Egypt (AD 113-117) (*PIR*² R252). At this date, the practice of identifying the date of brickstamps by the year's consuls appears to have been unique to Rutilius Lupus, although it later became common practice for a short time, during the period AD 123-136. The wolf-motif in the centre of the stamp alludes to the Latin word *lupus* (wolf), clearly alluding to none other than Rutilius Lupus himself. Bodel suggests that these two distinguishing marks (consular date and wolf-motif) were used as a way of tracking brick production during Rutilius Lupus' four-year absence from Rome in Egypt (Bodel 2005: p.67).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1485 (3); *CIL* XV.1 no.22, a.5 (impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30100264 [accessed 30/10/14]

Works cited

- Bodel, J. (2005) 'Speaking signa and the brickstamps of M. Rutilius Lupus', in *Interpretare i bolli laterizi di Roma e della valle del Tevere: produzione, storia economica e topografica*, ed. C. Bruun (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 32) 61-94
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 183 1872.1486(4) (no.368) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

Half of a circular, orbicular stamp, in very good condition. The remains of an orbiculus can be seen, but its exact dimensions are unclear. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. The lettering is elegant, with serifs. There is a triangular interpunct (line 1). In the centre of the stamp is the rear end of an animal, identifiable as a wolf by comparison with other stamps produced by Rutilius Lupus. For other similar stamps, see 1872.1482(1) (no.364), 1872.1483(1*) (no.365), 1872.1484(2) (no.366), 1872.1485(3) (no.367).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.092. Letters: h., 0.013 (outer line); 0.012 (inner line). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.02+.
- Brick: h., 0.13+; w., 0.065+; d., 0.038+

Text

M R L MESSAL ° ET [---] / CO[S]

M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) Messal(la) ° et [Pedon(e)] / co(n)[s](ulibus)

Translation

‘Of Marcus Rutilius Lupus. In the consulship of Messalla and Pedo.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 115 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

M. Rutilius Lupus is the earliest known owner of the Brutian brickyards (*figlinae Brutianae*) (Steinby 1974-75: pp.27-28; Bodel 2005), and he is an important figure in the development of the practice of stamping bricks. He is identified with a high-ranking equestrian, *annona*-prefect (AD 107-112) and then prefect of Egypt (AD 113-117) (*PIR*² R252). At this date, the practice of identifying the date of brickstamps by the year's consuls appears to have been unique to Rutilius Lupus, although it later became common practice for a short time, during the period AD 123-136. The wolf-motif in the centre of the stamp alludes to the Latin word *lupus* (wolf), clearly alluding to none other than Rutilius Lupus himself. Bodel suggests that these two distinguishing marks (consular date and wolf-motif) were used as a way of tracking brick production during Rutilius Lupus' four-year absence from Rome in Egypt (Bodel 2005: p.67).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1486 (4); *CIL* XV.1 no.22, a.5 (impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30100264 [accessed 30/10/14]

Works cited

- Bodel, J. (2005) ‘Speaking signa and the brickstamps of M. Rutilius Lupus’, in *Interpretare i bolli laterizi di Roma e della valle del Tevere: produzione, storia economica e topografica*, ed. C. Bruun (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 32) 61-94

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 184 1872.1487(5) (no.369) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A fragment of a circular stamp (other examples in *CIL* XV are orbicular). There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There are small triangular interpuncts in line 1.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.041+. Letters: h., 0.013-0.014 (outer line); 0.012 (inner line).
- Brick: h., 0.056+; w., 0.106+; d., 0.043

Text

[M R L LA]MIA ° ET ° VET[ERE COS] / [B]RVTIA[NA]
[M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) La]mia ° et ° Vet[ere co(n)s(ulibus)] / [B]rutia[na]

Translation

'Brutian product of Marcus Rutilius Lupus. In the consulship of Lamia and Vetus.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- EDCS: M(arci) R(utuli) L(upi) Lamia et Vetere co(n)s(ulibus) / Brutiana

Date

- AD 116 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It was excavated from the 'palazzo imperiale' at Portus (Lanciani 1868: p.174; cf. Bloch 1938: p.101 no.14; Thylander 1952: p.434 B386.3), but was wrongly identified as originating from Ostia in the MS. Accessions Register. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

M. Rutilius Lupus is the earliest known owner of the Brutian brickyards (*figlinae Brutianae*) (Steinby 1974-75: pp.27-28; Bodel 2005), and he is an important figure in the development of the practice of stamping bricks. He is identified with a high-ranking equestrian, *annona*-prefect (AD 107-112) and then prefect of Egypt (AD 113-117) (*PIR*² R252). At this date, the practice of identifying the date of brickstamps by the year's consuls appears to have been unique to Rutilius Lupus, although it later became common practice for a short time, during the period AD 123-136.

This brickstamp belongs to the first building phase of the so-called 'imperial palace' at Portus, a large complex at the centre of the Trajanic harbour installation, which appears to have been constructed in the later years of Trajan's rule (Keay, Earl, Felici 2011: p.67, 84-86).

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1868: p.174; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1487 (5); *CIL* XV.1 no.23, 1 (impression sent by Waldstein, but middle missing). (Dressel 1891); Bloch 1938: p.101 no.14; Thylander 1952: p.434 B386.3; Steinby 1978: vol.1, p.50 no.41

Online:

- EDCS-30100376 [accessed 10/11/14]

Works cited

- Bloch, H. (1938) *I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana* (Rome: C. Colombo)
- Bodel, J. (2005) 'Speaking signa and the brickstamps of M. Rutilius Lupus', in *Interpretare i bolli laterizi di Roma e della valle del Tevere: produzione, storia economica e topografica*, ed. C. Bruun (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 32) 61-94
- Keay, S., Earl, G., Felici, F. (2011) 'Excavation and survey at the *Palazzo Imperiale* 2007-9' in *Portus and its Hinterland*, eds S. Keay and L. Paroli (London: Archaeological Monographs of the British School at Rome 18) 67-91
- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) 'Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto', *Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Steinby, M. (1978) *Lateres Signati Ostienses* (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 7.1)
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 185 1872.1488(6) (no.370) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A circular orbicular brickstamp, damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. The central circle remains blank. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In line 1, only the left curved side of the Q is now visible. The last letter at the end of line is clearly V (as recorded by Dressel), not I (contra Steinby 1978: p.164, no.465, who suggested reading SABINI(ANVM)).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters: h., 0.013-0.014 (outer line); 0.011-0.012 (inner line). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.041
- Brick: h., 0.092+; w., 0.122+; d., 0.047+

Text

EX PR Q [POMPE PA]E ° SABINV / PAET ° ET APRO COS
ex pr(aedis) Q(uinti) [Pompe(i) Pa]e(?)° Sabinu(m opus) / Paet(ino) ° et Apro(niano)
co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

'Sabine product from the estate of Quintus Pompeius Pae(?). In the consulship of Paetinus and Apronianus.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: The complete text was supplemented by Dressel on the basis of another brickstamp in Paris, of unknown origin, in which line 1 preserves EX PR Q POMPE PAE SA[---].

Date

- AD 123 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Dressel (1891) and Lanciani (1868: p.175), it was found in the 'palazzo imperiale' / 'imperial palace' at Portus. It is currently in store. The number 370 has been used twice in labelling the brickstamps in this collection: see also 1872.1489(6*) (no.370).

Historical notes

The name of the owner of the estate, abbreviated here as Q. Pompeius Pae(?) cannot be fully restored, but he was owner of the *praedia Sabina* from AD 123 (Steinby 1974-75: p.82; Setälä 1977: p.166). This brickstamp belongs to Hadrianic repairs (Lanciani 1868: p.175) or further modifications identified during Period 3 in the development of the so-called 'imperial palace' at Portus, a large complex at the centre of the Trajanic harbour installation, which appears to have been constructed in the later years of Trajan's rule (Keay, Earl, Felici 2011: p.77, 84). The year AD 123 marked an exceptional and sudden upsurge in the marking of bricks with stamps bearing a consular date, with some 700 different brickstamps known for this one year alone. Quite why this was the case is still the matter for debate, but it is probable that Hadrian's government imposed a requirement upon brick producers in this year to include a date upon their bricks (Bloch 1959: p.237).

Bibliography

Editions

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Online:

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AshLI 186 1872.1489(6*) (no.370)/1876.58, Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, damaged on all sides, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. The orbiculus is only partly preserved. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, with the additional word COS stamped across the central circular section, which is otherwise blank. In line 1, the bottoms of some letters are damaged. The letters AE are ligatured in CAES, and only the top stem of S is preserved. In line 2 the letters AE are ligatured in PAETINO.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085+. Letters: h., 0.01-0.011 (outer line); 0.009-0.01 (inner line); 0.009-0.01(central line). Orbiculus, diam., 0.03+
- Brick: h., 0.084+; w., 0.086+; d., 0.039

Text

DOL EX FIG ANTEROTIS CAES [N SER] / PAETINO ET APRONI / COS
dol(iare) ex fig(linis) Anterotis Caes(aris) [n(ostri) ser(vi)] / Paetino et Aproni(ano) /
co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

'Brick-product from the brickyards of Anteros, slave of our Caesar. In the consulship of Paetinus and Apronianus.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 123 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. The number 370 has been used twice in labelling the brickstamps in this collection: see also 1872.1489(6) (no.370). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

It is surprising to find an imperial slave apparently named as the owner of brickyards, when other similar owners tend to be high-ranking senators or members of the imperial family, and given that slaves could not legally own property in this way. In other stamps, Anteros appears

as *officator* (production overseer) working on land owned by the emperor (cf. *CIL* XV 812-13), and Weaver argues that it is also in that capacity in which he is named in this brickstamp (Weaver 1998: p.239-41). The year AD 123 marked an exceptional and sudden upsurge in the marking of bricks with stamps bearing a consular date, with some 700 different brickstamps known for this one year alone. Quite why this was the case is still the matter for debate, but it is probable that Hadrian's government imposed a requirement upon brick producers in this year to include a date upon their bricks (Bloch 1959: p.237).

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Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1489(6*); 1876.58 ; *CIL* XV.1 no.810, c.19 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-34500746 [accessed 10/12/14]

Works cited

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- Weaver, P. (1998) 'Imperial slaves and freedmen in the brick industry' *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 122: 238-46

AshLI 187 1872.1490(6**) (no.370b) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular brickstamp, partly damaged, with a large orbiculus extending beyond two lines into the central circle and also slightly beyond the outer edge of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, with the additional word COS stamped across the central circular section, which is otherwise blank. Only the bottom left stem is preserved of A and the top curve of the letter G in AVG; the letters AE are ligatured in Paetin(o).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09. Letters: outer line, h.0.012; inner line, h.0.009-0.01; central line, h.0.011. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.041.
- Brick: h., 0.13+; w., 0.18+; d., 0.036+

Text

VALER NICE EX PR PL A[V]G OP D / PAETIN ET APRON

Valer(iae) Nice(nis) ex pr(aedis) Pl(otinae) A[u]g(ustae) op(us) d(oliare) / Paetin(o) et Apron(iano) / co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

'Brick-product of Valeria Nice from the estate of Plotina Augusta. In the consulship of Paetinus and Apronianus.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 123 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

During the second century AD, the clay districts in the Tiber Valley increasingly became the property of members of the imperial family, among whom was Plotina Augusta, at this time widow of the emperor Trajan. This stamp identifies Valeria Nice as production overseer (*officator*) working on the imperially-owned estate. This is unlikely to mean that she actually participated in the manufacturing process, but indicates that she was its financial sponsor, as a contractor holding a lease for the business (Weaver 1998: p.246). Compare 1872.1509 for a similar stamp and 1872.1510 for another brickstamp of Plotina. The year AD 123 marked an exceptional and sudden upsurge in the marking of bricks with stamps bearing a consular date, with some 700 different brickstamps known for this one year alone. Quite why this was the case is still the matter for debate, but it is probable that Hadrian's government imposed a requirement upon brick producers in this year to include a date upon their bricks (Bloch 1959: p.237).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1490 (6**); *CIL* XV.1 no.692, 10 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32900133 [accessed 06/10/14]

Works cited

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- Weaver, P. (1998) 'Imperial slaves and freedmen in the brick industry' *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 122: 238-46

AshLI 188 1872.1491 (7) (no.371) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A rectangular stamp on an almost complete brick. The text is stamped on three lines in hollowed letters inset into the brick's surface. The surface of the brick is rather pitted and abraded. The letters in the middle of line 3 are damaged.

Dimensions

The stamp is currently not accessible for measuring.

Text

APRON ET PAET COS / POMP VIT EX PR / ANNI VERI QVINT

Apro(niano) et Pae(tino) co(n)s(ulibus) / Pomp(oni) Vit(alis) ex pr(aediis) / Anni Veri
Quint(anensibus)

Translation

‘In the consulship of Apronianus and Paetinus. Of Pomponius Vitalis from the Quintanensian estate of Annus Verus’.

Photograph

- CSAD

Apparatus

Date

- AD 123 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The stamp records *officinator* Pomponius Vitalis, working on the estate owned by the distinguished senator M. Annus Verus, who was consul three times (AD 97, 121, 126) and urban prefect (*PIR*² A 695), father-in-law of Antoninus Pius, and whose grandson became emperor as Marcus Aurelius (Setälä 1977: pp.56-58).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1491 (7); *CIL* XV, 1 no.454.b29 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS- 32301085 [accessed 26/03/15]

Works cited

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AshLI 189 1872.1492 (8) (no.372) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A rectangular stamp on an almost complete brick. There is also a sizeable circular mark above the stamp, with a jagged patterned edge. The text is stamped on two lines in hollowed letters inset into the brick's surface. The surface of the brick is rather abraded.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.03; w., 0.115. Letters: 0.014. Circular mark, diam.: 0.053.
- Brick: h., 0.229; w., 0.215; d.0.028

Text

APRO ET PAE COS / M VIN HERCVLAN

Apro(niano) et Pae(tino) co(n)s(ulibus) / M(arci) Vin(ici) Herculan(i)

Translation

‘In the consulship of Apronianus and Paetinus. Of Marcus Vinicius Herculanus’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 123 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The year AD 123 marked an exceptional and sudden upsurge in the marking of bricks with stamps bearing a consular date, with some 700 different brickstamps known for this one year alone. Quite why this was the case is still the matter for debate, but it is probable that Hadrian's government imposed a requirement upon brick producers in this year to include a date upon their bricks (Bloch 1959: p.237).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1492; *CIL* XV.1 no.1529.8 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-42300153 [accessed 17.03/15]

Works cited

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AshLI 190 1872.1493(9) (no.373) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A fragmentary circular, orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are three lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, and a further line across the centre of the stamp. The middle of the stamp is worn. There are triangular interpuncts. Ligature of ET in line 3.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.102+. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.039. Letters: h., 0.014 (line 1); 0.01 (line 2); 0.009 (line 3). Letters in line 4 are too abraded to measure.

- Brick: h., 0.12+; w., 0.108+; d., 0.035

Text

L BRVT[TIDI AVGV]STALIS ° FEC ° / OPVS [DOL EX] FIC CAES N / [PR]OP ° ET
AMBI / COS

L(ucius) Brut[tidi(us) Augu]stalis ° fec(it) ° / opus [dol(iare) ex] fi ʀgʀ (linis) Caes(aris)
n(ostri) / [Pr]op(inquo) ° e[t A]mbi(bulo) / co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘Lucius Bruttidius Augustalis made (this). Brick-product from the brickyards of our Caesar.
In the consulship of Propinquus and Ambibulus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 126

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store. This is one of five examples of this stamp found at Portus, but its exact provenance is unknown.

Historical notes

Lucius Bruttidius Augustalis worked in the imperially-owned brickyards, the *figlinae Oceanae Minores*, possibly from the early Trajanic era onwards (Steinby 1974-75: p.70). His bricks have been found widely in Italy, North Africa, and Narbonensis (*CIL* XV.1 nos 373-79). For another example of the same stamp, see 1872.1546.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1493 (no.373); *CIL* XV.1 no. 375, 15 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.447 B394.10.

Online:

- EDCS-31800438 (accessed 12/01/15)

Works cited

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- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d’Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 191 1872.1494(10) (no.374) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

The right side of a rectangular stamp, with hollowed letters inset into the brick's surface. The letters are stamped on two lines. The text includes a rectangular interpunct. Bloch (1947: pp.38-39) discusses the merits of Dressel's reading of this stamp (cf. Vaglieri 1907: p.12).

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.035; w., 0.074+. Letters: h.0.015
- Brick: h., 0.07+; w.,0.098+ ; d., 0.03-0.032

Text

[AVG] SERG COS / [EX PR SAB] AVG SAL

[Aug(urino)] Serg(iano) co(n)s(ulibus) / [ex pr(aediis) Sab(inae)] Aug(ustae) ° Sal(arese)

Translation

‘In the consulship of Augurinus and Sergianus. From the estate of Sabina Augusta, Salarian product.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: ET SERG COS [Dressel]
- Line 2: [EX PR A GA] AVG SAL [Dressel]

Date

- AD 132 (consular date)

Collection history

The brick was found during the construction of Termini railway station in Rome, in the area of the Servian walls, within a building located in the exterior ditch, partly leaning up against the fortifications (Lanciani 1870: p.47 no.5: ‘un fabbricato costruito nell’area della fossa esteriore, ed in parte addossato all’aggere’). This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The stamp can be dated by the consuls of AD 132. Bloch (1947: p.39) comments that this stamp with hollowed letters was used for *bessales*. How to restore the text of this brickstamp is debated: Vaglieri (1907) supported restoring it as above, whilst Bloch (1947: pp.38-39) concluded that the reading GAB AVG should be preferred, indicating a Gabinius Augustalis. The issue is of some importance because evidence for the involvement of Hadrian's wife Sabina in brick production is otherwise very scarce (Chausson and Buonopane 2010: p.102; although see Steinby 1974-75: pp.82, 85). This edition follows Vaglieri (1907: p.12) rather than Bloch on the grounds that other evidence for Gabinius is dated by the consul Servianus from AD 134 rather than the consul Sergianus of AD 132, whose name is clearly present on this stamp.

Bibliography

Editions

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Online:

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Works cited

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- Vaglieri, D. (1907) 'II. Roma. Nuove scoperte nella città e nel suburbio', *Notizie degli scavi di antichità* 4-17

AshLI 192 1872.1495(11) (no.375), Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. The central circle remains blank. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. Only the tops of the letters are visible at the start of line 1, and the letters generally are rather worn. There is a trace of the bottom of a vertical line before the final A in line 1.

Dimensions

- Stamp, diameter, 0.10. Letters: outer line, h.0.012-0.013; inner line, h.0.01-0.012. Orbiculus, diam.: 0.038.
- Brick: h., 0.113+; w., 0.105+; d., 0.025+

Text

EX [PR M] MACRI [OF L] M [AST]RA / SERVIANO III COS

ex [pr(aedis) M(emmiae)] Macri(nae) [of(ficina) L(uci)] M(emmi) [Ast]ra(gali) / Serviano III co(n)s(ule)

Translation

'From the estate of Memmia Macrina, production unit of Lucius Memmius Astragalus. In the consulship of Servianus for the third time.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 134 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. Although it is recorded in the Accessions Register as originating from Rome, Dressel in *CIL* asserts that it was found in the 'palazzo imperiale' at Portus (cf. Lanciani 1870). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The estate-owner Memmia Macrina (*PIR*² M484; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.449 no.539) is thought to be the daughter of L. Memmius Rufus (*PIR*² M472), whose name appears as estate-owner on slightly earlier brickstamps (AD 115-20) (Setälä 1977: p.150-51). *Officinator* L. Memmius Astragalus is probably freedman of Memmia herself or of her father.

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1870: p.25; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1495 (11); *CIL* XV.1 no.1300, b.5 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.436 B386.12

Online:

- EDCS-13600307 [accessed 10/12/14]

Works cited

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- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 193 1872.1496 (12) (no.376) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular brickstamp, with a worn surface, and some damage on one side. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, with the additional word COS stamped across the central circular section, which is otherwise blank. There appears to have been an orbiculus originally, which has broken off.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.095. Letters: h. 0.009 (outer line); 0.01 (inner line); 0.008 (central line).
- Brick h., 0.13+; w., 0.148+; d., 0.039

Text

[EX] FIG QVAE F[VE S]EN SATR CAL [SYN] / [S]ERVIAN[O I]II ET VARO / COS
[ex] fig(linis) quae f[ue(runt) S]en(ti) Satr(iani) Cal[(-) Syn(-)] / [S]ervian[o I]II et Varo /
co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘From the brickyards which used to belong to Sen(tius) Satrianus, of Cal(-) Syn(-). In the consulship of Servianus for the third time and Varus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- The text here follows Dressel, restoring it by comparison with *CIL* XV, 1 no.1427.1-2.

Date

- AD 134 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Dressel suggests that the formula (only known in these stamps) *quae fuerunt* reflects an interim legal situation, when the owner had died but before the heir to his property had been established, so it appears that Sentius Satrianus had only recently died (Steinby 1974-75: p.31). It seems that the stamp relates to an estate on the Caepionian brickyards (*figlinae Caepionianae*) which had belonged to T. Tutinius Sentius Satrianus (on his name, see Setälä 1977: p.197), part of which eventually passed to the later emperor Antoninus Pius (Helen 1975: p.80).

Bibliography

Editions

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Online:

- EDCS-42200193 (accessed 12/01/15)

Works cited

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AshLI 194 1872.1497 (13) (no.377) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. The orbiculus has a hollowed centre, incorporating a smaller circle within it. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, with the additional word COS stamped across the central circular section, which also contains an image of an ear of corn. The letters VR are ligatured in MVR, line 1. It is in a good condition, apart from some minor damage on one side.

Dimensions

- Stamp, diameter, 0.10. Letters: outer line, h.0.009; inner line, h.0.01; central, h. 0.009. Orbiculus, diam.: 0.033
- Brick: h., 0.156+; w., 0.14+; d., 0.038+

Text

EX FIG MACEDON STATIL MAX OF MVR SER / SERVIANO III ET VARO / COS
ex fig(linis) Macedon(ianis) Statil(i) Max(imi) of(ficina) Mur(ini) ser(vi) / Serviano III et
Varo / co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘From the Macedonian brickyards of Statilius Maximus, production-unit of Murinus, slave. In the consulship of Servianus for the third time and Varus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 134 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The owner of these brickyards, T. Statilius Maximus Severus Hadrianus, was suffect consul in AD 115 (*PIR*² S836) (Setälä 1977: p.186). He also owned the *figlinae Brutianae* (cf. Bodel 1983: p.57), which had previously been owned by M. Rutilius Lupus (see also 1872.1482(1), 1483(1*), 1484(2), 1487(5)) (Steinby 1974-75: p.28).

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Editions

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Online:

- EDCS-31600432 [accessed 11/12/14]

Works cited

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- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 195 1872.1498 (14) (no.378), Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular brickstamp. The large orbiculus, extending into the centre of the stamp, has a small circle in its centre. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, with the additional word COS stamped across the central circular section. The S in COS is stamped in retrograde lettering, and the word is flanked on either side by a palm branch. There are small triangular interpuncts on the outer line. The stamp has been broken across the middle and repaired. See also 1872.1499.

Dimensions

- Stamp, diameter, 0.09. Letters: h., 0.01 (outer line); 0.009 (inner line); 0.009 (central line). Orbiculus, diam., 0.03.
- Brick: h., 0.165+; w., 0.16 +; d., 0.035

Text

O D ARIS ° THA ° EX ° PR L ° CEIO COM C F / NIGRO ET CAMERIN / COS
o(pus) d(oliare) Aris(ti) ° Tha(lli) ° ex ° pr(aedis) L(uci) ° Ceio(ni) Com(modi) C(aesaris)
f(ili) / Nigro et Camerin(o) co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

'Brick-product of Aristius Thallus from the estate of Lucius Ceionius Commodus, son of Caesar. In the consulship of Niger and Camerinus'.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 138 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Aristius Thallus appears to have been a production-overseer first in the brickyards of Platorius Nepos (consul in AD 119; *PIR*² P449) from AD 123-134 before then transferring to the estate

of Ceionius Commodus (Dressel, in *CIL*). It is possible that Nepos' brickyards were confiscated by the imperial family following his fall from imperial favour (SHA *Had.* 15.2, 23.4; with Setälä 1977: pp.160-62). L. Ceionius Commodus, son of Caesar, is to be identified as the future emperor L. Verus (*PIR*² C606), who at this time was still a boy, but was adopted in February AD 138 by the future Antoninus Pius. His father L. Ceionius Commodus (= L. Aelius Caesar; *PIR*² C605) had been adopted as Hadrian's heir, but in January AD 138 predeceased that emperor, who in turn died in July of the same year.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1498 (no.14); *CIL* XV.1 no.732, 21(from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-34500266 [accessed 12/12/14]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 196 1872.1499 (15) (no.379), Brickstamp, Rome

Description

Part of a circular orbicular stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, with the additional word COS stamped across the central circular section, flanked on either side by a palm branch. See also 1872.1498.

Dimensions

- Stamp, diameter, 0.07+. Letters: h.0.01 (outer line); 0.009-0.01 (inner line); 0.009 (central line). Orbiculus, diam., 0.031+
- Brick: h., 0.074+; w., 0.08+; d., 0.035+

Text

[O D ARIS ° THA ° EX ° PR L ° C]EIO COM C F / [NIGRO ET] CAMERIN / CO[S]
o(pus) d(oliare) Aris(ti) ° Tha(lli) ° ex ° pr(aedis) L(uci) ° Ceio(ni) Com(modi) C(aesaris)
f(ilii) / Nigro et Camerin(o) co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘Brick-product of Aristius Thallus from the estate of Lucius Ceionius Commodus, son of Caesar. In the consulship of Niger and Camerinus’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Restored on analogy with 1872.1498.

Date

- AD 138 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store. It is mislabelled no.14 on the front, but this is corrected to no.15 on the rear.

Historical notes

Aristius Thallus appears to have been a production-overseer first in the brickyards of Platorius Nepos (consul in AD 119; *PIR*² P449) from AD 123-134 before then transferring to the estate of Ceionius Commodus (Dressel, in *CIL*). It is possible that Nepos' brickyards were confiscated by the imperial family following his fall from imperial favour (SHA *Had.* 15.2, 23.4; with Setälä 1977: pp.160-62). L. Ceionius Commodus, son of Caesar, is to be identified as the future emperor L. Verus (*PIR*² C606), who at this time was still a boy, but was adopted in February AD 138 by the future Antoninus Pius. His father L. Ceionius Commodus (= L. Aelius Caesar; *PIR*² C605) had been adopted as Hadrian's heir, but in January AD 138 predeceased that emperor, who in turn died in July of the same year.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1499 (15); *CIL* XV.1 no.732, 21 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-34500266 [accessed 12/12/14]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 197 1872.1500(16) (no.380) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A rectangular brickstamp, with hollowed letters inset into the brick's surface. The letters are stamped on two lines. The lettering is damaged at the start of each line on the left-hand side. The end of the lines marked off by quadrilateral indentations.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.035; w., 0.125+. Letters h., 0.014
- Brick: h., 0.132+; w., 0.178+; d., 0.032+

Text

[T AT]IL TIT M SQVIL GA COS / [EX PR] Q SER PVD F M M V

[T(ito) At]il(io) Tit(iano) M(arco) Squil(la) Ga(llicano) co(n)s(ulibus) / [ex pr(aedis)]

Q(uiti) Ser(vili) Pud(entis) f(ecit) M(arcus) M(---) V(---)

Translation

'In the consulship of Titus Atilius Titianus and Marcus Squilla Gallicanus, from the estate of Quintus Servilius Pudens. Marcus M(?) V(?) made (this).'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

In line 2, there appears to be a vacat in front of the letter Q, but comparison with other examples of the same stamp in *CIL* suggests that the letters EX PR must originally have been present at the start of line 2, followed by a blank space before continuing with Q.

Date

- AD 127 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Dressel, it was found at Portus, 1866, in the structure known at that time as the *xenodochium* (guest-house) of Pammachius, built by a senator at the end of the 4th century for Christian pilgrims visiting Rome, now known as the ‘Christian basilica’ (cf. Lanciani 1870: p.25; Pavolini 2006: p.290). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Other stamps relating to the estate of Q. Servilius Pudens (*PIR*² S594) are known from AD 123-25, 127-31, and 139. He was a friend of Pliny the Younger, legate in Bithynia in AD 111 (Setälä 1977: pp.183-85). See also 1872.1529.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1500 (16) no. 38; Marini (1884) p.171 no.447; *CIL* XV.1 no.1432,5 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.451 B394, 25

Online:

- EDCS-13600356 [accessed 06/10/14]

Works cited

- Lanciani, R. (1870) ‘Recenti scoperte nelle vicinanze di Roma: Porto’, *Bullettino dell’Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 18-25
- Marini, G. (1884) *Iscrizioni antiche doliari* (ed. G.B. De Rossi and H. Dressel) (Rome: Tipi del Salviucci)
- Pavolini, C. (2006) *Ostia* (Rome: Laterza)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private domini in Roman brick stamps of the Empire: a historical and prosopographical study of landowners in the district of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d’Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 198 1872.1501(17) (no.381) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

The right-hand side of a rectangular stamp on a fragmentary brick. The text is stamped on three lines in hollowed letters (used for *bessales*, eight inch square bricks – Steinby 1974-75: p.27) inset into the brick’s surface.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.041; w., 0.07+. Letters: h., 0.011 (line 1); 0.013 (line 2); 0.011 (line 3)
- Brick: h., 0.11+; w., 0.126+; d., 0.037

Text

[PONT ET RV]FIN COS / [EX FIG] AVITIAN / [M R] APOL

[Pont(iano) et Ru]fin(o) co(n)s(ulibus) / [ex fig(linis)] Avitian(is) / [M(arci) R(---)] A Pol(---)

Translation

‘In the consulship of Pontianus and Rufinus. From the Avitian brickyards, of Marcus R(---) A(---) Pol(---).’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

It is unclear whether in line 3 we should read M(arci) R(---) A(---) Pol(---) or M(arci) R(---) Apol(---).

Date

- AD 131 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to *CIL*, it was found near the church of S. Bernardo in Rome (cf. Lanciani 1869: p.231) (cf. 1872.1519).

Historical notes

The stamp names the *officinator*, whose name cannot be reconstructed fully.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1501 (17); *CIL* XV, 1 no.16,1 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDH-30100243 [accessed 26/03/15]

Works cited

- Lanciani, R. (1869) ‘Recenti scoperte - scavi di Roma’ *Bullettino dell’Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 10: 225-237
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 199 1872.1502(18) (no.382) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. The lettering on much of the outer line is rather worn. In the centre is an

image of a trident, within a circular frame. In line 2, the O in COS is much smaller than the other letters (0.004). In line 1, VL and NI are ligatured in other copies of the stamp, and in line 2 the letters ET are visibly ligatured in this example.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.099. Letters: h., 0.01-0.012 (line 1); h.0.01 + 0.004 (line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.035.
- Brick: h., 0.11+; w., 0.115+; d., 0.026+

Text

OPVS D[OL EX PR L]VCIL [VER AB] VLP ANIC / COMMODO ET LATERAN COS
opus do[l(iare) ex pr(aedis) L]ucil(lae) [Ver(i) ab] Ulp(io) Anic(etiano) / Commod(o) et
Lateran(o) co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘Brick-product from the estate of Lucilla wife of Verus, produced by Ulpus Anicetianus. In the consulship of Commodus and Lateranus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 154 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It was excavated at Portus, in the southern part of the ‘palazzo imperiale’ (Lanciani 1868: p.175). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Landowner Domitia Lucilla Minor (*PIR*² D183; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.290 no.329) was mother of emperor Marcus Aurelius, and wife of M. Annius Verus (Setälä 1977: p.108-09) (cf. 1872.1512, 1872.1515, 1872.1515a). Her family, the Domitii, were prominent in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100). The *officinator* Ulpus Anicetianus also appears, similarly with the mark of a trident, on stamps produced for Marcus Aurelius and Faustina (*CIL* XV, 1 no.719).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1502 (18); *CIL* XV.1 no.1086, 13 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.440 B387.10.

Online:

- EDCS-36100211 [accessed 26/03/15]

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) 'Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto', *Annali dell'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 200 1872.1503 (19) (no.383) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

Half of a circular stamp on a fragmentary brick. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. The centre is damaged.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09. Letters: h., 0.01-0.012.
- Brick: h., 0.11+; w., 0.067 +; d., 0.036.

Text

DVOR POPILIORVM [SEVERI] / ET CLEM[ENTIS]
duor(um) Popiliorum [Severi] / et Clem[entis]

Translation

'Of the two Popilii, Severus and Clemens'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

The text can be restored on analogy with other examples of the same stamp, which also include an image of a pine cone.

Date

- Hadrianic period (Dressel, in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It was excavated from the 'palazzo imperiale' at Portus (Lanciani 1870: p.25; MS Accession Register). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

It is unclear whether we should regard the Popilii as estate owners or manufacturers (Setälä 1977: p.281), but their name suggests an upper-class context.

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani (1870) p.25; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1503(19); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1382,3 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Bloch 1938: p.101 no.19; Thylander 1952: p.436 B386.13.

Online:

- EDCS-13600308

Works cited

- Bloch, H. (1938) *I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana* (Rome: C. Colombo)
- Lanciani, R. (1870) 'II. Scavi. Recenti scoperte nelle vicinanze di Roma. Porto.' *Bullettino dell'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*, pp.18-25
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 201 1872.1504 (20, mislabelled 21) no.384 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There is an image of a palm branch at the end of line 1. ET in line 2 is ligatured. The central circle remains blank.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters: 0.012 (outer line); 0.01 (inner line). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.041
- Brick: h., 0.16+; w., 0.112+; d., 0.03

Text

EX [PR CAES] OP DOL Q P P / TORQ ET IVL COS

ex [pr(aediis) Caes(aris)] op(us) dol(iare) Q(uinti) P(erusi) P(udentis) / Torq(uato) et Iul(iano) co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

'From the emperor's estate, product of Quintus Perusius Pudens. In the consulship of Torquatus and Iulianus.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 148 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The same *officinator*, Q. Perusius Pudens, is known to have worked for the imperially-owned brickyards, the *figlinae Oceanae Maiores* (*CIL* XV 368; Steinby 1974-75: p.70). Another example of the stamp in the Ashmolean collection is 1872.1505(21).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1504(20); *CIL* XV,1 no.369, 17 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS- 31800376 [accessed 27.03/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 202 1872.1505(21) (no.385) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A fragmentary brick, preserving the majority of a circular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. ET in line 2 is ligatured. The central circle remains blank.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.083+. Letters: h., 0.01+ (outer line); 0.012 (inner line). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.04
- Brick: h., 0.095+; w., 0.078+; d. 0.033+

Text

EX [PR CAES OP DOL Q P P] / TORQ ET IVL COS

ex [pr(aediis) Caes(aris) op(us) dol(iare) Q(uinti) P(erusi) P(udentis)] / Torq(uato) et Iul(iano) co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

'From the emperor's estate, product of Quintus Perusius Pudens. In the consulship of Torquatus and Iulianus.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

The text is restored by comparison with another stamp in the Ashmolean's collection, 1872.1504 (*CIL* XV 369 no.17, 384-385).

Date

- AD 148 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The same *officinator*, Q. Perusius Pudens, is known to have worked for the imperially-owned brickyards, the *figlinae Oceanae Maiores* (*CIL* XV 368; Steinby 1974-75: p.70). Another example of the stamp in the Ashmolean collection is 1872.1504(20).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1505 (21); *CIL* XV.1 no.369,17 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31800376 [accessed 15/09/14]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 203 1872.1506(22) (no.386) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, complete, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which contains an image of a pine cone. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. The brick has been cracked across the centre and repaired. There are occasional interpuncts.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.095. Letters: h., 0.011 (line 1); 0.013 (line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.04.
- Brick: h., 0.14+; w., 0.17+; d. 0.041-0.043.

Text

OPERIS DOLIA COSMVS ° Q AS[INI] / ° MARCELLI °
op「us」 dolia(re) Cosmus ° Q(uinti) As[ini] / ° Marcelli °

Translation

‘Clay-product. Cosmus. Of Quintus Asinius Marcellus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

The text appears to have been stamped in error as OPERIS DOLIA COSMVS rather than OPVS DOLIA(RE) COSMI.

Date

- Hadrianic (other stamps relating to brick production for Asinius Marcellus date from AD 123, 134, and 141: Setälä 1977: p.70).

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

This stamp records the name of the *officinator* Cosmus and senatorial landowner Q. Asinius Marcellus (*PIR*² A1236). The Ashmolean Collection has two other examples of the same stamp: 1872.1507-1508.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1506 (22); *CIL* XV, 1 no.856, 9 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-38302809 [accessed 01/04/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 204 1872.1507(23) (no.387) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, almost complete, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which contains an image of a pine cone. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There are occasional interpuncts. Line 1: letter E in OPERIS is badly damaged, so as to resemble the letter I. The letters at the end of line 2 are very worn.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.095. Letters: h., 0.011 (line 1); 0.012 (line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.039.
- Brick : h. 0.112+; w.0.13+; d.0.036

Text

OPERIS DOLIA COSMVS Q ASINI / ° MARCE[L]LI °
op「us」 dolia(re) Cosmus Q(uinti) As[ini] / ° Marce[l]li °

Translation

‘Clay-product. Cosmus. Of Quintus Asinius Marcellus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Hadrianic (other stamps relating to brick production for Asinius Marcellus date from AD 123, 134, and 141: Setälä 1977: p.70).

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

This stamp records the name of the *officinator* Cosmus and senatorial landowner Q. Asinius Marcellus (*PIR*² A1236). The Ashmolean Collection has two other examples of the same stamp: 1872.1506, 1508.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1507 (23); *CIL* XV, 1 no.856, 9 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-38302809 [accessed 01/04/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 205 1872.1508(24) (no.388) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, complete, on a fragmentary brick, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which contains an image of a pine cone. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There are occasional interpuncts.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.095. Letters: h., 0.011 (line 1); 0.012-0.013 (line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.038.
- Brick: h., 0.16+; w., 0.137+; d., 0.044

Text

OPERIS DOLIA COSMVS ° Q ASINI / MARCELLI
op^{us} dolia(re) Cosmus ° Q(uinti) Asini / Mar[c]elli

Translation

‘Clay-product. Cosmus. Of Quintus Asinius Marcellus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Hadrianic (other stamps relating to brick production for Asinius Marcellus date from AD 123, 134, and 141: Setälä 1977: p.70).

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

This stamp records the name of the *offinator* Cosmus and senatorial landowner Q. Asinius Marcellus (*PIR*² A1236). The Ashmolean Collection has two other examples of the same stamp: 1872.1507-1508.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1508 (24); *CIL* XV, 1 no.856, 9 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-38302809 [accessed 01/04/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 206 1872.1509(25) (no.389) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, slightly damaged, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are three lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. The lettering on the outer line is damaged, with only the tops of letters remaining of DIS. The brick bears a museum label 'no.26' (in error; the correct label 'no.25' is on the rear of the brick). There is a triangular interpunct in line 1. The letters AE in VALERIAE are ligatured.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.102. Letters: h. 0.012, (line 1); 0.009-0.01 (lines 2-3). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.04.
- Brick: h., 0.174+; w., 0.162+; d., 0.026

Text

EX PRAEDIS PLOTINAE ° AVG / EX OFIC VALERIAE NICEN / OPV DOLI
ex praedis Plotinaes ° Aug(ustae) / ex of(f)ic(ina) Valeriae Nicen(is) / opu(s) doli(are)

Translation

‘Brick-product from the production unit of Valeria Nice from the estate of Plotina Augusta.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.123 (for similar stamped bricks bearing a consular date of AD 123, see 1872.1490).

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

During the second century AD, the clay districts in the Tiber Valley increasingly became the property of members of the imperial family, among whom was Plotina Augusta, at this time widow of the emperor Trajan. This stamp identifies Valeria Nice as production overseer (*officinator*) working on the imperially-owned estate. This is unlikely to mean that she actually participated in the manufacturing process, but indicates that she was its financial sponsor, as a contractor holding a lease for the business (Weaver 1998: p.246). Compare 1872.1490 for a similar stamp, and 1872.1510 for another brickstamp of Plotina.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1509 (25); *CIL* XV.1 no.694, 10 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-33000320 [accessed 01/04/15]

Works cited

- Weaver, P. (1998) 'Imperial slaves and freedmen in the brick industry' *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik* 122: 238-46

AshLI 207 1872.1510 (26) (no.390) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A complete circular, orbicular brickstamp, on a fragmentary brick, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and the centre remains blank. The letters are worn away from the start of the stamp. There are some interpuncts. It has been mislabelled as no.25 on the front, and on the rear as both no.25 and no.26.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085. Letters: h., 0.013. Orbiculus: diameter, c.0.03.
- Brick: h.,0.128+; w.,0.128+; d.0.023+

Text

[PL]OTINAE ° AVG ° QVIN

Plotinae ° Aug(ustae) ° Quin(tianae figlinae)

Translation

‘Of Plotina Augusta, Quintian brickyards’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.117-123 (Bloch 1938: p.101 no.17; Steinby 1974-75: p.81)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Lanciani (1868: p.174), it was found in the ‘palazzo imperiale’/ ‘imperial palace’ at Portus (cf. Thylander 1952: p.435 B386.7). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bloch (1938: p.102) argues that during the final years of his reign, Trajan himself owned the brickyards, the *figlinae Quintianae*, and that it was only after his death that they were inherited by his wife Plotina. For other brickstamps bearing Plotina’s name, see 1872.1490, 1872.1509.

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani (1868) p.174; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1510(26); *CIL* XV, 1 no.441b8 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32200925 [accessed 01/04/15]

Works cited

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- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) ‘Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto’, *Annali dell’ Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d’Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 208 1872.1511(27) (no.391) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A circular, orbicular stamp, slightly damaged. The large orbiculus, extending into the centre of the stamp, has a small circular hollow in its centre. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is the image of a caduceus, flanked on either side by a palm branch. There is a ligature in line 1.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.098. Letters: h., 0.011 (line 1); 0.01 (line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.039

- Brick: h., 0.12+; w., 0.107+; d., 0.022+

Text

EX PR^{AE}DIS L VERI AVG OP DO / LIA C NVNIDI FELIC
ex praedis L(uci) Veri Aug(usti) op(us) do/lia(re) C(ai) Nunidi Felic(is)

Translation

‘From the estate of Lucius Verus Augustus. Brick product of Gaius Nunidius Felix.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 161-68 (*CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Lanciani (1868: p.175), it was one of many such stamps found in the southern part of the ‘palazzo imperiale’/ ‘imperial palace’ at Portus (cf. Thylander 1952: p.438 B387.4). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Officinator C. Nunidius Felix had worked at brickyards belonging to Lucius Verus before he became emperor in AD 161 (Bloch 1938: p.275; Bodel 1983: p.43). The stamps belong to an Antonine phase of alterations to the ‘palazzo imperiale’.

