

**ASPECTS OF ROMAN POTTERY IN
CANTON TICINO (SWITZERLAND)**

Volume II

by

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4.2.7. Lids

Lids are scarcely represented among the coarse pottery of Canton Ticino. In particular, they occur rarely in cemeteries, and seem to be more frequent in settlement sites.

Thirty-eight lids or fragments have been found in the study area. Twenty-four come from the Roman house discovered in Via Scazziga, at Locarno-Muralto, whose stratigraphy and associations are unknown. The remaining examples occurred at Losone (Arcegno: one lid; Papöгна: three lids), Ascona (two lids); Locarno-Solduno, property Gerosa (one lid); Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster (one lid) and Minusio, property Cadra (three lids).

According to the general form, two types of lid can be distinguished: the lid with usually concave wall manufactured with this primary function; the lid manufactured as a big cup and used as a lid.

Few lids are associated with another vessel. Most of them come from the settlement at Locarno-Muralto and their associations are unknown. Lid 687 (Form F6) comes from Minusio and is associated to bowl 433 (Form B28). Other two lids from Minusio (677, Form L1; 693, Form L7) come from two cremation graves. In both cases they are described as lids ('Urnendeckel': Simonett 1941, 126). Only grave 7, however, contained a lid (No. 693) and a bowl (No. 408, Form B22). In the other context, Grave 3, the lid 677 was not associated with another vessel or at least there is no mention of another vessel in Simonett's catalogue. Lids are scarcely represented also in cemeteries in Lombardy such as Angera (eight examples ; Saccardo 1985a,

478), Mariano Comense (Bianchi *et al.* 1983, Grave 98) and Lurate Caccivio (Butti Ronchetti 1985, 56-7).

As for the dishes, Lavizzari Pedrazzini (1980, 205ff.) traced a chronology for the examples from the Roman cemetery of Angera. Examples with strongly curved wall and strongly inturned rim seem to belong to the first half of the 1st century AD and are closer to late La Tène prototypes. Vessels with straighter wall and only slightly inturned rim belong to the second half of the 1st and to the 2nd century AD.

Lids with conical body

Lids with straight wall

Form L1: Lids with rounded rim

676 Locarno-Muralto, via Scazziga; house, context unknown

677 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 3

Form L1 has a conical body. Lid 677 has a straight wall, whereas 676 has a slightly curved wall with out-turned rim. Only 677 has its handhold, which is disc-shaped. The fabrics of the two lids contain some medium mica inclusions (size 0.25mm) and are hard (3). The colour of 676 is beige-pink ; that of 677 is black (E-Ware). None of the lids bears traces of fire. No lids come from datable contexts.

This form occurs in the settlement of Angera during the 2nd century AD (Compostella 1995b, 149 pl. 58.4). At Milan, similar examples belong to the group 'a vernice rossa interna' (with red slip inside). In particular, some lids are close to 676 and date to Augustan and Julio-Claudian times (Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. 53, 2; 7; De Vanna 1991, 131). At Mariano Comense a similar example occurs during the first half of the 2nd century AD (Butti Ronchetti 1987a, pl. V.3). Other coarse lids at Milan date from the 1st century BC to the 5th century AD (Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 204-5 ; 209-11 ; 227; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pls. XCVa.4 ; XCVIb. 15-16 ; CIV.3). This form also occurs at Luni in late Roman and early Medieval times (Frova 1977, pl. 334.6). North of the Alps, this vessel occurs during the 2nd century AD (Roth-Rubi 1986, pls. 30.596-7 ; 31.598-9).

Form L2: Lids with short inturned rim

- 678 Ascona, grave S15, c. AD 200-50
 679 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown
 680 Locarnese, context unknown

Form L2 has an inturned, rounded rim, a conical body and a disc-shaped handhold. In 678 the handhold is rather a flat foot-ring. Lid 680 has a slightly concave handhold. Lid 678 has a red and hard (3) fabric, with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. It does not bear any trace of contact with fire but some wear on the rim. It was found in the grave as lid of dish 275, of Form D1 (Donati 1987, 106). Lid 679 has a dark brown, hard (3) fabric with

black patches due to the contact with fire, and mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Lid 680, whose context is unknown, has a dark beige fabric on the outside and a beige-grey fabric on the inside with traces of fire. The fabric is hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). Only the example from Ascona comes from a datable context, c. AD 200-50.

In the cemetery of Angera, examples of Form L2 fall within Type 1 and date to Claudio-Neronian times (Saccardo 1985a, 478 pl. 95.8). In the settlement, examples of similar form also come from contexts from the second half of the 3rd to the 4th century AD (Compostella 1995b, 144 pl. 57.1). This form occurs at Milan, and dates from the end of the 4th to the 6th century AD (Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 228: Tipo 1; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. CIV. 11-12). This form, however, seems to occur at Milan from the 1st century AD, but with different fabric and surface treatment. Similar vessels also occur at Brescia (Massa 1988, 92 pl. XII.2), Ghisalba (Sapelli 1981, fig. 3.1-6), Cremona (Bolla 1985, 202 fig. IV.10), and Savignone-Genova (Fossati *et al.* 1976, nos. 69-70). It may be observed, that both Forms L2 and L7 have late La Tène lids with conical body and inturned curved rim as prototypes, and that progressively the wall of these vessels became straighter.

Form L3: Lids with high inturned rim

- 681 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown
 682 Ascona, grave S 5, c. AD 80-130

Form L3 is a further variant of L10. The rim is high, vertical slightly tapering, and slightly out-turned. The profile shows the usual break between rim and conical body. The wall is straight. None of the examples of this form bears traces of the handhold. Lid 681 has a black fabric due to the reduced firing, medium hard to hard (2-3), with some mica inclusions, of E-Ware. Lid 682 has a beige fabric on the outside, grey with traces of contact with fire on the inside, hard (3), with some mica inclusions. It is the only example from a datable context, c. AD 80-130.

Form L4: Lids with expanded rounded rim

Form L4 has a conical body and a straight wall. All examples consist of fragments of rims and walls. It is therefore impossible to define the handhold of these lids.

According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form L 4.1: Expanded rounded rim, slightly pointed on the inside.
- Form L 4.2: Flattened rim.

Form L 4.1

683 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery,
 context unknown

684 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

The two fragments have rounded rims, pointed on the inside. Lid 683 also shows part of the straight wall. Its fabric is grey, with traces of contact with fire, medium hard (2), and contains some mica and granular quartz inclusions (size

0.25-0.5mm). Lid 684 has a red-brown fabric, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. This lid shows black patches due to the fire on the inside. None of them comes from a datable context.

Form L4.2

685 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

The fragment of rim is slightly pointed on the inside as with the examples of Form L4.1. The rim, however is flattened on the top and not rounded as before. The fabric is rust-red, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. It does not bear any trace of contact with fire.

Form L5: Lids with high and slightly out-turned rim

686 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 33, c. AD 167-90

Form L5 has a high and slightly inturned rim. The body is conical. The only example consists of the rim and a tiny fragment of wall. It is therefore impossible to define the form of the handhold. Lid 686 has an orange-red fabric, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). It does not bear traces of contact with fire. This lid comes from a grave dated to c. AD 167-90.

Similar vessels occur at Milan and consist of vessels with conical body (Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. LVI 1; De Vanna 1991, 141-2: Tipo 7), dating from the 1st century BC. This form is frequent in Lombardy during the late La Tène

period (Vannacci Lunazzi 1977, 43-4; Negroni Catacchio 1982a, 331-2; De Marinis 1984b, 133; Arslan 1972, 130) and seems to reach its apex from the end of La Tène until the Augustan period (Negroni Catacchio 1982b, 76, pl. III; Tizzoni 1984, pls. XV b, XLC c; Vannacci Lunazzi 1983, pls. XIX 2; XX 7). It also occurs frequently in funerary contexts in Canton Ticino from La Tène C1 to the end of La Tène D (Stöckli 1975, 54ff.). At Ornavasso this type occurs in the cemetery of San Bernardo, but not in the later cemetery of Persona and dates to c. 100-90 BC (Graue 1974, 86.d, fig. 19; 170: end 'Zeitgruppe I' to beginning 'Zeitgruppe II').

Form L6 : Lids with carinated body

687 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 5, c. AD 0-30

The lid has a slightly out-turned rim, flattened at the end, as 'pendant' to the rim of the bowl with which it is associated (No. 433, Form B28). The body is sharply carinated: it is conical with straight wall and has a vertical 'neck'; the hold is disc-shaped. The fabric is red, medium to hard (2-3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). This example is the only one found in Ticino. It comes from a context datable to c. AD 0-30.

*Lids with curved wall***Form L7: Lids with short inturned rim**

- 688 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown
- 689 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown
- 690 Locarno-Muralto, via Scazziga; house, context unknown
- 691 Locarno-Muralto, via Scazziga; house, context unknown
- 692 Locarno-Muralto, via Scazziga; house, context unknown
- 693 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 7, c. AD 70-120

The two examples from Losone-Papöгна are complete or only broken: the rims are inturned and triangular, the bodies are conical, the handholds are disc-shaped. The other four examples are fragmentary and the rims are missing. The fabrics are beige-pink, medium hard (2) and with medium mica inclusions (689) ; red with black patches inside, hard (3), with mica inclusions (size 0.25; 688, M-Ware; 690, L-Ware) ; orange, hard (3), with mica and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm; 692), or beige-grey with black patches inside, hard (3), with mica, sand, quartz and grog as inclusions (size 0.25-0.5cm; 691, N-Ware) or only some mica inclusions (size 0.25-0.5; 693, E-Ware). Four examples show traces of contact with fire on the inside, and the lids from Losone-Papöгна bear some wear on the rim. All lids are plain, except for 688 with a cordon under the handhold. Only 693 comes from a datable context, c. AD 70-120. This lid is also associated to bowl 408 (Form B22).

Form L7 does not occur at Angera, where Form L2 is represented, nor at Milan.

Form L8 : Lids with rim standing on its highest point

Form L8 has a rim set vertically and standing on its highest point.

According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form L8.1: Rim triangular in section
- Form L8.2: Rounded rim.

Form L8.1

- 694 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown
- 695 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown
- 696 Locarno-Solduno, property Gerosa, grave 1

The two lids from Muralto are very fragmentary and consist of rims and part of the curved walls. The bodies were flattened. There is no remains of the handholds. Lid 694 has a brown-red fabric, black on the rim, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Lid 695 has a beige and hard (3) fabric, with mica and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm), of N-Ware. It does not bear any trace of contact with fire. None of these lids come from a datable context. Lid 696 has a flattened conical body with straight wall. The example is fragmentary and missing of the handhold. Its fabric is red and bear traces of contact with fire, hard (3), with some mica, sand and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). It is of M-Ware. This lid seem to be the only

surviving of the grave-goods found in grave 1 at Solduno-property Gerosa. It is therefore impossible to define a time range for the grave.

Form L8.1 does not find any parallel at Angera. It occurs at Biassono and Gallarate (Milan) and dates to La Tène D (Negroni Catacchio 1982b, 75-6, pl. II 12; Tizzoni 1981, pl. 8 i-o). An example from Olgiate Comasco, very close to 696, dates to the 1st century AD (Butti Ronchetti 1986, 128 pl. VII.46).

Form L8.2

697 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

698 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

Form L8.2 is similar to L8.1, except for the rim which is rounded. The two examples consists of rims and part of the curved walls. Both fabrics are grey-black with traces of contact with fire, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). They are of E-Ware. None of these examples come from datable contexts.

Form L9: Lids with expanded rounded rim

Form L9 has a conical body. The rim is rounded and expanded, and continues towards the curved wall without any break. All examples consist of fragments of rim and wall. It is therefore impossible to define the foot of these lids.

According to the rim, three groups can be distinguished:

- Form L9.1: Expanded rounded rim.

- Form L9.2: Expanded rounded rim with narrowing towards the wall.
- Form L9.3: Elongated rim with narrowing towards the wall.

Form L9.1

699 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

700 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

Form L9.1 has an expanded rounded rim, which narrows progressively and 'flows' into the curved wall. The fabric of 699 is orange-red, hard, and contains some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). It does not bear any trace of contact with fire. Lid 700 has a beige fabric, hard (2), with some mica inclusions. On the inside, it has some black patches as result of the contact with fire. None of these lids come from a datable context.

Form L9.2

701 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

Form L9.2 is similar to L9.1. The rounded rim, however, shows a narrowing on the point of contact with the curved wall. The fabric is brown with traces of contact with fire, hard (3) and contains some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). The exact context of this lid is unknown.

Form L9.3

702 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

The rim has an elongated shape and is rather triangular in section. The fabric is brown-red, hard (3), with traces of contact with fire and some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). It is of L-Ware. The fragment does not come from a datable context.

Form L10: Lids with high vertical rim

Form L10 has a high vertical rounded rim and a conical body. The profile shows a break between the straight rim and the curved wall. All examples consist of fragments of rims and walls. It is therefore impossible to define the foot of these lids.

According to the rim, three groups can be distinguished:

- Form L 10.1: Rounded rim.
- Form L 10.2: Rounded rim with narrowing towards the wall.
- Form L 10.3: Vertical, slightly expanded rounded rim.

Form L10.1

703 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

704 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

705 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

The examples are different in height of the rims and width. The rim of 703 has a slightly flattened end, whereas 704 and 705 are rounded. These examples have red to beige fabrics, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm: Nos. 703, 704), or hard (3), with mica and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm: No. 705, M-Ware). None of them comes from a datable context.

Examples of Form L10.1 occur at Milan and consist of vessels with conical body and foot-ring, dating from the second half of the 1st century BC and Augustan times (Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. LVI 14-16; De Vanna 1991, 142: Tipo 8). At Biassono (Milan) this form dates to La Tène D (Negroni Catacchio 1982b, 75-76 pl. 2.15). At Angera, the only example has a slightly concave foot-disc, and dates to Claudian-Neronian times (Saccardo 1985a, 479; pl. 95.10). This form occurs in pre-Roman contexts (Ulrich 1914, 646 grave 409, pl. LXI 2; 650 grave 421, pl. LXXIII 18; Crivelli 1971, 302 grave 256, fig. 6) and continues until the second half of the 1st century AD (Lo Porto 1955, 157, fig. 2-2bis). This form occurs at Milan as bowl, and dates to the end of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD (Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 159: Tipo 1; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. 66.2).

Form L10.2

706 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

707 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

Form L10.2 is similar to L10.1, but the rim is expanded in the inside of the vessel and its end shows a narrowing towards the wall. The fabrics are black without traces of fire (No. 706, E-Ware) or beige with black patches (No. 707), hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). None of them comes from a datable context.

Form L10.3

708 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

Lid 708 has a high vertical and slightly expanded rounded rim. The angle with the curved wall seems to be less sharp. Its fabric is red with traces of contact with fire, hard (3), with some mica inclusions, and is of L-Ware. This lid does not come from a datable context.

Form L11: Lids with high curved rim

Form L11 has a high rim, set vertically but with curved wall and rounded end. The body is conical with a curved wall. As with Form L10, the profile shows a break between the rim and wall. The two examples consist of fragments of rim and wall. It is therefore impossible to define the foot of these lids.

According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form L 11.1: Rounded rim.
- Form L 11.2: Expanded rounded rim with narrowing towards the wall.

Form L11.1

709 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

Lid 709 has a red fabric, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. It bears traces of contact with fire on both sides, in particular on the inside. Form L11.1 is probably a variant of L10 and finds the same parallels at Milan and Angera. This fragment comes from a non-datable context.

Form L11.2

710 Locarno-Muralto, Via Scazziga; house, context unknown

Lid 710 is similar to 709, but the rim appears slightly expanded at its end because of a narrowing towards the wall. The angle between high rim and wall is not as sharp as by the previous example.

The general form of the rim finds a parallel at Milan, dating from the second half of the 1st century BC and to Augustan times (Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. LVI 17; De Vanna 1991, 142: Tipo 8). 708 does not come from a datable context.

4.2.8. Flagons & Jugs

Definition: FLAGON is a vessel used for holding liquids, with a narrow neck, usually globular body, a foot-ring and one or more handles (Webster 1976, 9).

Flagons

Flagons with biconical body

Form F1: Flagons with horizontal shoulder

Form F1 has a high neck, a handle at right angle, an almost horizontal shoulder, a conical body and a foot-ring. According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F1.1: Flagon with collar.
- Form F1.2: Flagon with vertical rounded rim.

Form F1.1

- 711 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 3, c. AD 50-100
- 712 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 4, c. AD 0-30
- 713 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 26, c. AD 70-120

Form F1.1 has a collar instead of the rim. The body is relatively squat; only 713, fragmentary, seems to have higher shoulder. Flagon 712 has a three-ribbed handle; 711 and 713 have plain handles. Flagon 711 has an orange fabric, medium hard (2), with few mica inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). Flagon 712 has a red fabric, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. Flagon 713 has a beige-pink fabric, hard (3), also with some mica inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). Both flagons from Muralto come from contexts dated c. AD 50-120. Flagon 712 comes from an earlier grave, dated to c. AD 0-30.

Form F1.2

714 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 13

Flagon 714 has a vertical rounded, elongated rim instead of the collar. The body shows a tapering towards the foot-ring. The rim is plain. The fabric is pink-orange, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). The flagon does not come from a datable context.

Form F1 has no parallel at Angera. It occurs at Milan, Ornavasso, Legnano and Dorno (Pavia), where it is dated to the end of the 1st century BC and the first decades of the 1st century AD (Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 145-6: Tipo 1; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. 58.2; Graue 1974, 170: 'Zeitgruppe III'; Cattaneo 1996b, 193 pls. 4.2 Grave 301 and 40.8 Grave 30: 1st-first half of the 2nd century AD; Antico Gallina 1985, 129, 131 pl. VII.4; 9).

Form F2: Flagons with curved shoulder

715 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 10, c. AD 10-30

Form F2 has a collar, a high neck, a handle at right angle and a foot-ring as with Form F1.1. The body, however, is conical with high carination: the upper half is slightly curved instead of straight, the lower half is straight as with Form F1.1. The handle is plain. Flagon 715 has a dark-orange to brown fabric, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). It comes from a context dated c. AD 10-30.

This form is widely attested in western Lombardy and eastern Piemonte during Augustan-Tiberian times. It occurs at Angera (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 86.1), Cantù (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 85 nr. 12 pl. III.1), Nave (Zampori Vanoni 1987, 187), Pavia (Macchioro 1984, 15-16 ; Antico Gallina 1985, 129-30 pl. VII.4 ; 9), Arsago Seprio (Ferraesi *et al.* 1987, 174), Legnano (Legnano 1990, 21 ; 31 Grave 26 nos. 7-8 ; Cattaneo 1996b, 193 pls. 29.6 Grave 17 and 37.6 Grave 28 : Tiberian-Claudian times), Milan (Bolla 1988, 187), Como and region (Nobile 1984, 53-4 pl. III.30-31 ; Bianchi *et al.* 1983, 207-9 pls. 6.i ; 13.h ; Maggi 1982, 161 ; 171 ; Giussani 1904, pl. V.1).

Form F3: Flagons with squat body and curved shoulder

- 716 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 5, c. AD 0-30
- 717 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 24
- 718 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

Form F3 is similar to Form F2: the body is squat and biconical, the carination high. The wall of both halves of the body is curved. The neck is lower; the handle is four-ribbed, at right angle (No. 716) or at obtuse angle (No. 717). The three flagons are slightly different: Flagons 716 and 718 have foot-rings, 717 has a foot-disc; 716 has a wide and high collar, 717 a slightly out-turned, expanded triangular rim. Flagon 718 is fragmentary and missing its rim and handle. The fabrics are red, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm; L-Ware : 716 and 718) or mica, crushed and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25-1mm; 717). Only flagon 716 from Minusio-Cadra comes from a datable context, c. AD 0-30.

This form, in particular 716, finds parallels at Angera dated to Augustan-Tiberian times (Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 228 pl. 52.7 ; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 85.1), Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, 193 pls. 18.8 Grave 15 and 31.10 Grave 19 : mid-end of the 1st century BC to Augustan-Tiberian times), Albintimilium (Lamboglia 1952, 77 fig. 34.39-40 : C. AD 0-25), and Pollenzo (Cuneo ; Mosca 1961-62 ; 57 fig. 4.1 ; 64 fig. 18.3 : c. AD 0-25).

Forms F1-3 are the commonest in northern Italy during Augustan-Tiberian times, reaching only rarely Claudian-Neronian times. Examples occur in Lombardy at Angera (Rovelli 1985, 431-33 pl. 58.1 Grave IV.1 Type 1), Cardano al Campo (Varese : Binaghi Leva & Mariotti 1990, Grave 30, late republican-Augustan times), Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, 193 Graves 17, 19, 28, 30, 301 ; Sutermeister 1956, 7 Grave 1 nos. 17-18 ; Volonté 1990, 21, Grave 26 nos. 7-8, Augustan times ; Scaiola 1989, 45 Grave 17 nos. 5-6 ; Salmoiraghi 1989, 57 Grave 19) ; Canegrate (Volonté 1993, 42 pl. VII.1), Mandana Intimiano (Como ; Bianchi *et al.* 1983, 82-3 pl. IV Grave 9.i : first quarter of the 1st century AD), Villa Soave (Como ; Nobile 1984, 90-2 pl. III.30-33 : Augustan times), Cantù (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 85-6 pl. III.1), Milan (Bolla 1988, 50 pl. XVII 7/94-7/95 : Augustan-Tiberian times ; Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 145-6 Type 1 pl. LVIII.2 : end of the 1st century BC-beginning of the 1st century AD), Palazzolo Milanese (Frova 1961, fig. 10b pl. XXVII.6), Zinasco (Pavia ; Macchioro 1984, 15-16 pls. XVIII fig. 19 and XIX fig. 21 : Tiberian times), Dorno (Pavia ; Antico Gallina 1985, pl. VII.4 Grave 1 : beginning of the 1st century AD), Nave (Brescia : Jorio 1987, 43 Grave 43 E : Augustan times), and in Piemonte at Gravellona Toce (Pattaroni 1986, pls. III.38 Grave 21 and V.67 Grave 57 : 1st century AD ; pl. VI.78 Grave 72 : 2nd century AD), and at Galliate and Ghemme (Novara ; Spagnolo Garzoli 1994, 313-4 pl. CIII 1,3 ; Rogate Uglietti 1980, 276).

F4: Flagons with high body

Form F4 has a biconical body with sharp carination in the lower half. The rim is out-turned, vertical and triangular in section at the end, with a sort of internal lid seating. The handle is at right or slightly obtuse angle. The foot is a foot-disc.

According to the body, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F4.1: Flagon with high body.
- Form F4.2: Flagon with squatter body.

Form F4.1

719 Locarnese

720 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Form F4.1 has a relatively high body. The two vessels are slightly different in detail. Both flagons have red fabrics, medium hard (2; 719) and hard (3; 720), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25 mm), of L-Ware. The former has a three-ribbed, the latter a four ribbed handle. None of them comes from a datable context.

Form F4.1 occurs at Angera dating from Augustan-Neronian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 86.2B: IV, 5).

Form F4.2

- 721 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 6, c. AD 70-120
- 722 Locarno-Solduno, property Boccadoro, grave J25, c. AD 70-120
- 723 Moghegno, grave 12, c. AD 81-120
- 724 Moghegno, grave 14, c. AD 20-70
- 725 Moghegno, grave 38, c. AD 40-90
- 726 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sopra, grave 8, c. AD 79-120

Form F4.2 has a lower and wider body in comparison with F4.1. Within the group, three variants can be distinguished according to the rim.

Flagons 721, 722 and 725 have out-turned rims with internal lid seating. The fabrics are beige-red, and respectively beige-pink, medium hard (2) to hard (3), with some mica (722 ; 725) or mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm; 721). The handles are two-, three- and four-ribbed.

Flagons 724 and 726 have out-turned rims with a sort of bevel rather than lid seating. The bodies are sharply carinated; the lower half of 724 is slightly concave, that of 726 is convex. The fabric of the former is beige, medium hard (2), with mica, sand, quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), and is of N-Ware. The surface is burnished; the handle is two-ribbed. The fabric of 726 is pale red, medium hard (2), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware.

Flagon 723 has a rim with almost horizontal internal lid seating. The fabric is orange, hard (3), with mica, sand and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). The handle is two-ribbed; neck and shoulder are burnished.

Except for 722, the other flagons come from datable contexts: c. AD 20-90 for 724 and 725; c. AD 70-120 for the other flagons.

Form F5: Flagons with convex body

727 Cavigliano, property Monotti, grave 5, c. AD 79-100

728 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 2c. AD 70-100

729 Losone-Papögnà; cemetery, context unknown

Form F5 has a biconical body with sharp carination at mid-body, and a convex wall. The neck is cylindrical and relatively high, the foot is a foot-ring. Flagon 727 has an out-turned rim, rectangular in section, with a sort of internal bevel, and a high neck. The three-ribbed handle is at right angle. The flagon is decorated with a cordon on the carination, and two girth-grooves over and below the cordon. The fabric is beige-pink, medium hard to hard (2-3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 728 has a lower neck and a wider body. The upper half of the body has a convex wall, the lower half a rather straight wall. The rim is a vertical collar resembling a lid seating. The four-ribbed handle is slightly ear-shaped. The shoulder is decorated with cordons and girth-grooves. The fabric is beige-pink, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 802 has a high body with relatively short neck as with 728, but a convex wall as with 727. The three-ribbed handle, that joins the out-turned rounded rim, is at right angle with curved top. The shoulder is decorated with a cordon at the lower connection with the handle. The fabric is brown-red, hard (3), with some mica and sand

inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 727 and 728 come from contexts dated c. AD 70-120.

This form does not occur at Angera. A similar form, however, but flanged, dates to Augustan-Neronian times and occurs at Angera (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.9: II, 16). Another parallel may be traced with Milan, in particular in case of 728: the flagon from Milan has flat foot instead of foot-ring. It comes from a context dating from Augustan-Tiberian times (Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 147: Tipo 6; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. 58.9).

Form F6: Flagons with squat body

730 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown

731 Locarno-Solduno, property Bonetti, grave Bo1

Form F6 has a biconical but squat body. The two examples are slightly different in detail. Flagon 730 has the maximum width at mid-body, where there is a sharp carination. The neck is high, the three-ribbed handle ear-shaped, the foot is a short foot-ring. The rim is slightly out-turned, expanded triangular. The fabric is orange, hard (3), and rough with many mica, sand, crushed and granular quartz, and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), and is of N-Ware. Neck and shoulder are burnished. The exact context of this vessel is unknown. Flagon 731 has a more flattened body, without carination. The foot is a foot-ring; the neck is high and cylindrical. Rim and handle are missing. The fabric is red, hard (3), with mica and

sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. The flagon comes from a non-datable context.

Form F7 : Squat flagons with wide foot-ring

732 Ascona, grave 2, c. AD 80-130

Form F7 has a low, sharply carinated, biconical body, the upper half being bigger than the lower. The foot-ring is wide and relatively high. The neck is slightly conical, the rim is a sort of thick collar, rectangular in section. The three-ribbed handle is set at right angle but has curved top. This flagon has a red fabric, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1mm), and is of L-Ware. The date of the grave is c. AD 100-150.

Form F8: Flagons with twice carinated body

733 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown

734 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 5, c. AD 0-30

735 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 51

Form F8 has a cylindrical neck, a foot-ring and a twice carinated body. The three flagons are different in details: Flagon 733 has a slightly out-turned rim, flattened on the top, a three-ribbed handle at right angle with curved top, a relatively high neck, a twice carinated body with sloping shoulder. The vessel is decorated with two girth-grooves at mid-shoulder. The fabric is brown-red, medium hard (2), with

mica, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of N-Ware. Flagon 734 has a short collar, a short neck, a wide body with sloping shoulder as with 733 and squat, ear-shaped, four-ribbed handle. The fabric is dark orange, medium hard (2), with mica, sand, granular and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). The surface is burnished.

Flagon 735 has an out-turned rim, a very high cylindrical neck, a high two-ribbed handle, slightly ear-shaped, and a body with almost horizontal shoulder. The flagon is decorated with a segment of corrugated wall under the neck. The fabric is pale pink, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). The surface is burnished. Only 734 comes from a datable context, c. AD 0-30.

Flagon 733, although with different rim, finds parallels at Angera and Legnano. The example from Angera dates to Augustan-Neronian times (Troso & Uglietti 1985, 118-9 pl. 32.9 ; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 86.5); that from Legnano dates to Augustan-Flavian times (Cattaneo 1996b, pl. 26.3 Grave 12). Flagon 734 finds close parallels with vessels from Salò (Massa *et al.* 1997, 115-16 pl. XXXVI.4) and Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, pl. 9.1 : Augustan-Tiberian times).

Carinated flagons are widely attested in northern Italy from Tiberian times to the end of the 1st and the beginning of the 2nd century AD. They occur at Angera (Rovelli 1985, 435-6 pl. 86.5 : Claudian-Neronian times), Arsago Seprio (Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 175 Tipo 5 pl. XXI fig. 44.e Grave 48 : end of 1st-beginning of 2nd century AD), Villa Soave (Como : Nobile 1984, 97 pl. VII.44 : first half of the 1st century AD), Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, 194 pls. 9.1 no context and 23.6

Grave 12 : mid-1st century BC-mid-1st century AD ; Sutermeister 1956, 13 Grave 14 f.2), Milan (Bolla 1988, 50 pls XVIII 7/97 and CXXIX.3), Nave (Brescia : Zampori Vanoni 1987, 190-91 pl. 29.1-2), Brescia (Bezzi Martini 1987, 135 fig. 11), and Garlasco (Pavia ; Vannacci Lunazzi 1992, 101 fig. 3). A similar vessel, but decorated, occurs at Emona (Plesnicar Gec 1972, pl. CXLV Grave 631.16).

Form F9: Flagons with rounded body and out-turned rim

Form F9 is similar to F11. The rim is out-turned but not bifid.

According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F9.1: Flagon with rounded rim.
- Form F9.2: Flagon with triangular rim.

Form F9.1

- 736 Locarno-Muralto, property Grande Albergo; cemetery, context unknown
- 737 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown
- 738 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 39, c. AD 41-90

Form F9.1 has a biconical body with curved wall, a slightly conical neck, relatively high, a short foot-ring, a three-ribbed handle at right angle and an out-turned, rounded rim. The three flagons, however, are slightly different in details of body and rim. Flagon 736 has a beige-pink fabric, hard (3), with some mica inclusions. Flagon 737 has a beige fabric, medium hard (2), with the same inclusions. Flagon 738 has a red fabric, hard (3), with mica, sand and granular quartz inclusions

(size 0.25-0.5mm), of M-Ware. Only 738 comes from a datable context, c. AD 41-90.

Form F9.2

739 Moghegno, grave 35, c. AD 30-80

Form F9.2 has an out-turned rim, triangular in section, with a sort of internal bevel. The flagon has a slightly ear-shaped, three-ribbed handle. The fabric is orange, hard (3), with mica, sand, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.1-1mm). It is of N-Ware. The date of the grave is c. AD 30-80.

Flagons with similar bodies occur at Angera dating from Flavian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.12).

Form F10: Flagons with rounded body and collar

740 Locarno-Solduno, property Passetto, grave B3, c. AD 50-100

741 Losone-Arcegno, grave 18, c. AD 86-110

Form F10 has a straight collar with a sort of internal lid seating, a biconical rounded body, and a foot-ring. The two flagons are different. Flagon 740 has a high body, a high and cylindrical neck, a biconical to rounded belly, and a three-ribbed handle at right angle with curved top. The fabrics of both vessels are of N-Ware. The fabric is beige, medium hard (2), with mica, sand and grog inclusions

(size 0.25mm). Flagon 741 has a more flattened body, a shorter and conical neck and a three-ribbed handle at slightly obtuse angle. The fabric is beige-orange, medium hard (2), with mica, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). The short foot-ring is made rough on the outside with the application of sand and quartz. The neck is decorated with two girth-grooves, one under the rim, the other over the shoulder. Both flagons come from contexts dated c. AD 50-110.

Flagons with similar bodies occur at Angera and Ornavasso dating from Flavian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.12; Graue 1974, 170: 'Zeitgruppe VI').

Form F11: Flagons with rounded body and vertical rim

742 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sopra, grave 1, c. AD 50-100

743 Minusio, property Scascighini, grave 4, c. AD 10-50

Form F11 has a vertical rim, a cylindrical neck with the upper connection of the handle at mid-neck, a handle at right angle, a flattened body, and a short foot-ring. The two flagons are different. Flagon 742 has a higher body, a high neck, and a three-ribbed handle. The rim is vertical and triangular in section. The shoulder is decorated with a cordon over the lower connection with the handle and five girth-grooves underneath. The fabric is beige-white, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). Flagon 743 has an expanded rim,

flattened on the top, a shorter neck, and a four-ribbed handle. The fabric is red, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. Both vessels come from datable contexts: c. AD 10-50 for 743 and c. AD 50-100 for 742.

Flagons with similar bodies occur at Angera and date to Flavian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.12).

Form F12: Squat flagons with rounded body and bifid rim

744 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sopra, grave 4, c. AD 70-120

745 Locarnese, once Collection G. Bacilieri

Form F12 has a biconical body without carination, an out-turned, bifid rim, a cylindrical neck, and a short foot-ring. The two flagons are slightly different: flagon 744 has a high neck and a three-ribbed handle at right angle; 745 has a short neck and a four-ribbed ear-shaped handle. Flagon 744 has a beige-white fabric, medium hard (2), with mica, sand and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm). The other flagon has a beige fabric, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Only the vessel from Muralto comes from a datable context, c. AD 70-120.

Flagons with similar bodies occur at Angera dating from Flavian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.12), at Ottobiano (Lomellina ; St 34406 : Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, pl. VIII.8), and at Gropello Cairoli (St 33696 : Arata 1984, 62 pl. IV.9), and date to Augustan times. At Ornavasso, the form occurs from Tiberian times (Graue 1974 : Persona Grave 27 pl. 57.1).

Flagons with biconical to pyriform body

Form F13: Flagons with disc-shaped rim

- 746 Locarno-Solduno, property Passetto; cemetery, context unknown
 747 Locarno-Solduno, property Ardito, grave C28, c. AD 69-120

Form F13 has a relatively high neck. The body is pyriform but biconical because of a sharp carination, the maximum width being in the lower half. The foot is a foot-ring, the handle is set at right angle. The rim is disc-shaped. The two vessels, however, show a different rim: flattened on the top by 746, curved by 747. Both flagons have red fabrics, hard (3), with some mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. They have the surface of neck and shoulder burnished. Flagon 746 has a two-ribbed handle, 747 has a four-ribbed handle. Only the latter comes from a datable context, c. AD 69-120.

This form occurs at Angera dating from Augustan-Neronian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 85. 2A: IV,11). At Milan, although with different rim, this form dates to Augustan-Tiberian times (Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 147: Tipo 5; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. 58.8; Bolla 1988, pl. CIII no. 53/8). This form also occurs from the end of the 1st century BC and Tiberian times at Arsago Seprio (Varese; St 48176: Tassinari 1986, 162; pls. VII.2; XI.2), Cantù (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 86 no. 15, 87 pl. IV.1), Gropello Cairoli (Fortunati Zuccala 1979, Grave 13: 29 fig. 17.1; Arata 1984, Grave 29, St 33711 and St 33713: 75-6 pls. VII.2-3), Nave (Zampori Vanoni 1987, 188), Ottobiano (Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, pl. VIII.8), Como (Bianchi *et al.* 1983, pl. III.f; Nobile 1994, 214-15 no. E 1258 from S. Carpofofo), Valmadrera (Lecco; Nobile 1994, 241-15 fig. 142.1: 1st to first half of the 2nd century AD), Adria (Dallemulle 1975, 270 Grave 5 no. 5). Form F13 occurs also at Ornavasso and is dated by Graue (1974, 170: 'Zeitgruppe IV') to the time from the last decades of the 1st century BC and the first decades of the 1st century AD.

Form F14: Flagons with vertical rim

- 748 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 9, c. AD 50-100
 749 Locarnese; cemetery, context unknown
 750 Gambarogno-Vairano; cemetery, context unknown

Form F14 has a biconical body and a foot-ring. The rim is a sort of narrow collar, vertical and triangular in section. The handle is set at right angle. The three vessels are slightly different. Flagons 748 and 750 have high, cylindrical necks and biconical bodies with sharp carination. Flagon 748 has a pale brick red fabric, hard (3), with mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and a three-ribbed handle. Flagon 750 has a red fabric, hard (3), with mica, sand, crushed and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), of M-Ware, and a two-ribbed handle. Flagon 749 has a shorter neck, and a slightly conical and less sharply carinated body. The fabric is red, medium hard to hard (2-3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and three-ribbed handle. The fabrics of 748 and 749 are of L-Ware. All flagons are burnished on neck and shoulder. Only 748 comes from a datable context, c. AD 50-100.

This form seems not to occur at Angera. At Ornavasso it is dated to the first half of the 1st century AD (Graue 1974, 170: 'Zeitgruppe V'). At Olgiate Comasco, an example occurs during Tiberian times (Butti Ronchetti 1986, 123-24 pl. IV.31), and at Oliveto Lario (Lecco) another dates from the 1st to the first half of the 2nd century AD (Nobile 1994, 215 fig. 141.6).

Form F15: Flagons with collar

Form F15 has a sharply carinated body. According to the position of the carination, the body could be roughly pyriform (e.g. 752) or rather biconical (753). The wall is also sometimes sharply carinated (e.g. 754) or rather curved (e.g. 757). The handle is set at right angle, slightly or decidedly curved on the top. The foot is a foot-ring.

According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F15.1: Flagon with wide collar.
- Form F15.2: Flagon with vertical collar.

Form F15.1

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 751 | Tenero; cemetery, context unknown |
| 752 | Minusio, property Cadra, grave 16, c. AD 15-50 |
| 753 | Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 32, c. AD 41-80 |
| 754 | Locarno-Solduno, property Balli, grave Ba8, c. AD 30-80 |
| 755 | Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown |
| 756 | Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 26, c. AD 50-80 |
| 757 | Locarno-Solduno, property Balli, grave Ba6, c. AD 41-80 |
| 758 | Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 56.2, c. AD 50-100 |

Form F15.1 has a relatively wide collar with curved 'wall', and a high and cylindrical to slightly lower and conical neck. The body is usually wide, with a sharp carination in the lower half. Two flagons, however, have slightly slender body (Nos. 755; 756), and other two have rather curved wall (Nos. 757; 758).

Flagons 751, 753 , 755, 756 and 758 have fabrics with some mica inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). The colours vary from red (L-Ware : 751, 756) to light brown (758), or beige (753) to beige-pink (755) and pink (757). The fabrics are also medium hard (2) to hard (3). Flagon 757 has a pink fabric, medium hard (2), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 752 and 754 have rougher fabrics, with mica, sand and crushed quartz, and respectively mica, sand, granular and crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). The fabrics are orange-red and medium hard (2; 752), or pink and medium hard to hard (2-3; 754, N-Ware). The ribbing of the handles varies from two to three ribs, two ribs being more common. Except for 755, the other vessels are burnished on neck and shoulder or on the neck only. Many flagons come from datable contexts: c. AD 15-50 for 752; c. AD 30-80 for 753, 754, 756 and 757; c. AD 50-100 for 758.

Form F15.2

759 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli; cemetery, context unknown

Form F15.2 has a wide biconical body, with a sharp carination in the lower half. The neck is high and cylindrical, the foot a foot-ring, the two-ribbed handle set at right angle. The rim is a narrow collar, rather vertical and triangular in section. The flagon has a red fabric, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. The surface is burnished. The handle is two-ribbed. The exact context of the vessel is unknown.

A flagon with rim similar to F15.1 was found at Angera dating from Augustan-Neronian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 85.1). Similar vessels occur at Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, 195 pl. 42.4 Grave 32 : Augustan-Tiberian times), Arsago Seprio (Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 175 Type 3 pl. XXI fig. 44.c Grave 247 : 1st century AD), Intimiano (Bianchi *et al.* 1983, 162-3 pl. XVII Grave 28.c : first quarter of the 1st century AD), Cantù (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 86 pl. IV.1), Milan (Bolla 1988, 51 pl. XXI 7/105), Gambolò-Belcreda (Pavia ; Vannacci Lunazzi 1983, 241 pl. XIX.9 Grave 9 : Augustan-Tiberian times), Valeggio Lomellina (Vannacci Lunazzi 1992, 68 Grave 69 fig. 6 : Tiberian times), Nave-Brescia (Jorio 1987, 41 Grave 19.V : Augustan-Tiberian times), and Emona (Petru 1972, pl. XXXVII Grave 552. 13 ; Plesnicar Gec 1972, pl. CXXX Grave 566.14).

Form F16: Flagons with out-turned rim

- 760 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown
- 761 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown
- 762 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 92, c. AD 70-120

Form F16 has a biconical body with carination in the lower half, an out-turned, rounded rim and a foot-ring. The handle is at right angle (No. 762) or slightly curved on the top (No. 761). All vessels have red fabrics, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. The surfaces of neck and shoulder of

760 and 761 are burnished. Flagons 761 and 762 have a two-ribbed handle. Only 762 comes from a datable context, c. AD 70-120.

Form F16 finds some parallels at Angera dating from Augustan-Neronian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 85.2A: IV, 13). Two other examples, but with different rims, come from Valmadrera (Lecco ; Nobile 1994, 217-18 fig. 143.3) and Oliveto Lario (Lecco ; Bolla 1988, 183 note 481).

Form F17: Flagons with expanded rim

763 Locarnese; cemetery, context unknown

764 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 48, c. AD 40-80

765 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

Form F17 has a high body and a relatively short neck. The rim is slightly out-turned and expanded triangular. The foot is a foot-ring. The handle is at right angle or curved on the top, two- or three-ribbed. Flagons 764 and 765 have rust-red, and respectively pink-beige fabrics, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 763 has a beige fabric, hard (3), with mica, granular and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm).

Only 764 comes from a datable context, c. AD 40-80.

The form occurs at Angera and dates to the beginning of the 2nd century AD (Facchini *et al.* 1985, 87 pl. 26.9).

Flagons with pyriform body

Form F18: Flagons with elongated body

Form F18 has a relatively high body, pyriform, with maximum width in the lower half. The neck is elongated and cylindrical; the foot is a foot-ring. The handle is usually set at right angle, sometimes also at a slightly obtuse angle.

According to the rim, three groups can be distinguished:

- Form F18.1: Flagon with disc-shaped rim.
- Form F18.2: Flagon with collar or out-turned rim.
- Form F18.3: Flagon with vertical, triangular-sectioned rim.

Form F18.1

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 766 | Losone-Papögna, grave 45 |
| 767 | Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 3,
c. AD 100-150 |
| 768 | Locarno-Solduno, property Balli, grave Ba 4, c. AD 50-100 |
| 769 | Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 56.1, c. AD 50-100 |
| 770 | Moghegno, grave 36, c. AD 34-80 |

Form F18.1 has a disc-shaped rim. Flagons 766, 769 and 770 have the handles at right angle; by 767 and 768 the handles are curved on the top. The ribbing of the handles varies: from two ribs (767, 768, 769), to three (770) and four (766). Also the fabrics vary: 766 and 770 have orange fabrics, medium hard (2), with some mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 767 and 769 have red

fabrics, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). Both fabrics are of L-Ware. The surface of the flagon is burnished. Flagon 768 has a pale pink fabric, hard (3), with mica, sand and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm).

Except for 766, the other flagons come from datable contexts: c. AD 34-80 for 770; c. AD 50-100 for the vessels from Solduno and c. AD 100-150 for 767.

Form F18.2

- 771 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 4, c. AD 0-30
- 772 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 20, c. AD 50-100
- 773 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 26, c. AD 50-80
- 774 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 28, c. AD 100-150

Form F18.2 is less homogeneous than Form F18.1. In fact, the rims of the four flagons are slightly different. Flagon 771 has a collar, short and triangular in section; 773 has a flattened collar, wide and rounded. Flagon 772 shows an out-turned rim, bifid in section because of a cordon on the outside and with a sort of internal bevel. Flagon 774 has a thick collar, rectangular in section and flattened on the top, with a small lid seating. The handles are also slightly different. Flagon 771 has a handle at right angle; the other two flagons have handles more curved on the top. The ribbing varies from three (772, 773) to four ribs (771). Handle, lower half of the body and foot of 774 are missing. The fabrics of 771, 773 and 774 are red and hard (3). Flagons 771 and 774 have mica, sand and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm), and are of M-Ware. Flagon 773 has some mica inclusions only (size 0.25mm, L-Ware). The surfaces of these flagons are

burnished. Flagon 772 has a pink-beige fabric, medium hard to hard (2-3), with mica, sand, grog and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm), of N-Ware. All vessels come from datable contexts: c. AD 0-30 for 771; c. AD 50-100 for 772 and 773; c. AD 100-150 for 774.

Form F18.3

775 Locarno-Solduno, property Pedrotta, grave Pe3

Form F18.3 has a vertical rim, triangular in section. Flagon 775 has a high pyriform body, a cylindrical neck, a short foot-ring and a two-ribbed handle, at right angle but curved on the top. The fabric is red, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. The surface is burnished. This vessel comes from a non-datable context.

Form F18.-

776 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 6, c. A 60-90

777 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

Form F18.- is a group of vessels with similar features rather than a variant of Forms F18.1 and F18.2. The two flagons are fragmentary with rims missing. The form of the bodies, however, allows one to ascribe them to Form F18. The absence of the rim, however, prevents definition of the variant. Flagon 776 has a three-ribbed handle, set at right angle but with curved top. Its fabric is brown to red, soft to medium hard (1-2), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). The

surface is burnished. Flagon 777 has a red, medium hard (2) fabric, also with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. Only 776 comes from a datable context, c. AD 40-90.

This form occurs at Angera (Rovelli 1985, 434-35 Type 2A pl. 86 : Augustan times to second half of the 1st c. AD ; Troso & Uglietti 1985, 125 ; pl. 34.7 ; 126, pl. 35.13), Milan (Bolla 1988, 188 pl. CXXIX tipo 6 ; Malberti 1989, 38-39 no. 11 ; Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 1947: Tipo 7; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. 58.10 : second half of the 1st - first half of the 2nd century AD), Ornavasso (Graue 1974, 170: 'Zeitgruppe IV' : last decades of the 1st century BC - first decades of the 1st century AD), Como (Nobile 1984, 54 ; 92-3 ; pl. IV.34-36, dated to the first half of the 1st century AD ; Butti Ronchetti 1986, 123-24 pl. IV.31, dated c. AD 80-130 ; Magni 1912a, 97 fig. 1), Fino Mornasco (Mazzola 1992, 61 pl. IV.30, dated to Augustan-Tiberian times), Mariano Comense (Sapelli 1980, 93 pl. 2.2 Grave 17, dated c. AD 50-100 ; 11pl. 14.2 Grave 21, dated c. AD 80-130), Cantù (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 86-7 nr. 16, 87 pl. IV.2), Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, 195 ; 199 note 3 ; pl. 33.2 Grave 24, dated to the end of the 1st century BC-Tiberian times ; pl. 8.12 no context ; Sutermeister 1952, 24 pl. 4.1 ; Volonté 1993, 42 pl. VII.2), Brescia (Bezzi Martini 1987, 50 fig. 5 ; 72-73 fig. 11), Nave (Brescia ; Bessi Trevale & Zampori Vanoni 1987, 73 Grave 8D, dated to late Tiberian times ; Zampori Vanoni 1987, 188), Gravellona Toce (Pattaroni 1986, pl. I.10 Grave 5, dated to the 1st century AD), Modena (Macchioro 1988, fig. 377.5), Adria (Mangani 1982, 31 fig. 20.8 ; 56 fig. 42.4 ; 96 fig. 71.5). Some examples also

occur at Emona (Plesnicar Gec 1972, pl. CXXII Grave 527.2 ; Petru 1972, pl. 1 Grave 5 no. 9).

Form F19: Flagons with shorter body

Form F19 is similar to Form F18, but the body is lower. The maximum width is in the lower half of the body, and therefore it is pyriform. The neck is cylindrical and shorter as with F18, the handle is at right angle, always slightly curved on the top. The base has a foot-ring, except for 781, which has a slightly concave foot-disc.

According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F19.1: Flagon with disc-shaped rim.
- Form F19.2: Flagon with out-turned or triangular rim.

Form F19.1

- 778 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown
- 779 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 46, c. AD 80/1-130
- 780 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 92, c. AD 70-120
- 781 Moghegno, grave 32, c. AD 50-100

Flagons 778, 779 and 781 have disc-shaped rims rectangular in section; 780 is rather triangular in section. The rim of flagon 781, however, is not really flat on the top but also has a sort of internal bevel, and a cordon outside, at the junction with the neck. The rim of Form F19.1 is always three-ribbed; that of 781 is at a slightly obtuse angle. Flagons 778 and 779 have both beige-pink fabrics, medium

hard (2) the former, hard (3) the latter, with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Neck and shoulder of 779 are also burnished. Flagon 781 has a beige fabric, medium hard (2), with mica, sand, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-1.5mm), of N-Ware. Flagon 780 has red, hard (3) fabric, with medium mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 778 and 780 show decorations, consisting in a flattened cordon on the shoulder for the former and three separated girth-grooves under the neck and on the shoulder for the latter. As 778 and 779 do, also 781 shows a step at the junction neck-body. Except for 778, all flagons come from contexts datable c. AD 50-130.

Form F19.2

- 782 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 9, c. AD 34-70
- 783 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 21, c. AD 40-70
- 784 Moghegno, grave 4, c. AD 149-200

Form F19.2 includes three flagons with different rims. Flagon 782 has a rather vertical rim, triangular in section. Flagon 783 has a slightly out-turned rim, bifid in section because of a girth-groove on the outside. Flagon 784 has a slightly out-turned rim, rounded on the top and triangular in section. The fabrics also vary: 782 has a pink fabric, hard (3), with mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Neck and shoulder are burnished. The handle is two-ribbed. Flagon 783 has a red fabric, medium hard (2), with mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. It also has a two-ribbed handle. Flagon 784 has an orange fabric, hard (3), with mica, sand, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 1-1.5mm), of N-Ware. The handle is

three-ribbed. All flagons come from datable contexts: c. AD 35-70 for 782 and 783; c. AD 149-200 for 784.

Form F19 finds parallels at Angera, dating from Augustan-Neronian times (Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 244-5 pls. 59.6 and 59.9 ; 249 pl. 60.8 ; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 86.2A), and at Gropello Cairoli, dating from the beginning of the 1st century AD (Fortunati Zuccala 1979, 19 fig. 81 pl. V).

Form F20: Flagons with carinated body

Form F20 has a high pyriform body with low carination. The wall below the carination is convex, the wall under the carination is straight. The foot is a foot-ring, except for 788, that has a slightly concave foot. According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F20.1: Flagon with disc-shaped rim.
- Form F20.2: Flagon with collar.

Form F20.1

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 785 | Minusio, property Cadra, grave 25 |
| 786 | Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown |
| 787 | Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown |
| 788 | Muralto, property Fivian; cemetery, context unknown |

Flagons 785 and 786 are similar, but the former has wider body. The necks are short and cylindrical. The handles are at right angle and three-ribbed. The rims are disc-shaped and slightly rectangular in section. The walls over the carination are burnished in both vessels. Both have red fabric, hard (3), with mica and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm), of M-Ware. Flagon 788 has a wide body with high shoulder, a relatively high cylindrical, and a two-ribbed handle, at right angle but with curved top. The rim is slightly expanded rounded. The fabric is beige-red, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 787 has a less rounded body, and a conical neck. The handle is higher and narrower, at right angle with curved top, and two-ribbed. The rim is rather out-turned with an internal bevel, than disc-shaped. The fabric is beige, hard (3), with mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). None of these flagons comes from datable contexts.

This form occurs at Angera dating from Antonine times (Troso & Uglietti 1985, 116 pl. 32.1; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 89.33A). At Ornavasso and Gropello Cairoli, similar flagons occur from Tiberian-Flavian contexts (Graue 1974, Persona Grave 25 pl. 56.5; Arata 1984, 61 pl. II.7 St 33659). This form also occurs at Emona in the same period (Plesnicar Gec 1972, Graves 176 ; 180 ; 192 ; 246 ; 371).

Form F20.2

789 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

790 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 2, c. AD 70-100

Form F20.2 has a slender body than F20.1. The neck is cylindrical, higher by 790 and shorter by 789. The handle is high and narrow, and three-ribbed. Flagon 789 has a collar with curved 'wall'. The fabric is beige, hard (3), with mica, sand, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). It is of N-Ware. Flagon 790 has a collar similar to a disc-shaped rim with internal lid seating. The flagon is decorated with a sort of cordon over the connection of the handle with the shoulder and two girth-grooves at mid-body. The fabric is beige-pink, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). This vessel comes from a context datable c. AD 70-100.

At Ornavasso, Gropelli Cairoli and Novaesium, similar flagons come from context dated in Flavian-Trajanic times (Graue 1974, Persona Grave 2 pl. 51.3 ; Persona Grave 25 pl. 56.6 ; Arata 1984, 62-3 pl. III.2 St 33674 ; Müller 1977, pls. 313 and 342).

Form F21: Flagons with slightly carinated body

791 Locarno-Muralto, property Biffoni; cemetery, context unknown

792 Locarnese

Form F21 has a pyriform body as with Form F20, but without sharp carination. The foot is slightly concave. The three-ribbed handle is ear-shaped. Only 791 shows a disc-shaped rim quadrangular in section. The surface of the flagons, as far as the carination, is burnished. The fabric of 791 is red, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). The surface shows traces of contact with fire; the vessels comes from a cremation grave. The fabric of 792 is beige-pink, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). The exact contexts of these flagons are unknown.

This form occurs at Angera, Milan and Cantù and dates to Trajanic-Hadrianic times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 88.23 ; Bolla 1988, 189 pl. 130.2 ; Butti Ronchetti 1991, 87 no. 17 pl. V.1).

Form F22: Flagons with concave base

793 Locarno-Muralto, property Biffoni; cemetery, context unknown

794 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 57, c. AD 235-50

Form F22 has a pyriform body without carination and a slightly concave base. Flagon 793 has a slightly out-turned rim, bifid because of a 'girth-groove' on the flattened top. The handle is three-ribbed and ear-shaped to circular. The neck is slightly conical. The surface of the body, from the neck to the maximum width of the body, is burnished. The fabric is dark red, medium hard to hard (2-3), with mica, and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). It is of M-Ware. The surface also shows black patches due to the contact with fire; the flagon comes from a cremation. Flagon 794 is missing of the rim. The neck is cylindrical, the three-ribbed handle high and at obtuse angle. The fabric is beige-pink, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). It is decorated with two separated girth-grooves under the neck. Only 794 comes from a context datable to c. AD 235-50.

This form occurs at Angera dating from Trajanic-Hadrianic times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 88.24).

Flagons with pyriform to globular body

Form F23: Flagons with vertical rim

- 795 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 13
- 796 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 22, c. AD 20-70
- 797 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 23
- 798 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 30, c. AD 70-120
- 799 Locarno-Solduno, property Balli, grave Ba1
- 800 Locarno-Solduno, property Balli, grave Ba9, c. AD 30-70

Form F23 has a slightly carinated body in the lower half and a curved wall. The body is therefore pyriform to rounded. The neck is high and cylindrical; the handle is at right or slightly acute angle. The foot is a foot-ring. The rim is vertical and triangular in section, similarly to Form F14. Flagon 795 is fragmentary and does not show the rim. This vessel could therefore belong to another form, e.g. Form F24. Its fabric, however, is similar to that of Form F23. Flagons 795, 796, 799 and 800 have red and hard (3) fabrics. Flagon 800 has some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm); 799 has mica and sand inclusions of the same size. Both fabrics are of L-Ware. Flagons 795 and 796 contain mica, sand and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm), and are of M-Ware. Flagons 797 and 798 have orange fabrics, medium hard to hard (2-3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm) the former, and mica, sand and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm) the latter. The surfaces of these flagons, except for 798 and 800, are burnished. The

handles are two-, three- and four-ribbed. Flagon 795 bears a graffito of six elements on the belly (see Section 4.3). Some vessels come from datable contexts: c. AD 20-70 for 796 and 800; c. AD 70-120 for 798.