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1868: p.175; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1511(27); *CIL* XV 737, 3 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Bloch 1938: p.280

Online:

- EDCS-34500071 [accessed 02/04/15]

Works cited

- Bloch, H. (1938) *I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana* (Rome: C. Colombo)
- Bodel, J. (1983) *Roman Brick Stamps in the Kelsey Museum* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press)
- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) ‘Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto’, *Annali dell’Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d’Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 209 1872.1512(28) (no.392) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A circular stamp, broken on one side. There is one line of letters around the edge in a concentric circle, and another across the centre of the stamp.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.098. Letters: h., 0.018 (outer line); 0.015 (across the centre)
- Brick: h., 0.118+; w., 0.096+; d., 0.034

Text

EARINI LVCILLAE ° VERI ACT / DOL

Earini Lucillae ° Veri act(or)is / dol(iare opus)

Translation

‘Brick-product of Earinus, manager of Lucilla, wife of Verus’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 145/155 [*CIL*]

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Lanciani (1868: p.175), it was one of many such stamps found in the southern part of the ‘palazzo imperiale’/ ‘imperial palace’ at Portus (cf. Thylander 1952: p.439 B387.8). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Landowner Domitia Lucilla Minor (*PIR*² D183; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.290 no.329) was mother of emperor Marcus Aurelius, and wife of M. Annius Verus (Setälä 1977: p.108-09) (cf. 1872.1502). Her family, the Domitii, were prominent in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100). The stamps belong to an Antonine phase of alterations to the ‘palazzo imperiale’. See also 1872.1515, 1872.1515a, 1872.1559.

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1868: p.175; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1512 (28); *CIL* XV.1 no.1049, 6 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.439 B387.8

Online:

- EDCS-36100208 [accessed 08/04/15]

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) ‘Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto’, *Annali dell’Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l’ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)

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- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 210 1872.1513(29) (no.393) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A complete rectangular brickstamp. The letters are stamped on two lines. The letters AE are ligatured in line 2.

Dimensions

- Not available. Vickers 1992: p.27 – height of stamp 0.033

Text

IANVARIVS / DOMIT LVCILLAE

Ianuarius / Domit(iae) Lucillae

Translation

‘Ianuarius, (slave) of Domitia Lucilla’.

Photograph

- CSAD
- Vickers 1992: p.27 fig. 26

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.110-115, possibly (Steinby 1974-75: p.53)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Lanciani (1868: p.175), it was one of many such stamps found in the southern part of the ‘palazzo imperiale’/ ‘imperial palace’ at Portus (cf. Thylander 1952: p.439 B387.6). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

It is unclear whether this is an early stamp of Domitia Lucilla Minor (*PIR*² D183; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.290 no.329) (cf. 1872.1502, 1512) or of her homonymous mother, Lucilla Maior (Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.289 no.328; Setälä 1977: p.107) (*PIR*² D182) (an identification supported by Dressel in *CIL*) (cf. 1872.1514).

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1868: p.175; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1513 (29); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1013, 3 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Bloch 1938: p.101 no.18; Thylander 1952: p.439 B387.6

Online:

- EDCS-36100203 [accessed 08/04/15]

Works cited

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- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) 'Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto', *Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)
- Vickers, M. (1992) *The Ancient Romans* (Oxford: Ashmolean Museum)

AshLI 211 1872.1514(30) (no.394) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A complete rectangular stamp, with letters on two lines. There is a palm-branch at the start and end of the lettering. There is a triangular interpunct in line 2. The lettering at the start of line 1 is rather worn.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.044-0.045; w., 0.142. Letters: h., 0.019 (line 1); 0.015 (line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.075+; w., 0.165+; d., 0.035

Text

TERTIVS / DOM ° LVC

Tertius / Dom(itiae) ° Luc(illae) (servus)

Translation

'Tertius, slave of Domitia Lucilla.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.108? (*CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Dressel, it was found at Portus, 1866, in the structure known at that time as the *xenodochium* (guest-house) of Pammachius, built by a senator at the end of the 4th century for Christian pilgrims visiting

Rome, now known as the 'Christian basilica' (cf. Lanciani 1870: p.25; Pavolini 2006: p.290). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

It is not clear whether this relates to Domitia Lucilla Maior (Setälä 1977: p.107) (*PIR*² D182; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.289 no.328) (an identification supported by Dressel in *CIL* and Thylander 1952: p.441) (cf. 1872.1513), from some date before AD 123 (Steinby 1974-75: p.35) or to her daughter Domitia Lucilla Minor (*PIR*² D183), mother of emperor Marcus Aurelius, who appears to have inherited her mother's interests in claylands (Setälä 1977: p.108-09) (cf. 1872.1502, 1512, 1515, 1559). Her family, the Domitii, were prominent in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1514 (30); *CIL* XV,1 no.1017, 4 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.441 B388.2

Online:

- EDCS-36100204 [accessed 08/04/15]

Works cited

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- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 212 1872.1515(31) (no.395) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A complete circular, orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a pine cone. The letters in line 2 are rather worn.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.092. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.036. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1); 0.009 (inner, line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.11+; w., 0.113+; d., 0.035

Text

OP DO ° CL QQ ET L MART/ [EX] PR DOM LVC

op(us) do(liare) ° Cl(audi) Q(uin)q(uatralis) et L(ivi) Mart(ialis) / [ex] pr(aedis) Dom(itiae)
Luc(illae)

Translation

‘Brick-product of Claudius Quinquatralis and Livius Martialis, from the estate of Domitia Lucilla’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- OP DO CLO OLETI MART / ex PR DOM LVC (Lanciani 1868)

Date

- AD c.134-155 (*CIL*; Thylander)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. Many examples of bricks bearing this stamp found in southern part of palazzo imperiale (Lanciani 1868: p.175). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Landowner Domitia Lucilla Minor (*PIR*² D183; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.290 no.329) was mother of emperor Marcus Aurelius, and wife of M. Annius Verus (Setälä 1977: p.108-09) (cf. 1872.1502). Her family, the Domitii, were prominent in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100). The stamps belong to an Antonine phase of alterations to the ‘palazzo imperiale’. See also 1872.1502, 1872.1512, 1872.1515a, 1872.1559.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1515 (31); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1079, 6 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.440, B387, 9

Online:

- EDCS-36100209 [accessed 08/04/15]

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
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- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l’ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d’Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 213 1872.1515.a Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, broken in two. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a palm branch. There are some interpuncts.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.036. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1); 0.009 (inner, line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.14+; w., 0.25+; d., 0.041

Text

OP ° DO ° CL ° QQ ° ET L ° MART / EX ° PR ° DOM ° LVC

op(us) ° do(liare) ° Cl(audi) ° Q(uin)q(uatralis) ° et L(ivi) ° Mart(ialis) / ex ° pr(aedis) ° Dom(itia) ° Luc(illae)

Translation

‘Brick-product of Claudius Quinquatralis and Livius Martialis, from the estate of Domitia Lucilla’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.134-155 (*CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Landowner Domitia Lucilla Minor (*PIR*² D183; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.290 no.329) was mother of emperor Marcus Aurelius, and wife of M. Annius Verus (Setälä 1977: p.108-09) (cf. 1872.1502). Her family, the Domitii, were prominent in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100). The stamps belong to an Antonine phase of alterations to the ‘palazzo imperiale’. See also 1872.1502, 1872.1512, 1872.1515, 1872.1559.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1515a; *CIL* XV.1 no.1079, b15 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-35900320 [accessed 08/04/15]

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
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AshLI 214 1872.1516(32) (no.396) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A complete circular, orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a seven-point star surrounded by what might be rays (or perhaps a flower, according to Lanciani 1868: p.175). There are prominent triangular interpuncts, which go beyond word-separation.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085. Letters: h., 0.012-0.014 (outer, line 1); 0.01-0.011 (inner line). Orbiculus: diam., 0.03.
- Brick: h., 0.125+; w., 0.12+; d., 0.025+

Text

° TRP ° EX ° FI ° GLI ° AR ° FA ° CAE / ° PI ° O ° NI ° A ° NI
 ° T(iti) R(ausi) P(amphili) ° ex ° fi°gli(nis) ° Ar(riae) ° Fa(dillae) ° Cae/°pi°o°ni°a°ni(s)

Translation

‘Of Titus Rausius Pamphilus, from the Caepionian brickyards of Arria Fadilla.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.123-27 (*CIL*; Thylander)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. The stamp belongs to an Antonine phase of alterations to the ‘palazzo imperiale’ (Lanciani 1868: p.175) at Portus. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Landowner Arria Fadilla (*PIR*² A1119; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.115 no.99) was mother of emperor Antoninus Pius. All of her stamps, some of which include consular dates for AD 123, 124 and 127, relate to the Caepionian brickyards (*figlinae Caepionianae*). She had first taken

over the part of these brickyards belonging to Plotia Isaurica, for whom Titus Rausius Pamphilus had also acted as *officinator*, and later the part which had belonged to T. Tutinius Sentius Satrianus (see 1872.1496). She therefore owned the whole of the Caepionian brickyards, which were eventually divided between her son (future emperor Antoninus Pius) and daughter (Helen 1975: p.80; Setälä 1977: pp.62-64).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1516 (32); *CIL* XV.1 no.85, 1 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Lanciani 1868: p.175; Bloch 1938: p.101 no.15; Thylander 1952: p.434 B386.4

Online:

- EDCS-13600300 [accessed 27/04/15]

Works cited

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- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
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- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 215 1872.1517(33) (no.397) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A complete circular, orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a cross. The letters in line 1 are rather worn. There is a ligature in line 2.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1); 0.01 (inner line). Orbiculus: diam., 0.034.
- Brick: h., 0.11+; w., 0.11+; d., 0.021+

Text

E[X] ° PR [FLA]VI APRI / O D FAD ° EVHE
ex ° pr(aedis) [Fla]vi Apri / o(pus) d(oliare) Fad(i) ° Euhe(lpisti)

Translation

'From the estate of Flavius Aper, brick-product of Fadius Euhelpistus.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.157 (*CIL*, on basis of the dated stamp *CIL* XV 1, no.209)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. The stamp belongs to an Antonine phase of alterations to the 'palazzo imperiale' at Portus (Lanciani 1868: p.175). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Landowner Flavius Aper is probably to be identified as the consul of AD 130 (*PIR*² F208) (Setälä 1977: pp.113-115).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1517 (33); *CIL* XV, 1 no.210, 2 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30800272 [accessed 27/04/15]

Works cited

- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) 'Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto', *Annali dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 216 1872.1518(34) (no.398) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular, orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There is a ligature in line 1, and some interpuncts. Much of the surface is very worn, especially in the centre, but the vast majority of the text can be restored on the basis of other stamps.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.095. Letters: h., 0.012 (outer, line 1); 0.011 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diam., 0.033.
- Brick: h., 0.14+; w., 0.145+; d., 0.037

Text

EX FIG ° FL ° PROC(V)LAE O D [FVL I]ANVARIA / IM[P] ANT[ON] IN [ET VER]O / [COS]
ex fig(linis) ° Fl(aviae) ° Proc(u)lae o(pus) d(oliare) [Ful(viae) I]anuaria(e) / Im[p(eratore)]
Ant[on]in(o) [et Ver]o / [co(n)s(ulibus)]

Translation

'From the brickyards of Flavia Proc(u)la, brick-product of Fulvia Ianuaria, in the consulship of emperors Antoninus and Verus.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: the surface is worn away after O D – Dessau suggests restoring [FIG(LINVM)] IANVARIA(E), whereas Waldstein suggested [EX I]ANVARIA. Steinby (pers. comm.) now advocates FVL IANVARIA.

Date

- AD 140 (*CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Stamps of Flavia Procula are dated to the period AD 123-140 (Setälä 1977: p.119). Her identity is uncertain, but she may have been the daughter of the consul Flavius Aper (consul in AD 130) (Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.328 no.377).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1518 (34); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1159 a1 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online

- EDCS-36100146 [accessed 27/04/15]

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 217 1872.1519(35) (no.399) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

Roughly half of a circular stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre, to one side, is a palm branch, partially preserved. From other examples of the stamp, it seems that two palm branches framed the centre of the stamp. Letter G at the end of line 1 is damaged, with only the left part of the letter remaining. There are circular interpuncts.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters: h., 0.01-0.011 (outer, line 1); 0.011 (inner, line 2).
- Brick: h., 0.154+; w., 0.137+; d., 0.025

Text

[EX PRAED HOR]T ° PAVLINI DE FIG[V] / [PROPET NE]G ° AVR ANTO[NIA]

[ex praed(is) Hor]t(ensi) ° Paulini de fig[u(linis)] / [Propet(ianis) ne]g(otiante) ° Aur(elia) Anto[nia]

Translation

‘From the estate of Hortensius Paulinus from the Propetian brickyards, Aurelia Antonia acting as wholesaler.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- End of second century/early third century AD (Setälä 1977: p.129).

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It was discovered in a building near the church of S. Bernardo, which consisted of a number of underground rooms, when demolishing stairs leading downwards (Lanciani 1869: p.231) (cf. 1872.1501). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The senatorial landowner has been identified as M. Cassius Hortensius Paulinus, urban praetor (*PIR*² H211; Setälä 1977: pp.129-30). See also 1872.1564.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1519 (35); *CIL* XV, 1 no.415, 1 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); *ILS* 8661c

Online:

- EDCS-31700182 [accessed 27/04/15]

Works cited

- Lanciani, R. (1869) ‘Scavi - Recenti scoperte: Roma’, *Bullettino dell’ Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 225-37
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 218 1872.1520(36) (no.400) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, rather worn and damaged on one side. The orbiculus is faintly visible. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is the figure of a cockerel. There are triangular interpuncts.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09. Letters: h., 0.01-0.011.
- Brick: h., 0.107+; w., 0.16+; d., 0.042

Text

[C] NINIDI ° FELICIS OP ° F[IG DOLIA]/ L ° AVRELIO ° COMM[OD]
[C(ai)] N^ruⁿnidi ° Felicis op(us) ° f[ig(linum) dolia(re)]/ L(ucio) ° Aurelio ° Comm[od(o)
cos)]

Translation

‘Brick product of Gaius Nunidius Felix. In the consulship of L. Aurelius Commodus’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- NVNIDI (Lanciani): given other stamps of the *offinator* Nunidius/Nunnidius Felix, it seems that I is here an error for V; COMMOD (Lanciani)

Date

- AD 154 (Bloch, on another example from the Forum Baths at Ostia, 1938: p.270 no.52; Thylander 1952: p.439)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Dressel, it was found at Portus, in the southern part of the ‘palazzo imperiale’, together with many other examples of the same stamp (cf. Lanciani 1868: p.175; Thylander 1952: p.438 B387.5). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

There are four known *offinatores* named Nunnidius, from different generations of the same family, two of whom, including Nunidius Felix, worked for the emperor L. Verus (=L. Aurelius Commodus) before he became Augustus in AD 161 (Helen 1975: p.123).

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1868: p.175; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1520 (36) no.400; *CIL* XV.1 no.738,12 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.438 B387.5

Online:

- EDCS-34500072 [accessed 06/10/14]

Works cited

- Bloch, H. (1938) *I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana* (Rome: C. Colombo)
- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Lanciani, R.A. (1868) ‘Ricerche topografiche sulla città di Porto’, *Annali dell’Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 40: 144-95
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d’Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 219 1872.1521(37) (no.401) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular, orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is an image of a palm branch. Some letters in line 1 are rather worn. In line 1 N has a bar above.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.098. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1); 0.01 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diam., 0.036.
- Brick: h., 0.152+; w., 0.18+; d., 0.041

Text

DOLIAR [P]R [C]AES N F MARC/ ANICETIANI

doliar(e) [p]r(aediorum) [C]aes(aris) n(ostri) f(iglinarum) Marc(ianarum) / Anicetiani

Translation

‘Clay product from the estate of our Caesar from the Marcian brickyards, of Anicetianus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Late Hadrianic (*CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The Marcian brickyards were located in the vicinity of other brickyards (Caepionian, Subortan, Ocian) in the territory of Ameria on the left bank of the River Tiber (Champlin 1983: p.258), and appear to have been exploited over a particularly long period, from the mid-first century AD down into the fourth century.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1521 (37); *CIL* XV, 1 no.322, 8 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31700727 [accessed 05/05/15]

Works cited

- Champlin, E. (1983) ‘*Figlinae Marcianae*’, *Athenaeum* 61: 257-64

AshLI 220 1872.1522 (38) (no.402) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

An almost complete circular orbicular stamp, rather worn and damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There is a worn image in the centre, described in *CIL* as a palm branch. The text can be reconstructed from other examples of the same stamp, including a bar over N in line 1.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.086. Letters: h., 0.009. Orbiculus: diam., 0.034
- Brick: h., 0.122+; w., 0.13+; d., 0.033

Text

EX FIC OCEA [MA]I [C]AES N OP DO / Q ° PE[RVSI PVDE]

ex fi^rgⁱ(linis) Ocea(nis) [Ma]i(oribus) [C]aes(aris) n(ostri) op(us) do(liare) / Q(uinti) °
Pe[rusi Pude(ntis)]

Translation

‘Brick-product from the Greater Ocean brickyards of our Caesar. Of Quintus Perusius Pudens’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: FIC for FIG

Date

- Early Antonine, mid-second century AD (*CIL*; Bodel 1983: p.31)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

This stamp shows that the brickyards, the *figlinae Oceanae Maiores*, were imperially owned by the Antonine period (cf. Bodel 1983: p.31) (cf. 1872.1504).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1522 (38); *CIL* XV, 1 no.368, 18 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31700909 [accessed 05/05/15]

Works cited

- Bodel, J. (1983) *Roman Brick Stamps in the Kelsey Museum* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press)

AshLI 221 1872.1523(39) (no.403) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre (rather worn) is a pine cone, flanked by palm-branches. F appears in error twice for E in line 1. There is a ligature of AE in PRAEDIS, line 1. Some letters in line 2 are rather worn. It has been mislabelled as no.40.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1); 0.009 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diam., 0.031
- Brick: h., 0.17+ ; w., 0.168+; d., 0.038

Text

OPVS DOLIARF FX PR^AEDIS AVG N / C COMINI SA[BIN]IANI
opus doliar^re^r x praedis Aug(usti) n(ostris) / C(ai) Comini Sa[bin]iani

Translation

‘Clay-product from the estate of our emperor. Of Gaius Cominius Sabinianus’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: DOLIARF for DOLIARE and FX for EX

Date

- AD c.161 (Steinby1974-75: pp.42-43)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It was found in the ‘palazzo imperiale’/ ‘imperial palace’ at Portus (Lanciani 1870: p.25). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The emperor alluded to here is Marcus Aurelius; the brickyards are perhaps the *figlinae Fulvianae* (Steinby 1974-75: pp.42-43).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1523 (39); *CIL* XV, 1 no.754,b25 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-34500073 [accessed 27/09/16]

Works cited

- Lanciani, R. (1870) ‘Scavi. Recenti scoperte nelle vicinanze di Roma’, *Bullettino dell’Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 14-32
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 222 1872.1524(40) (no.404) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a scene of a two-horse chariot, driven by a winged Victory. The text is worn at the start of line 2.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.105. Letters: h., 0.011-0.013 (outer, line 1); 0.009-0.01 (inner, line 2). Orbiculus: diam.: 0.027.
- Brick: h., 0.107; w., 0.105; d. 0.018-0.025

Text

OPVS DOLIARE EX PRAEDIS AVG N / A PVBLICIO CONSORTE
opus doliare ex praedis Aug(usti) n(ostrum) / a Publicio Consorte

Translation

‘Clay-product from the estate of our emperor. By Publicius Consors.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Late second century AD (AD c.180-192), according to Dressel (in *CIL*).

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently on display in the Reading and Writing Gallery.

Historical notes

The emperor mentioned here appears to be Commodus (Dressel in *CIL*, who compares the image of Victory on bricks produced by Sex. Publicius Consors at the Bucconian brickyards, *CIL* XV,1 no.44) (Steinby 1974-75: p.29).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1524 (40); *CIL* XV.1 no.46,9 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30200031 (accessed 05/09/14)

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 223 1872.1525(41) (no.405) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, damaged on one side, with a small orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a winged Victory, standing facing left, with her right arm outstretched holding a crown. The final letter, squeezed in next to the orbiculus, is unclear: an R may be deduced by comparison with other examples of the stamp. The name of the brickyards is obscured by errors: the letters OR appear to be duplicated by mistake, whilst the first E may be in place of an F.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.113. Letters h., 0.014. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.022
- Brick: h., 0.16+; w., 0.15+; d., 0.04

Text

O[PVS D]OL EX PR AVG N FL / G EAORAOR A VIB VER

o[pus d]ol(iare) ex pr(aedis) Aug(usti) n(ostri) f[ig]l[inae]/g(linis) [F]a<v>or{aor}(ianis) a Vib(io) Ver(na?)

Translation

‘Brick-product from the estate of our emperor, from the Favorian brickyards, by Vibius Ver(na?).’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: The text of the stamp is given in *CIL* as OP DOL, but there is clearly space in the damaged part of the stamp for the word OPVS to be written out in full.
- FL appears in error for FI/G(LINIS)
- The name of the brickyards is unclear, but is likely to be the *figlinae Favorianae* (Steinby 1974-75: p.41). The letters AOR seem to be duplicated in error.

Date

- AD 212-217 (Steinby 1974-75: p.42)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1525 (41); *CIL* XV.1 no.222, 7 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online

- EDCS-31200277 [accessed 11/05/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 224 1872.1526(42) (no.406) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, very worn and damaged on one side, with a small orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is the figure of a victory, now only faintly visible. There are triangular interpuncts. The top part only of R remains; the letters AVG are very worn. The E in TE is blocked out solidly, as is the E in FEL; the letters RE are very worn, as is the final S. It has been mislabelled on the front as no.43.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters: h., 0.01-0.011. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.024.
- Brick: h., 0.14+; w., 0.13+; d., 0.036

Text

OP ° D[OL EX] PR AVG N ° FIG TERENTIA / AEL[I F]ELICIS

op(us) ° d[ol(iare) ex p]r(aediis) Aug(usti) n(ostris) ° fig(linis) Te[re]ntia(nis)/ Ael[i F]elicis

Translation

'Brick-product from the estate of our emperor, from the Terentian brickyards. Of Aelius Felix.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 212-217 (Steinby 1974-75: p.94)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bricks from the Terentian brickyards began to be produced in the 140s, but this stamp belongs to a later phase of exploitation of the clay by the emperor Caracalla (Steinby 1974-74: pp.93-94).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1526 (42); *CIL* XV.1 no.624,11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32801719 [accessed 06/10/14]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 225 1872.1527(43) (no.407) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A stamp in a three-quarters circle. One line of lettering runs around the outer edge, whilst across the middle, slightly off-centre, within the stamp is another line of letters, some of which have been blocked off. One triangular interpunct is clearly visible.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.093. Letters h., 0.012 (outer line), 0.008 (centre).
- Brick: h., 0.074+; w., 0.10+; d., 0.03-0.032

Text

TONNEI ° DE FICILINIS / V[[ICCI]]ANIS

Tonnei(ana) ° de fi^gilinis /V[[icci]]anis

Translation

'Tonneian from the Viccianan brickyards.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: FICILINIS for FIGILINIS
- Line 2: a rectangular section has been blanked out after the initial V

Date

- Mid-first century AD/Flavian (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The stamp refers to two brickyards (*figlinae*), *Tonneianae* and *Viccianae*, possibly meaning that they could jointly produce brick products (Steinby 1974-75: pp.97-98). It is not clear why the word *Viccianis* has been partly erased, but it appears intact on other similar stamps.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1527 (43); *CIL* XV.1 no.658,b7 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Steinby 1978: vol.1, p.190 no.562

Online:

- EDCS-34700415 [accessed 05/09/14]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Steinby, M. (1978) *Lateres Signati Ostienses* (Rome: Acta Instituti Romani Finlandiae 7.1)

AshLI 226 1872.1528(44) (no.408) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A little over half of a circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus crossing the width of two lines. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a palm branch. There is a triangular interpunct after EX in line 1; there are subsequently ivy-leaf interpuncts, and also a small palm branch is used to mark the start of the text. There is a bar across the top of the N at the end of line 1. Only the tops of some of the letters remain in line 2.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.115. Letters: h., 0.015 (outer, line 1), 0.013 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diam., 0.043.
- Brick: h., 0.14+; w., 0.095+; d., 0.034

Text

EX ° FIGLINIS ° C[AESARIS] N / CAMILLIANIS °
ex ° figlinis ° C[aesaris] n(ostris) / Camillianis °

Translation

'From the Camillian brickyards of our Caesar'.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Late Trajanic/early Hadrianic (Steinby 1974/75: p.34)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It was found in the 'palazzo imperiale' at Portus (Lanciani 1870: p.25). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1528 (44) [mistaken in recording provenance from Rome]; *CIL* XV, 1 no.115, 8 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online

- EDCS-30301241 [accessed 11/05/15]

Works cited

- Lanciani, R. (1870) 'Il. Scavi. Recenti scoperte nelle vicinanze di Roma. Porto.' *Bullettino dell'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*, pp.18-25
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 227 1872.1529(45) (no.409) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, slightly damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and in the centre is a pine cone flanked on either side by a branch. There are triangular interpuncts.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.096. Letters: h., 0.015-0.016. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.03+.
- Brick: h., 0.134+; w., 0.149+; d., 0.03

Text

EX ° PR ° Q ° S ° P ° ALANIVIN

ex ° pr(aedis) ° Q(uinti) ° S(ervili) ° P(udentis) ° a Lani(o) Vin(dice)

Translation

'From the estate of Quintus Servilius Pudens, by Lanius Vindex'.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- The latter part of the stamp can be restored as either *a Lani(o) Vin(dice)*, or *A(uli) Lani Vin(dicis)*

Date

- AD 123-139 (Dressel, in *CIL*, by comparison with dated stamps from the same estate)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Other stamps relating to the estate of Q. Servilius Pudens (*PIR*² S594) are known from AD 123-25, 127-31, and 139. He was a friend of Pliny the Younger, legate in Bithynia in AD 111 (Setälä 1977: pp.183-85). See also 1872.1500.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1529 (45); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1441, 2 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-42300759 [accessed 12/05/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private domini in Roman brick stamps of the Empire: a historical and prosopographical study of landowners in the district of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 228 1872.1530(46) (no.410) Brickstamp, Ostia

Description

A fragmentary three-quarter circular stamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and another line of letters across the centre of the stamp. There is a small interpunct. The letters AN are ligatured in VICCIAN (line 1) and AT in OCRATI (line 2). For another, fragmentary, example of the same stamp, see 1872.1571.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085+. Letters: h., 0.012-0.013 (outer, line 1), 0.01 (centre)
- Brick: h., 0.105+; w., 0.11+; d., 0.026

Text

EX FIGLIN ° VICCIAN R[VTILIAE]/ L(VCI) F(ILIAE) OCRATI
ex figlin(is) Viccian(is) R[utiliae]/ L(uci) f(iliae) Ocrati (uxoris)

Translation

‘From the Viccianan brickyards of Rutilia, daughter of Lucius, wife of Ocratius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Mid-first century AD (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1530 (46); *CIL* XV.1 no.665,c6 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-34700325 [accessed 06/10/14]

Works cited

AshLI 229 1872.1531(47) (no.411) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

Roughly half of a circular brickstamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a badly damaged image which can be interpreted on the basis of other examples of this stamp as a head of Minerva. The text can also be supplemented from other examples. It is mislabelled no.9 (or 6).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.093. Letters: h., 0.009 (outer, line 1), 0.008 (inner, line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.105+; w., 0.14+; d, 0.044

Text

[OPVS] DOLIARE EX FI[GVLINIS OCEAN/IS MI]NORIBVS P[RAEDIS D N AVG]
[opus] doliare ex fi[gulinis Ocean/is mi]noribus p[raedis d(omini) n(ostri) Aug(usti)]

Translation

‘Clay-product from the Lesser Ocean brickyards, from the estate of our lord emperor’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 212-217 (Steinby 1974-75: p.71)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

See also 1872.1562 for another, better preserved example of the same stamp.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1531 (47); *CIL* XV.1 no.381, 17 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31800522 [accessed 12/05/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 230 1872.1532(48) (no.412) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a trident. There are triangular interpuncts. It is mislabelled as no.46.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.092. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1), 0.012 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diameter, 0.035
- Brick: h., 0.15+; w., 0.165+; d., 0.038

Text

O DOL ° EX ° FIG ° GENIAN{IAN}IS / CEION ° CRESC ° FEC
o(pus) dol(iare) ex fig(linis) Genianianis / Ceion(ius) Cresc(ens) fec(it)

Translation

‘Brick product from the Genianian brickyards. Ceionius Crescens made (this).’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- The *figlinae Genianae* are recorded in error here as *figlinae Genianiae*.

Date

- Hadrianic period (Dressel, in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1532 (48); *CIL* XV.1 no.243, 3 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31200219 [accessed 12/05/15]

Works cited

AshLI 231 1872.1533(49) (no.413) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are three lines of letters (including in the central circle), running in concentric circles. There is a leaf-frond at the end of line 1. Interpuncts are fairly indistinct.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09. Letters: h., 0.011 (line 1); 0.009 (line 2); 0.008 (line 3).
Orbiculus: diam., 0.036
- Brick: h., 0.16; w., 0.145; d., 0.04

Text

L ° LVRI ° CRESCENTIS ° EX / FICLINIS ° LVSIANI / CAES ° N
L(uci) ° Luri ° Crescentis ° ex / fi^rg^llinis ° Lusiani / Caes(aris) ° n(ostri)

Translation

‘Of Lucius Lurius Crescens from the Lusian brickyards of our Caesar’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 2: FICLINIS for FIGLINIS

Date

- Hadrianic (Dressel, in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The Lusian brickyards may originally have belonged to Lusius Quietus (*PIR*² L439), a consular who was killed at the start of Hadrian’s reign in 118. His property would then have passed to the emperor: accordingly, ‘our Caesar’ here refers to Hadrian (Steinby 1974-75: p.59).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1533 (49); *CIL* XV.1 no.280 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31600402 [accessed 12/05/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 232 1872.1534(50) (no.414) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular stamp, rather worn and damaged on one side. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, with hollowed letters inset into the brick’s surface. In the centre is an abraded image of an ivy leaf.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.065. Letters: h., 0.01
- Brick : h., 0.11+; w., 0.105+; d., 0.033

Text

OFF S R F DOM

off(icina) s(ummae) r(ei) f(isci) Dom(itiana)

Translation

‘Domitian production unit belonging to the account of the imperial exchequer.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Early fourth century AD

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Numerous bricks with this stamp were found in the baths of Diocletian at Rome.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1534 (50); *CIL* XV.1 no.1569, a71(from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-42300349 [accessed 12/05/15]

Works cited

AshLI 233 1872.1535(51) (no.415) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A fragmentary circular stamp. There is a line of abbreviated letters running around the outer edge, in hollowed letters inset into the brick's surface. There is a blank circle in the centre of the stamp. Circular interpuncts separate each letter.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.05+. Letters: h., 0.013.
- Brick: h., 0.085+; w., 0.075+; d., 0.03

Text

[OF °] F ° S ° R ° D ° [P ° L °]

[of(ficina)] F(---) s(ummae) r(ei) d(omus) [p(rivatae) L (---)]

Translation

‘(F---) production unit belonging to the account of the private household (---)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Early fourth century AD

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1535 (51); *CIL* XV.1 no.1589, 12 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-42300503 [accessed 20/05/15]

Works cited

AshLI 234 1872.1536(52) no.416 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, almost intact but quite worn, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There is an image of a bird (possibly a goose, according to Dressel in *CIL*) in the centre. There are triangular interpuncts, and a line above the letter N to mark the abbreviation n(ostri).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.096. Letters: h., 0.011. Orbiculus: diam., 0.035
- Brick: h., 0.145+; w., 0.168+; d., 0.035

Text

OPVS ° FIGLIN DOLIAR ° EX PR [CA]E N OF / C ° CALPETANI PANNYCI
opus figlin(um) doliar(e) ex pr(aedis) [Ca]e(saris) n(ostri) of(ficina) / C(ai) Calpetani
Pannyc(h)i

Translation

‘Brick-product from the estate of our Caesar. Production unit of Gaius Calpetanus Pannychus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Antonine (Setälä 1977: p.105).

Collection history

This brickstamp is part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

C. Calpetanus Pannychus may have been the freedman of another *offinator*, C. Calpetanus Favor (Setälä 1977: p.105), who worked at the Marcian brickyards during the Trajanic period (Bodel 1983: p.46).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1536 (52); *CIL* XV.1 no.746, 6 (impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-34500322 [accessed 20/05/15]

Works cited

- Bodel, J. (1983) *Roman brick stamps in the Kelsey Museum* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 235 1872.1537(53) no.417 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular stamp, completely preserved. One line of lettering runs around the outer edge, with hollowed letters, inset into the stamp's surface. The start/end of the stamp is marked by a damaged ivy-leaf. In the centre is an ivy-leaf. It has been mislabelled as no.51. It is currently in store.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.054. Letters: h., 0.011.
- Brick: diameter, 0.054; d., 0.030-0.033.

Text

OFF S R F MARCI

⊂ ivy-leaf ⊃ off(icina) s(ummae) r(ei) f(isci) Marci(ana)

Translation

‘Marcian production unit belonging to the account of the imperial exchequer.’

Photograph

- CSAD

Apparatus

Date

- Late 3rd / early 4th century AD.

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The *officina Marciana* flourished over several centuries.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1537 (53) (labelled 51); *CIL* XV.1 no.1615, 36 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-40100280 [accessed 05/09/14]

Works cited

AshLI 236 1872.1538 (54) (no.418) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, slightly damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp. In the centre is a pine-cone, flanked on either side by a palm branch.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.091. Letters: h., 0.013 Orbiculus: diameter, 0.044
- Brick : h., 0.165+; w., 0.13+, d., 0.038

Text

Q OPPI IVSTI

Q(uinti) Oppi Iusti

Translation

‘Of Quintus Oppius Iustus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Q OPPIVS TI (Lanciani)

Date

- Late Trajanic / early Hadrianic (Steinby 1974-75: p.54)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It was found in 1866 at Portus in the structure known at that time as the *xenodochium* (guest-house) of Pammachius, built by a senator at the end of the 4th century for Christian pilgrims visiting Rome, now known as the 'Christian basilica' (cf. Lanciani 1870: p.25; Pavolini 2006: p.290). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Q. Oppius Iustus worked for the Domitii during the late Trajanic/ early Hadrian period, before then transferring to work for the *figlinae Oceanae* (Steinby 1974-75: p.54).

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1870: p.25; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1538 (54); Descemet 1880: p.65 no.195a; *CIL* XV.1 no.1344, 1 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.441 B388.5

Online:

- EDCS-13600324 [accessed 20/05/15]

Works cited

- Descemet, M.Ch. (1880) *Inscriptions doliaries latines. Marques de briques relatives à une partie de la gens Domitia* (Paris: Ernest Thorin)
- Lanciani, R. (1870) 'Recenti scoperte nelle vicinanze di Roma: Porto', *Bullettino dell' Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 18-25
- Pavolini, C. (2006) *Ostia* (Rome: Laterza)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d'Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 237 1872.1539 (55) (no.419) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

Almost complete, but very worn, circular orbicular stamp with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. The orbiculus has a circular indentation in the middle. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There are interpuncts in line 1. The central circle remains blank.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085. Letters: h., 0.01 (outer line 1), 0.01-0.011 (inner line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.035.
- Brick: h., 0.108+; w., 0.105+; d., 0.027

Text

OP ° DOL ° EX ° FIG CLAVDI / ALEXANDRI
op(us) dol(iare) ex fig(linis) Claudi / Alexandri

Translation

‘Brick-product from the brickyards of Claudius Alexander’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Mid-2nd century AD (Dressel in *CIL*); mid-3rd century (Thylander, in error)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Dressel (1891) and Lanciani (1870: p.25), it was found in the ‘palazzo imperiale’/ ‘imperial palace’ at Portus (cf. Bloch 1938: p.101 no.12; Thylander 1952: p.434 B386.1). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Lanciani 1870: p.25; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1539 (55); *CIL* XIV no.4089, 28a (Dessau 1887); *CIL* XV.1 no.2165, 2 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.437 B386.15

Online:

- EDCS-13600127 [accessed 22/05/15]

Works cited

- Bloch, H. (1938) *I bolli laterizi e la storia edilizia romana* (Rome: C. Colombo)
- Lanciani, R. (1870) ‘II. Scavi. Recenti scoperte nelle vicinanze di Roma. Porto.’ *Bullettino dell’Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica*, pp.18-25
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d’Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 238 1872.1540 (56) (no.420) Brickstamp, Portus

Description

Fragment of a circular brickstamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and in the centre is the bottom part of a pine-cone, flanked by a palm-branch to its left (the palm-branch to the right is missing through damage). The stamp has been mislabelled as no.68. There is a ligature of the letters TI.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.105+. Letters: h., 0.013
- Brick: h., 0.055+; w., 0.129+; d., 0.039

Text

[NE]POS CN DOMITI T[ROPHIMI]

[Ne]pos Cn(aei) Domiti T[rophimi (servus)]

Translation

‘Nepos, slave of Gnaeus Domitius Trophimus’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- NIEPOS (Dressel in *CIL*; Thylander)

Date

- AD c.120 (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. According to Dressel, it was found at Portus in the structure known at that time as the *xenodochium* (guest-house) of Pammachius, built by a senator at the end of the 4th century for Christian pilgrims visiting Rome, now known as the ‘Christian basilica’ (cf. Lanciani 1870: p.25; Pavolini 2006: p.290). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Cn. Domitius Trophimus was himself a freedman, manumitted in the late Trajanic period (Steinby 1974-75: p.57).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1540 (56); Descemet 1880: p.42 no.136; *CIL* XV.1 no.1118, b11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891); Thylander 1952: p.441 B388.4

Online:

- EDCS-36100213 [accessed 22/05/15]

Works cited

- Descemet, M.Ch. (1880) *Inscriptions doliaries latines. Marques de briques relatives à une partie de la gens Domitia* (Paris: Ernest Thorin)
- Lanciani, R. (1870) ‘Recenti scoperte nelle vicinanze di Roma: Porto’, *Bullettino dell’Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 18-25
- Pavolini, C. (2006) *Ostia* (Rome: Laterza)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132
- Thylander, H. (1952) *Inscriptions du port d’Ostie* (Lund: Gleerup)

AshLI 239 1872.1541 (57) (no.421) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular brickstamp, in good condition. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and in the centre is a man’s bust (most likely Mercury) holding a caduceus. There are triangular interpuncts.

Dimensions

The stamp is currently not accessible for measuring.