This form does not occur at Angera. At Ottobiano (Lomellina), it occurs in Grave 30, dated to Augustan times (St 34441 : Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, 79 ; pl. VIII.5). At Valeggio-Cascina Tessera it also occurs in a context from Augustan times (St 47320, Museo Archeologico Lomellino di Gambolò).

Form F24: Flagons with collar

- 801 Locarno-Muralto, property Farinelli, grave 1
- 802 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown

The rim is a vertical and narrow collar, triangular in section, as with Form F15.2. The two examples are slightly different in detail. Flagon 801 has a collar with curved 'wall', with an internal lid seating, a foot-ring and a three-ribbed handle at right angle but with curved top. Flagon 802 has a straighter collar, a foot-disc and a four-ribbed handle at right angle. Both vessels have beige fabrics. Flagon 801 has a medium hard (2) fabric with mica and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm) and its fabric is of N-Ware. Flagon 802 has a hard (3) fabric with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). This flagon has also a cordon under the neck as decoration. None of these flagons comes from a datable context.

This form does not occur at Angera. At Ottobiano (Lomellina) it occurs in Grave 37, dated c. 15 BC-AD 20 (St 34466 : Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, 79 ; pl. IX.8).

Form F25: Flagons with out-turned rim

803 Moghegno, grave 32, c. AD 50-100

Form F25 has a pyriform body, a cylindrical neck, a three-ribbed handle at slightly obtuse angle and a short foot-ring. The rim is out-turned, rectangular in section, with an internal bevel. The fabric of the flagon is beige, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). The vessel has a step between neck and body and is decorated with a cordon on the shoulder, under the lower connection of the handle with the body. The date of the grave is c. AD 50-100.

Flagons with globular body

Form F26: Flagons with rounded biconical body

804 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Form F26 has a rounded body with carination at mid-body and a convex wall. The neck is cylindrical, the rim vertical and triangular in section. The three-ribbed handle is at right angle but has curved top. The foot is almost flat. Flagon 804

has a beige fabric, hard (3), with mica, sand and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). The exact context is unknown.

Form F27: Flagons with elongated body

805 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 53, c. AD 193-210

Form F27 has an elongated, a globular body, a short neck, an out-turned rim triangular in section, and a slightly concave foot. The three-ribbed handle is ear-shaped. Flagon 805 has a red fabric, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. It comes from a datable context, c. AD 193-210.

Form F28: Flagons with globular body

806 Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 57.7

807 Losone-Papögnà; cemetery, context unknown

Form F28 has a globular body and a slightly concave foot. Only 806 has neck and rim: short and cylindrical the former, out-turned and rounded the latter. The handles of both vessels are missing. However, it is possible to reconstruct the handle of 806, wide and high handle, at slightly obtuse angle. Both flagons have red fabrics. Flagon 806 has a fabric (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), of L-Ware. Flagon 807 has a medium hard fabric (2), with mica and

crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). Its fabric is of M-Ware. None of these vessels comes from a datable context.

This form occurs at Angera, but with different rim, dating from the end of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd century AD (Troso & Uglietti 1985, 117 pl. 32.6).

Form F29: Flagons with globular, slightly tapered body

Form F29 has a relatively high globular body, slightly tapered towards the foot. The neck is medium high and cylindrical. The foot is slightly concave. The handle is three-ribbed, ear-shaped or at slightly acute angle. According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F29.1: Flagon with out-turned rim.
- Form F29.2: Flagon with disc-shaped rim.

Form F29.1

808 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

809 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Flagon 808 has a widely out-turned and rounded rim. The fabric is beige-orange, hard (3), with mica and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 809 has an out-turned rim, slightly triangular in section. The fabric is red, hard (3), with mica, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of N-Ware. The surface is burnished. None of these vessels comes from datable contexts.

Form F29.2

- 810 Tenero, collection Balli
 811 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Both flagons have a disc-shaped rim with an internal lid seating. Flagon 811 also shows a girth-groove on the rim. The fabrics are red-orange, medium hard to hard (2-3) with some mica and crushed quartz inclusions. They are of M-Ware. The surface of 810 is burnished. None is from a datable context.

Form F29 occurs at Angera and dates to Antonine times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 90.33A).

Form F30: Flagons with globular, sharply tapered body

- 812 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 2
 813 Locarno-Muralto, property Märki, grave 9, c. AD 70-120/30
 814 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown
 815 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown
 816 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown
 817 Locarnese
 818 Locarnese

Form F30 has a globular body, lower than F29, and a sharper tapered body. The foot is slightly concave. The neck is medium high and cylindrical. Except for 814

and 818, the rim is out-turned and rounded. Flagon 817 has an internal lid seating. Flagon 818 has a disc-shaped rim with 'internal lid seating' and girth-groove on the outside. The rim of 814 is missing. The handle is three-ribbed and usually ear-shaped; only 813 and 814 have rather rounded handle at right angle. These two flagons show a decoration: two girth-grooves and a cordon in-between on the shoulder for the former; a girth-groove under the neck for the latter. The surface of 816 is burnished. The body of 814 is also singular: the hemispherical upper half is too wide for the conical lower half. Flagons 813, 817 and 818 have medium hard (2) to hard (3) fabrics with some mica inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). The colours vary from brown-red to pale red and orange. The fabrics of 813 and 817 are of L-Ware. Flagon 814 has a beige-orange fabric, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 812, 815 and 816 have fabrics with mica, sand and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm), medium hard to hard (2-3) or hard (3). The colours are red-pink to orange. The fabrics of 812 and 815 are of M-Ware. Only 813 comes from a datable context, c. AD 70-120/30.

Form F30 occurs at Angera dating from the first and second half of the 2nd century AD (Facchini *et al.* 1985, 93-5 pl. 27.8, 12, 13, 17 ; Maccabruni & Schifone 1985, 134 pl. 38.6 ; 145 pl. 42.1 ; Caporusso *et al.* 1985a, 210 pl. 48.8 ; 213 pl. 49.5 ; 214 pl. 49.11).

Form F31: Flagons with slightly flattened body

- 819 Locarno-Muralto, via Scazziga; house, context unknown
- 820 Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 57.6
- 821 Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 57.9, c. AD 179-230
- 822 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 9, c. AD 161-80
- 823 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 58, c. AD 231-50

Form F31 has a globular but flattened body, only slightly tapered towards the foot. The rim is usually out-turned and rounded; only 822 has a disc-shaped rim, rectangular in section. The neck may be relatively high. The feet are slightly concave. The three-ribbed handles are ear-shaped. Three flagons show one (No. 823) or two (Nos. 821; 822) girth-grooves under the neck as decoration. The fabrics are red, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and are of L-Ware. Flagon 822 contains mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). The surface of 820 is grey to black because of the contact with fire, the inside is red. Three vessels - 821, 822, 823 - come from contexts dated c. AD 161-250.

Form F31 occurs at Angera dating from Antonine times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 90.33C).

Form F32: Flagons with foot-ring

Form F32 is a rather heterogeneous group of flagons with globular bodies, cylindrical necks, small handles and short foot-rings, but different in detail.

According to the rim, the vessels have been divided into three groups:

- Form F32.1: Flagon with disc-shaped rim.
- Form F32.2: Flagon with out-turned rim.
- Form F32.3: Flagon with collar or vertical rim.

Form F32.1

824 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 9, c. AD 40-90

825 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

826 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

Form F32.1 has a disc-shaped rim, triangular in section. The handle is two-ribbed in the examples from Muralto and four-ribbed in that from Minusio. Flagons 825 and 826 have red, and respectively beige-red fabric, medium hard to hard (2-3), with mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). They are of L-Ware. Flagon 824 has a red fabric, hard (3), with mica, sand, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), of N-Ware. It is the only vessel from a datable context, c. AD 40-90.

Form F32.2

- 827 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 23, c. AD 50-100
- 828 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown
- 829 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

The three flagons of Form F32.2 have different rim. Flagon 827 has out-turned, rounded rim with internal bevel. The fabric is orange, medium hard (2), with mica, sand, granular and crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-1mm), and is of N-Ware. Flagon 828 has wide, out-turned, flange-shaped rim with a sort of internal lid seating, and rather conical neck. The fabric is red, hard (3), with mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. The surface is burnished. Flagon 829 has out-turned rim, rather rectangular in section, with a girth-groove on the outside. The fabric is red, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). The surface is burnished. The handles of all flagons are three-ribbed. Only 827 comes from a datable context, c. AD 50-100.

Similar vessels occur at Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, 195 pl. 42.3 Grave 32 : first half of the 1st century AD), Milan (Bolla 1988, 52 pl. XXII 7/107) and Nave (Brescia ; Bessi Trevale & Zampori Vanoni 1987, Grave 8 V4 : late Tiberian times).

Form F32.3

830 Locarnese

831 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

Form F32.3 is also a heterogeneous group. Flagon 830 has a collar, rectangular in section, and a two-ribbed, ear-shaped handle. The fabric is red-orange, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 831 has a vertical rim, arrow-shaped and triangular in section. The three-ribbed handle is at right angle. The fabric is beige-pink outside, red inside, medium hard (2), with mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). The fabrics of both vessels are of L-Ware. None of these vessels comes from datable contexts.

Form F32 does not occur at Angera. This form occurs at Cantù (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 86 pl. III.2-3), Como (Bianchi *et al.* 1983, pls. II.f: XI.h) and Ottobiano (Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, 79, pl. VIII.5) during Augustan times. At Gropello Cairoli and Ornavasso, similar vessels occur during the second half of the 1st c. AD (Arata 1984, 80 pl. VIII.6 St 33723 ; Graue 1974, 23).

Flagons with globular flattened body

Form F33: Flagons with convex shoulder

832 Locarno-Solduno, property Pedrotta, grave Pe1, c. AD 0-30

833 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 28, c. AD 235-50

Form F33 has a wide, irregularly ellipsoidal body with maximum width in the lower half. Flagon 832 has cylindrical neck, out-turned rim, triangular in section and with a small lid seating, an ear-shaped two-ribbed handle and a foot-ring. The fabric is red, medium hard (2), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1mm). Flagon 833 has a conical neck, an out-turned rim triangular in section and a slightly concave foot-disc. The rim is missing. The vessel is decorated with a segment of corrugated wall under the neck. The fabric is beige-pink, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Both flagons come from datable contexts: c. AD 0-30 for 832 and c. AD 235-50 for 833.

Form F34: Flagons with concave shoulder

834 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 16, c. AD 70-120

Form F34 has a globular flattened body with curved wall but concave shoulder. The neck is short and cylindrical; the rim is wide, out-turned and rounded. The three-ribbed handle is ear-shaped. The foot is concave. The flagon has a red

fabric, medium hard (2), with mica, sand and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm), of N-Ware. It comes from a context dated to c. AD 70-120.

Flagons with onion-shaped body

Form F35: Flagons with onion-shaped body

- 835 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 14, c. AD 41-80
- 836 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sopra, grave 12, c. AD 30-60
- 837 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 40, c. AD 70-120

Form F35 has an onion-shaped body, a cylindrical neck, a short foot-ring and a handle at slightly obtuse angle. Flagon 835 has a wide shoulder, a medium high neck, and a two-ribbed handle. The rim is vertical, slightly out-turned, flattened and with a girth-groove on the top. The neck is also burnished. The fabric is red, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. Flagon 836 has a more slender body, with narrower shoulder and higher neck. The rim is out-turned and triangular in section. The handle is two-ribbed. The fabric is beige, hard (3), with mica, sand, crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 837 has a similar body, but the wall is slightly tapered towards the foot. Rim, handle and neck of this vessel are missing. Its fabric is beige-pink, hard (3), with mica inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm).

All flagons come from datable contexts: c. AD 30-80 for 835 and 836; c. AD 70-120 for 837.

This form does not occur at Angera. A similar form, but flanged, dates to Trajanic-Hadrianic times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 89.30).

Form F36: Flagons with tapered body

838 Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 58.15

Form F36 has an onion-shaped body with high shoulder and tapering towards the foot. Another flagon (No. 837), belonging to Form F35 but fragmentary, has a similar body. The neck is very high and cylindrical. The rim is vertical, triangular in section. The four-ribbed handle is ear-shaped on the top and runs along the neck. The foot is a foot-ring. The fabric of this flagon is red, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of K-Ware. The surface is covered with a sigillata-like red slip. The vessel comes from a context with *terminus post quem* in the second half of the 1st century AD.

Flagons with ovoid body

Form F37: Flagon with ovoid body

839 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 81, c. AD 193-220

Form F37 has an out-turned, rounded rim, a short cylindrical neck, an upturned pyriform body, and a foot-ring. The three-ribbed handle is at an obtuse angle. The maximum width of the vessel is on the shoulder. Flagon 839 has a pink fabric, medium hard (2), with many mica, sand, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm), of N-Ware. The vessel comes from a grave dated to c. AD 193-220.

This form occurs at Angera, where the suggested date is in Severan times (Facchini *et al.* 1985, 103 pl. 29.5).

Flagons with barrel-shaped body

Form F38: Flagons with barrel-shaped body

840 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 18

841 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 59, c. AD 222-50

842 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 79, c. AD 236-50

Form F38 has a barrel-shaped body with a flat or very slightly concave foot. The neck is relatively short and conical, the rim is out-turned and triangular in section. The three-ribbed handle is at acute angle. The fabrics are pink to beige, hard (3), with some mica or mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). The fabric of 840 is of L-Ware. Flagon 842 also has a small segment of corrugated wall under the neck as decoration. The vessels from Losone come from contexts dated c. AD 222-50.

This form occurs at Angera dating from Trajanic-Hadrianic (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 89.26).

Form F39: Flagons with tapered body

843 Locarnese

844 Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 58.11, c. AD 50-100

Form F39 has an ovoid body with carination and a short neck. Under the carination, the wall is concave. The foot is slightly concave. Rims and handles are different: Flagon 843 has an out-turned rim flattened on the top and a three-ribbed, ear-shaped handle. Flagon 844 has a vertical rim and a three-ribbed handle at slightly obtuse angle. In cross-section, however, the two handles are similar. Flagon 843 has a beige-pink fabric, medium hard (2), with mica and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm), of N-Ware. Flagon 844 has a brown-pink fabric,

medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). The surface of this vessel is burnished. It comes from a context datable c. AD 50-100.

Flanged Flagons

The distribution area of flanged flagons seems to be restricted to Canton Ticino, the Verbano region, Lomellina and the Como region (Rovelli 1985, 427 and note 4). There is in fact little evidence of examples from neighbouring regions (see also Zanda & Preacco Ancona 1994, 152).

Flagons with biconical body

Form F40: Flagons with squat biconical body

Form F40 has a squat biconical body, a low foot-ring or slightly concave foot-disc, and a handle set at right angle. According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F40.1: Flagon with collar triangular in section.
- Form F40.2: Flagon with out-turned rim.

Form F40.1

- 845 Locarno-Solduno, Via al Passetto, grave B1, c. AD 70-120
 846 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown
 847 Locarno-Solduno, property Ceschi, grave K6, c. AD 70-120

Flagons 845 and 846 have high necks with flange very close to the rim. Both rims and flanges are sharply triangular in section. Flagon 845 has three-ribbed, slightly ear-shaped handle. The handle of 846 is missing. The fabrics are beige to pink, medium hard (2), with mica, sand and quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 847 has a slightly lower neck. Flange and rim are still close, but they are more rounded in section. The four-ribbed handle is set at right angle. The fabric is beige with pink core, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Both vessels from Locarno-Solduno come from contexts dated to c. AD 70-120.

The form occurs at Angera, where it dates to Augustan-Neronian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.10).

Form F40.2

- 848 Locarnese

Flagon 848 has a slightly out-turned, rounded rim, close to the flange. The neck is relatively short. The three-ribbed handle is at slightly obtuse angle; the base is a slightly concave foot-disc. The fabric is red, hard (3) with medium mica inclusions (size 0.25mm).

Form F41: Flagons with medium high biconical body

849 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 30, c. AD 80/1-100

850 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 34, c. AD 86-110

Form F41 has an out-turned rim, a high neck, a four-ribbed handle, a medium high biconical body and a very low foot-ring. The two examples are slightly different. Flagon 849 has an out-turned, expanded triangular rim, and a handle at right angle, slightly curved. Flagon 850 has a slightly out-turned, expanded rounded rim, and a handle at right angle, slightly ear-shaped. Both vessels have beige to orange fabrics, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). The dates of the graves are c. AD 80-110.

The form occurs at Angera dating from Augustan-Neronian and Flavian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.10 and 12).

Form F42: Flagons with high biconical body

851 Losone-Papögnà; cemetery, context unknown

Flagon 851 has a slightly out-turned, expanded triangular rim, a short flanged neck, a three-ribbed handle at right angle, a high biconical body and a low foot-ring. The surface is burnished. The fabric is dark beige, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). The exact context of this vessel is unknown.

Form F43: Flagons with broken profile

852 Locarno-Muralto, property Märki, grave 6, c. AD 101/2-40

853 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Form F43 includes vessels with broken profile. The two flagons are different. Flagon 852 has a slightly out-turned, expanded rounded rim, a medium high neck, a three-ribbed handle at right angle, a squat body with rounded shoulder and a slightly concave foot-disc. The upper part of the body, over the shoulder, is straight and narrower than the rest of the body, which is rounded. The fabric is beige-pink, medium hard (2), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 853 has a vertical collar, semicircular in section, a three-ribbed, curved handle at right angle, a biconical body and a flat foot-disc. The body has an upper half with straight wall, separated from the curved lower half with a cordon and two girth-grooves. The fabric is beige-red, medium hard (2), with mica, sand, crushed and granular quartz (size 0.25-0.5mm). Only 852 comes from a datable context, c. AD 101-40.

Form F44: Flagons with rounded wall and high shoulder

Form F44 has a biconical body, whose lower half is bigger than the upper half. The body has therefore relatively high shoulder.

According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F44.1: Flagon with collar triangular in section.

- Form F44.2: Flagon with expanded rounded rim.

Form F44.1

854 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 10, c. AD 30-80

855 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 44, c. AD 41-80

856 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

857 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 26, c. 80/81-100

858 Moghegno, grave 30, c. AD 98-130

Form 44.1 has a collar triangular in section. Flagons 854 and 855 have high necks. The triangular collar is slightly rounded by 855. This vessel has a four-ribbed handle at right angle and a slightly concave base. The fabric is dark beige, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). Flagon 854 has a plain handle, circular in form, and a foot-ring. The fabric is red-pink, hard (3), with mica and quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of M-Ware. Flagons 856 and 857 are similar: the necks are medium high, the flanges are relatively close to the collars. The four-ribbed handles are at right angle and the bases are very low foot-rings. Flagon 856 has a red and medium hard (2) fabric, with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 857 has a beige-pink fabric, hard (3), also with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 858 shows the same features as the former vessels, except for the handle. It is rather straight (or at a very obtuse angle) and three-ribbed. The fabric is orange, hard (3), with mica, sand and

granular quartz inclusions (size 0.5-1mm). It shows a wide and flat cordon, flanked by two girth-grooves, just over mid-body. All flagons, except for 856, whose exact context is unknown, come from datable contexts: c. AD 30-80 for 854 and 855; c. AD 80-130 for 857 and 858.

Form 44.2

- 859 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 1
- 860 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 18, c. AD 80-130
- 861 Cavigliano, property Monotti, grave 4, c. AD 50-100
- 862 Losone-Papöгна; cemetery, context unknown
- 863 Locarno-Muralto, property Fivian; cemetery, context unknown
- 864 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 16, c. AD 15-50

Form F44.2 has an expanded rounded rim. Within this group, some variants can be distinguished. Flagons 859 and 860 have vertical rims, the former with flattened top, the latter slightly triangular in section. In both examples, however, the flanges are close to the rims. They also have three-ribbed handles set at obtuse angle. Flagon 859 has a slightly concave foot-disc, 860 a flat base. The fabrics are beige or beige and red, medium hard (2), with mica, sand and quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 861 and 862 have expanded rounded rims and the flanges are further. Flagon 861 has a four-ribbed handle at obtuse angle and foot-ring. The fabric is pink to beige, medium hard (2), with mica, sand and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of N-Ware. Flagon 862 has a three-ribbed handle of semicircular form and a slightly concave foot-disc. The fabric is red and

hard (3), with mica and quartz inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). The fabrics of 860 and 862 are of M-Ware. Flagon 863 has a slightly out-turned, expanded rounded rim. The handle, at obtuse angle, is three-ribbed and the base is a slightly concave foot-disc. The fabric is beige to red, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 864 is missing of the rim. It is therefore impossible to define to which group it belongs. The neck is relatively high and the rim seems to have been quite far from the flange. The handle, three-ribbed, is at obtuse angle; the base is a low foot-ring. The fabric is beige to pink, hard (3), with mica, sand and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). The surface of the neck is burnished. Three vessels of Form F44.2 come from datable contexts: c. AD 15-50 for 864; c. AD 50-130 for 860 and 861.

The form occurs at Angera dating from Augustan-Neronian times to mid-2nd century AD (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pls. 86.8B; 87.9; Caporusso *et al.* 1985a, 162-3 pl. 43.3; 184-5 pl. 47.8; Caporusso *et al.* 1985, 251 pl. 61.5), at Legnano dated to Augustan-Tiberian times (similar to 861: Cattaneo 1996b, pl. 10.14) and at Lurate Caccivio, where it dates to mid-1st c. AD (similar to Form 44.1: Butti Ronchetti 1985, pl. II.4).

Form F45: Flagons with rounded wall and low shoulder

- 865 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 7, c. AD 70-120
 866 Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 57.4
 867 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Form F45 has a biconical body, whose upper half is bigger than the lower half. As a result, the shoulders of the vessels are low and the body appears as squat. The three examples are slightly different in detail. Flagons 865 and 866 are similar. Both have relatively short necks, three-ribbed handles at wide obtuse angle and slightly concave foot-discs. Flagon 865 has a slightly out-turned, rounded rim, very close to the flange. Its fabric is beige, hard (3), with mica and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), and is of N-Ware. Flagon 866 has an out-turned rim, semicircular in section. This vessel comes from a cremation grave. It has beige fabric outside, black in the inside, soft (1), with mica, sand and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). Both vessels come from datable contexts: Flagon 865 comes from a grave dated to c. AD 70-120. Flagon 867 has a vertical, expanded rounded rim flattened on the top, high neck, three-ribbed handle at right angle and low foot-ring. The fabric is beige to pink, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Its exact context is unknown.

The form occurs at Angera dating from Augustan-Neronian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.10).

Flagons with globular body

Form F46: Flagons with globular body

Form F46 has a collar instead of the rim, a medium-high neck, a handle at right or obtuse angle, a globular body and a low foot-ring. Only 872 has a slightly concave base. According to the collar, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F46.1: Flagon with collar semicircular in section.
- Form F46.2: Flagon with collar triangular in section.

Form F46.1

868 Locarno-Solduno, property Balli, grave Ba3, c. AD 40-60

869 Locarno-Solduno, property Ceschi, grave K2, c. AD 20-70

Form F46.1 has a collar semicircular in section and a three-ribbed handle set at right angle. Both examples have red, medium hard fabrics (2). Flagon 869 shows fine mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1mm, L-Ware); 868 has some medium mica, sand and granular quartz inclusions (size.25mm, M-Ware). Flagon 868 is decorated with a girth-groove on the shoulder. The two vessels come from Locarno-Solduno, from contexts dated c. AD 20-70.

The form occurs at Angera dating from Augustan-Neronian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.11).

Form F46.2

- 870 Ascona, grave 7, c. AD 70-120/30
 871 Ascona, grave 8, c. AD 81-130
 872 Locarno-Muralto, Grande Albergo; cemetery, context unknown

Form F46.2 has a collar triangular in section and elongated instead of semicircular. Flagon 870 has a wide rim and neck. The three-ribbed handle is set at a slightly obtuse angle. The fabric is light brown, hard (3), with some medium mica, sand and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 871 has a narrower collar and neck. The two-ribbed handle is set at wide obtuse angle. The fabric is beige, medium hard (2), with mica, sand and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 872 has slightly different features: the collar is less elongated but still triangular in section. In the inside, it resembles a lid seating; the base is slightly concave and not a foot-ring. The handle is missing. The fabric is red, medium hard to hard (2-3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. Both flagon from Ascona, 870 and 871, come from contexts dated c. AD 70-130.

A similar vessel occurs at Legnano and dates to the end of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD (Cattaneo 1996b, pl. 4.1 Grave 301).

Form F47: Flagons with globular to biconical body

Form F47 has a lower body than F46. The general form is therefore slightly squat and the body resembles a biconical one with rounded shoulder, with foot-ring or slightly concave base. According to the rim, three groups can be distinguished:

- Form F47.1: Flagon with collar semicircular in section.
- Form F47.2: Flagon with collar triangular in section.
- Form F47.3: Flagon with out-turned rim or other rims.

Form F47.1

873 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Flagon 873 has a three-ribbed handle at right angle and a foot-ring. The collar is slightly wider than the neck by the flange. The fabric is rust-red, medium hard (2), with some mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. Its exact context is unknown.

Form F47.2

874 Losone-Arcegno, Zone A

875 Losone-Arcegno, grave 19, c. AD 85-100

876 Losone-Arcegno, grave 23, c. AD 80-130

877 Losone-Arcegno, grave 29, c. AD 50-100

878 Losone-Arcegno, grave 34, c. AD 86-100

879 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

- 880 Losone-Papöгна, grave 5
881 Cavigliano, Property Monotti, grave 7, c. AD 50-100
882 Locarno-Solduno, Trench 1956/S3

Form F47.2 has a collar instead on the rim, triangular in section. All examples have high and elongated collars, except for 875, 878 and 880, with lower collars. Most flagons have two- and three-ribbed handles, usually set at right angle. Flagon 876 has a four-ribbed handle; 874 and 875 have handles at obtuse angle. The fabrics are red to orange or beige, medium hard (2) or hard (3). The fabric of 879 is of M-Ware.

Flagons 875, 876, 877, 878, 882 and 886 have some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 874 and 881 have mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). The other flagons have mica, sand and quartz inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). The fabrics of 875, 877, 881 and 882 are of L-Ware. None of these vessels shows any decoration. Flagons 875, 876, 877, 878 and 881 come from contexts dated c. 50-130.

The form occurs at Angera dating from Flavian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 88.17) and at Lurate Caccivio (no context : Butti Ronchetti 1985, pl. XIII.8).

Form F47.3

- 883 Locarno-Muralto, property Branca, grave 4
- 884 Cavigliano, property Monotti, grave 2, c. 98-120
- 885 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 29, c. 50-100
- 886 Locarnese
- 887 Locarno-Solduno, Via del Passetto, grave B2, c. AD 50-100
- 888 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown

Form F47.3 includes vessels with different features. Flagon 883 has a slightly out-turned, rounded rim, a three-ribbed handle at slightly obtuse angle and a slightly concave base. The fabric is pale red, hard (3), with some mica and sand inclusions (size 01- 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. Flagon 884 has a vertical, expanded rounded rim, flattened on the top, a three-ribbed handle at slightly obtuse angle and a slightly concave foot-disc. The fabric is beige-pink, medium hard (2), with mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 885 and 886 have slightly out-turned rims, elongated and triangular in section as with collars. Flagon 885 has a slightly concave foot-disc; 886 has a foot-ring. Both are missing of the handle. Flagon 885, found in a cremation grave, has a grey fabric as probable result of the cremation fire, hard (3), with mica, sand, granular and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), of D-ware. Flagon 887 has a slightly out-turned elongated rim, triangular in section. The rim, however, shows in the inside a groove resembling a lid-seating. The three-ribbed handle has rather semicircular form. The base is a slightly concave foot-disc. The fabric is pink, hard (3), with mica, sand and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). The

surface is burnished. Flagon 888 is missing of the rim. The handle is three-ribbed and at slightly obtuse angle; the base is a low foot-ring. The fabric is beige-pink, medium hard (2), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). Except for 886 with a wide and flat cordon at mid-body, none of these vessels bears any decoration. Flagons 884, 885 and 887 come from contexts dated c. AD 50-120.

A flagon similar to 883 occurs at Parabiago (Legnano) dating from Augustan-Tiberian times (Cattaneo 1996b, pl. 22.3 Grave 9).

Flagons with globular flattened body

Form F48: Flagons with globular flattened body

Form F48 has a squat, ellipsoidal belly, with maximum width at mid-body. The neck is usually high, the handle at obtuse angle, sometimes ear-shaped. The base is a foot-ring.

According to the rim, three groups can be distinguished:

- Form F48.1: Flagon with collar triangular in section.
- Form F48.2: Flagon with collar semicircular in section.
- Form F48.3 : Flagon with out-turned or other rim.

Form F48.1

- 889 Losone-Arcegno, grave 22
 890 Moghegno, grave 37, c. AD 30-80
 891 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Form F48.1 has a collar triangular in section. In detail, however, the three collars are different and more or less pronounced. The handles, three- (890; 891) to four-ribbed (889), are at right angle but curved. The fabrics are beige, from beige-pink to beige-yellow. Flagons 889 and 890 have medium hard (2) fabrics with some mica inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). Flagon 891 has a hard (3) fabric, with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). This flagon also shows a girth-groove on the shoulder. Only 890 comes from a datable context. The date of the grave is c. AD 30-80.

Form F48.2

- 892 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 33, c. AD 80-130
 893 Locarno-Muralto, property Meyster; cemetery, context unknown
 894 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 30
 895 Locarno-Solduno, Trench 1956/ S2

Form F48.2 includes vessels with collars semicircular in section. Flagons 892 and 893 have medium high necks and three-ribbed handles at right to slightly obtuse angle. Both have medium hard (2) fabrics: that of 892 is red-orange, with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm); that of 893 is beige-pink, with some mica

inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 892 also has a girth-groove on the shoulder. Flagons 894 and 895 have shorter necks. Flagon 894 has a two-ribbed, ear-shaped handle. The fabric is red, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 895 has a three-ribbed handle at obtuse angle. The fabric is beige, medium hard (2), with mica and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). The fabrics of 894 and 892 are of L-Ware. Only flagon 892 comes from a datable context: the date is c. AD 80-130.

Form 48.3

- 896 Locarnese, context unknown
- 897 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown
- 898 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown
- 899 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

Form F48.3 includes two flagons with slightly out-turned rims, triangular in section, and two flagons, whose rims are missing. Flagons 896 and 897, with out-turned rims, have high necks and two-ribbed handles, at obtuse angle and slightly ear-shaped. The handle of 896 is curved, that of 897 is straight. Flagon 896 has an orange-red fabric, hard (3), with mica, sand and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). Flagon 897 has a beige fabric, medium hard (2), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagons 898 and 899 have lower necks and shorter two-ribbed handles at obtuse angle. Both have beige-pink and hard (3) fabrics, 898 with mica, sand, quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5), 899 with some

mica inclusions. The fabrics of 896 and 898 are of N-Ware. None of the examples of Form F48.3 comes from a datable context.

This form occurs at Angera (Caporusso *et al* 1985b, 275-6 pl. 64.17 ; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 86.8A: IV, 41 : Augustan-Neronian times), Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, 196 fig. 101.2 : mid to third quarter of the 1st century AD ; 200 note 76), and Arsago Seprio (Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 176 Type 2 pl. XXII fig. 45.b Grave 57 : 1st century AD).

Flagons with onion-shaped body

Form F49: Flagons with horizontal shoulder

Form F49 has a high onion-shaped body with almost horizontal shoulder, a handle at slightly obtuse angle and a low foot-ring. According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F49.1: Flagon with collar triangular in section.
- Form F49.2: Flagon with out-turned or vertical rim.

Form F49.1

900 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 21

901 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 12, c. AD 30-60

Form F49.1 has a high neck. Flagon 900 has a curved lower half of the body, whereas 901 has a more horizontal shoulder and a rather straight lower half of the body. Both examples have three-ribbed handles at obtuse angle and burnished surface. The fabrics are red, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm), and are of L-Ware. Only 901 comes from a datable context, c. AD 30-60.

Form F49.2

902 Losone-Papögna; cemetery, context unknown

903 Moghegno, grave 29, c. AD 70-120

904 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 37, c. AD 37/8-70

Flagons 902 and 903 have slightly out-turned, expanded rounded rims. Flagon 902, however, has a higher neck and shoulder than 903. The handle, at obtuse angle, is four-ribbed. The fabric is beige, medium hard (2), with mica and crushed quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm). The neck is burnished. Flagon 903, with a more rounded body, has a three-ribbed handle, also at obtuse angle. The fabric is orange, hard (3), with mica, sand, quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm), and is of N-Ware. Flagon 904 has a vertical rounded rim with very close flange. The neck is relatively short, wide and conical. The two-ribbed handle is at slightly obtuse angle. The fabric is beige-orange, medium hard to hard (2-3), with mica, sand and quartz inclusions (size 0.25-1mm). Two flagons, 904 and 903, come from datable contexts: c. AD 37/8-70 for 904 and c. AD 70-120 for 903.

Form 49 occurs at Angera (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 86.8B : Augustan-Neronian times), Legnano (Cattaneo 1996b, 195-9 fig. 101.1 : late Republican to Flavian times), Arsago Seprio (Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 176 Type 3 pl. XXII fig. 45.c Grave 201 : mid-1st century AD), Cardano al Campo (Varese ; Macchi 1959, 58 : 1st-2nd century AD), Orago (Piemonte ; Dejana *et al.* 1970, 22 f.5 : 1st century AD).

Form F50: Flagon with onion-shaped to rounded body

Form F50 has a squat, onion-shaped body, whose lower half has a curved wall. The neck is usually medium high, the handle at obtuse angle. The base is a foot-ring or a slightly concave foot-disc. According to the rim, two groups can be distinguished:

- Form F50.1: Flagon with collar triangular in section.
- Form F50.2: Flagon with out-turned, vertical or other rim.

Form F50.1

- 905 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 22
- 906 Moghegno, grave 13, c. AD 20-70
- 907 Minusio, property Frizzi; cemetery, context unknown

Form F50.1 has a collar triangular in section, a medium high neck and a foot-ring. Flagon 905 has a three-ribbed handle. Its fabric is beige-pink, medium hard (2), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 906 has a two-ribbed

handle and a red, hard (3) fabric, with some mica inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm), of L-Ware. Flagon 907 has a rather squat, globular body and a four-ribbed handle. The fabric is beige, medium hard (2), with mica, sand, crushed quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), and is of N-Ware. Only 906 comes from a datable context, c. AD 20-70.

Form F50.2

908 Locarno-Solduno, Modern cemetery, grave 57.2

909 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 29

910 Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, grave 17, c. AD 70-120

Form F50.2 is a more varied group than F50.1 and includes three different vessels. Flagon 908 has an out-turned expanded triangular rim, a rather short and conical neck, a four-ribbed handle at obtuse angle and a slightly concave foot-disc. The fabric is brown to red, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). Flagon 909 has a vertical tapering rim, a short and conical neck, a three-ribbed handle at obtuse angle, a squat, globular body, and a low foot-ring. Its fabric is beige-pink, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions. Flagon 910 has a vertical rim, expanded rounded and flattened on the top, hemispherical in section, a medium high neck, corrugated in the upper half, a three-ribbed handle at right angle and a slightly concave foot-disc. The fabric is white-beige and medium hard (2), with mica, sand and grog inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), and is of N-Ware. Flagon 910 comes from a datable context, c. AD 70-120.

This form occurs at Angera dating from Trajanic-Hadrianic times (Facchini *et al.* 1985, 79 pl. 24.4 ; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 89.31), and at Parabiago (Legnano), from contexts dated to mid-1st century AD (Cattaneo 1996b, pls. 32.7 Grave 20 and 36.3 Grave 27).

Form F51: Flagons with onion-shaped to conical body

- 911 Locarno-Solduno, property Balli, grave Ba2, c. AD 50-100
- 912 Locarno-Solduno, property Balli, grave Ba4, c. AD 50-100
- 913 Maggia, collection Balli; cemetery, context unknown

Form F51 has a squat, onion-shaped body, whose lower half has a straight wall. The rim is a collar triangular in section, the neck is high, the four-ribbed handle at right to slightly obtuse angle. The base is a foot-ring. The fabrics vary: beige and hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm; 913) or with mica, sand and granular quartz inclusions (size 0.25mm; 911); or red and medium hard (2), with mica, sand, quartz and grog inclusions (size 0.25mm; 912, N-Ware). Flagons 912 and 911 come from datable contexts, c. AD 50-100.

This form occurs at Angera dating from Augustan-Tiberian times (Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 238-9 pl. 57.9).

*Flagons with ovoid body***Form F52: Flagon with large ovoid body**

914 Minusio, property Cadra, grave 2, c. AD 40-90

Flagon 914 is a large vessel. The rim is out-turned, expanded and flattened on the top, the four-ribbed handle is at slightly obtuse angle and slightly ear-shaped. The body is ovoid and is decorated on the shoulder with two girth-grooves and a flat cordon in-between. The fabric is grey and hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm), and is of D-Ware. The grave, a cremation, dates to c. AD 40-90.

*Flagons with barrel-shaped body***Form F53: Flagons with tapered body**

915 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 38

Flagon 915 has an out-turned, expanded rim flattened on the top, a wide three-ribbed handle at right angle, a conical flanged neck, a pyriform body tapered towards the concave, slightly pinched out base. The fabric is brick red, hard (3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.25mm), and is of L-Ware. This vessel comes from a non-datable contexts.

Jugs

Jugs with ovoid body

Form F54: Jugs with wide rim

916 Losone-Arcegnò, grave 57, c. AD 235-50

Form F54 has an ovoid body, wide and high, a slightly conical neck, a short spout, and a slightly concave base. The three-ribbed handle rises from the rim and nearly reaches the base. The fabric is beige, hard (3), with some mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). The surface is covered with black patches. The vessel is decorated with two girth-grooves: one at mid-neck and the other under mid-body. The jug comes from a grave dated to c. AD 235-50.

The form does not occur at Angera or Milan. A similar jug, but with different rim, occurs at Olgiate Comasco and dated to the 1st century AD (Butti Ronchetti 1986, 125 pl. V.37).

Jugs are attested in many variant in all Roman world (i.e. von Gose 1950, 44 n.516 ; Santrot 1979, 206 : 486, Paunier 1981, n. 558). In the area of Canton Ticino, Como and Varese, however, this form is scarcely attested, perhaps because of the large number of flagons with similar function.

*Jugs with biconical body***Form F55: Jugs with narrow rim**

917 Locarno-Muralto, property Passalli, grave 3, c. 50-100

918 Moghegno, grave 8, c. AD 85/6-100

Form F55 has a narrow, trilobated rim, a small flange, a two-ribbed handle rising from the flange and reaching the shoulder, and a biconical body. In detail, the two vessels are different: 917 has a higher shoulder and a foot-ring; 918 has a higher neck, a lower shoulder and a slightly concave foot-disc. Jug 917 has a beige-orange fabric, medium hard to hard (2-3), with mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1- 0.25mm). Jug 918 has a beige-pink fabric, soft to medium hard (1-2), with mica inclusions (size 0.1mm). Both vessels have painted decoration: 917 has a red coat on the rim, a narrow band with triangles on the neck over the shoulder, and a brown-red band (c. 1cm in width) at mid-body; 918 has red slip similar to that of sigillata. Both jugs come from contexts dated c. AD 50-100.

A vessel similar to F55, in particular to 917, occurs at Angera dating from Flavian times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 87.15). Similar vessels also occur at Ornavasso dated to Tiberian times (Graue 1974, 90-91 fig. 21.15), Legnano dated to the end of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD (Cattaneo 1996b, pl. 4.4 Grave 301), Valmadrera (Lecco) dated from

the 1st to the first half of the 2nd century AD, from Oliveto Lario and Tavernerio (Nobile 1994, 217-18 fig. 143.8 ; 241 note 34).

4.3. FUNCTIONS, LATIN NAMES AND GRAFFITI

This section is intended as a complement to the thesis, where the possible functions and uses of the vessels in the study area are explored, according to their historical functions and their epigraphical evidence.

4.3.1. Historical evidence

While for prehistory we are very rare of information, the Latin authors give us evidence about names and uses of the vessels (see also Anecchino 1977, 105-120 ; Hilgers 1969 ; De Micheli 1995). The quotations, however, are not intended to be complete. The list has been restricted to the forms that occur within the study area : jars, bowls, lids, dishes, mortaria, flagons and jugs, cups and beakers, balsamaria, amphoras.

Cups and Beakers

Latin name	Author	Quotation
<i>Calix</i>	Apicius	
	De re coquinaria 2, 52	... mittis liquaminis optimo calicem...
	Horatius	... puer unctis tractavit calicem
	Satires 2,4,79	manibus...

<i>Poculum</i>	Cicero	
	Pro Aulo Cluentio oratio 30	... cum ipse poculum dedisset, subito illa in media potione exclamavit...
	Ovidius	
	Metamorphoses 14, 295	...et ad insidiosa vocatus pocula...

Drinking vessels are found in both coarse and thin walled wares. The Latin term for drinking vessel is *poculum* or *calix*, meaning both cups and beakers. Cups have mostly hemispherical bodies and are of thin walled pottery. Among the drinking vessels, a large number of cups are in Italian sigillata. Beakers occur as small jars with egg-shaped bodies, or with conical-truncated bodies. A few examples attest the presence of the handled drinking vessel, the *poculum ansatum*. This vessel corresponds to the 'boccalino', a one-handed drinking vessel with trilobated rim, typical of Canton Ticino today as in the past.

Jars

Latin name	Author	Quotation
<i>Olla</i>		
a)	Apicius De re coquinaria 6, 212	(gruem vel anantem) lavas, ornas et includis in olla. Adicies aqua..., dimidia decoques, ut obduretur.

	Apicius	(gruem vel anatem) lavas, ornas et
	De re coquinaria 6, 214	in olla elixabis cum aqua...
	Apicius	
	De re coquinaria 6, 246	(pullum)...dum coquitur in olla...
	Apicius	(ventrem porcinum)...in olla
	De re coquinaria 7, 287	bullientem summittis.
	Apicius	
	De re coquinaria	(porcellum) in sportella feruenti
	8, 369 ; 8, 370	ollae summittes.
	Apicius	(porcellum) ... tantum salis in ollam
	De re coquinaria 8, 382	mittis. Et elixas ut coquantur...
	Apicius	(sepias) ...in bullientem ollam
	De re coquinaria 9, 409	mittis...
b)	Columella	Nonnulli recentia folia lepidii cum
	De re rustica 12, 8,3	dulci lacte in olla miscent et post
		diem tertium ... serum emittunt.
c)	Martial, Epigrammata	
	7, 20,9	... et uvae conlocatur ollares.
	Columella	Oxygalam sic facito : ollam novam
	De re rustica 12, 8, 1-2	sumito eamque iuxta fundum
		tenebrato...Non antea aperuis
		ollam quam usus exegerit.

d) Carm. Epigrammata 973,9/ ...mea sunt hic ossua in olla
 Corp VI 21200 seac. I consita...
 (Thesaurus Linguae Latinae II,
 1454.59. 1900-1906. Lipsiae in
 Aedibus B.G. Teubneri)

Carm. Epigrammata ..non hic olla meos cineres aut
 1133,1/ Corp. VI 10006 continet arca...
 (Thesaurus Linguae Latinae II,
 1454.60. 1900-1906. Lipsiae in
 Aedibus B.G. Teubneri)

Ollae are indicated as vessels used to cook food, in particular for brewing (a). Other uses were to mix (b) or to preserve food, in particular grapes (c). They are also quoted, however, for funerary use as cremation urns (d).

In Ticino, jars are numerically important. Their form and the historical evidence seem to indicate vessels used as multifunctional pots. Jars occur in many variants and sizes, from the size of a 10cm beaker up to 50cm in height. They often bear traces of fire on the outside, indicating their function as cooking pots. The persistence of use of jars as cooking pots during Roman times in all inner regions of northern Italy (i.e. Milan, Vercelli, Alba, Ivrea, Canton Ticino), and in Gallia Transalpina appears to be in contrast with the Italic and Mediterranean habit of using the dish with convex base called *caccabus* (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1998, 71).

Some jars show lid seatings inside their rims (Forms J19 ; J20 ; J21). In the cemeteries within the study area, jars occur in both cremation and inhumation

graves. Sometimes in cremation graves they were used as cremation urns. In few inhumation graves the jars contained coins and other objects (i.e. Moghegno, Grave 40). Rather rare in Ticino are two-handled jars. Their function was probably the same as that of jars without handles. Some of them were also used as cooking pots because they bear traces of contact with fire.

Bowls

Latin name	Author	Quotation
<i>Pelvis</i>	Juvenal Satires 6, 430-31	..aurata falernum pelvis olet...
<i>Alveus</i>	Columella De re rustica 12, 55, 1	Raporum conditura : ... tum salem ... adspergito er rapa in alveo aut seria composito...

Another sizeable group of vessels is that of the bowls, or *pelves* (sg. *pelvis*). Their functions correspond to those of the jars in everyday life and in funerary contexts. As with jars, sizes vary greatly. They also sometimes show lid seatings inside their rims. Among the bowls in Ticino occur large vessels used to prepare food. Rather than bowls, they resemble basins with flat bases and large flanges at mid-body or in the lower half of the body and may correspond to the Latin *alveus*. Similar vessels, but in metal and without the flange, are still used in Ticino for the same purposes.

Lids

Latin name	Author	Quotation
<i>Operculum</i>	Columella De re rustica 12, 45, 2	...et opercula diligenter pice opturantur...
	Columella De re rustica 12, 44, 6	... opercula superponi...
	Columella De re rustica 12, 8, 2	Operculo deinde imposito...Non antea aperuis ollam quam usus exegerit.

Jars and bows of medium size were sometimes supplied with a lid or *operculum*. In Ticino the lid occurs rarely in funerary contexts, where jars or bowls are closed with an upturned dish or a shallow cup. In contrast, fragments of lids appeared at the settlements.

Dishes

Latin name	Author	Quotation
<i>Lanx</i>	Apicius De re coquinaria 6, 212	(gruem vel anatem) imponis in lance et ius profundis.
	Apicius De re coquinaria 8, 382	(porcellum) ... siccum in lance inferes...

Apicius, (leporem) ornas, adicies in lance
 De re coquinaria 8, 393 oleum, liquamen,... et sic adpones.
 Apicius lus in pisce exilio : cum bullierit,
 De re coquinaria 10, 456 amulo obligas et in lance inferes.

Caccabus

Varro
 De origine linguae latinae vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo
 5, 127 caccabum appellarunt
 Apicius Minutal marinum : pisces in
 De re conquinaria 4, 165 caccabum mittes, adicies
 liquamen...Haec omnia cum cocta
 fuerint, teres piper,...exinanes in
 caccabum. Cum ferbuerit... piper
 aspergis et inferes.
 Apicius Mintal Matianum : adicies in
 De re conquinaria 4, 168 caccabum oleum, liquamen ...
 Facies ut simul coquantur.
 Apicius Minutal dulce ex citriis : adicies in
 De re conquinaria 4, 169 caccabo oleum, ... Facies ut
 ferueat. Cum ferbuerit, citrium... in
 caccabus mittes.
 Apicius Pultes tractogalactae
 De re conquinaria 5, 181 Lactis sextarium et aquae modicum
 mittes in caccabo novo et lento igni
 ferueat.

	Apicius De re conquinaria 5, 183	Accipes caccabum novum et castanea purgatas diligenter mittis. Adicies aquam et mitrum modice, facies ut coquatur.
	Apicius De re conquinaria 6, 212	(gruem vel anantem).. in caccabum mittis cum oleo...
	Columella De re rustica 12, 42, 1	In caccabo fictili novo vel in stagneo coquitur...
Patina	Apicius, De re conquinaria 4, 132	Perungues patina, et in ea ovas cum oenogaro misces...impones cineri calido...
Patella	Apicius De re conquinaria 2, 46	Liquamine temperas et in patella aenea exinaries, coques.
	Apicius De re conquinaria 4, 133	Sucum transferes in patella praeunctuam et...ova dissolues ad ignem, ut obliget.
	Apicius De re conquinaria 7, 265	(ofellas)... mixtis et immissis in patellam fictilem, frigis et inferes.
	Apicius De re conquinaria 8, 366	In caccabum vel patellam compones haedum, adicies liquamen... Cum ad mediam cocturam venerit, teres piper...

Martial

Quamvis latagerat patella

Epigrammata 13, 81

rhombum, rhombus latior est tamen
patella.

Dishes occur in Ticino mostly in Italian sigillata. The examples in coarse pottery are pans, with or without lugs, with traces of fire and therefore probably used for cooking. Usually these dishes have flat base and straight or slightly concave wall. Their Latin names are *lanx*, *patina*, *patella*, *caccabus*. These names surely indicated different vessels or vessels with different functions. Lacking depictions or written documents concerning the dishes from Ticino, as for the other forms, it is impossible to be certain of their precise name. Two examples of Form D7, however, are of appropriate dimensions and finer fabric, which may be defined as *lances* indicating a big dish, or *fercula*, indicating a serving dish. A dish from Losone-Papögna has convex base instead of flat (Form D5). This feature allows one to suggest that a tripod was necessary to support the vessel. The cooking pot with these features - concave base and, therefore, necessary use on a tripod- has the Latin name of *caccabus*. It is often mentioned by the ancient authors. The vessel from Losone-Papögna, however, is not deep enough to be a *caccabus* and therefore it is probably also a *patina*.

Mortaria

Latin name	Author	Quotation
<i>Mortarium</i>	Apicius	
	De re coquinaria 3, 104	In mortario teres piper, ligusticum...
	Apicius	
	De re coquinaria 4, 127	Adicies in mortarium piper, mel...
	Apicius	Adicies in mortario piper...Adicies
	De re coquinaria 4, 131	olisastra et simul conteres.
	Apicius	Accipies asparagos purgatos, in
	De re coquinaria 4, 132	mortario fricabis...teres in mortario
		piperis scrupolos sex...
	Apicius	Accipies rosas... mittes in
	De re coquinaria 4, 136	mortarium, suffundes liquamen,
		fricabis.

Few fragments, found only at the settlements, attest the presence of *mortaria*, used to grind or pound and mix food. They are conical-truncated vessels, deep, with a wide flange under the rim. The inner wall and base are encrusted with crushed quartz to increase the abrasive power. In spite of the scarcity of pottery from excavated settlements available for study, the small number of mortaria within the study area is an uncommon feature. Mortaria are usually widely attested in all romanized sites. Their absence within the studied forms may depend upon the contexts examined : mortaria seem to have not been

common as grave-goods. Only the study of pottery from the settlements in Ticino could give further information about the presence of these vessels.

Flagons and Jugs

Latin name	Author	Quotation
<i>Lagona/</i>	Apicius	Liquamine temperas et in patella
<i>Lagoena</i>	De re coquinaria 2, 46	aenea exinanies, coques.
	Columella	(mulsum)... lagonam aperire
	De re rustica 12, 41	oportebit...
	Martial	De spoletis quae sunt cariosa
	Epigrammata 13, 120	lagonis malueris quam si musta falerna bibas.
	Cato	Vinum concinnare ad lotium : ...ubi
	De agricultura 12,2	refruxerit, in lagonam indito.
	Cato	Vinum ad isciacos concinnare :
	De agricultura 12,3	...ubi refruxerit, in lagonam confundito.
<i>Urceus</i>	Cato	...urceos aquarios II...
	De agricultura 11,3	
	Cato	In torcularium in usu quod opus
	De agricultura 13,1	est : urceum...urceos mustarios X...
	Cato	In cella olearia haec opus
	De agricultura 13,2	sunt :...urceum aquarium I, urceos fictiles II...

A sizable number of jars and bowls are handled vessels, whose primary function is to hold liquids. The Latin name for flagons and jugs is *urceus* or *lagona/lagoena*. Flagons have narrow rims and necks. Their only possible function is to contain liquids. Jugs, known in Ticino with few examples only, have wide rims and could therefore also contain semi-liquids or solids. Among the jugs, one example shows a narrow neck and trilobated rim (Form F55).

Amphorae, Unguentaria, Dolia

Latin name	Author	Quotation
<i>Amphora</i>	Columella De re rustica 12, 40, 1	(lora) quod deinde fluxerit, aut doliis aut amphoris condito et, cum deferbuerit, opturato ; commodius autem servatur in amphoris.
<i>Unguentarium</i>	Aurelius Agostinus	---
<i>Dolium</i>	Apicius De re coquinaria 1, 5	Folia citri viridia in sportella palmea in dolium musti mittes...
	Columella De re rustica 12, 18, 5	Dolia quoque et seriae ceteraque vasa ... picanda sunt atque aliter ea quae demersa sunt humi, aliter quae stant supra terram.

Columella	Omne vinum cum condieris, nolito
De re rustica 12, 28, 3	statim diffundere, sed sinito in doliis liquescere...

A few examples of other vessels occur: *amphorae*, *amphorulae*, *unguentaria*. *Amphorae* belong to everyday life but are rare in funerary contexts. Few fragments have been found in the settlements. Also rare is the *amphorula* or small amphora, with the same function of the *urceus* as container for liquids. No examples are known from Sopraceneri, but one with twisted handles comes from Sottoceneri (cemetery of Melano; Donati 1990, 146 ; 148). Clay *unguentaria* are represented in the Ticino cemeteries with few examples. Their form and function correspond to those of glass *unguentaria*, very common in the Roman cemeteries of the Locarno area. No examples of storage jars or *dolia* (sg. *dolium*) are so far known from Ticino. Like *amphorae*, they rather belong to everyday life and are normally settlement finds.

The vessels in both fine and coarse wares in the graves of the Locarno region were empty when found. The only exception were the jars and bowls containing ashes in the cremation graves, the vessels containing other vessels or other objects, and few glass balsamaria. All studied coarse and thin walled vessels, however, bear traces of wear. It is therefore probable that their primary functions were not as grave-goods. According to the excavation reports, no vessel found in Canton Ticino contained any food remains. This does not necessarily mean that the vessels were empty when put in the graves. The high acidity of the soil in Ticino may have destroyed all traces of their contents. The vessels, moreover, have always been washed inside and

outside after the excavation and the earth contained has not been kept. Samples of the earth contained in two vessels (a glass balsamarium and a glass flagon) from the cemetery of Moghegno, however, were kept by the writer and sent for analysis, in accordance with the Ufficio dei Beni Culturali, Bellinzona, to the Laboratorio di Archeobotanica in Como in April 1995. The analyses have not been undertaken yet.

In the cemeteries within the study area vessels of different form and function were usually associated as grave-goods (see Chapter 3). Frequently there were drinking vessels, in fine or coarse ware, a vessel to contain liquids (in pottery or glass), and one or more vessels to preserve food (jars, bowls, dishes). This seems to indicate a function for these vessels not far from what one could expect today, and the provision of the dead with the appropriate vessels for drinks and food for the afterlife. Without evidence, it is difficult to know what the vessels contained. If drinks and food, perhaps wine, bread, fruits, meat, eggs and perhaps also fish in the cemeteries around the lake. Other possible grave-goods could have been perfume or medicines, in particular in graves rich in glass balsamaria, such as the cemetery of Minusio-property Cadra (Simonett 1941, 130-7 : Grave 4 ; 137-41 : Grave 5 ; 148-51 : Grave 14). A few bird-shaped balsamaria, still sealed, show their contents (i.e. Minusio, property Cadra, Grave 14, Balsamarium 1936.395 ; Simonett 1941, 149-50). The contents, however, have not been analysed, because the balsamaria could be opened only by breaking the tail of the 'birds'.