Text

Q ° OPPI NATALIS °

Q(unti) Oppi Natalis

Translation

‘Of Quintus Oppius Natalis’

Photograph

- Ashmolean Museum

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.120 (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. Dressel (in *CIL*) reports that it was found on the *via Tiburtina*, in the *ager Veranus* (the area of modern S. Lorenzo). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Q. Oppius Natalis worked for the consular Cn. Domitius Tullus (Steinby 1974-75: p.52).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1541 (57); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1346 a5 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-41600145 [accessed 22/05/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 240 1872.1542 (58) (no.422) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular brickstamp, with large orbiculus, damaged on one side. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp. It is mislabelled as no.63.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.097. Letters: h., 0.013-0.014. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.055
- Brick: h., 0.115+; w., 0.135+; d., 0.049

Text

C CORNEL[I EC]HIONIS
C(ai) Cornel[i Ec]hionis

Translation

‘Of Gaius Cornelius Echio(?)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Early 2nd century AD (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The *cognomen* of this individual is uncertain, since this is the only stamp of its kind known so far.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1542 (58); *CIL* XV.1 no.947 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-35400482 [accessed 22/05/15]

Works cited

AshLI 241 1872.1543 (59) (no.423) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A partial, worn rectangular stamp, broken on its right side, with a single line of lettering. The letter I appears shorter than the other letters. It is mislabelled as no.71.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.03; w., 0.115+. Letters: h., 0.02
- Brick: h., 0.147+; w., 0.146+; d., 0.03

Text

[L] TARQVITI ER[ONIS]
L(uci) Tarquiti Er[onis]

Translation

‘Of Lucius Tarquiti Eros.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 1st century AD

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of 95 brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. Dressel (in *CIL*) records that two examples, of which this is one, were found in the garden of the hospital of St. John Lateran (Lanciani 1870: p.54 no.16). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1543(59); *CIL* XV.1 no.1465, a.4 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891, who misidentifies as Ashmolean no.429)

Online:

- EDCS-42300576 [accessed 22/05/15]

Works cited

- Lanciani, R. (1870) 'Scavi di Roma e delle vicinanze', *Bullettino dell'Istituto di Corrispondenza Archeologica* 41-55

AshLI 242 1872.1544 (60) (no.424)

Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular brickstamp, damaged on one edge, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a very worn figure, with hand outstretched over an altar; from other better-preserved examples of this stamp, the figure is identified in *CIL* as *Bonus eventus*, naked except for a cloak, holding three ears of corn in its left hand, and making an offering over an altar with the right. Its surface is fairly worn. The stamp is mislabelled as no.57.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.104. Letters: h., 0.009. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.036
- Brick: h., 0.175+; w., 0.13+; d., 0.033

Text

OPV[S DOL] EX FIGLIN DOMI[T MAI]OR / F[VLV]IAE SVABILLAE
opu[s dol(iare)] ex figlin(is) Domi[tianis Mai]or(ibus) / F[ulv]iae Suabillae

Translation

'Brick-product from the Greater Domitian brickyards of Fulvia Suabilla'.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 193-98 (Steinby 1974-75: p.38)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1544 (60); *CIL* XV, 1 no.167,11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30501113 [accessed 22/05/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 243 1872.1545 (61) (no.425) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A fragmentary circular brickstamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and possibly an ivy-leaf in the centre. There are triangular interpuncts. It is mislabelled as no.72. It can be reconstructed from other examples of the same stamp, which also have palm branches at the start and end of the text.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.072+. Letters: h., 0.014
- Brick: h., 0.09+; w., 0.079+; d., 0.035

Text

[PRIMIG]ENI ° D [° D]

[Primig]eni(us) ° d(uorum) [° D(omitiorum)]

Translation

‘Primigenius (slave) of the two Domitii.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 79-97 (other stamps of Primigenius are 'late Domitianic' – Steinby 1974-75: p.50)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

This stamp records the name of the brick manufacturer, a slave who worked for the two brothers Cn. Domitius Lucanus (*PIR*² D152) and Cn. Domitius Tullus (*PIR*² D167). They had both been adopted by Cn. Domitius Afer, and operated together the property which they had jointly inherited (Setälä 1977: pp.35-36). The Domitii were the most prominent family in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1545 (61); *CIL* XV.1 no.1000, d28 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-35400725 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 244 1872.1546(62) (no.426) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A very fragmentary brick, with remains of a circular stamp, preserving part of two concentric circles containing lines of text running around the outer edge.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.084+. Letters: h., 0.013 on outer line; 0.01 on inner line
- Brick: h.,0.102+; w.0.062+; d.,0.032-0.035

Text

[L BRVTT]IDI AVGV[STALIS FEC / OPVS] DOL EX [FIG CAES N / PROP ET AMBI / COS]

[L(ucius) Brutt]idi(us) Augu[stalis fec(it)]/ [opus] dol(iare) ex [fig(linis) Caes(aris) n(ostri)]/ [Prop(inquo) et Ambi(bulo)] / [co(n)s(ulis)]

Translation

‘Lucius Bruttidius Augustalis made (this). Brick-product from the brickyards of our Caesar. In the consulship of Propinquus and Ambibulus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 126 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Lucius Bruttidius Augustalis worked in the imperially-owned brickyards, the *figlinae Oceanae Minores*. His bricks have been found widely in Italy, North Africa, and Narbonensis (*CIL* XV.1 nos 373-79). For another example of the same stamp, see 1872.1493.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1546 (62); *CIL* XV.1 no.375, 28 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online

- EDCS-31800456 [accessed 15/09/14]

Works cited

AshLI 245 1872.1547(63) (no.427) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular brickstamp, slightly damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which contains an image of a pine cone surrounded by six dots (leaves, according to *CIL*). There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There are triangular interpuncts. It is mis-labelled as no.70.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.094. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1), 0.01 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diameter, 0.042
- Brick: h., 0.135+; w., 0.155+; d., 0.042

Text

OPVP ° DOL ° EPAGTHV ° CLAVD / QVINOATR SER

opu^ṛs^ṛ ° dol(iare) ° Epag<a>thu(s) ° Claud(i) / Quin^ṛqu^ṛ atr(alis) ser(vus)

Translation

‘Brick-product. Epagathus slave of Claudius Quinquatralis.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: OPVP for OPVS; EPAGTHV for EPAGATHV
- Line 2: QVINOATR for QVINQVATR

Date

- AD c.118-125 (Steinby 1974-75: p.53, early Hadrianic)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

This stamp relates to brick-production for the Domitii, the most prominent family in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Steinby 1974-75: p.53; Helen 1975: p.100). For another example of the same stamp, see 1872.1548 (64).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1547 (63); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1075, b35 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-35900290 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 246 1872.1548 (64) (no.428) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular brickstamp, damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which contains an image of a pine cone surrounded by six dots (leaves, according to *CIL*). There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. Its surface is partially abraded. There is one small triangular interpunct.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.093. Letters: 0.01 (outer, line 1), 0.009 (inner, line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.041
- Brick: h., 0.145+; w., 0.13+; d., 0.043

Text

OPVP [° DOL ° E]PAG[TH]V ° CLAVD / QVINOA[T]R SER

opu^rs¹ ° dol(iare) ° Epag<a>thu(s) ° Claud(i) / Quin^rqu¹a[t]r(alis) ser(vus)

Translation

‘Brick-product. Epagathus slave of Claudius Quinquatralis.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 1: OPVP for OPVS; EPAGTHV for EPAGATHV
- Line 2: QVINOATR for QVINQVATR

Date

- AD c.118-125 (Steinby 1974-75: p.53, early Hadrianic)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

This stamp relates to brick-production for the Domitii, the most prominent family in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Steinby 1974-75: p.53; Helen 1975: p.100). For another example of the same stamp, see 1872.1547 (63).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1548 (64); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1075, b35 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-35900290 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 247 1872.1549 (65) (no.429)

Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular brickstamp, damaged on one side, with a large orbiculus. In the centre is an image of a standing female figure holding a cornucopia and rudder, to be identified as Fortuna. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. The surface is partially abraded. There is a line above the abbreviation n(ostri)

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.11. Letters: h., 0.008-0.01 (outer, line 1), 0.01 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diameter, 0.035
- Brick: h., 0.18; w., 0.16; d., 0.042

Text

OPVS DOL EX PR[ED STAT]ON COM[M AVG] / DOMIN N EX FIG MADISP
opus dol(iare) ex pr(a)[ed(is) Stat]on(iensibus) Com[m(odi) Aug(usti)] / domin(i) n(ostri) ex
fig(linis) Ma(---) disp(ensatoris)

Translation

‘Brick-product from the Statonian estate of Commodus Augustus, our lord, from the brickyards of Ma(?), steward.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Line 2: it is unclear how to resolve this, whether as MA(---) DISP(ENSATORIS) or as something like M ADI SP(ERATI)

Date

- AD 193 (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The name of the brickyards is thought by Dressel (in *CIL*) to be derived from the Lacus Statoniensis in Etruria. The town of Statonia has more recently been relocated, however, to the Tiber Valley, near Bomarzo (Munzi 1995: p.294). This stamp includes the name of emperor Commodus; following his assassination his name was later erased from similar stamps (*CIL* XV, 1 no.541b), whilst this estate passed into the ownership of Septimius Severus. The second line is uncertain: it could refer to an individual who was the emperor's *dispensator* (an interpretation adopted above), or to someone's name (Steinby 1974-75: p.88).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1549 (65); *CIL* XV, 1 no.541, a14 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32803378 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Munzi, M. (1995) ‘La nuova Statonia’, *Ostraka* 4.2: 285-99
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 248 1872.1550 (66) (no.430) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A very worn circular stamp, with one line of text around the edge. Much of the stamp is no longer legible, but can be reconstructed from other examples of the same stamp.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.082. Letters: h., 0.012
- Brick: h., 0.13+; w., 0.14+; d., 0.042

Text

[Q OP]PI ° VERECVND
[Q(uinti) Op]pi Verecund(i)

Translation

‘Of Quintus Oppius Verecundus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.81-97 (Domitianic: Steinby 1974-75: p.51)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Q. Oppius Verecundus has been identified as a freeborn *officinator* working for Cn. Domitius Tullus (*PIR*² D167) (Steinby 1974-75: p.47).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1550 (66); *CIL* XV.1 no. 1348, b29 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-41600216[accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 249 1872.1551 (67) (no.431) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus added on to it. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp. In the centre is a cross. There is a triangular interpunct. The letters DI are ligatured.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.075. Letters: h., 0.013. Orbiculus : diameter, 0.045
- Brick: h., 0.14+; w., 0.086+; d., 0.03

Text

T. HELVIVS DIO
T(itus) Helvius Dio

Translation

‘Titus Helvius Dio.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Early second century AD (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

It is possible that Dio is an abbreviated *cognomen*.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1551 (67); *CIL* XV.1 no. 1177 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Works cited

AshLI 250 1872.1552 (68) (no.432) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, with large orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, and the additional letters O D appear either side of a palm branch in the centre. There is a triangular interpunct.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters on outer line: h., 0.012. Letters on inner line: h., 0.01. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.03.
- Brick: h., 0.17+; w., 0.175; d., 0.022-0.025

Text

EX PRAEDIS M ° AEMILI / PROCVLI / O D
ex praedis M(arci) Aemili / Proculi / o(pus) d(oliare)

Translation

‘From the estate of Marcus Aemilius Proculus. Brick-product.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Antonine period (Setälä 1977: p.50)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1552 (68); *CIL* XV.1 no. 780, a2 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-34500588 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 251 AN1872.1553 (69) (no.433) = AN1876.49 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

An almost complete circular orbicular stamp. The orbiculus has a hollowed centre, incorporating a smaller circle within it. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, and the centre remains blank. There are triangular interpuncts, and an ivy-leaf at the end of the text. It is mis-labelled as no.59 (in place of no.69), and has two inventory numbers.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.088. Letters: h., 0.013. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.035
- Brick: h., 0.0123+; w., 0.163+; d., 0.039

Text

EX ° PR L ° MEMMI ° RVFI

ex ° pr(aedis) L(uci) ° Memmi ° Rufi

Translation

‘From the estate of Lucius Memmius Rufus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 115-120 (Setälä 1977: p.149)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

L. Memmius Rufus (*PIR*² M472) is perhaps the same individual as is named on lead water-pipes (*PIR*² M471).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1553 (69); *CIL* XV.1 no. 1298, 10 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-41600585 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 252 AN1872.1553a (69*) (no.433a)Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, whilst the centre remains blank. There are triangular interpuncts, and an ivy-leaf at the end of the text.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.088. Letters: h., 0.013. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.035
- Brick: h., 0.235+; w., 0.22+; d., 0.039

Text

EX ° PR L ° MEMMI ° RVFI
ex ° pr(aedis) L(uci) ° Memmi ° Rufi

Translation

‘From the estate of Lucius Memmius Rufus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 115-120 (Setälä 1977: p.149)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

L. Memmius Rufus (*PIR*² M472) is perhaps the same individual as is named on lead water-pipes (*PIR*² M471).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1553a (69*); *CIL* XV.1 no. 1298, 10 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-41600585 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 253 AN1872.1554 (70) (no.434) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which is blank. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There is a ligature in line 1 of the letters AE in Arruntiae. The surface is pitted with small abrasions, and the letters are quite worn. For other examples of the same stamp, see AN1872.1555-1558.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085. Letters: h., 0.013 (outer, line 1), 0.011 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diameter, 0.043.
- Brick: h., 0.145+; w., 0.137+; d., 0.041

Text

PRIMITIVS ARRVTIAE / CAM F CAMI

Primitius Arruntiae / Cam(illi) f(iliae) Cami(llanum opus)

Translation

‘Primitius, slave of Arruntia daughter of Camillus. Camillan brick-product.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Trajanic (Steinby 1974-75: p.33)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Arruntia Camilla (*PIR*² A1152; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.119 no.103) was the long-lived daughter of L. Arruntius Camillus Scribonianus, consul in AD 32 who led an unsuccessful revolt against Claudius (Setälä 1977: pp.67-69). The brickyards, the *figlinae Camillianae*, later passed into imperial ownership.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1554 (70); *CIL* XV.1 no. 113, a11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30301262 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 254 AN1872.1555 (71) (no.435) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A slightly damaged circular orbicular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which is blank. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. Some of the letters are quite worn. For other examples of the same stamp, see AN1872.1554, 1556-1558.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.083. Letters h., 0.011-0.012 (outer, line 1), 0.009-0.01 (inner, line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.04.
- Brick: h., 0.15+; w., 0.115+; d., 0.033-0.035

Text

PRIMITIVS ARRVTNTIA[E]/ CAM F CAMI

Primitius Arruntia[e] / Cam(illi) f(iliae) Cami(lanum opus)

Translation

'Primitius, slave of Arruntia daughter of Camillus. Camillan brick-product.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Trajanic (Steinby 1974-75: p.33)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Arruntia Camilla (*PIR*² A1152; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.119 no.103) was the long-lived daughter of L. Arruntius Camillus Scribonianus, consul in AD 32 who led an unsuccessful revolt against Claudius (Setälä 1977: pp.67-69). The brickyards, the *figlinae Camillianae*, later passed into imperial ownership.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1555 (71); *CIL* XV.1 no. 113, a11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30301262 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 255 AN1872.1556 (72) (no.436) = AN1876.52 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

About two-thirds of a circular orbicular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which is blank. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There are triangular interpuncts in line 2. For other examples of the same stamp, see AN1872.1554-1555, 1556a-1558.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1), 0.01 (inner, line 1).
Orbiculus: diameter, 0.015+
- Brick: h., 0.15+; w., 0.145+; d., 0.03-0.033

Text

[P]RIMITIVS ARRVNTI[AE]/ CAM ° F ° CAMI

[P]rimitius Arrunti[ae] / Cam(illi) f(iliae) Cami(llanum opus)

Translation

‘Primitius, slave of Arruntia daughter of Camillus. Camillan brick-product.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Trajanic (Steinby 1974-75: p.33)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Arruntia Camilla (*PIR*² A1152; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.119 no.103) was the long-lived daughter of L. Arruntius Camillus Scribonianus, consul in AD 32 who led an unsuccessful revolt against Claudius (Setälä 1977: pp.67-69). The brickyards, the *figlinae Camillianae*, later passed into imperial ownership.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1556 (72); 1876.52; *CIL* XV.1 no. 113, a11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30301262 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 256 AN1872.1556.a (no.439) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete, but rather worn and damaged on one edge, circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which is blank. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. For other examples of the same stamp, see AN1872.1554-1556, 1557-1558.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085. Letters: h., 0.012 (outer, line 1), 0.011 (inner, line 1).
Orbiculus: diameter, 0.042
- Brick: h., 0.162+; w., 0.215+; d., 0.046

Text

[PRI]MITIVS ARRVENTI(A) / [C]AM F CAMI
[Pri]mitius Arruntia(e) / [C]am(illi) f(iliae) Cami(llanum opus)

Translation

‘Primitius, slave of Arruntia daughter of Camillus. Camillan brick-product.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Trajanic (Steinby 1974-75: p.33)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Arruntia Camilla (*PIR*² A1152; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.119 no.103) was the long-lived daughter of L. Arruntius Camillus Scribonianus, consul in AD 32 who led an unsuccessful revolt against Claudius (Setälä 1977: pp.67-69). The brickyards, the *figlinae Camillianae*, later passed into imperial ownership.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1556a; *CIL* XV.1 no. 113, a11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30301262 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 257 AN1872.1557 (73) (no.437) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which is blank. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There is a ligature of AE at the end of line 1. Palm branches mark the start and end of the text in line 1. For other examples of the same stamp, see AN1872.1554-1556a, 1558.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085. Letters: h., 0.013 (outer, line 1), 0.011 (inner, line 1).
Orbiculus: diameter, 0.042
- Brick: h., 0.14+; w., 0.15+; d., 0.036

Text

PRIMITIVS ARRVENTIAE / CAM F CAMI

Primitius Arruntiae / Cam(illi) f(iliae) Cami(llanum opus)

Translation

‘Primitius, slave of Arruntia daughter of Camillus. Camillan brick-product.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Trajanic (Steinby 1974-75: p.33)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Arruntia Camilla (*PIR*² A1152; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.119 no.103) was the long-lived daughter of L. Arruntius Camillus Scribonianus, consul in AD 32 who led an unsuccessful revolt against Claudius (Setälä 1977: pp.67-69). The brickyards, the *figlinae Camillianae*, later passed into imperial ownership.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1557 (73); *CIL* XV.1 no. 113, a11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30301262 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 258 AN1872.1558 (74) (no.438) Rome, Brickstamp

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, broken in two, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp, which is blank. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. For other examples of the same stamp, see AN1872.1554-1557.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085. Letters: h., 0.011 (outer, line 1), 0.01 (inner, line 1).
Orbiculus: diameter, 0.042
- Brick: h., 0.21+; w., 0.085+; d., 0.04

Text

PRIMITIVS ARRVNTIA(E) / CAM F CAMI
Primitius Arruntia(e) / Cam(illi) f(iliae) Cami(llanum opus)

Translation

‘Primitius, slave of Arruntia daughter of Camillus. Camillan brick-product.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Trajanic (Steinby 1974-75: p.33)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a collection of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), after a visit to Rome in the winter months of 1871/2. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Arruntia Camilla (*PIR*² A1152; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.119 no.103) was the long-lived daughter of L. Arruntius Camillus Scribonianus, consul in AD 32 who led an unsuccessful revolt against Claudius (Setälä 1977: pp.67-69). The brickyards, the *figlinae Camillianae*, later passed into imperial ownership.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1558 (74); *CIL* XV.1 no. 113, a11 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30301262 [accessed 29/05/15]

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 259 AN1872.1559 (1) (no.439) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular brickstamp on a complete brick (*bipedalis*). According to *CIL*, there is a ligature in line 2.

Dimensions

The brick is not currently accessible, but according to the MS Accessions Register, its dimensions are two foot square (roughly 61 cm²) and 2 inches (= roughly 5 cm) thick.

Text

O D D F D L F AVG VST L MVNA/TI CRESCENTIS

o(pus) d(oliare) d(e) f(iglinis) D(omitiae) L(ucillae) f(ecit) August(alis) L(uci) Muna/ti
Crescentis

Translation

'Brick-product from the brickyards of Domitia Lucilla. August(alis), slave of Lucius Munatius Crescens, produced it.'

Photograph

- Not available

Apparatus

Date

- Early Hadrianic (Steinby 1974-75: p.34); AD c.123 (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently inaccessible.

Historical notes

The brickyards may be identified as the *figlinae Caniniana*, belonging to estate owner Domitia Lucilla Minor (*PIR*² D183; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.290 no.329), who was mother of emperor Marcus Aurelius, and wife of M. Annius Verus (Setälä 1977: p.108-09) (cf. AN1872.1512, 1872.1515, 1872.1515a). Her family, the Domitii, were prominent in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100). L. Munatius Crescens was a freedman, who appears in other stamps as slave of Faustus (Steinby 1974-75: p.34).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1559 (1); *CIL* XV.1 no. 123, 15 (no.439a) (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30400460 [accessed 10/06/15]

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 260 AN 1872.1560 (2) (no.440) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular brickstamp on a complete brick (*bipedalis*). In the centre of the stamp is a winged female figure, holding a wreath and torch, probably to be identified as Victoria.

Dimensions

The brick is not currently accessible, but according to the MS Accessions Register, its dimensions are two foot square (roughly 61 cm²) and 2 inches (= roughly 5 cm) thick.

Text

STATI M LVCIFERI

Stati M(arci) Luciferi

Translation

'Of Statius Marcius Lucifer.'

Photograph

- Not available

Apparatus

Date

- Late Domitianic (Steinby 1974-75: p.30 n3)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently inaccessible.

Historical notes

The stamp possibly relates to the brickyards, the *figlinae Marcianae* (Steinby 1974-75: p.30 n.3, p.64).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1560 (2); *CIL* XV.1 no.62, 8 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30200261 [accessed 10/06/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 261 AN1872.1561 (3) (no.440) = 1876.47 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, with a small orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. There is an image of a bird in the centre.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.106. Letters: h., 0.015 (outer, line 1), 0.014-0.015 (inner, line 2). Orbiculus: diam., 0.018
- Brick: h., 0.187+; w., 0.18+; d., 0.03

Text

EX PRAEDIS FL TITIANI / CLARISSIMI VIRI

ex praedis Fl(avi) Titiani / clarissimi viri

Translation

'From the estate of Flavius Titianus, most distinguished senator'.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Severan (Steinby 1974-75: p.86)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The exact identity of Flavius Titianus is the subject of debate (*PIR*² F383; Setälä 1977: pp.117-118), but may have held office as proconsul of Africa, and may have been brother of the wife of emperor Pertinax.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1561 (3) and 1876.47; *CIL* XV.1 no. 527, 7 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32803317 [accessed 01/06/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 262 AN1872.1562 (4) (no.441) = 1876.46 (no.466a) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete, but worn, circular orbicular stamp, with a small orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre are a helmeted head and shoulders of Minerva, in profile. See also AN1872.1531 for another example of the same stamp.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.11. Letters: h., 0.01 (outer, line 1), 0.009 (inner, line 2). Orbiculus: diam., 0.02
- Brick: h., 0.16+ ; w., 0.205+; d., 0.031

Text

OPVS D[OLIAR]E EX FIGVLINIS OCEAN/ IS MINOR[IB]VS PRAE[DI]S [D] N AVG
opus d[oliar]e ex figulinis Ocean/is minor[ib]us prae[di]s [d(omini)] n(ostri) Aug(usti)

Translation

'Brick product from the Lesser Ocean brickyards, from the estate of our lord emperor'.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 212-217 (Steinby 1974-75: p.71)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1562 (4); *CIL* XV, 1 no.381, 17 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31800522 [accessed 12/05/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 263 AN1872.1563 (5) (no.442) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A virtually complete, but very worn, circular orbicular brickstamp, with a small orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. Other examples of the stamp have a figure of the Sun in the centre, but this example is too worn for this to be identifiable. Likewise the ligatures are not easily visible.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.098. Letters: h., 0.01 (outer, line 1), 0.009 (inner, line 2).
- Brick: h., 0.18+; w., 0.145+; d., 0.039

Text

OP DOL EX PR AVGG NN FIG NOV^{AS} / [F]O[NT] PROCLI. [^{ET}] INGEN[^{VA}]
op(us) dol(iare) ex pr(aedis) Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum) fig(linas) nov^{as} / [F]o[nt(ei)]
Procli [^{et}] Ingen[^{ua}(e)]

Translation

'Brick-product from the estate of our emperors, new brickyards, of Fonteius Proclus and of Ingenua.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 205-211 (Steinby 1974-75: p.40)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The two *officinatores* here, working for Septimius Severus and his sons, are Fonteius Proclus and Sabinia Ingenua, the latter of whom continued to manufacture bricks under Caracalla (Steinby 1974-75: p.40).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1563 (5); *CIL* XV, 1 no.205, 15 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30800152 [accessed 01/06/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 264 AN1872.1564 (6) (no.443) = 1876.48 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete, but rather worn, circular orbicular stamp, with a small orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is an image of a crescent.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters: h., 0.014-0.015 (outer, line 1), 0.011 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diam., 0.021
- Brick: h., 0.205+; w., 0.215+; d., 0.034

Text

EX PREDIO HORTESI PAVLI /NI NEG METILI PROCL
ex pr(a)edio Horte(n)si Pauli/ni neg(otiatione) Metili Procl(i)

Translation

'From the estate of Hortensius Paulinus, Metilius Proclus acting as wholesaler.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- End of second century/early third century AD (Steinby 1974-75: p.75)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The senatorial landowner has been identified as M. Cassius Hortensius Paulinus, urban praetor (*PIR*² H211; Setälä 1977: p129-30). See also AN1872.1519.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1564 (6) + 1876.48; *CIL* XV, 1 no.417, 13 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31700216 [accessed 01/06/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 265 AN1872.1565 (7) (no.444) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, with a small orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is an image of a figure, standing, draped, with right hand outstretched, and holding something by its side in its left hand. This may tentatively be identified as Hercules Victor (Steinby 1974-75: p.66).

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.105. Letters: h., 0.01 (outer, line 1), 0.009-0.01(inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diam., 0.021.
- Brick: h., 0.125+; w., 0.137+; d., 0.04

Text

OP DOL EX PR DOMINI N AVG / FIGLINAS MARCIANAS
op(us) dol(iare) ex pr(aedis) domini n(ostri) Aug(usti) / figlinas Marcianas

Translation

'Brick-product from the estate of our lord emperor, Marcian brickyards.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 193-98 (Steinby 1974-75: p.66)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The Marcian brickyards were located in the vicinity of other brickyards (Caepionian, Subortan, Ocian) in the territory of Ameria on the left bank of the River Tiber (Champlin 1983: p.258), and appear to have been exploited over a particularly long period, from the mid-first century AD down into the fourth century.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1565 (7); *CIL* XV, 1 no.323, 5 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-31700733 [accessed 01/06/15]

Works cited

- Champlin, E. (1983) '*Figlinae Marcianae*', *Athenaeum* 61: 257-64
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 266 AN1872.1566 (8) (no.445) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular stamp, completely preserved. In the centre is an eagle, with wings outspread. One line of lettering runs around the outer edge.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.078. Letters: h., 0.013-0.015.
- Brick: h., 0.115+; w., 0.135; d., 0.020-0.03

Text

RATIONIS PATRIMONI
rationis patrimon(i)

Translation

'Of the imperial financial department.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- End of 2nd century AD (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently on display in the Reading and Writing Gallery.

Historical notes

The stamp indicates the manufacturing of bricks for state use.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1566 (8); *CIL* XV.1 no.1,7 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online

Works cited

AshLI 267 AN1872.1567 (9) (no.446) = AN1876.54 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A damaged and worn circular orbicular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus. In the centre is a pine-cone flanked by two branches. One line of lettering runs around the outer edge.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.08. Letters, h., 0.011. Orbiculus: diam., 0.03
- Brick: h., 0.11+; w., 0.13+; d., 0.024-0.025

Text

C CVL DIA SVLP

C(ai) Cul(?) Dia(dumeni) Sulp(icianum)

Translation

‘Sulpician (brick-product) of Gaius Cul(?) Diadumenus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 111-120 (Steinby 1974-75: p.90); Hadrianic (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1567 (9) + 1876.54; *CIL* XV, 1 no.585, a10 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32802727 [accessed 02/06/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 268 AN1872.1568 (10) (no.447) = 1876.50 Brickstamp, Rom

Description

A small, complete circular stamp. One line of lettering runs around the outer edge, and a further three letters across the centre. There is a circular interpunct in line 1.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.059. Letters: h., 0.01 (outer line), 0.013 (across the centre)
- Brick: h., 0.127+; w., 0.162+; d., 0.032

Text

VINICI SALVIAN/ SVL

Vinici Salviani Sul(picianum)

Translation

‘Sulpician (brick-product) of Vinicius Salvianus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 111-120 (Steinby 1974-75: p.91); Hadrianic (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1568 (10); *CIL* XV.1 no.595,a18 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32802819 [accessed 02/06/15]

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 269 AN1872.1569 (11) (no.448) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A damaged circular brickstamp. One line of lettering runs around the outer edge, and the small letters CR also appear around the edge of the central circle. To one side of the centre is a palm-frond, and two other shapes are interpreted in *CIL* as possibly fish, but the rest of the central section is damaged and otherwise obscured by a label stuck on top. From other examples in

CIL, it seems that the centre also contained what might be a cornucopia, and the head of an animal. There is a small triangular interpunct in line 1. The letters NT in line 1 are ligatured.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.065+. Letters: h., 0.014 (outer line), 0.006 (within inner circle)
- Brick: h., 0. 0.08+; w., 0.105+; d., 0.02-0.023

Text

[M VIN]ICI ° CRESCENTIS / CR

[M(arci) Vin]ici Crescentis / Cr(escentis ?)

Translation

‘Of Marcus Vinicius Crescens. Of Crescens(?)’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 1st century AD (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Dressel (in *CIL*) suggests that the repeated CR in the centre is an abbreviated form of the *offinator*’s name.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1569 (11); *CIL* XV, 1 no.1527, 8 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-42300678 [accessed 02/06/15]

Works cited

AshLI 270 AN1872.1570 (12) (no.449) = 1876.53 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

About half of a circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. The letters MP are ligatured in line 1. The text can be restored from other examples of the same stamp.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.085+. Letters: h., 0.012 (outer, line 1), 0.01 (inner, line 2). Orbiculus: diameter, 0.04+

- Brick: h., 0.125+; w., 0.103+; d., 0.038

Text

[E]X F TEMP [Q AB CAED VIS FOR] / [AP]R ET [PAE COS]
[e]x f(iglinis) Temp(esinis) [Q(uiti) Ab(urni) Caed(iciani) Vis(mati) For(tunati)] /
[Ap]r(oniano) et [Pae(tino) co(n)s(ulibus)]

Translation

‘From the Tempesinan brickyards of Quintus Aburnius Caedicianus, of Vismatius Fortunatus in the consulship of Apronianus and Paetinus’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 123 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Quintus Aburnius Caedicianus was consul probably in AD 118 or 119 (*PIR*² A21; Setälä 1977: pp.43-47; Eck, MacDonald, Pangerl 2002: p.406 no.3); Vismatius Fortunatus is named here as the *officinator*.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1570 (12); *CIL* XV.1 no.607,6 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32801643 [accessed 02/06/15]

Works cited

- Eck, W., MacDonald, D., Pangerl, A. (2002) ‘Neue Militär diplome mit neuen Konsulndaten’, *Chiron* 32: 401-26
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 271 AN1872.1571 (13) (no.450) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A fragmentary three-quarter circular stamp. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp, damaged to the left. There are ligatures. For another example of the same stamp, see AN1872.1530.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.022; w., 0.036+. Letters : h., 0.011
- Brick: h., 0.075+ ; w., 0.073+; d.,0.025

Text

[EX FIGLIN ° VICCIAN R]VTILIAE / [L(VCI) F(ILIAE) OCRATI]
[ex figlin(is) Viccian(is) R]utiliae / [L(uci) f(iliae) Ocrati (uxori)]

Translation

‘From the Vicianan brickyards of Rutilia, daughter of Lucius, wife of Ocratius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Mid-first century AD (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1571 (13); *CIL* XV.1 no.665,c6 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-34700325 [accessed 06/10/14]

Works cited

AshLI 272 AN1872.1572 (14) (no.451) Brickstamp, Rome, via Latina

Description

The bottom part of a fragmentary rectangular stamp. There are two lines of text, damaged above, and to left and right. Only the bottom stems of letters remain on line 1. To the right of the second line of text is the image of a wild boar galloping to the right. There are triangular interpuncts. The text can be restored from other examples of the same stamp.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.025+; w., 0.13+. Letters, line 2: h.,0.01-0.012
- Brick: h., 0.155+; w. 0.15+; d., 0.04

Text

[EX FIG ARRI ANTONINI] / [CAEPIONIANA SE]RVIA[N] / III ET ° VARO ° COS
[ex fig(linis) Arri Antonini/ Caeponiana Se]rvia[n](o) / III et Varo co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘From the brickyards of Arrius Antoninus. Caepionian (brick-product). In the consulship of Servianus for the 3rd time and Varus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 134 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is recorded in the Accessions Register as coming from the via Latina. It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Arrius Antoninus is the future emperor Antoninus Pius (*PIR*² A1513).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1572 (14); *CIL* XV.1 no.92,a4 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-30301562 [accessed 02/06/15]

Works cited

AshLI 273 AN1872.1573 (15) (no.452) = 1876.59 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A fragmentary rectangular stamp. One line of letters, of which only the first couple are preserved (upper part only of the second letter).

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.026; w., 0.045+. Letters: h., 0.015
- Brick: h., 0.18+; w., 0.13+; d., 0.03-0.035

Text

M V[---]

Translation

M V[---]

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Perhaps M V[ARGVN] (see below).

Date

- Possibly late first century BC, if correctly identified as an example of *CIL* XV.1, no.1490a.

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

The distinctive features of this stamp – a one-line stamp, starting with the letters M V, within a rectangular frame – appear similar to the stamp published as *CIL* XV.1 no 1490a, M(arci) VARGVN(tei), and so this identification is tentatively proposed here.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1573(15) + 1876.59

Online:

Works cited

AshLI 274 AN1872.1574 (16) (no.453) = AN1876.56 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

Part of a rectangular stamp. The text is stamped on two lines in hollowed letters inset into the brick's surface, damaged to the right. The second letter, E, is mostly worn away. See also AN1872.1575-1576 for further examples of the same stamp.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.04,; w., 0.075+. Letters: h., 0.015 (line 1), 0.015-0.017 (line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.115+; w., 0.13+; d., 0.031

Text

SERVIAN[O III COS] / EX F VI[L AVG SVLPIC]

Servian[o III co(n)s(ule)] / ex f(iglinis) Vi[l(li) Aug(?) Sulpic(ianis)]

Translation

‘In the third consulship of Servianus, from the Sulpician brickyards of Villius Aug(?)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 134 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Villius Aug(?) is named in this stamp as the owner of the brickyards, the *figlinae Sulpicianae*, perhaps to be identified as heir of Villius Alexander, an earlier owner of the same brickyards (Setälä 1977: p.202).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1574 (16) + 1876.56; *CIL* XV.1 no.562,29 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32802469 [accessed 04/06/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 275 AN1872.1575 (17) (no.454) = 1876.55 Brickstamp, Rom

Description

Part of a rectangular stamp. The text is stamped on two lines in hollowed letters inset into the brick's surface, damaged to the left and worn away to the right. The numeral III is indicated by variation in letter height. See also AN1872.1574, 1576 for further examples of the same stamp.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.039+? ; w., 0.055+. Letters: h., 0.016 and 0.01 (line 1), 0.014 (line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.142+; w., 0.132+; d., 0.032

Text

[SERVI]ANO III [COS] / [EX F VIL A]VG SVL[PIC]

[Servi]ano III co(n)s(ule)] / ex f(iglinis) Vi[l(li) A]ug(?) Sul[pic(ianis)]

Translation

‘In the third consulship of Servianus, from the Sulpician brickyards of Villius Aug(?)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 134 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Villius Aug(?) is named in this stamp as the owner of the brickyards, the *figlinae Sulpicianae*, perhaps to be identified as heir of Villius Alexander, an earlier owner of the same brickyards (Setälä 1977: p.202).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1575 (17) + 1876.55; *CIL* XV.1 no.562,29 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32802469 [accessed 04/06/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 276 AN1872.1576 (18) (no.455) = 1876.57 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

Part of a rectangular stamp. The text is stamped on two lines in hollowed letters inset into the brick's surface, damaged to the left and worn away to the right. The numeral III is indicated by variation in letter height. See also AN1872.1574-1575 for further examples of the same stamp.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.035; w., 0.08+. Letters: h., 0.015 (line 1); 0.018 (line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.13+; w., 0.10+; d., 0.035

Text

[SERVI]ANO III COS/ [EX F VIL AVG] SVLP

[Servi]ano III co(n)s(ule) / [ex f(iglinis) Vi[l(li) Aug(?)] Sulp[ic(ianis)]

Translation

‘In the third consulship of Servianus, from the Sulpician brickyards of Villius Aug(?)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 134 (consular date)

Collection history

This brickstamp was part of a second batch of brickstamps from Rome, Ostia, and Portus given to the Ashmolean by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84). It is currently in store.

Historical notes

Villius Aug(?) is named in this stamp as the owner of the brickyards, the *figlinae Sulpicianae*, perhaps to be identified as heir of Villius Alexander, an earlier owner of the same brickyards (Setälä 1977: p.202).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1872.1576(18) + 1876.57; *CIL* XV.1 no.562,29 (from an impression sent by Waldstein) (Dressel 1891)

Online:

- EDCS-32802469 [accessed 04/06/15]

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 277 AN1896-1908 R.318 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A circular orbicular stamp, with a small orbiculus, damaged on all sides. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is an image of a female figure (probably to be identified as Fortuna) carrying a cornucopia in her left hand, and with right arm outstretched towards a ship's rudder. To the right of the figure is a palm branch. There are prominent triangular interpuncts in both lines. In line 2, the E in ET is blocked out as a rectangular shape.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09+. Letters: h., 0.01 (quite spaced out on outer line). Orbiculus: diam., 0.018
- Brick: h., 0.10+; w., 0.086+; d., 0.026+

Text

OPVS ° DOL[IARE EX PREDIS] D N / ET [FI]GLINIS [VETE]R[E]S °
opus dol[iare ex pr(a)edis] d(omini) n(ostri) / et figlinis Veteres(!)

Translation

‘Brick-product from the estate of our lord and the Old brickyards.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 193-198 (Biagini 2000-2001: p.530 no.14)

Collection history

Nothing is recorded beyond a provenance from Rome.

Historical notes

The stamp seems to fit with the type published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.188, relating to the brickyards, the *Figlinae Domitianaes Veteres*.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1896-1908 R.318

Works cited

- Biagini, S. (2000-2001) 'I bolli laterizi', *Notizie degli scavi di antichità* ser. IX vol. 11-12, pp.525-531

AshLI 278 AN1965.408 Legionary tilestamp, Jerusalem

Description

A fragmentary rectangular stamp, with one line of letters running across it within a rectangular frame. The stamp is intact to the left and bottom, but is damaged at the top and right.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.031+; w., 0.09+. Letters: h., 0.02-0.023.
- Tile: h., 0.065+; w.0.11+; d.0.025

Text

LE X FR

le(gionis) X Fr(etensis)

Translation

'Of the 10th Legion Fretensis'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly second century AD (Barag 1967: p.265).

Collection history

Given to the Ashmolean by the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, from excavations carried out by the British School in 1964.

Historical notes

A fragment of a legionary tile. Similar stamps are found on other tiles and bricks from Jerusalem (compare *AE* 1995, nos 1581-83 and *AE* 2003, no.1811; Barag 1967: p.258 type IId, with fig. 2.19; Tushingham 1985: vol.1, pp.60-61, with fig. 66-67). The 10th Legion Fretensis took part in the Flavian sack of Jerusalem in AD 70 and remained stationed there for over 150 years, until being redeployed during the third century. See also AN1967.860.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1965.408

Works cited

- Barag, D. (1967) 'Brick stamp-impressions of the Legio X Fretensis', *Bonner Jahrbücher* 167: 244-67
- Tushingham, A.D., et al. (1985) *Excavations in Jerusalem, 1961-1967* vol.1 (Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum)

AshLI 279 AN1967.860 (5667)

Brickstamp, Jerusalem

Description

A fragmentary rectangular stamp within a clear frame, missing its left side. In line 1, the vertical upright of F is visible. The letter N in line 2 is retrograde.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.042+; w., 0.056+. Letters: h., 0.015, line 1; 0.012, line 2
- Brick: h., 0.09+; w., 0.08+; d., 0.026

Text

[---]+AN / [---]IANA

[leg(io) X F(retensis)] An/[tonin]iana

Translation

'10th Legion Fretensis Antoniniana.'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 212-22 (from legionary title Antoniniana, Barag 1967: p.264)

Collection history

Given to the Ashmolean by the British School of Archaeology at Jerusalem, from excavations carried out by the British School in 1966. It is identified in the Accessions Register also as no.5667, which appears to be the excavation inventory number. This particular example appears to be otherwise unpublished (inv.5667 is missing from Tushingham 1985: p.277).

Historical notes

A fragment of a legionary tile, with one of the known variants of a Latin stamp (Barag 1967: p.253, type i + figure 15 type IIIh on p.257, 262). A similar, more complete, example of this stamp was published by Arubas and Goldfus 1995: p.105 fig. 11 (*AE* 1995, no.1582). The 10th Legion Fretensis took part in the Flavian sack of Jerusalem in AD 70 and remained stationed there for over 150 years, until being redeployed during the third century. The legion was named 'Antoniniana' in honour of Caracalla and, or perhaps only, Elagabalus. See also AN1965.408.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.860

Works cited

- Arubas, B. and Goldfus, H. 'The kilnworks of the Tenth legion Fretensis' in *The Roman and Byzantine Near East: Some Recent Archaeological Research* (Ann Arbor, MI: JRA Suppl.14) 95-107
- Barag, D. (1967) 'Brick stamp-impressions of the Legio X Fretensis', *Bonner Jahrbücher* 167: 244-67
- Tushingham, A.D., et al. (1985) *Excavations in Jerusalem, 1961-1967* vol.1 (Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum)

AshLI 280 AN1967.1315 (Glos. no.373) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular, orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre, within a circular frame, is an image of a wreath within which is a cross. There are small triangular interpuncts. It is only a little worn.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.091. Letters: h., 0.009. Orbiculus: diam., 0.032
- Brick: h., 0.12+; w., 0.0.117+; d., 0.0.036

Text

EX ° PR ° LVCILL ° VERI OPVS DOL MAI SER / COMMODO ET LATE COS
ex ° pr(aediis) ° Lucill(ae) ° Veri opus dol(iare) Mai(oris) ser(vi) / Commodus et Late(rano)
co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

'From the estate of Lucilla wife of Verus, brick-product of Maior, a slave. In the consulship of Commodus and Lateranus'.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 154 (consular date)

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean Accession Register, this stamp was found on the Esquiline Hill in Rome in 1899 (cf. *CIL* XV,1 no.618,1). It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.26), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.373).

Historical notes

Landowner Domitia Lucilla Minor (*PIR*² D183; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.290 no.329) was mother of emperor Marcus Aurelius, and wife of M. Annius Verus (Setälä 1977: p.108-09) (cf. AN1872.1512, 1872.1515, 1872.1515a). Her family, the Domitii, were prominent in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100) (compare also 1872.1502, 1872.1512-1515, 1872.1559). This stamp can be traced to the *figlinae Terentianae*, which began production in around AD 140 (Steinby 1974-75: p.93).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1315; *CIL* XV, 1 no.618.

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 281 AN1967.1316 (Glos. no.370)

Brickstamp, Tivoli

Description

A rectangular stamp, damaged on its right side, and rather worn. There are two lines of letters, framed above and below by a palm branch, with an ivy leaf in front of the palm to the left. There are triangular interpuncts. It is an example of the brickstamp published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.999a.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.052; w., 0.12. Letters: h., 0.01 (line 1); 0.011 (line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.172; w., 0.145; d., 0.025

Text

FORTVNATI ° DOMI[TIORVM] / LVCANI ° ET TV[LLI]
Fortunati Domitior(um) / Lucani et Tu[lli]

Translation

‘Of Fortunatus, slave of Domitius Lucanus and Domitius Tullus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Late first century AD (Steinby 1974-75: p.50)

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean MS. Accession Register, this brickstamp was found at Tivoli in 1898. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.65), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.370).

Historical notes

This stamp records the name of the brick manufacturer, a slave who worked for the two brothers Cn. Domitius Lucanus (*PIR*² D152) and Cn. Domitius Tullus (*PIR*² D167). They had both been adopted by Cn. Domitius Afer, and operated together the property which they had jointly inherited (Setälä 1977: pp.35-36). The Domitii were the most prominent family in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Helen 1975: p.100).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1967.1316

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 282 AN1967.1317 (Glos. no.377) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete orbicular brickstamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, with the additional word COS stamped across the central circular section, which is otherwise blank. The letters AT are ligatured in STAT (line 1). It is in a good condition. It is an example of the brickstamp published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.1451.

Dimensions

- Stamp, diameter, 0.094. Letters: outer line, h.0.011-0.013; inner line, h.0.012-0.013; central line h.0.01-0.011. Orbiculus, diam.: 0.043.
- Brick: h., 0.145+; w., 0.155+; d., 0.02

Text

EX PR ST^{AT} SEV T CAM NARCIS / PAET ET APRO/ COS
ex pr(aedis) Stat(ili) Sev(eri), T(iti) Cam(idieni?) Narcis(si) / Paet(o) et Apro(niano)
co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘From the estate of Statilius Severus, (product) of Titus Cam(idienus?) Narcissus. In the consulship of Paetus and Apronianus’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 123 (consular date)

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean Accession Register, this stamp was found at Sette Bassi villa, in Rome, on 2nd Feb. 1899. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.30), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.377).

Historical notes

The owner of these brickyards, T. Statilius Maximus Severus Hadrianus, was suffect consul in AD 115 (*PIR*² S836) (Setälä 1977: p.186).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1317

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 283 AN1967.1318 (Glos. no.375) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

An almost complete circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre is a palm branch. There are triangular interpuncts. Part of a palm branch remains at the start of line 1. The letters AE in PROCVLAE are ligatured. It is in quite good condition, except for some cracks across the surface, and damage on one side. It is an example of the brickstamp published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.647.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.10. Letters: h., 0.01-0.014 (outer, line 1), 0.011 (inner, line 2).
Orbiculus: diam., 0.051

- Brick: h., 0.114+; w., 0.13+; d., 0.047

Text

TEG ° TVN ° DOL ° EVTYCHVS ° SE ° / IVLIAE ° PROCVL^{AE}
teg(ula) Tun(neiana) dol(iaris) Eutyclus se(rvus) / Iuliae Proculae

Translation

‘Tunneian brick-product. Eutyclus, slave of Julia Procula, (made this)’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- First quarter of the second century AD (Steinby1974-75: p.99).

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean Accession Register, this stamp was found in the Temple of Augustus in Rome. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.27), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.375).

Historical notes

This stamp attests the activity of the slave Eutyclus acting as *officinator* for Iulia Procula, whose identity is unknown for certain since her name is relatively common at Rome, but who well may have been related to C. Iulius Proculus, consul of AD 109 (*PIR*² I695; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.390 no.455; Steinby1974-75: p.99; Setälä 1977: pp.139-40).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1318

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 284 AN1967.1319 (Glos. no.374) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A complete circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus. There are three lines of letters running in concentric circles. In the centre is a palm branch. There are interpuncts faintly visible. It is in a good condition. It is an example of the brickstamp published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.315.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.107. Letters: h., 0.012 (outer, line 1); h., 0.01 (inner lines). Orbiculus: diam., 0.04.
- Brick: h., 0.148+; w., 0.16+; d., 0.044

Text

EX ° FIGLINIS ° MARCIANIS / C CALPETANI FAVORIS / DOLIARE
ex figlinis Marcianis / C(ai) Calpetani Favoris / doliare (opus)

Translation

‘From the Marcian brickyards. Brick-product of Gaius Calpetanus Favor’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Trajanic (Bodel 1983: p.46)

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean Accession Register, this stamp was found in the Roman Forum at the ‘shrine of Romulus’ in 1899. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964, and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.374).

Historical notes

C. Calpetanus Favor worked at the Marcian brickyards during the Trajanic period (Bodel 1983: p.46).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1319

Works cited

- Bodel, J. (1983) *Roman brick stamps in the Kelsey Museum* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press)

AshLI 285 AN1967.1320 (Glos. no.372) Brickstamp, Tivoli

Description

An almost intact circular stamp, with worn lettering in places and slight damage on one section of the edge. There is a small orbiculus occupying the width of the outer line. There are three lines of lettering around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, and another line of lettering across the centre of the stamp. There are triangular interpuncts. Ligatures: line 2, NF; Line 3, AE, AP, NI. There is an image beneath the letters COS in the centre, which Dressel suggests in *CIL* might be a fish or shell.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.09. Letters: h., 0.009 (line 1), 0.008 (line 2), 0.009 (line 3), 0.01 (centre line). Orbiculus: diam., 0.009.
- Brick: h., 0.13+; w., 0.12+; d., 0.02

Text

EX ° FIG ° Q ° ASINI ° MARCELLI / D ° OP ° F ° C ° NVNFORTVNA ° / Q ° ART PAE
ET APRONIA / COS

ex fig(linis) Q(uinti) Asini Marcelli / d(oliare) op(us) f(ecit) G(aius) Nun(nidius) Fortuna(tus)
/ Q(uinto) Art(iculeio) Pae(tino) et Apronia(no) / co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘From the brickyards of Quintus Asinius Marcellus. Gaius Nunnidius Fortunatus manufactured the brick product. In the consulship of Quintus Articuleius Paetinus and Apronianus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 123 (consular date)

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean Accession Register, this stamp was found on the Colle di S. Stefano, Tivoli (cf. *CIL* XV,1 no.847). It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.29), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.372).

Historical notes

Q. Asinius Marcellus (*PIR*² A 1236), of a high-ranking senatorial family, was the owner of brickyards during the Hadrianic period (Steinby 1974-75: p.66). For the inheritance of his brickyards, see AN1967.1321.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1320

Works cited

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 286 AN1967.1321 (Glos. no.378) Brickstamp, Rome

Description

A virtually intact brick, in good condition, bearing a circular orbicular stamp, with a large orbiculus extending into the central section of the stamp. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles, with the additional word COS stamped

across the central circular section. Beneath this is the image of a small *bucranium* (ox-head). There is a ligature in line 2.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.103. Letters: outer line, h. 0.013; inner line, h. 0.012; central line, h., 0.012. Orbiculus: diameter, 0.045
- Brick: h., 0.203; w., 0.204; d., 0.038

Text

EX F ASIN QVAD O D C NVN FORT / SEVERO ET STLOGA / COS
ex f(iglinis) Asin(iae) Quad(ratillae) o(pus) d(oliare) G(ai) Nun(nidi) Fort(unati) / Severo et
Stloga co(n)s(ulibus)

Translation

‘From the brickyards of Asinia Quadratilla. Brick-product of Gaius Nunnidius Fortunatus. In the consulship of Severus and Stloga.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 141 (consular date)

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean Accession Register, this stamp was found in Rome (cf. *CIL* XV,1 no.860). It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.25), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.378).

Historical notes

Asinia Quadratilla (*PIR*² A 1260; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.128 no.115) is the daughter of Asinius Marcellus (see AN1967.1320), inheriting his brickyards after his death by AD 141 (*CIL* XV,1 no.860; Steinby 1974-75: p.66, with n.11). The same *officinator* is named as having previously worked for her father (Setälä 1977: pp.72-74).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1321

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 287 AN1967.1322 (Glos. no.1505) Brickstamp

Description

A semi-circular stamp, with a central orbiculus. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp. The top stem of the first letter is preserved, followed by the upper parts of the vertical strokes in the H.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.065+. Letters, h.0.018-0.019
- Brick: h., 0.07+; w., 0.104+; d., 0.03

Text

++ILLARI

[L(uci) H]illari

Translation

'Of [Lucius] Hillarius'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly first-century AD (on parallel with *CIL* XV,1 no.1188 – dating from Dressel)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.31), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.1505).

Historical notes

This appears to be a slightly better preserved version of *CIL* XV, 1 no.1951. It may also be associated with the brick production by L. Hillarius, known from *CIL* XV, 1 no.1188.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1322

Works cited

AshLI 288 AN1967.1323 (Glos. no.371) Brickstamp

Description

The majority of a circular stamp, with a small orbiculus. There is one line of text around the edge of the stamp. In the centre is the image of a boat with a figure standing on it, wearing a

short tunic and cloak. The image is very indistinct: other examples of the same stamp are described by Dressel (*CIL* XV, 1 no.760b) as depicting a figure singing with a reed-pipe (*cymba in qua stat vir sinistrorsum tibia canens*), whilst Steinby (1974: p.87-88) describes an octopus beneath the boat. These details are not visible on our example. The P in OPVS is very indistinct, and only the tops of the letters EDIS are visible.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, diam.0.087. Letters: h., 0.011. Orbiculus: diam., 0.017.
- Brick: h., 0.15+; w., 0.14+; d., 0.025

Text

OPVS DOLIARE [EX PREDIS] D N
opus doliare [ex predis] d(omini) n(ostri)

Translation

‘Brick-product from the estate of our lord emperor’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Late 2nd century AD (possibly reign of Commodus) (Dressel, in *CIL*)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.28), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.371).

Historical notes

The formula alludes to imperial brick-production during the late second century AD.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1323

Works cited

- Steinby, E.M. (1974) ‘Catalogo dei bolli laterizi dell’antiquario forense e dell’antiquario palatino’, *MemLinc* ser.8, vol. 17.3: 67-109

AshLI 289 AN1967.1324 (Glos. no.376) Brickstamp

Description

A rectangular stamp, with damage to its top left corner. The text is stamped within a rectangular frame on two lines in hollowed letters inset into the brick’s surface.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.023; w., 0.057. Letters: h., 0.006 (line 1), 0.007 (line 2)

- Brick: h., 0.053; w., 0.07; d., 0.025

Text

[L] ANTONIVS / SYMFILON

L(ucius) Antonius / Symfilon

Translation

‘Lucius Antonius Symfilon’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly Hadrianic (Dressel in *CIL* XV)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.38), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967 (Glos. no.376).

Historical notes

This stamp belongs to the examples published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.821a, dated by Dressel to the Hadrianic period.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1324

Works cited

AshLI 290 AN1967.1325 (Gloucester collection) Brickstamp

Description

A fragmentary circular stamp, in a rather worn condition. There is one line of text, with widely spaced letters, around the edge of the stamp, and in the centre is a palm branch. The S is retrograde. It can be identified as an example of the brickstamp published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.1649.

Dimensions

- Stamp: diameter, 0.07. Letters: h., 0.012-0.015
- Brick: h., 0.11+; w., 0.085+; d., 0.028

Text

[OFF] S R [FIꝛSCꝛI]

off(icina) s(ummae) r(ei) [fisci]

Translation

‘Production unit belonging to the account of the imperial exchequer’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- In other examples of this stamp, the word FISCI is in error stamped as FINSI.

Date

- Early fourth century AD, c.300-330 (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.34), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967.

Historical notes

This stamp belongs to the imperially-controlled production of bricks, probably from the reign of Diocletian or Constantine.

Bibliography

Edition

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1325

Works cited

AshLI 291 AN1967.1326 (Glos.) Brickstamp

Description

Fragment of a circular stamp, damaged on all sides, with a large orbiculus. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre, is the lower part of an animal (a dog, as shown from other examples of the same stamp: *CIL* XV, 1 no.211). Only the tops of the letters INA at the end of line 1 are visible.

Dimensions

- Stamp, diameter, 0.065+. Letters: 0.011 (outer line); 0.014 (inner line). Orbiculus: diam., 0.025+
- Brick: h., 0.06+; w., 0.07+; d., 0.025

Text

[OPVS DOLIARE EX PRAED FAVST]INAE AV[G] / [N EX FIGL FAVN IV]L PRIS
[opus doliare ex praed(is) Faust]inae Au[g(ustae)] / [n(ostrae) ex figl(inis) Faun(ianis) Iu]l(i)
Pris(ci)

Translation

‘Brick-product from the estate of Faustina our Augusta from the Faunian brickyards of Iulius Priscus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- The abbreviation in line 1-2 could be expanded as Aug(usti) n(ostri) rather than Aug(ustae) n(ostrae).

Date

- AD 147-175 (Dressel in *CIL*)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.36), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967.

Historical notes

The stamp can be identified with those produced from the estate of Faustina the Younger (Dressel), wife of Marcus Aurelius (*PIR*² A716; Raepsaet-Charlier 1987: p.80 no.63), on analogy with other, more complete, examples of the same stamp (*CIL* XV,1 no.211). The name of the brickyards could be Faunian or Favonian, according to Dressel (Steinby 1974-75: p.41 n.4).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1326

Works cited

- Raepsaet-Charlier, M-Th. (1987) *Prosopographie des femmes de l'ordre sénatorial (Ier-IIe siècles)* (Leuven: Peeters)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 292 AN1967.1327 (Gloucester collection) Brickstamp

Description

A circular stamp, with a large orbiculus, damaged around most of its outer edge. The two lines of lettering run around the orbiculus in a three-quarters circle. There is an interpunct in line 1 and a palm branch at the end of line 2. The stamp can be identified on analogy with other examples published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.1102a.

Dimensions

- Stamp, diameter, 0.075+. Letters: h., 0.011-0.012 (inner, line 1); 0.011 (outer, line 2). Orbiculus: diam., 0.035.
- Brick: h., 0.092+; w., 0.10+; d., 0.047

Text

CN ° DOMITI / [CLEME]NTIS
Cn(ai) Domiti / [Cleme]ntis

Translation

‘Of Gnaeus Domitius Clemens’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Late first century AD, AD c.80-100 (Dressel in *CIL*; Steinby 1974-75: p.56)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was transferred permanently to the Ashmolean from Gloucester City Museum on 16th November 1967.

Historical notes

This stamp relates to brick-production for the Domitii, the most prominent family in brick manufacturing during the first and second centuries AD (Steinby 1974-75: p.53; Helen 1975: p.100). This stamp was produced by one of their freedman *officinatores*, Cn. Domitius Clemens.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1327

Works cited

- Helen, T. (1975) *Organization of Roman Brick Production in the First and Second Centuries AD. An interpretation of Roman brick stamps* (Helsinki: Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae Dissertationes Humanarum Litterarum 5)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) ‘La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane’, *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 293 AN1967.1328 (Gloucester collection) Brickstamp

Description

A rectangular brickstamp, with hollowed letters on two lines. The stamp is damaged along its top edge and to the right, but can be identified as an example of *CIL* XV, 1 no.562.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.04+; w., 0.095+. Letters: h., 0.015 (line 1); h., 0.016 (line 2)
- Brick: h., 0.073+; w., 0.12+; d., 0.035

Text

SERVIANO I[II COS] / EX F VIL AVG [SVLPIC]

Serviano I[II co(n)s(ule)] / ex f(ig)linis Vil(li) Aug(?) [Sulpic(ianis)]

Translation

‘In the third consulship of Servianus; from the Sulpician brickyards of Villius Aug(?).’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 134 (consular date)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.33), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967.

Historical notes

The stamp names Villius Aug(?) (his full *cognomen* is not given) as owner of the Sulpician brickyards in AD 134. He seems to be related to the slightly earlier Villius Alexander, who was also linked to the same brickyards (Setälä 1977: p.202).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1328

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)

AshLI 294 AN1967.1329 (Gloucester collection) Brickstamp

Description

A rectangular stamp, with hollowed letters on two lines. The stamp is damaged on three sides, to left and right, and below. The letters are rather worn. It seems to belong to the stamp known from other examples published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.576b.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.04; w., 0.09+. Letters: h., 0.014 (both lines)
- Brick: h., 0.08+; w, 0.13+; d., 0.035

Text

[FIGL C]AEC QVI[NT] / [T FL R]OMAN[I SVLP]
[figl(inis) C]aec(iliae) Qui[nt(ae)] / [T(iti) Fl(avi) R]oman[i Sulp(icianum)]

Translation

‘From the brickyards of Caecilia Quinta. Sulpician product of Titus Flavius Romanus.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Early Hadrianic, AD c.117-123 (Steinby 1974-75: p.90; Setälä 1977: p.82)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. It was given to Gloucester City Museum in 1910 by Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian (information from David Rice of Gloucester Museum). It was first loaned to the Ashmolean in 1964 (Gloucester Loan no.37), and then transferred permanently on 16th November 1967.

Historical notes

Landowner Caecilia Quinta is otherwise unknown, as is her *officinator* (production overseer) T. Flavius Romanus.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1329

Works cited

- Setälä, P. (1977) *Private Domini in Roman Brick Stamps of the Empire. A Historical and Prosopographical Study of Landowners in the District of Rome* (Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

AshLI 295 AN1995.117 Brickstamp, Rome

Description

An almost complete circular stamp with a small orbiculus; another fragment preserves the missing letters from the outer line. There are two lines of letters around the edge of the stamp, running in concentric circles. In the centre, is an image of a six-petalled flower (or wheel, or star, according to Dressel in *CIL*; wheel – Steinby 1974-75: p.70). Parts of the stamp are rather worn, and one edge is missing. It can be identified as an example of the stamp published as *CIL* XV, 1 no.371b.

Dimensions

- Stamp, diameter, 0.063+. Letters: h., 0.012+
- Brick: h., 0.127+; w., 0.095+; d., 0.009-0.025

Text

OP DOL EX PRAED AVG N FIG / OCEANAS MAIORES

op(us) dol(iare) ex praed(iis) Aug(usti) n(ostri) fig(linas) / Oceanas maiores

Translation

'Brick-product from the estate of our emperor, Greater Ocean brickyards'.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 193-98 (Steinby 1974-75: p.70)

Collection history

This brickstamp was transferred from Hampshire Museums Service to the Ashmolean, via the Pitt Rivers Museum, on 21st August 1995.

Historical notes

The *figlinae Oceanae* were in imperial ownership from the Trajanic era, and were divided into two sections, the *Maiores* and *Minores* (Greater and Lesser), by the time of Antoninus (Bodel 1983: p.31).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1995.117

Works cited

- Bodel, J. (1983) *Roman brick stamps in the Kelsey Museum* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press)
- Steinby, M. (1974-75) 'La cronologia delle figlinae doliari urbane', *Bullettino della commissione archeologica comunale di Roma* 84: 25-132

TILE STAMPS

AshLI 296 AN1939.120 Legionary flue tile, with stamp, Mainz

Description

A legionary stamp on a flue tile, within a decorative border of squares and triangles.

Dimensions

- h., 0.356 (Vickers 1992: p.52) [not accessible for us to measure]

Text

LEG XXII PRPF

Leg(io) XXII Pr(imigenia) P(ia) F(idelis)

Translation

'22nd Legion Primigenia Pia Fidelis'

Photograph

- ASHLI
- Vickers 1992: p.52 fig.55.

Apparatus

Date

- AD 92/mid-3rd c. AD

Collection history

This tile was given to the Ashmolean by Major J.H. Dent-Brocklehurst of Sudeley Castle (Gloucestershire) in 1939. It came from a military bath-house at Mainz.

Historical notes

This type of tile was used for conducting hot air through the walls of hot rooms in bath-buildings. The 22nd *legio Primigenia Pia Fidelis* was stationed near Mainz on the Rhine (Mogontiacum) during the second and third centuries AD (D'Amato 2016: pp.14-15), more precisely from AD 92 to the mid-3rd century (Parker 2010: pp.104-105). Similar stamped flue-tiles are published by Behrens (1913-1914: p.85 Abb.23).

Bibliography

Editions

Wolff (1893) Taf. V. No.138c + p.291 no.44; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1939.120; Vickers (1992) p.52 fig. 55.

Works cited

- Behrens, G. (1913-1914) 'Dritter Bericht über Funde aus dem Kastell Mainz', *Mainzer Zeitschrift* 8-9: 65-93
- D'Amato, R. (2016) *Roman Army Units in the Western Provinces (1) 31 BC-AD 195* (Oxford: Osprey)
- Parker, P. (2010) *The Empire Stops Here: A Journey along the Frontiers of the Roman Empire* (London: Pimlico)
- Vickers, M. (1992) *The Ancient Romans* (Oxford: Ashmolean Museum)
- Wolff, G. (1893) 'Die römischen Ziegeleien von Nied bei Höchst a. M. und ihre Stempel', *Archiv für Frankfurts Geschichte und Kunst* 4: 212-346

AshLI 297 AN1962.321a,b,c Legionary tiles, with stamps, Carpow (Perthshire, Scotland)

Description

Three fragmentary legionary tiles, with stamps, Wright type 62 (according to *RIB*). Fragment a) is almost intact, with only the first letter of the stamp missing; some of the other letters are quite worn. Fragment b) is clear, but lacks both start and end of the stamp. Fragment c) preserves only the beginning of the stamp.

Dimensions

- Not available for measurement.

Text

- a) [L]EG VI VIC B ° P F
[l]eg(io) VI Vic(trix) B(ritannica) P(ia) F(idelis)
- b) [LEG] VI ° VIC B ° P ° F

[leg](io) VI Vic(trix) B(ritannica) P(ia) F(idelis)
c) LEG ° V[I VIC B P F]
leg(io) V[I Vic(trix) B(ritannica) P(ia) F(idelis)]

Translation

‘6th legion Victrix Britannica Pia Fidelis’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 210-211 (from title *Britannica* and archaeological context: Birley 1961-2: p.199)

Collection history

The tiles were given to the Ashmolean by the excavator of the site at Carpow, R.E. Birley, having been found during excavation of the headquarters and legate’s residence of the legionary fortress in 1961/2 (Accession Register; Wright 1962: p.197), where over 200 such tile-stamps were uncovered (Birley 1962-3: p.200).

Historical notes

The 6th *legio Victrix* was posted to York under Hadrian. There was in addition a detachment of the 6th *legio Victrix Britannica Pia Fidelis* stationed in the early third century AD on the south shore of the Firth of Tay at Carpow in Perthshire, Scotland. It had been awarded the honorary title *Britannica* for service during the campaigns of Septimius Severus in northern Britain, from AD 208 to AD 211, whilst the titles *Pia* (loyal) and *Fidelis* (faithful) had been awarded by Domitian during the revolt of Saturninus in AD 89 (*RIB*). The tiles were probably manufactured locally.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1962.321a-c; Wright (1962) p.197; *RIB* II.4 (1992) no.2460.71-74

Works cited

- Birley, R.E. (1962-3) ‘Excavation of the Roman fortress at Carpow, Perthshire, 1961-2’, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland* 96: 184-207
- Wright, R.P. (1962) ‘Roman Britain in 1961. II. Inscriptions’ *JRS* 52: 190-99

AshLI 298 AN1939.86 (no.4) Tilestamp, Carteia (San Roque) (Hispania Baetica)

Description

A rectangular stamp, its text repeated twice on two lines (but in slightly different height letters), separated by a broad blank line, in hollowed letters. The ligature of VL recorded in *CIL* is visible in line 1.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.066; w., 0.072+. Letters: h., 0.021 (line 1); 0.019 (line 2).
- Tile: h., 0.068+; w., 0.072+; d., 0.004

Text

HERC**V**LI[S] / HERCV[LIS]

Translation

‘Of Hercules. Of Hercules’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- First century AD (Oria Segura 1993: p.175)

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean MS. Accession Register, this inscription was given to the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum in 1865 by Col. Crealock. This fits with the statement by Hübner in *CIL* II Suppl. (1892), ad loc., who recorded that Francis Haverfield had informed him that the stamp had been presented by Col. Crealock to Salisbury Museum. It must then have been transferred to the Blackmore Museum of Salisbury, founded in 1867, which was managed by the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, since it was subsequently presented to the Ashmolean by the Blackmore Museum when some of its collections were dispersed in the 1930s, before the name of that museum was itself discarded in 1968. Happily, it is not ‘lost’, as suggested by Gonzalez (1982) no.91.

Historical notes

Hercules was strongly associated with the town of Carteia, situated as it was near the legendary ‘Pillars of Hercules’ in the Straits of Gibraltar. There are two near-identical examples of this stamp recorded, *CIL* II no.1927 (which preserves only the letters [---]CVLIS / HERCVLIS) and *CIL* II Suppl. no.6252 *f*), now in the Ashmolean, which preserves more of its text. The first example of this tile-stamp is recorded as found at the site of Carteia (El Rocabillo), in the Roman province of Baetica (southern Spain). Hübner in *CIL* II (1869) records that information about it was given to him by Francisco Mária Montero (author of *Historia de Gibraltar y de su campo*, 1860), who stated that it had been taken to England by General Moore. The Ashmolean’s tile-stamp has also been assigned the same provenance, from Carteia.

Bibliography

Editions

CIL II Suppl. no. 6252 *f*) (1892) [Hübner]; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1939.86; Gonzalez (1982) no. 91

Online:

- EDCS-05501625 [accessed 11/06/15]
- Hispania Epigraphica no.1563 [accessed 05/11/15]

Works cited

- Gonzalez, J. (1982) *Inscripciones romanas de la provincia de Cadiz* (Cadiz: Diputación de Cádiz)
- Oria Segura, M. (1993) 'El Hércules de Carteia en época imperial', *Almoraima: revista de estudios campogibaltareños* 9: 175-180

AshLI 299 AN1939.87 (no.3) Stamped tile, Carteia (San Roque), Hispania Baetica

Description

A rectangular stamp, damaged on the left side, with two lines of text in hollowed letters. There are round interpuncts. The right side preserves the edge of the tile.

Dimensions

- Stamp: h., 0.035; w., 0.11+. Letters: h., 0.014-0.012 (line 1); 0.014 (line 2).
- Tile: h., 0.17+; w., 0.155+; d., 0.039 (ridge), 0.03

Text

[M PETRVC]IDIVS ° M F/ [LEG PRO] PR ° M ° LICI

M(arcus) Petrucidius ° M(arci) f(ilius) / leg(atus) pro pr(aetore) ° M(arcus) ° Lici(nius)

Translation

‘Marcus Petrucidius, son of Marcus, propraetorian legate. Marcus Licinius.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 45 BC (Degrassi in *ILLRP*, 1963) or 15/14 BC (Gonzalez 1989)

Collection history

This tile-stamp is a fragmentary example of a type found at the site of Carteia (El Rocadillo), in the Roman province of Baetica (southern Spain). According to the Ashmolean MS. Accession Register, it was given to the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum in 1865 by Col. Crealock (Hübner 1892: p.1004 ad n.4967, recorded that Haverfield had informed him that an example of this stamp had been presented to Salisbury Museum in 1865). It must then have been transferred to the Blackmore Museum of Salisbury, founded in 1867, which was managed by the Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum, since it was subsequently presented to the Ashmolean by the Blackmore Museum when some of its collections were dispersed in the 1930s, before the name of that museum was itself discarded in 1968.

Historical notes

Many examples of this tile-stamp have been found in Carteia and other places in Baetica (*CIL* I 2298a; *AE* 1952, 111; *AE* 1982, 546), including during excavations there (1972/73) in the Cortijo de El Rocadillo and (1974/75) in the area of the Torre Cartagena (Feraudi). On one interpretation, M. Licinius was legate of the proconsul M. Petrucidius in Baetica, 45 BC

(Alföldy 1969: p.174), but this seems an odd reading of the word order here and is also disproved by the other examples of similar stamps which have a different second name (including Alexander and Cn. Tarq(uinius): Gonzalez 1989: p.518, p.521). It is more likely therefore that the title of legate belongs to M. Petrucidius, but this raises further questions about his identity and chronology: the majority view is that he was legate of Cn. Pompeius the Younger (elder son of Pompeius Magnus) in charge of securing Carteia for the Pompeian side in 45 BC in the civil war against Caesar (Dessau 1913: 505-508; Broughton (1952) vol.2, p.312; Degraasi in *ILLRP* 1963 ad loc.; Wiseman (1971) p.250 no.316, who adds ‘but he could be Augustan’). Thus, Licinius is named as the individual responsible for the tile manufacturing or for the building-contract in question (and other individuals are similarly named on stamps from other sites in Baetica: see *AE* 1990, no.531). Gonzalez, however, has argued (1989) that he should be dated to the Augustan era (see summary of this debate in *PIR*² P333), and that Petrucidius was sent by Augustus on a special mission in 15/14 BC to help re-energise the cities of Baetica following the civil wars. This would fit with the widespread distribution of the stamps in various cities of Baetica (Ilipa, Hasta Regia, Sيارum, and Italica, in addition to Carteia), but is perhaps too ready to see Augustus as proactively promoting urbanization in Baetica.

Bibliography

Editions

CIL II 4967, 1 (1869) [Hübner]; *CIL* II p.1004, ad n.4967 (1892) [Hübner] for this example; Dessau (1913); Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1939.87; *ILLRP* no.1172 (Degraasi, 1963); Gonzalez (1982) no.89

Online:

- *Hispania Epigraphica* no.1693 [accessed 05/11/15]
- EDCS-20301610 [accessed 11/06/15]
- HD000936 (Feraudi, 30/12/13) [accessed 11/06/15]

Works cited

- Alföldy, G. (1969) *Fasti Hispanienses. Senatorische Reichsbeamte und Offiziere in den spanischen Provinzen des römischen Reiches von Augustus bis Diokletian* (Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner)
- Broughton, T.R.S. (1952) *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic* (New York: American Philological Association)
- Dessau, H. (1913) ‘De tegulis quibusdam in Baetica repertis’, *Ephemeris Epigraphica* 9 : 505-508
- Gonzalez, J. (1982) *Inscripciones romanas de la provincia de Cadiz* (Cadiz: Diputación de Cádiz)
- Gonzalez, J. (1989) ‘M. Petrucidius M.f. legatus pro pr.’, *Athenaeum* 67: 517-23
- Wiseman, T.P (1971) *New Men in the Roman Senate 139-BC-AD 14* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)

TERRA SIGILLATA

AshLI 300 AN1871.94(16) *Terra sigillata* plate (Arretium), with internal stamp, Puteoli (Pozzuoli)

Description

A plain *terra sigillata* plate, in good condition, with some slight chipping. The stamp is contained within a rectangular cartouche, in the centre of the inner surface of the plate. The line order is reversed here compared with the norm, where more usually the names are rendered as Sextus Annius.

Dimensions

- Overall diameter of plate, 0.172; diameter of base, 0.09
- Letters: h., 0.002 (line 1); 0.003 (line 2).
- Cartouche: h., 0.007; w., 0.01

Text

ANN / SEX

Ann(i) / Sex(ti)

Translation

‘Of Sextus Annius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c. 20 BC – AD 10

Collection history

Manufactured at Arretium (modern Arezzo), its provenance is from Puteoli (Pozzuoli), donated to the Ashmolean by A. Castellani of Rome, in May 1871. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Sex. Annius manufactured *terra sigillata* at Arretium.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1871.94 (16); Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.102 no.183 (*CVArr* 88)

Works cited

- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH)

AshLI 301 AN 1872.1382 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* bowl (Pisa), with interior stamp, Villa of the Quintilii, Rome

Description

A fragmentary bowl of *terra sigillata*, preserving the base and parts of its lower wall, on which some moulded decorative motifs are visible. The stamp is on the inner surface, in the centre of the floor, with the name of L. Rasinius Pisanus in a crescent shape.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.116+; w., 0.154+; d., 0.02+
- Diameter: 0.022; diameter of foot: 0.086
- Letters: h., 0.002.

Text

RASIN PISAN
Rasin(i) Pisan(i)

Translation

‘Of Rasinius Pisanus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 50-120

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, this fragment was purchased for the Ashmolean.

Historical notes

The Villa of the Quintilii is on the *via Appia* just outside Rome. The workshop of L. Rasinius Pisanus was based in Pisa, and was a major producer of Late Italian *Sigillata* (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.15).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1382; Brown (1968) p.38 no.114, Plate XXV + Figs 1, 2; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.363 no.1690.51 (*CVArr* 1476, 1558) = OCK 4670.

Online:

- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9059/> [accessed 17/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 183727 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 302 AN 1872.1385 Fragments of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), with internal stamp, Rome

Description

Several fragments of *terra sigillata*, one of which bears a stamp within a rectangular cartouche, with ligatured letters. 1385a: a woman balancing a basket in her right hand. 1385b: a woman carrying a basket. 1385c: possibly a satyr, leading a goat. 1385e: a winged figure. 1385f: a dancing maenad with thyrsus. 1585g: a border of flowers. 1585h: a mask of Dionysus. 1585i: a bearded mask. Ligatured letters.

Dimensions

- h., 0.035+ ; w., 0.039+ ; d., 0.004
- Letters: h., 0.002
- Cartouche: h., 0.005 ; w., 0.01

Text

ONESIM / C ANNI

ONESIMI(I) / C(AI) ANNI

Translation

‘Onesimus, slave of Gaius Annius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c. 30 BC – AD 15

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, it was purchased in Rome.

Historical notes

The workshop of C. Annius was based in Arretium (Arezzo).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1385; Brown (1968) nos 59, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 105, 106; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.98 no.152 (*CVArr* 83y) = OCK

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/1082_c_annius_onesimus/ [accessed 17/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)

- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 303 AN1872.1454 Fragment of *terra sigillata* with graffito, Rome

Description

Fragment of the foot of a *terra sigillata* dish. The graffito is scratched across the centre of the bottom surface. The cross-bar of the A is between the diagonals at the bottom rather than across the middle of the letter.

Dimensions

- Diameter: 0.053.
- Letters: h. c.0.01 (irregular in height).

Text

CLAVD

Translation

‘Claudius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly first or second century AD

Collection history

It was given to the Ashmolean Museum by J.H. Parker (as noted in ink on the object), Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84), and probably originates from Rome, since Parker donated many objects (principally brickstamps) from Rome and its environs, which he collected in 1870/71.

Historical notes

The graffito of the name Claudius could be an owner's mark.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1454

Works cited

AshLI 304 AN1872.1455 Fragment of *terra sigillata* base (Arretium) with internal stamp, Rome

Description

A fragmentary base in *terra sigillata*. The ligatured stamp is in the middle of the interior surface, and is set within a footprint (*planta pedis*).

Dimensions

- Overall: diameter of base, 0.051; h., 0.015+; diameter of inner rim, 0.05+
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.02
- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

CORNELI

Translation

‘Of Cornelius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.10-50

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean Accession Register, it was bought in Rome by J.H. Parker, Keeper of Antiquities in the Ashmolean Museum (1870-84).

Historical notes

Manufactured at Arretium (Arezzo), but found in Rome.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1872.1455; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.189 no.612 (*CVArr* 471)

Works cited

- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH)

AshLI 305 AN1874.499(219) *Terra sigillata* cup (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, of unknown provenance

Description

A complete *terra sigillata* cup, in excellent condition. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface.

Dimensions

- h., 0.04; diameter of cup, 0.082; diameter of base 0.038
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.015. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

DONTIOI
Dontio f(ecit)

Translation

‘Dontio made this’.

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 60-85 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.321)

Collection history

It is of unknown provenance. It was given to the Ashmolean by J. Henderson, MA (according to the Accession Register).

Historical notes

The name seems to be that of Dontio, a potter based at La Graufesenque in southern Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.319-21), but is also sometimes read as Pontius or Pontus.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1874.499(219); Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.320, 10a

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 3 (*CERTIANUS to EXSOBANO*) (London: BICS Suppl. 102-9)

AshLI 306 AN1880.101

Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Puteoli) with external stamp, Puteoli (Pozzuoli)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*. At the top is a tiny stretch of rouletting, underneath which is a plain band, and then a border of flower-heads. The main scene depicts a winged Victory, kneeling down to offer a sacrifice. Other decorative features are partially preserved to the right of this figure. Above the image, but beneath the border, is a stamp within a rectangular cartouche.

Dimensions

- h., 0.065+; w., 0.076+; d., 0.004
- Letters: h., 0.006
- Cartouche: h., 0.006; w., 0.018

Text

NAEV
Naev(i)

Translation

‘Of Naevius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.1-20?

Collection history

This fragment was given by the Rev. Greville John Chester (1830-1892), who had studied at Balliol College and had a lifelong interest in archaeology, collecting a wide variety of artefacts on his frequent travels both to the Mediterranean and further afield, and making regular contributions to the *Archaeological Journal* (Seidmann 2006). Brown (1968: p.34) suggests that it probably originated in excavations in the area north of the amphitheatre at Puteoli, carried out by Giuseppe Di Criscio in 1873 and 1874.

Historical notes

The production of *terra sigillata* by N. Naevius Hilarus was based in the area of Cumae and Puteoli (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.32).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1880.101; Brown (1968) p.34 no.100, Plate XXIII + Fig. 1.; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.296 no.1231.2 (*CVArr* 1080) = OCK 4669.

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2159_naeuius/ Database OCK 4669 [accessed 15/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9058/> [accessed 15/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK
- Seidmann, G. (2006) 'The Rev. Greville John Chester and 'The Ashmolean Museum as a Home for Archaeology in Oxford'' *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* 16.1: 27-33

AshLI 307 AN1880.140 *Terra sigillata* dish, with interior stamp, Naples

Description

A small shallow plain dish in *terra sigillata*, with a rim, possibly type Ritterling 12. There is some chipping around the edge. Two lines of letters are faintly visible stamped in the centre of the top surface, within a circle, but they cannot be read securely.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.017; diameter of top: 0.083; diameter of base: 0.044

Text

ROM/ANO

Translation

'Romano'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly first century AD (from typology)

Collection history

The entry for this object is missing from the Accession Register, but the dish itself is marked in ink that it came from Naples.

Historical notes

The reading of the stamp given here is very tentative: no exact parallels can be identified.

Bibliography

Editions

Works cited

AshLI 308 AN1889.14c

**Fragmentary *terra sigillata* mould
(Arretium) with exterior stamp, Arretium
(Arezzo)**

Description

A fragmentary mould. It has a border of twelve-petalled flower-heads beneath a rim; the main scene depicts a dancing maenad. The stamp consists of large individual letters: two large letters flank the dancer on either side. The letters are retrograde, because it is a mould.

Dimensions

- h., 0.063+; w., 0.057+; d., 0.014
- Letters: h., 0.01

Text

R A
[M Perenni Tig]ra[ni]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Kenrick, Oxé, Comfort 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.14; Brown (1968) p.18 no.48, Plates XII-XIII + Figs 1, 3; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4663

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ - Database OCK 4663 [accessed 11/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9052/> [accessed 11/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 166592 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 309 AN1889.16a Fragmentary *terra sigillata* bowl (Arretium), with exterior stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)

Description

A fragmentary bowl of *terra sigillata*. There is a border of ovolos below the rim, and a leaf-band below. The main scene depicts love-making; only a male figure reclining on a couch is partially preserved. Unconnected drapery to the right indicates that this would have been juxtaposed with another similar scene. There is a ligatured stamp within a rectangular cartouche, which hangs down on ribbons from the leaf-band.

Dimensions

- h., 0.08+; w., 0.112+; d., 0.003
- Letters: h., 0.007
- Cartouche: h., 0.01; w., 0.021

Text

MPERENI

M Peren(n)i

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC- AD 60

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the Perennius workshop at Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.16; Brown (1968) p.8 no.5, Plate VI + Fig.1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.317 no.1390.2 (*CVArr* 1247+) = OCK 2626

Online:

- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/46399/> [accessed 11/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 173136 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 310 AN1889.16b

**Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Arretium)
with exterior stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)**

Description

A fragmentary cup of *terra sigillata*. There is a leaf-band below the rim. The main scene depicts a woman holding up a piglet for sacrifice. To her right, only partly preserved, is a satyr cutting the piglet's throat. A figure to her left is holding a torch above her. The stamp consists of large individual letters, positioned just below the leaf-band.

Dimensions

- h., 0.064+; w., 0.062+; d., 0.003
- Letters: h., 0.008

Text

E NN
[M Per]enn[i Tigrani]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Kenrick, Oxé, Comfort 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.16; Brown (1968) p.12 no.21, Plate VIII + Fig.1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4654

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database 4654 [accessed 14/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9043/> [accessed 14/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 168365 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 311 AN1889.16c

**Fragmentary *terra sigillata* mixing-bowl
(Arretium) with exterior stamp, Arretium
(Arezzo)**

Description

A fragmentary mixing-bowl of *terra sigillata*. There is rouletting above a leaf-band border. The main scene depicts Apollo playing the lyre. Above the lyre, is part of a small stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus within a rectangular cartouche.

Dimensions

- h., 0.08+ ; w., 0.065+; d., 0.007
- Letters : h., 0.002
- Cartouche : h., 0.003 ; w., 0.018

Text

TIGRANI
[M Perenni] Tigrani

Translation

‘Of [Marcus Perennius] Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.10 BC-AD 60

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the Perennius workshop at Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3). It would have been completed with another separate stamp, 'M Perenni' elsewhere on the bowl (OCK 1390.2).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.16; Brown (1968) p13 no.26, Plate IX + Fig.1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1412.1 (*CVArr* 1247, 1248) = OCK 4656

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2340_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database OCK 4656 [accessed 14/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9045/> [accessed 14/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 312 AN1889.16d

**Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Arretium)
with external stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)**

Description

A fragmentary cup of *terra sigillata*. There is a leaf-band at the top. The main scene depicts a woman placing a wreath upon altar. To her right is a flute-player, and to her left are traces of another figure. The stamp consists of large individual letters, positioned just below the leaf-band.

Dimensions

- h., 0.057+; w., 0.063+; d., 0.003
- Letters: h., 0.008

Text

T I G R A

[M Perenni] Tigrā[ni]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the Perennius workshop at Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.16; Brown (1968) p.11 no.20, Plate VIII + Fig.1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4653.

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database 4653 [accessed 14/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9042/> [accessed 14/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 168371 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 313 AN1889.16e

Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), with external stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*. At the top there is a border of eight-petalled flowers, with a larger flower and palmette superimposed upon it. The main scene consists of a vine with leaves, tendrils, and clusters of grapes. In the field, just below the border, is a stamp of P. Cornelius, with ligatured letters, within a rectangular cartouche.

Dimensions

- h., 0.078+; w., 0.041+; d., 0.004
- Letters: h., 0.004
- Cartouche: h., 0.005; w., 0.015

Text

P CORNEL

P(ubli) Cornel(i)

Translation

‘Of Publius Cornelius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 5 BC – AD 40

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

The workshop of P. Cornelius was based at Cincelli, 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.46).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.16; Brown (1968) p.32, no.92, Plate XXI + Fig.1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.190 no.623 (*CVArr* 478) = OCK 4668

Online:

- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9057/> [accessed 14/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 314 AN1889.16g

Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), with external stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*. At both top and bottom is a border of seven-petalled flowers. The main scene depicts alternating vine leaves and clusters of grapes, divided by vertical tendrils.

There is part of a stamp to the right, within a rectangular cartouche, just below the flower-border. There is an ivy-leaf interpunct after P.

Dimensions

- h., 0.065+; w., 0.069+; d., 0.003
- Letters: 0.007
- Cartouche: h., 0.007; w., 0.014+

Text

P ° COR

P(ubli) Cor[neli]

Translation

‘Of Publius Cornelius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 5 BC – AD 40

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

The workshop of P. Cornelius was based at Cincelli, 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.46).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.16; Brown (1968) p.31, no.89, Plate XXI + Fig.1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.190 no.623 (*CVArr* 478) = OCK 4666

Online:

- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9055/> [accessed 14/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 315 AN1889.17 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Arretium) with external stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)

Description

Fragment of a *terra sigillata* cup, with a mould-made handle which ends in a lion's paw. At the top is a leaf-band. The main scene is very fragmentary, but what can be identified as a horse's mouth to the left suggests that the whole would originally have depicted a hunt. The stamp consists of large individual letters: there are two large letters to the left (followed by a small cross as interpunct), and one to the right.

Dimensions

- h., 0.037+; w., 0.037+
- Letters: h., 0.008

Text

NI T

[M Peren]ni T[igrani]

Translation

'Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Kenrick, Oxé, Comfort 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.17; Brown (1968) p.10, no.13, Plate VII + Fig.2; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4651

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database OCK 4651 [accessed 15/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9040/> [accessed 15/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 168369 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 316 AN1889.17d Fragment of *terra sigillata* mould, with exterior stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)

Description

A fragmentary mould for a *terra sigillata* rim. There is a patterned border beneath the rim, consisting of ovolos below the rim, and a leaf-band below, within which sits the small stamp framed by a rectangular cartouche. The letters are retrograde, because it is a mould. Beneath the stamp is a ribbon. On either side of the ribbon, there are traces of dancing figures.