In other few graves (i.e. Minusio-Property Cadra, Grave 31 ; Simonett 1941, pl. 3.6), some vessels contained other vessels, indicating probably a particular richness in table- or kitchenware for the afterlife. Vessels could also contain

other objects, as the case of jar 611 from Moghegno, used as container for coins and for leather and iron objects.

4.3.2. Epigraphical evidence

In Ticino, a large number of vessels from cemeteries bear graffiti. In most cases they are of Italian sigillata (Simonett 1941, 16-17), and more than two-hundred examples are known. No graffiti occur on thin walled vessels. The graffiti consist usually of a letter, a group of letters or a name, scratched after firing under the base or on the outer wall. The meaning of these graffiti on sigillata vessels is not always clear. The scratching of a vase damages its surface, and it is difficult to imagine it to be a mark of a manufacturer, also considering the recurrent presence of a *sigillum*. The graffiti from Ticino could indicate owners' names, or less probably, vessel contents. Some graves contained many sigillata vessels with the same monogram : twelve with *CIL* were found in Grave 12 from Minusio-Cadra (Simonett 1941, 146ff.), fourteen with *A/IV* in Grave 58.17 from Locarno-Solduno (Donati 1979, 152-9). The same graffiti, however, often occurred in different graves from the same cemetery, or from many graves in different cemeteries (De Micheli 1996, 24 and notes 4-5, 8). Another possibility is to consider the monograms as a sort of signature of the people who gave offerings. Grave 11 from Minusio-Cadra contained thirteen vessels with nine different monograms (Simonett 1941, 143).

Among the coarse wares there have been identified eight vessels with graffiti : five flagons from Locarno-Muralto (Nos. 795 ; Museum Nos. 1936.164 and

1936.604, not illus.), Locarno-Solduno (Museum No. 134.57.166, not illus.) and Minusio (Museum no. 1936.829, not illus.), and two cups from Cavigliano (Nos. 16 ; 17). There is also a bowl from Melano in Sottoceneri (Museum no. 155.79.294, not. illus.), outside the study area. The presence of graffiti on flagons is also attested in the Como (Negroni Catacchio 1982/a, 323 ; 342 fig. 22 ; Dejana 1980, 130-31) and the Varese regions (Somma Lombardo 1985, 67; Cattaneo 1996b, 199-200 note 74). The three flagons with graffiti from Locarno-Muralto come from graves in the property Passalli. Five different types of inscriptions have been recognized : the full form of antroponym and patronymic on flagon 1936.604, the indication of weight on flagon 1936.829, the short form of names on cups 16 and 17, and maybe on flagon 795, the numerical inscription or the simple 'X' on flagons 1936.164 and 134.57.166, and bowl 155.79.294, the symbolic motif on flagon 1936.124. None of these graffiti, however, seems to give any evidence about possible functions of the vessels.

Flagon 1936.604 (Muralto-Passalli, Grave 29) bears its graffito under the foot-ring. It is unique for Canton Ticino as the only vessel in coarse ware with a complete name instead of a group of letters. Such examples in Ticino are rare also in sigillata ware. The graffito, written left to right, reads *HILARO.ACCONIS F.* 'Hilaro Acco's son'. In the few examples of graffiti with complete names found in Canton Ticino, the names occur either in the nominative or genitive. The same occurs, for example, among the graffiti at the Magdalensberg. Eggers (1968, 274) notes that Greek or Celtic names appear in the nominative, whereas Latin names are in the genitive. As in Ticino, in northern Italy already during the Iron Age and in Roman times the

names of the owners on pottery occur in nominative (Tibiletti Bruno 1989, 91 note 16 ; Dejana 1980, 130-131 ; 138 ; Tremel 1967-69, 284 note 2). Both names, *Hilaro* (and the Latin *Hilarus*) and *Acco* (or the variant *Aco*) are attested elsewhere on Roman pottery (De Micheli 1996, 27). The flagon belongs to a grave dated to c. AD 50-100. The grave also contained two sigillata cups, four glass balsamaria, an As of Augustus (AD 11-12), a bronze fibula, a bronze strigilis, a clay lamp, and a raised foot-ring coarse cup (Form C3) (Simonett 1941, 55-56).

Flagon 1936.829 (Minusio-Cadra, Grave 25) shows three or four letters, written left to right and set vertically on the vessel's body. The graffito reads *PVII* and, according to other examples found in northern Italy, may indicate a weight and mean *P(ONDO) VII* (Bakker & Galsterer-Kröll 1975, 63 no. 6 ; Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 238). Another possibility, however, is to consider the group *II* as a cursive variant for the letter *E*, according to other graffiti on sigillata vessels from Canton Ticino (Donati 1988, 110-11 : Grave 56.2). The grave with this flagon did not contain any datable grave-goods. The other grave-goods consisted of a flagon and a jar (Simonett 1941, 157-8). The same inscription, also on a flagon, was found at Parabiago-Legnano (Milan : Cattaneo 1996b, 199-200 note 74).

Cups 16 and 17 (Cavigliano-Monotti, Graves 4 and 5) belong to the group of raised foot-ring coarse cups and show graffiti under the feet. Cup 16 shows a single letter, *A*. The particular form of the letter, written left to right, seems to indicate a date within the second half of the 1st century AD (Bakker & Galsterer-Kröll 1975, 13). According to the datable grave-goods (sigillata cup and glass balsamarium), the suggested date is c. AD 50-100. Cup 17 bears

the group of letters *V.IK*, written left to right. A possible interpretation is the abbreviation of a name issued from the Latin *cognomen VICTOR*. This cup comes from a grave dated to c. AD 79-100, judging by the presence of five sigillata vessels and a glass flagon.

Flagon 795 (Muralto-Passalli, Grave 14 ; Simonett 1941, 51-52) shows a graffito of six letters, *VVIISSX* or *VXIISSX* or *VVIISSV*, written left to right and set horizontally on the vessel's body. In spite of the poor preservation of the flagon, the inscription seems to be complete but its interpretation is not clear (De Micheli 1996, 28-29). The grave dates to c. AD 20-70.

Flagons 134.57.166 (Locarno-Solduno, Grave 57.4 ; Donati 1988, 118-119) and 1936.124 (Muralto-Passalli, Grave 7 ; Simonett 1941, 48-49), and the bowl 155.79.294 (Melano-Pagani, graves 21/22) show graffiti with the mark *X*. Flagon 134.57.166 bears two *XX* of different dimension on the shoulder ; bowl 155.79.294 a flattened *X* on the lower half of the body, close to the base. Flagon 134.57.166 was found in a grave generally dated to c. AD 50-150 by a single sigillata vessel. Bowl 155.79.294 was associated with fragments of a sigillata cup and a glass balsamarium and is also c. AD 50-100. Flagon 1936.124, very fragmentary, shows on the wall two *XX* and a composite pattern, whose interpretation is not clear (De Micheli 1996, 30). The mark *X* is possibly to be understood as a numeral. It occurs often on sigillata vessels, also associated with other numerals such as *I*, *II*, *III*, etc.. This flagon comes from a grave that contained four sigillata vessels and a coarse jar, which should date to c. AD 70-120.

CHAPTER 5

The Fabrics

5.1. CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

A preliminary classification of fabrics into Wares A to N was made during the drawing and describing the mass of pottery in museums or deposits. It is based on a visual description aided by low-power magnification. The hardness of clay is indicated from 1 to 3: 1 corresponds to soft (scratchable with the nail; Mohs' scales 1-2; 2 to medium hard (Mohs' scale 3); 3 to hard (scratchable with the knife; Mohs' scales 4-5). Other attempts were made to distinguish more closely the different fabrics, but did not lead to any useful result. The Munsell Soil Color Chart (1992) has not been used because of the frequent variations of colour on the surfaces of the vessels.

Fourteen fabrics (A-N) have been identified, sometimes corresponding to well defined forms. In many cases, however, it has been impossible to attribute a vessel to a well defined fabric. Many items show similar surface, hardness and inclusions, but they are not necessarily of the same colour. In particular, for light fabrics, the presence of different shades does not allow one to define a distinctive fabric. On the contrary, it is necessary to group the vessels with similar features within more heterogeneous Wares, originating more general groups. This is the case of Wares L, M, N.

The distinctive character of the pottery is the presence of mica. This feature also occurs in all the prehistoric pottery of the region. Mica cannot be

considered as a filler because it already occurs in the metamorphic soils of the region, rich in gneiss (see Chapter 2.2: Soils). Laboratory analyses (thin sections) have been undertaken on Roman vessels from the cemetery and the settlement of Angera, Italy (Mannoni 1985, 589 ; Predieri & Sfrecola 1995, 487-90). The identified minerals did not provide clear indication of provenance because they are totally compatible with the local geolithic situation. The clay could therefore be of local provenance or, more generically, come from the alpine piedmont. Moreover, inclusions consisted of quartz and white mica, common in almost all soils of the Po regions, including the Ticino area. The pottery from Angera shows different fabrics, but with the same compositional features (Olcese 1995, 549-58). Thin section analyses on sherds from the Iron Age settlement of Dragonby (North Lincolnshire, GB), belonging to eleven fabrics identified visually, gave as result only three main groups (May 1996, 416-22). The visual differences between the wares seem therefore to have been due to preparation and firing. Lacking of information about the localization of kilns and their production, and of references with chemical and mineralogical analyses of regional pottery, it seems to be impossible to identify local productions on the basis of fabrics analysis (Tomber & Dore 1998, 1-2). Moreover, the presence or absence of inclusions may be due to natural or artificial causes, such as a long fluvial transport or the potter's action.

In Sottoceneri, in the region of Monte Generoso, there are sedimentary soils with clay. Other important sedimentary deposits are situated in the Lugano area ; at Locarno and in the neighbouring area there are smaller deposits. Inclusions are widely attested and consists generally of sand, quartz (crushed

and angular or rounded and granular), and grog. Except for Wares A and G, inclusions are usually sparse. In the pottery from some regions of northern Italy, such as Como, large inclusions break through the surface of the wall ; the smaller inclusions in the Locarno region pottery generally do not break the surface of the walls.

Fabrics occur in dark and light colours. The fired colour of a fabric depends on its content in iron and carbon and on the atmosphere, temperature and duration of the firing process (Orton 1993, 133-134). To the dark colours belong black, grey, brown and their shades. To the light colours belong red, orange, beige and pink, also with their shades. In general, light fabrics clearly outnumber dark fabrics with 1107 examples (81%) against 234 (17%); the other 25 catalogue numbers correspond to grouping of fragments with both light and dark fabrics. Similar proportions occur at Angera, in particular for the large group of flagons (Sena Chiesa 1985, 426: light fabrics: 71%; dark fabrics: 21.5%). Within the thin walled cups, however, grey fabrics clearly outnumber light fabrics with 118 examples (73.3%) against 43 (26.7%). Again, similar proportions occur in the Roman cemetery of Angera (light fabrics : 27% ; Sena Chiesa 1985, 406).

In section, most of the examples show the same colour as on the surface. Of 1366 examples, only 38 have a core of a different colour. Almost all forms are represented. Most of the vessels or their fragments with a core have dark fabrics (23 out of 38 ; 60.5%), mainly reduced black or grey. Black or brown fabrics usually have beige cores ; grey fabrics usually have black or brown cores. A beige core indicates the presence of organic matter in the clay; a

black or brown one highlights insufficient duration of firing or a reducing environment (Orton 1993, 133). Cores of vessels in light fabrics are also mainly beige, brown or black. Only one cup (34.637; Form C13.1) shows outer skins, layers and core: its outer skins are grey, followed by red-pinkish layers with a grey core. This could be the result of multiple firings followed by rapid cooling in air (Orton 1993, 134 Fig. 11.1, 11).

Thin walled cups usually have dark fabrics, whereas coarse cups mostly show light fabrics. In contrast, both thin walled and coarse beakers are usually represented in light fabrics. The other coarse forms commonly have light fabrics. Bowls, however, also show a considerable number of examples in dark ware (D-Ware).

In some forms all examples are of the same fabric. No fabric, however, is limited to a single form. A- to C-Wares and G- to J-Wares are limited to cups and beakers: A-, B-, C-, G-, H- and I-Wares occur for thin walled vessels only. L-, M- and N-Wares are the commonest for coarse vessels.

An attempt was made to order chronologically the fourteen fabrics. The heterogeneity of the different forms within a single fabric and the often wide range of datings within a single form, however, did not allow definition of a chronological succession of fabrics.

5.1.1. Dark Fabrics

A-Ware

A thin hard fabric, light grey on the surfaces and in section. It has many fine sand inclusions, giving a gritty feel. Sometimes some bubbling appears on the surfaces of the vessels. This fabric is almost exclusively limited to thin walled cups. The only exceptions are three thin walled beakers of Form BK19. Within the cups, few forms are represented: C6, C8, C13, C17, C21. Four forms show the totality of their examples in A-Ware: C6 (3 examples), C13.1 (10 ex.), C17.1 (1 ex.) and C21 (3 ex.). Two cups C13.1, however, show a slight difference from the rest: cup 62 has a fabric with red margins and grey core; cup 55 has a fabric with the same features as A-Ware but it is red in colour because of the firing in an oxidizing atmosphere. It is therefore listed under G-Ware. This fact may allow one to suppose also for other fabrics the possibility of the same ware present in both oxidized and reduced vessels.

B-Ware

A thin medium hard (2) to hard (3) fabric, light grey or black on the surfaces and in section. The clay contains only mica filler, in reduced or medium quantity, usually very fine (0.1mm) or fine to medium (0.1-0.25mm). This fabric is almost exclusively limited to thin walled vessels. In particular, most of the examples are cups. Few beakers are also represented. Five forms show the totality of their examples in B-Ware: C10.3 (4 examples), C10.4 (2 ex.), C15.1 (4 ex.), C16 (9 ex.), C17.4 (3 ex.), C19.2 (2 ex.), C19.3 (5 ex.), C20 (4 ex.). The main group of examples, moreover, bears a black slip as surface

treatment. The decoration usually consists in both, vessels with and without slip, of rouletting, barbotine or the two elements together. It is often difficult to determine if the absence of slip is the result of post-depositional loss by erosion or flaking. The lack of slip, however, is indicated by a star (*). Few examples, 277, 296 and 1940.346 show a grey-brown fabric.

This fabric is associated to products from central and western Lombardy (Ricci 1985, 348) and occurs in lesser proportions in eastern Lombardy, where the C-ware is commoner (Massa 1997, 91).

C-Ware

A soft (1 or 1-2), powdery, light grey or grey-beige fabric. The colour is the same on the surfaces and in section. This fabric has the same features as B-Ware, usually with few small mica inclusions (0.1mm). This fabric seems to be limited to thin walled vessels, in particular cups. All cups have a black slip. The only example of a beaker, without a slip, is 184. This ware seems to correspond to that typical for the products from eastern Lombardy, Aquileia and Ravenna (Ricci 1985, 349 ; Massa *et al.* 1997, 91).

D-Ware

A medium hard (2) to hard (3) fabric, light grey on the surfaces and in section. The clay contains mica and sand or mica, sand and quartz (granular or crushed) inclusions in medium quantity, usually medium in size (0.25mm). Twelve vessels, however, contain inclusions reaching 0.5mm or 1mm thickness. One of them, No. 397, moreover, also contains some grog inclusions. Some examples (11, 282, 455, 1940.216, 14884) show a grey-

brown fabric. This fabric is limited to coarse vessels, often with extensive traces of fire on their surfaces, and always without any slip.

E-Ware

A medium hard (2-3) to hard (3) fabric, light grey or black on the surfaces and in section.

The clay contains only mica filler, in reduced or medium quantity, usually fine (0.1mm) or fine to medium (0.1-0.25mm). This fabric looks generally similar to B-, but is in reality different. It seems almost exclusively limited to coarse pottery. None of the following examples bears trace of a slip.

F-Ware

A soft (1 or 1-2), powdery grey or black fabric. The colour is the same on the surfaces and in section. Mica always appears in the clay. Other inclusions are sand, or sand and quartz, in medium quantity and size (c. 0.25mm). This fabric is limited to coarse vessels. Its colour and its hardness allow one to suppose a misfiring or a secondary firing probably during the cremation.

5.1.2. Light Fabrics

G-Ware

A thin hard fabric, red-orange on the surfaces and in section. It shows the same features as A-Ware in dark fabrics, having many fine sand inclusions, giving a gritty feel. In comparison with the A-Ware, G-Ware occurs for only a few vessels. All of them, however, are thin walled vessels, mostly cups. It is therefore likely that A-Ware and G-Ware are the same fabric composition, the colour being due to different firing conditions.

H-Ware

A soft and powdery (1 to 1-2) fabric, orange-red or beige red in section and on both surfaces. The inclusions consist of mica or mica and few sand grains, usually fine (0.1mm) or fine to medium (0.1-0.25mm), in low or medium quantities. This fabric is almost exclusively limited to thin walled cups. Both surfaces are covered with red or red-brown slip and a frequent decoration is applied sand, giving the rough-cast effect. Only two cups of Form C10.1, Nos. 36 and 37, bear brown-black slip. Forms C5 (3 examples), C7 (4 ex.), C10.1 (4 ex.) and C10.2 (3 ex.) show all their examples in H-Ware. A few thin walled beakers are also represented. One of them, No. 240, bears red slip ; the other two have black or brown slip.

I-Ware

A thin, hard (3), light beige, white-beige or white-pink fabric with sparse and small mica inclusions (size 0.1mm). The fabric seems to be limited to vessels with very thin walls. Only two beakers with dotted decoration have slightly thicker walls (Forms BK22.2 and BK23). Three cups forms are entirely in I-Ware: C12 (4 examples), C14 (2 ex.) and C22 (2 ex.).

J-Ware

A beige, sometimes beige to red, medium hard to hard (2-3) or hard (3) fabric with few mica or mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). The fabric occurs mostly for beakers. One beaker, 146 of Form BK3, also bears traces of black slip. Some forms are entirely in J-Ware: C1.1 (2 examples), C24 (4 ex.), BK6.2 (4 ex.), BK22.1 (3 ex.), BK22.3 (2 ex.) and BK26.1 (3 ex.).

K-Ware

A red, hard (3) fabric, very smooth, with few mica inclusions (size 0.25mm). It is associated with red slip, similar to African Terra Sigillata slip. This fabric is limited to two forms of dishes and one of flagons: D7 (4 ex.), D13 (3 ex.), D14 (1 ex.) and F36 (1 ex.).

L-Ware

A red (red, rust-red, orange-red, red-beige, red-pink, red-brown), medium hard to hard (2-3) or hard (3) fabric with few mica or mica and sand inclusions (size 0.1-0.25mm). Among coarse cups and beakers, this fabric is sometimes associated with red, brown or black slip. Some forms are entirely in L-Ware:

C1.2 (1 ex.), C2 (4 ex.), C4 (8 ex.), BK1 (1 ex.), BK5 (1 ex.), BK7 (4 ex.), BK10.2 (2 ex.), BK17 (2 ex.), F7 (1 ex.), F16 (3 ex.), F27 (1 ex.), F31 (5 ex.) and F53 (1 ex.). A flagon, No. 764, shows a black core. Among the coarse wares, most of the flagons with light fabrics belong to this group.

M-Ware

A red (red, rust-red, orange-red, red-beige, red-pink, red-brown), hard (3) fabric with mica, sand and quartz inclusions (size 0.25-0.5mm). This fabric occurs mostly for bowls and jars in light fabrics.

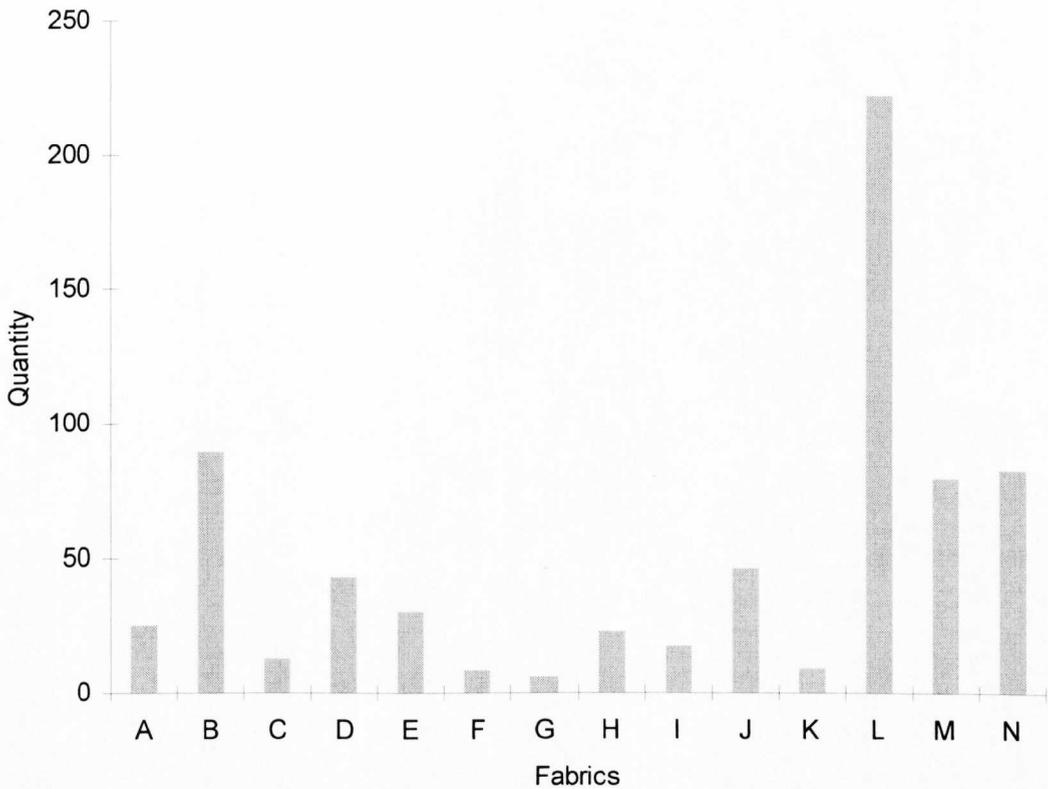
N-Ware

A hard (3) or medium hard (2) fabric, red or beige (with all variants) in colour. The clay contains as inclusions mica, mica and sand, or mica, sand and quartz. The main feature of this fabric, that differentiates it from Wares L and M, are the grog inclusions, whose size ranges from 0.25mm up to 1mm in section.

5.2. HISTOGRAMS AND CHRONOLOGY

The quantity of vessels with a distinctive fabric is summarized in the following histograms.

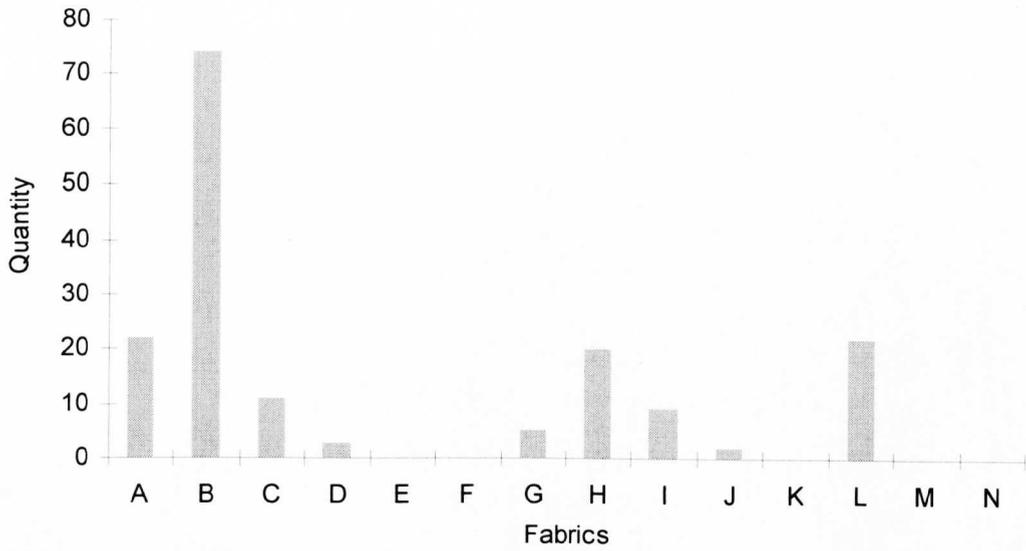
In the first histogram are displayed the quantities of vessels of all forms in the identified fabrics :



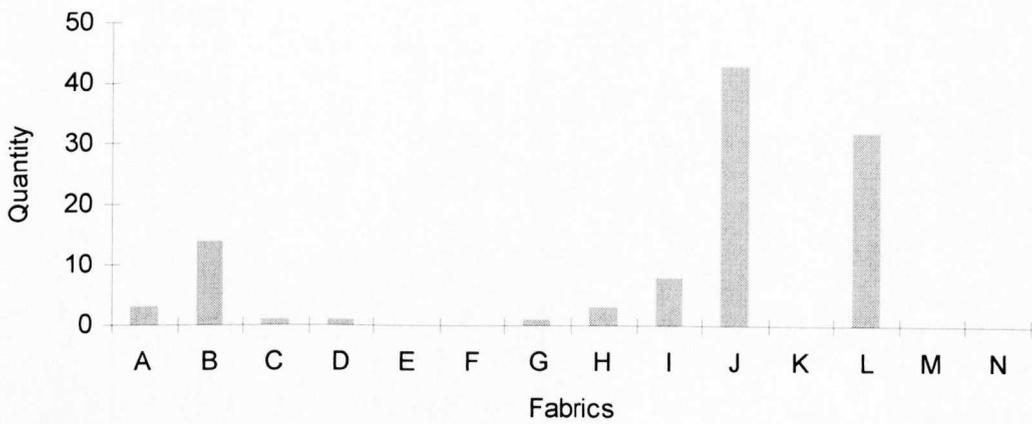
The other histograms show the quantity of vessels of a distinctive form attributing to the different fabrics.

Single Forms

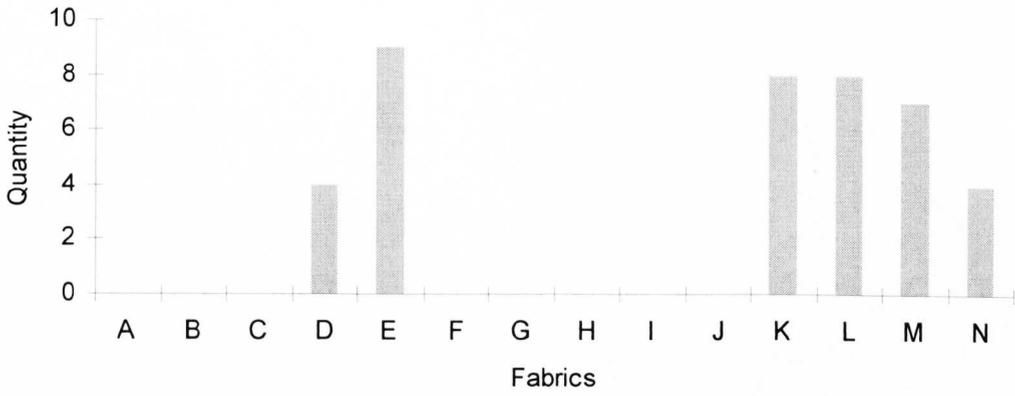
Cups



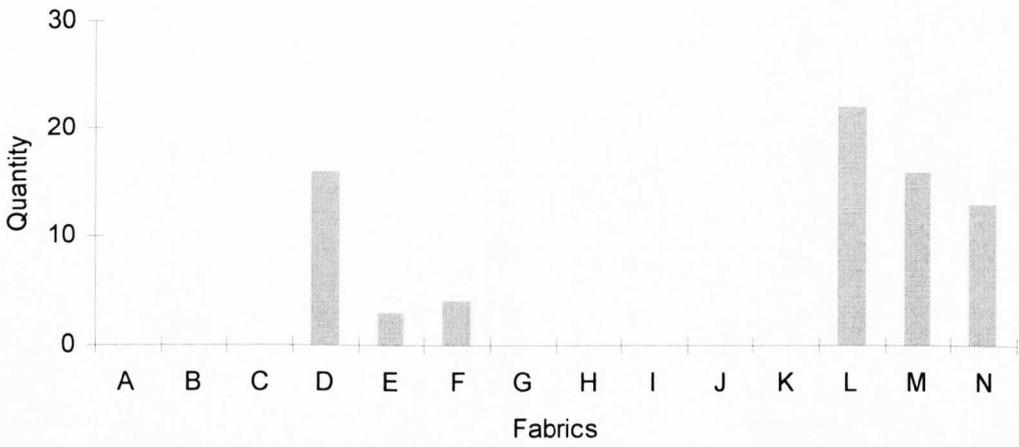
Beakers



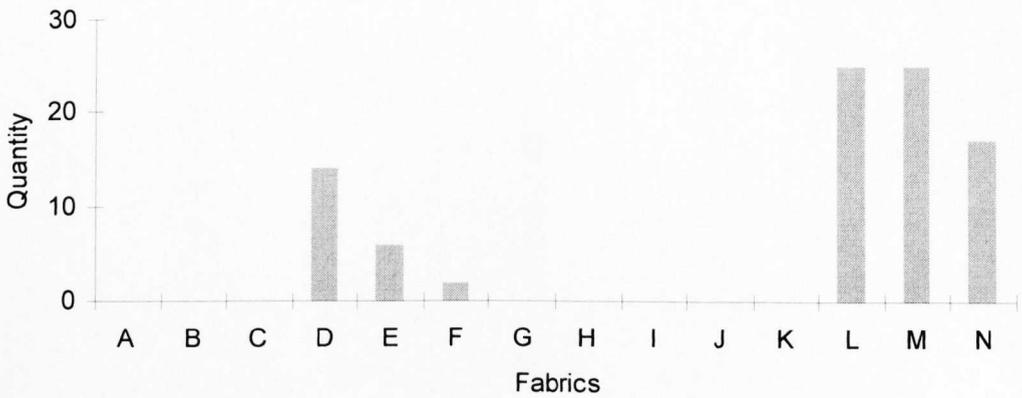
Dishes

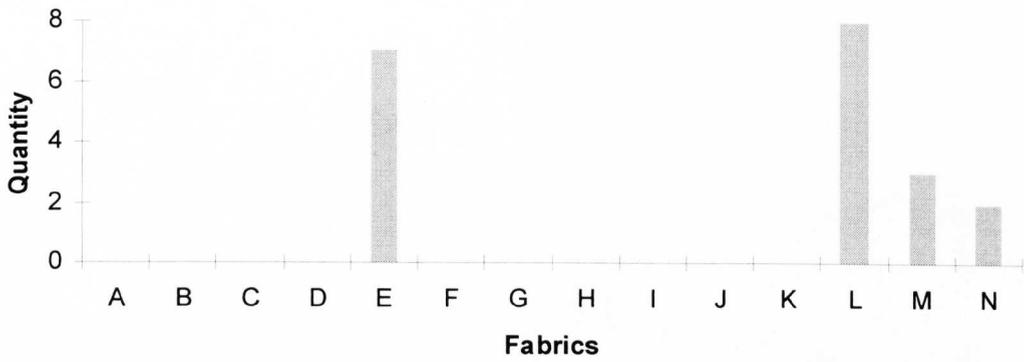
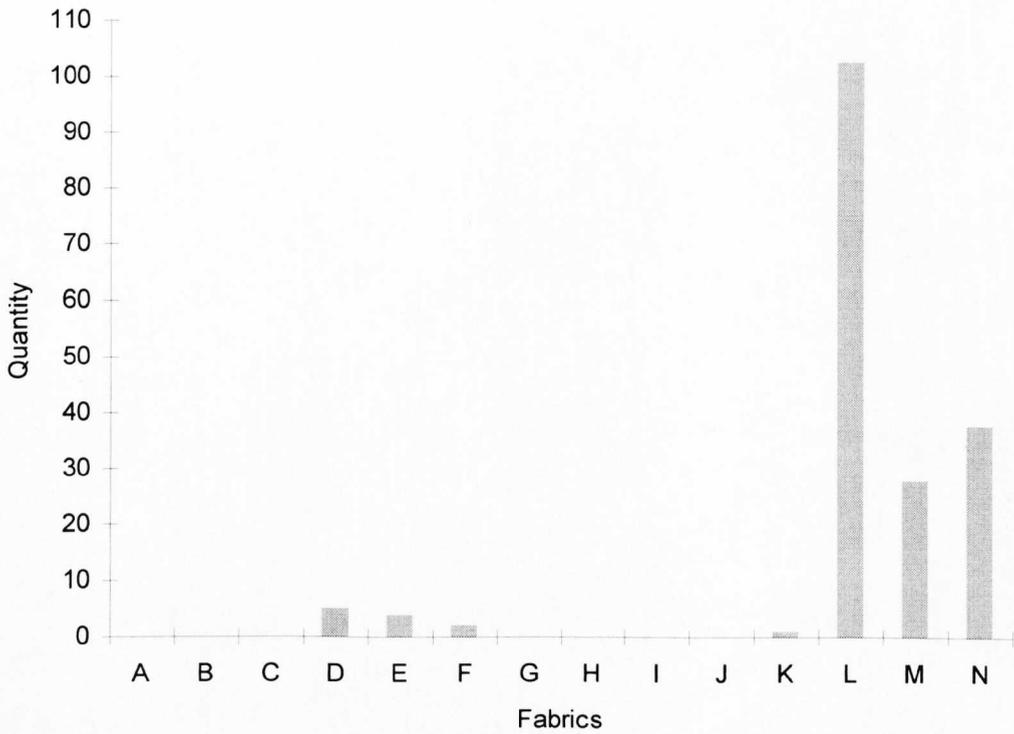


Bowls



Jars - Handled Jars

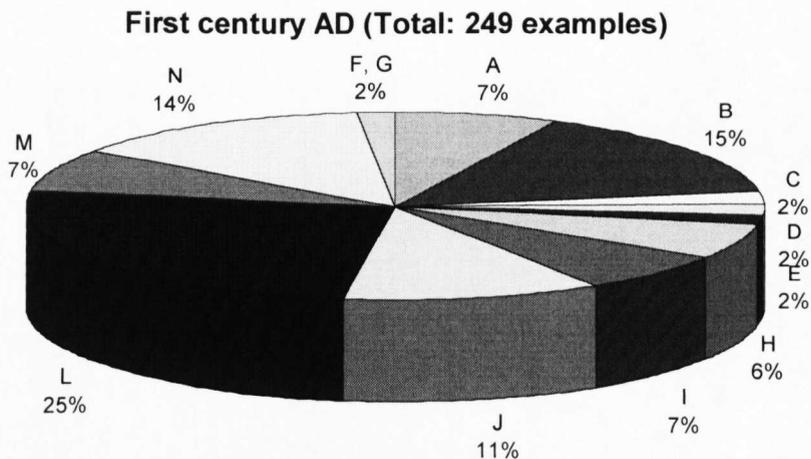


Lids**Flagons – Fanged Flagons**

Chronology

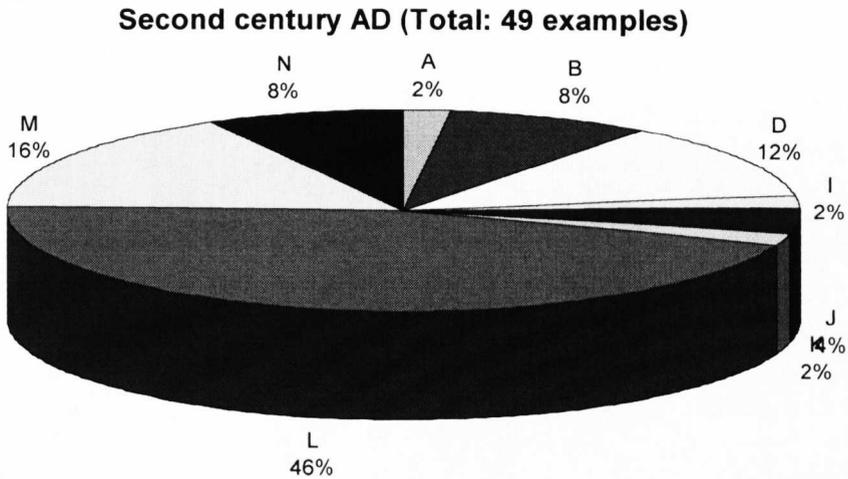
Many vessels with a distinctive fabric do not come from datable contexts (373 out of 613 ; 61%). Among the datable vessels (240 examples ; 39%) those dated to the 1st century AD (249 examples) clearly outnumber those dated to the 2nd (49 examples), the 3rd (17 examples) and the 4th (two examples) centuries AD. Among the fabrics, the L-Ware with 222 examples represent the numerically more relevant group. Vessels in this fabric also outnumber the examples in other fabric from the 1st to the 4th century AD.

The following list and related pie chart indicate the number of vessels for each ware occurring during the 1st century AD and their percentages. Except for the K-Ware, all fabrics are represented. The numerically more relevant groups consist of vessels in L-Ware, followed by vessels on B- and N-Wares.



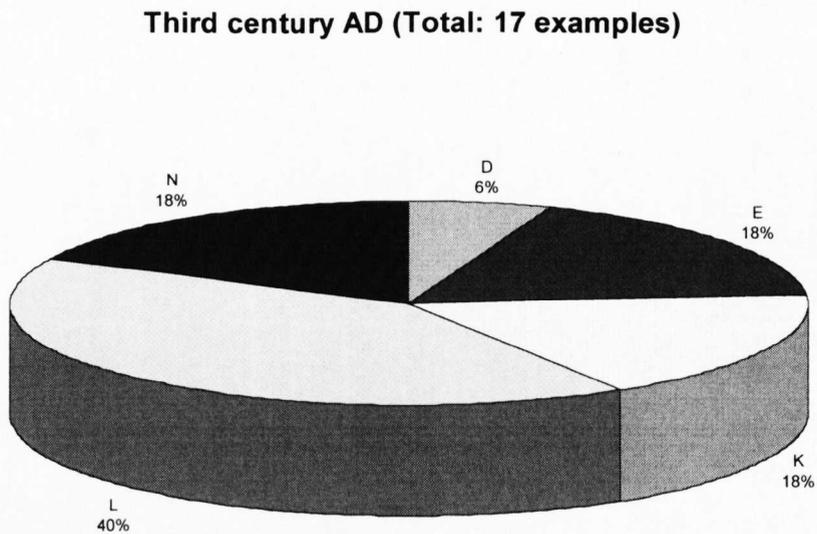
A 18	C 6	E 4	G 2	I 17	K 0	M 18
B 37	D 5	F 2	H 15	J 28	L 63	N 34

During the 2nd century AD Wares C, E, F, G and H are not represented. The numerically more relevant group consists of vessels in L-Ware.



A	1	C	0	E	0	G	0	I	1	K	1	M	8
B	4	D	6	F	0	H	0	J	2	L	22	N	4

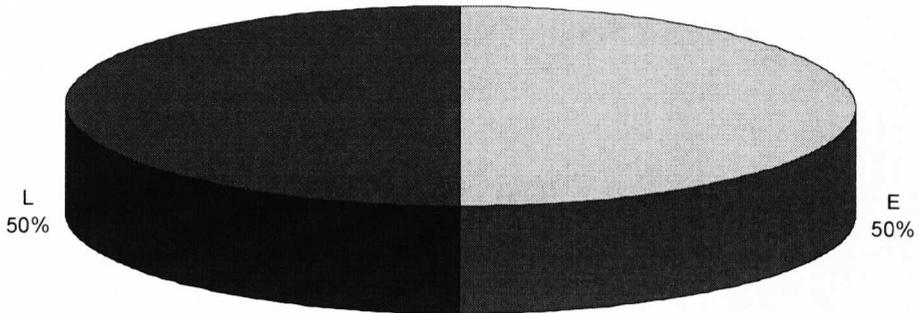
During the 3rd century AD there occur only Wares D, E, K, L and N. The numerically more relevant group consists of vessels in L-Ware.



A	0	C	0	E	3	G	0	I	0	K	3	M	0
B	0	D	1	F	0	H	0	J	0	L	7	N	3

Only two vessels of identifiable fabric and dated to the 4th century AD are known. They are of E- and L-Wares.

Fourth century AD (Total: 2 examples)



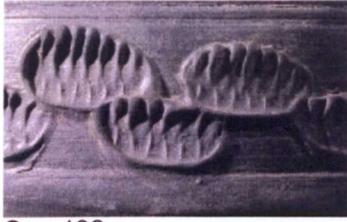
A	0	C	0	E	1	G	0	I	0	K	0	M	0
B	0	D	0	F	0	H	0	J	0	L	1	N	0

CHAPTER 6

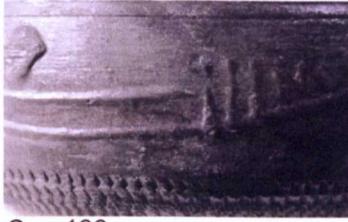
Decoration and Surface Treatment

6.1. CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

The variety of wares within the study area does not allow one to generalize about decoration and surface treatment. Depending on their features and maybe on their function, some forms bear different decoration types and others not. Among the former are cups and beakers, in particular thin walled ones. Therefore, these features will be considered as separated for each general form (cups, beakers, etc.). The discussion about decoration types and their origins, however, will appear in the first sections only and be of use for other forms with similar decorations.



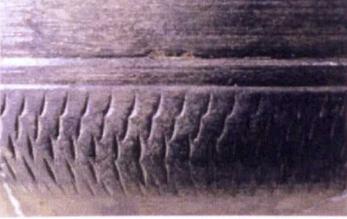
Cup 108



Cup 133



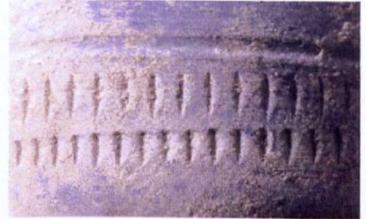
Cup 129



Cup 100



Cup 90



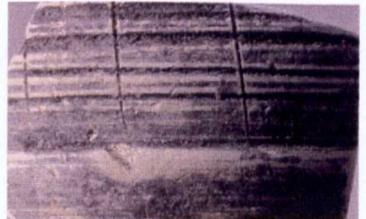
Cup 99



Cup 85



Cup 92



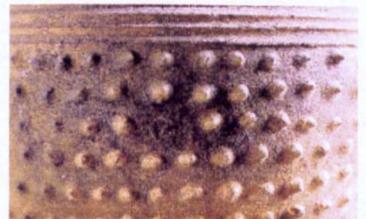
Cup 174



Cup 69



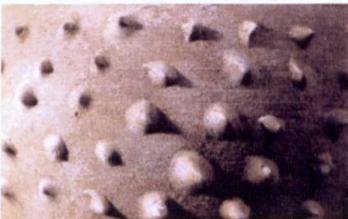
Beaker 156



Beaker 209



Beaker 237



Beaker 205



Beaker 198



Beaker 170



Beaker 227



Beaker 144



Cup 2



Jar 658



Bowl 383

Fig. 6.1. Decorative patterns on thin walled and coarse pottery.

6.1.1. Cups

Cups have been roughly divided into two main groups: raised foot-ring cups (18 examples) and thin walled cups (118 examples).

Raised foot-ring cups

Most of raised foot-ring cups have dull, red or black slip as only decoration.

Red slip

The four examples with red slip (C2.1: No. 5; C2.2: No. 7; C3: No. 8; C4.1: No. 12) have this surface treatment on the outside only. The slip is usually red to brown.

At Angera, cups with red-brown slip also have this surface treatment on the outside only. They belong to Angera's Type A and the red slip seems to be usually associated to groups of girth-grooves or girth-grooves and wide dots (Tomaselli 1985, 464). This is not the case of the cups from Locarnese, which are plain.

Black slip

The nine examples with black slip have this treatment on both surfaces. They belong to Forms C1.2 (No. 3), C2.2 (No. 6), C4.1 (Nos. 13-15) and C4.2 (all of the examples). Two cups with black slip, Nos. 13 and 14 (Form C4.1), also show a small girth-groove just under the rim.

Cups with decoration

The remaining five foot-raised cups do not bear any slip and are variously decorated. Nos. 1 and 2, both belonging to Form C1.1, show a cordon under the rim and few big barbotine dots (2 to 3) on the shoulder. No. 2 also has two girth-grooves at mid-body. Cup 4 (Form C2.1) has a small cordon on the foot-ring. Cups 10 and 11, of Form C3, bear one, and respectively two girth-grooves on the break between rim and body.

At Angera these decorative elements occur on examples within Types A and B (Tomaselli 1985, 464-5). Type A, however, associates a surface with red slip with more decorative elements than in Locarnese. Type B seems to bear less decorative elements as it occurs in Ticino, and does not show any slip. In Piemonte, application of big and flattened dots on raised foot-ring cups is very common and already occurs on 'prototypes' in thin walled ware. The decoration, however, is different : the dots are applied in groups of two along the rim, or are distributed on more rows (Poletti Ecclesia & Bonini 1996, 119-23).

Thin walled cups

As foot-raised cups do, also thin walled cups may occur with or without any slip. The 68 examples with slip outnumber the 50 without slip. Cups with slip are further divided in 20 with red slip, three with shiny grey slip and 45 with black slip. Among the remaining 50 cups without slip, 21 examples show a particular surface due to the many sand and quartz inclusions in the clay. The other cups have various decorations.

Red slip

Bright red slip usually occurs on cups of soft to medium hard, beige or beige-red fabrics.

- Red slip is often associated with a rough-cast outer surface, obtained by application of sand and quartz. This is the case of the three examples of Form C5, cup 32 of Form C8, the four examples of Form C10.1, cup 47 of Form C11, and the three cups of Form C13.3. Other decorative elements may be associated with slip and rough-cast surface: one or more girth-grooves under the rim (one: Nos. 47, 69, 70; two: Nos. 22, 260; three: Nos. 35, 36), and one cordon under the rim (Nos. 21, 71). Two cups of Form C10.1, Nos. 36 and 37, have darker red slip, rather brown.

The decoration with applied sand (Ricci 1985, 319, decoration no. 63) appeared first in central Italy. This decoration is attested at Cosa and in Liguria from the end of the 1st century BC, becoming quite popular during the end of the Augustan period and in Tiberian times (Marabini Moeus 1973, 126; 133-4). The sand is applied with a brush and often the marks are visible ; sometimes, moreover, the sand is also applied on the base of the cups (Marabini Moeus 1973, nos. 305, 317, 321). In early Augustan times it was associated to silvery, grey or pinkish slip. Real red slip, called by Marabini Moeus 'orange glaze' (1973, 120) did not appear before the beginning of the Tiberian period. In central Italy, however, the production with applied sand and red slip, dates mainly to Augusto-Tiberian times and only sporadically reaches Neronian times. It is scarcely represented at Pompei (Carandini 1977, 27). At Luni, hemispherical cups with applied sand on both inside and outside, but not on the rim, occur from the end of the 1st century BC (Cavaliere Manasse 1973-

74, 340-1 ; Cavaliere Manasse 1977, 151-2 ; Sena Chiesa 1977, 153 ; Chiaramonte Trerè 1977, 473 pl. 246.5-6). In northern Italy, cups with applied sand and red or brown-red slip occur at Angera (Sena Chiesa 1985, 406-7: Varese, Civici Musei di Villa Mirabello, Inv. nos. 5147 and 5148), Gropello Cairoli (Cava Belcreda, Grave 2 : Sena Chiesa 1985, 406 note 90), Ornavasso (Persona, Graves 21 and 82 : Graue 1974, fig. 23, 2-3), Cremona (Breda 1996, 52 ; Cattaneo 1996a, 155), Bologna (Bergamini 1980, 53), Albintimilium (Lamboglia 1950, 48; 107; fig. 15.45), Alba (Filippi 1982, 17 n. 3). They occur from Augustan times and reach mid-2nd century AD. The main group dates to Tiberian-Neronian times. North of the Alps, cups with this decoration occur commonly at the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 116-20, also for other sites; 176 and pl. 22: Form 115) from Augustan-Tiberian times and are attested at Vindonissa from Tiberian times (Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, 38; fig. 14.7-7: Form 223), at Carnutum (Grünenwald 1979, 35; pl. 20.17-20), at Novaesium (Filtzinger 1972, pl. 41.12-25). An example similar to those from Cosa and Ornavasso (Graue 1974, fig. 23.2-3), with brush marks and sand on the base, but plain rim, was found at Chur-Areal Dolsch (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 302-3 pls. 21.18 ; 63.6). Vessels with sand applied on both outside and inside, reaching the rim, occur at Augst dating c. AD 20/30-50 (Martin-Kilcher & Fünfschilling 1999, 151, pl. 62.19-21), at Vindonissa dating c. AD 30-40 (Meyer-Freuler 1999, 161 pl. 88.10-11), and at Baden dating from the first half of the 1st century AD (Schucany 1999, 179 pl. 96.29). Further, in the Hispanic peninsula, applied sand is the commonest decoration for hemispherical thin walled cups of Mayet's Form 35. The decoration, however, often occurs on both the inside and the outside, whereas on other Forms (e.g. Mayet's Form

37) only the outside is sanded and the decoration does not reach the rim. Brush marks occur frequently (Mayet 1975, 74, pl. 38 nos. 307ff.). Cups with sanded decoration appear and are frequent in Tiberian-Claudian times (Mayet 1975, 74).

Sena Chiesa (1985, 407) and Schindler-Kaudelka (1975, 176; 120) suggest that cups of bright fabric (orange or beige-orange), applied sand and red slip from the Po valley were exports from centro-Italian centres or their imitations by local manufacturing centres. These cups clearly outnumber the other cups with bright fabrics in northern Italy and seem to occur mainly in Emilia-Romagna, where products from the Po area were often associated to centro-Italian wares (Bergamini 1973, 53 ; Maioli 1973, 77 ; Cattaneo 1996a, 153 ; Mazzeo Saracino 1977, 28). The Italian and Iberian products have orange, orange-beige or red fabrics (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 88). Vessels from Lyon have pale cream fabrics, those from Lezoux beige-yellow fabrics, those from La Graufesenque orange fabrics and those from the Rhineland beige-white fabrics (Greene 1979, 13 ; 43 ; 50 ; 56-7). Hochuli-Gysel highlights the problem of identify products from central-Italian manufacturing centres and products from Iberian centres, with similar fabrics and decoration. The vessels found at Chur seem to be closer to central-Italian products because of the sand applied on their feet. The distribution area of Iberian manufacturing centres seems to be much wider and more easily reach Raetia (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 88). The presence of similar cups at Ornavasso (Graue 1974, fig. 23.2-3), however, allows one to suggest a central-Italian origin or imitations of such products also for the vessels from Chur.

Fabrics and decoration of the cups found at Augst, Vindonissa and Baden seem to indicate imports from Gaulish manufacturing centres. The almost exclusive presence of south-Gaulish sigillata ware in cup's layer at Augst, allows one to suggest La Graufesenque as manufacturing centre for the cups with orange fabrics. During c. AD 30-50 sigillata imports from Lyon and Italy to Augst stopped for imports from La Graufesenque (Martin-Kilcher & Fünfschilling 1999, 151). The vessels from Vindonissa and Baden, with their pale cream fabrics, seem to be rather imports from Lyon (Meyer-Freuler 1999, 161 ; Schucany 1999, 179).

- The four cups of Form C7 associate red to brown slip with feather-like barbotine pattern. One of them, No. 27, also has a small cordon under the rim. Cups with similar form and decoration have been found in Canton Ticino at Linescio, in the upper Valle Maggia (Donati 1981, 6-17), and in northern Italy at Angera ('a piume' : Sena Chiesa 1985, 410; Varese, Civici Musei di Villa Mirabello, inv. n. 5116) and at Gropello Cairoli (Sena Chiesa 1985, 410 note 120). North of the Alps other examples have been found at Lyon (Greene 1979, 21 fig. 6.7) and Chur (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 300-1 pl. 20.12). At Vindonissa the decoration also occurs with vertical feathers instead of oblique (Greene 1972, pl. 2.7). Greene (1979, 21) suggests manufacturing centres at Lyon for thin walled cups with this decoration. Sena Chiesa (1985, 410), however, considers that the presence of these cups in the Raetic area and their concentration along the axis Verbano-Ticino could indicate manufacturing centres in the Verbano and Varese regions (see also Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 89). Fabrics and slip of the examples from the study area,

Angera and Gropello Cairoli, however, could suggest the Lyon ware (Greene 1979, 13). The coarser cup with the same decoration at Linescio could be of local or north-Italian manufacture.

- The three cups of Form C10.2 are decorated with rouletting and girth-grooves: No. 38 has two girth-grooves under the rim, two wide rouletted bands on the body and two other wide girth-grooves; No. 39 has three groups of each, girth-grooves and rouletted bands, alternating from under the rim to the foot; No. 40 has a wide rouletted band on the body and two groups of each two girth-grooves underneath.

A similar example occurs at Ornavasso-Persona, Grave 25 (Graue 1974, pl. 56.49). No slip, however, is mentioned. Only one cup with rouletting and red slip occurs at Angera, but its form does not appear within the study area (Sena Chiesa 1985, 409). North of the Alps, cups with similar form, fabric and decoration were found at Chur (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 90, 302-3 pl. 21.6-8). They seem to correspond to vessels from Cosa (Marabini Moeus 1973, 459ff. nos. 162 ; 164-165) and from the Iberian Peninsula (Mayet 1975, 77ff.). As for the cups with applied sand and red slip, lacking of laboratory analyses it is impossible to define whether they come from central-Italian or Iberian manufacturing centres or are their imitations.

Rouletting occurs in the western Mediterranean regions during the 1st and 2nd century AD, but is rare in the eastern regions (Ricci 1985, 316, Decoration no. 5). It occurs in central Italy (Cosa, Rom) and north of the Alps (Oberaden, Vetera) from Augustan times, and in northern Italy and at the Magdalensberg from c. AD 20-25.

- Cup 48 (Form C11) shows a cordon on the rim and a girth-groove underneath. The body is decorated with three rows of barbotine blackberry-like patterns. Thin walled cups with this pattern occur at Lyon (Greene 1979, 17-20 : Tiberian-Claudian period), Chur ('Bromberschälchen' : Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 91 ; 300-1 pl. 20.10 ; date of the context : c. AD 25-50), Solothurn (Roth-Rubi 1975, fig. 1 G), Vindonissa (Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, 38 : Form 225 : Tiberian-Claudian period ; Meyer-Freuler 1999, 161), and the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 147 pl. 31.147 : AD 40-45). According to Greene (1979, 20), blackberry-like patterns are typical for manufacturing centres at Lyon (see also Schucany - Martin-Kilcher - Berger & Paunier 1999, 42). The barbotine decoration of thin walled cups from Lyon consists of freehand plastic applied patterns (Greene 1979, 14). Fabric and surface treatment of cup 1934.402, however, are different from those of the Lyon products. They also do not correspond to products from Rhineland manufacturing centres, where this decoration occurs rarely as imitation of Lyon products (Hofheim : Greene 1979, 61 pl. 25.14).

Grey slip

Silver grey slip seems to occur as a variant of black slip on cups with grey fabric. It is always associated with other decorative elements. Cup 41 (Form C10.3) has a corrugated segment of wall under the rim, followed by barbotine leaves and grapes and two bands rouletted with two different tools. Cups 97 and 101 (Form C17.3) have corrugated wall, and respectively two small cordons under the rim. The body is decorated with two rouletted bands, separated in 97 by two girth-grooves.

Black slip

Black slip is the commonest surface treatment for thin walled cups. It never occurs alone but it is always associated with other decorations on cups with grey fabric. Thin walled cups with grey fabric and black slip are widely distributed in central and western Po regions during the 1st century AD and the beginning of the 2nd century AD. They occur in Lombardy (Arata 1984, 59-60 pl. II.4 ; Sena Chiesa 1985, 389-401 ; Ceresa Mori 1991, 41-3), in Emilia Romagna (Giordani 1988, 55-56 pls. 30.12-16 and 31.5-7), and in Piemonte (Cagnana 1994, 112-13 pl. XXIII.4-6 ; Zanda & Preacco Ancona 1994, 157 ; Molli Boffa 1977, 29 pl. VIII.15c, Filippi 1982, 44 pl. XXXVIII.243). In the study area, cups with black slip, decorated with girth-grooves or cordons and rouletting, clearly outnumber with their 28 examples the remaining cups with other decorations, consisting of girth-grooves only (2 examples) or with barbotine elements (15 examples).