Dimensions

- h., 0.004; w., 0.022
- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

M ° PEREN
M(arci) Peren(ni)

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius’

Apparatus

Photograph

- ASHLI

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

Possibly bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889, but not recorded in the Accession Register.

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the Perennius workshop at Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3). It would have been completed with another separate stamp, ‘Tigrani’ elsewhere on the vessel (OCK 1412.1).

Bibliography

Editions

Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.317 no.1390.3 (*CVArr* 1247+)

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
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AshLI 317 AN1896-1908 R.288 *Terra sigillata* cup (Arretium) with internal stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)

Description

A small cup of *terra sigillata*, which is virtually intact: there is some damage on its edges, and chipping on its base. It is plain, with decorative borders. The stamp is on the inside the the cup, in the centre of the base, within a rectangular cartouche. The stamp includes an interpunct.

Dimensions

- Overall: not recorded
- Letters : h., 0.004
- Cartouche: h., 0.005; w., 0.012

Text

P ° COR

P(ubli) Cor(neli)

Translation

‘Of Publius Cornelius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 5 BC – AD 40

Collection history

Bought in Arezzo in 1882, it was given to the Ashmolean as part of the Sir John Evans Collection, presented by his son Sir Arthur Evans, Keeper of Antiquities at the museum. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The workshop of P. Cornelius was based at Cincelli, 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.46).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1896-1908 R.288; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.191 no.624 (*CVArr* 479)

Works cited

- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH)

AshLI 318 AN1896-1908.R.332 *Terra sigillata* dish (Lezoux) Pudding Pan Rock, Kent, with internal stamp

Description

An intact dish, Drag. 79, with barnacles on its bottom surface. There is a stamp in the middle of its inner surface within a cartouche.

Dimensions

- Diameter of base: 0.098; overall diameter, 0.18.
- Letters: h., 0.003. Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.028

Text

ATILIANI M

Translation

‘Of Marcus Atilianus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 170-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.293)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the dish originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1896-1908.R.332; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.292, 5a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 24389 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 1 (*A to Axo*) (London: BICS Suppl. 102-1)
- Smith, R. (1907) Report on Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 21, 17 Jan. 1907: 268-92
- Smith, R. (1909) Report on diving operations on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 22, 18th Feb 1909: 395-414

AshLI 319 AN1909.1156 *Terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), Pudding Pan Rock, Kent, with internal stamp

Description

An intact cup, Drag. 33, with barnacles inside and out. There is a stamp in the middle of its inner surface within a cartouche.

Dimensions

- Diameter of the base: 0.05; diameter overall: 0.14; h., 0.65.
- Letters: h., 0.003. Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.025

Text

ATILIANIM
Atiliani M(arci)

Translation

‘Of Marcus Atilianus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 170-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.293)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the bowl originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent. It was given to the museum in 1909 by Mrs Eustace Smith (1835–1919), of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, wife of Thomas Eustace Smith, MP and shipper. At the time of the donation, the couple had suffered social disgrace, prompting them to live in Spain from 1885 for several years, returning to live quietly at High Coxlease, Lyndhurst in a house built for them in 1898 (Wilcox 2004). The bowl is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that

the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1909.1156; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.292, 5a.

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 24383 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

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- Wilcox, T. (2004) 'Smith, Martha Mary [Eustacia] (1835-1919)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, online edition) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/62864>, accessed 19 Nov 2015]

AshLI 320 1909.1157 *Terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), Pudding Pan Rock, Kent, with internal stamp

Description

An intact cup, Drag. 33, with barnacles on the exterior surface. There is a stamp in the middle of its inner surface within a cartouche. The letter A lacks a cross-bar.

Dimensions

- Diameter of the base: 0.035; diameter overall: 0.105; h., 0.068.
- Letters: h., 0.004. Cartouche : h., 0.004; w., 0.035

Text

MATERNI

Translation

'Of Maternus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 160-190 (Hartley and Dickinson 2010: p.16)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the bowl originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent. It was given to the museum in 1909 by Mrs Eustace Smith (1835–1919), of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, wife of Thomas Eustace Smith, MP and shipper. At the time of the donation, the couple had suffered social disgrace, prompting them to live in Spain from 1885 for several years, returning to live quietly at High Coxlease, Lyndhurst in a house built for them in 1898 (Wilcox 2004). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1909.1157; Hartley and Dickinson (2010) p.14, 1a

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2010) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 6 (*MASCLUS I-BALBUS to OXITTUS*) (London: BICS Suppl. 102-6)
- Smith, R. (1907) Report on Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 21, 17 Jan. 1907: 268-92
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AshLI 321 AN1909.1158 *Terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), Pudding Pan Rock, Kent, with internal stamp

Description

An intact cup, Drag. 33, with barnacles on the exterior surface. There is a stamp in the middle of its inner surface within a cartouche. The letter A lacks a cross-bar. Overall, the lettering is very worn.

Dimensions

- Diameter of the base: 0.035; diameter overall: 0.102; h., 0.004.
- Letters: h., 0.002. Cartouche: h., 0.002 ; w., 0.02

Text

MAIERAIAIIAI

MATERNNIAN (Hartley and Dickinson)

Translation

‘Of Maternianus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 170-200 (Hartley and Dickson 2010: p.8)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the bowl originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent. It was given to the museum in 1909 by Mrs Eustace Smith (1835–1919), of Lyndhurst, Hampshire, wife of Thomas Eustace Smith, MP and shipper. At the time of the donation, the couple had suffered social disgrace, prompting them to live in Spain from 1885 for several years, returning to live quietly at High Coxlease, Lyndhurst in a house built for them in 1898 (Wilcox 2004). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1909.1158; Hartley and Dickinson (2010) p.7, 3a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 91980 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2010) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 6 (*MASCLUS I-BALBUS to OXITTUS*) (London: BICS Suppl. 102-6)
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AshLI 322 AN1910.2 *Terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), Pudding Pan Rock, Kent, with internal stamp

Description

An intact cup, Drag. 33, with barnacles inside and out. There is a stamp in the middle of its inner surface within a cartouche.

Dimensions

- Diameter of the base: 0.05; overall diameter, 0.142; h., 0.07.
- Letters: h., 0.002. Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.027

Text

SEVERIANIC

Translation

‘Of Gaius Severianus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 170-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.344)

Collection history

The cup originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.243, 1a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 133907 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

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- Smith, R. (1909) Report on diving operations on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 22, 18th Feb 1909: 395-414

AshLI 323 1912.58 *Terra sigillata* dish (Lezoux) with interior stamp, Pudding Pan Rock, Kent

Description

An intact dish of *terra sigillata*, form Drag. 31R. There is a stamp in the middle of its inner surface within a cartouche. The letters are somewhat damaged.

Dimensions

- Base diameter: 0.10. Overall diameter: 0.242.
- Letters: h., 0.003. Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.025

Text

CRISPINI

Translation

‘Of Crispinus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 160-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.199)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the dish originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, and was purchased from from H.J. Nicholls, 17 High St, Whitstable. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1912.58; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.198 no.2a

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 3 (*CERTIANUS to EXSOBANO*) (London: BICS Suppl. 102-9)
- Smith, R. (1907) Report on Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 21, 17 Jan. 1907: 268-92
- Smith, R. (1909) Report on diving operations on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 22, 18th Feb 1909: 395-414

AshLI 324 AN1920.229 *Terra sigillata* dish (Lezoux) Pudding Pan Rock, Kent, with internal stamp

Description

The majority of the dish, Drag. 79, is preserved, but with much of its rim missing. There are barnacles adhering to its base. There is a stamp in the middle of its inner surface within a cartouche.

Dimensions

- Diameter of base: 0.104; overall diameter: 0.17+
- Letters: h., 0.002. Cartouche: h., 0.003 ; w., 0.026

Text

ATILIANI M

Translation

‘Of Marcus Atilianus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 170-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.293)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the dish originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent. It was bought by Francis Haverfield in Whitstable in 1908, and given to the museum by him in 1920. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1920.229; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.292, 5a.

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 24389 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 1 (*A to Axo*) (London: BICS Suppl. 102-1)
- Smith, R. (1907) Report on Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 21, 17 Jan. 1907: 268-92
- Smith, R. (1909) Report on diving operations on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 22, 18th Feb 1909: 395-414

AshLI 325 AN1927.6603

Fragmentary *terra sigillata* base (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A *terra sigillata* fragment from the base of a bowl or possibly a cup. The stamp is contained within a rectangular cartouche with rounded ends, in the centre of the inner surface.

Dimensions

- Base diameter, 0.052; overall w., 0.091+; h., 0.06 (upper rim is preserved)
- Cartouche: h., 0.005; w., 0.019.
- Letters: h., 0.004

Text

BISSVNI

Translation

‘Of Bissunus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Date

- AD 65-85 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: pp.85-86)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Cirencester (Gloucestershire), and was given to the Ashmolean by the curator of Cirencester Museum, Captain Charles Abbott on 4th June 1866 (according to the Accession Register).

Historical notes

This fragment of *terra sigillata* Samian ware was produced in southern Gaul at La Graufesenque. The pottery produced by Bissunus was mainly distributed to the Germanies and Britain (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: pp.85-86).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1927.6603; Hartley and Dickinson 2008: pp.85-86

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol 2. (B to Cerotcus)* (London: BICS Suppl. 102-2)

AshLI 326 AN1937.31 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Arretium), with exterior stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragmentary cup of *terra sigillata*, preserving part of its base and upper rim. At the top is a leaf-band. The main scene depicts a boar hunt. The stamp consists of large individual letters underneath the leaf-band.

Dimensions

- h., 0.058+; diam., 0.07+.
- Letters: h., 0.009

Text

EREN

[M(arci) P]eren[ni Tigrani]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby's in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of *sigillata* pottery (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, ‘Samian pottery’) (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.31; Brown (1968) p.9, no.11, Plate XXIV + figs 1, 2; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4649

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database OCK 4649 [accessed 15/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9044/> [accessed 14/12/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 327 AN1937.32 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*. It has a border of pendants hanging down. In the main scene is a volute crater with a bird perched on its lid. A statuette of Dionysus stands to the right, and to the left is a palmette. The stamp consists of large individual letters underneath the border. It includes a small cross as interpunct.

Dimensions

- h., 0.055+; w., 0.062+
- Letters: h., 0.007

Text

M ° PE

M(arci) Pe[renni Tigrani]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby's in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of *sigillata* pottery (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, 'Samian pottery') (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.32; Brown (1968) p. 14 no.31, Plate X, Fig. 1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4658

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database OCK 4658 [accessed 15/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9047/> [accessed 15/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 328 AN1937.33 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*. There is a border of ten-petalled flowers below the rim. In the main scene is a statuette of Dionysus, holding a bunch of grapes in his right hand and a staff in his left. The stamp consists of large individual letters, positioned just below the border.

Dimensions

- h., 0.049+; w., 0.05+
- Letters: h., 0.007

Text

N N
[M(arci) Pere]nn[i Tigrani]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c. 15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby's in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, 'Samian pottery') (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.33; Brown (1968) p.14 no.30, Plate X + fig. 1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4657

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database OCK 4657 [accessed 15/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9046/> [accessed 15/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 329 AN1937.34 A small fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium) with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A small fragment of *terra sigillata*. Part of an upper border is preserved, including a leaf-band. The stamp is inside a rectangular cartouche, damaged on its left side. To its right are only traces of a main scene.

Dimensions

- h., 0.03+; w., 0.031+

- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.016+
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

[M] PEREN

[M(arci)] Peren(ni)

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c. 15 BC – AD 60

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby’s in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of *sigillata* pottery (Sotheby’s Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, ‘Samian pottery’) (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the Perennius workshop at Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.34; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.317 no.1390.3 (*CVArr* 1247+)

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH)

AshLI 330 AN1937.35 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*. At the top is a border of beading and ovolos. At the bottom is a leaf-band border. The main scene depicts a two-wheeled cart drawn by two yoked horses, at a standstill. Parts of figures can be seen on and behind the cart. To the left is a woman holding ears of corn in her right hand. Above the horses’ heads is the ligatured stamp of Antioc(h)us, bound at both ends with a little double leaf, and with ribbons hanging down.

Dimensions

- h., 0.045+; w., 0.11+
- Letters: h., 0.004,
- Stamp: h., 0.004; w., 0.019

Text

ANTIOC(H)VS

Translation

‘Antiochus (made this)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.5 BC-AD 40

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby's in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, 'Samian pottery') (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

Antiochus was a slave working in the workshop of P. Cornelius, based at Cincelli, 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.46). It would have been accompanied by another separate stamp, 'P Corneli', elsewhere on the vessel (OCK 623).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.35; Brown (1968) p.31 no.87, Plate XXI + fig. 1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.107 no.206.1 (*CVArr* 483) = OCK 4664.

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/1136_antiochus/ Databse OCK 4664 [accessed 15/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9053/> [accessed 15/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 331 AN1937.36 Fragment of *terra sigillata* cup (Arretium), with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragment of a *terra sigillata* cup. Beneath the rim is rouletting, below which is a border of beading and ovolos. The main scene consists of a seven-petalled flower on top of a palmette and leaf, and a ribbed festoon arching out towards the left. Below the border is the ligatured stamp of Antioch(h)us.

Dimensions

- h., 0.046+; w., 0.071+
- Letters: h., 0.004
- Stamp: h., 0.005; w., 0.019

Text

ANTIOC(H)VS

Translation

‘Antiochus (made this)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.5 BC-AD 40

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby's in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, 'Samian pottery') (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

Antiochus was a slave working in the workshop of P. Cornelius, based at Cincelli, 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.46). It would have been accompanied by another separate stamp, 'P Corneli', elsewhere on the vessel (OCK 623).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.36; Brown (1968) p.31 no.90, Plate XXI + fig. 1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.107 no.206.1 (*CVArr* 483) = OCK 4667

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/1136_antiochus/ Database OCK 4667 [accessed 15/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9056/> [accessed 15/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 332 AN1937.37 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), Florence (Firenze)

Description

A plain fragment of *terra sigillata*, with a stamp within a rectangular cartouche in the centre. The stamp contains an interpunct, and probably a ligature of the letters NE, but this is not very clear in execution.

Dimensions

- h., 0.046+; w., 0.069+
- Letters variable: h., 0.004-0.003
- Cartouche: h., 0.009; w., 0.015

Text

P ° CORNE

P(ubli) Corne(li)

Translation

‘Of Publius Cornelius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.5 BC – AD 40

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby’s in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby’s Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, ‘Samian pottery’) (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

The workshop of P. Cornelius was based at Cincelli, 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.46).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.37; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.190 no.624 (*CVArr* 479)

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH)

AshLI 333 AN1937.38 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

Fragment of a *terra sigillata* rim, with part of a border and main scene. At the top is a border of beading and ovolos. The main scene consists of a horizontal palmette, flanked by ivy leaves and tightly twisted tendrils. Above the palmette is the stamp. The decoration slightly overlaps the stamp.

Dimensions

- h., 0.04+; w., 0.086+
- Letters: h., 0.005
- Stamp: h., 0.005; w., 0.015

Text

RODO

Translation

‘R(h)odo (made this)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 5 BC-AD 40

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby’s in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby’s Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, ‘Samian pottery’) (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

R(h)odo was a slave working in the workshop of P. Cornelius, based at Cincelli, 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.46). It would have been accompanied by another separate stamp, ‘P Corneli’, elsewhere on the vessel (OCK 623).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.38; Brown (1968) p.31 no.88, Plate XXI + Fig. 1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.367 no.1708.1 (*CVArr* 536) = OCK 4665

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2636_rodol/ Database OCK 4665 [accessed 17/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9054/> [accessed 17/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 334 AN1937.39 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium) with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*. There is a border of twelve-petalled flowers below the rim. A statuette of Dionysus stands on a base, flanked by large acanthus leaves. The stamp, of which only a single letter remains, consists of large individual letters underneath the border.

Dimensions

- h., 0.068+; w., 0.095+
- Letters: h., 0.011

Text

A
[M Perenni Tigr]a[ni]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby’s in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby’s Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, ‘Samian pottery’) (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.39; Brown (1968) p. 15 no.33, Plate X + Fig. 1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4659

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database OCK 4659 [accessed 17/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9048/> [accessed 17/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 335 AN1937.40 Fragmentary cup of *terra sigillata* (Arretium), with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragmentary cup of *terra sigillata*, preserving top and bottom rims. There is a leaf-band border, whilst in the main scene is a depiction of hunting, with a figure on horseback. The stamp, of which only a single letter remains, consists of large individual letters underneath the border.

Dimensions

- h., 0.045; w., 0.052
- Letters: h., 0.01

Text

I

[M PERENN]I [TIGRANI]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c. 15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby's in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, 'Samian pottery') (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.40; Brown (1968) p.9 no.12, Plate VII; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4650

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database OCK 4650 [accessed 18/09/15]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9039/> [accessed 18/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 336 AN1937.41 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium) with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*. The main scene depicts a drinking-party, with part of a woman reclining on a couch visible. The stamp appears in a rectangular cartouche, inserted within the scene. The stamp is slightly chipped in places.

Dimensions

- h., 0.035+; w., 0.048+
- Letters: h., 0.002
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.018

Text

[M PERENNI] TIGR[A]NI

Translation

'Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.10 BC - AD 60

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby's in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, 'Samian pottery') (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the Perennius workshop at Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3). It would have been completed with another separate stamp, 'M Perenni' elsewhere on the bowl (OCK 1390.2).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.41; Brown (1968) p8 no.7, Plate VI + Fig. 1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1412.1 (*CVArr* 1247, 1248) = OCK 4648

Online:

- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9037/> [accessed 18/09/15]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 337 AN1937.42 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Arretium) with external stamp, Florence (Firenze)

Description

A fragment of *terra sigillata*, preserving part of a main scene, which depicts a statuette of Dionysus, with, to its left, a volute crater with a bird perched on its lid, beneath which is an acanthus leaf. Only the left side of the stamp with ligatured letters within a rectangular cartouche is preserved.

Dimensions

- h., 0.075+; w., 0.06+
- Letters: h., 0.006
- Cartouche: h., 0.01; w., 0.013+

Text

M ° PE[RENNI TIGRANI]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC - AD 60

Collection history

This was part of the collection belonging to Miss M.H. Lloyd of Cambridge, which her father bought in Florence in 1924. It was bought at Sotheby's in 1937 as part of a lot of forty fragments of sigillata pottery (Sotheby's Sale Catalogue, 9th February 1937: Lot 57, 'Samian pottery') (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1937.42; Brown (1968) p.15 no.34, Plate X + Fig. 1; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.317 no.1390.2 (*CVArr* 1249+) = OCK 4660

Online:

- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9049/> [accessed 18/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 166567 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 338 AN1938.362

**Fragmentary *terra sigillata* bowl (Lezoux),
Pudding Pan Rock, Kent**

Description

Just over half of a *terra sigillata* bowl is preserved, with its base, Form Walters 80. There is a stamp in the middle of the inner surface which is not very legible.

Dimensions

- Base diameter: 0.052. Overall diameter: 0.103+; h., 0.038
- Letters: h., 0.004. Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.026+

Text

PRI[M]ANI

Translation

‘Of Primanus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 160-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.199)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the dish originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent. It was given to the museum by R.G. Collingwood (1889–1943), philosopher and scholar of Roman Britain at the University of Oxford (Collini and Williams 2008). The bowl is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1938.362; Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.198 no.6d

Works cited

- Collini, Stefan and Williams, Bernard (2008) ‘Collingwood, Robin George (1889–1943)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford University Press, 2004; online edn, Oct 2008) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/32503>, accessed 26 Nov 2015]
- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol. 7 (P to RXEAD)* (BICS Suppl. 102-7: London)
- Smith, R. (1907) Report on Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 21, 17 Jan. 1907: 268-92
- Smith, R. (1909) Report on diving operations on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 22, 18th Feb 1909: 395-414

AshLI 339 AN1960.1113 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, Drag.27, with its foot. The cup is broken on all sides. The heavily worn stamp is within a cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The reading here is very tentative, given the poor state of legibility of the stamp.

Dimensions

- Foot diameter: 0.038; overall diameter 0.07+; h., 0.03.
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.015. Letters: h., 0.004

Text

OF APRI
of(ficina) Apri

Translation

‘Workshop of Aper’

Date

- AD 50-150 (on basis of typology)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Cirencester in Gloucestershire. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This may be a stamp of the potter known as Aper I, active at La Graufesenque between AD 50 and 70 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.215)

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1113

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol 1. (*A to AXO*) BICS Suppl. 102-07: London
- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

**AshLI 340 AN1960.1115 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, Mildenhall (Wiltshire)**

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, Drag.33, with its foot. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letter A lacks a cross-bar.

Dimensions

- Foot diameter: 0.04; overall diameter: 0.047+

Text

CVCALI M
Cucali m(anu)

Translation

‘By the hand of Cucalus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 140-160 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.214)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Mildenhall in Wiltshire. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This is a fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag. 33, manufactured at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul, during the second century AD by Cucalus. In fact the shape of its cartouche (with the straight edge on its right-hand side) suggests that it is an example of 2e rather than 2b (as Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.213).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1115; Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.213, 2b

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 55125 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 3. (*Certianus to Exsobano*) (BICS Suppl. 102-3: London)

- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

**AshLI 341 AN1960.1116 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, Wanborough, Wiltshire**

Description

A fragmentary base of a *terra sigillata* cup, Drag.33. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letters ANI are ligatured.

Dimensions

- h., 0.045+; w., 0.072+; d., 0.025+
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.023. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

ATILIANI ° O
Atiliani o(fficina)

Translation

‘Production unit of Atilianus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 170-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.293)

Collection history

This fragment was found on 1/7/1905 in Rookery Field, Lotmead, Wanborough. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

Atilianus I was based mainly at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul. His pots were distributed within the Gallic provinces and Britain (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.290-94). On comparison with other stamps of same potter, it is likely that O stands for OF.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1116; Dickinson (2001) p.193 no.26; Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.291 2c

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 4330 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Dickinson, B. (2001) 'The potters' stamps', in *The Romano-British 'Small Town' at Wanborough, Wiltshire*, eds A.S. Anderson, J.S. Wachter, A.P. Fitzpatrick (Britannia Monograph 19: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies: London) 192-209
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- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 342 AN1960.1117 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), with interior stamp, London

Description

Fragment of a *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33, including its foot. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letters IT are ligatured.

Dimensions

- Foot diameter, 0.035; overall diameter, 0.042+
- Letters: h., 0.002-0.003

Text

TITVS ° FECIT

Translation

'Titus made (this)'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 150-170 (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.74)

Collection history

The fragment was found in London. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter Titus iii was based at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.72).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1117; Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.73, 10a

Works cited

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- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 343 AN1960.1118 *Terra sigillata* dish (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, London

Description

Two sizeable fragments of *terra sigillata*, put together and restored into a complete dish, form Drag.16. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letters MA are ligatured.

Dimensions

- Diameter overall, of restored object: 0.162; foot-base diameter, 0.078
- Cartouche: h., 0.003 ; w., 0.02. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

FVSCI ° MA
Fusci ma(nu)

Translation

'By the hand of Fuscus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly AD 50-80 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.119)

Collection history

The fragment was found in London. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This fragment of *terra sigillata* Samian ware was produced in southern Gaul at La Graufesenque by an individual named Fuscus, but it is unclear exactly which potter of that name is meant and when it was manufactured. This Fuscus was possibly active during the period AD 50-80 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: pp.118-119).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1118; Hartley and Dickinson (2009) p.118 2a

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 4 (*F to KLUMI*) (BICS Suppl. 102-9: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 344 AN1960.1120 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* bowl (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, London

Description

A base sherd from a small *terra sigillata* bowl. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface.

Dimensions

- h., 0.015+; w., 0.04+. Foot diameter, 0.042
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w.0.016. Letters: h., 0.002.

Text

IVLIOF

Iuli of(ficina)

Translation

'Production-unit of Iulius'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 70-90

Collection history

This fragment was found in London. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the

Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The stamp appears to be of Iulius ii, a potter working at La Graufesenque in southern Gaul: compare Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.331, 6b.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1120

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol. 4 (F to Klumi) (BICS Suppl. 102-3: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 345 AN1960.1121 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (Lezoux), with interior stamp, Wanborough, Wiltshire

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish, form Drag.31. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface; it is damaged to the right, but the text can be restored by comparing with other stamps. The letter N is retrograde.

Dimensions

- h., 0.095+; w., 0.055+; d., 0.018+
- Cartouche: h., 0.004 ; w., 0.012. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

CINT[VGENI]

Translation

'Of Cintugenus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 155-80 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.33)

Collection history

This fragment was found on Nythe Farm, Wanborough. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies,

including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This fragment has the stamp of Cintugenus, a potter at Lezoux (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.32-33), a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1121; Dickinson (2001) p.195 no.58; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.32, 3a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 47019 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Dickinson, B. (2001) 'The potters' stamps', in *The Romano-British 'Small Town' at Wanborough, Wiltshire*, eds A.S. Anderson, J.S. Wachter, A.P. Fitzpatrick (Britannia Monograph 19: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies: London) 192-209
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- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen"', *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 346 AN1960.1122 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Les Martres-de-Veyre), with interior stamp, Wanborough, Wiltshire

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.27. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letters NN are ligatured in this example, whilst following AV are also ligatured in other surviving examples of the same stamp (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.317).

Dimensions

- h., 0.075+; w., 0.055+; d., 0.035+
- Cartouche: h., 0.002; w., 0.014+. Letters: h., 0.0015

Text

DONNA[---]
Donna[uci]

Translation

'Of Donnaucus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 100-120 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.319)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Nythe Farm, Wanborough (Wiltshire). According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

Les Martres-de-Veyre in central Gaul was a major production-centre for *terra sigillata*.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1122; Dickinson (2001) p.196 no.83; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.317 2b.

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 59308 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Dickinson, B. (2001) 'The potters' stamps', in *The Romano-British 'Small Town' at Wanborough, Wiltshire*, eds A.S. Anderson, J.S. Wachter, A.P. Fitzpatrick (Britannia Monograph 19: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies: London) 192-209
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- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen"', *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 347 AN1960.1123

Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (La Madeleine), with exterior stamp, Mildenhall, Wiltshire

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, (probably) form Drag. 27 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.125 3b). The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the exterior surface of the base.

Dimensions

- h., 0.013; w., 0.048
- Letters: h., 0.003. Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.018.

Text

BVCCVS

Translation

‘Buccus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 130-160 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.125)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Mildenhall in Wiltshire. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

La Madeleine was a small centre for *terra sigillata* production in eastern Gaul.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1123; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.125 3b

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 35950 [accessed 26/10/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol. 2 (B to CEROTCUS)* (BICS Suppl. 102-2: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 348 AN1960.1124

Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (La Graufesenque), with stamp, London

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish, form Drag.18. The stamp appears within a rectangular cartouche.

Dimensions

- h., 0.057+; w., 0.055+
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

PASSIENI

Translation

‘Of Passienus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 50-75? (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.28)

Collection history

This fragment was found in London. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This fragment of *terra sigillata* Samian ware was produced in southern Gaul at La Graufesenque by a potter whose name fluctuates between Passienus and Passenus.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1124; Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.24, 57a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 105308 [accessed 26/10/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 7 (*P to RXEAD*) (BICS Suppl. 102-7: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 349 AN1960.1125

Fragment of *terra sigillata* bowl with interior stamp (La Graufesenque), Wanborough, Wiltshire

Description

A fragment from the base of a bowl, Drag. 27. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The stamp is damaged but may be an example of the potter Virthus: only the left-hand upright stem remains of R; the initial V has a dot within it.

Dimensions

- h., 0.095; w., 0.05+; d., 0.04+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.001+. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

VIR[THV(S)]

Translation

‘Virthus (made this)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 45-85 (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.285)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the fragment was found at Rookery Field, Lotmead, Wanborough, Wiltshire, and was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This may be a stamp of the potter Virthus from La Graufesenque: similar stamps have been found elsewhere in Britain (stamp 9a on Drag.27 from Leicester, 185.1966.10; stamp 9a’ from London, exc. GPO 75 4894/10394) (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.284).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1125

Works cited

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- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

**AshLI 350 AN1960.1126 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, Wanborough, Wiltshire**

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface.

Dimensions

- h., 0.05+ ; w., 0.04+ ; d., 0.015+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.015+. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

SIIXTI [MA]

Sexti [ma(nu)]

Translation

‘By the hand of Sextus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 155-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.290)

Collection history

This fragment was found in Rookery Field, Lotmead, Wanborough (Wiltshire) (according to the Accession Register).

Historical notes

This potter has been identified as Sextus v, who was based at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: pp.286-90).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1126; Dickinson (2001) p.206 no.278 (in error, as inv. 1960.1226); Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.287, 4a or a’

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 136224 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Dickinson, B. (2001) ‘The potters’ stamps’, in *The Romano-British ‘Small Town’ at Wanborough, Wiltshire*, eds A.S. Anderson, J.S. Wachter, A.P. Fitzpatrick (Britannia Monograph 19: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies: London) 192-209
- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers’ stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 8 (*S to SYMPHORUS*) (BICS Suppl. 102-8: London)

**AshLI 351 AN1960.1127 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish, with
interior stamp, Mildenhall, Wiltshire**

Description

A fragmentary base from a pottery dish of Samian ware, preserving part of its foot, perhaps type Drag.18/31. Only the first letter of the stamp in the centre of the inner surface is clearly legible. It is marked in ink 212/23 on the base.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.05+; w., 0.082+. Stamp: h., 0.004; w., 0.007+
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

P[---]

Translation

‘P---‘

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 90-150 (from typology)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Mildenhall in Wiltshire. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1127

Works cited

- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

**AshLI 352 AN1960.1130 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, Deal (Kent)**

Description

Three conjoining fragments restored to make up the majority of a cup, form Drag.33. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface.

Dimensions

- h., 0.048; diameter, 0.103; diameter of base, 0.039
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.022. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

MACCIVS ° I

Translation

‘Maccius made this’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

The last letter is probably a truncated F (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.174 n.3)

Date

- Possibly AD 140-165 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.174)

Collection history

The fragment was found in Deal (Kent). According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This stamp can be identified as type 5a of Maccius ii, Lezoux (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.173).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1130

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 5 (*L to MASCLUS*) (BICS Suppl. 102-5: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 353 AN1960.1131

**Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, possibly Cirencester
(Gloucestershire)**

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33, its foot slightly damaged. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letter N is retrograde.

Dimensions

- Base diameter, 0.041; overall diameter, 0.055+; h., 0.015+.
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.027. Letters: h., 0.003-0.002, reducing in size to right

Text

MARCELLINII

Translation

‘Of Marcellinius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 175-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.262)

Collection history

This fragment is of uncertain provenance, possibly from Cirencester (Gloucestershire). According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter's name is uncertain, but this stamp would support the reading Marcellinius, who worked at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.260-62).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1131; Hartley and Dickinson (2009) p.261 2a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 87824 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 5 (*L to MASCLUS I*) (BICS Suppl. 102-5: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

**AshLI 354 AN1960.1132 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, Cirencester**

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.27. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface.

Dimensions

- Base diameter: 0.032+; overall diameter, 0.035+; h., 0.016+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.019+. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

ALBVCIVSF
Albucius f(ecit)

Translation

‘Albucius made this’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 100-125 / AD 145-175 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.137, 143)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Cirencester in Gloucestershire. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This is a stamp of either Albucius i or of Albucius ii, potter(s) based at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.137-44, with n.11 on p.144 for the uncertainty of identification).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1132; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.140 5a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 18341 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 1 (*A to AXO*) (BICS Suppl. 102-1: London)

- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

**AshLI 355 AN1960.1133 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, Cirencester,
Gloucestershire**

Description

Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letter A lacks a cross-bar; the letter E consists of two vertical bars.

Dimensions

- h., 0.015+; w., 0.06+; foot diameter, 0.054
- Cartouche: h., 0.003 ; w., 0.025. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

MARCELLIM
Marcelli m(anu)

Translation

‘By the hand of Marcellus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 135-65 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.271)

Collection history

This fragment is from Cirencester (Gloucestershire). According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The stamp is probably to be associated with the potter known as Marcellus iii, who appears to have worked chiefly at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: pp.267-71).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1133; Hartley and Dickinson (2009) p.268, 2m

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 88132 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 5 (*L to MASCLUS I*) (BICS Suppl. 102-5: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 356 AN1960.1134 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux) with interior stamp, ?Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A base fragment from a *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33. Its base is preserved, with part of its upper surface. There is a stamp on the inner surface within a rectangular cartouche. In this example, the initial letter in the potter's name Geminus appears as C.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.019+; w., 0.034+. Foot diameter, 0.037
- Cartouche: h., 0.004 ; w., 0.024. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

CEMINIM

Gemini M(arci)

Translation

'Of Marcus Geminus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 130-160 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.162)

Collection history

The fragment is thought perhaps to have originated in Cirencester. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

Terra sigillata produced by the potter identified as Geminus vi has been predominantly found in Britain and the German provinces (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: pp.160-62).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1134; Hartley and Dickinson (2009) p.161, no.6a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 67737 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 4 (*F to KLUMI*) (BICS Suppl. 102-9: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen"', *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 357 AN1960.1135

**Small fragment of a *terra sigillata* dish
(Lezoux?) with internal stamp, Cirencester,
Gloucestershire**

Description

A small fragment of a *terra sigillata* dish, possibly form Drag.31 (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.36, no.3a). The letters ER are ligatured, with the E in retrograde; the letters TI are also ligatured.

Dimensions

- h., 0.025+; w., 0.039+
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

TERTIOLF

Tertiol(us) f(ecit)

Translation

'Tertiolus made this'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 130-160 (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.36)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1135; Hartley and Dickinson (2012) p.36 no.3a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 141600 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2012) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 9 (*T to XIMUS*) (BICS Suppl. 102-9: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 358 AN1960.1140 Fragment of *terra sigillata* (Lezoux), with exterior stamp, Wanborough, Wiltshire

Description

Curved fragment of a *terra sigillata* decorative bowl Drag.37. There is a decorative motif on the front (the tail of a dolphin), within a circular medallion frame, which is separated by a border from the maker's mark, below.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.055+; w., 0.04+; d., 0.006
- Letters: h., 0.005

Text

ALBVC[I]

Translation

'Of Albucius'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 145-175 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.143)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the fragment was found at Wanborough, and was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This is the manufacturing mark of the potter identified as Albucius ii, based at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.143).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1140

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol 1. (*A to AXO*) BICS Suppl. 102-07: London
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 359 AN1960.1150 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup with interior stamp (La Graufesenque), Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.27. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface.

Dimensions

- Base diameter: 0.042; overall diameter: 0.05+; h., 0.019+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.015. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

FRON(TINI)

Translation

'Of Frontinus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 70-95 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.111)

Collection History

Originally found in Cirencester, according to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This fragment of *terra sigillata* Samian ware was produced in southern Gaul at La Graufesenque (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: pp.101-113).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1150; Hartley and Dickinson (2009) p.109 no.33a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 65855 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 4 (*F to KLUMI*) (BICS Suppl. 102-9: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 360 AN1960.1151 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* bowl (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, Cirencester, Gloucestershire

Description

Fragment from the base of a *terra sigillata* bowl, form Drag.27. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letters EN are ligatured.

Dimensions

- h., 0.021+
- Base, diameter: 0.045+; overall diameter: 0.035+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.012
- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

OPASEN
O(fficina) Pas(s)en(i)

Translation

'Production unit of Passenus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

The name may be Passenus or Passienus.

Date

- AD 50-75? (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.28)

Collection history

Originally found in Cirencester, according to the Accession Register.

Historical notes

This fragment of *terra sigillata* Samian ware was produced in southern Gaul at La Graufesenque (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: pp.12-30). The potter's name appears both as Passenus and Passienus.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1151; Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.17 no.18b

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 104671 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 7 (P to RXEAD) (BICS Suppl. 102-7: London)

AshLI 361 AN1960.1152

Fragment of a decorated *terra sigillata* bowl (Lezoux), with exterior stamp, Wanborough (Wiltshire)

Description

Several conjoining fragments from the top of a decorated *terra sigillata* bowl, type Drag.37, preserving part of its upper rim intact. There is a plain section immediately below the upper rim, followed by a decorative border with ovolo, and decorative scenes below. The stamp is at the centre bottom of the fragment, with retrograde letters. The scenes include a bird in flight within a tendril-scroll, and foliage (both large and small).

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.11+; w., 0.13+.
- Letters: h., 0.008

Text

PATERNFE

Patern(us) fe(cit)

Translation

‘Paternus made this’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 150-185 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.62)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, these fragments were found in Rookery Field, Lotmead, Wanborough, and was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The ‘curious, large mould-stamp of uncertain reading’ has been identified as die type 7a of the potter known as Paternus v from Lezoux (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.62).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1152

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 7 (*P to RXEAD*) (BICS Suppl. 102-7: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 362 1960.1157 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), with interior stamp, London

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.27, including its foot, with its rim chipped. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface.

Dimensions

- Foot diameter, 0.04; cup diameter, 0.078+.
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

REGVLV

Translation

‘Regulus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 130-165?

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, this was found in London (as also written upon a label on the object) and was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This appears to belong to the stamps of the potter known as Regulus i, who worked at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (compare Hartley and Dickinson 2011: pp.368-70).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1157

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 7 (*P to RXEAD*) (BICS Suppl. 102-7: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 363 1960.1158 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

Fragment of the base of a *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The cross-bar of the initial A appears at the base of the letter. There is an interpunct.

Dimensions

- Diameter of base: 0.054. Overall: h., 0.018+; diameter, 0.07+
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.027
- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

ANDEGENI ° F

Translation

'Andegenius made this'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 145-175 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.194)

Collection history

Originally found in Cirencester, according to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans (1851-1941), from the collection of his father Sir John Evans. It has a label in ink '1867', which is perhaps when it entered Sir John Evans' collection.

Historical notes

This is a stamp of Andegenius, a potter based at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.194). The stamp may be interpreted both as Andegeni(us) f(ecit) and as Andegeni f(iglina).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1158; Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.194 no.3a

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2008) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 1 (*A to AXO*) (BICS Suppl. 102-1: London)

AshLI 364 1960.1159 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, Cirencester, Gloucestershire

Description

A fragment from the base of a *terra sigillata* dish, form Drag.18. The stamp appears within a rectangular cartouche in the middle of the inner surface. As is typical of this stamp, the F is not clearly imprinted (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.182 n.89).

Dimensions

- Diameter of base: 0.08+. Overall: h., 0.025 +; diameter, 0.10+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.019
- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

SECVNDVS F

Translation

'Secundus made this'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 60-90 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.181)

Collection history

Originally found in Cirencester, according to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans (1851-1941), from the collection of his father Sir John Evans. It has a label in ink '1867', which is perhaps when it entered Sir John Evans' collection.

Historical notes

The potter known as Secundus ii (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: pp.170-82) was mainly active at the major centre for *terra sigillata* production at La Graufesenque in southern Gaul.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1159; Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.178 no.25a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 131560 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 8 (*S to SYMPHORUS*) (BICS Suppl. 102-8: London)

AshLI 365 1960.1160 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

Fragment of the base of a *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The A lacks a cross-bar. The final small letter C is perhaps an incomplete O.

Dimensions

- Diameter of base: 0.055. Overall: h., 0.018+; diameter, 0.063
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.023
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

MASV°ETI c
Ma(n)sueti o(fficina)

Translation

'Production-unit of Mansuetus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 150-175 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.253)

Collection history

Originally found in Cirencester, according to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans (1851-1941), from the collection of his father Sir John Evans.

Historical notes

The potter known as Mansuetus ii worked mainly at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: pp.251-53). The final letter in the stamp may represent an interpunct rather than the O in o(fficina) or a nominative name.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1160; Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.251 no.2a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 87452 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol. 5 (L to MASCLUS I)* (BICS Suppl. 102-5: London)

AshLI 366 1960.1168

Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish, form Drag.18. The stamp appears within a rectangular cartouche. There is a label in ink with '3'.

Dimensions

- h., 0.015+; base diameter, 0.073; overall diameter, 0.11+
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.014. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

OF NGR
of(ficina) N(i)gr(i)

Translation

'Production-unit of Niger'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 45-70 (Hartley and Dickinson 2010: p.247)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Cirencester (Gloucestershire) in 1894, and was given to the Ashmolean (Accession Register) from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter identified as Niger ii was active at the major centre for *terra sigillata* production at La Graufesenque in southern Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2010: pp.239-48).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1168; Hartley and Dickinson (2010) p.244, no.5a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 102442 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2010) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol. 6 (MASCLUS I-BALBUS to OXITTUS)* (BICS Suppl. 102-6: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 367 1960.1169

**Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, Cirencester
(Gloucestershire)**

Description

A fragment from the base of a *terra sigillata* dish, form Drag.18/31. There is a stamp within a rectangular cartouche in the centre of its inner surface. The first letter is damaged, but is either E or TE in ligature.

Dimensions

- h., 0.02. Diameter of base: 0.094; overall diameter: 0.12+
- Cartouche: h, 0.003; w., 0.023. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

TETTVR

Translation

'Tettur(o)'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 135-165 (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.54)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Cirencester (Gloucestershire) in 1894, and was given to the Ashmolean (according to the Accession Register) from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter whose name appears both as Tetturo and Tetturus appears to have been based at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul, during the 2nd century AD (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: 53-54).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1169; Hartley and Dickinson (2012) p.53 no.3a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 142211 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2012) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 9 (*T to XIMUS*) (BICS Suppl. 102-9: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

**AshLI 368 AN1960.1177 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (Le Rozier),
with interior stamp, Cirencester
(Gloucestershire)**

Description

A fragment from the base of a *terra sigillata* dish, form Drag.18. The stamp appears within a rectangular cartouche in the middle of the inner surface. The letters are retrograde and rather indistinct, but can be read by comparison with other examples of the same stamp (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.24 no.4c).

Dimensions

- Diameter of base: 0.08+ h., 0.02+
- Cartouche: h., 0.002; w., 0.018+. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

OFFEL.CI

Of(icina) Felici(s)

Translation

‘Production-unit of Felix’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- FEL.CI appears in place of FELICI

Date

- AD 55-85 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.33)

Collection history

This fragment was found at Cirencester in Gloucestershire. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

This stamp has been identified as representing the work of the potter known as Felix i at the production centre for *terra sigillata* at Le Rozier in southern Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.24 no.4c).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1177; Hartley and Dickinson (2009) p.24 no.4c

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 61990 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 4 (*F to KLUMI*) (BICS Suppl. 102-9: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

**AshLI 369 AN1960.1178 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux),
with interior stamp, Cirencester,
Gloucestershire**

Description

Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. It is rather worn but can be restored on comparison with other stamps bearing the same text.