Cups with girth-grooves or cordons and rouletting

The distribution of decorative elements on the surface may be summarized as follows:

- Rim with groups of girth-grooves and cordons constituting a corrugated segment of wall and one or two rouletted bands on the body, sometimes separated by girth-grooves;
- Plain rim with one or more girth-grooves between neck and shoulder and two rouletted bands, sometimes separated by girth-grooves.

The presence of two rouletted bands on both halves of the body seems to characterize the production of rouletted cups with grey fabric in northern Italy,

differing from the production with red-beige fabric from central Italy or the Mediterranean area with rouletting on the upper half of the body only (Mayet 1975, 101).

To the cups with corrugated rim and rouletted bands belong No. 46 (Form C10.4, with two separated groups of girth-grooves on the rim), Nos. 76 and 77 (Form C13.4, No. 76 with one rouletted band only), Nos. 85 and 87 (Form C16.1, No. 87 with one rouletted band only and a girth-groove between neck and shoulder), Nos. 104 and 105 (Form C17.3, No. 105 with one rouletted band only and girth-grooves below), all six examples of Form C18 (No. 113 with one rouletted band only; No. 114 with fragments of rouletted body only), Nos. 116, 118, 120 and 122 (Form C19.1, No. 120 with two cordons on the rim and one rouletted band only), and No. 131 (Form C20.1).

To the cups with plain rim belong No. 45 (Form C10.4, with three groups of girth-grooves and two rouletted bands in-between), No. 74 (form C13.4, with two separated cordons instead of girth-grooves), Nos. 80 and 81 (Form C15.1), Nos. 102 and 106 (Form C17.3), and Nos. 117, 119, 121 (Form C19.1). The only example of Form C9, No. 33, has two rouletted bands on the body, separated by two girth-grooves and with a further girth-groove under the lower band. The two cups with plain rim and rouletting of Form C15.1 (Nos. 80-81) also show a small girth-groove on the rim.

Within both cups with corrugated or plain rim and two rouletted bands, some examples have the roulettings executed with two different tools. This is the case of cups 33, 80, 81, 102, 106, 112, 115, 116, 118, 121, 122 and 131. Many rouletting types occur in the study area: triangular and rhomboidal diamond point, and oblique or vertical cuts of various size and grouping

(Ricci 1985, pl. CII Decoration nos. 5 ; 5a ; 5b ; 5m ; 5p ; Mayet 1975, 8 nos. 6-5 and 11).

Rouletting occurs in central Italy, at Cosa, already in Augustan times on the Beaker Marabini Moeus's Form XXXII, that corresponds to the better known Aco-Beaker (Marabini Moeus 1973, 101ff.). These beakers, as the cups from the Locarno area with this decoration, may show a plain rim, followed by girth-grooves and rouletting (Marabini Moeus 1973, pl. 15.162; pl. 64.162), or a corrugated rim, followed by rouletting (Marabini Moeus 1973, pl. 15.164-5; pl. 64. 164-5).

This decoration, but on cups of bright fabric and associated with red slip, dates to Claudian-Neronian times at Albintimilium (Lamboglia 1950, 37-48; 129) and in the Iberian Peninsula (Mayet 1975, 77 ; 100; Mayet 1981, 447). Rouletting seems to be one of the commonest decoration in the western regions of northern Italy. In eastern regions barbotine pattern clearly outnumber rouletting (Cremona : Breda 1996, 52-3 ; Brescia : Ceresa Mori 1996, 207 ; Rossi 1990, 84 ; Lugone-Salò : Massa *et al.* 1997, 92).

At Angera, as within the study area, rouletted cups outnumber cups with other decoration (Sena Chiesa 1985, 400-402). Cups with rouletting occur already in the Tiberian period, but become frequent in Claudio-Flavian times and continue to the beginning of the 2nd century AD. At Cremona, from the excavation in the Piazza Marconi, came examples dated to Augusto-Tiberian times (Sena Chiesa 1985, 391 note 9; 400 note 47 ; Breda 1996, 52).

The presence of rouletted cups with grey fabric is always relevant where occur cups with this fabric. North of the Alps thin walled cups seem to occur as imports from Italy (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 175-6; 120 ; Hochuli-Gysel *et al.*

1986, 90 ; Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1999, 218 fig. 58). Vessels with this decoration occur at Chur during the second half of the 1st century AD (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 90, 302-3 pl. 21.14-17). At the Magdalensberg they occur first as imports from northern Italy from Tiberian times (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 175-176; pl. 17: Form 84; pl. 38). At Emona they appear from Julio-Claudian times to the end of the 1st century AD (Plesnicar Gec 1977, 75; pl. 1.54-60).

In central Italy, rouletted cups with grey fabric coming probably from manufacture centres in the Po region occur at Luni, where are out-numbered by cups with light fabric (Cavalieri Manasse 1977, 342 ff).

Cups with girth-grooves only

Two cups with black slip are decorated with two girth-grooves only: one between neck and shoulder and one over the carination. The cups are No. 83 (Form C15.1) and No. 84 (Form C15.2). At present, this decoration does not find any parallel.

Cups with barbotine decoration

Fifteen cups bear barbotine elements as decoration. Manufacturing centres in Italy, Spain and Rhineland usually produced vessels decorated with liquid barbotine patterns, whereas centres at Lyon preferred freehand applied plastic ones (Greene 1979, 14 ; 60).

- Two have barbotine associated with girth-grooves only: No. 108 (Form C17.4) shows two girth-grooves on the rim, two partially superimposed rows of barbotine 'combs' and another girth-groove over the carination; No. 124 (Form C19.2) has two girth-grooves on the rim and a band of crescents alternating

upturned triangles of barbotine dots. Barbotine 'combs' alone seem to be rare in western Lombardy; Ricci (1985, 331, decoration nos. 198 and 340) suggests relationships to centres between Ravenna and Aquileia. They occur frequently, however, associate with rouletting.

Cups with barbotine decoration, black slip and grey fabric, as the examples from the Locarno area, occur in Tiberio-Claudian times at Ornavasso (Graue 1974, 100 fig. 23.8-9; Persona, *Graves* 158-9, 272), but seem not to occur at Angera (except for the sporadic fragment Sc.79598, Sena Chiesa 1985, 403; pl. 82.15). North of the Alps, they appear from the first half of the 1st century AD at the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, *Forms* 116, 123, 124) and at Emona (Petru 1969, 528; 533; 635; 882; Plesnicar Gec 1977, pl. 1.31-34). In central Italy, at Portorecanati, they date to the end of the 1st century AD (Mercando 1974, *Grave* 77).

Within the study area, also the three cups of Form C21 bear barbotine decoration only. They do not show, however, any black slip.

- The other cups, except for No. 132, bear barbotine elements in the upper half of the body and rouletting in the lower half. Cup 132 (Form C20.2) has barbotine dotted grapes on the rim, a small cordon on the shoulder and rouletting in the lower half of the body.

As before, there are examples with corrugated rim and examples with plain rim.

Among the examples with corrugated rim, there are three cups of Form C19.3: Nos. 127 and 129 have two cordons on the rim, barbotine ivy leaves and vertical rods, and a rouletted band with girth-grooves in-between, and No. 125

with two girth-grooves on the rim, barbotine pattern resembling big combs and a rouletted band with two further girth-grooves in-between.

The cups with plain rim have one or two girth-grooves or a cordon between neck and shoulder. The barbotine pattern are leaves and grapes by No. 41 (Form C10.3) and No. 93 (Form C16.2); leaves only by Nos. 91 and 92 (Form C16.2); oblique groups of rods by No. 82 (Form C15.1); concentric semicircles by No. 109 (Form C17.4); vertical rods by No. 128 (Form C19.3); pattern resembling big combs by Nos. 109 (Form C17.4) and 126 (Form C19.3).

Decoration with leaves and stylized grapes appears within the study area on cups 41, 93, 127 and 129. It occurs at Angera, on examples dated by Sena Chiesa (1985, 404 and pl. 82.10-12) to Claudio-Neronian times, at Ornavasso (Graue 1974, *Persona*: Grave 27, 251, pl. 57.4), at Santa Margherita (Como 1980, 178), at Hasta Pompeia (Marabini Moeus 1973, 214 note 32.g), at Zinasco (Sena Chiesa 1985, 404 and note 74), in Piemonte (Greene 1972, fig. 9.2). This pattern is similar to patterns of the San Calocero pottery (Mayet 1975, 79), dated to Flavian times. It also occurs at Portorecanati (Mercando 1979, 196 and figs. 113-114) and reached, following the Adriatic route, Noricum (Magdalensberg: Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, Form 102 m, and p. 108 about possible origin from Ticino) and Pannonia (Emona: Petru 1969, 751; Plesnicar Gec 1977, 74ff. pl. 1.40-41).

Another cup from Locarno-Muralto, No. 82, decorated with groups of oblique rods and rouletting finds a very close parallel for form and decoration at Angera (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pls. 82.13; 112.12). Other examples occur at Aquileia and Ravenna (Sena Chiesa 1985, 405 note 78; Maioli 1972-73, 120 nr. 20).

The decoration with patterns resembling big combs appears in Ticino on four examples: Nos. 107, 108 (without rouletting), 125 and 126. This pattern occurs in the wide area interested by the presence of thin walled vessels of grey fabric. It appears at Angera (Sena Chiesa 1985, 405 pl. 82.14), at Lomello (Ponte 1887, pl. 7), in Piemonte (Industria: Bacci Spigo 1979, 76), at Gravellona, Hasta Pompeia, Carrù, Russi (Marabini Moeus 1973, 214 note 32.c) and Ravenna (Maioli 1972-73, 121 nr. 33-35), as far as the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, Form 103) and Pannonia (Plesnicar Gec 1977, Emona: pl. 1.19, 25, 27-28; Petru 1969, pls. 7.65, 79.5; Grünenwald 1979, Carnutum: 34; pl. 19.26-27). Cups with this decoration seem to occur from Tiberian-Claudian times to the end of the 1st century AD (Sena Chiesa 1985, 405-6). This decoration also appears on other forms with grey fabric, such as the beaker or the small jar (Greene 1972, pl. 9.4; Mercado 1974, Grave 85), and on cups of bright fabric from the Emilia and from the Adriatic regions (Mercando 1971, 410ff; Mercado 1974, Graves 38, 92, 217, 204; Mercado 1979, figs. 57, 113, 119, 126, 127, 152, 184 : all settlements from Picenum; Bergamini 1973, nos. 85-86, 22 note 41; Bergamini 1980, 54 note 40, nos. 267-269, 1028, 1029; Mazzeo Saracino 1977, Rovigo: 25 note 57; Mazzeo Saracino 1977, 19 ff, 111ff., fig. 50; Maioli 1973, 34-35). The other barbotine patterns on cups within the study area do not find any parallel at Angera.

In northern Italy the decoration with barbotine elements on the upper half of the cup and rouletting on the lower half is one of the commonest from Tiberian times to the end of the 1st century AD. This decoration appears together with that with rouletting only short before mid-1st century AD, but its time range is

more limited. At Angera, this decoration occurs from Claudian to late Neronian times (Sena Chiesa 1985, 402ff.). The barbotine patterns recall those of the cups with barbotine only and grey fabric manufactured in the Ravenna area (Maioli 1972-73, 109, pl. 119), at Cremona and Modena in Tiberian-Claudian times (Parra 1984, 77ff.; Sena Chiesa 1985, 403 note 59). This production develops in the Po valley in the same period as the ware type 'San Calocero' in the Mediterranean (Lamboglia 1947, 171ff.), using the same decorative elements.

Grey fabric and black slip was a successful invention of the north-Italian centres, whose manufactures seem to have been of limited number and situated to the north of Po river (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 175-6; Type 102; pl. 20; Greene 1972, 10; Mayet 1981, 208). Its presence is concentrated in the central area north of the Po river, at Aquileia and in the region of Ravenna (Ravenna 1969, Russi; Maioli 1973).

Cups decorated with grey fabric and black slip have been found in the whole Roman Empire (Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, 54-5; Marabini Moeus 1973, 213 note 23) but in particular along the Alps on both the southern and the northern sides. Marabini Moeus (1973, 214) identifies a 'north-Italian provincial production' called 'Alpine'. Examples with the above decoration occur south of the Alps at Ornavasso (Graue 1974, Persona: Grave 27, 251 pl. 57.4), Gravelona (Marabini Moeus 1973, 124, notes 27 and 32), Glanum (Rolland 1946, 26), Albintimilium (Lamboglia 1938, 211-12 n. 1). North of the Alps they have been found at Vindonissa (Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, 54-56, pl. 13 nos. 265-6), Emona (Plesnicar Gec 1987, 457-8), in Noricum on the

Magdalensberg (Marabini Moeus 1973, 214 note 30), and in Pannonia (von Bonis 1942, pls. 19.46-8, 60-1; 20.40.72; 21.1-15).

Cups with this decoration appear scarcely to the south of the Apennines and in the western areas north of the Alps. They do not occur at Cosa and appear only sporadically at Pompeii (Carandini 1977, 27 pl. 13. 44) and in the western areas north of the Alps (Paunier 1980, 228ff.).

In general, cups with grey fabric and both barbotine and rouletting decoration have been dated to Flavian times because of their association with *Firmalampen* 'a canale aperto' (Maioli 1972-73, 112 ; Maioli 1973, 90-91). In Canton Ticino lamps are scarcely represented and the cups occur in other associations (see Appendix IV). At Angera, these cups appear in relatively rich contexts dated to Claudian-Neronian times, associated with sigillata vessels Dragendorff's Form 15/17 and balsamaria Isings' Form 8, and do not occur in contexts dated to Flavian times, where they are substituted by cups with rouletting only.

Cups without any slip

The remaining 50 thin walled cups within the study area do not bear any slip. According to their surface, they can be further divided into two groups: 21 examples have hard fabrics with many sand and quartz inclusions, which originate the characteristic surfaces with small holes; 29 cups do not have fabrics as the above and their decoration consists of various elements.

Cups with many inclusions inside the clay

This group includes plain cups (14 examples) and cups decorated with a girth-groove situated approximately at mid-body (7 examples).

The group of plain cups includes the three examples of Form C6, the 10 examples of Form C13.1 (one of them, No. 62, also shows a tiny girth-groove on the rim), and No. 94 of Form C17.1. Cups with a girth-groove on the body are Nos. 30 and 31 of Form C8, and the five examples of Form C13.2.

Sena Chiesa (1985, 399) suggests that the particular surface of these cups constituted an imitation by north-Italian centres of the more elaborate decoration with red slip and applied sand from central Italy.

Cups without any surface treatment

- Most of cups without any surface treatment are decorated with girth-grooves or cordons, associated with rouletting. There exist both variants, with corrugated or plain rim. To the group with corrugated rim belong Nos. 98 (Form C17.3) and 130 (Form C20.1), decorated with two rouletted bands on the body. The roulettings were executed with two different tools and are not separated by girth-grooves. The cups with plain rim usually have two separated groups of girth-grooves and cordons on the body, and rouletted bands in-between. Also in this case the roulettings were executed with two different tools. To this groups belong Nos. 75 (Form C13.4), 86, 88-90 (Form C16.1, No. 90 without any girth-groove between the roulettings), and 96 (Form C17.3). Three other cups of Form C17.3 show variants of these decorations: Nos. 99 and 103 have a girth-groove on the rim and another on the shoulder; the two rouletted bands executed with different tools are not separated by

girth-grooves; No. 100 shows two girth-grooves on the rim and two over the carination, covered by a rouletted band.

- Five cups are decorated with girth-grooves or cordons and barbotine elements: No. 42 (Form C10.3) has plain rim and a band of barbotine leaves flanked by girth-grooves; the fragment 52 (Form C12.1) has a cordon under the plain rim and undefinable pattern on the body; No. 72 (Form C13.4) bears three rows of dots flanked by two cordons; No. 79 (Form C14) has a plain rim and barbotine cells on the body; No. 123 (Form C19.2) has two separated girth-grooves on the rim, and a band of vine leaves and alternating upturned dotted triangles.

The barbotine decoration seems to be characteristic of the second half of the 1st century AD. It occurs first in Claudian times and reaches, although with few examples, the beginning of the 2nd century AD (Mayet 1975, 79; Lamboglia 1950, 35, 47, 116, 121, 142; Vegas 1973, 87; Greene 1972, 8; Vindonissa 1952, pl. 11.228.231).

- Three cups associate girth-grooves, barbotine elements and rouletting in their decoration. Cups 44 (Form C10.3) and 133 (Form C20.2) have corrugated rims. The upper half of the body is decorated with stylized leaves or concentric semicircular pattern by 44 and leaves and grapes by 133; the lower half bears a rouletted band in both cases. Cup 49 (Form C11) has plain rim; the body is decorated with two rows of barbotine crescents and a rouletted band. The decoration with crescents only is spread on a wide area, from the Hispanic Peninsula (Mayet 1975, 104) to the north of the Alps

(Grünenwald 1979, 35; pl. 20.21-3), and occurs in the second half of the 1st century AD (Mayet 1975, 99). It also occurs at Angera (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, 316 no. 851966), but on a beaker with grey fabric and less regularly distributed on the surface of the vessel.

At present, it has not been possible to recognize the rouletted impression of the same tool on more than one vessel. No tools are known, but the same tool must have been used for many vessels. The reason why no roulettings issued from the same tool have been identified may be because of the low percentage of surviving vessels.

- Five cups are decorated with a girth-groove or more groups of girth-grooves on the body. It is the case of cups 50 and 51 (Form C12.1), 73 (Form C13.4), 78 (Form C14) and 95 (Form C17.2).

- The three examples of Form C21 and respectively the two of Form C22 have decorations that do not appear on cups of other forms. The only exception is 53 with decoration similar to Form C22, but belonging to Form C12.2. These patterns, however, seem to be closely linked to the form.

Cups 53 (Form C12.2) and 137-138 (Form C22) and have very thin wall. The decoration consists of big indents on the body comparable with the beakers of Form BK29. Cup 53, however, shows two groups of girth-grooves flanking the indents.

Cups of Form C12.2 and indented decoration occur in central Italy at Cosa already during the second and third quarters of the 1st century BC (Marabini Moeus 1973, 86). Similar cups are still frequent at Pompeii (Carandini 1977,

26), reaching therefore Flavian times. The indented decoration, is also common on glass wares in the second half of the 1st century AD (Isings' Forms 32, 33, 35) and in the 4th century AD (Ising's Forms 114, 117).

In the provinces north of the Alps, the centro-Italian prototypes often occur without the handles from the 2nd century AD onwards. They appear at Vindonissa (Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, 67, pl. 15; 216, 318, pl. 14), in the Iberian Peninsula (Mayet 1975, 37: Forms VI and VII), in the Rhine valley (von Gose 1950, pls. 13-14), at Avenches (Kaenel 1974, 20-23, pl. 2), in Britain (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 918), in Pannonia (Petru 1969, Grave 253; Grünenwald 1979 pl. 22.1-4). Among the forms, however, the cup is relatively rare in northern Italy (Maioli 1972-73, fig. 10) and north of the Alps.

Cups 134-136 (Form C21) have barbotine elements flanked by rows of dots and grey fabrics. No. 134, however, has only one row of dots and a girth-groove over the barbotine band. The barbotine pattern comprises a garland of berries on 134 and 136, and a garland of hanging dotted elements on 135.

Handled Cups

Handled cups are represented within the study area with five examples only. Among them, only No. 140 (Form C23) is not totally plain but has a small cordon between rim and body.

6.1.2. Beakers

Like cups, beakers may be roughly divided into coarser and finer examples. Coarse beakers are usually plain (i. e. Forms BK4, BK7; BK8) or are decorated with one or more girth-grooves only (i. e. Form BK26; BK30.2 ; BK30.3 ; BK24). Finer wares show different surface treatments and decorations. Within the study area, 115 beakers have been considered. Only 13 show a particular surface treatment: 12 bear red, brown, grey or black slip; one has a fabric with many sand and quartz inclusions that originates the characteristic surface with tiny holes.

Red slip

The only beaker with red slip, No. 240 (Form BK28.2), is decorated with two separated groups of girth-grooves: one on the shoulder and the other just over the carination.

Brown slip

Brown slip is rather dark in colour, probably a variant of black slip. Four beakers within the study area show this surface treatment: the two examples of Form BK10.1 and two examples of Form BK14. The decoration consists mainly of rouletting. Beakers 169 (Form BK10.1), 179 and 180 (Form BK14) show a wide rouletted band on the whole body, except for a narrow band above the foot. In detail, however, the decorations are different. The rouletted band on beaker 169 consists of two adjoining bands executed with different tools. This vessel is also decorated with girth-grooves on the rim. The two

other beakers, 179 and 180, also are decorated with contiguous rouletted bands executed with different tools: two for 179 and four for 180. Also the other beaker of Form BK10.1, No. 170, is decorated with rouletting. The decoration consists of a band on the shoulder.

Beakers with rouletting usually covering the upper body only and with brown to black slip occur at Cosa in Claudian-Neronian times (Marabini Moeus 1973, Form 6, 249-50, pl. 47.444). Marabini Moeus's Form 6 has short swelling rim and the tapering towards the foot is pronounced. The examples from Canton Ticino have short out-turned rim and wider foot. In the Hispanic Peninsula, rouletting occurs of beakers of Mayet's Form 45. Form and decoration appear in the area south of river Po in Trajanic-Hadrianic times (e.g. the Adriatic area: Mercado 1977, Graves 50, 59, 63, 76, 115, 136). North of the Alps, they occur from Antonine times (Plesnicar Gec 1977, pl. 6.25-8; Müller 1977, 122, Grave 389.2).

Grey slip

Silver grey slip, with greenish nuances, occurs only once among beakers. Beaker 228 (Form BK25) is also decorated with a net of vertical lines, spaced, and horizontal lines, closed together, on the body and two small cordons on the rim. The fragment of a beaker of Marabini Moeus's Form VIII decorated with an incised network was found at Cosa in a level dating from the late Claudian-Neronian period (Marabini Moeus 1973, 223; pl. 44.414). The late Republican Marabini Moeus's Form VIII seems to have occurred frequently in the 'Alpine gray ware manufactures', but in the variant with girth-grooves on the rim instead of the short out-turned rim. Other beakers with similar

decoration occur from Late Republican times in northern Italy (Angera, second half of the 1st c. AD : Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, 87 no. 82362; Milan, second half of the 1st c. AD : Ceresa Mori 1986b, 137-38 pl. 54.x-z ; Bergamini 1980, 55 pl. XV.278 ; Lugone-Salò, mid-1st c. AD : Massa *et al.* 1997, 92). This decoration, however, seems to occur mainly in eastern and Adriatic regions of northern Italy (Ricci 1985, 313 Decoration no. 43). It also occur at the Magdalensberg and date to Tiberian-Claudian times (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 'Gitterbecher', Form 95, 103; pl. 18.95c), in Pannonia (von Bonis 1942, pl. 19.14) and at Emona (Plesnicar Gec 1972, pls. 85.10 ; 95.18 ; 150.25). Both vertical and horizontal incised lines, and their association, already appear in the late La Tène decorative repertoire (i. e. Ornavasso, San Bernardo- Grave 6: Graue 1974, 214-215, pl. 6.5). This decoration also occurs on cups, but less frequently (Maioli 1972-73, 121 fig. 30).

Black slip

Seven vessels have both surfaces covered with black slip. The two beakers of Form BK10.2 are decorated on the shoulder with girth-grooves and rouletting: No. 171 has two girth-grooves flanked by two rouletted bands; No. 172 has a rouletted band above and two girth-grooves below. The fact that all beakers of Form BK10 have a similar surface treatment - dark brown slip for Form BK10.1 and black slip for Form BK10.2 - seems to suggest a chronological evolution of the same form. Beakers of similar Form and decoration as Form BK10.2 occur at Angera from Trajanic to early Antonine times (Sena Chiesa 1985, 416). As the above mentioned beakers of Form BK10.1, they recall Marabini Moeus's Form 6 (1973, 249-50) and Mayet's Form 45 (1975, 108)

and have narrow feet. Rouletting and its association with girth-grooves, however, seem to be characteristic for the area north of river Po. Sena Chiesa (1985, 417) notes, that examples with grey fabric (i.e. No. 169 of Form BK10.1) date to the end of the 1st century AD, whereas beakers with reddish fabric (i. e. Form BK10.2) seem to be later.

Beaker 174 (Form BK11.2) associates black slip with a net of vertical and horizontal lines on the body, as beaker 180 of Form BK25, and a girth-groove on the rim.

Beaker 239 (Form BK28.2) shows a decoration consisting of a girth-groove on the rim and another between neck and body, a wide band of barbotine leaves and grapes on the body and a rouletted band under the carination.

The two examples of Form BK3 have an almost similar decoration, that seems to be a feature of this particular form. The low bodies of the vessels are decorated with three rows of barbotine dots. In beaker 146 the dots are flanked by two girth-grooves above and one below; in 147 there is a girth-groove over the dots only.

Beakers with many inclusions inside the clay

Only one vessel shows the characteristic surface treatment: beaker 259 of Form BK31. The decoration consists of a girth-groove at mid-body.

Beakers without any surface treatment

Many beakers are decorated with one or more girth-grooves distributed on the body. This is the case of all examples of Form BK26.1 and BK26.2 (6 vessels), all examples of Form BK30 except for 246, 254 and 257 (BK30.1,

30.2, 30.3 ; 8 vessels), all examples of Forms BK24 except for 226 (4 vessels); the two examples of Form BK28.3 (a further vessel, No. 241, is a fragment only and does not show any decoration), beaker 145 of Form BK2, beaker 183 of Form BK16, beaker 187 of Form BK18, and beakers 164 and 168 of Form BK9.

Variants of this decoration type are the corrugated rim, associated with a plain body in No. 165 (Form BK9) and with two girth-grooves at mid-body in No. 161 (Form BK7); and the cordons, on a plain body in No. 175 and associated with a girth-groove on No. 176 (both vessels of Form BK12).

Seven beakers are decorated with rouletting. Beaker 144 (Form BK1) bears two rouletted bands on the body, executed with different tools: a narrow one under the rim and a wide one nearly reaching the foot. Beaker 173 (Form BK11.1) has plain rim. The upper half of the body shows three groups of girth-grooves, separated by two rouletted bands. In this case only one tool was used for the rouletting. Beaker 227 (Form BK25) is decorated with a wide rouletted band on the whole body, with a girth-groove on its lower end. Beaker 184 (Form BK16) is fragmentary. It shows a girth-groove at mid-body and the lower body's half is rouletted. Beaker 192 (Form BK19.1) has a rouletted band on the shoulder, flanked by two groups of two girth-grooves. Both examples of Form BK20 bear the same decoration: three girth-grooves and three rouletted rows on the shoulder. The roulettings on the two beakers, however, do not seem to have been executed with the same tool.

Eight other beakers show different incised (four examples) or impressed (four examples) decorations.

Incised decoration

Beaker 159 (Form BK7) has a girth-groove on the rim and diagonal incised combings on the body. Another beaker, No. 191 (Form BK19.1), shows a similar decoration. The diagonal combings on the body, however, are linked and form high chevrons. This decoration seems to be exclusive for beakers of Form BK19. In northern Italy, it occurs on examples at Cremona and in museums in western Lombardy (Cattaneo 1996a, 154 and note 16; fig. 6; Breda 1996, 52), at Nave (Passi Pitcher 1987, 53 Grave 6), at Arsago Seprio-Varese (Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 92 pl. XXVI.d), at Carpigiano (Gervasini Pidatella 1984, 64 pl. XXV.59), at Brescia (Rossi 1990, 84), at Modena (Modena 1988, 444 fig. 380.20), at Antico Polesine, Veneto (Antico Polesine 1986, 190; 201 pl. 2.11), at Ravenna (Maioli 1972-73, 121 no. 36), at Albintimilium (Lamboglia 1950, 168 fig. 197.20). This decoration occurs from Augustan times to the beginning of the 2nd century AD. It is frequent during Tiberian-Claudian times. The decoration already occurred in central Italy and Spain (Marabini Moeus 1973, 156 pl. 29.270; Chiaramonte Trerè 1977, 466-69; 472-73 pl. 346.1, 3; Ricci 1963, 355-57 fig. 556, 681-683; Tatti 1969, 70 pl. XIV.179a-b, 180a-b; Mayet 1975, 58-9 pl. XXVII.201-207; Vegas 1963-64, 66 figs. 11-12).

Two examples show a corrugated rim and simple incised lines on the body: on beaker 193 (Form BK19.2) the diagonal lines are almost regularly distributed and form chevrons; on beaker 194 (Form BK19.3) they are irregularly spread

on the surface. Incised lines occur often as decoration for coarse beakers and may be variously distributed on the surface (vertical lines : Mayet 1975, pl. 27 ; crossings : Marabini Moeus 1973, pl. 72 and Frova 1960, 126 pl. 27.2 ; obliquous lines : Bergamini 1973, pl. 9.74 ; Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, pl. 15.78 : c. 10-0 BC ; Butti Ronchetti 1985, 49 n. 17); net : Petru 1972, pls. 77.27 and 28.25).

Impressed decoration

The impressed decorations consist of two types, linked to two different Forms. Beakers 177 and 178 (Form BK13) are decorated with seven, and respectively six rows of nail impressions on the body. On 178 the impressions are flanked by a cordon (above) and a girth-groove (below). Beakers 185 and 186 (Form BK17) have more varied decoration elements. Beaker 185 has a corrugated rim and a cordon on the shoulder. The body is decorated with an impressed garland on upright fern leaves with a rosette on the top, standing on two girth-grooves. Beaker 186 has plain rim, two rows of barbotine dots, two rouletted cordons on the shoulder, a row of impressed crescents, another with impressed circles, followed by one with hanging rods-like pattern.

Thirty-seven beakers are decorated with barbotine elements, often associated with other decoration types. Five examples bear rows of barbotine spikes or stylized pine scales on the body. Four of them have almost the same decoration: the three beakers of Form BK28.1 (Nos. 236-238) are decorated with three rows of big spikes; the one beaker of Form BK6.1 bears two row only of the same type of spikes. The barbotine elements are associated with

girth-grooves: above (and between) by 153, below the spikes by 237, above and below by 236 and between the spikes only by 238. The decoration of another beaker, No. 246 of Form BK30.1, also consists of barbotine spikes, but tiny ones and distributed on many rows. Rim and shoulder are decorated with girth-grooves. Barbotine pine scales as decoration occur at Cosa (Marabini Moeus 1973, 239), Hofheim (Ritterling 1912, 252: Type 22B), Camulodunum (Hawkes & Hull 1947, 228: Form 62 A), Vindonissa (Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, 38), the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, pl. 4.12-13), the Iberian Peninsula (Mayet 1975, 94-5), on hemispherical cups in Claudian-Neronian times.

Beaker 190 (Form BK19.1) bears a girth-groove on the shoulder and three rows on barbotine comb-like pattern on the upper half of the body.

The remaining 31 beakers with barbotine elements fall within the big group of vessels decorated with rows of dots on the body. These beakers associate the barbotine on the body with other elements such as girth-grooves and cordons, sometimes with corrugated rims or segments of wall, usually on the shoulder. These vessels belong exclusively to Forms BK6.2, BK21, BK22 (BK22.1, 22.2, 22.3), BK23 and BK27. The number of barbotine rows of dots ranges from four to 13 or more.

The decoration with barbotine dots occurs in general in the area north of river Po and along the Adriatic coast (Sena Chiesa 1985, 412-3 note 133 ; Ceresa Mori 1991, 47 ; Bolla 1988, 179 ; Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 172). This decoration also appears in the Iberian Peninsula in Flavian times, but with bigger dots and with a different disposition (Mayet 1975, Form 65, 589-90), and at the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, Forms 34-35) during Augustan

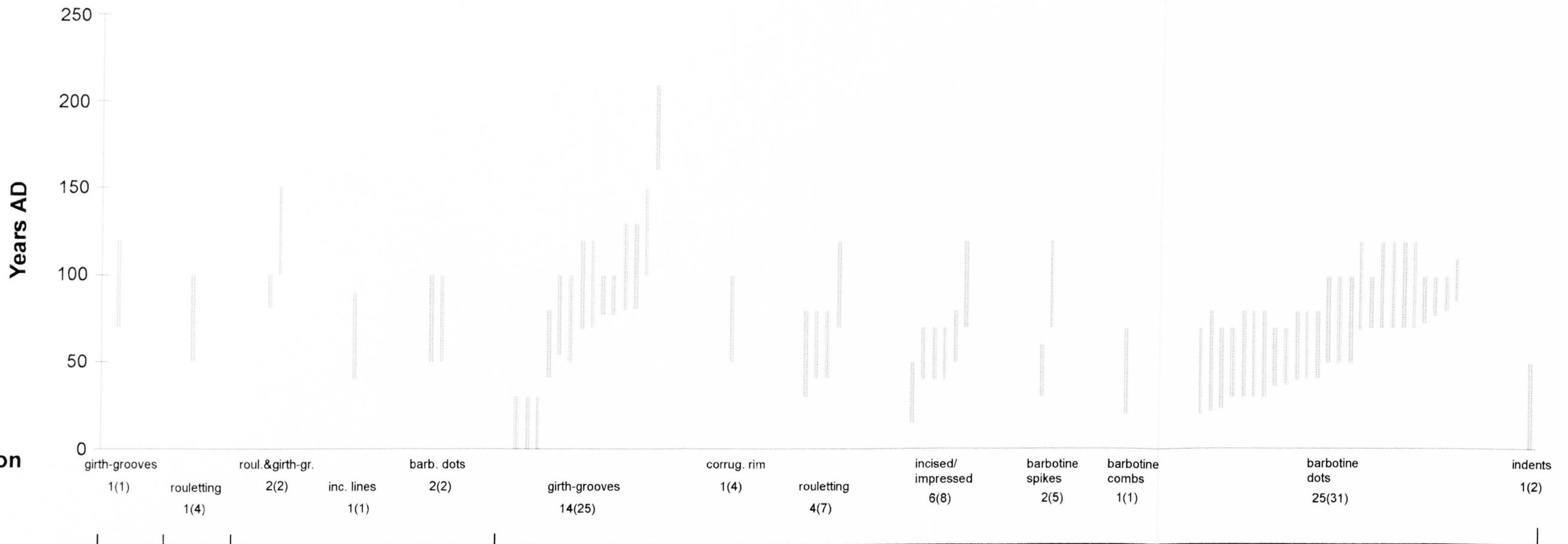
times, with examples similar to those from the north-Italian area. Examples from central Italy show garlands or vertical rows of dots with empty spaces in-between (Marabini Moeus 1973, pls. 1-2, 55 ; Vegas 1973, 60 fig. 20.7-8). According to the number of examples, the disposition of the dots on many rows seems to be characteristic of the products from the Lombardy and Canton Ticino (Angera : Sena Chiesa 1985, 412ff. ; Varese (Frova 1960, pl. 27.1 ; Valmadrera-Como : Giussani 1936, 109 fig. 22 ; Albavilla-Como : Maggi 1982, 145 ; Olgiate Comasco : Butti Ronchetti 1986, 117-18). The presence of dotted beakers in late La Tène graves from the same cemetery, moreover, could indicate continuity in the decorative pattern region (Graue 1974, pls. 40 and 45 ; Fortunati Zuccala 1979, figs. 47-48 ; Vannacci Lunazzi 1981, fig. 12 ; De Marinis 1982b, 55 : Tomba di Remedello).

Two beakers, Nos. 144 and 245 of Form BK29, have very thin walls. The decoration consists of big indents on the body as on the cups of Form C22 and the example of Form C12.2.

The remaining 16 beakers are plain: the four examples of Forms BK4 (BK4.1, 4.2 and 4.3), Nos. 158 and 160 of Form BK7, both examples of Form BK8, Nos. 166 and 167 of Form BK9, No. 182 of Form BK15, Nos. 188 and 189 of Form BK18, No. 226 of Form BK24, and. No. 257 of Form BK30.3.

Beaker 241, of Form BK28.3, is a fragment only and seems to be plain. Beaker 182 (Form BK15) is characterized by the extreme fineness of the wall, as with the examples of Form BK29.

**Beakers - Decoration types.
Histogram with date-ranges**



Decoration

RED SLIP BROWN SLIP BLACK SLIP

NO SLIP

GREY SLIP 0(1)
 BLACK SLIP girth-grooves 0(1)
 NO SLIP sand incl. 0(1)

6.1.3. *Balsamaria*

The six balsamaria found within the study area are plain. Three of them, however, show a small girth-groove just under the rim. They belong to Form BS1 (Nos. 261, 262, 264).

6.1.4. *Flagons, Flanged Flangons, Jugs*

Coarser vessels show a reduced number of surface treatments and decoration types. Flagons (144 examples), including flanged flagons (70 examples) and jugs (three examples), are usually plain. Sometimes the surface has been burnished; in other cases there occur some decorative elements. With two exceptions, flagons with burnished surface do not bear any decoration.

Burnished surface

Flagons may show a burnished surface on the neck or on neck and shoulder, and respectively on the upper half of the body. This surface treatment occurs mainly on flagons without flange, which also clearly outnumber flanged flagons. The flagons with burnished surface are 40, the flanged ones only three.

Form F4.2:	723; 724
Form F6:	730
Form F8:	734
Form F13:	746; 747
Form F14:	748; 749; 750
Form F15.1:	751; 752; 753; 754; 756; 757; 758
Form F15.2:	759
Form F16:	760 ; 761 ; 762
Form F18.1:	769
Form F18.2:	771; 773; 774
Form F18.3:	775
Form F18.-:	776
Form F19.2:	782
Form F20.1	785; 786
Form F21:	791 ; 792
Form F23:	795; 796; 797; 799
Form F26.1:	809
Form F26.2:	810
Form F27:	816
Form F29.2:	828 ; 829
Form FF39 :	851
Form FF44.3:	887
Form FF46.2:	902

Two flagons, No. 782 of Form F19.2 and No. 810 of Form F26.2, also show some decorative elements. Both have a small girth-groove on the rim. No. 782 also shows two girth-grooves just under the neck.

At Angera the flagons show a certain accuracy in the execution. Some of them bear burnished surfaces. Few flagons, in particular with burnished surface, are also decorated with one or more girth-grooves on the shoulder (Sena Chiesa 1985, 431 and note 20). These decorative elements, however, are relatively rare. Sena Chiesa (1985, 431) notes that they do not seem to be linked to a particular chronology or form.

Red slip or other coating

Two vessels, flagon 838 of Form F36 and jug 918 of Form F55, have red slip on the outer surface, similar to sigillata red slip. Both vessels belong to particular Forms, occurring once, respectively twice within the study area. At Angera, vessels with slip occur only twice, but the slip is brown-red or brown (Rovelli 1985, 430-1 and note 19) and the forms are different. Flagons with external coating also occur in the region of Como (Frigerio & Luraschi 1980, 116 Grave 15.2 ; 117 Grave 21.2 ; 120 Grave 65.2 ; 128 Grave 24.2).

Jug 917, also of Form F55, shows a varied painted decoration: red coat on the rim, a narrow band with triangles on the neck over the shoulder, and a brown-red band (c. 1cm in width) at mid-body. Another jug, similar in decoration and Form, occurs at Angera (Rovelli 1985, 431 and note 18; pl. 87.15). The decoration consists of two black bands, under the neck and where the handle joins the body, and vertical red lines in-between. This vessel belongs to a context dating from Flavian times.

Decorative elements

The decorative elements occurring on flagons, flanged flagons and jugs are very limited and consists of girth-grooves or cordons.

At Angera, the decoration with girth-grooves, usually on the shoulder of the flagon, is rare and occurs on vessels with burnished surface (Rovelli 1985, 431).

Girth-grooves

Girth-grooves occur variously distributed on the vessels:

- One small girth-groove on the rim: Nos. 772 (Form F18.2), and the above mentioned 782 and 810.
- One girth-groove on the neck and two separated girth-grooves on the shoulder: No. 779 (Form F19.1).
- One girth-groove at mid-neck and one under mid-body: No. 916 (Form F54).
- One girth-groove under the rim and one under the neck: No. 741 (Form F10).
- One girth-groove under the neck: Nos. 814 (Form F30) and 823 (Form F31).
- One girth-groove on the shoulder, where the handle joins the body: Nos. 733 (Form F8); 868 (Form F46.1); 891 (Form F48.1) ; 892 (Form F48.2).
- Two girth-grooves under the neck: Nos. 793 and 794 (Form F22).
- Two girth-grooves on the shoulder: Nos. 821 and 822 (Form F31).
- Two girth-grooves above mid-body: No. 813 (Form F30).

Cordons

Usually there occurs only one wide and flattened cordon, sometimes associated with girth-grooves:

- One cordon on the shoulder, where the handle joins the body: Nos. 729 (Form F11) ; 778 (Form F19.1); 803 (Form F25).
- One cordon on the shoulder, over the point where the handle joins the body and five separated girth-grooves distributed on the upper body's half: No. 742 (Form F11).
- One cordon on the shoulder, over the point where the handle joins the body and two girth-grooves at mid-body: No. 790 (Form F20.2).
- One cordon on top of the shoulder: No. 802 (Form F24).
- One cordon at mid-body, flanked by two girth-grooves: Nos. 727 (Form F5); 853 (Form F40) ; 858 (Form F41.1).
- One cordon on the shoulder, flanked by two girth-grooves: No. 914 (Form F52).

Corrugated wall

Some flagons are plain, except for a corrugated segment of wall between neck and shoulder. These flagons are Nos. 735 (Form F8), 833 (Form F33), and 842 (Form F38). Another vessel, No. 728 (Form F5), also bears two small cordons just over the point where the handle joins the body.

6.1.5. Jars, Two-handled Jars, Bowls

The surface of jars (112 examples), two-handled jars (6 examples) and bowls (131 examples) does usually not show any particular treatment. There exist, however, few exceptions:

Burnished surface

Two jars are burnished: No. 521 (Form J6.1) is burnished on the whole body; No. 548 (Form J6.2) is burnished on the shoulder only.

Red slip

Jar 483, of Form J1.1, shows traces of red slip.

Decorative elements

The decorative elements on jars, two-handled jars and bowls are very limited and consists, as by flagons, mainly of girth-grooves or cordons.

Girth-grooves

Girth-grooves as decorative elements occur in few variants: most of the examples have one or two girth-grooves, situated under the neck or on top of the shoulder. With some exceptions, it is therefore possible to organize the vessels into big groups:

*One girth-groove (or two) on or just under the rim**

Form J18	618 (under rim*)
Form J30	670; 671
Form B7	347 (two girth-grooves)
Form B24	413

One girth-groove under the neck

Form J1.1	478 ; 480
Form J2	499
Form J3	512
Form J4	516 ; 517
Form J10	573
Form J11	578
Form J12	582
Form J13.1	594
Form J20.3	637 ; 638
Form J29.2	669
Form B1.1	357
Form B2	329
Form B14	370 ; 371
Form B17	387
Form B20	400

Bowls 582 (Form J12) and 669 (Form J29) have another girth-groove also on the shoulder. Bowl 357 (Form B1.1) has another girth-groove under the rim.

One girth-groove on top of the shoulder

Form J1.1	471; 483
Form J1.2	484
Form J6.1	526; 527 ; 529
Form J6.2	533
Form J7.1	539 ; 543
Form J8.2	557
Form J10	568; 571
Form J11	576 ; 577
Form J12	583
Form J13.1	590 ; 593; 594
Form J13.2	595
Form J14.2	599 ; 600; 601
Form J15	612
Form J16	614
Form J20.1	622
Form J20.2	633
Form B1.1	327
Form B10	354
Form B13	362
Form B15	373; 381
Form B19.1	393
Form B25	419
Form B29	434
Form B33.1	446

Form B34.2 455

One girth-groove on the shoulder

Form J23 652;
651; 653 (between the lugs)

Form J26 660; 661;
662 (between the lugs)

Form J28 664

Form B1.1 326

Form B6.1 337 (between the lugs)

Form B14 368

Form B30 437

Two separated girth-grooves under the neck

Form J3 502

Form B12.2 359

Two separated girth-grooves on top of the shoulder

Form J1.1 461 ; 462; 473 ; 474

Form J2 492

Form J3 508

Form J6.1 519 ; 520

Form J6.2 532 ; 535; 536

Form J6.3 538

Form J7.1 542 ; 545 ; 546

Form J9	565
Form J10	570
Form J11	575
Form J12	581
Form J13.1	592
Form J15	607
Form J21	641
Form J27	663
Form B31	441

Jar 565 (Form J9) also has another girth-groove on the rim.

Vessels with more than two girth-grooves on the shoulder

Jar 509 (Form J3) has three separated girth-grooves on the shoulder. Bowl 450 (Form B33.3) shows seven separated girth-grooves distributed on the upper half of the body.

At Angera, jars or bowls decorated with girth-grooves are rare. There occur examples with one or more (up to five) girth-grooves on the shoulder, more rarely on neck or body (Sena Saccardo 1985a, 473, pl. 94.1-2; 480 and notes 71-2).

Corrugated wall

Some vessels bear a segment of corrugated wall on top of the shoulder or under the neck:

Form J1.1	463; 466
Form J2	497
Form J3	503 (under neck)
Form J6.1	528 (wide segment)
Form J8	556 (narrow segment)
Form J13.1	591 (wide segment)
Form B14	356 (narrow segment)
Form B16	383 (wide segment)
Form B19.3	397

Cordons

Cordons on the neck

Jars 563 and 566 (Form J9) show one cordon; bowl 360 (Form B13) two small cordons on the rim.

One cordon under the neck

Jars 631 (Form J.20.2) and 666 (Form J29.1) have a small cordon under the neck. The latter also has a girth-groove close to the cordon. Bowl 359 (Form B12.2) shows a flat cordon under the neck and a girth-groove on top of the shoulder.

One cordon on top of the shoulder

Jars 476 (Form J1.1), 549 (Form J7.2), and bowls 407 and 408 (Form B22), 416 (Form B24), and 429 (Form B26.2) are decorated with a cordon on top of

the shoulder. By 476 the cordon is small; 429 it is flat. The cordon of 549 is flanked by two girth-grooves.

Stabbed decoration

Two vessels bear a stabbed decoration in form of a band of oblique lines on the shoulder. These vessels are jar 579 of Form J11 and bowl 352 of Form B9.2, that also shows two girth-grooves under the rim. Stabbed decoration occurs on jars and bowls in the western Po regions, but not at Angera. In Liguria, its presence could be linked to a pre-Roman tradition. Moreover, there have been suggested two manufacture centres at Caselette and in the region of Vada Sabaudia (Rebaudo Greco 1980, 135 note 3 ; Gandolfi & Gervasini 1983, 134-5).

Incised decoration

Incised decoration consists mainly of wavy combing. Jar 649 (Form J22) bears this decoration on the wall. Bowls 350 and 351 (Form B9.1) have wavy combing on the shoulder. Another bowl, No. 431 of Form B27, shows a wavy incised line only on the shoulder. Five jars, all belonging to Form J24, have a particular decoration type, where wavy combing is associated with girth-grooves. Jar 656 shows combing on the upper half of the body and corrugated wall on the lower half. Jars 654, 655 and 658 have similar decoration, but there also are some girth-grooves above the combing. No. 657 is a fragment of wall only. It bears traces of wavy combing.

The decoration with one or more groups of wavy lines, gained by combing, occurs at Angera on fragments and as a band on the shoulder of a jar

(Saccardo 1985a, 480 and note 74). Within the study areas, combing occurs in the same position on the two bowls of Form B9.1. On jars this decoration occurs at Varese (Frova 1959, 9-18, fig. 4.8), at Emona (Plesnicar Gec 1972, Graves 112, pl. 30; 667, pl. 154; 975, pl. 94), in the Novara region (Lo Porto 1955, 154 fig. 1), at Russi (Mazzeo Saracino 1977, 132, n. 136, fig. 66.3). On bowls it is attested at Emona (Plesnicar Gec 1972, Grave 975, pl. 94). The decoration is attested for a long time, from the late La Tène period (Ornavasso, San Bernardo- Graves 123 and 147: Graue 1974, pl. 35.1 and 6) until the 3rd and 4th centuries AD (Frova 1977, pl. 277 nos. 11-12; Rebaudo Greco 1980, 138). Saccardo (1985a, 480) notes that the decoration with girth-grooves seems to occur in contexts from the first half of the 1st century AD, whereas the decoration with combing appears in contexts from the second half of the same century.

The only other incised decoration consists of a band of oblique lines on the shoulder of bowl 355 (Form B11).

6.1.6. Dishes

Dishes are usually plain. Among the 60 examples within the study area, however, 14 show a surface treatment or elements resembling a decoration.

Red slip

Seven dishes bear a red slip, similar to African sigillata red slip, inside the body and on the rim. It is the case of the four dishes of Form D7 (Nos.291-294); 319 and 320 of Form D13; and dish 321 of Form D14. This particular

surface treatment is probably to be understood as with the double function to make the wall waterproof and non-sticking. Four of these vessels, however, also show a real decoration.

Dish 319 has two concentric circles inside, on the base. Dishes 291 and 292 bear at the same place a rouletted circular band; dish 294 shows two rouletted bands. In 291, the rouletting was executed with two different tools or the tool included two different pattern. The only example at Angera with red slip does not seem to bear the rouletted band (Tomaselli 1985, 460: Type D, n. SC. 72001, pls. 73.6). A similar decoration also occurs on examples from Heidelberg, dating from mid-2nd century AD (Heukemes 1964, 121 n. 5 pl. 35), from Geneva (Paunier 1981, 39, 232 nrs. 411ff.), and from Lurate Caccivio (Butti Ronchetti 1985, 65-66).

Incised elements

The remaining seven dishes do not bear any surface treatment. Dish 280 (Form D3.1) shows concentric circles under the base, outside. The six other vessels belong to Form D11, which is characterized by dishes decorated with a small girth-groove just under the rim. Two dishes with similar decoration but different Form occur at Angera. They belong to Angera's Types A and B (Tomaselli 1985, 458-9, notes 37 and 48).

6.1.7. Lids

The 31 lids within the study area are almost all plain. Only two examples show decorative elements. Lid 678 (Form L2) has a girth-groove under the handhold; 688 (Form L7) has a small cordon in the same position.

CHAPTER 7

Chronology

7.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the sections 'Internal Chronology' and 'External Chronology'.

Internal chronology deals with chronology and associations of the different forms according to material and datable contexts from the study area. The analysis of the internal chronology is intended to be the reference for a comparison with similar forms and wares from neighbouring areas, discussed in the section 'External Chronology'. Such analysis is also intended to provide evidence for a possible origin of the forms from the Locarno area, discussed in Chapter 8.

7.2. INTERNAL CHRONOLOGY

In Chapter 3, the contexts of the vessels were studied and dates for them were proposed. In Chapter 4, the vessels were grouped into forms and variants of forms. Evidence is then drawn from the two chapters to suggest an internal chronology for each form, directly related to the study area. Thereafter, the evidence from the single forms is used to suggest possible associations of forms in the different periods.

In order to propose an outline of internal chronology as complete as possible, each form has been considered as a whole and has not been split into its variants. Difficulties arise when a variant is represented by only one or two examples. In such cases, particularly where there are few datable associations, the evidence has been considered, but conclusions will inevitably be more tentative. The internal chronology of the pottery is based on associated datable material in the graves. The forms and their variants are discussed period by period whenever they appear first. Divisions into Roman emperors' reigns, used for example for Angera (Sena Chiesa 1985, pls. 82ff.) or even Canton Ticino (Lamboglia 1967-71, 207ff.) have been avoided. It was judged preferable to use a simple division into centuries or parts of centuries, which seems to accord more comfortably with the dates suggested by associated material, particularly since literal use of reigns could give a misleading impression of precision.

7.2.1. Single Forms

Cups

The cups within the study area have been divided into 24 groups (Forms C1-C24). Twenty-one groups include examples from dated contexts, whereas the cups of Forms C14, C23 and C24 did not come from datable contexts.

Except for Form C1, all forms belong mostly to the 1st century AD.

First half of the first century AD

The earliest forms are Form C21 (cylindrical body, grey and hard fabric, barbotine decoration), with examples dated c. AD 0-30, and Form C13 (low hemispherical body and vertical rim, mostly grey and hard fabric, various decorations), dating from the beginning of the 1st century AD. Form C13 is well represented until the first decades of the 2nd century AD and, as one the most long-lived forms of cups within the study area, continues to mid-2nd century AD with a single example.

Forms C5, C7-8, C10-11, C16-17 and C19 occur from c. AD 30-40.

Forms C5 (globular body, beige and soft fabric, red slip), C7 (globular body, beige and soft fabric, barbotine decoration) and C11 (squat hemispherical body, red and medium hard fabric, red slip) reach c. AD 60-70. Forms C16 (carinated body, grey and hard fabric ; rouletting or barbotine decoration) and C19 (squat and carinated body, grey fabrics, rouletting or barbotine decoration) last until c. AD 120-30. Form C17 (carinated body, grey fabrics, various decorations) continues

to the mid-2nd century. Form 10 (hemispherical body, grey, beige and red fabrics, various decorations) is well represented from c. AD 20 to c. AD 120, but include an example from a context dated to the second half of the 2nd century AD.

Second half of the first century AD

Forms C2 (raised foot-ring, red and hard fabric, slip), C15 (conical body, grey and hard fabric ; various decorations) and C20 (squat carinated body, grey and hard fabric ; various decorations) belong to the second half of the 1st century AD.

Forms C18 (carinated body, grey and grey-beige fabrics, various decorations) and C22 (cylindrical indented body, beige and hard fabric) occur during the last decades of the 1st century AD.

Forms C3 (raised foot-ring, red and hard fabric ; red slip), C4 (raised foot-ring, red and hard fabric, slip) and C6 (globular body, grey and hard fabric, plain) occur from mid-1st century AD to c. AD 120-40.

Forms C9 (globular body, grey and soft fabric, rouletting and slip) and C12 (squat hemispherical body, beige and hard fabric, various decorations) range from the last quarter of the 1st century AD to c. AD 130 (C9) and c. AD 150 (C12).

Second century AD

The only form that does not occur already during the 1st century AD is Form C1. This form (raised foot-ring, beige and hard fabric, barbotine dots) occurs in contexts dating from c. AD 120- 210.

Beakers

The beakers have been divided into 31 groups (Forms BK1-BK31). Except for four groups, Forms BK2, BK24-25 and BK31, the other groups include examples from dated contexts.

All Forms occur during the 1st century AD, in particular in the second half of the century. No Form seems to start during the 2nd century AD.

First half of the first century AD

The earliest forms are Form BK16, BK29 and BK30. Form BK29 (cylindrical body and indented wall, beige or red and hard fabric) continues to mid-1st century AD. Form BK16 (ovoid body, various fabrics) and BK30 (cylindrical to ovoid body, red-orange and medium hard fabric) are attested until c. AD 80 and, respectively, c. AD 100.

Forms BK5 (globular body, red and medium hard fabric) and BK13 (ovoid body, grey and hard fabric, impressed crescents) also belong to the first half of the 1st century AD. Form BK5 is attested during c. AD 10-30, Form BK13 during c. AD 15-50.

Forms BK4, BK6, BK8, BK11, BK14-15, BK19, BK20-23 and BK27 occur from c. AD 20-40. Forms BK4 (onion-shaped body, various hard fabrics), BK11 (ovoid body, grey and hard fabric ; rouletting), BK15 (ovoid body, beige and hard fabric), BK19 (ovoid body, various fabrics), BK20 (ovoid body, red and hard fabric) and BK27 (conical carinated body, beige-pink and hard fabric) stop during the second half of the 1st century AD. Form BK14 (ovoid body, red or black and hard fabrics)

also includes an example from a context dated to c. AD 120-40. Forms BK6 (globular to ovoid body, grey or beige and hard fabrics, barbotine spikes or dots), BK21-23 (ovoid body, various hard fabrics, barbotine dots) continue to the first decades of the 2nd century AD (c. AD 120-30). Most of their examples, however, occur during the second half of the 1st century AD.

Second half of the first century AD

Forms BK3 (globular body, beige or red and hard fabric, barbotine dots and black slip) and BK12 (ovoid body, beige and hard fabric) belong to the period c. AD 50-100.

Forms BK7 (globular body, red or red-brown fabrics), BK10 (ovoid body, various fabrics, rouletting and slip), BK18 (ovoid body, various hard fabrics), BK26 (conical body, beige or beige-red and hard fabric, girth-grooves) and BK28 (cylindrical body, grey and hard fabric, various decorations) occur from c. AD 50 and last until the first half of the 2nd century AD (c. AD 120-30). Form BK18 also includes a beaker from a context dated to c. AD 160-210.

Forms BK1 (globular body, red and hard fabric, rouletting), BK9 (globular body, grey or red and hard fabric, girth-grooves) and BK17 (ovoid body, red and hard fabric, impressed or barbotine decoration) appear from c. AD 70 and continue to the first decades of the 2nd century AD (c. AD 120).

Balsamaria

The balsamaria belong within two groups (BS1 and BS2). Form BS1 includes examples from contexts ranging from c. AD 50-70 to AD 150. Form BS2 does not as yet have examples from dated contexts.

Dishes

The dishes have been divided into 15 groups (D1-15). Four of these groups, Forms D5, D9, D13 and D14, do not have examples from dated contexts.

The other dishes occur in contexts dating from the beginning of the 1st century AD to the end of the 4th century AD, with a concentration between c. AD 180-260.

First century AD

The earliest dish belongs to Form D4 (out-turned rim and straight wall, grey and hard fabric) and comes from a context dating from c. AD 0-30. This form is also the only one occurring during the 1st century AD in the study area.

Second century AD

Two forms, D3 and D7 (inturned rim, various fabrics), occur with one example each during the period c. AD 100-150. After gaps of c. 50 (D3) and c. 90 (D7) years, they last until mid-3rd century AD and, respectively, c. AD 260.

Forms D1, D2, D6, D10, D12 and D15 occur from c. AD 170. Form D10 (slightly inturned rim and rounded wall, various fabrics) only continues to c. AD 220. Forms D2 (inturned rim, various fabrics), D6 (inturned triangular rim, red or beige and hard fabrics) and D12 (with lugs, various hard fabrics) are attested until the end of the 2nd century AD. Forms D1 (inturned rim, various hard fabrics) and D15 (rounded rim, various hard fabrics) last until c. AD 260-70.

Form D11 is the most long-lived group of dishes within the study area. It is attested from c. AD 160 to c. AD 400 but with isolated examples.

Forms D8 (expanded rim and curved wall, beige-brown and hard fabric) seems to be the latest group and occurs from c. AD 250 to c. AD 400. As with Form D11, however, there is a gap of more than 50 years between the examples dated to the 3rd and those dated to the 4th century AD.

Lids

Lids have been divided into 11 groups (forms L1-L11). Six of them, Forms L1, L4, L8-11, do not include examples from dated contexts. The other groups are attested with a single example each. The earliest is Form L6 (straight wall) dating from c. AD 0-30, followed by Forms L3 (straight wall) and L7 (curved wall) dated to c. AD 70/80-120/30. Form L5 (straight wall) dates to c. AD 170-90. Form L2 (straight wall) is the latest lid and occurs during the first half of the 3rd century AD.

Bowls

The bowls have been divided into 35 groups (Forms B1-B35). Six groups, Forms B1-2, B7-8, B20 and B30, do not include any example from dated contexts.

The other groups occur within a period from the beginning of the 1st century AD to c. AD 370. Most of the bowls within the study area, however, belong within c. AD 50-150.

First half of the first century AD

The earliest bowl belongs to Form B28 (group of small bowls) and comes from a grave dated to c. AD 0-30. Forms B13, B15, B21, B24 and B26 occur from slightly before mid-1st century AD. Form B21 (conical body, various fabrics) continues to c. AD 80. Forms B13, B15 and B24 (conical body, various fabrics) last until c. AD 120. Form B26 (conical body, various fabrics) is attested until mid-2nd century AD.

Second half of the first century AD

Forms B9, B12, B19, B23 and B34 occur from c. AD 50. Forms B9 (group of small bowls) and B12 (conical body, various fabrics) belong to the period c. AD 50-100. Form B23 (conical body, various fabric) occurs from c. AD 50 to c. AD 120. Forms B19 and B34 (conical body, various fabric) are attested from c. AD 50 to AD 250 and, respectively, AD 370. These dates, however, are indicated by isolated examples only. In particular, Form B34 is attested by two bowls coming from graves dated to c. AD 50-80 and c. AD 351-70.

Forms B5-6, B10-11, B14, B16, B18, B22 and B27 occur from c. AD 70. Form 27 (conical body, various fabrics) come from a context dated to c. AD 80-100. Forms B5, B6, B10, B11 (globular or hemispherical body, various fabric), and B14 and B22 (conical body, various fabrics) belong to c. AD 70-120 (B22 : c. AD 70-130). Form B18 (conical body, various fabrics) is attested during c. AD 70-150. Form B16 (conical body, various fabrics) occurs from c. AD 80 and continues to c. AD 180.

First half of the second century AD

Forms B17, B31 and B33 (conical body, various fabric) occur from the beginning of the 2nd century AD and last until c. AD 180 (B17) and c. AD 270 (B31 and B33). Form B4 (globular or hemispherical body, various fabrics) and B29 (conical body, various fabrics) occur from c. AD 120 ; B29 continues to the end of the 2nd century AD, B4 c. AD 240.

Second half of the second century AD

Forms B32 and B35 (conical body, various fabrics) occur from c. AD 180-90 to c. AD 220 (B32) and c. AD 230 (B35). Form B3 are the latest bowls attested within the study area, occurring from c. AD 194 to c. AD 260.

Jars

Jars have been divided into 32 groups (Forms J1-J32). Nine groups (Forms J16, J18-19, J22, J25, J27, J30, J31 and J32), however, do not include any example from dated contexts.

Jars range from the beginning of the 1st century AD to the end of the 4th century AD. The largest number of jars, however, belongs within c. AD 50-150. A slightly smaller group of vessels occur during the period c. AD 150-250.

First half of the first century AD

Forms J7 and J24 are the earliest jars within the study area. Form J7 (ovoid body, red or beige and hard fabrics) occurs from the beginning of the 1st century AD to c. AD 130. Form J24 (barrel-shaped body, collar, red fabrics, wavy combing) also occurs from the beginning of the 1st century AD, as attested by the example from a context dated to c. AD 0-30. The context of the other jar, however, dates to c. AD 384-400. There a gap of over 350 years between the two jars, without any further attestation. Form J24, moreover, or its prototype, occurs at Ornavasso-San Bernardo (Graue 1974, pl. 35, Graves 123, 147, 152), where it dates to 50-25/15 BC (Graue 1974, 170: 'Zeitgruppe III'). It is therefore possible to assume the jar from the grave dated to c. 384-400 as residual (not belonging to the same period as the context). Form J24, therefore, could only belong to the first half of the 1st century AD.

Forms J1, J12 and J17 (ovoid body, various fabrics) occur from c. AD 20. Form J17 is only attested until c. AD 70. Forms J1 and J12 reach c. AD 210 and, respectively, c. AD 260.

Forms J3 and J15 (ovoid body, various fabrics) occur from c. AD 40 and continue to c. AD 200-230.

Second half of the first century AD

Form J20 (ovoid body, internal lid seating, various fabrics) occurs from mid-1st century AD. Most of the examples from dated contexts come from graves belonging to c. AD 50-100 or c. AD 70-120. The latest datable vessel comes from a context dating from c. AD 170-90.

Form J23 (barrel-shaped body, various fabrics) dates to c. AD 80-100. Forms J4, J5, J9 (ovoid body, various fabrics), J26 (cylindrical body, various fabrics), J28 and J29 (globular body, various fabrics) belong to c. AD 70-130 ; J9 continues to c. AD 140 and J29 to c. AD 150. Forms J2, J8, J10-11 and J14 (ovoid body, various fabrics) also occur from c. AD 70-80. Forms J2 and J8 last until c. AD 260 (J8 with a gap of over 100 years between the examples). Forms J10 and J11 reach c. AD 210 ; J11, however, also includes a vessel from a context dating from c. AD 380-400. Form J14 continues to c. AD 290.

Second half of the second century AD

No Forms are restricted to the first half of the 2nd century AD. Most of the forms already appearing during the 1st century AD, continue through the first half of the 2nd century AD.

Forms J6 and J13 occur from c. AD 160. Form J6 (ovoid body, various fabrics) continues to c. AD 250. Form J13 (ovoid body, various fabrics) continues to c. AD 240-50 and c. AD 380-400, with a gap of over 100 years in-between.

First half of the fourth century AD

Form J21 (ovoid body, various fabrics) belongs with the only vessels from a datable context c. AD 300-350.

Flagons

Flagons have been divided into 55 groups (Forms F1-F55). Nine of them, Forms F6, F21, F24, F26, F28-29, F36, F42 and F53 do not include examples from datable contexts.

Most of flagons occur c. AD 50-100. Other important groups belong to c. AD 0-50 and c. AD 100-150.

First half of the first century AD

Forms F1, F3, F8, F18 and F33 occur from the beginning of the 1st century AD. Forms F3 (biconical body, red and hard fabric) and F8 (biconical body, various

fabrics) are attested during c. AD 0-30. Form F1 (biconical body, red or beige and hard fabrics) continues to c. AD 120 ; F18 (pyriform body, various fabrics) lasts until c. AD 150 with a concentration of vessels in the second half of the 1st century AD. Form F33 (globular flattened body, various fabrics) is also attested for the period c. AD 235-250. There is a gap of over 200 years between the first and second examples. As by Form J24, it is possible that the latest flagon is not contemporary with the date of the context. This fact, moreover, sometimes occurs in the cemetery of Losone-Arcegnò, the only in the study area with graves dating from the 4th century AD.

Forms F2, F4, F9, F11, F15, F17, F19, F23, F32, F35, F44, F46, F48-50 and F52 occur from c. AD 20-40. Form F2 (biconical body, red-brown and hard fabric) only continues to c. AD 40. Forms F9 (biconical body, red or beige and hard fabrics), F17 (biconical to pyriform body, red or beige and hard fabrics) and F52 (ovoid body, grey and hard fabric) are attested until c. AD 70-90. Forms F11 (biconical body, red or beige and hard fabrics), F15 (biconical to pyriform body, red or beige and hard fabrics) and F32 (globular body, red or beige and hard fabrics) last until c. AD 100. Forms F4 (biconical body, red or beige and hard fabrics), F23 (pyriform to globular body, red or beige and hard fabrics), F35 (onion-shaped body, red or beige and hard fabrics), F44 (flanged, biconical body, red or beige and hard fabrics), F46 and F48 (flanged, globular body, various fabrics), and F49 and F50 (flanged, onion-shaped body, various fabrics) occur until c. AD 120-130. Form F19 (pyriform body, beige and hard fabrics) continues to the end of the 2nd century AD.

Second half of the first century AD

Forms F14 (biconical to pyriform body, red and hard fabric), F25 (pyriform to globular body, beige and hard fabric), F39 (barrel-shaped body, beige- or brown-pink and hard fabrics), F51 (onion-shaped body, red or beige and hard fabrics) and F55 (jug, biconical body, beige and hard fabrics) belong to graves datable c. AD 50-100.

Forms F10 (biconical body, beige and hard fabrics) and F47 (flanged, globular body, red or beige and hard fabrics) range from c. AD 50 to c. AD 110-30.

Forms F5, F7, F12-13, F16, F30, F34, F40-41 and F45 occur from c. AD 70-80.

Forms F5 (biconical body, beige and hard fabric) and F20 (pyriform body, red and hard fabrics) reach only to the end of the 1st century AD. Forms F12 (biconical body, beige and hard fabric), F13 and F16 (biconical to pyriform body, red and hard fabrics), F30 and F34 (globular body, red and hard fabrics), F40, F41 and F45 (flanged, biconical body, beige and hard fabrics) are attested until c. AD 120-30.

First half of the second century AD

Form F43 (flanged, biconical body, beige-red and hard fabrics) occurs from c. AD 100-40.

Second half of the second century AD

Form F31 (globular body, red and hard fabric) occurs from c. AD 170 to c. AD 250. Form F27 (globular body, red and hard fabric) is attested from c. AD 190 to c. AD 210.

First half of the third century AD

Forms F22 (pyriform body, red and hard fabric), F38 (barrel-shaped body, pink-beige and hard fabric) and F54 (jug, ovoid body, beige and hard fabric) occur from c. AD 230-40 to c. AD 250.

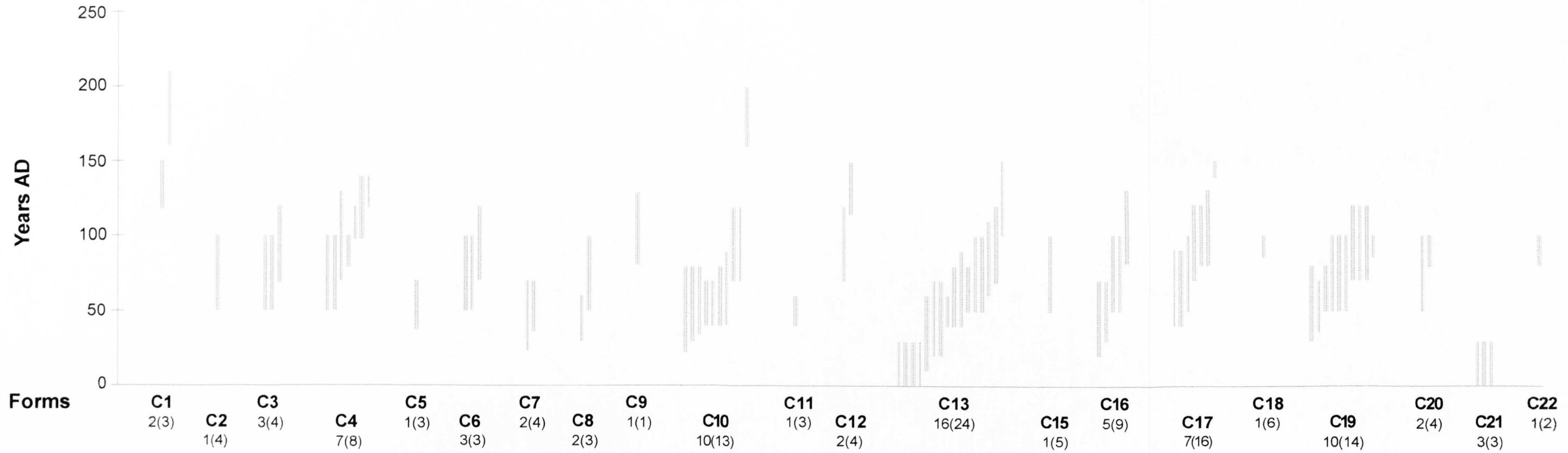
7.2.2. Histograms

The internal chronology of each form is displayed in detail in the Histograms 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Each item from a datable context is shown with its suggested dating evidence. Each form is accompanied by the quantity of datable examples in comparison with the totality of examples in the study area.

In the Histograms 2, 4, 7, 9, 11 and 13 the chronology of each form is summarized. Black lines indicate the highest concentrations. Grey lines indicate lower concentrations, or attestation by a single item. In these histograms the horizontal axis, indicating the years AD, always reaches AD 400 even if the latest attestation of a form is within the 3rd century AD (e.g. Cups), in order to suggest the life span of each form in the same proportion as by the other forms.

Histogram 1

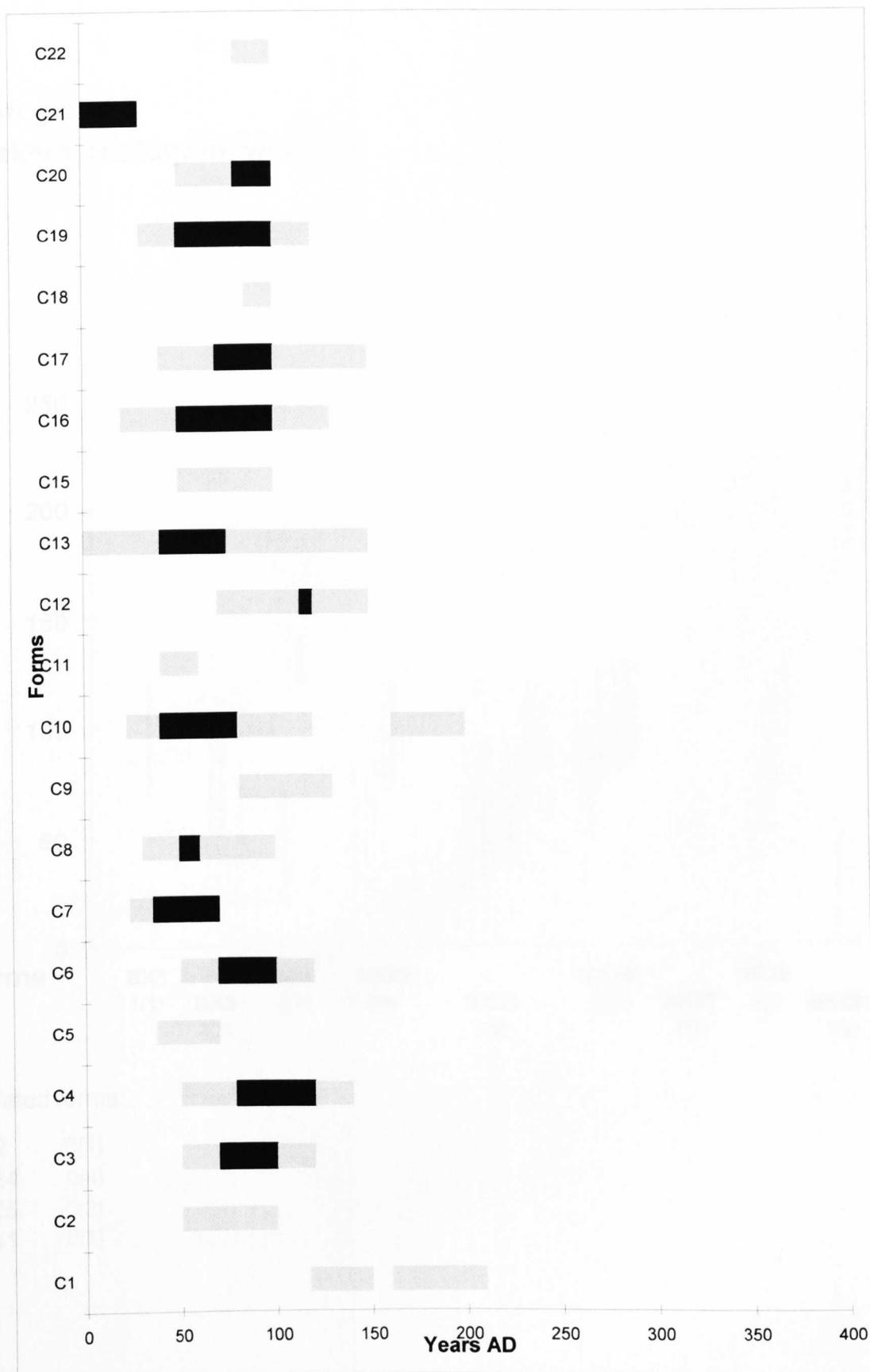
Cups. Histogram with date-ranges



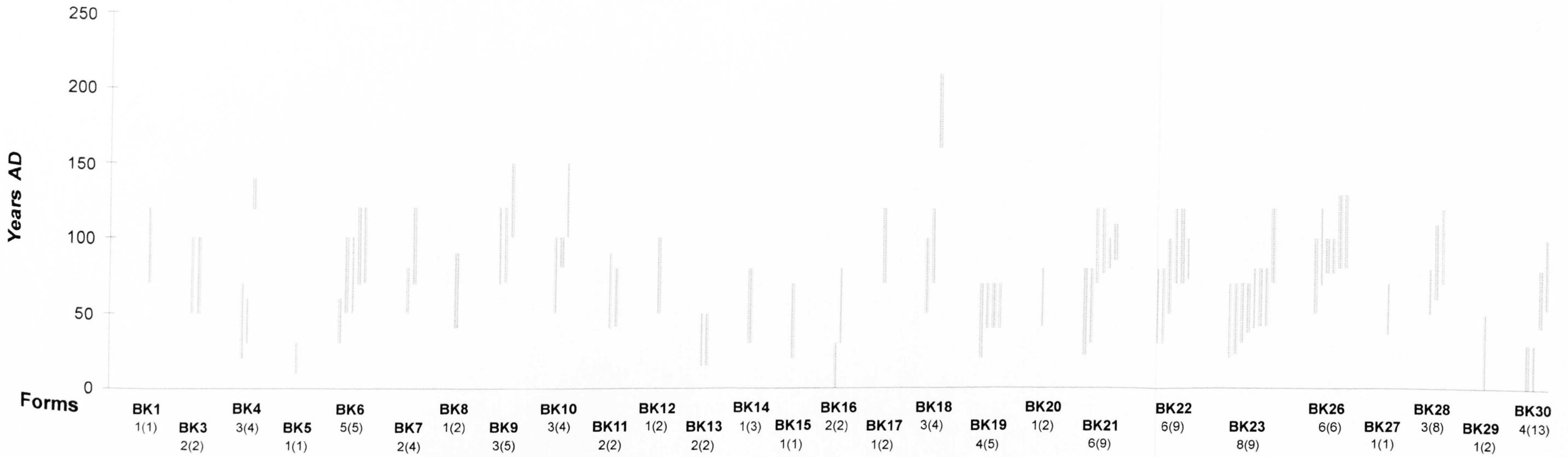
Undated forms:

C14 0(2)
C23 0(4)
C24 0(1)

Histogram 2 Cups. Summary



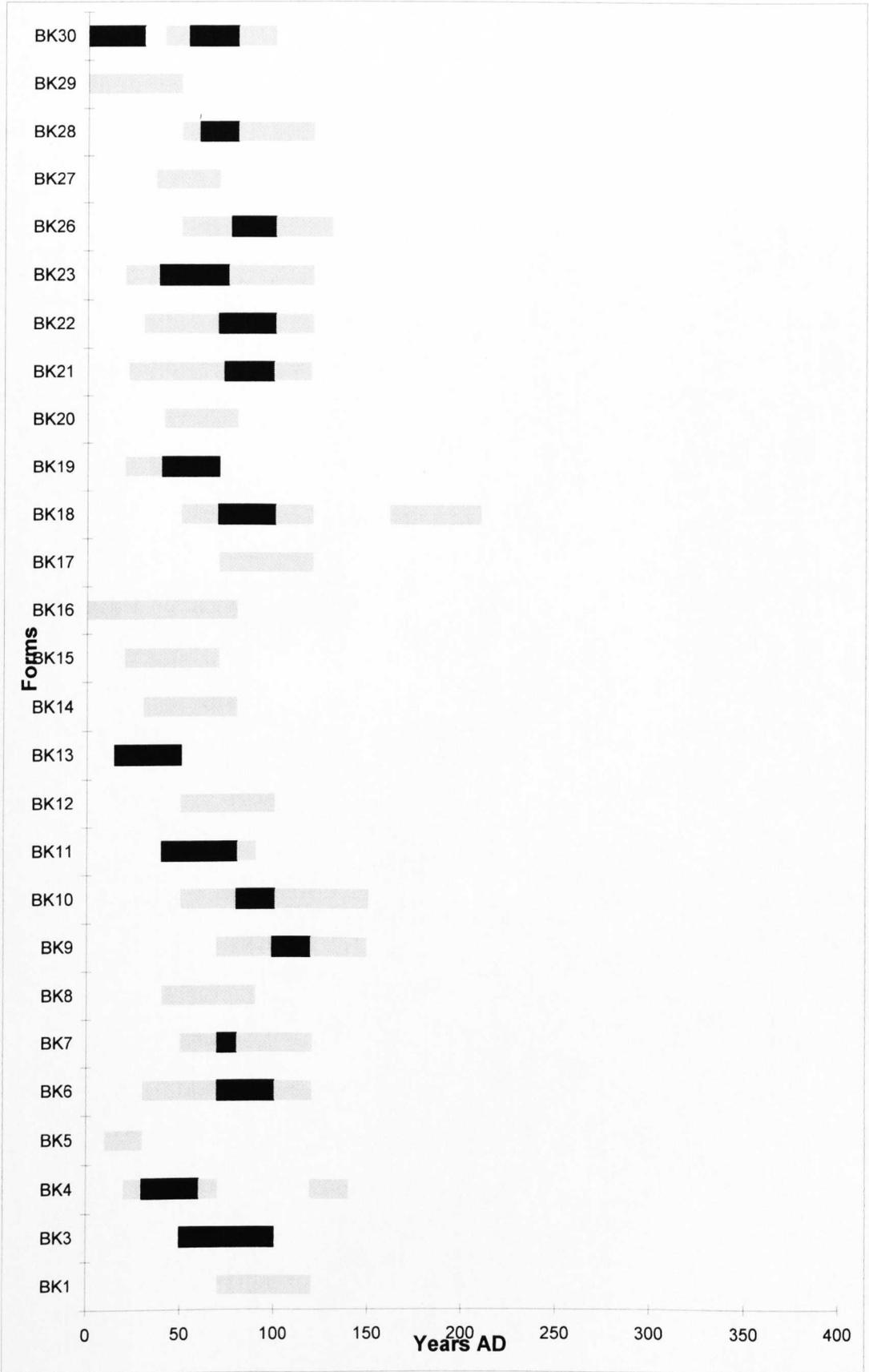
Histogram 3
Beakers. Histogram with date-ranges



Undated forms:

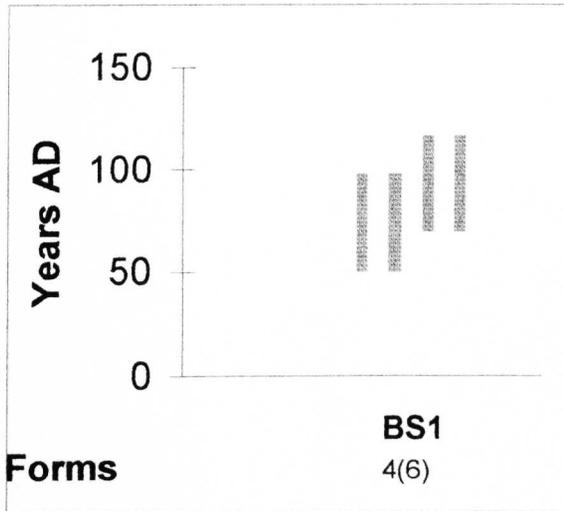
- BK2 0(1)
- BK24 0(4)
- BK25 0(2)
- BK31 0(1)

Histogram 4 Beakers. Summary



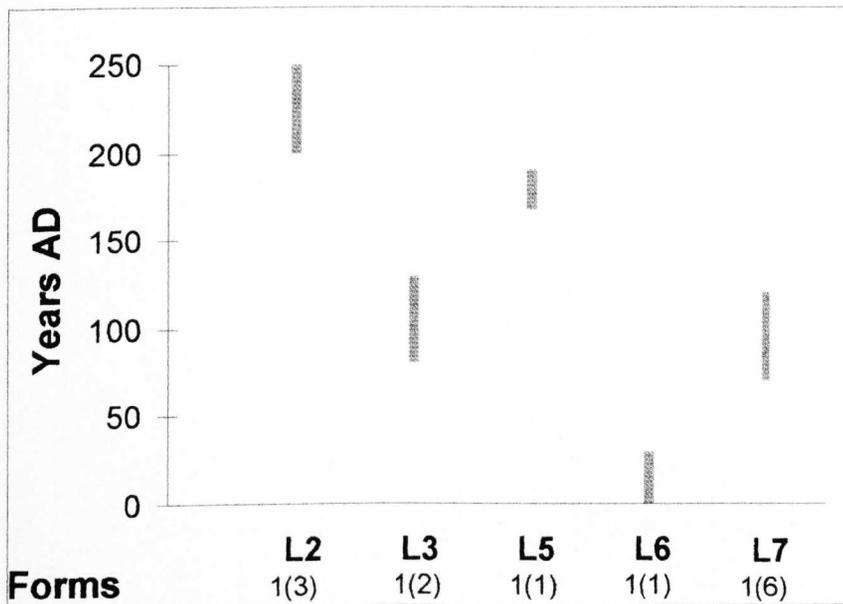
Histogram 5

Balsamaria. Histogram with date-ranges



BS2 0(1)

Lids. Histogram with date-ranges



L1 0(2)

L4 0(3)

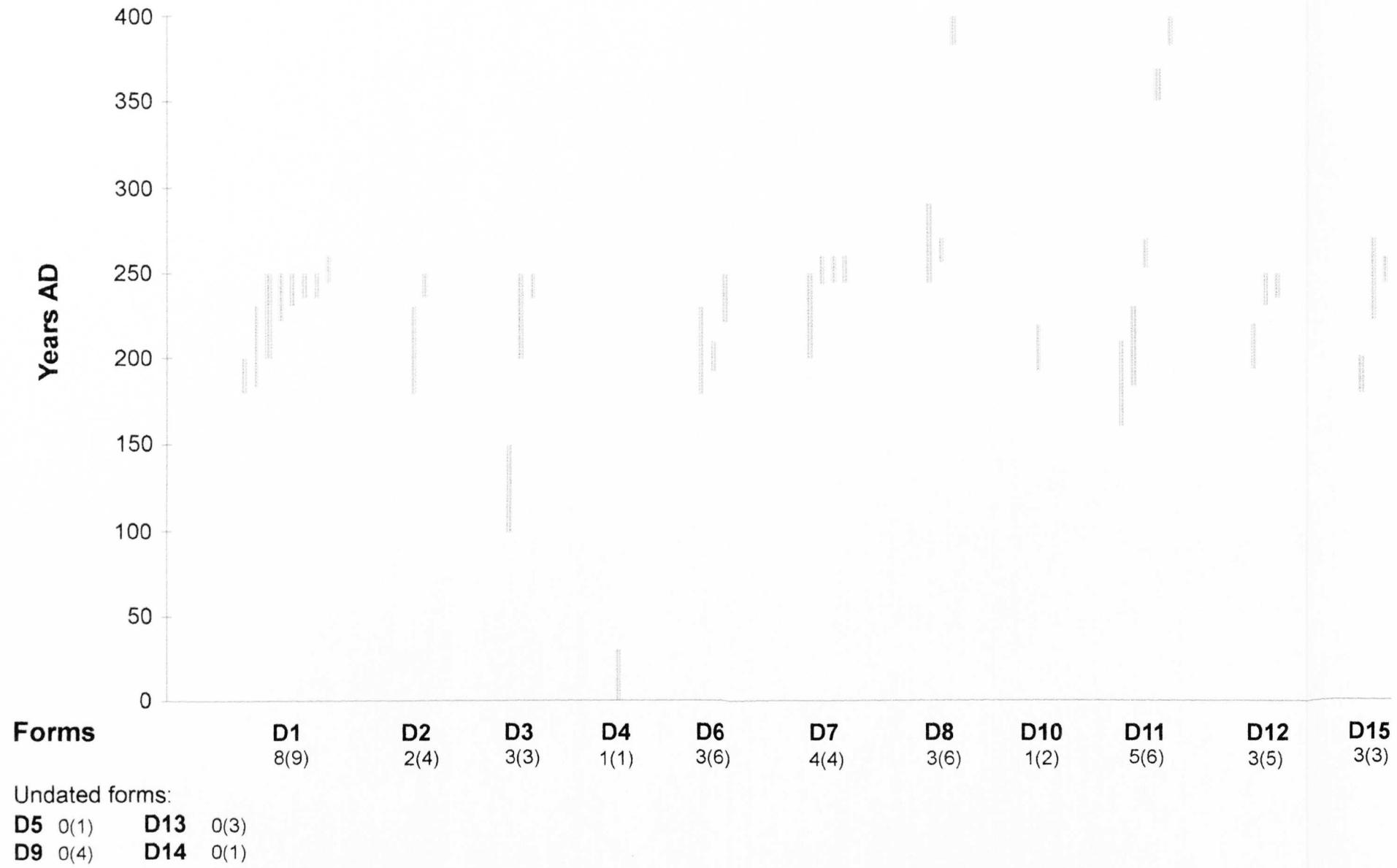
L8 0(5)

L9 0(4)

L10 0(6)

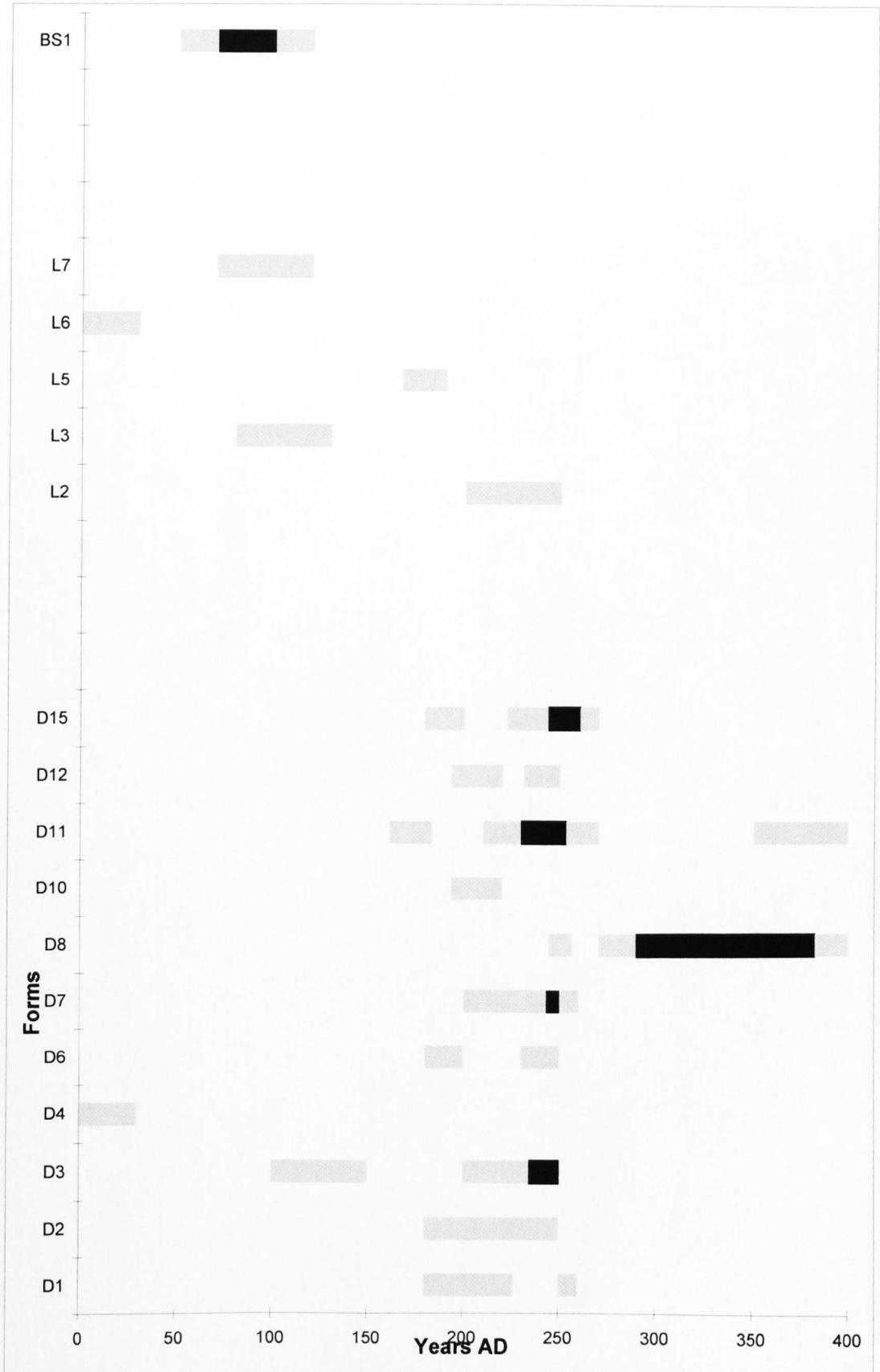
L11 0(2)

Histogram 6 Dishes. Histogram with date-ranges

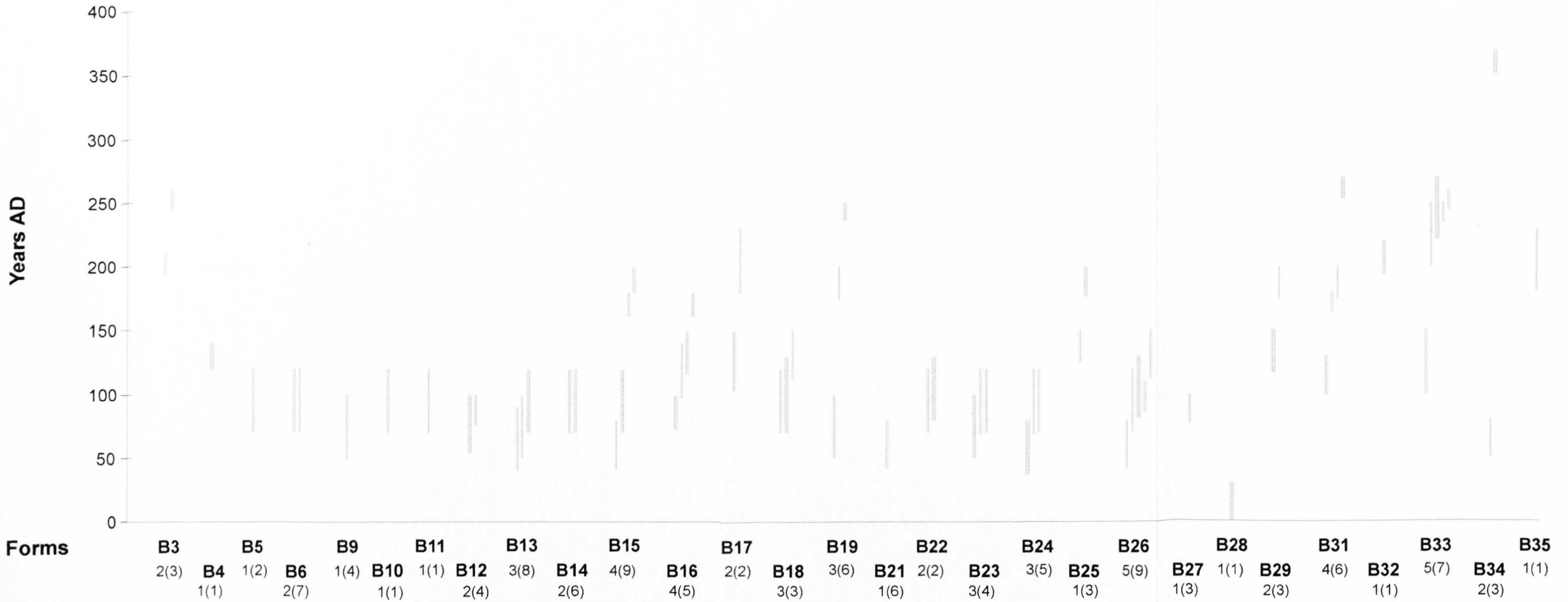


Histogram 7

Balsamaria - Lids - Dishes. Summary



Histogram 8
Bowls. Histogram with date-ranges

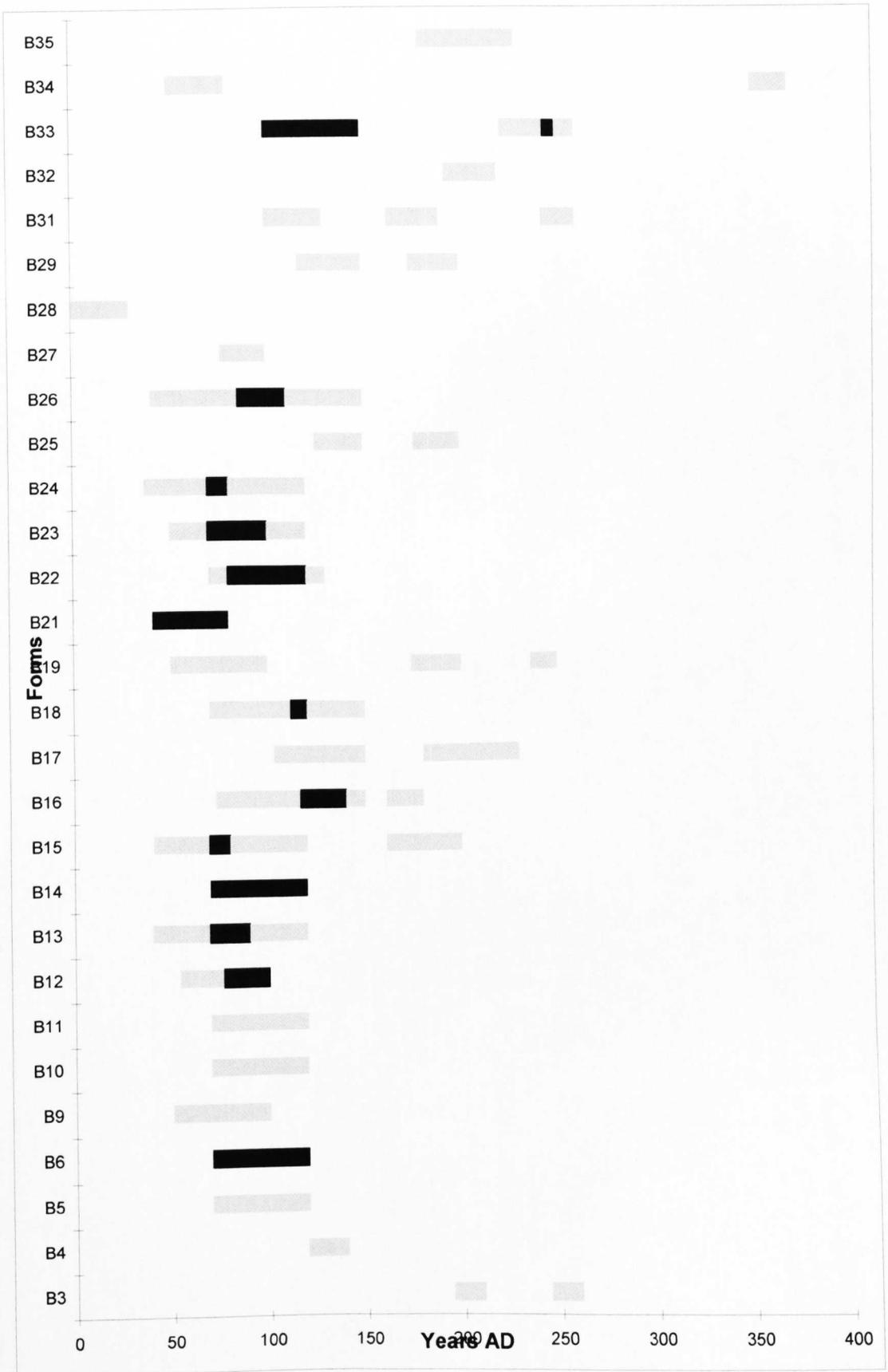


Undated forms:

- B1 0(3)
- B2 0(2)
- B7 0(4)
- B8 0(2)
- B20 0(3)
- B30 0(2)

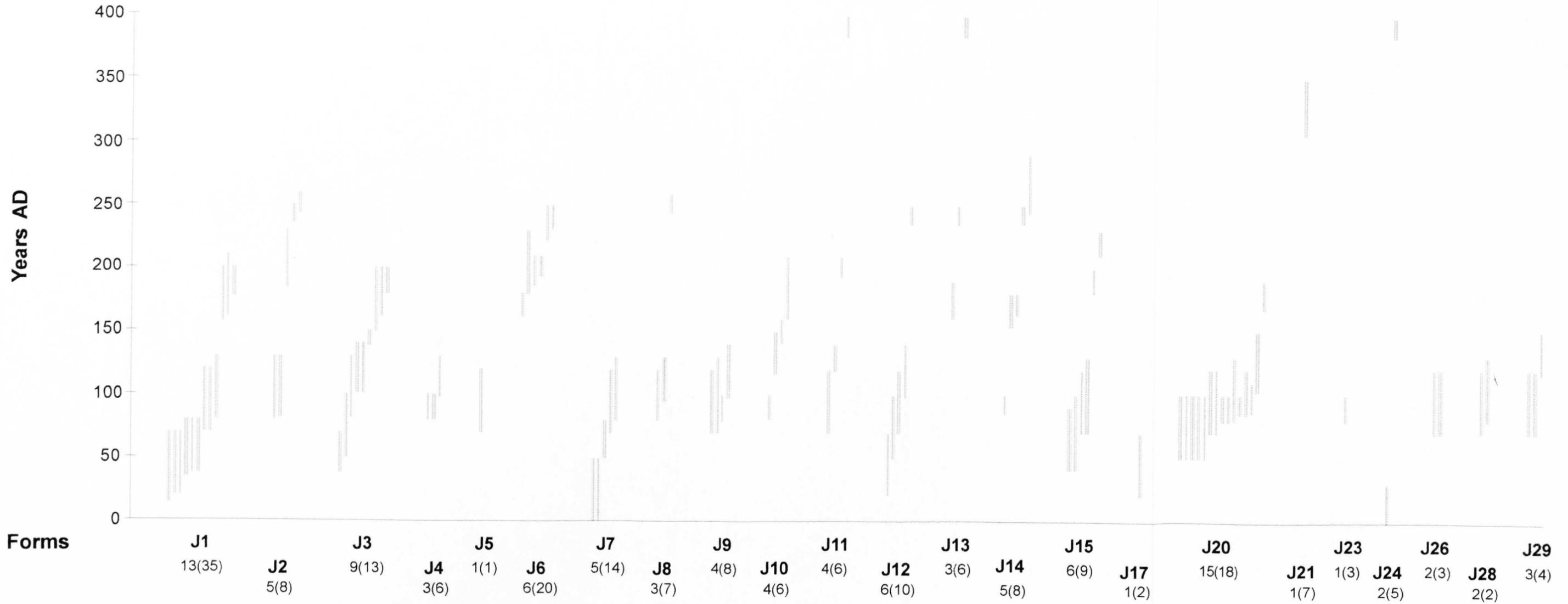
Histogram 9

Bowls. Summary



Histogram 10

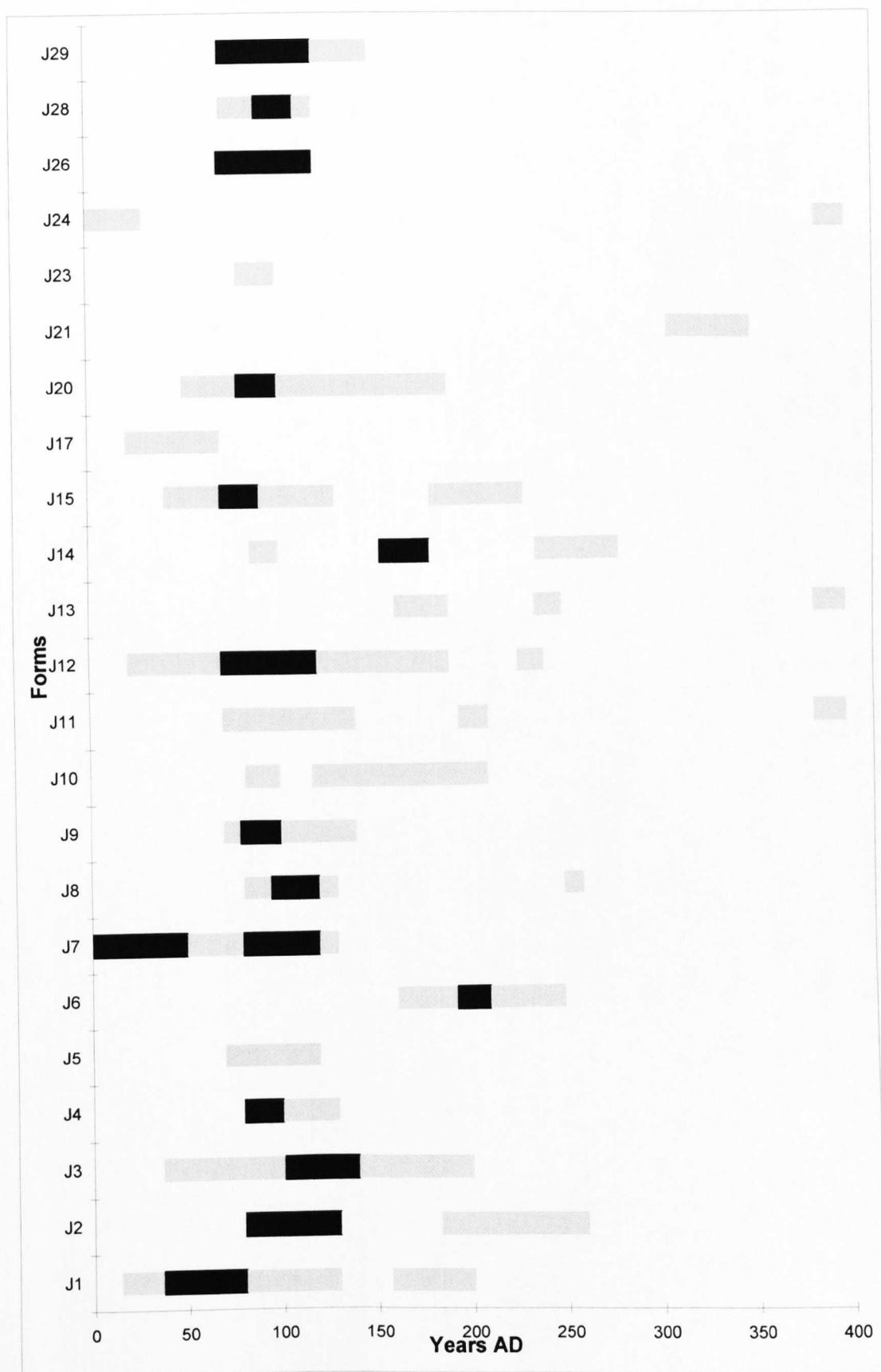
Jars. Histogram with date-ranges



Undated forms:

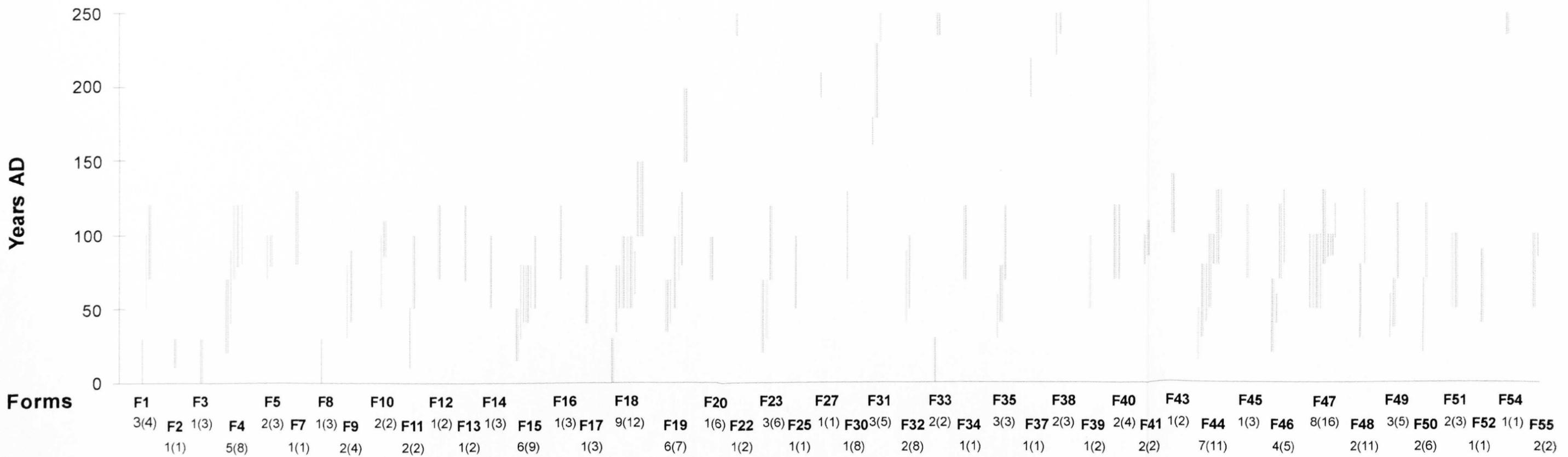
- J16 0(2)
- J18 0(1)
- J19 0(2)
- J22 0(5)
- J25 0(1)
- J27 0(1)
- J30 0(3)
- J31 0(1)
- J32 0(2)

Histogram 11 Jars. Summary



Histogram 12

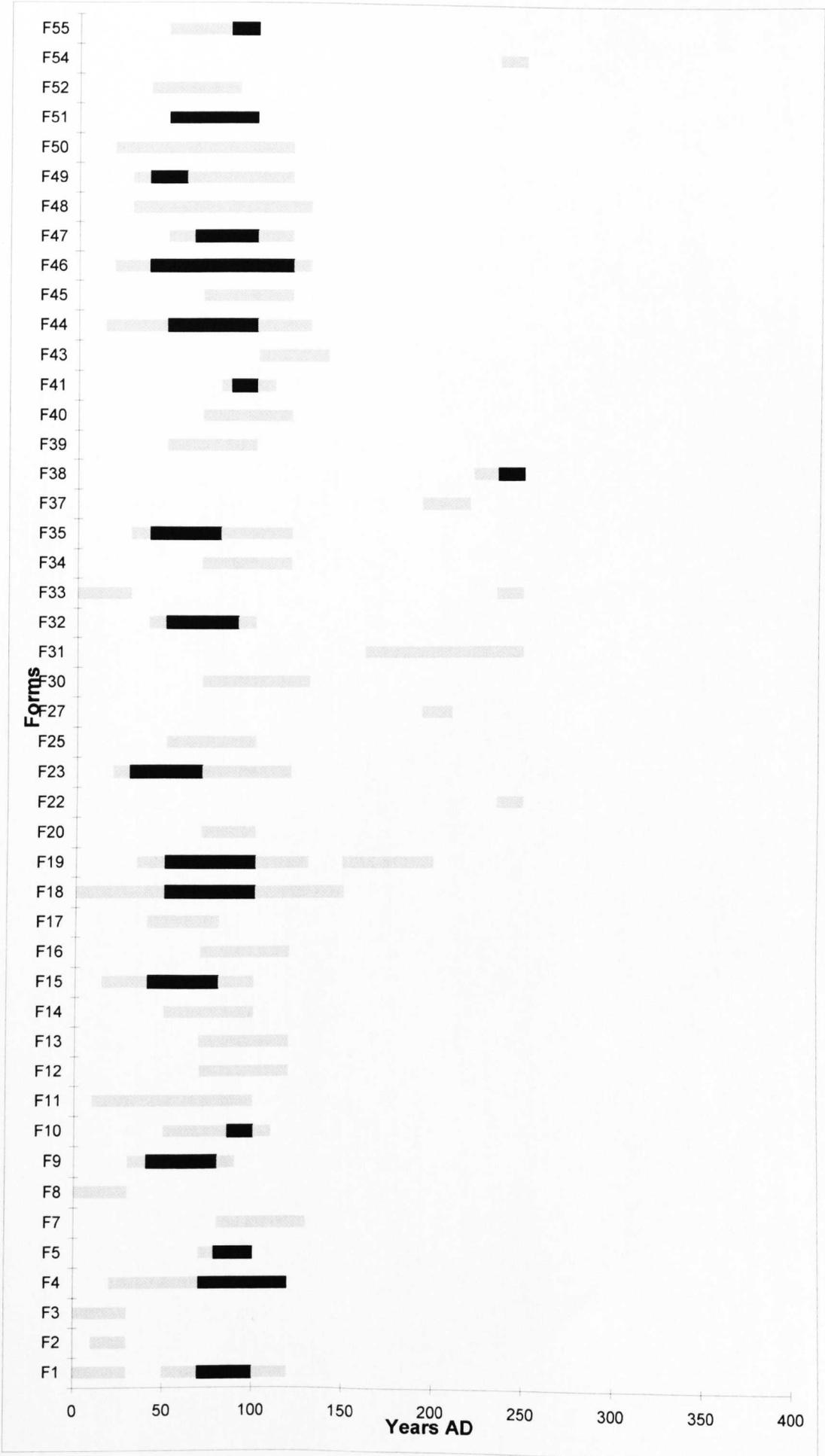
Flags. Histogram with date-ranges



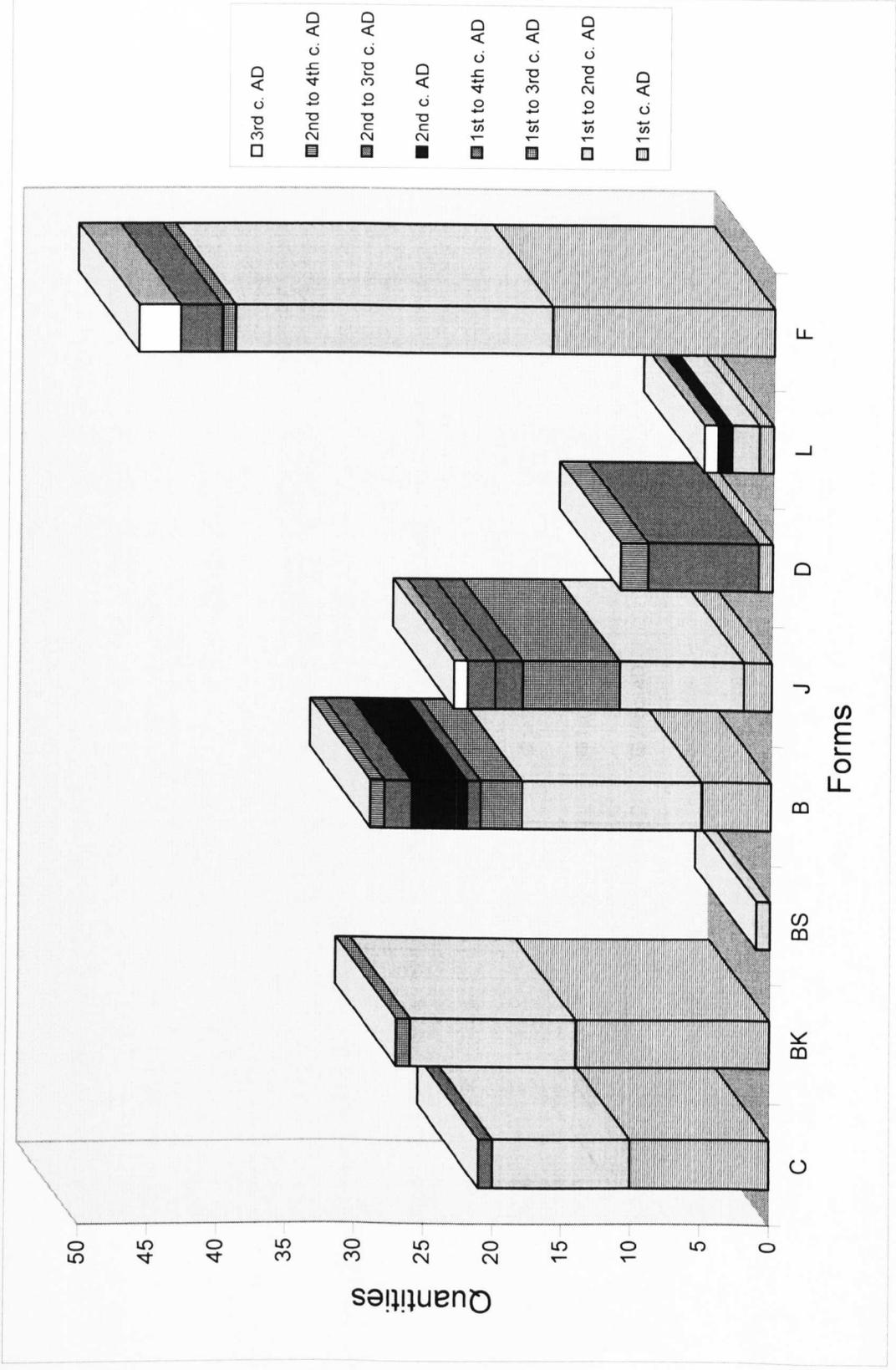
Undated forms:

- F6 0(2)
- F21 0(2)
- F24 0(2)
- F26 0(1)
- F28 0(2)
- F29 0(4)
- F36 0(1)
- F42 0(1)
- F53 0(1)

Histogram 13 Flagons. Summary



Histogram 14 Dating evidence of all Forms



7.2.3. Summary

The analysis related to the internal chronology highlights the fact that the life span of cups and beakers in graves scarcely continues to the end of the 2nd century AD, that of bowls, jar and flagons continues to the end of the 3rd century AD, and that of dishes to the end of the 4th century AD. The life span of balsamaria and lids, although supported by very little dating evidence, reaches mid-2nd and, respectively, mid-3rd century AD.