Dimensions

- Base diameter: 0.033+; overall diameter: 0.046+; h., 0.015+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.023+. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

MARCELLIM
Marcelli m(anu)

Translation

‘By the hand of Marcellus’

Photograph

? [duplicated accession number]

Apparatus

Date

- AD 135-65 (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.271)

Collection history

This fragment is from Cirencester (Gloucestershire). According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004). The accession number 1960.1178 has been duplicated for two different fragments of *terra sigillata*.

Historical notes

The stamp is probably to be associated with the potter known as Marcellus iii, who appears to have worked chiefly at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: pp.267-71).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1178; Hartley and Dickinson (2009) p.268, 2m

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 88132 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 5 (*L to MASCLUS I*) (BICS Suppl. 102-5: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 370 AN1960.1178(bis) Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (Lezoux), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A sizeable fragment from the base of a *terra sigillata* dish, Drag.31. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letters are retrograde.

Dimensions

- Base diameter: 0.084; overall diameter: 0.092+; h.0.018+.
- Cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.025. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

MARCIM

Marci m(anu)

Translation

'By the hand of Marcus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 160-210? (Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.284)

Collection history

The fragment is labelled in ink as Cirencester 1864, but there is no further information available. The accession number 1960.1178 has been duplicated for two different fragments of *terra sigillata*.

Historical notes

The potter identified as Marcus v was active at the major centre for *terra sigillata* production at Lezoux in Central Gaul.

Bibliography

Editions

No Accession Register entry, because of duplicated accession number; Hartley and Dickinson 2009: p.281 no.5a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 88600 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2009) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 5 (*L to MASCLUS*) (BICS Suppl. 102-5: London)

AshLI 371 AN1960.1179 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A small fragment of a *terra sigillata* dish, form Drag.15/17 or 18. There is a stamp within a rectangular cartouche in the centre of its inner surface. The letters at both start and end of the stamp are unclear, but can be supplied by comparison with other examples of the same stamp (Hartley and Dickinson 2010: p.243, no.4a).

Dimensions

- Overall: w., 0.04+; h., 0.053+; d., 0.005+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.015. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

OFNIGR
Of(ficina) Nigr(i)

Translation

‘Production-unit of Niger’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 45-70 (Hartley and Dickinson 2010: p.247)

Collection history

The fragment was found in Cirencester. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter identified as Niger ii was active at the major centre for *terra sigillata* production at La Graufesenque in southern Gaul ((Hartley and Dickinson 2010: pp.239-48).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1179; Hartley and Dickinson 2010: p.243, no.4a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 102327 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2010) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol. 6 (MASCLUS I-BALBUS to OXITTUS)* (BICS Suppl. 102-6: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 372 AN1960.1204 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Les Martres-de-Veyre), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A small fragment of a *terra sigillata* cup, possibly form Drag.27 (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.347 no.1a). The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letters CVN are ligatured.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.035+; w., 0.027+; d., 0.005+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.023+. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

VOSECVNN[I M]

Vosecunn[i m(anu)]

Translation

'By the hand of Vosecunnus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 140-170 (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.347)

Collection history

The fragment was found in Cirencester. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter Vosecunnus (Vosegunnus) was active at the major centre for *terra sigillata* production at Les Martres-de-Veyre in Central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2012: p.347).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1204; Hartley and Dickinson (2012) p.347 no.1a.

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 153820 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2012) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 9 (*T to XIMUS*) (BICS Suppl. 102-9: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 373 AN1960.1234 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (La Graufesenque), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A base fragment of a *terra sigillata* cup. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The stamp is rather worn, but on comparison with other stamps, it appears that the letters MVR and AN are all ligatured (Hartley and Dickinson 2010: p.185, no.8h).

Dimensions

- Base diameter: 0.052. Overall diameter: 0.042+; h., 0.02+
- Cartouche: h., 0.002; w., 0.015. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

OFMVRAN

Of(icina) Murran(i)

Translation

'Production-unit of Murranus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 45-90 (Hartley and Dickinson 2010: p.193)

Collection history

The fragment was found in Cirencester. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter identified as Murranus i produced *terra sigillata* at the major production-centre at La Graufesenque, in southern Gaul.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1234; Hartley and Dickinson 2010: p.184 no.8h (wrongly recorded as inv. 1960.1204 – also in online edition, below).

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 99716 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2010) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol. 6 (MASCLUS I-BALBUS to OXITTUS)* (BICS Suppl. 102-6: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 374 AN1960.1236 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

Fragment of a *terra sigillata* cup, form Drag.33. The stamp is within a rectangular cartouche, in the middle of the inner surface. The letters AT are ligatured.

Dimensions

- Diameter of base: 0.056. h., 0.016+
- Cartouche : h., 0.003; w., 0.03. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

SATVRNINI OF
Saturnini of(ficina)

Translation

'Production-unit of Saturninus'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 160-200 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.114)

Collection history

The fragment was found in Cirencester. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter identified as Saturninus ii was active in *terra sigillata* production in the major centre of Lezoux in Central Gaul.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1236; Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.112 no.1a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 128330 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 8 (*S to SYMPHORUS*) (BICS Suppl. 102-8: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) 'An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, "A Most Curious Specimen",' *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 375 AN1960.1237 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (Les Martres-de-Veyre), with interior stamp, Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A fragment from the base of a *terra sigillata* dish, probably form Drag.18/31. There is a stamp within a rectangular cartouche in the centre of its inner surface. The stamp is damaged on its right side. The text can be restored on comparison with other examples of the same stamp (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.343).

Dimensions

- h., 0.059+; w., 0.038+; d., 0.06+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.014+. Letters h., 0.003

Text

REGIN[I ° M(ANV)]

Translation

‘By the hand of Reginus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 120-150 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.345)

Collection history

The fragment was found in Cirencester. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter identified as Reginus ii was active at the major centre for *terra sigillata* production at Les Martres-de-Veyre in Central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: pp.343-345).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1237; Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.343 no.1a

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 119750 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 7 (*P to RXEAD*) (BICS Suppl. 102-7: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 376 AN1960.1238 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* dish (Les Martres), with interior stamp, ?Cirencester (Gloucestershire)

Description

A fragment from the base of a *terra sigillata* dish, form Drag.18/31. There is a stamp within a rectangular cartouche in the centre of its inner surface. The name of the potter Paterclus is also commonly found in the form Paterclos, as here.

Dimensions

- Base diameter, 0.055+; overall h., 0.024+; diameter on top, 0.08+
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.015+. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

[PATERC]LOSFE
PATERCLOS FE(CIT)

Translation

‘Paterclus made (this).’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 105-140 (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.47)

Collection history

The fragment is thought perhaps to have originated in Cirencester. According to the Accession Register, it was given to the Ashmolean from the collection of Arthur Dennis Passmore (1877–1958), an archaeologist and antiquarian from Swindon, who was a member of several scholarly societies, including the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History and Prehistoric Societies and British Numismatic Society (Phillips 2004).

Historical notes

The potter identified as Paterclus ii was a major producer of *terra sigillata* pottery at Les Martres-de-Veyre in central Gaul (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: pp.42-47).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1960.1238; Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.44 no.10a”

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware) Vol. 7 (P to RXEAD)* (BICS Suppl. 102-7: London)
- Phillips, L. (2004) ‘An Investigation into the Life of A.D. Passmore, “A Most Curious Specimen”,’ *Wiltshire Studies Journal* 97: 273-92

AshLI 377 AN1961.254 *Terra sigillata* dish (Lezoux) with interior stamp, Pudding Pan Rock, Kent

Description

An intact dish of *terra sigillata*, form Walters 79 (according to the Accession Register). There is a stamp in the middle of its inner surface within a cartouche. The stamp contains characteristics of stamp 8c of Paullus v, as discussed by Hartley and Dickinson (2011: pp.113-114). The cross-bar on the letter A extends across the first stroke at a slant, whilst there is an extraneous diagonal on the V, and a random interpunct dot before the second L.

Dimensions

- Diameter of base: 0.099; overall diameter: 0.185
- Letters: h., 0.003. Cartouche: h., 0.003 ; w., 0.025

Text

PAVLLI

Translation

‘Of Paullus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 165-200 (Hartley ad Dickinson 2011: p.114)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the dish originates from the shipwreck found at Pudding Pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Fishermen over many years, from at least the eighteenth century, had been acquiring samples of Gallo-Roman pottery from the area of Pudding-pan Rock in the Thames Estuary, Kent. By the early twentieth century the conclusion had been made (Smith 1907 and Smith 1909) that the rock marked the spot of a Roman shipwreck from the late Antonine period, of a cargo-ship carrying *terra sigillata* and other pottery.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1961.254; Hartley and Dickinson (2011) p.113, 8c

Works cited

- Hartley, B.R. and Dickinson, B.M. (2011) *Names on Terra Sigillata. An index of makers' stamps & signatures on Gallo-Roman terra sigillata (Samian Ware)* Vol. 7 (*P to RXEAD*) (BICS Suppl. 102-7: London)
- Smith, R. (1907) Report on Wreck on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 21, 17 Jan. 1907: 268-92
- Smith, R. (1909) Report on diving operations on Pudding-pan Rock, Herne Bay, Kent, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* 2nd series, vol. 22, 18th Feb 1909: 395-414

AshLI 378 AN1966.250 *Terra sigillata* mixing bowl (Arretium), with external stamps

Description

A *terra sigillata* mixing-bowl, which is almost intact following restoration work. At the top is a border of beading and ovolos, with a leaf-band border below. The main scenes depict lovers engaged in sexual activity, with four pairs of male/female lovers. It has two stamps, within cartouches, which are positioned just below the leaf-band border, within the main field.

Dimensions

- h., 0.148; diameter of bowl around rim, 0.175; diameter of base, 0.092
- M. PEREN cartouche: h., 0.004; w., 0.021; letters : h., 0.003
- TIGRANI cartouche : h., 0.004; w., 0.018; letters: h., 0.003

Text

M ° PEREN || TIGRANI
M(arci) Peren(ni) Tigrani

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 10 BC - AD 60

Collection history

Of unknown provenance, it was given to the Ashmolean by Sir John Beazley, and had formerly been part of the collection of E.P. Warren.

Historical notes

This is the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the Perennius workshop at Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3). It shows how the completed manufacturing mark consists of two separate stamps on different parts of the bowl.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1966.250; Brown (1968) p.4 no.1, Plates I-II + Figs 1-2; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1412.1 (CVArr 1247, 1248) + no.1390.3 = OCK 4645

Online:

- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9034/> [accessed 18/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 166237 [accessed 07/11/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 379 AN1966.251 Arretine mould with exterior stamp

Description

Two sections of an Arretine ware mould, one with a maker's mark in Latin, the other in Greek. It has bead borders at top and bottom. In the main scene is the image of a *hetaira* and youth engaged in sexual activity. In the background are a candelabrum and garlands. The stamps are within rectangular cartouches, just below the top border. The stamp of Eros uses Greek lettering. There are two further similar sections of a male couple, without inscriptions.

Dimensions

- Cartouche with C ANNI: h., 0.004 ; w., 0.013. Letters: h., 0.003+
- Cartouche EPOC: h., 0.004; w., 0.011. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

C ° ANNI
EPOC

Translation

‘Of Gaius Annius’
‘Eros’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.10 BC – AD 15

Collection history

Of unknown provenance, it was given to the Ashmolean by Sir John Beazley, and had formerly been part of the collection of E.P. Warren.

Historical notes

The workshop of C. Annius was based in Arretium (Arezzo): his name appears in one stamp, with that of his craftsman, Eros, in the other.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1966.251; Brown (1968) p.23 no.62, Plates XV, XVI, XIX + Figs 1, 3

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)

AshLI 380 AN1966.252 Arretine *terra sigillata* mould, with exterior stamps

Description

Four sections of an Arretine ware mould. There are highly ornate borders at top and bottom, with palmettes, rosettes, and foliage. There are scenes of love-making with four pairs of male and male/female lovers. Ligatured stamps of M. Perennius Tigranus appear inside cartouches within one of the upper borders. The background is populated with a variety of motifs, including lyres, candelabra, garlands, erotes atop columns, and standing female figures with flowing robes.

Dimensions

- h., 0.16; w., 0.22.
- Cartouche: h., 0.007; w., 0.017. Letters: h., 0.007.

Text

M PEREN(NI) || TIG[RANI] || M PEREN(NI) || TIGRAN[I]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.10 BC – AD 60

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, no provenance is recorded for this mould, which was given to the Ashmolean by Sir John Beazley, from the former collection of E.P. Warren. Vickers (1992: p.12, with fig. 9) states that it was shown to be a modern forgery in the 1980s.

Historical notes

This is the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus (OCK no.1413), a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli, roughly 8 km. from Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3). It shows how the completed manufacturing mark consists of two separate stamps on different parts of the bowl (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26).

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- Vickers, M. (1992) *The Ancient Romans* (Oxford: Ashmolean Museum)

AshLI 381 AN1972.1441 *Terra sigillata* cup (Lezoux) with interior stamp, Shakenoak, Oxfordshire

Description

Three conjoining fragments of a *terra sigillata* Samian ware cup, with its base intact, form Drag.33. The stamp of the potter Reburus is in the centre of the interior surface, its letters now very worn, inside a rectangular cartouche.

Dimensions

- h., 0.08; w., 0.081; d., 0.005
- Base, diameter: 0.057
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.022
- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

REB[VRR]I OF
Reb[urr]i of(ficina)

Translation

‘Workshop of Reburus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 140-70 (date of production) (Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.331)

Collection history

This cup was found along with other pieces of pottery and small objects in Building A at the Roman villa at Shakenoak Farm, North Leigh, Oxfordshire, excavated by A.C. Brodribb, A.R. Hands, and D.R. Walker. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

This pottery cup was produced at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul. Building A at Shakenoak was agricultural and industrial in character (with evidence for iron working) rather than domestic. The Samian ware found here was predominantly plain (Brodribb, Hands, Walker 1968: pp.13, 17-18).

Bibliography

Editions

Brodribb, Hands, Walker (1968) p.43 no.8; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1972.1441; Brodribb, Hands, Walker (2005) p.23 no.8; Hartley and Dickinson 2011: p.329, 4j

Online:

- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 119073 [accessed 07/11/16] [not actually identified as the Ashmolean example, but identical sample from Shakenoak]

Works cited

- Brodribb, A.C.C., Hands, A.R., Walker, D.R. (1968) *Excavations at Shakenoak Farm, near Wilcote, Oxfordshire*. Part 1: *Sites A & D* (Privately printed)
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AshLI 382 AN 1973.876 *Terra sigillata* bowl (Lezoux) with external stamp, Shakenoak, Oxfordshire

Description

A fragment of a decorated Samian ware bowl, form Drag.30, with its rim partially preserved. The stamp of the potter Albucius appears vertically in the field. There is a decorative border at the top, and a draped figure to the left of the stamp. To its right are traces of a figure with raised arm.

Dimensions

- h., 0.008+; w., 0.045+; d., 0.006
- Letters: h., 0.005

Text

[AL]BVCI

Translation

‘Of Albucius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 145-180 (Hartley and Dickinson 2008: p.143)

Collection history

This bowl was found along with other pieces of pottery and small objects in Building A at the Roman villa at Shakenoak Farm, North Leigh, Oxfordshire, excavated by A.C. Brodribb, A.R. Hands, and D.R. Walker. The date 13/7/66 appears on it in pencil. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

This pottery bowl was produced at Lezoux, a major centre for Samian production in central Gaul. Building A at Shakenoak was agricultural and industrial in character (with evidence for iron working) rather than domestic. The Samian ware found in this building was predominantly plain, and this fragment may have strayed here from Building B (Brodribb, Hands, Walker 1968: pp.13, 17-18; 2005: p.24).

Bibliography

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Brodribb, Hands, Walker (1968) p.46, fig.13 no.17; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1973.876; Brodribb, Hands, Walker (2005) p.24, fig.I.13 no.17; Hartley and Dickinson (2008) p.141 6h

Works cited

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AshLI 383 AN1984.881

Arretine *terra sigillata* bowl, with external stamp

Description

An intact bowl, complete with foot, with an ornate border at the top beneath the rim. Decorated with animated scenes of individual standing figures playing music and dancing, divided by candelabra. The figures include a male playing double-pipes, female with drum, female with serving dish; female with serving dish with food; female dancer. The stamp within a rectangular cartouche is impressed at a sloping angle within the field.

Dimensions

- Overall: diameter at top, 0.187; at base 0.085; h., 0.14 overall
- Cartouche: h., 0.004 ; w., 0.017. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

TIGRANI

Translation

‘Of Tigranus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 10 BC - AD 10

Collection history

According to the Ashmolean Accession Register, this bowl came from the collection of Richard Hattatt (ref. no.1644), a businessman and collector.

Historical notes

This ornate bowl is made by the workshop of M. Perennius Tigranus (OCK no.1412), in the branch factory at Cincelli, roughly 8 km. from Arezzo, which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

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- Wodehouse, K. (2014) *The Ashmolean Museum. Crossing Cultures, Crossing Time* (Oxford: Ashmolean Museum)

AshLI 384 AN1872.1381 Amphora handle, Benha, Egypt

Description

Part of the curved handle of an amphora, of unglazed coarse red pottery. On the front, to the left, is an oval stamp, with the image of an anchor in relief. This is followed by the inscription, which is stamped within a rectangular frame.

Dimensions

- Rectangular stamped area: h., 0.022-0.02; w., 0.09.
- Letters: h. 0.01-0.008

Text

M ° TVCCI ° L ° F ° TRO / GALEONIS

M(arci) ° Tucci ° L(uci) ° f(ili) ° Tro(mentina tribu) / Galeonis

Translation

‘Of Marcus Tuccius Galeo, son of Lucius, of the Tromentina voting-tribe.’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- M TVCCI I L F TRO GALEONIS (Chester)

Date

- Mid-first century BC

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, it was purchased from Benha in Egypt (cf *CIL* I².2 no.2654i; Chester 1881).

Historical notes

Amphorae handles stamped with the name of M. Tuccius Galeo have been found in different regions (*CIL* I².2 no.2654, p.737), including Italy, Sardinia, Gallia Narbonensis, and Judaea, as well as in Alexandria and the Nile delta in Egypt (Nachtergaele 1978: pp.61-63 no.26). This is a strikingly wide distribution for amphorae of Italian origin of this period. The inclusion of patronymic and voting-tribe is an unusual feature. The Tromentina voting-tribe is associated with six towns in Italy (Callender 1965: p.192 no.1187). It has been suggested that Tuccius Galeo may be identified with the M. Tuccius who left property in his will to Cicero in 47 BC and that his amphorae may have been manufactured in southern Italy, perhaps in the area around Brundisium (cf. *CIL* I².2 no.2654a; with critical assessment of Desy 1987).

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AshLI 385 AN1967.1542

Pottery jug, Rome

Description

A small one-handled pottery jug, in good condition, except for some chipping around the edges. The letters are scratched upon the surface, across the centre of the jug in two lines, the second indented below the first (by three letters). The text should perhaps read D PATRONI K APRILI, and a possible text is tentatively suggested below.

Dimensions

- Overall h., 0.078; diameter of base, 0.035

Text

D PATRO K APRILI / NI

D(ecimi) patroni k(alendis) Aprili(bus)

Translation

‘Of Decimus, patron, on the kalends of April’

Photograph

- RTI - ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, it was transferred from Gloucester City Museum (no.1417), but had originally come from Rome.

Historical notes

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS Accession Register 1967.1542

Works cited

ENGRAVED GEMS

AshLI 386 AN1890.247

Gem engraved with a crab

Description

An oval red jasper intaglio, with a crab and three retrograde letters.

Dimensions

- h., 0.011; w., 0.013; d., 0.003
- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

B D P

Translation

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- First/ second century AD (Henig & MacGregor 2004)

Collection history

It is of unknown provenance. It was presented to the Ashmolean by the Rev. Greville John Chester (1830-1892), who had studied at Balliol College and had a lifelong interest in archaeology, collecting a wide variety of artefacts on his frequent travels both to the Mediterranean and further afield, and making regular contributions to the *Archaeological Journal*. He had a particular interest in Roman gems, presenting 189 of them to the Ashmolean (Seidmann 2006; Henig and MacGregor 2004: p.10).

Historical notes

The inscription possibly represents the owner's initials.

Bibliography

Editions

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Works cited

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Seidmann, G. (2006) 'The Rev. Greville John Chester and 'The Ashmolean Museum as a Home for Archaeology in Oxford'' *Bulletin of the History of Archaeology* 16.1: 27-33

AshLI 387 AN1941.266

Gem engraved with letters, Salona (Dalmatia)

Description

An oval red jasper intaglio, slightly chipped, set in a modern mount. It has retrograde ligatured letters across its face.

Dimensions

- h., 0.014; w., 0.018; d. (of metal setting), 0.006
- Letters: h., 0.004-0.006

Text

S P I M

Translation

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Second century AD (Henig and MacGregor 2004)

Collection history

Sir Arthur Evans acquired this gem in Salona, Dalmatia (modern Solin, Croatia) during the period 1875 to 1882. It was bequeathed by him to the Ashmolean.

Historical notes

The inscription possibly represents the owner's initials.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1941.266; Middleton (1991) p.140, no.273; Henig and MacGregor (2004) p.133 no.15.4

Works cited

Henig, Martin and MacGregor, Arthur et al. (2004) *Catalogue of the engraved gems and finger-rings in the Ashmolean Museum. II. Roman* (Oxford: BAR International Series 1332 / Archaeopress)

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AshLI 388 AN1941.612

Gem engraved with a Tyche

Description

An oval dark green chalcedony intaglio. It is engraved with a standing female figure, facing right. She is holding a cornucopia, a steering-oar with rudder, two ears of corn, and a poppy. On her head is perhaps a mural crown. These attributes allow her to be identified as a city's Tyche. The letters are retrograde, with a P to the right of her head, and the rest of the inscription vertically along the edge behind her.

Dimensions

- h., 0.014; w., 0.011; d., 0.003
- Letters: h., 0.001

Text

P || NHOSP

Translation

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Later first century AD (Henig and MacGregor 2004)

Collection history

Of unknown provenance, it was bequeathed to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans.

Historical notes

Tyche is the goddess who protects the fortunes of an individual city.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1941.612; Henig and MacGregor (2004) p.65, no.4.61

Works cited

Henig, Martin and MacGregor, Arthur et al. (2004) *Catalogue of the engraved gems and finger-rings in the Ashmolean Museum. II. Roman* (Oxford: BAR International Series 1332: Archaeopress)

Gold-glass

AshLI 389 AN2007.5 Gold-glass fragment depicting two male busts, Rome

Description

A fragment of greenish glass with gold inset, broken from the base of a bowl, with a patterned border. In the centre, the busts of two beardless male figures face each other, dressed in tunic and *pallium*. A wreath sits between them, above. The busts are labelled with their names.

Dimensions

- Diameter, 0.092; h., 0.11; w., 0.099; d., 0.003
- Letters: h., 0.002, 0.003

Text

VRSV/S/ || DIO/N

Translation

‘Ursus. Dion’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.325-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.48, 58-59)

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass was first recorded in the eighteenth century by Gaetano Marini on a scheda in the Vatican, from information given to him by Abbot Giacomo Severini, and was first published, imperfectly on the basis of this, by Garrucci (1858). It subsequently emerged into the public domain when it was purchased by the antiquities' dealers Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Baron Alessio Recupero, when Garrucci was able to republish an accurate account of it (Garrucci 1864: p.103; Garrucci 1876: p.156). It seems most likely that Recupero had originally purchased the gold-glass in Rome, before taking it to Sicily (Garrucci [1862]: p.3). It was then bought by Charles W. Wilshere (1814-1906), a collector of antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890, at the Capobianchi antiquities shop on Via del Babuino, Rome (Garrucci 1876: p.156; Vopel 1899; Vattuone 2000: pp.132-133), and brought to England. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshere had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshere to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshere collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2009-2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68).

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes 'pagan', Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

This gold-glass fragment depicts two Roman martyrs: Dion, who was martyred along with others on 6th July in Campania, and Ursus who was martyred on 23rd April (or another Ursus, martyred in Nicomedia, and commemorated on 20th January (Garrucci 1876: p.156).

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AshLI 390 AN2007.6 Gold-glass fragment depicting a menorah, Rome

Description

Two conjoining fragments of greenish glass with gold inset, from the base of a plate. In the centre is part of a menorah, consisting of palm branches or acanthus foliage (Goodenough 1953: vol.2, p.111) next to a lighted taper and leaves. The letters run around the circumference.

Dimensions

- h., 0.087; w., 0.026; d., 0.005
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

TVOS [OMNES --- PI]E Z[ESES]

Translation

‘...all your... drink, may you live’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.250-410

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass was first recorded in the possession of the antiquities’ dealers Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi (Garrucci 1880: p.164), and may have been purchased by them, along with other pieces of gold-glass, in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Baron Alessio Recupero (Garrucci 1864: p.103). It seems most likely that Recupero had originally purchased the gold-glass in Rome, before taking it to Sicily (Garrucci [1862]: p.3). It was then bought by Charles W. Wilshere (1814-1906), a collector of antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890, at the Capobianchi antiquities shop on Via del Babuino, Rome (Vattuone 2000: p.132), and brought to England. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshere had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshere to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshere collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2009-2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Although gold-glass is often associated with early Christianity, some fragments are clearly Jewish in flavour, as is this one with the menorah. The phrase *pie zeses* is commonly found on drinking-vessels, and is a composite of Greek in the Latin alphabet (Walker 2014: p.69; cf. AN2007.13; AN1957.186).

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AshLI 391 AN2007.7 Gold-glass base depicting saints, Rome

Description

A roundel broken off from the base of a plate, of greenish glass with gold inset, much restored. A squareish border sits around the image. In the centre are four male beardless busts wearing tunic and *pallium*, within a rectangular frame: two are at the top, and two below, which are each encircled within a nimbus. The text sits in the upper register, around the two busts at the top, on four lines. The first letter of lines 1-3 is squeezed in next to the figure and interrupted by the image.

Dimensions

- Diameter: 0.105; d., 0.007
- Letters: h., 0.004

Text

PETRVS P/AVLVS IV/LIVS SV/STVS

Translation

'Peter. Paul. Julius. Sixtus'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- Line 1: PETVS (Leclercq, in error)
- Lines 2-3: SVIVAS (Garrucci 1858, interpreted as SVLVAS) in place of IVLIVS

Date

- AD c.325-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.58-59)

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass was first recorded in the eighteenth century by Gaetano Marini on a scheda in the Vatican, from information given to him by Abbot Giacomo Severini, and was first published, imperfectly on the basis of this, by Garrucci (1858). It subsequently emerged into the public domain when it was purchased by the antiquities' dealers Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Baron Alessio Recupero, when Garrucci was able to republish an accurate account of it (Garrucci 1864: p.140; Garrucci 1876: p.174). It seems most likely that Recupero had originally purchased the gold-glass in Rome, before taking it to Sicily (Garrucci [1862]: p.3). It was then bought by Charles W. Wilshire (1814-1906), a collector of antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890, at the Capobianchi antiquities shop on Via del Babuino, Rome (Garrucci 1876: p.156; Vattuone 2000: pp.132-133), and brought to England. Wilshire's purchase of this fragment (in contrast to others in his collection) was unknown to Vopel (1899) and Leclercq (1923), who were both ignorant of its current location. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2009-2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes 'pagan', Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were not put in place simply for the benefit of the deceased, but were intended to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

The two apostles, Peter and Paul, are accompanied here by the martyrs Sixtus and Iulius. Sixtus (here Sustus, but sometimes also written as Xystus) is probably to be identified with Pope Sixtus II, who was martyred in AD 258 during the persecutions of Valerian. His feast-day was celebrated in August, and his veneration in the Catacomb of Callistus was promoted by Pope Damasus in the late fourth century. Iulius is probably to be identified with Pope Julius I (337-52), who was also buried in the Catacomb of Callistus (Grig 2004: p.220).

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AshLI 392 AN2007.8 Gold glass fragment, depicting Christ with saints, Rome

Description

A small fragment of greenish glass with gold inset, with a circular border around its circumference. In a central roundel are traces of the beardless bust of Christ, labelled with his name above. Around the circumference is a standing beardless male figure, wearing a tunic and *pallium*; next to him is a large scroll. The name of this figure, and remains of the end of another name appear at the top of the image, within the circular border.

Dimensions

- Diameter, 0.053+
- Letters: 0.003 (outer); 0.002 (inner)

Text

[---]VS SVSTVS || CRIS[TVS]

Translation

‘[---]us. Sixtus. Christ.’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.325-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.58-59; Ladner 1941: p.33)

Collection history

This fragment was bought in Rome by Charles Wilshire (Garrucci 1876: p.113; Vopel 1899) and brought to England. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2009-2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes ‘pagan’, Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were not put in place simply for the benefit of the deceased, but were intended to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is

perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

The name Sustus alludes to Pope Sixtus II (AD 257-258), who was martyred in 258 during the persecutions of Valerian (Ladner 1941: p.30). His feast-day was celebrated in August, and his veneration in the Catacomb of Callistus was promoted by Pope Damasus in the late fourth century. Garrucci (1876: p.113) suggests that Sustus may here be accompanied by Timoteus (Timothy), as on other pieces of gold-glass, but there are many other possibilities, such as Iulius (compare AN2007.7), or perhaps Hippolytus (compare Ladner 1941: p.30).

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AshLI 393 AN2007.10 Gold-glass fragment depicting Christ with saints, Rome

Description

A semicircular fragment of greenish glass with gold inset, from the base of a plate. In the centre is the beardless bust of Christ, surrounded by a nimbus (clearly drawn in Garrucci 1876). Around the patterned circumference are figures standing in a circle, separated by rosettes, three completely preserved and one partially. There would probably originally have been two further figures, now missing (Garrucci [1862]: p.6), one of whom may have been Saint Paul (Testini 1969: p.314 no.151). The beardless male figures, wearing tunic and *pallium*, stand frontally, their hands in front of them holding a scroll, their heads covered. Each figure is labelled with its name, showing them to be Saints Peter, Luke, Sustus (ie Sixtus), and perhaps John.

Dimensions

- Diameter, 0.092 (gold pattern diameter, 0.067); w., 0.052; d., 0.004
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

[JOHANN]ES PETRVS LVCAS SVSTVS

Translation

‘[John]; Peter; Luke; Sixtus’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- [JOHANN]ES (Garrucci, Webster, Vattuone)

Date

- AD c.325-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.58-59; Ladner 1941: p.33)

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass was recorded after it had been purchased by the antiquities’ dealers, Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi, in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Baron Alessio Recupero, and was seen in their shop on Via del Babuino in Rome by Garrucci ([1862]; 1864; 1876: p.175). It seems most likely that Recupero had originally purchased the gold-glass in Rome, before taking it to Sicily (Garrucci [1862]: p.3). It was then bought by Charles W. Wilshere at the antiquities shop of the Capobianchi in Rome (Vattuone 2000: pp.132-133) and brought to England. Wilshere’s purchase of this fragment (in contrast to others in his collection) was unknown to Vopel (1899), Leclercq (1923), and Ladner (1941), who were all ignorant of its current location. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshere had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshere to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshere collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant

Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes ‘pagan’, Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were not put in place simply for the benefit of the deceased, but were intended to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year’s Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

The name Sustus alludes to Pope Sixtus II (AD 257-258), who was martyred in 258 during the persecutions of Valerian (Ladner 1941: p.30). His feast-day was celebrated in August, and his veneration in the Catacomb of Callistus was promoted by Pope Damasus in the late fourth century (Grig 2004: p.220). The date for this fragment of AD c.400-450 suggested by Testini (1969: p.314 no.151) is rather later than the general pattern for gold-glass production, which seems to have stopped around AD 410 (Leclercq 1923: col.1820).

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AshLI 394 AN2007.11 Gold-glass fragment of Christ enthroned with saints, Rome

Description

Most of a roundel of greenish glass with gold inset. A beardless Christ sits enthroned at the top of the scene, dressed in a tunic and *pallium*, with letters identifying him above, which run around the edge of the roundel. Saints Peter and Paul sit on either side of him. Below these figures, a further three seated beardless male figures sit on either side of the central scene, wearing tunic and *pallium*, and each holding a scroll. The chairs are painted red. There are six lines of text below Christ's throne, between two seated figures.

Dimensions

- Diameter, 0.082; d., 0.001
- Letters: h, 0.002

Text

CRISTVS PETRVS [PA]V[LVS] || TIMO/TEVS / SVST/VS SIM/ON FLO/RVS

Translation

'Christ; Peter; Paul; Timothy; Sixtus; Simon; Florus'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- PETRVS [PA]V[LVS] (Garrucci); PETRVS [PAVL]V[S] (Vattuone); IVSTVS (Morey, Vattuone); CHRISTVS (Ladner)

Date

- AD c.325-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.58-59; Ladner 1941: p.33)

Collection history

This fragment of gold glass was first recorded in the eighteenth century by Gaetano Marini on a scheda in the Vatican, and was first published on the basis of this by Garrucci (1858: pp.40-41), who recorded that it was at that time in the Recupero collection (cf. Garrucci 1876: p.159). It subsequently emerged into the public domain when it was purchased by the antiquities' dealers Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Baron Alessio Recupero, and was seen in their shop on the Via del Babuino in Rome by Garrucci ([1862]; 1864). It seems most likely that Recupero had originally purchased the gold-glass in Rome, before taking it to Sicily (Garrucci [1862]: p.3). It was then bought by Charles W. Wilshere (1814-1906), a collector of antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890, at the Capobianchi antiquities shop in Rome (Vopel 1899; Vattuone 2000: pp.132-133), and brought to England. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshere had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshere to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshere collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes 'pagan', Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were not put in place simply for the benefit of the deceased, but were intended to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

Both martyrs Timothy and Sixtus had feast-days in August. The name Sustus alludes to Pope Sixtus II (AD 257-258), who was martyred in 258 during the persecutions of Valerian (Ladner 1941: p.30). His feast-day was celebrated in August, and his veneration in the

Catacomb of Callistus was promoted by Pope Damasus in the late fourth century (Grig 2004: p.220).

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AshLI 395 AN2007.12 Gold glass fragment, with Christ crowning saints, Rome

Description

A fragment of greenish glass with gold inset from the base of a plate. Around the circumference is a double border, within which sit the letters of the main text. In the centre are two male heads facing each other, with a smaller figure of a beardless Christ in the background between them, wearing tunic and *pallium*, who holds out wreaths over their heads (of which only the wreath in his left hand is preserved). The main text runs around the circumference, whilst smaller letters label the figures.

Dimensions

- h., 0.047; w., 0.055; d., 0.004
- Letters: h., 0.003 (around circumference); 0.001 (labels in centre)

Text

[---DI]GNITAS AMICORV[M] || [--- CR]ISTVS IOANES

Translation

'Worthiness of friends. [--- Chr]ist; John.'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.325-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.58-59)

Collection history

This fragment was reportedly found in Rome by Charles W. Wilshire (1814-1906), a collector of antiquities in Rome (Garrucci 1876: p.114), and brought to England. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes ‘pagan’, Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year’s Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

The phrase *dignitas amicorum* is difficult to translate: it is perhaps intended to place viewer and commemorated within a community of friends of equal status. In other examples (*ICUR* III no.8482a; *ILCV* 866b/d, 877), the phrase is combined with the exhortation ‘drink, may you live’, so we may understand it within a context of commensality.

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Zanchi Roppo, F. (1967) *Vetri paleocristiani a figure d'oro* (Ravenna: Edizioni A. Longo)

AshLI 396 AN2007.13 Gold-glass fragment with biblical scenes, Rome

Description

A complete roundel from the base of a plate, of greenish glass with gold inset, broken across the centre and repaired. A circular border runs around the circumference. In the central circle appear busts of a woman and beardless man (probably husband and wife) next to each other, both facing forwards, with the man in the foreground, wearing tunic and *pallium*. The woman is wearing patterned clothing (tunic and *palla*) and an elaborate hairstyle, together with jewels, and is holding out a scroll in her right hand. The text runs around the circumference of the central circle. Around the outer circumference is a series of biblical scenes (going clockwise, from above the central female figure): the healing of the paralytic man, who is walking along, holding up his bed; next to him, the figure of a man wearing tunic and *pallium*, standing, holding out a staff in his right hand, to be identified as Christ; the raising of Lazarus; a Christ figure holding out a staff in his right hand; naked Adam and Eve, with the apple tree in between them, and the snake coiled around its trunk; a Christ figure holding a staff in his right hand; Abraham and the sacrifice of Isaac; Moses striking a rock with his staff for water.

Dimensions

- Diameter: 0.082 (as defined by gold edge); h., 0.101; w., 0.10; d., 0.006
- Letters: h., 0.001

Text

PIE ZESES

Translation

‘Drink, may you live’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.325-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.58-59)

Collection history

This piece of gold-glass was first published by Garrucci (1876: p.117), who stated that his drawing of it was based upon a sketch by Seroux D'Agincourt, and that it was once in the collection of Baron Alessio Recupero. It seems most likely that Recupero had originally purchased the gold glass in Rome, before taking it to Sicily (Garrucci [1862]: p.3). Its current location was unknown to Vopel (1899), but it was bought by Charles W. Wilshire (1814-1906) from the shop on the via del Babuino in Rome belonging to the antiquities' dealers Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi. The Capobianchi, in turn, had purchased the items in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Recupero (Vopel 1899; Vattuone 2000: pp.132-33). Wilshire was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890, and brought

this piece of gold-glass to England. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes ‘pagan’, Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), like this one, but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year’s Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

Inscriptions on cups and bowls commonly urge their owner to drink from them, using the Greek phrase *πίε ζήσαις* transliterated into the Latin alphabet (Walker 2014: p.69; compare AN2007.6; 1957.186; *CIL* XV, 2 fasc.1, no. 7012, 7025, 7032, 7054). In the context of gold glass, this exhortation may relate to feasting at the grave-side of the deceased (Grig 2004: p.204).

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AshLI 397 AN2007.17 A fragment of blue glass with gold letters, Rome

Description

A small fragment of blue glass with a layer of greenish glass, with gold letters inset.

Dimensions

- h., 0.022+; w., 0.02+; d., 0.001
- Letters: h., 0.004

Text

[---]OM[---]

Translation

[---]OM[---]

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.250-410 (Leclercq 1923: col.1820)

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass belongs to the collection of Charles W. Wilshire, who was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes ‘pagan’, Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year’s Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

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AshLI 398 AN2007.19

Gold-glass fragment, Rome

Description

A fragment from the edge of a roundel, of greenish glass with gold inset, with a patterned border. The letters run around the edge inside the border. There is an interpunct in line 1.

Dimensions

- h., 0.03; w., 0.04; d., 0.002
- Letters: h., 0.001 (line 1); 0.002 (line 2)

Text

[---]TRVS ° LA[---] / [---] MAI [---]

[Pe]trus ° La[zarus] / [---] MAI [---]

Translation

'Peter(?) Lazarus(?)/ [---]MAI[---]'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.325-400 (Zanchi Roppo1967: pp.58-59)

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass belongs to the collection of Charles W. Wilshire, who was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes 'pagan', Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass.

Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

This text seems to include the names of various saints. Although curtailed, the text may well include the names of Peter and Lazarus (for this combination, cf. *AE* 1924, no.67), whilst the final letters may be the start of Matthew (Mattheus) or, perhaps more likely given the large size of lettering and its prominent position, Maria (compare *ILCV* 1970ga, 1970gb).

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AshLI 399 AN2007.23 Gold-glass fragment depicting fish, Rome

Description

A small fragment of green glass with gold inset, depicting two fish swimming in opposite directions. There is a double-line border around the circumference. Letters appear beneath the

fish, whose authenticity was questioned by Morey (1959). There is also a letter S beneath the head of the top fish.

Dimensions

- h., 0.044+; w., 0.054+; d., 0.002
- Letters: h., 0.008+

Text

S || PEX

Translation

S || PEX

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- bE^Λ (Morey)

Date

- AD c.300-350 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.58-59)

Collection history

It is mistakenly suggested by Vattuone (2000) that this fragment is to be identified with the one published by Garrucci (1876: vol.3, Tav. 179 no.10) and Vopel (1899: p.111 no.441), but the drawing in Garrucci is clearly of a different scene, albeit similar to this one. This fragment of gold-glass belongs to the collection of Charles W. Wilshire, who was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes ‘pagan’, Christian, and Jewish iconography. Fish are a regular feature of Christian iconography in late antiquity, following the association of the Greek word for fish (*ichthys*) with the name of Christ in acrostic form, although they are far from exclusive to a Christian context. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought:

they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

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AshLI 400 AN2007.24 Gold-glass fragment, with male busts, Rome

Description

A fragment of greenish glass with gold inset, depicting the upper part of two heads. Letters run around the edge above the heads, possibly addressing an individual, Rufus, expressing good wishes.

Dimensions

- h., 0.024+; w., 0.038+; d., 0.001

- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

R[V]FE ° VIVA[S---]

Translation

‘Rufus may you live...’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.225-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.57-59)

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass belongs to the collection of Charles W. Wilshire, who was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes ‘pagan’, Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year’s Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

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AshLI 401 AN2007.25 Gold-glass fragment, Rome

Description

Fragment of greenish glass with gold inset from the base of a bowl. There is a circular border partly preserved around the edge. In the centre is part of an embroidered garment, so probably a female figure. The letters sit within the border. The letters RV are ligatured.

Dimensions

- h., 0.004+; w., 0.038+; d., 0.002
- Letters: h., 0.002

Text

[DIGNITAS AMI]CORV[M]

Translation

'Worthiness of friends'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.225-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.57-59)

Collection history

This piece of gold-glass was bought by Charles W. Wilshere (1814-1906) from the shop on the via del Babuino in Rome belonging to the antiquities' dealers Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi. The Capobianchi, in turn, had purchased the items in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Baron Alessio Recupero (Vattuone 2000: pp.132-33). Wilshere was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890, and brought this piece of gold glass to England. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshere had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshere to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshere collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes 'pagan', Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

The phrase *dignitas amicorum* is difficult to translate: it is perhaps intended to place viewer and commemorated within a community of friends of equal status. In other examples (*ICUR* III no.8482a; *ILCV* 866b/d, 877), the phrase is combined with the exhortation 'drink, may you live', so we may understand it within a context of commensality.