Except for dishes, however, the concentration of examples of all other forms belongs within the period c. AD 50-150 (see Histogram 14). Cups, beakers, balsamaria, lids, jars and flagons are also attested during the first half of the 1st century AD, whereas bowls seem to occur from the mid-1st century AD onwards. Dishes, on the contrary, show little evidence until the beginning of the 2nd century AD, increasing their presence during the period c. AD 150-250.

7.3. EXTERNAL CHRONOLOGY

Parallels and external dating of the individual vessels from the study area have already been discussed in Chapter 4 : The Forms, in order to introduce wider considerations of chronology. The three considered areas of inquiry are the neighbouring regions of the Po plain and northern Italy in general, central Italy and the west-Mediterranean regions, the regions north of the Alps and the eastern provinces. The most detailed consideration, however, is given to the nearest sites. Generally, the comparanda have been limited to well dated groups.

Not all forms discussed in Chapter 4 seem to find direct parallels elsewhere. This is particularly evident for forms in coarse wares only. The reasons sometimes seem to be the varying criteria for grouping vessels within a form by the different scholars, rather than the real absence of a form. Differences in dating, moreover, also result from different interpretations of the dating evidence derived from datable material such as Italian sigillata and glass vessels and coins. Cups and beakers have frequent parallels with other regions and seem to show an evolutionary development. They are therefore further discussed in this section. All other forms do not seem to show such evolution, but rather a contemporaneity in appearance of different forms (e.g. ovoid, barrel-shaped and globular bodies for jars). These forms are therefore not further discussed in this section. The details of external chronology are given in full in Chapter 4.

Cups

Cups were divided in Chapter 4 into raised foot-ring cups, thin walled cups and handled cups. Generally, cups seem to be a homogeneous group with clearly definable sub-groups. The vessels belonging to a particular form, for example, occur only in fine or in coarse wares but never in both.

Thin walled cups

Thin walled cups seem to be the earliest vessels. The comparison with pottery from other sites indicates dates ranging from the end of the 1st century BC to mid-2nd century AD. The earliest vessels are cups with globular body belonging to Forms C5 and C6, with hemispherical body belonging to Forms C10.1 and C13.1-2, and with cylindrical body belonging to Form C21. They occur from the end of the 1st century BC and continue to c. AD 20-30 (C21 and C5), mid-1st century AD (C5 and C10.1) or c. AD 60-70 (C13.1-2). Form C13.1-2, however, seems to become common from Tiberian times.

Form C21 occurs at the Magdalensberg during c. 25-10 BC (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 92-5) and in Piemonte. Form C6 occurs at Legnano (Milan) and dates to the end of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD (Volonté 1996, 185 pl. 35.2 Grave 27).

Form C5 seems to constitute at Angera a variant of Form C10.1 (Sena Chiesa 1985, 406ff.). Form 10.1 occurs at Angera, Ornavasso and Legnano during Julio-Tiberian times, rarely reaching the mid-1st century AD (Sena Chiesa 1985, 406ff. pl. 112.4; Ceresa Mori 1991, 42: Forma 1; Graue 1974, fig. 23, 2-3; Volonté 1996, 189 pl. 41.4 Grave 31). North of the Alps and in the eastern provinces of Noricum and Pannonia examples date from Augustan-

Tiberian times (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 90, 302-3 pl. 21.18 ; Ettliger 1949, pl. 22.1-2 ; Ettliger & Simonett 1952, fig. 14.4-7 : Form 223 ; Ulbert 1965, pl. 13.5 ; Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 116-7 pl. 22-23; 176 : Form 115 ; Petru 1972, pls. 29.6 ; 31.6 ; 42.5 ; 75.7 ; 115.5 ; 158.12 ; von Bonis 1942, pl. 19.59). The decoration of these early vessels consists of applied sand and red slip for cups with light fabrics (C5 and C10.1), or of the many inclusions of sand and quartz for cups with grey fabrics without slip (C6, C13.1-2, and C21). Form C21 is decorated with barbotine dots and garlands (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 92-6 pl. 16: Form 80).

Another group includes vessels from c. AD 20 to mid-1st century AD with the hemispherical Forms C10.2 and C13.3, and the conical Forms C16.1 and C19.1, and to c. AD 110-20 with Form C13.4. The hemispherical cups C10.2 and C13.3 occur at Angera and Gropello Cairoli during Julio-Tiberian times (Sena Chiesa 1985, 406ff. pl. 112.4 ; Arata 1984, 81 pl. IX.1), and at Ornavasso during the first half of the 1st century AD (Graue 1974, 170 pl. 56, 4). North of the Alps they occur at Chur (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 302-3 pl. 21.6-8) and at Augst dating from c. AD 20/30-50 (Martin-Kilcher & Fünfschilling 1999, 151). Form C13.4 occurs at the Magdalensberg and Emona during c. AD 20-30 (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, pl. 17 : Form 84 ; Petru 1972, pls. 79.11 ; 88.2 ; 147.9 ; 166.16 ; 171.1), and in Piemonte until the beginning of the 2nd century AD (Zanda & Preacco Ancona 1994, pl. XLVIII.6).

The conical cups belong to the first half of the first century AD. Form C16.1 occurs at Angera (Troso & Uglietti 1985, 121 pl. 33.8 ; Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 234-5 pl. 53.8), the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 98 pl.

18 ; Form 85 : c. AD 20-30), Novaesium, Emona ; Vindonissa, and the Lorenzberg (Vegas 1975 ; Petru 1972, pls. 77.10 ; 244.13 ; 191.4 ; Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, Form 265 ; Ulbert 1965, pl. 13.12). Form C19.1 occurs mainly in Piemonte (Zanda - Alessio & Lavati 1988, 27-8 pl. IX.12 ; 14 ; 15 ; Filippi 1982, 144 pl. XXXVIII.174 ; Bacci Spigo 1979, fig. 2.36-37 ; Wataghin Cantino-Lanza & Crosetto 1980, 124 pl. XLV.13).

Form C13.3 has red fabric and is decorated with applied sand and red slip as most of the vessels belonging to the earliest group. This decoration, together with the many inclusions of mica and quartz, seems therefore to be the earliest on thin walled cups. Form C10.2 has light fabric ; Forms C13.4, C16.1 and C19.1 have grey fabrics. All are decorated with rouletting.

Forms C10.3 with hemispherical body, C16.2, C17.3 and C19.3 with conical body, and C22 with cylindrical body occur from c. AD 30-40 to c. AD 70-80. Form C8 with globular body occurs only from c. AD 30-40 (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 84-7 pl. 13 ; Form 68). Form C14 with conical body occurs from c. AD 40 to c. AD 120-30 (Ricci 1985, 293, Type 2/414).

The hemispherical cups of Form C10.3 occur at Angera during Claudian-Neronian times (Sena Chiesa 1985, 404 ; Troso & Uglietti 1985, 119 pl. 33.1 ; Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 275-6 pl. 64.16), and constitute therefore the earliest form with barbotine and rouletted decoration. Form C19.3 occurs at Bologna, Portorecanati in Tiberian times (Bergamini 1980, pl. XV.267 ; Mercado 1974, 211 fig. 126e), at Ornavasso during the first half of the 1st century AD (Graue 1974, 170 pl. 57.4), and dates at Angera to Neronian times (Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 262-3 pl. 62.12). Forms C16.3, C17.3 and C19.3 date at Angera rather to Flavian times (Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 278-9 pl. 65.19). These forms are

the latest at the Magdalensberg. Forms C10.3, C16.2 and C17.3 date c. AD 30-40 (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 107-10 pl. 20 : Form 102.I-m). Form C19.3 occurs during c. AD 35-45 (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 110-1 pl. 20 : Form 103). These forms also occur at Emona and in Pannonia (Petru 1972, pl. 45.2 ; von Bonis 1942, pls. 19.61 and 20.58-72).

Form C8 includes both examples with light fabrics and applied sand and examples with grey fabrics and many sand and quartz inclusions. Forms C10.3, C16.2, C17.3 and C19.3 have grey fabrics and black slip, and are decorated with both barbotine and rouletting. This decoration seems therefore to follow chronologically that with rouletting only and that with applied sand or sand inclusions. Forms C14 and C22 have white-beige and hard fabrics. Both forms are mainly plain. One example of Form C14 shows barbotine patterns and C22 has indented wall.

Forms C7 with globular body, and C15.1, C17.4, C18 and C20.1 with conical body occur from mid-1st century AD. Form C7 continues to c. AD 70 (Sena Chiesa 1985, 410 pl. 113.2). Form C15.1 continues to the end of the 1st century AD. It occurs from Tiberian-Claudian times at Gropello Cairoli and in the Iberian Peninsula (Arata 1984, 66-67, 73 pl. IV.6 ; 75 pl. VII.1 ; Mayet 1975, 63-4 no. 230). It dates to Flavian times at Angera and Lurate Caccivio (Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 232-34 pl. 54.1-3 ; Butti Ronchetti 1985, pl. XII.5), and at Vindonissa (Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, pl. I.21). Form C12.2 occurs from c. AD 60-70 and continues to the end of the 1st century AD (Sena Chiesa 1985, 408 pl. 82.27). Forms C18 and C20.1 continue to c. AD 120-30 (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 82. 9 and 26; Arata 1984, 79 pl. VIII.2; Butti Ronchetti 1985, pls. III.10 ; VI.5 ; VIII.4 ; Cagnana 1994, 112-3 pl.

XXXIII.4-5 ; Zanda & Preacco Ancona 1994, 157 pl. XLI.1). Form C17.4 continues to mid-2nd century AD and is diffused in Piemonte (Zanda & Preacco Ancona 1994, 139 ; Greene 1972, 10 fig. 9.6 ; Maioli 1972-73, 113 ff).

Forms C7 and C12.2 have light fabrics, red slip and are decorated with barbotine patterns. Forms C15.1 and C17.4 have grey fabrics, black slip and are decorated with rouletting, barbotine or both. Forms C18 and C20.1 also have grey fabrics with black slip, and are decorated with rouletting only.

One-handled cups

One-handled cups occur at Angera from Trajanic times to c. AD 160-70. Handled cups replace the handleless cups as drinking vessels (Sena Chiesa 1985, 417-19). During the 2nd century AD, the handled cup becomes commoner than the beaker (Carandini 1977, 26; Mercado 1974, e.g. Graves 18, 35, 187, 212), and from Trajanic times, the presence of handled cups and beakers became exclusive at Luni (Frova 1977, 373-374, 466, 469), Ostia (Carandini *et al.* 1968, 65ff. no. 143; Carandini *et al.* 1973, 360; Carandini *et al.* 1977, 333-4), and in northern Italy (Ricci 1981, 133).

Form C23 dates from the beginning of the 2nd century AD to c. AD 160-70 (Facchini *et al.* 1985, 81 pl. 24.13 ; 110 pl. 31.7 ; Maccabruni & Schifone 1985, 136-7 pl. 39.3 ; Caporusso *et al.* 1985, 159 pl. 42.13 ; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 83.2-3, 12 and 19).

Raised foot-ring cups

Raised foot-ring cups are the latest group and occur instead of drinking vessels of finer ware, which progressively disappeared during the 2nd century AD. At Angera, they date from the end of the 1st century AD and last until mid-3rd century AD (Tomaselli 1985, 461ff.) The earliest forms are C1.1 and C2.1, dating from c. AD 80-90 to mid-2nd century AD (Maccabruni & Schifone 1985, 143 pl. 41.9 ; 155-6 pl. 43.11 ; 179 pl. 45.14 ; 192 pl. 47.5 ; 210 pl. 48.7 ; Sommo 1989, 43 pl. 4.7 ; Tomaselli 1985, 462: Type A ; pl. 92A ; Poletti Ecclesia & Bonini 1996, XL.27). Forms C2.1 and C3 date from mid-2nd to mid-3rd century AD (Tomaselli 1985, 466-7 pl. 92: D32 and E ; Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985b, 362 n. 155 ; Nobile 1994, 217-18 figs. 144.1-2 ; Poletti Ecclesia & Bonini 1996, pl. XXXVIII.1). Form C3, however, seems to occur at Gropello Cairoli, already in Tiberian-Claudian times (Arata 1984, 83 pl. IX.4), whereas at Seriate-Bergamo (Ceresa Mori 1980-81, 172-73 pl. 4.f) and Pioltello-Milano (Ceresa Mori 1986a, 161 fig. 151 no. St 51066) similar vessels come from contexts dated to the 4th century AD.

Beakers

Beakers in thin walled and coarse wares occur from the end of the 1st century BC to the mid-2nd century AD and also mid-3rd century AD. The comparison with vessels from other sites, however, indicates that most of the beakers date to the 1st century AD. Beakers represent a less homogeneous group than cups : most of the fabrics are light ; forms and decorations with similar features seem to be distributed in the different groups.

End of the first century BC

The earliest beakers belong to Forms BK3, BK4.1-2 and BK6.1-2 with globular body, Forms BK11.1, BK12, BK15-16 and BK19.3 with ovoid body, Forms BK25 and BK26.2 with conical body, and Forms BK30.1 and BK31 with cylindrical body. They occur at the end of the 1st century BC (BK11.1 and BK12), and from the end of the 1st century BC to c. AD 10-20 (BK4.2, BK19.3 and BK31), c. AD 30-40 (BK3 and BK25), c. AD 60-70 (BK4.1 and BK30.1), and c. AD 80-90 (BK15-16, BK26.2). The ovoid Form BK11.1, with grey fabric and rouletting, occurs at Ornavasso (Graue 1974, pl. 36.6) and at Emona (Ricci 1985, Type 1/291, 260). Form BK12, with light fabrics, occurs north of the Alps (Schönberger 1976, pl. 5: Form Rödgen 26B; Form Oberaden 30).

Form BK4.2 occurs at Gropello Cairoli and Ornavasso (Arata 1984, 73 pl. VI.4 ; Graue 1974, 241 pl. 18.9) ; its fabric is dark brown. Form BK19.3 occurs at Vindonissa dating c. AD 0-10 (Meyer-Freuler 1999, 161 pl. 82.10). The fabric is grey and contains many mica and quartz inclusions ; the decoration consists of incised lines. Form BK31 occurs at Ottobiano (Lomellina) in a context dated c. 15 BC-AD 20 (Grave 27 : Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, 90 pl. 8.10). The fabric is red with many sand and mica inclusions ; it is decorated with a girth-groove at mid-body.

Form BK3 occurs at Milan (Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 44: Form 1/205; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. XII,1) and at Ornavasso (Graue 1974, 260 pl. 69.3), and date to Augustan and Tiberian times. The fabrics are beige, with traces of black slip. Form BK25, with light fabrics, occurs mainly in the eastern and Adriatic regions during c. 25 BC-AD 25 (Ricci 1985, Type 1/69), at the Magdalensberg, with grey fabrics, dating from c. AD 20-30 (Schindler-

Kaudelka 1975, 103 pl. 18), at Emona (Petru 1972, pls. 85.10 ; 95.18 ; 150.25), and in Pannonia (von Bonis 1942, pl. 19.14).

Form BK4.1, with light fabrics, is widely attested in the Po region. It occurs in the settlement and the cemetery of Angera (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, pl. 93.13 ; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 96.1), at Ottobiano (Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, 53 ; 80-81 ; pls. IV.4 ; VIII.4 and VIII.7), at Dorno-Pavia (Antico Gallina 1985, 118, 120 pl. V.8 ; 143 pl. IX.2), at Russi (Mazzeo Saracino 1977, 119 fig. 57 no. 566 ; Bergamini 1973, 24 pl. XI.95), Carpigiano (Gervasini Pidotella 1984, 65 pl. XXVI.65), Modena-San Damaso (Modena 1988, 504 fig. 443.2), Calvatone (Masseroli 1996, 89 tabella 12a figs. 87-88), Ivrea (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1987, 127 pl. XLV No. 343/127). Form BK30.1 occurs at Legnano from Augustan-Tiberian times (Volonté 1996, 185ff. pl. 3.1 Grave 301) and at Olgiate Comasco in contexts dating from Flavian times (Butti Ronchetti 1986, 119 pl. III.23). The fabrics are light ; the decoration consists of girth-grooves or barbotine spikes.

Forms BK15-16 appear at Ornavasso (Graue 1974, 170 : 'Zeitgruppe III', second half of the 1st c. BC-25/15 BC) and at Milan (Guglielmetti *et al.* 1991, 44-45: Form 1/19; Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. XI,10) during late Republican times. Form BK15 also occurs at Legnano from Augustan times (Volonté 1996, 190, pl. 3.2-3 Grave 301). The fabrics are white-beige (BK15) and light or grey (BK16). Form BK16 occurs at Oberaden (Form 31) and Rödgen (Form 16; Schönberger 1976, pl. 5) during early Imperial times. Form BK16 corresponds to Ricci's Types 1/19 and 1/20 (Ricci 1985, 247-8). In particular, Type 1/20 occurs at Cosa from c. 75 BC and seems to have been produced at Aquileia from Augustan times (Ricci 1985, 248). At Ottobiano, one example is

associated with long-necked jars (i.e. Graue 1974, fig. 30.50), and dated to Augustan times (Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, 90 : Grave 30, pl. 8.3, grey fabric). In Piemonte, these beakers occur in light fabrics, soft or medium hard, and date to mid-1st century AD (Casalborgnone : Zanda - Alessio & Lavati 1988, 36 pl. XIII.13-17 ; Ivrea : Brecciaroli Taborelli 1987, pls. XL.490.51 ; XLV.24.35 ; XLVII.339.32). Form BK26.2 occurs at Pollentia and Cavaillon (Vegas 1973, 72; fig. 23, Type 28), dating from the second half of the 1st century BC, and at Oberaden (Schönberger 1976, pl. 5, Form 37a), dating from Augustan times.

First half of the first century AD

The second group consists of beakers occurring from the first half of the 1st century AD. Forms BK19.2, BK28.1 and BK29 date from c. AD 30 to the end of the 1st century AD (BK19.2 and BK 28.1), and the end of the 2nd century AD (BK29). Form BK19.2, with grey fabric with many sand and quartz inclusions, occurs from the beginning of 1st to the beginning of the 2nd century AD at Olgiate Comasco (Butti Ronchetti 1986, 118 pl. III.22), Gropello Cairoli (Fortunati Zuccala 1979, 58 fig. 42.), Albusciago (May 1930, 113 fig. 2), Arsago Seprio (Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 172), Legnano (Volonté 1996, 188 pl. 47.15 no context), Nave-Brescia (Passi Pitcher 1987, 52 Grave 6 pl. L.1), Milan (Bolla 1988, 180 ; Ceresa Mori 1991, 48), and Cremona (Cattaneo 1996a, 154 ; fig. 4). Form BK28.1 has grey or red fabrics and is decorated with plastic spikes. It occurs at Milan (Caporusso *et al.* 1991, pl. XII, 12; Bolla 1988, 178 pl. CXXVI 3, 25/70; Ceresa Mori 1986b, 137 pl. 56.f), Angera (Favaro 1995, 87 no. 84380), Olgiate Comasco (Butti Ronchetti 1986, 117 pl.III.20), and from the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, pl. 1.2e).

Form BK29, with light fabrics and indented wall, occurs at Angera (Sena Chiesa 1985, 411; pls. pl. 58.3-78531 ; 82.20; 84.9, Piemonte and Novara (Sena Chiesa 1985, 411-12 no. 127). In central Italy they appear from Tiberian-Claudian times (Marabini Moeus 1973, 238-239 no. 434; Beltràn Lloris 1978, Form 691; Carandini 1977, 27) and belong to the commonest forms in Imperial times. North of the Alps these beakers are very common from Neronian times to the end of the 2nd century AD (Plesnicar Gec 1972, pl. 6; Grünenwald 1979, pl. 22; Ettlinger & Simonett 1952, pl. 12.243-245 ; Heukemes 1964, 96 pl. 26.6).

Forms BK5, BK24.2, BK26.1 and BK30.2-3 date from c. AD 40 to c. AD 60-70 (BK24.2, BK26.1 and BK30.2-3) or mid-2nd century AD (BK5). Forms BK24.4, BK26.1 and BK30.2-3 occur at Angera during Claudian-Neronian times (Caporusso et al. 1985b, 253-4 pl. 61.10 ; 272 pl. 64.10 ; pl. 72; Sena Chiesa 1985, 411; pls. 82.18 and 84.7). They have light fabrics. Form BK5, also with light fabric, appears in Comasco, Lomellina, Liguria and Piemonte (Butti Ronchetti 1986, 121 and no. 83 ; pl. IV.28) from the second half of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd century AD. Similar beakers also occur in central Europe (Geneva : Paunier 1981, no. 793 ; Emona : Plesnicar Gec 1972, pl. 207.23), in particular at the Magdalensberg (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 224, pl. 34.5b-c). Beaker 1936.316 is similar to a glass beaker from the Roman cemetery of Moghegno (164.94.169, Grave 23). The form, in glass or glazed ware, occurs again in Canton Ticino and Pavia (Maccabruni 1981, 81, nos. 50 and 109), in central and northern Europe (Limburg : Isings 1971, no. 128 ; Novaesium : Müller 1977, pls. XVI.8, LXVIII.5, LXXV.18), and at Aquileia (Calvi 1968, Forma D).

Second half of the first century AD

Forms BK19.1 and BK21 occur during c. AD 50-100. Form BK19, with both light and grey fabrics, occurs in thin walled and coarse wares (see also : Butti Ronchetti 1987, 82 pl. X.98, from Mariano Comense). These beakers did not occur at Magdalensberg, but appear among the beakers of Flavian times in Pannonia (Plesnicar Gec 1972, pl. 6.1-2). At Cremona, this form is frequently attested ; its presence in the kiln in via Platina, with various decoration, allows Cattaneo (1996, 154) to suggest a production centre. The form occurs in the whole Po region, as far as Ravenna, where Maioli suggests another production centre (1972-73, 115). Form BK19.1-2 also occurs at the Magdalensberg, dating c. 10-0 BC (Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 91 pl. 15 ; Form 78), and at Novaesium (Vegas 1975, pl. 5.13). Form BK21, with light fabrics, occurs at Legnano dating from the mid-second half of the 1st century AD (Volonté 1996, 188 pls. 28.8 Grave 14 and 41.3 Grave 31).

Another group of forms appears from c. AD 70. Forms BK10.1, BK14 and BK27 only continue to the end of the 1st century AD. Form BK24.1 continues until c. AD 140. Forms BK7 and BK9 last until c. AD 220-30 and, respectively, mid-3rd century AD. All these beakers have light fabrics. Forms BK10.1, BK14 and BK27, occur at Angera and Olgiate Comasco and date to the Flavian period (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 83.1 ; Butti Ronchetti 1986, 117 pl.III.21). Form BK24.1 also finds parallels at Angera, but dating from Flavian to Hadrianic times (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, pl. 96.18). Form BK7 occurs at Almese (Val di Susa) and date from Flavian times to the 3rd century AD (Gabucci 1996, pls. XXVI Grave 2.1 and Grave 3.1 ;

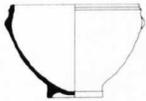
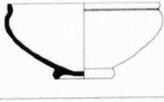
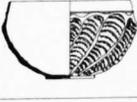
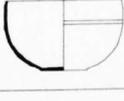
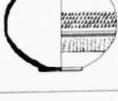
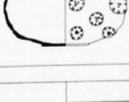
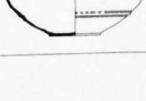
XXVII Grave 4.1 and Grave 6.1 ; XXIX Grave 9.2). Form BK9 occurs frequently in Piemonte during the 1st and the 2nd century AD at Susa (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1986, 52 pl. XIII 1.5 and 1.6 Grave 1, end of the 2nd-first half of the 3rd century AD), Caselette (Rebaudo Greco 1977, 33ff. Types A6-Jars and B3-Beakers), Salice d'Ulzio (Monginevro ; Capello 1941, figs. 24 and 31e), Caraglio (Cuneo ; Molli Boffa 1980, 244-5 pls. LXXIX ; LXXX.h), Alessandria (Zanda & Preacco Ancona 1994, 158 pl. XLI.3 ; Preacco Ancona 1989, 95 fig. 3.29).

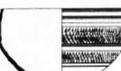
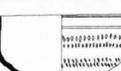
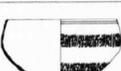
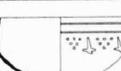
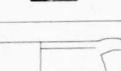
First half of the second century AD

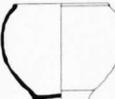
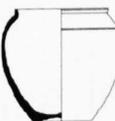
Form BK10.2, with light fabrics, occurs during the first half of the 2nd century AD. It is common at Angera (Maccabruni & Schifone 1985, 138 pl. 39.8 ; 141-2 pl. 41.7 ; Caporusso *et al.* 1985a, 182 pl. 46.5 ; 218 pl. 48.9 ; pl. 83.7).

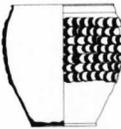
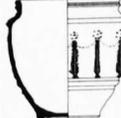
The last form is BK11.2, with light fabric, occurring north of the Alps at Laufen-Müschtang, Basel, and dating from the end of the 2nd to the 3rd century AD (Martin-Kilcher & Fünfschilling 1999, 143 fig. 34.9). Another example from Ticino is known from Airolo-Madrano, in the Leventina valley (Cat. no. 3.57.3, grave 1), from a context dating c. AD 176-220.

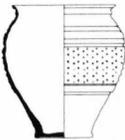
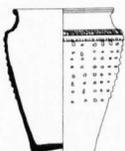
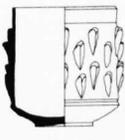
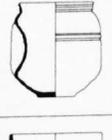
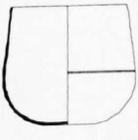
7.4. SUMMARY

<i>Cups</i>	<i>Forms</i>	<i>Internal Chronology</i>		<i>External Chronology</i>
		<i>Range</i>	<i>Greatest frequency</i>	
C1		c. AD 117-210	---	c. AD 90-150
C2		c. AD 50-100	---	c. AD 90-150; c. AD 150-250
C3		c. AD 50-120	c. AD 69-100	c. AD 150-250
C4		c. AD 50-140	c. AD 79-120	---
C5		c. AD 37-70	---	c. 10 BC-AD 40
C6		c. AD 50-120	c. AD 50-100	c. 10 BC-AD 30
C7		c. AD 23-70	c. AD 30-70	c. AD 50-70
C8		c. AD 30-100	c. AD 50-60	c. AD 30-40
C9		c. AD 81-130	---	c. 10 BC-AD 60
C10		c. AD 22-200	c. AD 40-80	---
C11		c. AD 40-60	---	c. AD 70-100
C12		c. AD 70-150	c. AD 114-120	c. 15BC-AD120

<i>Cups</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms		Range	Greatest frequency	
C13		c. AD 0-150	c. AD 40-75	c. AD 40-120
C14		---	---	c. AD 50-100
C15		c. AD 50-100	---	c. AD 20-80
C16		c. AD 20-130	c. AD 50-100	c. AD 40-150
C17		c. AD 40-150	c. AD 70-120	c. AD 50-120
C18		c. AD 85-100	---	c. AD 20-65
C19		c. AD 30-120	c. AD 50-100	c. AD 50-120
C20		c. AD 50-100	c. AD 80-100	c. 25 BC-0
C21		c. AD 0-30	c. AD 0-30	c. AD 40-70
C22		c. AD 80-100	---	c. AD 100-170
C23		---	---	c. AD 100-170
C24		---	---	---

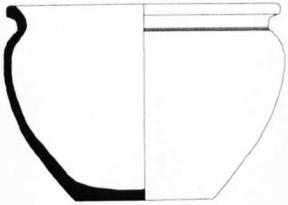
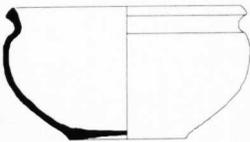
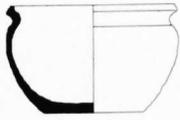
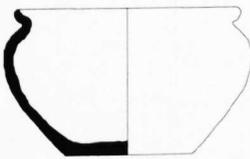
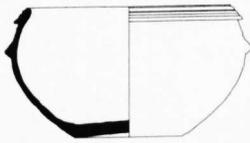
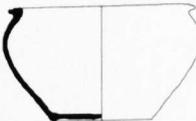
<i>Beakers</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
	Forms	Range	Greatest frequency	
BK1		c. AD 70-120	---	---
BK2		---	---	---
BK3		c. AD 50-100	c. AD 50-100	c. 10 BC-AD 40
BK4		c. AD 20-140	c. AD 30-70	c. 15 BC-AD 60
BK5		c. AD 10-30	---	c. AD 10-160
BK6		c. AD 30-120	c. AD 70-100	c. 25 BC-AD 50
BK7		c. AD 50-120	c. AD 69-80	c. AD 70-230
BK8		c. AD 40-90	---	---
BK9		c. AD 69-150	c. AD 100-120	c. AD 70-250
BK10		c. AD 50-150	c. AD 81-100	c. AD 70-250
BK11		c. AD 40-90	c. AD 41-80	c. 25 BC-0; c. AD 180-250

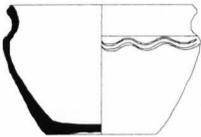
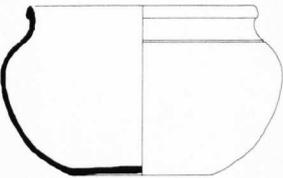
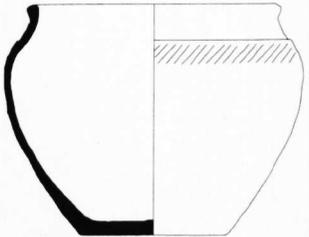
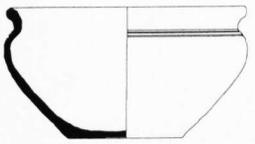
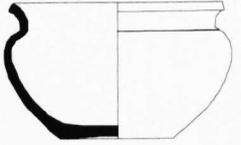
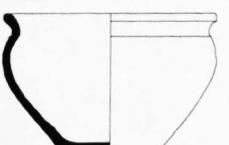
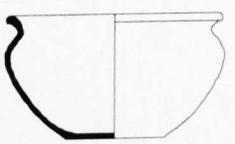
<i>Beakers</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
BK12		c. AD 50-100	---	c. 25-9 BC
BK13		c. AD 15-50	c. AD 15-50	---
BK14		c. AD 30-80	---	c. AD 70-100
BK15		c. AD 20-70	---	c. 25 BC-AD 70
BK16		c. AD 0-80	---	c. 25 BC-AD 50
BK17		c. AD 70-120	---	---
BK18		c. AD 50-210	c. AD 70-100	---
BK19		c. AD 20-70	c. AD 40-70	c. AD 0-100
BK20		c. AD 41-80	---	---
BK21		c. AD 22-110	c. AD 70-100	c. AD 50-100

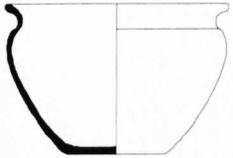
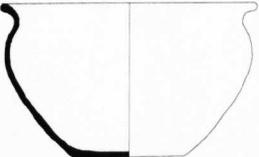
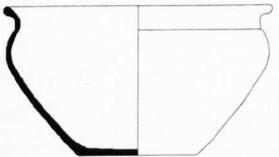
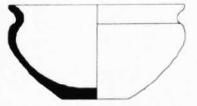
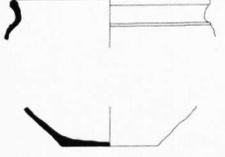
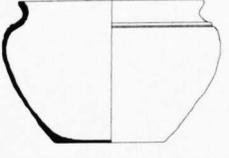
<i>Beakers</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
BK22		c. AD 30-120	c. AD 70-100	---
BK23		c. AD 20-120	c. AD 37-75	---
BK24		---	---	c. AD 40-140
BK25		---	---	c. 25 BC-AD 30
BK26		c. AD 50-130	c. AD 77-100	c. AD 0-60
BK27		c. AD 36-70	---	c. AD 70-100
BK28		c. AD 50-120	c. AD 60-80	c. AD 30-70
BK29		c. AD 36-50	---	c. AD 30-200
BK30		c. AD 0-100	c. AD 20-55	c. AD 40-90
BK31		---	---	c. 15 BC-AD 20

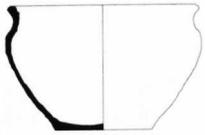
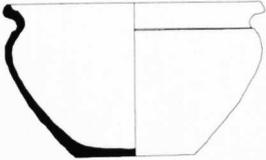
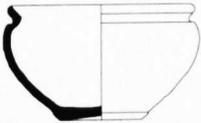
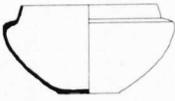
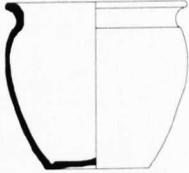
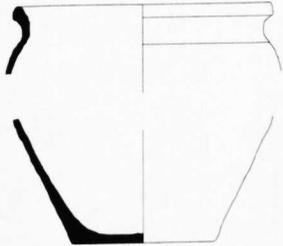
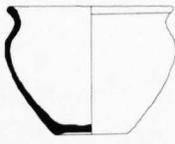
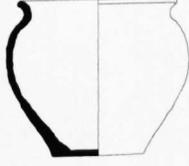
<i>Balsamaria</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
BS1 	c. AD 50-120	c. AD 60-110		c. 15 BC-AD 40
BS2 	---	---		c. 80 BC-AD 50

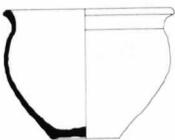
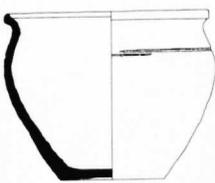
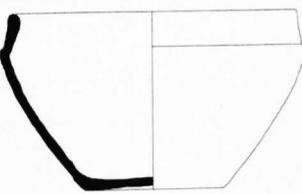
<i>Dishes</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
	Forms	Range	Greatest frequency	
D1		c. AD 180-260	---	c. AD 100-400
D2		c. AD 180-250	---	c. AD 100-400
D3		c. AD 100-250	c. AD 235-250	c. AD 50-190
D4		c. AD 0-30	---	c. AD 100-400
D5		---	---	c. AD 90-200
D6		c. AD 180-250	---	c. AD 140-190
D7		c. AD 100-260	---	c. AD 140-400
D8		c. AD 244-400	---	c. AD 120-190
D9		---	---	c. AD 150-300
D10		c. AD 193-220	---	c. AD 50-130
D11		c. AD 161-400	c. AD 230-253	c. AD 120-320
D12		c. AD 193-250	---	c. AD 140-240
D13		---	---	c. AD 100-140
D14		---	---	---
D15		c. AD 179-270	c. AD 244-260	---

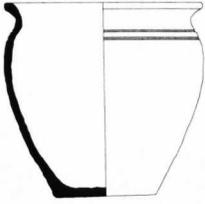
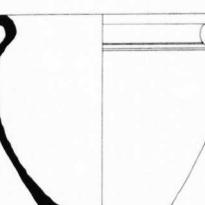
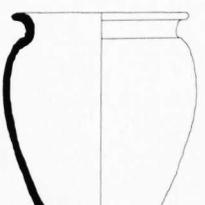
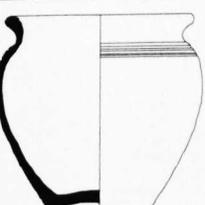
<i>Bowls</i>	Internal Chronology		External Chronology
	Range	Greatest frequency	
B1 	---	---	c. AD 100-140
B2 	---	---	c. AD 70-100
B3 	c. AD 194-260	---	c. AD 70-100
B4 	c. AD 119-140	---	c. 40 BC-AD 50
B5 	c. AD 70-120	---	c. 40 BC-AD 50
B6 	c. AD 70-120	c. AD 70-120	c. AD 0-400
B7 	---	---	---
B8 	---	---	c. 15 BC-AD 20

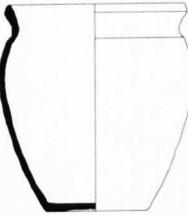
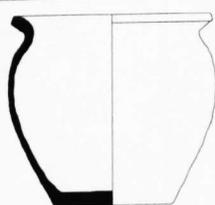
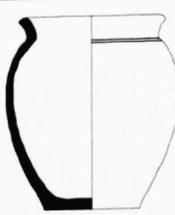
<i>Bowls</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
B9		c. AD 50-100	---	c. 15 BC-AD 50
B10		c. AD 70-120	---	c. AD 40-70
B11		c. AD 70-120	---	---
B12		c. AD 54-100	c. AD 77-100	c. AD 0-140
B13		c. AD 40-120	c. AD 70-90	---
B14		c. AD 70-120	c. AD 70-120	c. AD 70-100
B15		c. AD 41-200	c. AD 70-80	c. AD 140-190
B16		c. AD 73-180	c. AD 117-140	c. AD 70-100

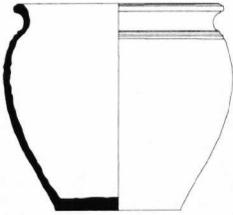
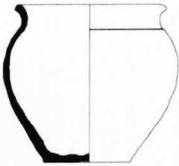
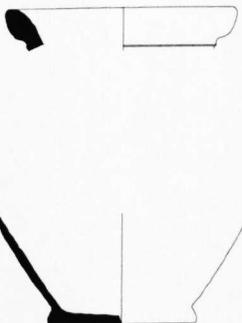
<i>Bowls</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
B17		c. AD 103-230	---	---
B18		c. AD 70-150	c. AD 112-120	c. AD 80-130
B19		c. AD 50-100; c. AD 176-250	---	c. AD 70-200
B20		---	---	---
B21		c. AD 41-80	c. AD 41-80	c. AD 0-150
B22		c. AD 70-130	c. AD 80-120	---
B23		c. AD 50-120	c. AD 69-100	c. AD 100-140
B24		c. AD 37-120	c. AD 70-80	c. AD 0-50

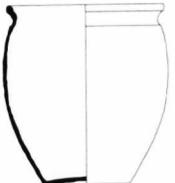
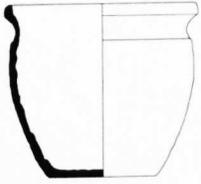
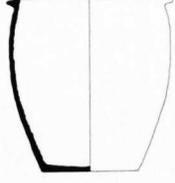
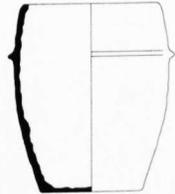
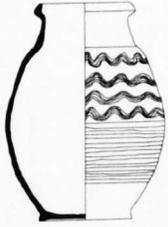
<i>Bowls</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
B25 	c. AD 125-200	---	---	---
B26 	c. AD 41-150	c. AD 70-100	c. 15 BC-AD 50	
B27 	c. AD 77-100	---	c. AD 0-100	
B28 	c. AD 0-30	---	---	
B29 	c. AD 117-200	---	---	
B30 	---	---	c. AD 70-100	
B31 	c. AD 100-253	---	---	
B32 	c. AD 193-220	---	---	

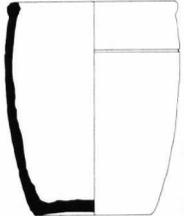
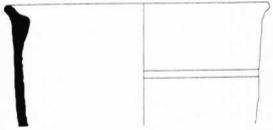
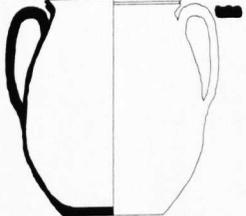
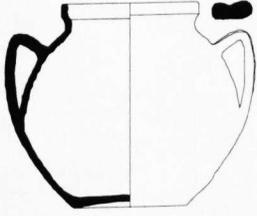
<i>Bowls</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
B33 	c. AD 100-150; c. AD 200-270	c. AD 235-250	---	
B34 	c. AD 50-80; c. AD 351-370	---	c. 50 BC-AD 50 c. AD 300-550	
B35 	c. AD 180-230	---	---	

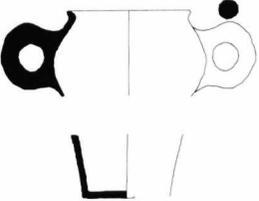
<i>Jars</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
	Forms	Range	Greatest frequency	
J1		c. AD 14-210	c. AD 37-80	c. AD 40-150 ; c. AD 400-550
J2		c. AD 80-260	c. AD 80-130	---
J3		c. AD 37-200	c. AD 100-140	---
J4		c. AD 80-130	c. AD 100-130	---
J5		c. AD 70-120	---	---
J6		c. AD 161-250	c. AD 193-210	c. AD 100-140

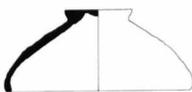
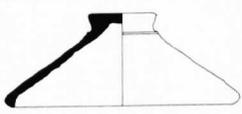
<i>Jars</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
J7		c. AD 0-130	c. AD 0-50 ; c. AD 80-120	---
J8		c. AD 80-130 ; c. AD 244-260	c. AD 95-120	---
J9		c. AD 70-140	c. AD 79-100	c. AD 80-300
J10		c. AD 81-210	---	---
J11		c. AD 70-210 ; c. AD 383-400	---	c. AD 40-70
J12		c. AD 20-140 ; c. AD 236-250	c. AD 70-120	---

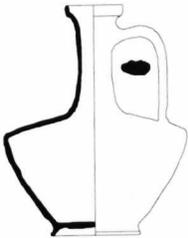
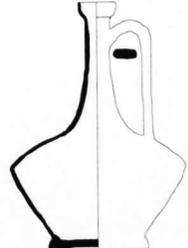
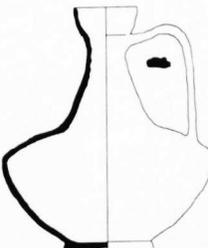
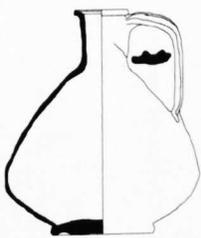
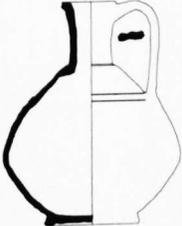
<i>Jars</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms		Range	Greatest frequency	
J13		c. AD161-250 ; c. AD 383-400	---	---
J14		c. AD 85-180 ; c. AD 236-290	c. AD 154-180	---
J15		c. AD 40-230	c. AD 70-90	---
J16		---	---	---
J17		c. AD 20-70	---	---
J18		---	---	---

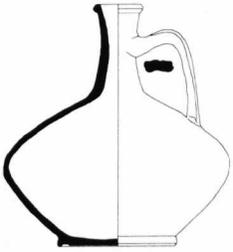
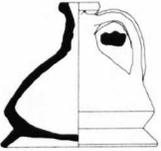
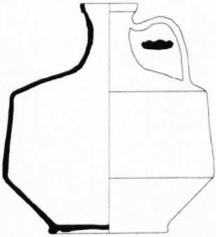
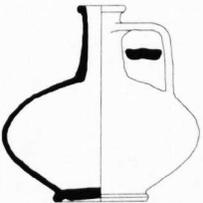
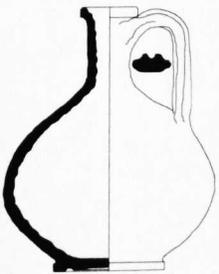
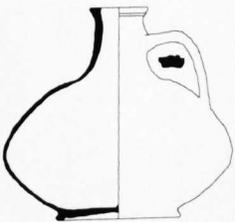
<i>Jars</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
J19		---	---	---
J20		c. AD 50-190	c. AD 79-100	---
J21		c. AD 306-350	---	c. 50BC-AD50; c. AD 300-600
J22		---	---	c. AD 0-140 ; c. AD 250-600
J23		c. AD 79-100	---	---
J24		c. AD 0-30 ; c. AD 384-400	---	c. 50-0 BC

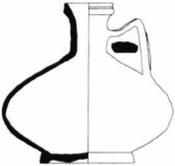
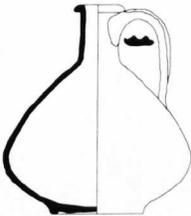
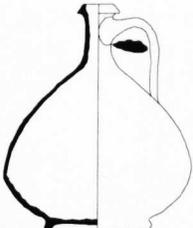
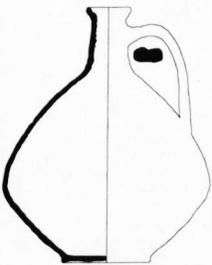
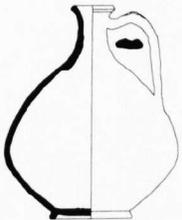
<i>Jars</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
J25		---	---	---
J26		c. AD 70-120	c. AD 70-120	c. AD 50-200
J27		---	---	---
J28		c. AD 71-130	c. AD 90-110	c. 50-0 BC
J29		c. AD 71-150	c. AD 71-120	c. AD 40-70
J30		---	---	c. AD 70-100
J31		---	---	c. AD 0-200

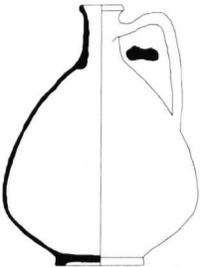
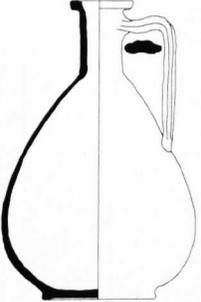
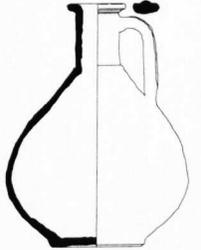
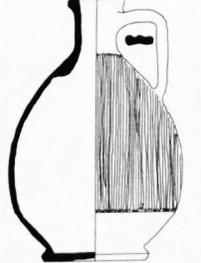
<i>Jars</i>	Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency	
J32 	---	---	---

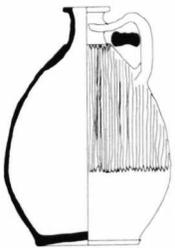
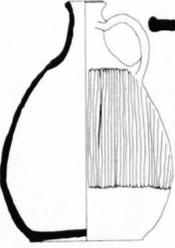
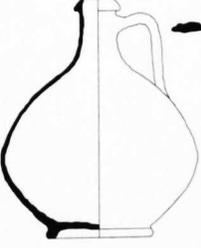
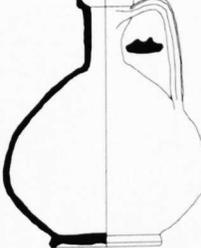
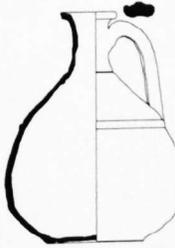
<i>Lids</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms		Range	Greatest frequency	
L1		---	---	c. AD 0-400
L2		c. AD 200-250	c. AD 200-250	c. AD 50-500
L3		c. AD 80-130	c. AD 80-130	---
L4		---	---	---
L5		c. AD 167-190	c. AD 167-190	c. 20-0 BC
L6		c. AD 0-30	c. AD 0-30	---
L7		c. AD 70-120	c. AD 70-120	---
L8		---	---	c. 20 BC-AD 70
L9		---	---	---
L10		---	---	c. 40BC-AD 100
L11		---	---	c. 40 BC-AD 20

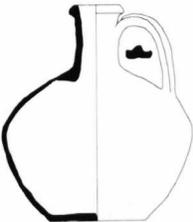
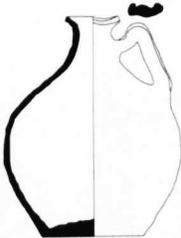
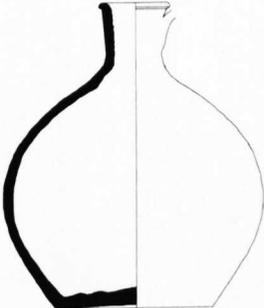
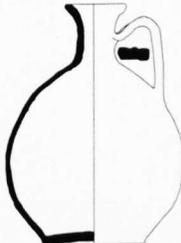
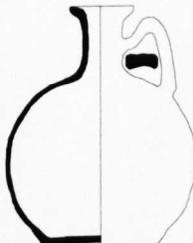
Flagons Jugs		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
F1 	c. AD 0-120	c. AD 70-100		c.20BC-AD 150
F2 	c. AD 10-30	---		c.10 BC- AD 40
F3 	c. AD 0-30	---		c.10 BC- AD 40
F4 	c. AD 20-120	c. AD 70-120		c. AD 0-60
F5 	c. AD 70-100	c. AD 79-100		c. AD 0-60

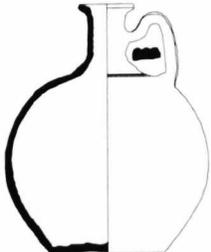
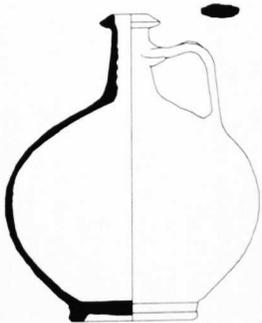
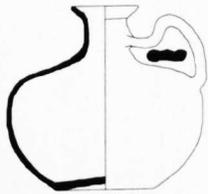
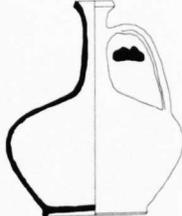
<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
F6 	---	---	---	---
F7 	c. AD 80-130	---	---	---
F8 	c. AD 0-30	---		c. AD 0-100
F9 	c. AD 30-90	c. AD 41-80		c. AD 70-100
F10 	c. AD 50-110	c. AD 86-100		c. AD 70-100
F11 	c. AD 10-100	---		c. AD 70-100

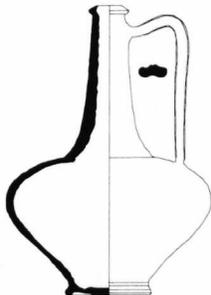
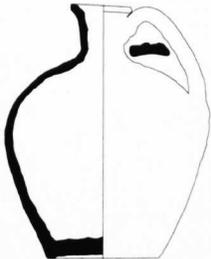
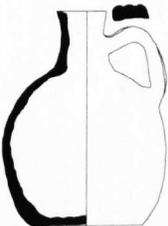
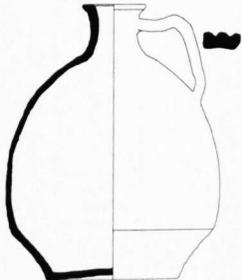
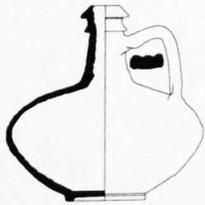
<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
F12 	c. AD 70-120	---		c. AD 0-100
F13 	c. AD 69-120	---		c. 20BC-AD 150
F14 	c. AD 50-100	---		c. AD 0-150
F15 	c. AD 15-100	c. AD 41-80		c. AD 0-60
F16 	c. AD 70-120	---		c. AD 0-60

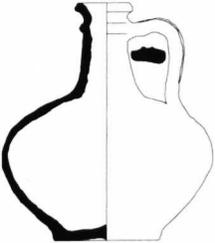
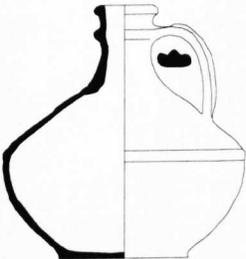
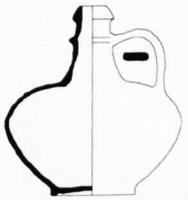
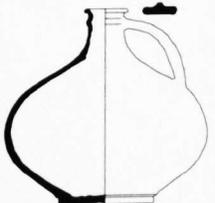
<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
F17 	c. AD 40-80	---		c. AD 100-120
F18 	c. AD 0-150	c. AD 50-100		c. 80BC-AD 150
F19 	c. AD 34-200	c. AD 50-100		c. AD 0-60
F20 	c. AD 70-100	---		c. AD 35-190

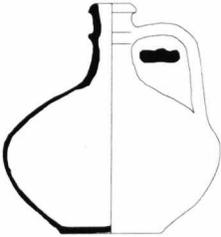
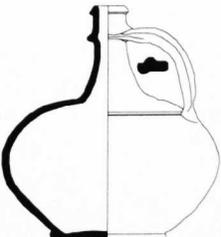
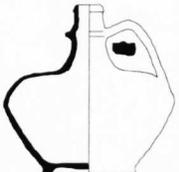
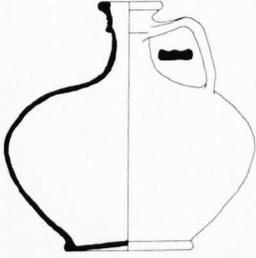
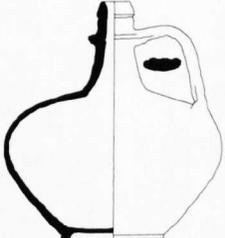
<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>	Internal Chronology		External Chronology
	Range	Greatest frequency	
F21 	---	---	c. AD 100-140
F22 	c. AD 235-250	---	c. AD 100-140
F23 	c. AD 20-120	c. AD 30-70	c. 20 BC-AD 15
F24 	---	----	c. 15 BC-AD 20
F25 	c. AD 50-100	---	---

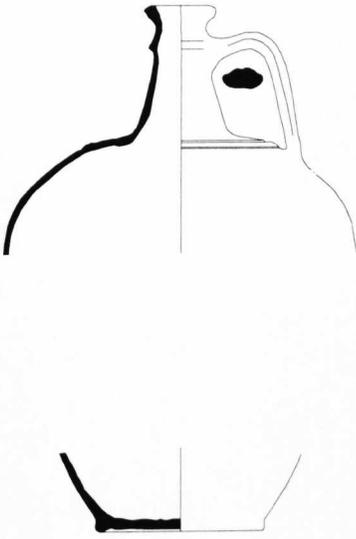
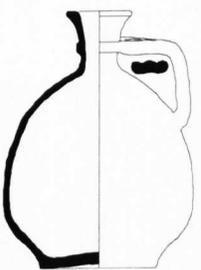
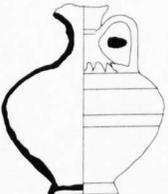
<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
F26 	---	---		
F27 	c. AD 193-210	---		
F28 	---	---		c. AD 80-150
F29 	---	---		c. AD 140-190
F30 	c. AD 70-130	---		c. AD 100-200

<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
F31 	c. AD 161-250	---		c. AD 140-190
F32 	c. AD 40-100	c. AD 50-90		c. AD 0-100
F33 	c. AD 0-30 ; c. AD 235-250	---		---
F34 	c. AD 70-120	---		---
F35 	c. AD 30-120	c. AD 41-80		c. AD 100-140

<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
F36 	---	---	---	---
F37 	c. AD 193-220	---		c. AD 190-240
F38 	c. AD 222-250	c. AD 236-250		c. AD 100-140
F39 	c. AD 50-100	---		---
F40 	c. AD 70-120	---		c. AD 0-60

<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>		Internal Chronology		External Chronology
Forms	Range	Greatest frequency		
F41 	c. AD 80-110	c. AD 86-100		c. AD 0-100
F42 	---	---		---
F43 	c. AD 101-140	---		---
F44 	c. AD 15-130	c. AD 50-100		c. AD 0-150
F45 	c. AD 70-120	---		c. AD 0-60
F46 	c. AD 20-130	c. AD 40-120		c. 10 BC-AD 60

<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>	Internal Chronology		External Chronology
	Range	Greatest frequency	
F47 	c. AD 50-120	c. AD 65-100	c. AD 0-100
F48 	c. AD 30-130	---	c. AD 0-80
F49 	c. AD 30-120	c. AD 40-60	c. AD 0-100
F50 	c. AD 20-120	---	c. AD 50-140
F51 	c. AD 50-100	c. AD 50-100	c. AD 0-40

<i>Flagons</i> <i>Jugs</i>	Internal Chronology		External Chronology
	Range	Greatest frequency	
F52 	c. AD 40-90	---	---
F53 	---	---	---
F54 	c. AD 235-250	---	---
F55 	c. AD 50-100	c. AD 85-100	c. 10BC-AD 150

CHAPTER 8

Trade, External Relations and Other Influences

8.1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter 8 deals with 'Production areas', 'Local and imported products', and 'Summary of the origin of sigillata and glass wares in the study area'. Purpose of the chapter is to identify local and imported products in the pottery from the study area and highlight trade and connexions. A comparison with the pottery from other sites already occurs in Chapter 4 : The Forms. As comparanda have been considered vessels from the neighbouring regions (Varese, Como, Milan, etc.), and in general Lombardy and Piemonte, and from the regions north of the Alps. Finds from undated contexts or without dating and provenance evidence have not been considered. Unpublished finds, for the above reasons, have also not been considered. The production areas outside the study area have been suggested according to the presence of kilns, kiln wasters or the concentration of particular forms. The mapping of production areas has been avoided as inappropriate for the present study. Local products can be suggested from their concentration, but kilns or kiln wasters have not been found in the study area and no laboratory analyses of fabrics have been possible. The origin of comparanda, and of sigillata and glass vessels from the study area, highlight the trade and connexions between the Locarno region, northern Italy and north of the Alps.