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AshLI 402 AN2007.26

Gold-glass fragment, depicting man and woman at prayer, Rome

Description

Most of a roundel of greenish glass with gold inset. In the centre are two standing figures, female and beardless male, as orants, their hands raised in prayer. Both wear ornate clothing, and the woman has jewels in her hair and around her neck. Above them is the chi-rho monogram, and between them is a scroll. Next to the male figure is depicted something identified by Garrucci (1864: p.142) as a chair. This is unclear to the naked eye because of restorations made to the fragment, but recent study of the fragment using different lighting and photographic techniques now suggests that this is a rock down which turquoise enamel is flowing (Norris 2015: p.6). Above it can be seen another chi-rho and a tree (Garrucci 1864: p.142; 1876: p.175 suggests an apple-tree) or bush. Other colours of enamel are used to enhance the images further, with brown enamel to enhance the male figure's clothing, and white enamel outlining the female figure (Norris 2015: p.6).

Dimensions

- Diameter, 0.102; d., 0.002
- Letters: h., 0.003

Text

DIGN IT AS AMIC(orum) / ⊂ chi-rho ⊃

Translation

'Dignity of friends'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- DIGNTIAS (in error)

Date

- AD 325-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: p.20)

Collection history

This piece of gold glass was first published by Garrucci (1864; 1876: p.175), who stated that his drawing of it was based upon a sketch by Seroux D'Agincourt from 1797 on a scheda in the Vatican (Garrucci 1864), and that it was once in the collection of Baron Alessio Recupero. It seems most likely that Recupero had originally purchased the gold glass in Rome, before taking it to Sicily (Garrucci [1862]: p.3). It was bought by Charles W. Wilshere (1814-1906) from the shop on the via del Babuino in Rome belonging to the antiquities' dealers Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi, where it was recorded as seen by Garrucci (1864). The Capobianchi, in turn, had purchased the items in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Recupero (Vattuone 2000: pp.132-33). Wilshere was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890, and brought this piece of gold glass to England. Wilshere's purchase of this fragment (in contrast to others in his collection) was unknown to Vopel (1899). As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshere had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshere to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshere collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes 'pagan', Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

The phrase *dignitas amicorum* is difficult to translate: it is perhaps intended to place viewer and commemorated within a community of friends of equal status. In other examples (*ICUR* III no.8482a; *ILCV* 866b/d, 877), the phrase is combined with the exhortation 'drink, may you live', so we may understand it within a context of commensality.

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AshLI 403 AN2007.31 Gold-glass fragment, Rome

Description

A small fragment of greenish glass with gold inset.

Dimensions

- h., 0.018+; w., 0.019+; d., 0.002
- Letters: h., 0.006.

Text

SEM[PER? ---]

Translation

‘always [---]’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.225-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.57-59)

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass belongs to the collection of Charles W. Wilshere, who was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshere had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshere to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshere collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes ‘pagan’, Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass. Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year’s Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

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AshLI 404 AN2007.35.a/b Gold-glass fragments, Rome

Description

Two non-joining fragments of greenish glass with gold inset. More fragments were recorded by Garrucci (1876), on whose drawings the breaks between fragments are clearly indicated. Around the circumference is a double border, within which sit the letters of the main text. In the centre are busts of St Peter and St Paul, wearing tunic and *pallium*, facing each other. In between them is the chi-rho monogram, with the letters PET above. A text runs around the outer circumference of the glass fragment, enclosing a series of scenes, divided from each other by a gold line: a standing female figure, with arms outstretched in prayer, flanked by two trees, dressed in a decorated robe, with jewels and veil (tentatively identified as Susanna by Morey 1959: cf. *Daniel* 13); two standing figures of whom only bare muscular legs are preserved: Garrucci 1876: Tav. 171 no.3 draws this scene as depicting the martyrdom of Isaiah, being sawn in two by executioners (*Apocrypha, Martyrdom of Isaiah*); two scenes are then now missing, but recorded by Garrucci (1876: Tav. 171 no.3) as perhaps Moses, a beardless figure standing next to a snake, and another male figure holding a staff; Moses striking a rock for water (*Numbers* 20); three standing figures, wearing Phrygian bonnets with ribbons flying on either side, their arms raised in prayer and some sort of architectural structure below, to be interpreted according to Morey 1959 as three young Hebrews (Sidrac, Misac, Abdenago) in a furnace [*Daniel* 3], condemned for refusing to deny the God of Abraham, here perhaps representative of persecuted Christians (Zanchi Roppo 1967: p.43); a beardless figure raising his hand towards a radiate bust of the sun (interpreted by Webster 1929 as Hezekiah making a

sundial go backwards (*Isaiah* 38), but by Garrucci as Joshua stopping the sun – *Joshua* 10). Such biblical and hagiographical scenes are typical of gold-glass in the fourth century (Leclercq 1923: cols 1822-23; Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.36-39).

Dimensions

- Diameter: 0.105+
- Letters: h., 0.003 around edge; h. 0.001 in centre

Text

DIGNITAS AMICORVM VIVAT[IS FELIC]ITE[R IN PA]CE DEI ZE[SES] || ⊂ chi-rho ⊃
PET(RVS)

Translation

‘Dignity of friends may you live with good fortune in the peace of God, may you live. ⊂ chi-rho ⊃ Peter’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- DIGNITAS AMICORVM VIVAT[IS FELIC]ITE[R IN PA]CE DEI ZE[SES]
(Webster), underlined letters seen by Garrucci 1876

Date

- AD c.325-350 (Zanchi Roppo (1967: p.43, 58)

Collection history

This piece of gold-glass was first published by Garrucci (1864: pp.1-3 + pl. I, 3; 1876), who stated that his drawing of it was based upon a sketch by Seroux D’Agincourt from 1797 on a scheda in the Vatican, and that it was once in the collection of Baron Alessio Recupero. It seems most likely that Recupero had originally purchased the gold glass in Rome, before taking it to Sicily (Garrucci [1862]: p.3). It was bought by Charles W. Wilshere (1814-1906) from the shop on the via del Babuino in Rome belonging to the antiquities’ dealers Tommaso and Vincenzo Capobianchi, where it was recorded as seen by Garrucci (1864). The Capobianchi, in turn, had purchased the items in Catania at the public sale of the collection of the deceased Recupero (Vattuone 2000: pp.132-33; Vopel 1899: p.106 no.293). Wilshere was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890, and brought this piece of gold-glass to England. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshere had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshere to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshere collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

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AshLI 405 AN2007.38 Gold-glass fragment, Rome

Description

Fragment of the base of a white glass bowl or cup, depicting three lines of gold letters.

Dimensions

- Diameter, 0.042; w., 0.072; h., 0.03 including base mount.
- Letters: h., 0.005-0.006

Text

HERACLI / PA(CE) PIE ZE / SES

Translation

'Heracles, in peace, drink, may you live'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.200-400 (Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.57-59)

Collection history

This fragment of gold-glass belongs to the collection of Charles W. Wilshire, who was collecting antiquities in Rome between roughly 1860 and 1890. As an adherent of the Anglo-Catholic Oxford Movement, Wilshire had particular interest in early Christian and Jewish items. Bequeathed in 1906 by Wilshire to Pusey House, Oxford (on the Wilshire collection, see Webster 1929; Vickers 2011), it was subsequently loaned to and then purchased by the Ashmolean Museum in 2007. It was bought by the Ashmolean with the aid of the Art Fund, the Young Friends of the Ashmolean, the Friends of the Ashmolean, the Victoria and Albert Museum Purchase Grant Fund, National Heritage Memorial Fund, Patrons of the Ashmolean, and private donors (Walker 2014: p.68). It is currently on display in the Mediterranean Gallery.

Historical notes

Gold-glass is a feature of late antique Rome, and includes 'pagan', Christian, and Jewish iconography. Production appears to have flourished particularly in the fourth century AD. It consists of a thin layer of gold-leaf sandwiched between two layers of transparent glass.

Originally belonging to complete glass vessels, the roundels that survive have been deliberately broken off from their vessels, to be embedded in the walls of catacombs in Rome, next to burials in *loculi*. Their function is much debated (summarised by Zanchi Roppo 1967: pp.16-19), but it seems clear that they were put in place both for the benefit of the deceased and to be viewed by visitors to the catacombs, particularly mourners of the deceased (Meredith 2015: p.221). Many indicate a link with feasting (Grig 2002), but it is perhaps most likely that no single explanation should be sought: they may on different occasions have been gifts associated with weddings, New Year's Day, and other anniversaries. When complete, the glass vessels themselves may have been used in a variety of contexts, including funeral feasts and anniversary feasts to commemorate deceased individuals, as well as feasts in honour of martyrs (Walker 2014: p.69). Most of the gold-glass probably originated in relatively modest social contexts (Cameron 1996: p.299).

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METAL DOMESTIC ITEMS

AshLI 406 AN1836 p.125.110

Bronze stamp, Herculaneum

Description

A bronze rectangular stamp (*signaculum*), with a handle on its rear side. It bears retrograde letters on two lines. There is an interpunct in line 1. It is damaged on one side, but it is unclear whether or not there is lettering missing at the end of line 1.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.017; w., 0.038; d., 0.015. Handle loop: h., 0.014
- Letters: h., C is 0.005 (line 1), whilst all other letters are 0.004

Text

C ° TEREN(TI) / MAXI[M](I)

Translation

‘Of Gaius Terentius Maximus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Probably first century AD, if provenance from Herculaneum is accurate

Collection history

It is listed in the Ashmolean Catalogue of 1836 (p.125 no.110) as having been presented along with a collection of other objects from Herculaneum by Earl Harcourt of Nuneham in 1806.

Historical notes

This is an example of a *signaculum*, a small rectangular bronze stamp attached to a ring-handle, with an abbreviation of a name in high-relief retrograde lettering. These stamps of initials or names, usually in the genitive case, were used to make impressions upon a whole range of products, from bricks, pottery, and lamps to bread. The gentilician name Terentius is attested at Herculaneum, in the person of Q. Terentius Ampliatus (*CIL* X 1403). For similar *signacula* from Pompeii and Herculaneum, see *CIL* X 8058.

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AshLI 407 AN1927.583

Bronze stamp

Description

A bronze rectangular stamp (*signaculum*), with a handle on the rear side. It bears retrograde letters on a single line.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.014; w., 0.032; d., 0.004. Handle loop: h., 0.017
- Letters: h., 0.009

Text

MAP

Translation

Marcus A(---) P(---)

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Perhaps 1st-3rd century AD

Collection history

No provenance is recorded for this object in the Accession Register. The stamp is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The letters MAP most likely stand for an abbreviated name, Marcus A(---) P(---).

Bibliography

Editions

Unpublished. Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1927.583

AshLI 408 AN1929.421 Bronze stamp

Description

A bronze rectangular stamp (*signaculum*), with a handle on its rear side. It bears retrograde letters on a single line. It includes an interpunct after the first letter, M, which has a line above it. It is in excellent condition.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.024; w., 0.064; d., 0.005. Handle loop: h., 0.023
- Letters: h., 0.018

Text

M' ° CFS

M(anii) C(---) F(---) S(---)

Translation

‘Of Manius C--- F--- S---’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly first to third century AD

Collection history

No provenance is recorded for this object in the Accession Register. The stamp is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The letters CFS are of unknown meaning, but recur on lead sealing from Britain (*RIB* II.1 2411, 268-9). If the first letter is the *praenomen* Manius, the other letters would presumably also be part of a personal name.

Bibliography

Editions

Unpublished. Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1929.421

Works cited

AshLI 409 AN1952.173 Bronze stamp

Description

A bronze rectangular stamp (*signaculum*), with a handle on the rear side. It bears retrograde letters on a single line.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.022; w., 0.068; d., 0.05. Handle loop: h., 0.02
- Letters: h., 0.014-0.009

Text

CAERVLI N
Caeruli n(ostr)

Translation

‘Of our Caerulus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly first to third century AD

Collection history

Of unknown provenance, it was given to the Ashmolean by Colin Forbes (1922-2014), of Chilmark House near Salisbury, through Mr Shortt of Salisbury Museum (Accessions Register). Forbes was Assistant Curator in the Sedgwick Museum of Earth Sciences from 1954. The stamp is currently in a storeroom.

Historical notes

The final N has a line above it, which would normally indicate an abbreviation: this edition suggests expanding this as *n(ostri)*. This is on analogy with inscriptions like the dedication on the herm from the house of Caecilius Iucundus at Pompeii, which is inscribed *Genio L(uci) nostri Felix l(ibertus)* (CIL X 860) and the dedication *pro salute Q(uinti) n(ostri) (H)orimus disp(ensator) ex viso* (AE 1907, 83) from Rome. These, however, pair the adjective with a *praenomen*. A slightly closer example, with a cognomen is the dedication *Genio Aucti n(ostri) Tropus l(ibertus)* (AE 1990, 52). There do not appear to be any parallels for this usage on other *signacula* but a household context seems appropriate for it. The alternative interpretation, expanding the abbreviation as the name Caerulinus, produces an otherwise unparalleled *cognomen*. Although the *cognomen* Caerulus is also extremely rare, one example apiece is known in Italy and Noricum (Lörincz 1999: p.19).

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AshLI 410 AN1932.163 Bronze saucepan, with maker's mark

Description

A large plain bronze saucepan, with a decorated handle. There is a maker's mark inside a cartouche on the circular end of the handle. On the outer body just above the base are studs in a circle. Just below the rim is a narrow border with a geometric pattern. The base has a circular pattern of concentric circles. It is intact, in excellent condition.

Dimensions

- Overall length: 0.375; height, 0.115; diameter 0.213. Handle: length, 0.175. Base diameter, 0.12.
- Cartouche: h., 0.003; w., 0.017. Letters: h., 0.002

Text

NIGELLIO ° F
Nigellio f(ecit)

Translation

‘Nigellio made this.’

Photograph

- ASHLI: overall, close-up of stamp, base

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.55-120 (Petrovsky 1993: p.79)

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. According to the MS Accessions Register, it was purchased on 7th June 1932, having previously been part of the collection in Paris belonging to Arthur Sambon (1867-1947). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Examples of the same manufacturer's mark are found on several other saucepans found in the northern provinces (from Ringe, Fünen: *CIL* XIII, 3 fasc.2 no.10036.54; from Chalain-d'Uzore (Loire): *CIL* XIII, 3 fasc.2 no. 10027.31; and from Annemasse in Haute-Savoie: *CIL* XII 5698, 8; Willers 1907: p.90; eight examples in Petrovsky 1993: pp.278-280).

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AshLI 411 1932.166 Bronze saucepan with maker's mark, Pompeii

Description

A small bronze saucepan, with a handle. It is decorated on its outer body with a male face, with curly hair, horns, and flowing beard, which flows into swirling vegetal patterns. There is a maker's mark inside a rectangular cartouche on the handle. According to Vipard (2013: p.136), the placement of this mark along the handle is typical of Campanian products. The base has a circular pattern of concentric circles. It is intact, in excellent condition.

Dimensions

- Handle: length, 0.128; diameter of saucepan around its rim: 0.124. Base diameter, 0.77. Height: 0.075; thickness of inner wall: 0.006.
- Cartouche: h., 0.004 ; w., 0.02. Letters: h., 0.003

Text

[L AN]SI DIODO[R](I)

[L(uci) An]si Diodo[r](i)

Translation

'Of Lucius Ansius Diodorus'

Photograph

- ASHLI: overall, outer body, base, close-up of stamp

Apparatus

Date

- AD 70-79 [This bronze-manufacturer was active from AD 70-95: Vipard 2013: p.136, whilst its Pompeian context indicates a date before 79]

Collection history

Although the Ashmolean records this as having a provenance from the House of Flores, at Pompeii, this appears to be a garbled reference to the Casa dei Fiori (VI.v.19). According to the Accessions Register, it was purchased on 7th June 1932, having previously been part of the collection in Paris belonging to Arthur Sambon (1867-1947). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The Ansii were bronze-manufacturers in Capua during the second half of the first century AD, with the (probable) freedman L. Ansius Diodorus producing objects between AD 70/75 and AD 90. Eighteen other similar manufacturing marks are known (Vipard 2013: pp.136, 138; Petrovsky 1993: p.143, A.16, + pp.196-99 with Taf. 39 and Karte 2 (distribution map), including two from Pompeii, one from the Casa dell'Ara Massima, Shop 17 (VI.16.15) (Tassinari 1993: p.179 = Pompei inv. no.3168) and the other in Naples Museum (MAAN inv. 69 885; cf. *CIL* X.8071,27, a stamp on the handle of a bronze *patera*, Willers 1907: p.87).

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AshLI 412 AN1932.195

Steelyard balance with incised measures

Description

The steelyard (*statera*) consists of a measuring rod which has a rectangular cross-section, with each of its four sides marked in a different way. Fixed at one end hangs a hook from which a counterbalance would originally have been suspended. Two chains with large hooks hang down

from the measuring rod via a suspension loop, which can be moved along the calibrated measuring rod in order to counterbalance the load and calculate its weight. There is also a further small loop for suspending the whole balance. The instrument is bronze, with a green patina. It would have been easily portable, for use in measuring goods for sale.

Dimensions

- Measuring rod: length, 0.395.
- Chain: length, 0.29
- Numerals: h., 0.01; 0.008.
- Suspension hook U-shaped: h., 0.095; w., 0.048

Text

- Side 1: 27 sections are marked out by three dots and by V X V X V X
- Side 2: 13 sections are marked out by three dots and by X V XX.
- Side 3: individual dots are marked roughly in a horizontal line.
- Side 4: irregular dots are marked out.

Translation

- Side 1: 5 10 5 10 5 10
- Side 2: 10 15 20

Photographs

- ASHLI: overall; closeup of measuring rod

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly first to third century AD (Dilke 1987: p.48)

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the steelyard was purchased in 1932, having previously been part of the collection in Paris belonging to Arthur Sambon (1867-1947). No provenance is recorded for it. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Metal steelyards were commonly used for weighing commodities of different types. A similar steelyard is also in the British Museum (inv. 1935, 1028.1).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1932.195.

Works cited

- Dilke, O.A.W. (1987) *Mathematics and Measurement* (London: British Museum)

AshLI 413 AN1932.432 Strigil, with maker's mark

Description

A bronze strigil, intact, with its handle. It is fairly plain, with the exterior of the lower part of the strigil itself decorated with three lines. At the top of the handle is a square cartouche with a standing figure. Above this, it bears a tiny stamped maker's mark within a rectangular cartouche, so small that it is difficult to read: accordingly, the text below is tentative.

Dimensions

- Strigil's length: 0.19; handle's length: 0.097.
- Cartouche with letters: h., 0.002, w., 0.009. Cartouche with image: h., 0.004; w., 0.004. Letters: h., 0.001

Text

THMPN

Translation

Photograph

- ASHLI (overall; stamp)

Apparatus

Date

- Possibly first to third century AD

Collection history

According to the Accession Register, the strigil was purchased in 1932, having previously been part of the collection in Paris belonging to Arthur Sambon (1867-1947). No provenance is recorded for it. It is currently in a storeroom.

Historical notes

Strigils were an everyday item for use at the baths. As with other metal objects, they could bear a maker's mark.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1932.432.

Works cited

AshLI 414 AN1836 p.126.146 (no.191) Pewter bowl, Bosence (Cornwall)

Description

A small slightly damaged pewter bowl or cup. A large letter is scratched in the centre of the underside of the base (although this is not noted in the earliest descriptions), with smaller letters around the edge.

Dimensions

- Bowl: diameter around its rim, 0.114; diameter of its base, 0.055; height, 0.06
- Letters: h., 0.02 in centre; 0.005 around edge

Text

R || AELIVS MODESTVS DEO MARTI

Translation

‘R || Aelius Modestus to the god Mars’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- LIVIVS MODESTVS DRIVLI/ DOVIVLI (Borlase 1759/60)
- LIVIVS MODESTVS DOIVLI F DEO MARTI (Hübner in *CIL*)
- AELIVS MODESTVS DEO MARTI (Haverfield in *EphEp* VII, with information from A.I. Evans)
- R first identified by Collingwood (1930) drawing p.174, fig.49b

Date

- Possibly first half of second century AD (RIB, from resemblance with script on stilus-tablets from that period)

Collection history

Borlase (1759/60: p.13 and 1769: p.316) recounts how in 1756 a farmer uncovered this bowl when ploughing, on observing that the foot of one of his oxen sank deeper into the earth than normal. On digging down, he uncovered a well-shaft containing other items of horn, leather, and bone. According to *RIB*, it was found ‘within a rectangular earthwork at ‘Bossens’ in St Erth parish near St Ives, at a depth of eighteen feet in a well’, along with an uninscribed pewter jug. It is listed in the Ashmolean Catalogue of 1836 p.126 no.146 as given to the Ashmolean by the Rev. W. Borlase, Rector of Ludgvan, Cornwall.

Historical notes

The archaeological findspot of this pewter bowl suggests a Roman settlement on this site in Cornwall.

Bibliography

Editions

Borlase (1759/60) 13-18, with Tab. 1 Fig. 1 [a letter dated 4th Dec. 1758]; Borlase (1769) p.316 + pl.XXVIII figs 1, 2 (smaller letters only); Chandler (1763) Part 3, Pl. I. fig.5.1/2; *CIL* VII no.1 (Hübner, 1873); *EphEp* III p.114 (Hübner, 1877); *EphEp* VII no.812 (Haverfield, 1892); Collingwood (1930) p.174 fig.49b; Collingwood and Richmond (1969) p.207 fig.74b; *RIB* II.fasc.2 (1991) no.2417.1 (Frere and Tomlin); Lee 2009: p.238, with p.97 Fig. 38

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TERRACOTTA OIL LAMPS

AshLI 415 AN1836.9 Terracotta lamp with graffito

Description

An oil lamp of fired clay, circular in form, without handle, decorated on the discus with the image of a lion prancing right. The filling-hole is just beneath the lion. On the rear side of the base a single letter E has been roughly scratched. It is in a good condition, with only minor chipping to nozzle and groove.

Dimensions

- Lamp: length, 0.103; height, 0.022
- Letters: h., 0.011.

Text

E

Translation

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.50-200

Collection history

This lamp was presented to the museum by the art collector John Henderson, MA (Balliol College in 1820), FSA (1797-1878), along with other donations both during his lifetime and in his will to the Ashmolean and British Museum (Checketts 2004).

Historical notes

Other examples of lions depicted on oil lamps are found in Aquileia Museum (Di Filippo Balestrazzi 1988: pp.120-122, type III.a.1).

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Di Filippo Balestrazzi, E. 1988 *Lucerne del Museo di Aquileia*. Vol. II, 2 *Lucerne romane di età repubblicana ed imperiale* (Aquileia: Associazione Nazionale per Aquileia)

AshLI 416 AN1872.1103 Terracotta lamp with maker's mark, Alexandria

Description

An undecorated oil lamp of fired clay, circular in form, without handle, with a lug on either side of the discus. On the underside is the maker's mark FORTIS in relief within three circular grooves, with a wreath below. Its top surface and nozzle are damaged.

Dimensions

- Lamp: length, 0.083+; height, 0.025
- Letters: h., 0.006

Text

FORTIS

Translation

'Fortis (made this)'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c. AD 75-100 (Bailey 1980: vol. 2, p.96)

Collection history

According to the Accessions Register, the lamp was purchased for the museum, with a provenance from Alexandria. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Mould-made lamps were manufactured in large quantity by the maker Fortis, who was based in northern Italy during the Flavian era. It is characteristic of Italian factory lamps that they bore a maker's mark consisting of a *cognomen* written out in full, with the lettering in relief (Bailey 1972: p.24). This example is very similar to type IX-b in Aquileia Museum (Buchi 1975: p.77, nos 447-450).

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Editions

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AshLI 417 AN1883.84 Terracotta lamp with maker's mark

Description

An oil lamp of fired clay, circular in form, its handle broken off, with a lug on either side of the discus. It has an extended channel (length, 0.035) for the nozzle with wick-hole and rim. The discus is decorated with the image of a human profile of uncertain gender facing left. The filling-hole is just to the left of this image. On the underside is the maker's mark FELIX in relief within three circular grooves.

Dimensions

- Lamp: length, 0.105; height, 0.031
- Letters: h., 0.008

Text

FELIX

Translation

'Felix (made this)'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.50-200

Collection history

This lamp was presented to the Ashmolean by the Rev. Greville John Chester (1830-1892), of Tetsworth Vicarage (Accessions Register), who had studied at Balliol College and had a lifelong interest in archaeology, collecting a wide variety of artefacts on his frequent travels both to the Mediterranean and further afield, and making regular contributions to the *Archaeological Journal* (Seidmann 2006). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

It is characteristic of Italian factory lamps that they bore a maker's mark consisting of a *cognomen* written out in full, with the lettering in relief (Bailey 1972: p.24).

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AshLI 418 AN1896-1908 EF.C.196 Terracotta lamp with maker's mark, Rome

Description

An oil lamp of fired clay, circular in form, with a handle, and a lug on either side of the discus. The discus is decorated with the image of the goddess Magna Mater, richly draped and wearing her mural crown and veil, enthroned and flanked on either side by a lion. She is holding what appears to be a *patera* (libation-dish) in her right hand. An air-hole is pierced near the edge of the discus. On the underside is the maker's mark within a single circular groove, with an ivy leaf below. It is in excellent condition.

Dimensions

- Lamp: length, 0.124; height, 0.03/ 0.05 (including handle)
- Letters: h., 0.005.

Text

SERGPRIM

Serg(ius) Prim(us)

Translation

'Sergius Primus (made this)'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD 100-150 (Bailey 1980: p.101)

Collection history

Its provenance is recorded in ink just above the nozzle, as Rome 1882. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Sergius Primus was a lamp-manufacturer in central Italy (Bailey 1980: p.101).

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AshLI 419 ANFortnum C.150 Terracotta lamp for the Saecular Games, Rome

Description

An oil lamp of fired clay, circular in form, with a handle. The discus is decorated with the image of facing busts of the deities Sol (radiate, wearing tunic and cloak, and holding a globe in his right hand) and Luna (veiled, carrying a torch, and depicted with a hairstyle reminiscent of Julia Domna). There is a filling-hole in the centre, between the two figures. An air-hole is pierced near the edge of the discus. It is in very good condition.

Dimensions

- Lamp: length, 0.145; height, 0.04/ 0.065 (including handle)
- Letters: h., 0.011 (A lacks a crossbar)

Text

SAECVL

Saecul(ares)

Translation

‘Saecular (games)’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.AD 175-225 (cf. Bailey 1980: pp.349-350), possibly AD 204

Collection history

This lamp, recorded as from Rome, belonged to the collection of Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899), art historian and art collector, who collected antiquities and other artworks in Italy from 1848 onwards. He was an important figure in the history of the Ashmolean Museum, being characterized in *The Times* (11th March 1899) as its ‘second founder’. In 1884 he loaned parts of his collection to the museum, and subsequently donated them in 1888. He provided financial backing for the rehousing of the museum’s collections in the new buildings next to the University Galleries in 1894. He made significant bequests both to the Ashmolean and British Museum on his death (Wilson 2004). The lamp is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Oil lamps marked with SAECVL on their base are thought to have been used during the celebration of the *ludi saeculares* (cf. *CIL* XV 6221, especially 6221.17 which describes a

similar image to that of our example). An important part of this festival took place at night, and so oil lamps would have been essential for providing illumination for the rituals. Similar examples are in Exeter Museum (RAMM collection database online, lamp 50) and in the British Museum (Bailey 1980: p.349, Q1343 and Q1344, with Plate 76). Given that the letters appear to have been scratched onto the clay before firing, it seems that lamps could be manufactured specifically for the celebration of the saecular games, perhaps in this case the games put on by Septimius Severus in AD 204. The association of Sol and Luna (and the cognate deities Apollo and Diana) with the games goes back at least to the Augustan celebrations in 17 BC, and the *Carmen Saeculare* of Horace.

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AshLI 420 ANFORTNUM.C.152 Terracotta oil lamp with New Year dedication

Description

An oil lamp of fired clay, circular in form, with a handle. The nozzle has shoulder-volutes, with an air-hole pierced between them. The discus is decorated with the image of a winged Victory, standing supporting a palm-branch in her left hand, and holding out a circular shield with her right hand. The shield bears an inscription with New Year wishes. Also on the discus are images of New Year gifts: dates, figs, and coins. The coins bear a head of Victory and a double-headed Janus and possibly clasped hands with a caduceus. There is a filling-hole to centre-right of the discus. It is in very good condition.

Dimensions

- Lamp: length, 0.15; height, 0.04/ 0.055 (including handle)
- Letters h., 0.002 [line 4 very squeezed in]

Text

ANNV / NOVVM / FAVTVM / FELICE(M)

Annu(m) / nov(u)m / fau(s)tum / felice(m)

Translation

'A happy and prosperous New Year!'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- Second half of first century AD (Bailey 1980: p.110).

Collection history

This lamp belonged to the collection of Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899), art historian and art collector, who collected antiquities and other artworks in Italy from 1848 onwards. He was an important figure in the history of the Ashmolean Museum, being characterized in *The Times* (11th March 1899) as its ‘second founder’. In 1884 he loaned parts of his collection to the museum, and subsequently donated them in 1888. He provided financial backing for the rehousing of the museum’s collections in the new buildings next to the University Galleries in 1894. He made significant bequests both to the Ashmolean and British Museum on his death (Wilson 2004). The lamp is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Similar lamps manufactured in Italy during the Neronian/Flavian period, and bearing New Year wishes are found in the British Museum (Bailey 1980: Q957, Q958, Q959, Q1043, on pp.110, 186; cf also *CIL* XV 6196-6209). Other artefacts – gems, coins, and terra sigillata – also offer variations on this theme (Di Filippo Balestrazzi 1988: vol II, 2 pp.46-47 I.b.3.1.1).

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AshLI 421 AN 1910.117 Oil lamp, Thysdrus (El Djem, Tunisia)

Description

An oil lamp of fired clay, circular in form, with a handle. The discus is decorated with the image of an eagle. There is a filling-hole to the left of the eagle. On the underside is the maker’s mark stamped into the base. It is in excellent condition.

Dimensions

- Lamp: length, 0.10; height, 0.025/ 0.04 (including handle).
- Letters: h., 0.004

Text

M(arcus) Novius T(---)

Translation

‘Marcus Novius T(?) (made this)’

Photograph

- CSAD

Apparatus

Date

- AD 120-180

Collection history

It was bought 19th December 1901 at the amphitheatre at El Djem (Tunisia), and given to the Ashmolean by the diplomat and scholar Sir Oliver Wardrop (1864–1948), who had graduated from Balliol College in 1891. At this time, he was serving as vice-consul in Kertch in the Crimea before continuing his sometimes hazardous and high-profile diplomatic career in the Foreign Office (Donkin 2004). The lamp is currently in store.

Historical notes

Lamps stamped with this maker’s mark seem likely to have been produced by a North African workshop, given their distribution. For a typology of lamps bearing the stamp of MNOVIVST see Bonnet 1988: pp.123-128 (compare also Djuric 1995: p.51 + p.47 NA-270).

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AshLI 422 AN1970.133 Oculist stamp, Shakenoak, Oxfordshire

Description

A small rectangular limestone slab. It bears a stamp in retrograde letters on one side, which is slightly chipped at one end. The letters MA and VR are ligatured. Two parallel lines are incised on two sides.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.011; w., 0.051; d., 0.024. Inscribed face: h., 0.011; w., 0.049.
- Letters: h., 0.003.

Text

[retrograde letters] **MA****VR**I COLLYRVVM

Mauri collyriūm

Translation

‘Salve of Maurus’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- COLLYRVVM, corrected to COLLYRIVM

Date

- AD 375-400 (from archaeological context: *RIB*)

Collection history

This oculist stamp was found in 1965 during excavation of the Roman villa at Shakenoak, Wilcote, Oxfordshire, on Period 3 pebble floor west of room IV (Brodribb, Hands, Walker 2005: p.22, with drawing fig.I.12 no.4). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Oculist stamps were used to make an impression upon solid sticks of eye-ointment (*collyria*). They often proclaim the particular eye-condition which they purported to soothe, or their ingredients, or, as in this example, the name of the practitioner treating the problem or the name of the inventor of the salve. Roughly 300 stamps have been found, with a particular concentration in the northwestern provinces.

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AshLI 423 AN2005.34

Pottery panpipes, Shakenoak Villa, Wilcote, Oxfordshire

Description

A set of pottery panpipes made out of red-brown baked clay. There are note holes across the top surface of the pipes, extending through the pottery body, each one reaching to a different depth (105mm, 102mm, 97mm, 86mm, 84mm, 71mm, 67mm: Brodribb, Hands, Walker 1973: p.45 Fig. 23), and an additional sounding hole at the bottom of the pipes. Along the bottom edge are the lightly incised letters SATAVACVS (the first letter is damaged), then further letters BELLICIA extending onto the curved edge at the side (the final A lacking a cross-bar).

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.123; w., 0.092+; thickness, 0.009
- Letters: h., 0.006.

Text

SATAVACVS || BELLICIA

Satavacus Bellicia

Translation

'Satavacus Bellicia'

Photograph

- ASHLI – overall & close-ups of inscriptions

Apparatus

- SATAVACVS (Wright, Hassall, Tomlin 1975: p.294; *RIB* II.8.1505.4)
CATAVACVS (Brodribb, Hands, Walker 1973; *RIB* II.4.2457.1)
- BELLICIA (*RIB* II.4.2457.1; EDCS)

Date

- AD c.200 (from archaeological context - Brodribb, Hands, Walker 1973: p.44)

Collection history

The panpipes were found in 1971 during excavation of Shakenoak Roman villa, in the debris of Building C (Brodribb, Hands, Walker 1973: p.44). They were presented to the Ashmolean by A.R. Hands. The panpipes are currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Originally, the pipes would have produced at least six notes, but have become damaged. Even so, it is possible to play the notes on a chromatic scale of Bb, B, C, C# (compare the excavation report, which suggested the notes Bb 102mm, C 97mm, flat C# 86mm, C# 84mm). It is unexpected to find that the notes sound upon a scale that is recognisably modern in structure

(see Brodribb, Hands, Walker 1973: p.46 for comparisons with other known panpipes). The names incised upon the instrument are both Celtic in origin (*RIB* II.4.2457.1 comm.), and may identify successive owners of the pipes, or perhaps two joint owners (male and female). The online database Celtic Personal Names of Roman Britain supports the readings SATAVCVS and BELLICIA.

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GLASS

AshLI 424 AN1948.36 Barrel-shaped glass bottle, with maker's mark, Amiens

Description

A single-handled cylindrical bottle of greenish-blue glass, decorated with horizontal ribs at top and bottom, produced from a mould. The base is marked with the manufacturer's name. The bottle is intact.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.17; diameter at top, 0.041; base diameter 0.08
- Letters on base: h., 0.012

Text

FROTI

(ex officina) Fro(n)ti(niana)

Translation

'From the workshop of Frontinus'

Photograph

- ASHLI – overall ; base

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.200-300 (Whitehouse 2001: p.96)

Collection history

The bottle is reported to have been found in Amiens in 1885. It was bought from Arthur Churchill Ltd, together with 1948.37, having previously been part of the collection of Sir John Evans (Accessions Register; Newby 2000: p.20). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

This type of glass bottle, thought to imitate a wooden barrel in shape, is found elsewhere in the empire, marked with the manufacturer's name Frontinus (for example, Whitehouse 2001: p.96 no.589). They would have been used for transporting and storing oil, wine, and other liquids (Newby 2000: p.20). Similar bottles have been found elsewhere in northern France, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and in the Rhineland (Whitehouse 2001: p.97; distribution map in Chassaing 1961: p.29, Fig.9). This example is not listed in the catalogue of Chassaing 1961: pp.30-33.

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Editions

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- Whitehouse, D. (2001) *Roman Glass in the Corning Museum of Glass* Vol.2 (Corning, New York: The Corning Museum of Glass)

AshLI 425 AN1948.37

Barrel-shaped glass bottle, with maker's mark, Amiens

Description

A two-handled cylindrical bottle of pale greenish glass, decorated with horizontal ribs at top and bottom, produced from a mould. The base is marked with the manufacturer's name. The bottle is intact.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.18; diameter at top, 0.045; diameter at base, 0.083
- Letters on base: h., 0.01

Text

FRON

(ex officina) Fron(tiniana)

Translation

‘From the workshop of Frontinus’

Photograph

- ASHLI – overall; base

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.200-300

Collection history

The bottle is reported to have been found in Amiens in 1892. It was bought from Arthur Churchill Ltd, together with AN1948.36, having previously been part of the collection of Sir John Evans (Accessions Register; Newby 2000: p.20). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

This type of glass bottle, thought to imitate a wooden barrel in shape, is found elsewhere in the empire, marked with the manufacturer’s name Frontinus. They would have been used for transporting and storing oil, wine, and other liquids (Newby 2000: p.20). Similar bottles have been found elsewhere in northern France, England, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and in the Rhineland (Whitehouse 2001: p.97; distribution map in Chassaing 1961: p.29, Fig.9). This example is not listed in the catalogue of Chassaing 1961: pp.30-33.

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AshLI 426 AN1957.186 Glass bowl, Wint Hill, Somerset

Description

A shallow bowl of greenish glass, engraved in free-hand on the outer surface with a scene designed to be viewed from the inside, depicting a hunting scene, with a horseman and two hounds driving a hare into a net. The image is full of details, with patterning on the animals’ fur, the horse’s coat, and huntsman’s clothing (tunic and cloak), together with background vegetation. It even includes the shadows cast by the running animals (Toynbee 1964: p.376). There is an inscription around the outer circumference of the scene, with a palm-branch indicating its starting- and end-points. Apart from the final Z, the letters are designed to be read from within. The bowl is almost complete, having been pieced together from seventeen fragments.

Dimensions

- Diameter: 0.19-0.193; h., 0.043-0.066; thickness 0.015-0.03.
- Letters: h., 0.007-0.009

Text

⊂palm-branch⊃ VIVAS CVM TVIS PIE Z(ESES)

Translation

‘Long life to you and yours; drink, long life to you’

Photograph

- ASHLI
- [http://db.edcs.eu/epigr/bilder.php?bild=\\$AE_1958_00110.jpg](http://db.edcs.eu/epigr/bilder.php?bild=$AE_1958_00110.jpg) [accessed 14/09/16]

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.325-350 (Newby 2000: p.22)

Collection history

It was found in a Roman building at Wint Hill, near Banwell in Somerset (Newby 2000: p.22), now identified as a villa-site (*RIB*), during excavations by the Axbridge Caving Group and Archaeological Society in 1956 (Accessions Register; detailed account in Harden 1960). It was purchased in November 1957 from A.F. Harding, esq. of Wint Hill Farm, with funds from the George Flood France Bequest and from the National Art Collections Fund (Newby 2000: p.22). It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The bowl was designed to be a drinking vessel (Newby 2000: p.22), as implied by the inscription and the bowl's shape. The inscription combines wishes for long life and happiness in both Latin and Greek in a motto that is commonly found on drinking vessels (compare AN2007.6; AN2007.13). Inscriptions on cups and bowls commonly urge their owner to drink from them, using the Greek phrase *πίε ζήσαις* transliterated into the Latin alphabet. The bowl appears to have been made in Cologne, a production-centre in the fourth century of which this bowl's theme and style is typical (Toynbee 1964: pp.376-77; Harden 1960 discusses other similar examples, arguing that they were all made by the same workshop in Cologne).

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AshLI 427 AN1932.491 Bone counter, no provenance

Description

A thin rectangular bone object, decorated on two sides with V-patterns; some letters are inscribed on one face, and it is blank on the face opposite to this. The object itself has two small holes at one end, and decorative mouldings at each end. The last letter is a symbol of some sort, roughly resembling Arabic number 2.

Dimensions

- Overall: h., 0.008; w., 0.053; d., 0.005
- Letters: h., 0.005

Text

LIPV2

Translation

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

Collection history

No provenance is recorded. According to the MS Accessions Register, it was purchased on 7th June 1932, having previously been part of the collection in Paris belonging to Arthur Sambon (1867-1947).

Historical notes

This may be a gaming-counter (compare Davidson 1952: p.222 no.1761; Mlasowsky 1991: p.84 no.182, with photographs), although the two holes imply that it would have been attached to another object (perhaps a bag) with thread.

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Sling Bullets

AshLI 428 ANFortnum Varia 241 Lead sling bullet, Perusia

Description

A lead sling bullet inscribed on three sides. Side 1 bears the letters OCTAVI, whilst FELAS is on the side adjacent to this, and is written upside down in respect to OCTAVI. LEG X E is written the same way up as FELAS. Lettering is very worn, but a new reading is suggested here.

Dimensions

- Side 1 (OCTAVI): h., 0.016; w. 0.045; letters vary: h., 0.006-0.01
- Side 2: (FELAS); letters: h., 0.008
- Side 3: blank
- Side 4: LEG X E; letters: h., 0.008-0.009
- Weight: 74.83gr.

Text

OCTAVI || FELAS || [L]EG X E
Octavi || felas || le(gio) X e(questris)

Translation

‘The 10th Legion Equestris: Octavius, you suck’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

- Side a) //VLXE///-// (written backwards); Side b) OCTAVI; Side c) EEIVS (written backwards) d) not inscribed (*Eph Ep*)
- [S]ALV[E] OCTAVI FELAS (Zangemeister)
- VI XE (written backwards); F PIAS; OCTAVI (Fortnum in *PSAL* 1864; followed by *CIL* XI)

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1864 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 14th May 1863. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.241). It is currently on display in the Reading and Writing Gallery.

Historical notes

This bullet originates from the siege of Perusia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius' brother and wife) at Perusia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian *Civil Wars* 5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perusia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy *Per.* 126; Appian *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

This edition offers a significant new reading of the texts on this lead sling bullet. Any bullet bearing the name *Octavius* must have been issued by the Antonians, since the future Augustus at that time called himself *Caesar imperator* on his own bullets (Benedetti 2012: nos 3-8), whilst his enemies dismissed him as merely Octavius (or Octavianus) (compare Benedetti 2012: nos 29-31). It therefore would seem incongruous to find the pleasant greeting SALVE within a hostile context, particularly amidst the series of lead bullets which are notorious for their savage sexual and personal attacks (Hallett 1977). Autopsy of this bullet has led to the suggestion that instead, we find identified one of Antony's legions, the Legion X Equestris issuing this bullet. It may be parallel to the sling bullet published from the collection of Mariano Guardabassi at Perugia by Benedetti (*EphEp* no.60, 1 = Benedetti 2012: p.72, no.30) whose text reads [S]ALV[E] OCTAVI FELAS. Our example is slightly less worn suggesting that there is X rather than V on side 4.

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Online:

- EDCS-47900411 [accessed 11/12/16]

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AshLI 429 ANFortnum Varia 242 Lead sling bullet, Perugia

Description

A lead sling bullet, cast with the image of a thunderbolt on one side and a text on the opposite side. There are interpuncts. The numeral VI has a line above. The second letter is rather worn and so was mis-read by Fortnum, but its correct reading is clear from comparanda.

Dimensions

- Not accessible.
- Weight: 47,74 gr. (1 oz 256 gr., *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*)

Text

⊂thunderbolt⊃ || APIDI ° PR ° PIL/ L ° VI
 ⊂thunderbolt⊃ || Apidi ° pr(imi) ° pil(i) / l(egionis) ° VI

Translation

'Of Apidius, chief centurion of the 6th legion'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- ATIDI (Fortnum in *PSAL*; Western Art ms.)
- APIDI (*EphEp*)

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1864 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 14th May 1863. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.241).

Historical notes

This bullet originates from the siege of Perusia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius' brother and wife) at Perusia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian *Civil Wars* 5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perusia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy *Per.* 126; Appian *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721; Benedetti 2012). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977). A handful of bullets from Perusia are known that bear the name of Apidius, chief centurion (*primipilus*) of the 6th legion (cf Benedetti 2012: nos 17-22), identifiable as the 6th Legion Victrix, which fought for the young Caesar in the siege of Perusia. The image of a thunderbolt represents the devastation intended to be caused by the bullet, and can be paralleled in sling bullets produced in other conflicts (cf. *EphEp* VI no.50, 51, 108).

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Online:

- EDCS-47900419 [accessed 11/12/16]

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AshLI 430 ANFortnum Varia 243 Lead sling bullet, Sicily (Perusia?)

Description

A lead sling bullet, inscribed on two sides (*EphEp*). The letters VA are ligatured. The symbol of a retrograde C is used to designate the word 'centurion'.

Dimensions

- Not accessible.
- Weight: 1oz. 280 gr. (= 49,30 gr.) (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*)

Text

C ° VARR || ⊂CENTVRIONIS⊃ L X

C(ai) Varr(onis) || ⊂centurionis⊃ l(egionis) X

Translation

'Of Gaius Varro, centurion of the 10th legion'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1864 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 14th May 1863. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.243). It had been given to Fortnum by the Rev. W. Falconer, who had acquired it in Sicily (*Proc.; EphEp.*), although it may well have originated from Perusia. The 10th legion was one of the Antonian legions involved in that conflict (cf. ANFortnum Varia 241).

Historical notes

This bullet probably originates from the siege of Perusia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius' brother and wife) at Perusia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian *Civil Wars* 5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perusia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy, *Per.* 126; Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721; Benedetti 2012). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977). The 10th legion was part of the Antonian troops under siege at Perusia.

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AshLI 431 ANFortnum Varia 248 Lead sling bullet, Perugia (Perugia)

Description

A lead sling bullet bearing two or three badly worn letters on one side.

Dimensions

- Not accessible
- Weight: 885 grains (Fortnum in *PSAL*) [= 57.35 grams]

Text

L V

Translation

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- L V (Fortnum in *PSAL*)
- I O I V (AshLI, but only the V shape is clear)

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1870 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 29th April 1869. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.248).

Historical notes

This bullet originates from the siege of Perugia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius' brother and wife) at Perugia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perugia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy, *Per.* 126; Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721; Benedetti 2012). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977).

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AshLI 432 ANFortnum Varia 249 Lead sling bullet, Perugia (Perugia)

Description

A lead sling bullet, bearing letters that are no longer legible. The reading below is given in the Western Art Fortnum ms.

Dimensions

- Not accessible
- Weight: 991 gr. (Western Art Fortnum ms.)

Text

EYP XGI

Translation

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1870 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 29th April 1869. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.249).

Historical notes

This bullet originates from the siege of Perugia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius' brother and wife) at Perugia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perugia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy, *Per.* 126; Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977).

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AshLI 433 ANFortnum V.250 Lead sling bullet, Perusia (Perugia)

Description

A lead sling bullet, bearing letters that are badly worn. The reading below is given in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, but only the interpunct followed by X can now be read with any certainty.

Dimensions

- Not accessible.
- Weight: 700 grains (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*) [= 45.36 gr.]

Text

L ° XV

L(egionis) ° XV

Translation

‘Of the 15th legion’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1870 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 29th April 1869. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.250).

Historical notes

This bullet originates from the siege of Perusia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius’ brother and wife) at Perusia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian, *Civil Wars*

5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perugia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy, *Per.* 126; Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721; Benedetti 2012). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977).

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Works cited

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AshLI 434 ANFortnum Varia 253 Lead sling bullet, Rome (Perusia)

Description

A lead sling bullet, with letters repeated on two sides. There is an interpunct in the inscription.

Dimensions

- Not accessible
- Weight 820 grains (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*) [= 53.14 gr.]

Text

L ° XII

L(egio) XII

Translation

‘12th legion’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- 1st century BC

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1870 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 29th April 1869. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.253).

Historical notes

The original context of this lead sling bullet is unknown, having been acquired in Rome by Fortnum, but it is similar to other bullets found in Spain and central Italy, which are connected to the civil wars of the first century BC (cf. *EphEp* VI), and is most likely to belong to Perusia.

Bibliography

Editions

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London vol.4 (London 1870) p.314 no.8; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.253

Works cited

- *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London* vol.4: Thursday 29th April 1869, (1870: London) pp.313-316
- Wilson, T. (2004) ‘Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 435 ANFortnum Varia 254 Lead sling bullet, Rome (Perusia)

Description

A lead sling bullet, with an inscription, unusually heavy. Description and text taken from *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*.

Dimensions

- Not accessible
- Weight 1422 grains (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*) [= 92.14 gr.]

Text

L XV

L(egio) XV

Translation

‘15th legion’

Photograph

- No photo

Apparatus

Date

- 1st century BC

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1870 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 29th April 1869. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.254).

Historical notes

The original context of this lead sling bullet is unknown, having been acquired in Rome by Fortnum, but it is similar to other bullets found in Spain and central Italy, which are connected to the civil wars of the first century BC (cf. *EphEp* VI), and is most likely to belong to Perusia.

Bibliography

Editions

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London vol.4 (London 1870) p.314 no.9; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.254

Works cited

- *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London* vol.4: Thursday 29th April 1869, (1870: London) pp.313-316
- Wilson, T. (2004) 'Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 436 ANFortnum V.255 Lead sling bullet, Rome (Perusia)

Description

A lead sling bullet, with an inscription, unusually heavy. Description and text taken from *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*.

Dimensions

- Not accessible
- Weight 1350 grains (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*) [= 87.48 gr.]

Text

L ° XV

L(egio) XV

Translation

'15th Legion'

Photograph

- No photo

Apparatus

Date

- 1st century BC

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1870 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 29th April 1869. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.255).

Historical notes

The original context of this lead sling bullet is unknown, having been acquired in Rome by Fortnum, but it is similar to other bullets found in Spain and central Italy, which are connected to the civil wars of the first century BC (cf. *EphEp* VI), and is most likely to belong to Perusia.

Bibliography

Editions

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London vol.4 (London 1870) p.315 no.10; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.255

Works cited

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[<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 437 ANFortnum V.256 Lead sling bullet, Perusia (Perugia)

Description

A lead sling bullet, cast with the image of a thunderbolt on one side and a text on the opposite side. The text includes an interpunct.

Dimensions

- Not accessible
- Weight: 820 grains (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*) [=53.14 gr.]

Text

⊂thunderbolt⊃ || RVFVS ° IMP
⊂thunderbolt⊃ Rufus Imp(erator)

Translation

'Rufus, Commander'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1870 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 29th April 1869. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of

the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.256). Although Fortnum records that he obtained the bullet in Rome, its text indicates a provenance from Perusia.

Historical notes

This bullet originates from the siege of Perusia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius' brother and wife) at Perusia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perusia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy, *Per.* 126; Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721; Benedetti 2012). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977). The name *Rufus Imperator* appears on other sling bullets from Perusia (*CIL* XI no.6721, 17a-c; *EphEp.* VI. no.68; Benedetti 2012: nos 9-13), and can be identified as Q. Salvidienus Rufus, who besieged Perusia on the side of the Caesarians.

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London vol.4 (London 1870) p.315 no.11; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.256

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AshLI 438 ANFortnum Varia 257 Lead sling bullet, Perugia (Perugia)

Description

A lead sling bullet, cast with the image of a thunderbolt on one side and a text on the opposite side (according to *PSAL*). CAES appears on the left end of the bullet's face.

Dimensions

- Not accessible
- Weight 800 grains (*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*) [= 51.84 gr.]

Text

⊂thunderbolt⊃ || CAES
 ⊂thunderbolt⊃ || Caes(ar)

Translation

'Caesar'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- CAESA (*PSAL*)

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was first published in 1870 in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*, having been exhibited to the Society on 29th April 1869. Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection,

Varia no.257). Although Fortnum records that he obtained the bullet in Rome, its text indicates a provenance from Perusia.

Historical notes

This bullet originates from the siege of Perusia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius' brother and wife) at Perusia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian *Civil Wars* 5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perusia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy, *Per.* 126; Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721; Benedetti 2012). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977). Similar bullets have also been published from Perusia (Benedetti 2012: nos 3-8), making this the most likely context for this example, even though it was obtained in Rome.

Bibliography

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Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London vol.4 (London 1870) p.316 no.12; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.257

Works cited

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[<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 439 ANFortnum V.259 Lead sling bullet, Perusia?

Description

A lead sling bullet, with lettering on two sides. The lettering is badly worn, but it seems that one set of letters in retrograde records the name of a legion, whilst the other lettering may be a widely-spaced letter M.

Dimensions

- Not accessible

Text

L XII || [-]M[-]

L(egionis) XII || [-]M[-]

Translation

'Of the 12th Legion || [-]M[-]'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context, if from Perusia)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.259). Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004).

Historical notes

This bullet may originate from the siege of Perusia (modern Perugia), one of the bitterest episodes in the Roman civil wars of 41/40 BC, when the troops of the future Augustus (the young Caesar) besieged those of Lucius Antonius and Fulvia (Marcus Antonius' brother and wife) at Perusia, ending in the starvation and surrender of the Antonians walled up in the town (Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.32-49) with the victorious commander even executing prisoners at the

altar of divus Julius (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15) (Pelling 1996: p.14-16). Against the background of disquiet in Italy resulting from food shortage in the face of the naval blockade by Sextus Pompeius and from the ruthless confiscations that were integral to the proscriptions of political enemies, Lucius Antonius, the brother of Marcus Antonius and consul for 41 BC, tried to stir up trouble for the young Caesar in Rome and then marching further north (Appian *Civil Wars* 5.2.14, 5.3.19-24, 5.3.27-5.4.31). Exactly what his aims were in so doing remain disputed, given that Marcus Antonius was absent in the East at the time, and so this seems to have been Lucius' own initiative (Wardle 2014: p.135), but the wife of Marcus Antonius, Fulvia, also appears to have been actively involved in this military campaign, upsetting behavioural norms expected of women at the time. After a period of skirmishing, the Antonians ended up being besieged at Perusia for many months by pro-Caesarian troops led by the young Caesar, Marcus Agrippa, and Salvidienus Rufus. Eventually, during the spring of 40 BC, the city fell to the Caesarians as it faced starvation (Livy, *Per.* 126; Appian, *Civil Wars* 5.4.32-5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721; Benedetti 2012). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977). The 12th Legion Victrix was on the Caesarian side at Perusia (Benedetti 2012: nos 40-43).

Bibliography

Editions

Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.259

Works cited

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- Hallett J.P. (1977) 'Perusinae glandes and the changing image of Augustus,' *AJAH* 2: 151-71
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[<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 440 ANFortnum Varia 260 Lead sling bullet, Perusia?

Description

A lead sling bullet, with an inscription. Description and text taken from Western Art Fortnum ms.

Dimensions

- Not accessible

Text

PRI ° PILA

Pri(mi) Pil(i) A[---]

Translation

‘Of chief centurion, A[---]’

Photograph

- No photo

Apparatus

- Perhaps A[pidi] Pri(mi) Pil(i), as *EphEp* VI nos 72-74 and Benedetti 2012: nos 17-22

Date

- 41/40 BC (historical context, if from Perusia)

Collection history

This sling bullet from the collection of C.D.E. Fortnum, and which he had bought in Rome, was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.260). Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899) was an art historian and collector, who had particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004).

Historical notes

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5.5.49; Dio Cassius 48.14). The harsh treatment of the city's elite class by the victorious Caesar became notorious, with stories of human sacrifice and merciless barbarity becoming widely repeated (Suetonius, *Augustus* 14-15; Seneca, *On Clemency* 1.11.1; Dio Cassius 48.14.3-5), an unhappy picture that draws some credence from the contemporary laments of the poet Propertius (*Elegies* 1.21, 1.22).

During the course of hostilities, both Antonian and Caesarian troops manufactured lead bullets to deploy during the siege (cf. *ILLRP* 1106-18; *CIL* XI 6721; Benedetti 2012). Other lead bullets from this period also bear texts and images, but the texts cast upon the bullets hurled during this siege were particularly virulent in their scurrilous and often sexual attacks upon their opponents (Hallett 1977). A handful of bullets from Perusia are known that bear the name of Apidius, chief centurion (*primipilus*) of the 6th legion (cf Benedetti 2012: nos 17-22), identifiable as the 6th Legion Victrix, which fought for the young Caesar in the siege of Perusia.

Bibliography

Editions

Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Varia no.260

Works cited

- Benedetti, L. (2012) *Glandes Perusinae. Revisione e aggiornamenti* (Rome: Edizioni Quasar: Opuscula Epigraphica 13)
- Hallett J.P. (1977) 'Perusinae glandes and the changing image of Augustus,' *AJAH* 2: 151-71
- Pelling, C. (1996) 'The triumviral period' in *Cambridge Ancient History*, Volume 10: *The Augustan Empire, 43 BC–AD 69*, 2nd edition, eds A.K. Bowman, E. Champlin and A. Lintott (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press) 1-69
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- Wilson, T. (2004) 'Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)
[<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 441 AN1924.8

Lead water pipe, with inscription, Rome

Description

A section of lead water pipe (*fistula*) with inscription.

Dimensions

- Length: 0.355 ; circumference: 0.342 (Accessions Register)
- Letters h., 0.025 (Accessions Register)

Text

IMP CAES AVG ° VESPASIANI / SVB CVRA CALLISTI AVG L PROC

Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Aug(usti) Vespasiani / sub cura Callisti Aug(usti) l(iberti) proc(uratoris)

Translation

'Of Imperator Caesar Augustus Vespasian, under the management of Callistus, imperial freedman, procurator'

Photograph

- CSAD

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.71 (date of Vespasian's repair of the *aqua Claudia*)

Collection history

It was found near the *aqua Claudia* outside the Porta Maggiore in Rome (Vickers 1992 p.25 fig. 24). Ink labels upon the object indicate that it was found in Rome in 1879, and was given to the museum by Mr Welbore St. Clair Baddeley, a well-known local antiquarian in Gloucestershire. It is currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

Other similar water-pipes are recorded found in the area of the via Veneto in Rome (*AE* 1902, nos 183-84; *ILS* 8678; *AE* 1954, no.61). The first *procurator* known to have been appointed in charge of the aqueducts dates from the Claudian period: as in this example, he was an imperial freedman, and would have been delegated with tasks by the higher status *curator aquarum* (Bruun 1991: p.207).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1924.8; Vickers 1992: p.25 fig. 24

Works cited

- Bruun, C. (1991) *The Water Supply of Ancient Rome: A Study of Roman Imperial Administration* (Helsinki: Societas Scientiarum Fennica)
- Vickers, M. (1992) *The Ancient Romans* (Oxford: Ashmolean Museum)

Finger-Rings

AshLI 442 ANFortnum FR.294 Christian ring, Rome

Description

A copper alloy ring consisting of a flat octagonal band, with a Christian message on the exterior (Fortnum 1869). Each letter fills the width of the ring, within a frame. The ring is otherwise unadorned.

Dimensions

- Circumference: 0.075; diam., 0.02. Letters: 0.003; thickness of ring, 0.004

Text

VIV(AS) IN DEO

Translation

‘May you live in God’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 4th century AD (Fortnum)

Collection history

Bought in Rome by Charles Drury Edward Fortnum Fortnum (1820-1899), who was an art historian and collector, with particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection).

Historical notes

The formula indicates its Christian context.

Bibliography

Editions

Fortnum (1869) pp.140-41 no.3; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register Fortnum Finger-Rings FR.294; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Finger Rings no.294

Works cited

- Fortnum, C.D.E. (1869) 'On some finger-rings, of the early Christian period', *Archaeological Journal* 26: 137-148
- Wilson, T. (2004) 'Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press)
[<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 443 ANFortnum FR.295 Christian finger-ring, Rome

Description

A copper ring consisting of a flat octagonal band, with a Christian message on the exterior (Fortnum 1869). Each letter fills the width of the ring, which is otherwise unadorned.

Dimensions

- Circumference, 0.075; diam., 0.02. Letters: h., 0.003-0.004. Thickness of ring: 0.005

Text

DONATE BIBAS IN DEO

Translation

'Donatus. May you live in God'

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 4th century AD (Fortnum)

Collection history

Bought in Rome by Charles Drury Edward Fortnum Fortnum (1820-1899), who was an art historian and collector, with particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection).

Historical notes

The formula indicates its Christian context. The use of B for V is a common linguistic variant.

Bibliography

Editions

Fortnum (1869) pp.141 no.4; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register Fortnum Finger-Rings FR.295; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Finger Rings no.295

Works cited

- Fortnum, C.D.E. (1869) 'On some finger-rings, of the early Christian period', *Archaeological Journal* 26: 137-148
- Wilson, T. (2004) 'Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 444 ANFortnum FR.737 Christian ring, Rome

Description

A plain bronze ring consisting of a seven-sided hoop, with retrograde letters, some of which were already hardly legible to Fortnum in 1880.

Dimensions

- Not available

Text

VENANTI VIVAS IN DEO CVN SERCIIV

Translation

'Venantius, may you live in God with Ser[---]'

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

- SERGIOLA (tentatively suggested by Fortnum 1880); CVN for CVM

Date

- Late 4th century (Fortnum)

Collection history

Bought in Rome in 1880 by Charles Drury Edward Fortnum Fortnum (1820-1899), who was an art historian and collector, with particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection).

Historical notes

The formula indicates its Christian context. Fortnum (1880) suggests it may have been a wedding ring.

Bibliography

Editions

Fortnum (1880) p.354 no.40, with fig.; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Finger Rings no.737

Works cited

- Fortnum, C.D.E. (1880) 'Additional notes on finger rings and on some engraved gems of the early Christian period', *Archaeological Journal* 37: 351-63
- Wilson, T. (2004) 'Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)', *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 445 ANFortnum FR.738 Christian ring, Rome

Description

A copper alloy plain ring consisting of a flat octagonal band, with a Christian message on the exterior. The lettering is followed by a symbol, possibly a double-cross, or eight-pointed star (Fortnum).

Dimensions

- Circumference, 0.07; diam., 0.019. Letters: h., 0.002; thickness of ring: 0.003

Text

SPES IN DEO SEMPE[R]

Translation

‘Hope in God eternally’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 4th/5th century AD (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection)

Collection history

Bought in Rome from the Dressel collection in 1880 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection) by Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899), who was an art historian and collector, with particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection).

Historical notes

The formula indicates its Christian context.

Bibliography

Editions

Fortnum (1880) p.354 no.41; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register Fortnum Finger-Rings FR.738; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection, Finger Rings no.738

Works cited

- Fortnum, C.D.E. (1880) ‘Additional notes on finger rings and on some engraved gems of the early Christian period’, *Archaeological Journal* 37: 351-63
- Wilson, T. (2004) ‘Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 446 ANFortnum FR740 Christian ring, Naples

Description

A bronze ring, with inscription in retrograde lettering on a square bezel (Fortnum 1880).

Dimensions

- Not available.

Text

CRESCE(N)S VIVAS

Translation

‘Crescens, may you live’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- 4th-5th century AD

Collection history

Bought at Naples (Fortnum 1880). From the collection of Charles Drury Edward Fortnum Fortnum (1820-1899), who was an art historian and collector, with particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection).

Historical notes

The formula suggests a Christian context.

Bibliography

Editions

Fortnum (1880) p.355 no.43; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection FR.740

Works cited

- Fortnum, C.D.E. (1880) ‘Additional notes on finger rings and on some engraved gems of the early Christian period’, *Archaeological Journal* 37: 351-63
- Wilson, T. (2004) ‘Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 447 ANFortnum FR.741 Christian ring, Rome

Description

A copper alloy circular ring, with a bezel in the centre of which is a chi-rho symbol, with lettering around the circumference, and possibly a ship below.

Dimensions

- Circumference, 0.08; diam., 0.025; circular bezel: diam., 0.011. Letters: h., 0.001

Text

SPES IN DEO

Translation

‘Hope in God’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- AD c.350-399 (Fortnum)

Collection history

Found on the Esquiline, it was bought in Rome in 1880 by Charles Drury Edward Fortnum Fortnum (1820-1899) (Fortnum 1880), who was an art historian and collector, with particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection). It is currently on display in the Reading and Writing Gallery.

Historical notes

The formula and chi-rho symbol indicate a Christian context.

Bibliography

Editions

Fortnum (1880) p.355 no.44, with fig.; Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register Fortnum Finger-Rings FR.741; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection FR.741

Works cited

- Fortnum, C.D.E. (1880) ‘Additional notes on finger rings and on some engraved gems of the early Christian period’, *Archaeological Journal* 37: 351-63
- Wilson, T. (2004) ‘Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 448 ANFortnum FR.742 Ring, Rome

Description

Plain bronze ring, with a bezel upon which is incised the word VIVAS in retrograde lettering, flanked at top and bottom by two palms.

Dimensions

- Not available

Text

VIVAS

Translation

‘May you live’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- 4th-5th century AD (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection)

Collection history

Bought in Rome from the Dressel collection in 1880 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection) by Charles Drury Edward Fortnum Fortnum (1820-1899), who was an art historian and collector, with particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection).

Historical notes

Believed to be Christian by Fortnum (1880).

Bibliography

Editions

Fortnum (1880) p.355 no.45; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection FR.742

Works cited

- Fortnum, C.D.E. (1880) ‘Additional notes on finger rings and on some engraved gems of the early Christian period’, *Archaeological Journal* 37: 351-63
- Wilson, T. (2004) ‘Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

AshLI 449 ANFortnum FR.743 Ring, Algeria

Description

A plain copper ring with a squareish bezel incised with a personal name. The first and last S in the word SILVANVS is retrograde.

Dimensions

- Not available

Text

SILVANVS COMVNALIS

Translation

‘Silvanus Comunalis’

Photograph

- Ashmolean

Apparatus

Date

- Late 4th/ early 5th century AD (Fortnum)

Collection history

Given in Rome during 1880 by J.B. de Rossi (Fortnum 1880) to Charles Drury Edward Fortnum (1820-1899), who recorded that it had been found in Algeria. Fortnum was an art historian and collector, with particular interest in collecting sculpture, bronzes, maiolica, and rings from Renaissance Italy. He published catalogues of maiolica and bronzes in the South Kensington Museum (later, the Victoria and Albert Museum). Fortnum was instrumental in the history of the development of the Ashmolean Museum, making a substantial donation to allow the collections at the University Galleries on Beaumont Street to come to fruition, and also both lending and subsequently donating a large part of his collection to the museum (Wilson 2004). This item was given to the Ashmolean in Nov. 1889 (Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection).

Historical notes

Believed to be Christian by Fortnum (1880).

Bibliography

Editions

Fortnum (1880) p.355 no.46; Western Art ms. Fortnum Collection FR.743

Works cited

- Fortnum, C.D.E. (1880) ‘Additional notes on finger rings and on some engraved gems of the early Christian period’, *Archaeological Journal* 37: 351-63
- Wilson, T. (2004) ‘Fortnum, Charles Drury Edward (1820–1899)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press) [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/9951>, accessed 11 Dec 2016]

Pottery cups

AshLI 450 AN1896-1908.R.221 Pottery cup, with decorative inscription, Amiens

Description

A dark Rhenish ware globular beaker with white barbotine decoration, with decorative borders consisting of wavy lines, and with individual letters across the body of the cup, each separated by a circle.

Dimensions

- h., 0.098; diam., 0.067; diam. at top, 0.035.
- Letters: h., 0.023.

Text

Z ° E ° S ° I °

Translation

‘Drink!’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 3rd century AD

Collection history

This cup was a gift in 1908 by Arthur Evans to the Ashmolean, from the collection of his father Sir John Evans (1823-1908), who had been both businessman and keen archaeologist as well as a distinguished numismatist (Foote 2004). He had acquired the cup from Amiens in 1875. It is now on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The word *zesi* is a composite of Greek in the Latin alphabet, exhorting the viewer to drink from the cup.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1896-1908.R.221

Works cited

- Foote, Y. (2004) ‘Evans, Sir John (1823–1908)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); online edn, Oct 2007 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/33040>, accessed 13 Dec 2016]

AshLI 451 AN1896-1908.R222 Pottery cup, with decorative inscription, Amiens

Description

A dark Rhenish ware globular beaker with white barbotine decoration, with decorative borders consisting of wavy lines, and with individual letters spread out across the body of the cup, and a swirling pattern below.

Dimensions

- h., 0.138; diam., 0.097; diam. at top, 0.046.
- Letters: h., 0.015.

Text

P L E R I

Translation

‘Fill up!’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 3rd century AD

Collection history

This cup was a gift in 1908 by Arthur Evans to the Ashmolean, from the collection of his father Sir John Evans (1823-1908), who had been both businessman and keen archaeologist as well as a distinguished numismatist (Foote 2004). He had acquired the cup from Amiens in 1860. It is now on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The cup acts as a ‘speaking object’, urging the viewer fill it up.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1896-1908.R.222

Works cited

- Foote, Y. (2004) ‘Evans, Sir John (1823–1908)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); online edn, Oct 2007 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/33040>, accessed 13 Dec 2016]

AshLI 452 AN 1896-1908.R.224 Pottery cup, with decorative inscription, Cologne

Description

A dark Rhenish ware globular beaker with white barbotine decoration, with decorative borders consisting of wavy lines, and with individual letters across the body of the cup, each separated by a circle.

Dimensions

- h., 0.118; diam., 0.082; diam. at top, 0.04
- Letters: h., 0.025

Text

V ° I ° V ° A °

Translation

‘Live’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 3rd c. AD

Collection history

This cup was a gift in 1908 by Arthur Evans to the Ashmolean, from the collection of his father Sir John Evans (1823-1908), who had been both businessman and keen archaeologist as well as a distinguished numismatist (Foote 2004). He had acquired the cup from Cologne in 1886. It is now on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The cup acts as a ‘speaking object’, urging the viewer to add to the quality of life by enjoying a drink, with VIVA standing for VIVAS.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1896-1908.R.224

Works cited

- Foote, Y. (2004) ‘Evans, Sir John (1823–1908)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); online edn, Oct 2007 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/33040>, accessed 13 Dec 2016]

AshLI 453 AN 1896-1908.R.225 Pottery cup, with decorative inscription, Cologne

Description

A dark Rhenish ware indented beaker with white barbotine decoration, with decorative borders consisting of wavy lines, and with individual letters across the body of the cup, each separated by a rosette in an indentation.

Dimensions

- h., 0.08; diam. at top, 0.04
- Letters: h., 0.018

Text

F ° E ° L ° I ° X °

Translation

‘Happy’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- 3rd century AD

Collection history

This cup was a gift in 1908 by Arthur Evans to the Ashmolean, from the collection of his father Sir John Evans (1823-1908), who had been both businessman and keen archaeologist as well as a distinguished numismatist (Foote 2004). He had acquired the cup from Cologne in 1886 from A.W. Franks (Accession Register). It is now on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

The cup acts as a ‘speaking object’, wishing happiness to whoever drinks from it.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1896-1908.R.225

Works cited

- Foote, Y. (2004) ‘Evans, Sir John (1823–1908)’, *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press); online edn, Oct 2007 [<http://0-www.oxforddnb.com.pugwash.lib.warwick.ac.uk/view/article/33040>, accessed 13 Dec 2016]

AshLI 454 AN1896-1908 R.292 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* bowl (Arretium) with exterior stamp, Alchester (Oxfordshire)

Description

Fragmentary upper section of a bowl, with rim and border, beneath which is a female figure playing the lyre. To the right of this is the single letter G, part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus.

Dimensions

- h., 0.046; w., 0.07 (Brown 1968: p.13).

Text

[M PERENNI TI]G[RANI]
[M(arci) Perenni Ti]g[rani]

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius Tigranus’

Photograph

- Brown (1968) Plate IX

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

This fragment was found in a field near Alchester (near Bicester, Oxfordshire) (Accession Register). It was given to the museum by Mr C.L. Stanier of Christ Church through Francis Haverfield in 1907 (Haverfield 1907; Brown 1968: p.13).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3). A findspot in Britain is relatively rare for this type of Arretine.

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1896-1908 R.292; Haverfield (1907) pp.461-62, with photograph; Harden (1939) p.283, with Plate XIII A; Comfort (1942) pp.90-92, with Fig. 3; Brown (1968) p.13, no.25 + Plate IX; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.323 no.1413 (*CVArr* 1249) = OCK 4655

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ Database OCK 1413 [accessed 14/12/16]
- <http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/objects/9044/> [accessed 19/12/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Comfort, H. (1942) 'Arretine Ware by Perennius, from England' *AJA* 46.1: 90-92
- Harden, D.B. (1939) 'Romano-British remains: C. Settlement-sites. 1. Towns', in *The Victoria History of the Counties of England, Oxfordshire* Vol.1, ed. L.F. Salzman (London: University of London Institute of Historical Research/ Oxford University Press) pp.281-95
- Haverfield, F. (1907) in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, London* pp.461-62
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

AshLI 455 AN1889.14d

Fragmentary *terra sigillata* mould (Arretium) with exterior stamp, Arretium (Arezzo)

Description

A fragmentary mould for a *terra sigillata* rim. There is a patterned border beneath the rim, consisting of ovolos below the rim, and a leaf-band below, within which sits the small stamp framed by a rectangular cartouche. The letters are retrograde, because it is a mould. Beneath the stamp is a ribbon. On either side of the ribbon, there are traces of dancing figures.

Dimensions

- h., 0.045; w., 0.085 (Brown 1968: p.18 no.45)

Text

M PERENN

M Perenn(i)

Translation

‘Of Marcus Perennius’

Photograph

- ASHLI

Apparatus

Date

- c.15 BC-AD 60

Collection history

It was bought in Arezzo in 1883, and presented to the Ashmolean by Sir Arthur Evans in 1889 (Brown 1968: p.xvii).

Historical notes

This is part of the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the branch factory at Cincelli (Brown 1968), roughly 8 km. from Arezzo (Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick 2000: p.26). It would have been completed with another separate stamp, ‘Tigrani’ elsewhere on the vessel (OCK 1412.1). The Perennius workshop was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3).

Bibliography

Editions

Ashmolean Museum Department of Antiquities MS. Accession Register 1889.14; Brown (1968) p.18 no.45, Plates XII-XIII + Figs 1, 3; Oxé, Comfort, Kenrick (2000) p.317 no.1390.3 (CVArr 1247+)

Online:

- http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/people/2341_m_perennius_tigranus/ - Database OCK 4663 [accessed 11/09/15]
- <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm> ID 166570 [accessed 13/12/16]

Works cited

- Brown, A.C. (1968) *Catalogue of Italian Terra-Sigillata in the Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford: Clarendon Press)
- Oxé, A., Comfort, H., Kenrick, P. (2000, 2nd edn) *Corpus Vasorum Arretinorum. A Catalogue of the Signatures, Shapes and Chronology of Italian Sigillata* (Bonn: Dr. Rudolf Habelt GMBH) = OCK

**AshLI 456 AN1966.253 Fragmentary *terra sigillata* mixing bowl
(Arretium), with external stamp**

Description

The rim and wall fragment of an Arretine mixing-bowl. It includes beading and a leaf-band, beneath which is part of the main scene of love-making, with a male and female figure. It bears a small stamp within a cartouche.

Dimensions

- h., 0.075; w., 0.10

Text

TIG[---]
Tig[rani]

Translation

‘Of Tigranus’

Photograph

- Brown (1968) Plate VI no.6

Apparatus

Date

- c.10 BC-AD 60

Collection history

Of unknown provenance, it was given to the Ashmolean by Sir John Beazley, and had formerly been part of the collection of E.P. Warren.

Historical notes

This is the stamp of M. Perennius Tigranus, a freedman, from the Perennius workshop at Arezzo (OCK no.1412), which was one of the largest in the area, and the first to start production of fineware (Brown 1968: p.3). It would have been completed with another separate stamp, ‘M Perenni’ elsewhere on the bowl (OCK 1390.2/3*).

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Pewter Plates

AshLI 457 AN2009.1044

Pewter plate, Appleford (Berkshire)

Description

A large pewter plate, with a name incised on the underside, ‘between the margin and footstand’ (*RIB*).

Dimensions

- Diam.: overall 0.133; diam. of footing: 0.053 (Brown 1973)

Text

NARINA

Translation

‘Narina’

Photograph

- Brown 1973: Plate XIII C; Drawing in *RIB*

Apparatus

- [---]VARINA (Tomlin in *RIB*)

Date

- 4th or 5th century AD

Collection history

Four large plates bearing inscriptions (also AN2009.1064, AN2009.1065, AN2009.1066) were discovered in a large collection of pewter tableware found by Amey Construction during gravel extraction at a pit near the village of Appleford in 1968 (Wilson 1969: p.231; Brown 1973: p.184; Poulton and Scott 1993: pp.121-22). The collection comprised twenty-four vessels, including fifteen plates of various sizes, eight small bowls, and a jug. They had been deposited as a set in two groups – plates and bowls separately – probably in a well-shaft (or perhaps even a ‘ritual shaft’), a context which would suit a ritual interpretation (see below, with Poulton and Scott 1993: p.122). Alongside them were found fragments of iron (from objects such as a cauldron-chain, steelyard, scythe blade, padlock, shovel-handle, frying-pan), stone, pottery, leather, and bone (Brown 1973: p.186, 193-201). The plates are currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

This is one of four large pewter plates bearing graffiti scratched into the underside, found in a hoard of pewter-ware at Appleford. There have been two main suggestions as to why the pewter had been deposited in this way: either it had been hidden away in times of trouble and never reclaimed by its owners, or it had been deposited as a ritual offering, as suggested by the votive style of the inscription by Lovernianus (AN2009.1066). This second explanation would fit into the broader picture of the deposition of pewter in Roman Britain, which suggests that pewter was commonly deposited as ritual activity, in a development of Celtic religious practices, which are often associated with water, and that pewter may even have been manufactured precisely for such a use (Poulton and Scott 1993). Compare the pewter bowl from Bossens, AN1836 p.126.146 (no.191). These ritual associations would suggest that the names should

not necessarily be seen as ownership marks but rather perhaps as the names of individuals making the votive dedications (Poulton and Scott 1993: p.128). The names are otherwise unattested, but one (Lovernianus) is certainly Celtic in character (with NARINA having a possible Celtic flavour, according to Celtic Personal Names of Roman Britain). The names may represent the owners of the plates, but the use of the nominative case NARINA in this example supports a dedicatory interpretation.

Bibliography

Editions

Wright (1969) p.239, no.23b, with Plates XVI and XVII; Brown (1973) p.189 no.2 + Plate XIII C + drawing Fig. 9; *RIB* II.2.2417.26 (1991); Vickers (1992) pp.21-22 + p.20 fig. 19 for overall photo of the hoard; Lee (2009) p.240, with p.101 fig. 42.

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AshLI 458 AN2009.1064 Pewter plate, Appleford (Berkshire)

Description

A plate with three graffiti on the upper surface of the rim, all of which are of uncertain legibility (Tomlin in *RIB*).

Dimensions

- Diam.: overall 0.45; diam. of footring: 0.224.

Text

MILVNAE SOMIA

Translation

'To Meluna. Somia'

Photograph

Apparatus

- MIILLVNAE (*RIB*); \\\\\\\MILIVSSIIX (Tomlin in *RIB*)

Date

- 4th or 5th century AD

Collection history

Four large plates bearing inscriptions (also AN2009.1044, AN2009.1065, AN2009.1066) were discovered in a large collection of pewter tableware found by Amey Construction during gravel extraction at a pit near the village of Appleford in 1968 (Wilson 1969: p.231; Brown 1973: p.184; Poulton and Scott 1993: pp.121-22). The collection comprised twenty-four vessels, including fifteen plates of various sizes, eight small bowls, and a jug. They had been deposited as a set in two groups – plates and bowls separately – probably in a well-shaft (or perhaps even a ‘ritual shaft’), a context which would suit a ritual interpretation (see below, with Poulton and Scott 1993: p.122). Alongside them were found fragments of iron (from objects such as a cauldron-chain, steelyard, scythe blade, padlock, shovel-handle, frying-pan), stone, pottery, leather, and bone (Brown 1973: p.186, 193-201). The plates are currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

This is one of four large pewter plates bearing graffiti scratched into the underside, found in a hoard of pewter-ware at Appleford. There have been two main suggestions as to why the pewter had been deposited in this way: either it had been hidden away in times of trouble and never reclaimed by its owners, or it had been deposited as a ritual offering, as suggested by the votive style of the inscription by Lovernianus (AN2009.1066). This second explanation would fit into the broader picture of the deposition of pewter in Roman Britain, which suggests that pewter was commonly deposited as ritual activity, in a development of Celtic religious practices, which are often associated with water, and that pewter may even have been manufactured precisely for such a use (Poulton and Scott 1993). Compare the pewter bowl from Bossens, AN1836 p.126.146 (no.191). These ritual associations would suggest that the names should not necessarily be seen as ownership marks but rather perhaps as the names of individuals making the votive dedications (Poulton and Scott 1993: p.128). The names are otherwise unattested, but one (Lovernianus) is certainly Celtic in character; the name here may be Meliuna or Melluna. The names may represent the owners of the plates, but the use of the nominative case in the examples of Narina, Somia, and Pacata, suggest instead a dedicatory function. The name Melunae is usually interpreted as genitive, but could perhaps also be a dative version of an unknown deity receiving this dish as an offering, as translated above; given the uncertainties of reading these graffiti, however, the interpretation should be regarded as extremely hypothetical.

Bibliography

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AshLI 459 AN2009.1065 Pewter plate, Appleford (Berkshire)

Description

A large pewter plate, with graffito on the rearside of the base inside the footring. The letter A lacks a cross-bar.

Dimensions

- Diam.: overall 0.38; diam. of footring: 0.194.

Text

PACATA

Translation

'Pacata'

Photograph

- Brown 1973: Plate XIII B

Apparatus

Date

- 4th or 5th century AD

Collection history

Four large plates bearing inscriptions (also AN2009.1044, AN2009.1064, AN2009.1066) were discovered in a large collection of pewter tableware found by Amey Construction during gravel extraction at a pit near the village of Appleford in 1968 (Wilson 1969: p.231; Brown 1973: p.184; Poulton and Scott 1993: pp.121-22). The collection comprised twenty-four vessels, including fifteen plates of various sizes, eight small bowls, and a jug. They had been deposited as a set in two groups – plates and bowls separately – probably in a well-shaft (or perhaps even a 'ritual shaft'), a context which would suit a ritual interpretation (see below, with Poulton and Scott 1993: p.122). Alongside them were found fragments of iron (from objects such as a cauldron-chain, steelyard, scythe blade, padlock, shovel-handle, frying-pan), stone, pottery, leather, and bone (Brown 1973: p.186, 193-201). The plates are currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

Historical notes

This is one of four large pewter plates bearing graffiti scratched into the underside, found in a hoard of pewter-ware at Appleford. There have been two main suggestions as to why the pewter

had been deposited in this way: either it had been hidden away in times of trouble and never reclaimed by its owners, or it had been deposited as a ritual offering, as suggested by the votive style of the inscription by Lovernianus (AN2009.1066). This second explanation would fit into the broader picture of the deposition of pewter in Roman Britain, which suggests that pewter was commonly deposited as ritual activity, in a development of Celtic religious practices, which are often associated with water, and that pewter may even have been manufactured precisely for such a use (Poulton and Scott 1993). Compare the pewter bowl from Bossens, AN1836 p.126.146 (no.191). These ritual associations would suggest that the names should not necessarily be seen as ownership marks but rather perhaps as the names of individuals making the votive dedications (Poulton and Scott 1993: p.128). The names are otherwise unattested, but one (Lovernianus) is certainly Celtic in character: the name Pacata also recurs, apparently in the same hand, on AN2009.1066. The names may represent the owners of the plates, but the use of the nominative case in the examples of Narina, Somia, and Pacata, suggest instead a dedicatory function.

Bibliography

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AshLI 460 AN2009.1066 Pewter plate, Appleford (Berkshire)

Description

A large plain pewter dish, with a decorative central roundel on its upper surface. The name Pacata is incised in front of the longer text, which is in larger lettering, in a different hand. The letter As lack a cross-bar. The tail of the L extends beneath the next three letters. The final T emphatically marks the end of the text by its prominent size, its tail extending towards the centre of the plate. The name PACATA is written in the same style as on AN2009.1065.

Dimensions

- Diam.: overall 0.52; diam. of footring: 0.25.

Text

PACATA

EMITA PARTA SNA LOVERNIANVS DONAVIT

Pacata

em ʁp̄ ta parta sua Lovernianus donavit

Translation

‘Pacata’ ‘Lovernianus gave his purchases as a gift’.

Photograph

- Brown 1973: Plate XIII A

Apparatus

- EMITA appears in error for EMPTA, and SNA for SVA (Hassall in *RIB*)

Date

- 4th or 5th century AD

Collection history

Four large plates bearing inscriptions (also AN2009.1044, AN2009.1064, AN2009.1065) were discovered in a large collection of pewter tableware found by Amey Construction during gravel extraction at a pit near the village of Appleford in 1968 (Wilson 1969: p.231; Brown 1973: p.184; Poulton and Scott 1993: pp.121-22). The collection comprised twenty-four vessels, including fifteen plates of various sizes, eight small bowls, and a jug. They had been deposited as a set in two groups – plates and bowls separately – probably in a well-shaft (or perhaps even a ‘ritual shaft’), a context which would suit a ritual interpretation (see below, with Poulton and Scott 1993: p.122). Alongside them were found fragments of iron (from objects such as a cauldron-chain, steelyard, scythe blade, padlock, shovel-handle, frying-pan), stone, pottery, leather, and bone (Brown 1973: p.186, 193-201). The plates are currently on display in the Rome Gallery.

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