8.2. PRODUCTION AREAS

In Canton Ticino and western Lombardy, thin walled vessels with grey fabrics (in particular the cups) usually outnumber vessels with light fabrics. This feature has been highlighted for the material from the Roman cemetery of Angera, where thin walled cups in light fabrics represent 27% of cups found in the cemetery (Sena Chiesa 1985, 393 n. 19 ; 406), in a manufacturing centre south of the settlement (Sena Chiesa 1995, 85), and at Nave (Passi Pitcher 1987). In eastern Lombardy, at Cremona and Calvatone (Bedriacum), grey fabrics only slightly outnumber light fabrics (i.e. Cremona, Piazza Marconi : 52% grey fabrics ; 48% light fabrics : Cattaneo 1996a, 153 ; Calvatone-Bedriacum : Masseroli 1996, 84 ; Masseroli 1977, 70-71 ; Gervasini Pidotella 1984, 64 ; Tamassia 1996, 118). The high percent of light fabrics partly depends on the high chronology of the wares from Cremona (Piazza Marconi) : most of them date from the 2nd century BC to Augustan-Tiberian times. It also highlights contacts with the middle-Adriatic regions, Veneto and Emilia, where light fabrics occur frequently (Bergamini 1973, 57 ; Maioli 1973, 77 ; Masseroli 1977, 70-71 ; Masseroli 1996, 93 ; Corsano 1990, 14 no. 12). A similar percentage of thin walled cups with grey and light fabrics, however, has also been observed at Angera, but in the central area of the settlement, where light fabrics (ca. 70%) outnumber grey fabrics. This element suggests an early date for the Roman settlement. The vessels were probably partly imported from manufacturing centres in central Italy. Laboratory analysis on two fragments with light fabrics indicated their provenance in the Arno basin (Mannoni 1985, 589). Other vessels came probably already from

manufacturing centres in the Po plain (Sena Chiesa 1995, 314, 530 ; 611-13 ; Sena Chiesa 1985, 421-26). A similar high percentage of light fabrics, slightly outnumbering grey wares, also occurs in the Roman cemetery at Arsago Seprio-Varese (Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 168-69). A more extreme situation appears in the Roman cemeteries in the region of Legnano (Milan). The thin walled vessels as grave-goods are almost exclusively in light fabrics. At Parabiago, in the San Lorenzo cemetery dating from the end of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD, of twenty-two vessels only two were in grey fabrics. The same occurs in the neighbouring cemeteries (Volonté 1996, 185 ; 190-91 n. 2). In contrast to most of the sites in Transpadana, Legnano shows a high percentage of late Republican wares in light fabrics in the graves, whereas at Angera and Milan these vessels mainly occur in the settlements. In general, however, the massive presence of light fabrics seems to highlight that the area between Angera, Legnano and Arsago Seprio was an active one in trade and connexions with southern and eastern regions, thanks to easy communications due to the presence of the lake and the fluvial routes. In Piemonte, during the 1st century AD and the beginning of the 2nd century AD, grey fabrics outnumber light fabrics (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1990, 84 ; Zanda - Alessio & Lavati 1988, 27ff. ; Cagnana 1994, 112-13). In Liguria, light fabrics clearly outnumber grey fabrics (i.e. Albintimilium : Lamboglia 1950). At Luni, however, thin walled vessels occur frequently also in grey fabrics. Moreover, at Luni occur decorative patterns typical of continental Europe ('Grobes Netzwerk' : webbed sand, and 'Rippenbecher' : cord decoration, see Mayet 1975), and rouletting is rare at Albintimilium, where

cups in light fabrics with barbotine decoration and shiny slip typical for Liguria do not occur (Cavaliere Manasse 1973-74, 333-4).

As yet few Roman kilns are known in northern Italy, and no kilns have been identified with certainty in Canton Ticino and the neighbouring Como and Varese regions. The many variants of a form, particularly among the coarse wares and their distribution, highlight the problem of the attribution to specific production centres in the absence of information about kilns or kiln wasters. Stone blocks re-used in a structure in Como, showing traces of burning and with fragments of fired clay adhering, could possibly have come from a pottery kiln. These remains could suggest the presence of workshops in the area (Caporusso 1998, 194-96). Production centres for Campanian, sigillata or thin walled wares south of river Po have been identified at Ravenna (Bermond Montanari 1972), Rimini (Riccioni 1972), Faenza (Righini 1972) and Bologna (Gualandi Genito 1983), and north of the Po at Cremona (Stenico 1963-64 ; Breda 1996).

In particular, analysis of the material from the kiln in via Platina at Cremona (Breda 1996) highlights forms and decoration of thin walled vessels produced during the 1st century AD and the beginning of the 2nd century AD, suggesting the presence of manufacturing centres for Campanian and sigillata wares in the same area. The comparison of the vessels found in the kiln and there produced, and the vessels from the study area, shows parallels and differences between the two regions. Large sigillata cups of Dragendorff's Forms 31 and 37/32 were found in the waste of the kiln. These vessels, because of the rim strongly separated from the wall in Dragendorff 31 and the similar body of the two forms, appeared to be closer to examples from eastern

Lombardy rather than western Lombardy and Canton Ticino. Moreover, there occurred two stamps *in planta pedis* (C.T.V. and CRV), unknown elsewhere, and the stamp *in planta pedis* CAIUS or GAIUS followed by the heart-shaped leaf, known on cups Dragendorff 31 at Lugone di Salò, Garda (Breda 1996, 51). Of the vessels produced in the kiln in via Platina, 87% were thin walled and consisted of cups ; the other vessels were beakers. Most of the cups (96%) were carinated, with vertical rim and conical body, similar to Forms C17-19. The remaining cups were hemispherical, similar to Form C10. The beakers were similar to Form BK19, with ovoid body and vertical or slightly out-turned rim. There also occurred a fragment of a human-faced beaker, attested in Ticino and the Po regions during the 1st century AD. Grey fabrics (58%) only slightly outnumber light fabrics (42%) as occurred in another area of Cremona, Piazza Marconi (Cattaneo 1996a, 153) and at the neighbouring Calvatone-Bedriacum (Masseroli 1996, 84). This is a difference from Canton Ticino, where grey fabrics clearly outnumber light fabrics with 118 examples (73.3%) against 43 (26.7%).

The frequent presence of decoration is another feature of the pottery from the kiln in via Platina at Cremona. Most of the cups are decorated *à la barbotine* (48%), some examples showed rouletted decoration (12%) and a few cups had a sanded surface. Parallel incised lines were limited to beakers only, as occurred in Ticino. All decoration types are common on thin walled cups during the 1st century AD and appeared in the study area. Rouletting and sanded surfaces show the same pattern as in Ticino. Barbotine, however, is not only very popular, but also shows many decorative patterns distributed on

ten groups. Only one of them (Breda 1996, 53 : Gruppo C), with vegetal elements between two horizontal rows of dots, finds parallels in Ticino on two of the three examples of Form C21. Barbotine in Ticino usually occurs associated with a rouletted band on the lower half of the body. Cups with barbotine elements only from Canton Ticino, moreover, show very different patterns. Cups with barbotine crescents set vertically ('strigilature ravvicinate verticali' : Breda 1996, 53 figs. 32-33, Gruppi G-H) do not occur in Ticino. This decoration seems to be very common in eastern Lombardy and Emilia during the second half of the 1st century AD, but is scarcely attested elsewhere (Mercando 1974, 153 Grave 2 nr.4 ; Mayet 1975, 84 pl. XLVI.384-389, 391 ; Cattaneo 1996a, 155 and n.s 36-37 ; Bolla 1988, 179 pl. CXXVI.5 ; Massa *et al.* 1997, 92). The presence of both barbotine and rouletting on vessels with grey fabric and black slip is very common in western Lombardy and eastern Piemonte. These vessels also occur north of the Alps (i.e. Raetia : Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 300-1 pl. 20.11 ; Magdalensberg : Schindler-Kaudelka 1975, 107-11 Forms 102-103) where they seem to be imports from north-Italian manufacturing centres (Hochuli-Gysel *et al.* 1986, 89).

Beakers going back to Mayet Form VIII as 'bicchiere a tulipano' or 'con strozzatura' (Ricci 1985, Types 1/186 and 1/189 pl. XC) do not occur in the study area. This form is widely attested in the Po plain, from Ornavasso-Asti to Adria (see distribution: Butti Ronchetti 1991, 93-96 ; pl. VI) between the mid-1st century BC and Augustan times. Later examples occur at Casteggio and Gropello Cairoli until the end of the 1st century AD and the beginning of the 2nd century AD (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 84-85). The thin section analysis of an example from Calvatone suggests a western area north of river Po as the

production area (Masseroli 1996, 86, n. 59, tabella 12a figs. 76-77). The fabrics are beige. The form occurs at Milan (Ceresa Mori 1986b, 146-7 pl. 55.r-s-t ; Ceresa Mori 1991, 45 pl. XII.7-9 ; Bolla 1988, 67 pl. XXXIV nr. 15/4), at Capiago Intimiano (Bianchi *et al.* 1983, 113 pl. X Grave 18.a), at Olgiate Comasco (Butti Ronchetti 1986, pl. IV.27), at Ottobiano (Vannacci Lunazzi 1986, 74 pl. VIII.13 Grave 28 ; 86 pl. XI.9 Grave 37), at Dorno (Pavia : Grave 1 : Antico Gallina 1985, 130-31 pl. VII.5) and in other sites of the Como region (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 85), in the Lomellina (Ponte 1966, pl. VIII.10-12), at Arsago Seprio-Varese (Ferraresi *et al.* 1987, 124 pl. XXXIXa fig. 62 Grave 153). The examples found in the Como, Pavia and Novara areas outnumber those from other regions. Further, examples of Mayet's Form VII were found at Bologna, in the kiln of the potter Hilario, together with Aco-Beakers (Gualandi Genito 1983, 440-41) and in a kiln at Adria (Butti Ronchetti 1991, 84-85). The form also occurs in central Italy (Roma, Ostia, Gabii, Portorecanati) during the second half of the 1st century BC.

Production types have been identified for Eporedia/Ivrea, consisting of hemispherical cups and egg-shaped beakers with dark red to grey fabrics. Large inclusions give a sanded appearance to surfaces. Some fragments seem to be wasters from kilns, and the presence of a manufacturing centre can be therefore suggested (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1988, 221-3). Another thin walled ware with possible production centres in the area of Ivrea consists of cups with wide rim, hemispherical cups with rouletting, egg-shaped and cylindrical beakers. The fabric is always white-beige, hard, with kaolin ; the walls of the vessels are extremely thin (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1990, 85). The

presence of kaolin deposits west of Ivrea and the concentration of these vessels in the same area, with few examples at other sites in Piemonte, and at Lyon and Lousonna-Vidy, allows one to suggest a manufacture centre at Ivrea (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1998, 67).

In sum, a consideration of the fine wares shows that cups with grey fabrics in western Lombardy and eastern Piemonte clearly outnumber those with light fabrics. The area between Angera, Legnano and Arsago Seprio, however, seems to show more vessels in light than in grey fabrics. The reason could be its geographical position, with connexions with southern and eastern regions, thanks to easy communications due to the presence of the lake and the fluvial routes. A similar differentiation between western and eastern Po production is suggested by decoration and surface treatment. Rough-cast cups with applied sand seem to be manufactured in eastern centres, whereas the surfaces made rough by including sand and quartz in the clay is a common decoration of grey cups in the western regions. Rouletting and barbotine on the same vessel or two rouletted bands also seem to indicate western products. Barbotine patterns, moreover, are different in the western and eastern regions.

Different production areas have been identified also for coarse wares. Flagons indicate well the process of Romanization (Butti Ronchetti 1985, 82). Some late Iron Age graves contained flagons and vasi a trottola (e.g. : Grave 22, Mandana di Intimiano : Bianchi *et al.* 1983, Grave 31, Ornavasso-S. Bernardo : Graue 1974), probably with similar function. The flanged flagon

seems to occur only in the Verbano region, Canton Ticino, in Lomellina and the Como region. This distribution area is probably also the production area. The flanged flagon occurs from the 1st century BC (first half : Negroni Catacchio 1982, 319, 323 ; second half : Piovan & Pagani 1982, 241 ; Graue 1974, Grave 31 ; Bianchi *et al.* 1983 : Grave 22). In the Como region, the flanged flagon is frequent in contexts dated from the second half of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd century AD at Mariano Comense (Sapelli 1980, 88). Bowls seem to occur frequently in Canton Ticino and are rarer in the cemeteries north of Ticino. At Lurate Caccivio jars outnumber bowls (Butti Ronchetti 1985, 83). A group of jars and bowls, with strongly inturned shoulder, short vertical rim, roughly egg-shaped body, and flat or slightly convex base, seems to be limited to the Como region. These vessels occur in particular at Mariano Comense, in both the cemetery and a part of settlement (Frigerio & Luraschi 1980, 87 ; pls. 1ff. ; Butti Ronchetti 1987a, pls. 5-12 ; Butti Ronchetti 1987b, pl. 4.8 ; 10 ; 12) and at Lurate Caccivio (Butti Ronchetti 1985, 83-84), and date from mid-1st to the beginning of the 2nd century AD. These vessels do not occur elsewhere. One can therefore suggest the existence of a local manufacturing centre producing this ware.

Jars with with out-turned rims and inturned almost horizontal shoulders, and egg-shaped bodies are common in eastern Lombardy (Massa *et al* 1997., 114 pl. XXXV 11 ; 14). This form is almost unknown in central and western Lombardy. It occurs from the second half of the 1st century AD (Nave : Bessi Trevale 1987, 197 pl. XXXI.3-4) to the 4th century AD (Brescia : Bezzi Martini 1987, 49 fig. 4 ; 53 figs. 8-9 ; 73 fig. 13 ; 74 figs. 14-15 ; 92 fig. 42 ; 116 fig.

35). The distribution area of the vessels highlights different cultural areas, linked to other commercial routes.

Another vessel occurring in eastern Lombardy is a handled cup with a functional hollow in the wall by the handle ('Henkeldellenbecher' or 'Bicchiere di tipo retico' or 'Boccalino tipo Salorno'). It corresponds to a traditional form in the centro-eastern Alpine area, known from the Iron Age (Beakers 'Tipo Lovere' : De Marinis 1982a, 92), and occurs from the mid-1st century AD to become common during the 2nd century AD (Sena Chiesa 1985, 418-9). At Salò, as in other cemeteries on the western side of lake Garda, this form occurs in the 40% of the contexts (Massa *et al.* 1997, 113 pl. XXXV.1-2). Its presence seems therefore to highlight the route to the Brennero/Brenner pass. At Portorecanati and Bologna these cups date to c. AD 80-100 (Mercando 1977, 389 fig. 311 Grave 303.8 ; Bergamini 1980, pl. XVIII.345). At Brescia, they were found in late Roman contexts (Massa 1986, 94 ; Massa 1982, 281-2). They are rare in the Cisalpina ; at Angera, an example dates to Neronian times (Caporusso *et al.* 1985b, 240-1 pl. 58.4).

Jars and coarse beakers with triangular cornice rims and egg-shaped to globular bodies are common in Piemonte from the 1st to the 3rd century AD (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1998, 72). These wares occur at Ivrea, Alba, Caselette, Susa, Caraglio, Asti, Poirino, San Cassiano di Alba, etc., and in many sites in western Liguria (i.e. Albintimilium, Albingaunum, Veda Sabadia) and of the area of Savona (i.e. Inasco, Perti, Caprauna ; Cagnana 1994, 114 and nos. 41-45 ; Zanda - Alessio & Lavati 1988, 28 ; 34 ; Filippi 1987, 182 n. 11 ; Molli Boffa 1980, 53). The rim is always narrower than that of jars with out-turned

rims in the study area. It is slightly out-turned in examples dating from Augustan-Tiberian times and becomes narrower and vertical in vessels from the end of the 1st and the 2nd century AD (Brecciaroli Taborelli 1990, 97).

North of the Alps many centres produced thin walled pottery (Greene 1979). The only centre where few thin walled cups found in the study area could have been manufactured (Forms C7 and C11, 1934.402) seems to be Lyon. Other thin walled products and, in particular, the coarse wares produced north of the Alps are different from those produced in northern Italy. Moreover, coarse vessels of generally similar form (i.e. jars, bowls, etc.) show often local morphological variants (Schucany - Martin-Kilcher - Berger & Paunier 1999, 25ff.).

8.3. LOCAL AND IMPORTED PRODUCTS

Criteria for identifying manufacturing centres are the presence of kilns or kiln wasters, and the evidence in ancient literary sources and inscriptions, including those on vessels. Kilns suggesting glass manufacturing were discovered at Locarno-Muralto (Park Hotel), in a large building identified as a workshop. This structure was re-built at the end of the 2nd century AD (Donati 1983a, 133-4). The glass vessels found in the study area were therefore not directly produced in these kilns, because most of them date to the 1st and 2nd century AD (Biaggio Simona 1991, 283). They could, however, have been manufactured in an earlier structure, at the same site. As yet, there is no evidence of pottery kilns in Canton Ticino. Nevertheless, one could suggest their presence in the same craft workshop at Locarno-Muralto. Since most of the vessels in the study area also belong to the 1st and 2nd century AD, the kilns in which they were manufactured could have been destroyed by the construction of the new craft workshop. Considering the role of Locarno-Muralto as the main settlement at the northern end of Verbano, highlighted by the size of its Roman cemeteries, one could also suggest the presence of more manufacturing centres in the same site. These matters cannot be taken further in the absence of the definitive report on the Park Hotel excavations.

The quantity of pottery in the study area, however, suggests a further consideration. Clay deposits are spread all along the Verbano. They were created by the progressive lowering of the lake's level due to the action of rivers Ticino, Maggia and Verzasca to the north, and of river Toce to the west

(see Chapter 2 : Geomorphology). During Late Würm, the lake occupied the plain as far as Sementina and Giubiasco to the north, producing a terrace at c. 220m asl, reached Ponte Brolla in the lower Valle Maggia, and Ornavasso and Gravellona to the west. In Roman times the lake's level was at c. 200m asl. The Roman finds closest to the lake in the Locarno area are at Ascona-San Materno, Solduno, Muralto and Minusio, situated at c. 205-210m asl. The presence of clay deposits along the lake shore up to c. 220m asl allows one to suggest the presence of pottery kilns there in Roman times. The main manufacturing centres were probably situated at principal sites, as was the case at Locarno-Muralto (Donati 1983a), or close to them, as occurred at Angera (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, XLIII-XLIX). The presence of the lake, however, allowed easy transport, and a manufacturing centre did not need to be in a major settlement to have its products easily distributed.

Other thoughts rise from a comparison with pottery kilns found north of river Po at Cremona (Breda 1996) and south of the Po at Ravenna (Bermond Montanari 1972), Rimini (Riccioni 1972), Faenza (Righini 1972) and Bologna (Gualandi Genito 1983). These were manufacturing centres for Campanian, sigillata or thin walled pottery. In particular, analysis of the material from the kiln in via Platina at Cremona shows that only thin walled pottery was produced. Sigillata was found there as kiln waste and seems therefore to have been produced in other kilns (Breda 1996, 53). This suggests a differentiated production of pottery in the kilns within the study area or along the Verbano. The quantity of coarse pottery and its use in both everyday life and funerary practice allow one to suggest the presence of minor local kilns besides bigger manufacturing centres. Moreover, and despite their frequency, coarse vessels

can be divided into many forms, usually represented by just few examples (see also Rovelli 1985, 427 for the cemetery of Angera). These minor kilns could also have been used only sporadically and when necessary, as occurred with brickworks in the Sottoceneri (Canton Ticino) during the 19th century (Schneiderfranken 1943, 91).

The lack of kilns and kiln wasters in the study area, of literary evidence about local production, and of laboratory analysis of clay and pottery fabrics, makes it difficult to identify local and imported classes of material. Some criteria, however, can be adopted to suggest local products : the quantity of vessels, the frequency of some forms and decorative patterns, their limited presence or absence in other areas, and the frequency of some fabrics. Reservations to these criteria need to be highlighted : the quantity of vessels of a particular form is often insufficient to suggest a local product, and the absence or scarcity of particular forms or decorative patterns in other areas does not necessarily mean their non-occurrence. Such vessels could, for example, just not have been published. Therefore, a clear definition of local products needs both the presence of kilns and kiln wasters, and laboratory analyses of clay and fabrics.

The indication of a local product does not mean that it occurs and is produced only in the study area, since similar vessels could have been produced elsewhere. Such products are often widely distributed, and could also have been made at other centres in the Verbano region, western Lombardy or eastern Piemonte. Imports came from the eastern regions of northern Italy,

central Italy, north of the Alps, or northern Italy (see Section 8.6 below). The absence of suggestion of origin in the summary indicates forms without clear parallels outside the study area. One could therefore suggest their local origin, even if they occur in small numbers.

Thin walled wares seem to show clearer evidence than coarse wares to suggest the presence of local products or imports. Most of these vessels from the study area seem to belong to a north-Italian production area, in particular western Lombardy and eastern Piemonte.

Coarse wares cannot be easily grouped according to fabrics as are thin walled vessels, and their forms consist often of many variants represented by few examples only. These features seem therefore to highlight the local character of coarse pottery. Local classes of coarse wares have been identified in northern Italy and summarized in Section 8.3 above. None of these forms manufactured in well defined areas, however, seem to occur in the study area. The coarse pottery from the Locarno region seems to share general features with that of northern Italy, also in particular western Lombardy and eastern Piemonte as is the case with thin walled pottery. Each region, however, seems to show its own forms or variants, probably due to production scattered among small centres. The analysis of the origin of sigillata and glass wares in the study area highlights main contacts with the Po region (see section 8.5 below). Imports of sigillata from manufacturing centres north of the Alps are rare and consist of four cups in south-Gaulish ware. Imports of glass from centres north of the Alps are also limited to few examples from the Rhine area and belong to the late Roman period (see Section 8.5 below).

In the short discussion are summarized elements already highlighted in Chapter 4 : The Forms, Chapter 5 : Fabrics, and Chapter 6 : Decoration and Surface Treatment. Possible manufacturing areas for each form are suggested in the summary.

8.3.1. Local Products

Cups

Raised foot-ring cups

Forms C1-4 (19 examples) are raised foot-ring cups. These forms occur in the study area during the second half of the 1st century AD instead of drinking vessels of finer ware and become common in the 2nd century AD. They are distributed at Angera, in the Lomellina, at Novara, and the sites west of river Ticino and lake Verbano. The examples with out-turned rim seem to occur only in the study area. Forms C1.2, C2 and C4, moreover, are entirely in L-Ware.

Thin walled cups with grey fabrics

In the study area, western Lombardy and eastern Piemonte, thin walled cups with grey fabrics clearly outnumber cups with light fabrics. They consist of cups with the particular surface due to the many sand and quartz inclusions in the clay, and of cups with or without black slip and usually rouletting or

rouletting and barbotine. Thin walled cups with grey fabric and black slip are widely distributed in central and western Po regions during the 1st century AD and the beginning of the 2nd century AD. They occur frequently in the study area, allowing one to suggest their local production.

- Thin walled cups with many sand and quartz inclusions : **Forms C6, C8, C13.1-2, C17.1** (20 examples). Forms C6, C13.1 and C17.1 occur only in A-Ware.
- Thin walled cups with black slip and two rouletted bands : **Forms C9, C10.4, C13.4, C15.1, C16.1, C17.3, C18, C19.1, C20.1** (41 examples).

Rouletting is one of the commonest form of decoration in the western regions of northern Italy. In the eastern regions, it is clearly outnumbered by barbotine patterns. The presence of two rouletted bands on both halves of the body seems to characterize the production of rouletted cups with grey fabrics. Forms C10.4, C15.1, C16.1 and C20.1 occur only in B-Ware.

- Thin walled cups with black slip, barbotine and rouletting : **Forms C10.3, C11, C15.1, C16.2, C17.4, C19.3, C20.2** (19 examples).

Decoration with barbotine elements on the upper half of the cup and rouletting on the lower half is one of the commonest styles for the cups in grey fabrics from Tiberian times to the end of the 1st century AD. This decoration appeared together with rouletting only shortly before the mid-1st century AD, but its time range is more limited. The barbotine patterns in the study area consist mainly of leaves, leaves and stylized grapes, and 'combs'. Except for the 'combs', that occur in the eastern Po regions suggesting relationships to centres between Ravenna and Aquileia, the other patterns seem to be limited

to western Lombardy and eastern Piemonte. Forms C10.3, C15.1, C16.2, C17.4, C19.2 and C20.2 are only in B-Ware.

Form C23 (4 examples) includes handled cups. These vessels became common from Trajanic times in central and northern Italy, taking the place of handleless cups. The four cups from the study area could therefore have been locally manufactured.

Beakers

Form BK4 (4 examples) occurs in northern Italy during the 1st century AD. Its concentration at Ornavasso, Ottobiano and Dorno (Pavia) already at the end of the 1st century BC suggests manufacturing centres in the Verbano-Ticino area.

Forms BK6.2, BK21-23, BK27 (32 examples) include beakers with dotted decoration. These beakers are widely attested in the study area and western Lombardy. The number of examples in the Locarno region suggests local production. Forms BK21-22 occur in J-Ware.

Form BK10 (4 examples) includes beakers with high foot-disc. The examples from the study area and Angera represent a late resumption by Cisalpine production centres of forms produced in central Italy during the first half of the 1st century AD. Sena Chiesa (1985, 416-7) suggests a local production.

Form BK24 (4 examples) includes beakers with ovoid body and lugs. This form seems to be limited to the region of Verbano. It is therefore possible to suggest local production.

Form BK26 (6 examples) includes beakers with conical body and occurs in central Italy and north of the Alps during Augustan times. The variants from the study area, however, seem to occur only in the Verbano region. In particular, Form BK26.2 with straight wall and lugs, seems to occur only in the Locarno area.

Form BK30.2-3 (9 examples) includes beakers with cylindrical body and lugs. These beakers are limited to the Verbano regions, in particular to the Locarno area.

Balsamaria

Balsamaria are not common in the study area, probably because of the high number of glass balsamaria (Schucany - Martin-Kilcher - Berger & Paunier 1999, 43-44), partly locally produced (Biaggio Simona 1991, 376). The forms of the clay balsamaria, however, do not correspond to those of glass ones.

Form BS1 (6 examples) occurs generally in northern Italy. The large number of examples allows one to suggest local production.

Dishes

By contrast to other forms, distributed over restricted areas, dishes of similar forms often seem to occur more widely in northern Italy, the *Limes* regions and sometimes the western Mediterranean area. The following forms, however, are probably local products.

Forms D6 (6 examples), **D8** (6 examples), and **D12** (5 examples) finds parallels only at Angera. Local production can be suggested because of the quantity of vessels in the study area.

Form D1 (9 examples) occurs in northern Italy and in the *Limes* regions. The quantity of examples in the study area allows one to suggest local production.

Lids

Lids are not represented in the study area cemeteries, and known examples seem to come mainly from settlements. Some forms find parallels generally in northern Italy. Therefore no local products can be suggested.

Bowls

Of the 35 forms identified in the study area, 8 find parallels only at Angera, and 8 at Angera and in western Lombardy. Other 5 forms have parallels in western Lombardy, but do not seem to occur at Angera.

Forms B1-3, B10, B14-16, and B30 (31 examples) occur only at Angera. The suggested production area is the Verbano region.

Forms B5, B12, B18-19, B21, B23, and B27 (29 examples) occur at Angera and in western Lombardy. The suggested production area is the Verbano region and western Lombardy.

Some of these forms, however, occur in larger number in the Locarno area. Local production is therefore suggested : **Forms B14** (6 examples), **B15** (9 examples), **B19** (6 examples), and **B21** (6 examples).

Forms B6 and B26 occur in western Lombardy. The presence of 7, and respectively, 9 examples in the study area also suggests local production.

Form B7 (4 examples) occurs only in the cemetery of Losone-Papögna. Local production is therefore suggested.

Form B9.1 (2 examples) occurs only twice at Gerra Gambarogno-Vairano. The two vessels have identical form, fabric and decoration, but are slightly different in size. They can therefore be considered as local products. They

could, however, also be considered as imports from the same production centre.

Form B33 seems to occur only in the study area, with 7 examples. Its local production is therefore suggested.

Jars

Of 32 forms identified, only 7 seem to occur also at Angera. Most of the forms do not find parallels in the Verbano region or northern Italy. Some of them, however, occur in large number in the study area, allowing one to suggest a local origin.

Form J1 occurs at Angera and in western Lombardy. The considerable number of examples in the study area (35 examples) allows one to suggest local production.

Form J2 (8 examples) seems to occur almost exclusively at Losone.

Form J23 (3 examples) resembles BK24, limited to the region of Verbano. It is therefore possible to suggest local production.

Form J25 (1 example) resembles BK30.3, limited to the Verbano region, in particular to the Locarno area.

Forms J21-22 (12 examples) occur in the Verbano region, western Lombardy and in Piemonte. Their distribution area is wider than all other forms and local production can be suggested.

Forms J3 (13 examples), **J6** (20 examples), **J7** (14 examples), **J12** (10 examples), **J20** (18 examples) seem to occur only in the study area and in considerable number. Local production is therefore suggested.

Flagons

Of 55 forms, 14 find parallels only at Angera, and 21 at Angera and in western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte. Moreover, the distribution area of flanged flagons seems to be restricted to Canton Ticino, the Verbano region, Lomellina and the Como region (Rovelli 1985, 427 and note 4), with little evidence of examples from neighbouring regions.

Forms F4, F9, F11, F17, F23, F28-31, F37-38 (46 examples) with plain neck, and **Forms F40-41, F45 and F51** (12 examples) with flanged neck occur only at Angera. The suggested production area is the Verbano region.

Forms F2-3, F8, F10, F12-13, F15-16, F18-22 (54 examples) with plain neck, and **Forms F44, F46, F47-50** (54 examples) with flanged neck occur at Angera and in western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte. The suggested

production area is the Verbano region and western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte.

Some of these forms, however, occur in larger number than the others in the Locarno area. Local production is therefore suggested : **Forms F4** (8 examples), **F15** (9 examples), **F18** (12 examples), **F19** (7 examples), **F20** (6 examples), **F23** (6 examples), **F30** (8 examples), **F44** (11 examples), **F47** (16 examples), and **F48** (11 examples).

Form F32 (8 examples) occurs in western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte. Most of the examples are in L-Ware, the same fabric as the all examples of F31 and 5 examples of F18, both of suggested local production.

Form F1 is, like F2-4, widely distributed in northern Italy during Augustan-Tiberian times. The presence of 4 examples in the study area also suggests a local production.

8.3.2. Imported Products

Cups

Forms C5, C8, C10.1, C11 and C13.3 (12 examples) include thin walled cups with applied sand and red slip. The decoration with applied sand appeared first in central Italy. This decoration is attested in central Italy and Liguria from the end of the 1st century BC, becoming quite popular during the end of the Augustan period and in Tiberian times. Sena Chiesa (1985, 407) and Schindler-Kaudelka (1975, 176; 120) suggest that the cups found in northern Italy were exports from central-Italian kilns or their imitations by local manufacturing centres. These cups clearly outnumber the other cups with bright fabrics in northern Italy and seem to occur mainly in Emilia-Romagna, where products from the Po area were often associated to central-Italian wares. Their presence in the study area suggests contacts with the eastern regions of the Po plain.

Form C7 (4 examples) includes cups with feather-like patterns. Greene (1979, 21) suggests manufacturing centres at Lyon for thin walled cups with this decoration. Sena Chiesa (1985, 410) considers the presence of these cups in the Raetic area and their concentration along the Verbano-Ticino axis as indicating manufacturing centres in the Verbano and Varese regions. Fabrics and slip of the examples from the study area, Angera and Gropello Cairoli, however, seem to suggest Lyon ware (Greene 1979, 13). The coarser cup

with the same decoration at Linescio could be of local or north-Italian manufacture.

Form C10.2 (3 examples) includes thin walled cups with red slip and rouletting. Similar vessels are rare in western Lombardy. They seem to correspond to vessels from central Italy and the Iberian peninsula and could be their imitations at north-Italian manufacturing centres situated in the eastern Po regions.

Form C11 (1 example) is a hemispherical cup with blackberry-like patterns (1934.402). Applied blackberry-like patterns seem to be typical for manufacturing centres at Lyon (Greene 1979, 17-20: Tiberian-Claudian period) and occur north of the Alps (Chur, Solothurn, Vindonissa; Magdalensberg).

Form C21 (3 examples) includes cylindrical cups. These cups occur in Piemonte, at Emona, and at the Magdalensberg. Schindler-Kaudelka (1975, 92-5 pl. 16.80d and 80k) suggesting manufacturing centres in the Turin region because of the frequent presence there of these vessels.

Form C22 (2 examples) includes indented cups. These forms were common from Neronian times and during the 2nd century AD north of the Alps as glass ware and thin walled pottery, and occurred in central Italy during Tiberian-Claudian times. Sena Chiesa (1985, 411) suggests the presence of imports from Noricum. Form C22 occurs in I-Ware. In the study area similar forms

occur in glass (Isings Forms 32 and 35). Their suggested production areas are northern Italy, Lombardy-Piemonte or even Locarno-Muralto (Biaggio Simona 1991, 286 ; 376).

Form C12.2 (1 example) is an indented cup (58930.5). The form is rare in northern Italy and north of the Alps. Fabric and decoration, however, suggest an import from the regions north of the Alps (Sena Chiesa 1985, 408). The four vessels of Form C12 occur in I-Ware.

Beakers

Forms BK1, BK14 and BK25 (4 examples) include beakers with globular, ovoid, or conical body, red fabrics and rouletting. Fabric and decoration suggest imports from central Italy or the eastern Po regions (see Form C10.2).

Form BK3 (2 examples) includes beakers with long necks. These vessels occur only twice in the study area and in the same grave. Their form could be a variant in finer ware of the 'Bicchieri a tulipano' or 'Bicchieri con strozzatura' attested in the Po plain from Ornavasso-Asti to Adria between the mid-1st century BC and Augustan times, but not in the study area. Fabric and black slip suggest production centres in the western Po regions.

Forms BK7 and BK9 (9 examples) include beakers with globular body. The only parallels to these forms occur in Piemonte. The vessels in the study area could therefore be imports from this region.

Form BK12 (2 examples) includes beakers with out-turned rim, globular to ovoid body and foot-disc. The only parallels occur at Oberaden and Rödgen.

Form BK13 (2 examples) includes beakers with impressed crescents. The fabrics indicate products from north-western Italy. The decoration was very common on jars of La Tène tradition from Milan and continued on coarse pottery until late Roman times. These beakers occur only twice in the same grave and can therefore be considered imports from western Lombardy.

Form BK25 (1 example) includes a beaker with conical body and incised network. This decoration seems to occur mainly in eastern and Adriatic regions of northern Italy and in the eastern provinces.

Form BK28.1 (3 examples) includes cylindrical beakers with applied stylized pine scales. Similar beakers are not common, but occur in western Lombardy.

Bowls

Forms B8, B9.2, B24 and B34 (12 examples) occur in western Lombardy or generally in northern Italy (B9.2).

Jars

Form J26 (3 examples) occurs at Milan. It is the only form within the jars for which at present a local origin cannot be suggested.

Flagons & Jugs

Forms F5, F14 and F24 (8 examples) with plain rims occur in western Lombardy. Their quantity in the study area is insufficient to suggest local production.

Form F54 (1 example) is a jug with wide rim. The form occurs in northern Italy. These vessels occur in many variants all over Roman world. In Canton Ticino, and the Como and Varese areas, however, they are scarcely attested, perhaps because of the large number of flagons with similar function.

Form F55 (2 examples) is a jug with narrow rim. It occurs in western Lombardy.

8.4. TRADE AND CONNEXIONS

Analyses of Roman finds from the Locarno area highlight their parallels with finds from the Verbano region and western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte, in particular the area between the rivers Sesia, Po and Adda. This is the case of thin walled cups with grey fabrics, with many sand and quartz inclusions or with black slip and rouletting or barbotine and rouletting, raised foot-ring cups, beakers with dotted decoration, and flanged flagons. Other wares are sigillata vessels (see Section 8.5 below), small clay figures (Harari 1985), glass vessels (Biaggio Simona 1991), glazed ware (Maccabruni 1981), and human-face beakers (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, 19-20). During the 1st century AD, thin walled pottery and glass, although present in the whole area north of river Po, seem to concentrate in the Verbano-Pavia area (see also Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, 19ff. ; Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, LII-LV). Imports from central Italy or north of the Alps are rare in this period, most of the wares being manufactured in local or north-Italian centres. The Verbano-Pavia region, therefore, seems to show both homogeneity of products and vivacity of productive and commercial activities. The many rivers of the region, such as Sesia, Agogna, Ticino, Olona, Lambro and Adda, are tributaries of the river Po and constituted important routes linking the river Po to the north. Further important routes were lakes Verbano and Lario. Lake Verbano leads to Gravellona Toce and the Simplon pass, and to Locarno, Bellinzona and the San Bernardino and San Gottardo passes. Lake Lario leads to Chiavenna and to the Splügen and Julier passes. Many settlements of small and medium size, besides larger sites such as Novara,

Angera, Milan, Como, etc. could easily distribute their products. The rôle of the river Po, its tributaries and the lakes for connexions in the Po plain and from the plain to the Alps are highlighted by ancient authors such as Pliny (*Naturalis Historia*, III.118 ; III. 123) and Strabo (*Geographia*, V.1.11). The Verbano-Pavia area, moreover, was easily linked to main centres of the Po region as far as Aquileia, Portorecanati, Russi and Ravenna by the river Po. Easy connexions and strong contacts between western and eastern centres are suggested by the presence of thin walled cups in light fabrics outnumbering cups with grey fabrics in the area between Angera, Legnano and Arsago Seprio or glass wares such as 'Zarte Rippenschalen', probably produced in the Aquileia and Turin regions (Haevernich & Von Pfeffer 1981). The presence of building stone from the Verbano area, and from Veneto and Istria, found from Milan to Cremona (Zezza 1982, Chevallier 1983) suggests the same fluvial route. Alpine wood, considered best for ships (Pliny, *Naturalis Historia* XVI 18.41 ; 19.43 ; Vitruvius, *De architectura* II 9.16) was traded to Adriatic shipyards (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, LXI).

North Italian products such as thin walled vessels in grey fabrics, Aco-beakers, sigillata (Padana wares), glass, etc. were found in Noricum and in Pannonia, in particular at the Magdalensberg and Emona. Funerary inscriptions at Emona indicate that most of the *coloni* came from northern Italy or the Po plain and maintained contacts with Aquileia (Plesnicar Gec 1992, 383). This site seems to have been the fulcrum of the connexions between the Po plain and the north-eastern provinces (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, 21) and is indicated by Strabo (*Geographia* V.1.8) as a trade centre for the Illyrian people.

Direct connexions between central Transpadana and north of the Alps are suggested by Roman finds on the passes. Inscriptions dedicated to the Celtic *Matronae*, whose cult originated in the Raetic and Rhine areas, occur frequently in the area between the rivers Sesia and Adda, but are almost unknown elsewhere in northern Italy. The trade with these regions north of the Alps, however, seem to have been less frequent than that with the north-eastern provinces. Vessels from the study area, for example, find some parallels with vessels found at Chur/Coira. Contacts with western sites such as Vindonissa, Baden and Augst are rare but attested. In the same way, imports from Gaulish manufacturing centres are rare in Ticino and in central Transpadana, whereas they are common in the regions west of the river Sesia, in Liguria, and in western Switzerland. Links with central Italian or Mediterranean manufacturing centres are also rare (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, LIII ; Greene 1979, 79-81). It seems, therefore, that the many fluvial and lake routes allowed Transpadana to develop its own trade and connexions with the eastern Po regions, Aquileia and the north-eastern provinces and, in lesser extent, with the Raetic and Rhine regions. The exports of thin walled pottery and sigillata wares from north-Italian manufacturing centres to the Raetic and Rhine regions, however, seem to decline from mid-1st century AD, and in particular from the beginning of the 2nd century AD. A reason seems to be the opening of new manufacturing centres north of the Alps and the consequent presence of new products, taking the place of the north-Italian ones in the market, i.e. south-Gaulish sigillata ware instead of Padana (Greene 1979, 79-81). Another reason, however, could be the change in the economy of Cisalpina, where many

landed properties became property of the Roman state during the 1st century AD (Baldacci 1967-68, 44-9). This seems to have resulted in the disappearance of the main manufacturing centres or their splitting into smaller centres with reduced distribution (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985, 20). Trade with the Rhine regions started again during the second half of the 3rd and in particular the 4th century AD. Milan became capital of the Roman Empire from AD 292, followed by Ravenna in AD 402. The displacement of the central government to northern Italy and the movement of troops changed the rôle of the Po plain and of the connexions with the regions north of the Alps. The activity of the manufacturing centre at Angera, dating from the beginning of the 4th century AD, and the presence of imports from the north-eastern provinces (i.e. glazed wares) and the Rhine area (glass) in the same site and at Locarno-Muralto, seems to highlight the renewal of the economy in Cisalpina (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, LIV-LV ; Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995b, 605 ; Biaggio Simona 1991, 297). The only evidence in the study area could be the craft centre at Locarno-Muralto, that seems to have been in use from the end of the 2nd/beginning of the 3rd century AD to the beginning of the 5th century AD (Donati 1983a, 133-4). Graves dating from the 4th century AD, e.g. from Losone-Arcegno, contained a few coarse vessels of probable local production. These graves, however, need not to be considered poor ones, because often most of the grave-goods consisted of coin-hoards.

8.5. SUMMARY OF THE ORIGIN OF OTHER SELECTED CLASSES OF MATERIAL FOR COMPARISON : SIGILLATA AND GLASS

This section of Chapter 8 is not intended to be a complete study of the sigillata and glass vessels. The purpose, rather, is to analyse the origin of these wares in order to understand the possible external relations with other centres, and to compare them with the thin walled and coarse wares.

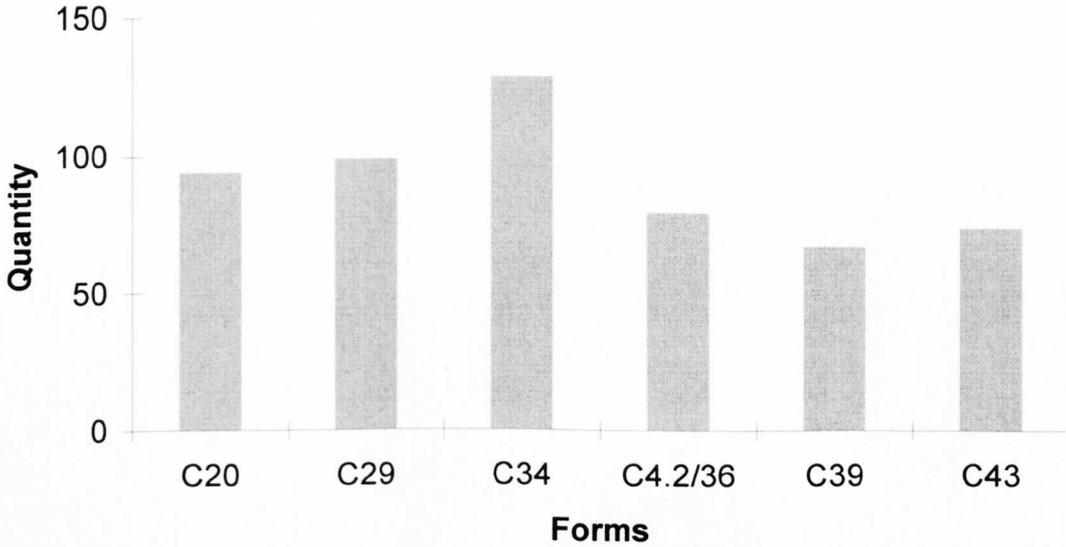
8.5.1. Italian Sigillata

Italian sigillata occurs frequently in the graves within the study area. There have been identified 714 classifiable vessels, related to Conspectus (C) Forms (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990). There are represented Conspectus Forms 1, 2, 3, 4, 4.2/36, 4.4/36, 8, 14, 10, 14, 18-20, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49. Only a few vessels in south-Gaulish ware are known : a cup of Dragendorff Form 37 from Ascona (grave S1 ; Donati 1987, 32) and three vessels from Locarno-Muralto (two from grave 16 at Muralto-Passalli and a fragment from Muralto-Liverpool sotto ; Simonett 1941, 14). These latter, however, were not considered in the 1987 publication of the cemetery of Ascona and analysis of sigillata pottery (Donati 1987, 32), probably because they were lost. I prefer, therefore, to mention them according to Simonett's report, but not to include them in the statistics. The cup from Ascona finds a parallel in

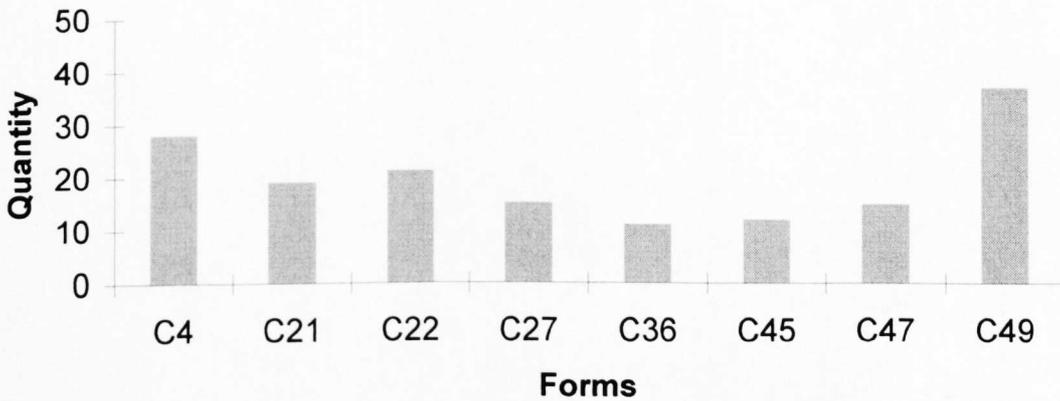
another cup made by the potter CIBISVS from the cemetery of Airolo-Madrano, in the Leventina valley (Grave 1; Fransioli 1958, 64).

In the following histograms are indicated the quantities of each form.

Histogram 1 : Forms with 51-130 examples

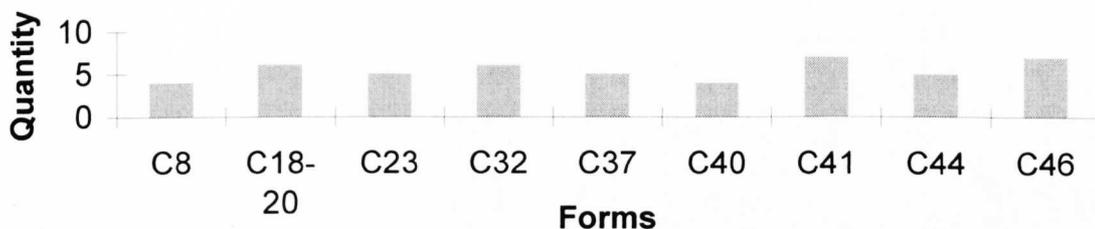


Histogram 2 : Forms with 11-50 examples



Histogram 3 : Forms with 3-10 examples

Forms with one (C1, 19, 24, 26 ; Drag. 37) or two (C2, 10, 14, 31, 33, 4.4/36) examples have been omitted from the histogram because of lack of space.



The sigillata within the study area ranges from Augustan times to the end of the 2nd century AD. The main group, however, dates from Tiberian-Neronian times to the beginning of the 2nd century AD. Except for few vessels of Gaulish origin, all vessels belong to 'Italian-type terra sigillata', in particular to the Padana (first half of the 1st century AD) and Tardo-Padana (second half of the 1st to first half of the 2nd century AD) wares (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 1-2 ; 8-10 ; 16).

Manufacturing centres for Padana ware are not known ; Mazzeo Saracino (1985) suggests Faenza, Ravenna and Cremona, where pottery kilns were discovered (Righini 1972 ; Bermond Montanari 1972 ; Breda 1996). Moulds for sigillata vessels were discovered at Ravenna (Bermond Montanari 1972) and fragments of sigillata Dragendorff's Forms 31 and 37/32 occurred as kiln wasters at Cremona (Breda 1996, 50-51). These fragments were not found inside the kiln, indicating neighbouring kilns as their manufacturing centre (Breda 1996, 53). These vessels, moreover, because of the rim strongly separated from the wall in

Dragendorff 31 and the similar body of the two forms, appeared to be closer to examples from eastern Lombardy rather than western Lombardy and Canton Ticino. Two stamps *in planta pedis* (C.T.V. and CRV) also occurred, unknown elsewhere, and the stamp *in planta pedis* CAIUS or GAIUS followed by the heart-shaped leaf, known on cups Dragendorff 31 at Lugone di Salò, Garda (Breda 1996, 51).

The distribution of Padana reaches the Po plain, Noricum, Pannonia, Moesia and Dalmatia. To the west, there are the cemeteries of the Locarno area and of Persona at Ornavasso. To the east, this ware appears at Aquileia and the neighbouring settlements, the Magdalensberg in Kärnten and the cemeteries of Emona. In the publication of the material from the Magdalensberg (Schindler & Scheffenegger 1977), the differences between Arretine and Padana products were highlighted: Arretine (Group A) and Padana (Groups B and C). In form, Padana wares show different proportions and more rounded edges by comparison with the sharper edges of Arretine wares. Laboratory analysis, still unpublished, also identifies wares B and C as Padana wares.

The first appliqués on Padana wares occur at mid-1st century AD. They usually consist of double-spirals, rosettes and masks, but there also occur dolphins, dogs, palmettes, etc. (Simonett 1941, 15) and these are also common on Tardo Padana vessels (Ohlenroth 1935, figs. 1 and 2; Ettliger *et al.* 1990, 150). From this period, forms and decorative patterns of the Padana ware do not differ from those of the Arretine ware. The distinction between the productions is possible according to potters' stamps and quality of clay and slip. Between the second half of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd centuries AD the dominant forms are C20,

C29, C34, C39-C49. The Padana manufacture centres produced massively Forms C39-C46 with barbotine decoration (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 150). Forms C39-49 are very similar to contemporary forms from south-Gaulish manufacture centres (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 50 fig. 1). It is difficult identify 'prototype' and 'imitation' because the imports of plain undecorated south-Gaulish sigillata ware in northern Italy are very few (Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, 541). On the other hand, in this period south-Gaulish wares had a more dominant position in trade than Italian wares.

Padana and Tardo Padana wares occur from the Verbano area to the middle limes on the Danube. The production seems to have been distributed on many centres. Some potters' stamps, for examples, occur only in the Verbano area or in the eastern provinces. The presence of this ware north of the Alps is very limited. On the contrary, at Ortona were found vessels dating from late Augustan-Tiberian times and indicating a probable sea-trade from Aquileia (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 10).

Stamps *in planta pedis* clearly outnumber rectangular ones (Simonett 1941, 15-16 ; Donati 1988, 27-8 ; Donati 1987, 32-5). Rectangular stamps usually show a single potter. Stamps *in planta pedis* occur from post-Augustan times and are common in the Mediterranean region but relatively rare in Gaul and Germany. The restricted size of the stamp probably caused the potters' signatures to be reduced to the initials of the tria nomina, typical for mid-1st and second half of the 1st century AD (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 9 ; 16 ; 147-8).

In the Tardo Padana ware only few vessels of Forms C40, C42 and C46-C49 show potters' stamps (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 122ff.).

As rectangular potters' stamps in the Locarno area occur ADIV/TOR, ACILII, AVCTI, CLA(ri) C.MVRI, C.MVRRRI, C.MEMI.IVCVN(dus), (c)RICIRONIS, DENTO, (f)ELIX, GENV, GRATI, LEVCI, LVCI, MANDATI, MP.ER, MYRO, PASSI/TELAM(o), ROMANV, M.SENTI, VMBRICI/HOSPITIS.

The potters L.Avillius, Auctus, C.Memmius, C.Murrius and C.Sentius are attested in the manufacturing centres in the area of Arezzo or central Italy; and Adiutor, Acilius, Dento, Gratus, Leucus, Mandatus, Passi Telamo and Romanus in manufacture centres of the Po valley (Oxé & Comfort 1968, 594ff.).

C.Murrius (Oxé & Comfort 1968, no. 1044) also occurs at Angera on stamps *in planta pedis*, indicating an origin from Arezzo but also possible from manufacturing centres in the Po plain, where its products are widely attested (Ettlinger 1972, 143; Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985b, 351 and notes 68-70; Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, 538). L.Avilius (Oxé & Comfort 1968, no. 259) also occurs on stamps *in planta pedis*. Criciro is the signature of a Gaulish potter (Déchelette 1904, 268). Clarus (Oxé & Comfort 1968, no. 443-6) could indicate a Gaulish or German manufacturing centre.

Most of the potters' stamps in the Locarno area, however, are *in planta pedis*. At Angera all the stamps are of this type. There occur L.M, L.MA, L.MV, L.M.V, L.M.VI, L.M.VIR, L.MAG.VI, GELL, GELI, GELLI, L.GE, L.GEL, L.GELL, L.GELI, C.MVRI, C.MVRR, C.MVRRRI, L.AVIL, L.AVILI, Q.LVC, C.SENT, PROC, G.ARVI, L.SEMP, V.M.S, M.ES, M.O.C, Q.S.P, Q.P.S, C.T.S, C.S.P, C.T.T, Q.L.C, Q.I.P, C.T.P, Q.L.E, L.S.P, A CR, CAMV, CQEI, CQI, C.T.A, C.T.N, DFES.CT.

Among the stamps *in planta pedis* the commonest are L.Mag.Vir and its abbreviated form L.M.V, and L.Gellius.

L.Gellius (Oxé & Comfort 1968, no. 736) occurs within the study area and in northern Italy on stamps *in planta pedis*. He appears on vessels dating from Augustan-Tiberian times (Simonett 1941, 15-16). As for C.Murrius and L.Avilius, however, the potters' mark is also attested at Arezzo. The presence of three potters from Arezzo in northern Italy allows Lavizzari Pedrazzini (Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985b, 353) to suggest as a reason the need for new manufacturing centres in order to limit the expansion of the contemporary Gaulish centres. As evidence she cites the scarce presence of Gaulish Sigillata in northern Italy and the diffusion of the Padana wares in the eastern provinces.

L.Mag.Vir. (Oxé & Comfort 1968, no. 917-19) occurs in the Locarno area more than fifty times in both extended and abbreviated form (L.M.V : Oxé & Comfort 1968, no. 921). At Angera it occurs as L.M.V only (Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985b, 354) but is the commonest potters' stamp and appears twice at the Magdalensberg (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 9 ; Gabler 1973, 41-2). It also occurs as oval stamp (L.M.V) and circular stamp (LMVIR). Another circular stamp is AMICI. The potter's name L.Mag.Vir. appears on vessels from Tiberian times onwards.

Q.S.P. (Oxé & Comfort 1968, no. 1636) is also common in the Po valley. Other potters' stamps can be the short form of known potters, as Q.L.C. for Q.Luc.Cret. (Oxé & Comfort 1968, nos. 887-889) or C.T.S. for C.T.Suc(cessus) (Oxé & Comfort 1968, no. 1888).

Forms C20, C29, C34, C4.2/36, C39 and C43 occur each with at least seventy examples. In particular, Forms C20 and C29 nearly reach 100 examples, and Form C34 reaches 130 vessels. All these forms are well represented in Padana or Tardo Padana wares (Ettlinger *et al.* 1990, 86ff.). The two forms C39 and C43

are often decorated à la barbotine and the predominant pattern is the association of grapes and volutes, considered by E. Ettliger (1972, 143) as distinctive for manufacture centres from the Po area. Form C4.2/36, and its variant C4.4/36, need further consideration. The vessel C4.2/36 (Dragendorff Form 37/32) is a wide and shallow cup that may therefore also be seen as a dish. This form is widely attested in the area between the rivers Sesia, Ticino, Adda and Po (cemeteries of Angera, Locarno area, Lomellina : Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985a, 326 ; Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985b, 349 and note 52) and is rare in other areas of northern Italy (western Piemonte, Veneto, Emilia Romagna ; Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985b, 363-364). It never shows a mark and could be a local variant of Dragendorff Form 31 (Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1985b, 350 ; 363). Therefore, it seems to be a fine ware product of local manufacturing centres (Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995a, 538). Vessels of Dragendorff Form 31 from Canton Ticino and western Lombardy, moreover, show features slightly different from examples from eastern Lombardy (Breda 1996, 51). Local centres, however, surely produced different wares. At Angera, the same clay was used for sigillata and lamps. Mineralogical analysis of the clay confirmed this uniformity, but also highlighted the difficulty of indicating its precise origin. The minerals in the clay are quartz and mica, common in the whole Po area. Fine and coarse wares show the same composition with inclusions of different size and quantity (Mannoni 1985, 589). The same situation is likely to be found for the material from the Locarno area, because of the similar origin of the local sediments. No laboratory analysis for this area have yet been made. Unfortunately, there is little archaeological evidence for kilns or waste from kilns in Canton Ticino and northern Italy and we

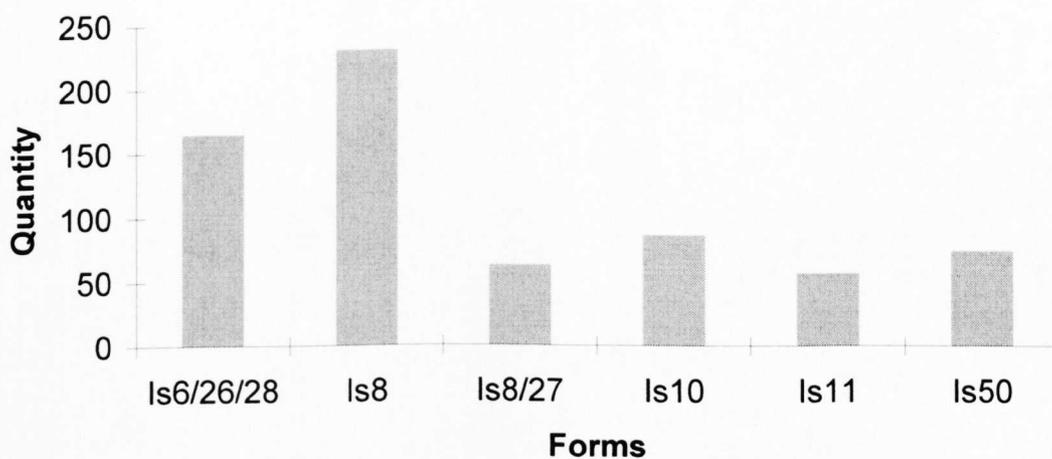
therefore cannot identify the manufacturing centres. Moreover, literary sources do not provide any evidence for manufacture.

8.5.2. Glass

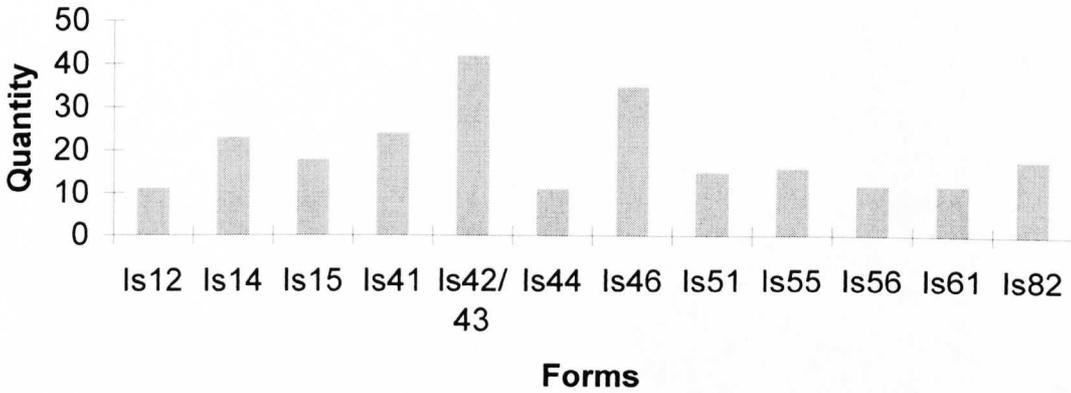
The presence of glass wares within the study area is relevant, with 1156 classifiable vessels related to Isings (Is) forms (Isings 1957). Another 56 vessels cannot be related to Isings classification (Biaggio Simona 1991, see index).

In the following histograms are indicated the quantities of each form.

Histogram 1 : Forms with 51-250 examples

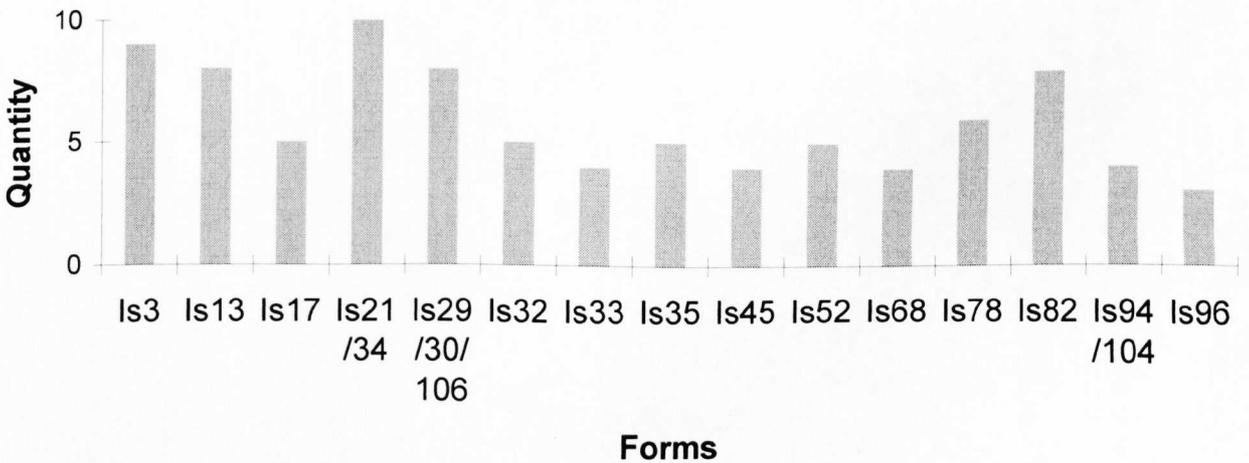


Histogram 2 : Forms with 11-50 examples



Histogram 3 : Forms with 3-10 examples

Forms with one (Is1, 4, 9, 16, 37, 39, 49, 54, 57, 67, 75, 87, 88, 120) or two (Is31, 34/109, 43, 47, 48, 62, 69) examples have been omitted from the histogram because of lack of space.



Glass wares in the Locarno area range from the 1st to the 4th century AD. Most vessels date to the 1st and the 2nd centuries AD, whereas those dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD are rare. This phenomenon occurs in other north-Italian regions and is probably due to the shifting of the production north of the Alps (Biaggio Simona 1991, 260ff. ; Facchini 1985, 543ff.).

As for the sigillata wares, there does not exist any evidence from literary sources about manufacturing centres or craftsmen in Ticino. Pliny (*Naturalis Historia* XVII.3) mentions alluvial sands rich in quartz in the region of Pavia and Lomellina (*sabulum album in Ticiniensi*). Similar materials and the wood necessary for the manufacture of glass were surely available also in the Sopraceneri. Rock crystal is also an important component in glass manufacture. Pliny (*Naturalis Historia* XXXVI.10) mentions the presence of rock crystals in the Alps and highlights the ability of specialised people to win it. Two blocks of rock crystal were found during the excavation 1982-83 of the Roman settlement at Locarno-Muralto (area Park Hotel), in the area identified as craft centre, close to kilns with traces of glass manufacture. The rock crystal came from the mountains of the upper Valle Maggia (Donati 1986b, 213-16). The kilns were in the craft centre, newly built at the end of the 2nd century AD (Donati 1983a, 133-4). At present, there is no evidence of earlier kilns. In more recent times, a glass factory operated at Locarno in 1568 (Schneiderfranken 1943, 144). Rock crystal was found also in the craft centre at Angera, dating from the 4th century AD. The craft centre, moreover, showed the same features as the centre at Locarno : a building with a large rectangular hall and small rooms on the sides (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, XLV and n. 52 ; LX).

For the Roman period, Biaggio Simona (1991, 285-91) assumes the existence of a local manufacturing centre at Locarno-Muralto from the quantity of vessels, the frequency of certain forms, and the visual and tactile analysis of glass quality and colour. Imperfections and asymmetries of the vessels were also considered the consequence of large-scale production, and seen as evidence for a local origin. Traces of waste from kilns have not been found in the graves (Silvestrini 1944, 181). The forms which are assignable to the local or regional productions are dishes Is46a ; cups Is17, Is41, Is42a/43, Is44a ; beakers Is33, Is21/34, Is35 ; balsamaria Is6, Is10, Is11, Is28a/b, Is8/27, Is79c ; bottles Is13, Is14, Is50, Is51, Is52a, Is55, Is56a/b ; amphorae Is15 ; rods Is79. Most of vessels are free-blown ; bottles, however, are often also mould-blown. The usual production is in transparent colourless glass with blue-green lights or transparent glass in blue, green, and more rarely, yellow. Opaque glass is rare. Decorated vessels represent 12.5 percent of the whole production (Biaggio Simona 1991, 27-8). One should also mention the so-called 'bird-bowl', found in grave 11 at Locarno-Muralto, property Liverpool sotto, where the floral-animal decoration is painted after blowing of the vessel and fixed by successive heating. The production of vessels with such decoration has been postulated in two areas, Syria or Egypt for amphoriskoi and northern Italy for cups (Harden 1947, 297 ; Biaggio Simona 1991, 66ff.). Polychrome cast vessels are rare. The production centres in the western Mediterranean have been identified at Aquileia and in central and southern Italy (Biaggio Simona 1991, 59). A group of partially mould-blown cups ('Zarte Rippenschalen'), however, may have been produced locally. According to their distribution, Haevernick (Haevernick & Von Pfeffer 1981) suggests

production centres in the Aquileia-Krain region (Yugoslavia) and the Locarno-Turin region. The glass ware from late Roman contexts highlights influences from the Rhine area (Biaggio Simona 1991, 288-9). Lacking further information, however, it is impossible to identify glass manufacturing centres. North-Italian glass wares share similar features deriving from their common origin : craftsmen from the eastern Mediterranean settled at Aquileia and from there moved to the Po and the Ticino regions, closer to the raw materials and the centres north of the Alps (Facchini 1985, 553 ; Biaggio Simona 1991, 285). Biaggio Simona (1991, 288-9), however, assumed that the manufacturing centre at Locarno-Muralto mainly served the local market around lake Verbano, but did not investigate the destination of exports. She considers, however, that the glass ware within the study area was not exclusively of local manufacture but could also have been the result of trade with the Po plain, the Adriatic region (Aquileia), the eastern Mediterranean, central Italy and the Rhine area.

8.6. SUMMARY OF LOCAL AND IMPORTED FORMS

Cups

- C1** 1.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
1.2 Locarno area
- C2** 2.1 Locarno area / Verbano region / Piemonte
2.2 Locarno area / Piemonte
- C3** Locarno area / Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- C4** 4.1 Locarno area
4.2 Locarno area
- C5** North-eastern Italy (Emilia-Romagna ?) / central Italy
- C6** Locarno area / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- C7** Lyon / Verbano region
- C8** No. 32: North-eastern Italy (Emilia-Romagna ?) / central Italy
Nos. 30-31 : Locarno area / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- C9** Locarno region/ North-western Italy
- C10** 10.1 North-eastern Italy (Emilia-Romagna ?) / central Italy
10.2 North-eastern Italy / central Italy
10.3 Locarno area / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
10.4 Locarno region/ North-western Italy
- C11** No. 47 : North-eastern Italy (Emilia-Romagna ?) / central Italy
No. 48 : Lyon
No. 49 : Northern Italy

- C12** 12.1 --- (Locarno area ?)
12.1 North of the Alps
- C13** 13.1 Locarno area / Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
13.2 Locarno area / Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
13.3 North-eastern Italy (Emilia-Romagna ?) / central Italy
13.4 Locarno region/ North-western Italy
- C14** Spain (Betica ?)
- C15** 15.1 Nos. 80-81 : Locarno region/ North-western Italy
No. 82 : Northern Italy
15.2 Northern Italy
- C16** 16.1 Locarno region/ North-western Italy
16.2 Locarno area / Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- C17** 17.1 Locarno area / Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
17.2 --- (Locarno area ?)
17.3 Locarno region/ North-western Italy
17.4 No. 107 : Locarno area/ Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
No. 108 : Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte / Ravenna-Aquileia ?
No. 109 : Northern Italy
- C18** Locarno region/ North-western Italy
- C19** 19.1 Locarno region/ North-western Italy
19.2 Northern Italy
19.3 Locarno area/ Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- C20** 20.1 Locarno region/ North-western Italy
20.2 Locarno area/ Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- C21** Turin ? / Piemonte

- C22** Eastern provinces (Noricum ?)
C23 Locarno area / Northern Italy
C24 Locarno area ?

Beakers

- BK1** North-eastern Italy / central Italy
BK2 --- (Locarno area ?)
BK3 Northern Italy
BK4 4.1 Locarno area / Verbano-Ticino region
 4.2 Locarno area / Verbano-Ticino region
 4.3 Locarno area
BK5 Northern Italy / *Limes* regions
BK6 6.1 Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
 6.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
BK7 Northern Italy (Piemonte ?)
BK8 --- (Locarno area ?)
BK9 Northern Italy (Piemonte ?)
BK10 10.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
 10.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
BK11 11.1 Northern Italy (western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte ?)
 11.2 Northern Italy
BK12 North of the Alps

- BK13** Western Lombardy
- BK14** North-eastern Italy / central Italy
- BK15** Northern Italy
- BK16** Northern Italy
- BK17** --- (Locarno area ?)
- BK18** Northern Italy
- BK19** 19.1 Northern Italy (eastern regions ?)
- 19.2 Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- 19.3 Western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- BK20** Northern Italy
- BK21** Locarno area / Verbano region
- BK22** 22.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
- 22.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
- 22.3 Locarno area / Verbano region
- BK23** Locarno area / Verbano region
- BK24** Locarno area / Verbano region
- BK25** No. 227 : North-eastern Italy / central Italy
- No. 228 : North-eastern Italy-Adriatic regions / eastern provinces
- BK26** 26.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
- 26.2 Locarno area
- BK27** Locarno area
- BK28** 28.1 Western Lombardy
- 28.2 Northern Italy
- 28.3 Northern Italy (Lombardy ?)
- BK29** Eastern provinces (Noricum ?)

- BK30** 30.1 Eastern regions of northern Italy / central Italy
- 30.2 Locarno area
- 30.3 Locarno area
- BK31** Northern Italy

Balsamaria

- BS1** Locarno area (?) / northern Italy / *Limes* regions
- BS2** Northern Italy / *Limes* regions

Dishes

- D1** Locarno area / northern Lombardy / *Limes* regions
- D2** Northern Lombardy / *Limes* regions
- D3** 3.1 Northern Italy (Lombardy ?)
- 3.2 Northern Italy (Lombardy ?)
- D4** Northern Italy
- D5** Lombardy / northern Italy
- D6** 6.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
- 6.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
- D7** Northern Italy / *Limes* regions
- D8** Locarno area / Verbano region

- D9** Northern Italy
- D10** Northern Italy / *Limes* regions
- D11** Northern Italy (Lombardy-Piemonte ?)
- D12** Locarno area / Verbano region
- D13** Northern Italy (Lombardy-Piemonte ?)
- D14** --- (Locarno area ?)
- D15** --- (Locarno area ?)

Bowls

- B1** 1.1 --- (Locarno area ?)
- 1.2 Verbano region
- B2** Verbano region
- B3** Verbano region
- B4** Verbano region
- B5** Western Lombardy
- B6** 6.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
- 6.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
- B7** Locarno area
- B8** Western Lombardy
- B9** 9.1 Locarno area (Gerra Gambarogno-Vairano ?)
- 9.2 Northern Italy
- B10** Verbano region

- B11** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B12** 12.1 Verbano region
12.2 Verbano region
- B13** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B14** Locarno area / Verbano region
- B15** Locarno area / Verbano region
- B16** Verbano area
- B17** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B18** Verbano region / western Lombardy
- B19** Verbano region / western Lombardy
- B20** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B21** Locarno area / Verbano region
- B22** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B23** Verbano region / western Lombardy
- B24** Western Lombardy
- B25** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B26** Locarno area / western Lombardy
- B27** Verbano region / western Lombardy
- B28** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B29** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B30** Verbano region
- B31** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B32** --- (Locarno area ?)
- B33** Locarno area

B34 Western Lombardy

B35 --- (Locarno area ?)

Jars

J1 1.1 Locarno area / western Lombardy

1.2 Locarno area / western Lombardy

J2 Locarno area (Losone ?)

J3 Locarno area

J4 --- (Locarno area ?)

J5 --- (Locarno area ?)

J6 6.1 Locarno area

6.2 Locarno area

6.3 Verbano region

J7 7.1 Locarno area

7.2 Locarno area

7.3 Locarno area

J8 8.1 --- (Locarno area ?)

8.2 --- (Locarno area ?)

J9 Locarno area / Verbano region

J10 --- (Locarno area ?)

J11 Locarno area / Verbano region

J12 Locarno area

- J13** 13.1 Locarno area
13.2 Locarno area
- J14** 14.1 Locarno area
14.2 Locarno area
14.3 Locarno area
- J15** Locarno area
- J16** --- (Locarno area ?)
- J17** --- (Locarno area ?)
- J18** --- (Locarno area ?)
- J19** --- (Locarno area ?)
- J20** 20.1 Locarno area
20.2 Locarno area
23.3 Verbano region
- J21** Locarno area / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- J22** Locarno area / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- J23** Locarno area
- J24** Verbano region (Ornavasso ?)
- J25** Locarno area
- J26** Western Lombardy
- J27** --- (Locarno area ?)
- J28** --- (Locarno area ?)
- J29** 29.1 Verbano region
29.2 --- (Locarno area ?)
- J30** Verbano region

- J31** Western Lombardy
- J32** --- (Locarno area ?)

Lids

- L1** Northern Italy (/north of the Alps)
- L2** Northern Italy
- L3** --- (Locarno area ?)
- L4** 4.1 --- (Locarno area ?)
- 4.2 --- (Locarno area ?)
- L5** Verbano region / western Lombardy
- L6** --- (Locarno area ?)
- L7** --- (Locarno area ?)
- L8** 8.1 Western Lombardy
- 8.2 --- (Locarno area ?)
- L9** 9.1 --- (Locarno area ?)
- 9.2 --- (Locarno area ?)
- 9.3 --- (Locarno area ?)
- L10** 10.1 Western Lombardy
- 10.2 --- (Locarno area ?)
- 10.3 --- (Locarno area ?)
- L11** 11.1 --- (Locarno area ?)
- 11.2 Western Lombardy

Flagons & Jugs

- | | | |
|------------|------|--|
| F1 | 1.1 | Locarno area |
| | 1.2 | Locarno area |
| F2 | | Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte |
| F3 | | Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte |
| F4 | 4.1 | Locarno area / Verbano region |
| | 4.2 | Locarno area / Verbano region |
| F5 | | Western Lombardy |
| F6 | | --- (Locarno area ?) |
| F7 | | --- (Locarno area ?) |
| F8 | | Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte |
| F9 | 9.1 | Verbano region |
| | 9.2 | Verbano region |
| F10 | | Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte |
| F11 | | Verbano region |
| F12 | | Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte |
| F13 | | Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte |
| F14 | | Western Lombardy |
| F15 | 15.1 | Locarno area / Verbano region |
| | 15.2 | Locarno area / Verbano region |
| F16 | | Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte |
| F17 | | Verbano region |

- F18** 18.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
18.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
18.3 Locarno area / Verbano region
18.- Locarno area / Verbano region
- F19** 19.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
19.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
- F20** 20.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
20.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
- F21** Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- F22** Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- F23** Locarno area / Verbano region
- F24** Western Lombardy
- F25** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F26** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F27** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F28** Verbano region
- F29** 29.1 Verbano region
29.2 Verbano region
- F30** Locarno area / Verbano region
- F31** Verbano region
- F32** 32.1 Locarno area
32.2 Locarno area
32.3 Locarno area
- F33** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F34** --- (Locarno area ?)

- F35** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F36** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F37** Verbano region
- F38** Verbano region
- F39** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F40** 40.1 Verbano region
40.2 Verbano region
- F41** Verbano region
- F42** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F43** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F44** 44.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
44.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
- F45** Verbano region
- F46** 46.1 Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
46.2 Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- F47** 47.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
47.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
47.3 Locarno area / Verbano region
- F48** 48.1 Locarno area / Verbano region
48.2 Locarno area / Verbano region
48.3 Locarno area / Verbano region
- F49** 49.1 Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
49.2 Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
- F50** 50.1 Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte
50.2 Verbano region / western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte

- F51** Verbano region
- F52** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F53** --- (Locarno area ?)
- F54** Northern Italy
- F55** Western Lombardy

CHAPTER 9

Further Discussion and Conclusions

9.1. THIN WALLED AND COARSE POTTERY AS GRAVE-GOODS

In this section is examined the presence of thin walled and coarse pottery in some cemeteries within the study area. Only the cemeteries with well defined contexts have been considered, such as Ascona (San Materno), Cavigliano, Losone-Arcegno, Minusio (property Cadra), Moghegno, Muralto (properties Passalli, Villa Liverpool sotto and sopra, Branca, Märki and Tommasi), Locarno-Solduno.

Three-hundred graves (76%) with 686 thin walled or coarse vessels have been examined. Other 94 graves (24%) in the same cemeteries contained no grave-goods or did not contain thin walled or coarse vessels. The quantity of these pots in the graves varies from 1 to 10 examples. They are sometimes, but not always, associated with Italian sigillata or glass vessels. The number of forms, moreover, varies from cemetery to cemetery. The analysis has been limited to the presence of thin walled and coarse pottery and of Italian sigillata and glass wares, considering only marginally other grave-goods such as coins, brooches, tools, bronze and stone vessels. For an exhaustive study of the composition of the grave-goods and its socio-economical evaluation, however, would be necessary to consider the totality of grave-goods, but such work is beyond the scope of this thesis.

Some remarks, however, can be made. According to the presence of thin walled and coarse vessels, the considered cemeteries may be divided into two main groups :

1. Cemeteries with the flagon as best represented form among the coarse wares.
2. Cemeteries with the jar as best represented form among the coarse wares.

The details for each cemetery and grave are shown in Appendix IV. The fragments of thin walled and coarse vessels and of scarcely represented fine wares such as Campanian and glazed vessels have not been considered. The only mortaria from these cemeteries (two examples : from Muralto-property Branca, Grave 1, and Locarno-Solduno, Grave 57.6) have been considered together with the bowls.

***Cemeteries with the Flagon as best represented form
among the coarse wares***

Locarno- Muralto

Graves	Thin walled & coarse pottery								Sigillata	Glass	
124	C	Bk	Bs	D	B	J	L	F	Total		
	34	36	4	12	14	42	2	65	209	174	163

Of 124 graves, 10 were empty and 18 did not contain thin walled or coarse pottery. There were 209 vessels in 114 graves, numbers ranging from one to six in each grave. The best represented form is the flagon with 65 examples, followed by jars with 42, beakers with 36 and cups with 34 vessels.

Locarno-Solduno

Graves	Thin walled & coarse pottery								Sigillata	Glass	
55	C	Bk	Bs	D	B	J	L	F	Total		
	28	21	1	3	21	11	0	29	114	125	70

Of 55 graves, four were empty and seven did not contain thin walled or coarse pottery. There were 114 vessels in 44 graves, numbers ranging from one to six in each grave. The best represented form is the flagon with 29 examples, followed by cups with 28, and by bowls and beakers with 21 examples.

Minusio

Graves Thin walled & coarse pottery									Sigillata	Glass	
33	C	Bk	Bs	D	B	J	L	F	Total		
	15	18	0	3	10	14	3	21	83	107	150

Of 33 graves, two were empty and three did not contain coarse pottery. The remaining 28 graves contained 83 of these vessels, ranging in each grave from one to ten examples. The best represented form is the flagon, with 21 examples, followed by beakers with 18, cups with 15 and jars with 14 examples.

Cemeteries with the Jar as best represented form among the coarse wares

Ascona

Graves Thin walled & coarse pottery									Sigillata	Glass	
33	C	Bk	Bs	D	B	J	L	F	Total		
	12	4	0	1	15	16	2	15	83	107	150

Of 33 graves, two were empty and three did not contain thin walled or coarse pottery. There were 65 vessels in 28 graves, ranging from one to four in each grave. The best represented form is the jar, with 16 examples, followed by bowls and flagons with 15 examples and cups with 12.

Cavigliano

Graves	Thin walled & coarse pottery								Sigillata	Glass	
12	C	Bk	Bs	D	B	J	L	F	Total		
	5	1	0	0	3	9	0	4	22	9	11

Of 12 graves excavated in 1944 and 1957, two were empty and one did not contain coarse or thin walled pottery. There were 22 of these vessels, ranging from one to four in each grave. The best represented form is the jar with nine examples, followed by cups with five, flagons with four and bowls with three pots.

Losone-Arcegno

Graves	Thin walled & coarse pottery								Sigillata	Glass	
97	C	Bk	Bs	D	B	J	L	F	Total		
	9	7	0	32	15	39	1	30	133	45	38

Of 97 graves, 13 were empty and 25 did not contain thin walled or coarse vessels. The remaining 59 graves contained in all 133 of these vessels, from one to five in each grave. Jars are the best represented form with 39 examples, followed by dishes with 32, flagons with 30 and bowls with 15 pots. The high quantity of coarse dishes, usually limited to few examples, is remarkable in this cemetery. Also numerically important, in comparison to the other cemeteries, are coins and irons tools.

Moghegno

Graves Thin walled & coarse pottery									Sigillata	Glass	
40	C	Bk	Bs	D	B	J	L	F	Total		
	12	3	0	0	1	30	0	13	59	38	26

Of 40 graves, two of them were empty and three did not contain coarse or thin walled pottery. There were 59 of these vessels, ranging from one to four in each grave. Jars are the best represented form with 30 vessels, followed by flagons with 13 and cups with 12 examples.

In both groups the quantity of thin walled and coarse vessels in each grave usually ranges from one to four examples. Higher quantities may be seen as exceptions. Also at Minusio, where the number of coarse vessels in each grave reaches ten examples, most of the graves contained one to four coarse pots. Only grave 4 with eight examples and grave 5 with ten examples outnumbered the other graves.

Group 1 includes the cemeteries of Muralto, Minusio and Locarno-Solduno. At Muralto, in particular, the quantity of flagons clearly outnumbers that of the other forms. All these cemeteries were c. 500-600m from the lake in Roman times. As already highlighted in Chapter 3 (Section : Date-ranges of coins), the cemeteries close to the lake were richer in sigillata and glass wares than in coins. The presence of these wares, however, seems to be always in inverse ratio to that of coins. The same proportion also occurs in the graves of Moghegno and Cavigliano, belonging to Group 2.

Group 2 includes the cemeteries of Losone-Arcegnò, Moghegno, Cavigliano and Ascona. In this group, the quantity of jars at Moghegno massively outnumbers that of the other forms. The cemeteries of this group were c. 800 m from the lake (Ascona), to c. 1.5 km (Losone-Arcegnò), c. 3.6 km (Cavigliano) and c. 10.5 km (Moghegno).

In the following table is shown the relation between thin walled/coarse wares and sigillata/glass vessels in the considered cemeteries. The graves of Minusio contained the highest quantities of thin walled/coarse, sigillata and glass wares relative to the number of graves. The values of Minusio have therefore been used as starting point to calculate the proportions of the different wares. For the other cemeteries, there are indicated their real values and, in brackets, the quantities of each ware according to the proportions at Minusio.

Example :

At Minusio, 28 graves contained 83 thin walled or coarse vessels. The proportion is therefore 83 to 28.

At Muralto, 114 graves contained 209 thin walled or coarse vessels. The proportion is therefore 209 to 114. According to the values at Minusio, however, the number of these vessels should be 151; in fact $83 : 28 = x : 114$
 $\rightarrow x = 151$. In the table there appear the real value 209 and (151).

Graves with thin walled / coarse vessels	Thin walled/ coarse vessels	Sigillata_vessels	Glass vessels
Minusio 36	83	107	150
Muralto 114	209 (337)	174 (346)	163 (611)
Locarno-Solduno 51	114 (151)	125 (195)	70 (273)
Moghegno 38	59 (113)	38 (145)	26 (203)
Losone-Arcegno 84	133 (249)	45 (321)	38 (450)
Cavigliano 10	22 (30)	9 (38)	11 (53)
Ascona 31	65 (68)	58 (118)	28 (166)

According to the proportion between the number of graves and the quantity of considered grave-goods, Minusio clearly outnumbers the other considered cemeteries in richness of thin walled, coarse, sigillata and glass wares. Ascona and, further, Cavigliano show proportions similar to that of Minusio for thin walled and coarse wares. The proportions of sigillata and glass vessels, however, are also outnumbered by those at Minusio. This contrast is particularly evident comparing Minusio with Losone-Arcegno. The massive presence of sigillata and glass vessels in the cemeteries close to the lake (Minusio, Muralto) and the scarcity of these wares in the cemeteries of Losone-Arcegno, Cavigliano and Moghegno may suggest centres subject to

stronger Roman influence and centres with a stronger native background. At Moghegno and Cavigliano, however, the quantity of sigillata and glass vessels still outnumbers that of coins as occurs at Minusio or Muralto, but in smaller proportion.

This difference between the two groups reflects the difference of best represented form in coarse ware : the flagon for Group 1 and the jar for Group 2. Ascona belongs to Group 2 ; the quantity of jars (16 examples), however, is almost identical to that of the flagons (15 examples). The cemetery was c. 800m from the lake, not as close as Minusio and Muralto, and not as far as Losone and Cavigliano. In spite of the small number of examined sites, therefore, one may consider Ascona as half-way between Group 1 and Group 2, with the features of both groups.

The funerary rites in Italy during the Roman period were inhumation for children and cremation for adults. As already observed in Chapter 2 (Section : Romanization), these two rites also occurred in Ticino in Roman times. Cremation graves were common in the cemeteries of Sottoceneri (i.e. Melano). In Sopraceneri, on the contrary, inhumation graves clearly outnumbered cremation graves. The inhumation was the predominant rite in this area from the Iron Age onwards.

According to the attested rites, it has been possible to divide the considered cemeteries into two groups :

Cemetery	Graves	Cremations	Percent
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Minusio	33	13	39.39%
Muralto	124	34	27.4%
Locarno-Solduno	55	9	16.36%
Ascona	33	2	6.06%

Moghegno	40	0	---
Losone-Arcegnò	97	0	---
Cavigliano	12	0	---

These groups correspond to those defined according to the dominant form in coarse wares ; the only difference is Ascona, here in the first group, but with a prevalence of jars. As with the presence of sigillata and glass wares among the grave-goods, Minusio showed the highest percentage of cremations. Even though it included some cremations, their percentage at Ascona was very low, placing the cemetery half-way between the first and second groups. The presence or absence of cremations, moreover, seems not to depend upon the life span of the cemeteries, because all show synchronisms.

Cremation graves occurred only in cemeteries c. 500-600m from the lake. Since their presence indicates a Roman rite, it is possible to suggest the presence of Roman or strongly romanized people in the centre or the centres close to the lake. In centres farther from the lake, such as Losone-Arcegnò, Cavigliano and Moghegno, in spite of the presence of sigillata and glass wares among the grave goods, inhumation is the only mode of burial.

Settlements in the Locarno region were found only at Muralto, in the areas of via San Vittore, via Collegiata and Park Hôtel, the remains consisting of private and public buildings. Walls were found at Ascona, in the park of Castle San Materno. In this case, however, the remains were too insubstantial to define the presence of a settlement.

The remains at Muralto indicate a centre situated at the northern end of lake Verbano, lying c. 200m from the lake. The cemeteries, today distributed on the territories of Minusio, Muralto and Locarno-Solduno, occupied the area between the settlement and the mountain. Lacking of more information, it is impossible to say if there were different cemeteries related to different centres or a single elongated cemetery connected to Muralto, as seems to be the case. The cemeteries of Minusio, Muralto and Locarno-Solduno have some features in common, such as the presence of cremation graves, the flagon as the predominant form in coarse ware, and the presence of lamps which did not occur in the cemeteries situated west of the river Maggia, and the absence or scarcity of vessels in Lavez-rock. The romanization of Sopraceneri occurred as osmotic process due to cultural and commercial reasons and not as result of a military conquest. The presence of Romans living in the settlement of Muralto or of a strongly romanized group using the Roman habit of the cremation, may explain the presence of cremations in the cemeteries. In case of Romans, one may assume the presence of traders settled at Muralto for business. In case of indigenous romanized people, however, they could belong to the local upper class, quickly romanized by the presence of Romans or by the direct involvement in the Roman government. Some graves at Minusio and Muralto (i.e. Minusio-Cadra, graves 4 and 5, inhumations) were

extremely rich in grave-goods, reflecting therefore the wealth of their owners. The romanization through osmosis surely did not stop in the area close to the lake but also reached more distant areas such as Moghegno, bringing sigillata and glass wares later used as grave-goods. For the main group of the population, however, and surely even for the upper class, the native background remained strong enough to allow the inhumations to outnumber the cremations in the cemeteries.

The cemeteries situated west of the river Maggia seem to have been related to more than one centre. Their geographical distribution is too scattered to suggest a single settlement. Some features, however, are shared by these cemeteries : the absence of cremation graves, the jar as the predominant form among the coarse wares, the absence of lamps and the presence of Lavez-rock vessels. Ascona, as mentioned above, seems partly to reflect features of the cemeteries west of the river Maggia, partly those of the cemeteries on the east of it. It is therefore possible to suggest the presence of minor centres, situated west of the Maggia and related to a main settlement at Muralto. The people living at these settlements seem to have felt the effect of romanization, using sigillata and glass vessels in everyday life and as grave-goods, but kept native habits such as inhumation as main funerary rite.

Very different features are displayed in the cemetery of Losone-Arcegnò. In spite of the presence of sigillata and glass wares, the cemetery is characterized by the larger quantity of coins in the graves and by the presence of coin hoards : of ninety-seven graves, eighteen contained more than ten coins (11 to 69), another nineteen graves contained five or more coins. This massive presence of coins is unique in the study area and is difficult to

explain. It could suggest an important group of traders, who used coins for their business instead of the exchange of goods. The wide date-range occurring sometimes between the earliest and the latest coin could depend on the long life of the coins in an area relatively marginal as regards to the evolution of the imperial economy. An experiment on the purse of an old woman from Ticino, born in 1896 and with independent activity until 1980, showed the presence of 154 5-cts. coins issued from 1882 to 1979 (Donati 1983b, 344-345). The life-span of these coins reached nearly a century, as often occurred at Losone. This comparison can explain the wide date-range of coins at Losone but not necessarily their massive presence as grave-goods. The reason of the use of groups or even hoards of coins as grave-goods instead of pottery or other items may be explained by a habit of the peasants in Ticino until recently : the conversion of goods into coins, in this case into high value marengoes (c. 90-100.- CHF gold coins), used for important purchases as cows. The presence of a such people at Losone-Arcegno seems likely and this hypothesis can be supported by the nature of the other grave-goods in the graves. Another particular feature of this cemetery is the presence of iron tools, Lavez-rock spindlewhorls, flints and rock crystals. Forty-nine graves contained one or more iron tools (up to five, i.e. graves 55 and 59). Knives and sickles outnumbered other tools, such as axes and hammers. Six graves contained one knife, sickle or blade associated with a spindlewhorl ; other nine graves contained one or two spindlewhorls, associated with rings or flints. One may suggest that the graves with spindlewhorls, or spindlewhorls and tools, were those of women, and graves with only tools, those of men. In both cases, however, spindlewhorls and tools

are usually associated with coarse, sigillata and/or glass wares. In the other cemeteries, both west and east of the river Maggia, indication of the sex of the dead is weaker because of the homogeneity of the grave-goods. Thirteen graves at Losone were empty ; the remaining twenty contained only coarse, sigillata or glass wares. The presence of tools, for both indoors and outdoors activities, and the many coins, allow one to suggest people of peasant-like status, who associated in their graves as goods for the afterlife the same items considered as important goods in everyday life, rather than sigillata or glass wares. The reasons for this difference of habits of the people of Losone by comparison with the other neighbouring cemeteries cannot be more closely explained on the basis on the archaeological evidence. No human remains were found in the cemeteries to allow further investigation about the possibility of different people living at Losone and in the other centres. Most of the rocky substratum of Canton Ticino consists of siliceous rocks, with acid reaction (Chapter 2 ; Section : Soils). There was also no evidence of different religions. The geographical position of Losone, 1.5 km from the lake and west of the river Maggia, however, does not seem a sufficient reason to explain its distinctive features such as the sizeable presence of coins and tools. Finally, another peculiarity of the cemetery is the high quantity of coarse dishes contained in the graves : thirty-two examples, the second best represented coarse form after jars (thirty-nine vessels).

In sum, the cemeteries produce a composite picture, where there exist many-sided associations :

1. According to the best represented coarse form (flagon or jar) and the presence of cremation graves, there occur two groups of cemeteries (Groups 1 and 2).
2. There occurs a group of cemeteries with many sigillata and glass vessels and relatively few coins among the grave-goods as indication of strong romanization. This group corresponds to Group 1 and comprises the cemeteries of Minusio, Mutalto and Locarno-Solduno, lying c. 500m from the lake.
3. Similar proportions between sigillata/glass wares and coins occur in cemeteries 3.6 km and 10.5 km from the lake, at Cavigliano and Moghegno. In these cemeteries, however, there is a closer ratio of sigillata and glass to coins. Cavigliano and Moghegno belong to Group 2 because of the jar as best represented coarse form but are closer to Group 1 because of the similar relation of sigillata/glass wares and coins.
4. According to the presence of cremations graves, the cemeteries have been divided into two groups. East of the river Maggia were cemeteries with cremation graves ; to the west side all cemeteries, except for Ascona, had only inhumation graves.
5. These two groups correspond to Groups 1 and 2 defined according to the dominant form in coarse wares.
6. Ascona, however, shows features of both groups. The cemetery was west of the river Maggia, and the predominant coarse form is was the jar, as in

Group 2. It included, however, some cremation graves, and was as close to the lake (c. 800m) as the Group 1 cemeteries.

7. The cemeteries east of the river Maggia seem to have been related to a single settlement, situated at Muralto. Their graves and grave-goods reflect a strong Roman influence. The cemeteries to the west were too scattered and may therefore be related to different centres. Their graves and grave-goods showed a stronger native background.
8. The cemetery of Losone-Arcegno belongs to Group 2. It shows, however, own features as the important number of coins, the presence of particular grave-goods as stone spindlewhorls and iron tools and the frequency of coarse dishes. It is the only cemetery where the grave-goods may give indication about the sex of the dead.

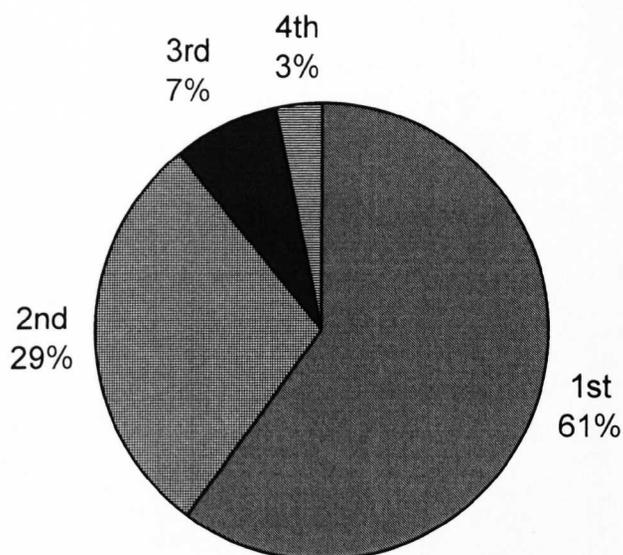
9.2. CONCLUSIONS

The aims of the thesis were the classification and further study of coarse and thin walled pottery from the Locarno region of Canton Ticino, in order to establish a reference typology and chronology which may have wider value in Ticino and the nearer regions of northern Italy. The introduction to the natural characteristics and history of Canton Ticino were intended to enhance knowledge of the study area and the comprehension of the other chapters (Chapter 2). The sites within the study area were discussed in Chapter 3, highlighting the potential of information of the cemeteries in the Locarno region in comparison to the unstudied and less excavated settlements. Published and unpublished coarse and thin walled vessels from the study area have been listed and described in Appendix I. A selection has been further studied in Chapter 4, where the vessels have been divided into eight main groups according to their forms (Section 4.2), and have been discussed with details about fabrics, surface treatment and decoration, and comparanda from other regions. Drawings of all discussed vessels are displayed in Appendix II.

The study has highlighted the variety of forms and sub-forms occurring in the study area. The main groups are cups, beakers, balsamaria, dishes, bowls, jars, lids and flagons. Balsamaria and lids, however, are clearly outnumbered by the other forms. All vessels were wheel-thrown. Further discussion on fabrics, and surface treatment and decoration was considered in Chapters 5 and 6. Fourteen fabrics were identified, sometimes corresponding to well-defined forms. Decoration was limited to cups and beakers, in particular to thin

walled ones. There occurred red and black slips, associated with rough-cast surfaces obtained by application of sand and quartz, or including sand in the clay, rouletting, barbotine patterns, and the combination of both. Burnishing occurred sometimes as surface treatment of flagons, in particular on forms with pyriform body. Most of the coarse vessels, however, were plain or showed girth-grooves. The chronology of the graves has been inferred from the funerary contexts, considering datable items such as sigillata, glass, coins and brooches, and discussed in Chapter 3 and in Appendix IV. The Roman graves from the Locarno region ranged from the beginning of the 1st century AD to the end of the 4th century AD. Most of the graves, however, dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, with a concentration during the second half of the 1st and the first half of the 2nd centuries AD.

Histogram 1 highlights the percentages of graves for each century. Of 507 graves, 209 (61%) date to the 1st century AD, 100 (27%) date to the 2nd century AD, 26 (7%) date to the 3rd century AD and 12 (3%) date to the 4th century AD.



Histogram 1 : Percentages of graves for each century

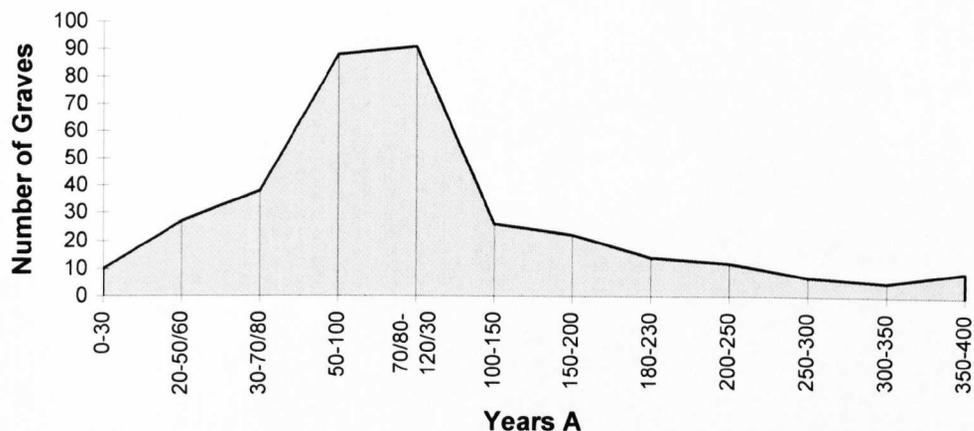
The graves within the study area have been divided into 12 periods according to the dates discussed in Chapter 3 and Appendix IV.

Histogram 2 highlights the concentration of graves dated to c. AD 50-100 (81 graves) and to c. AD 70/80-120/130 (91 graves). The number of graves increases progressively during the first half of the 1st century AD and decreases during the second half of the 2nd century AD, reaching low values during the second half of the 3rd and the 4th centuries AD. No grave from the study area seems later than the end of the 4th century AD. The scarcity of late Roman graves could depend upon many factors. Cemeteries could have been shifted following the need of free space and have disappeared under later buildings. The conversion to Christianity could have changed the habit of using grave-goods. Since the high acidity of the soils did not allow the preservation of bones, unaccompanied burials could have been totally destroyed and their grave pits unnoticed during land development. Christianity

could also have brought the habit of burying close to a church, whose architectural development could have destroyed traces of earlier graves. Further, while the dated graves (357) comprise 68% of the total, another 160 graves (32%) did not contain datable grave-goods or were empty. The internal chronology considered in Chapter 7 could allow one to suggest dates for the graves without datable grave-goods, but containing coarse or thin walled pottery. Consistent dating evidence seems to be limited to the first two centuries AD, and further information about earlier and later occurrences of the considered forms is lacking. Dates issued only on the basis of coarse and thin walled pottery seem therefore to be rather arbitrary and therefore are not suggested.

Graves within the study area decrease from c. AD 120/130-150. Archaeological evidence showed little expansion of the settlement of Angera between the beginning of the 2nd and mid-3rd century AD (Sena Chiesa & Lavizzari Pedrazzini 1995, LIV-LV), but indicate a renewal of activity from the second half of the 3rd century AD and in particular from the 4th century AD (see Chapter 8, Section 8.4). The construction of the two-nave structure with internal subdivisions, containing different shops and workshops for glass, bronze, etc. at Locarno-Muralto at the end of the 2nd century AD, however, is difficult to explain considering the slackness of business at Angera. The workshop at Locarno-Muralto could suggest the continuation of thriving activities, even if the products were not exported, or the need for a new manufacturing centre because imports were rare and all wares had to be produced locally. The construction of the workshop at the end of the 2nd

century AD, however, does not suggest a demographic loss responsible for the drop of the number of graves.



Histogram 2 : Distribution of graves over the different periods

Chronology in Chapter 7 has also highlighted the internal chronology of the vessels from the study area in comparison with the external chronology from the comparanda. Cups and beakers were frequent during the 1st century AD and continued to the first half of the 2nd century AD. Flagons and bowls were also common during the 1st century AD, continuing to the end of the 3rd century AD. Jars continued to the end of the 4th century AD, being frequent during the 1st, 2nd and first half of the 3rd centuries AD. Dishes were scarcely attested before the end of the 2nd century AD, becoming common during the 3rd and the 4th centuries AD. Balsamaria and lids, scarcely attested, did not provide useful evidence.

The development of an internal chronology was also intended in order to suggest possible datings for vessels from undated contexts. Graves dating from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, however, are scarce and the material from the settlements is unstudied. Graves with both Iron Age and Roman grave-

goods, which could indicate a transition from the two periods and date to the end of the 1st century BC, have not been found or published. The internal chronology of coarse and thin walled pottery, therefore, was almost exclusively issued from contexts dating from the 1st and the 2nd centuries AD. The result was good dating evidence for the first two centuries AD, but no information about the end of the 1st century BC and the 3rd-4th centuries AD. No date was therefore suggested for coarse and thin walled pottery from undated contexts.

The quantity of coarse and thin walled vessels in the graves ranged from one to four examples (Chapter 9, Section 9.1, and Appendix VI).

The analysis of the best represented coarse or thin walled form in the grave-goods indicated the flagon for the cemeteries east of river Maggia, and the jar for the cemeteries west of river Maggia. Sigillata and glass ware occurred in the graves in inverse ratio to coins. The cemeteries east of the Maggia, c. 500-600m from the lake were richer in sigillata and glass wares than in coins. This factor seems to suggest centres subject to stronger Roman influence, situated close to the lake and mainly concerned with trade and external connexions. By contrast, in the cemeteries west of the Maggia, sigillata and glass still outnumbered coins, but in smaller proportions, indicating romanized centres also farther from the lake. Coins, however, clearly outnumbered sigillata and glass wares in the cemetery of Losone-Arcegnò, suggesting a centre with a stronger native background.

The analysis of coarse and thin walled wares from the Locarno area has highlighted their parallels with finds from the Verbano region and western Lombardy-eastern Piemonte, in particular the area between the rivers Sesia,

Po and Adda (Chapter 8). During the 1st century AD, the Verbano-Pavia region showed both homogeneity of products and vivacity of productive and commercial activities. The many tributaries of the river Po constituted important routes linking the river Po to the north. Lakes Verbano and Lario lead to the alpine passes and linked the Verbano area to the Raetic and Rhine regions. The same area was easily linked to main centres of the eastern Po region as far as Aquileia and Ravenna by the river Po. From Aquileia, north-Italian products reached the north-eastern provinces.

9.3. FUTURE WORK

The analysis of coarse and thin walled pottery from the Locarno region has highlighted the potential for information from these materials. The aim of the thesis was the analysis of some aspects. All aspects, however, need to be closely linked together, and the incompleteness of evidence from one aspect did not allow the full understanding of the others (e.g. chronology or fabrics to the origin of the material, etc.). Much work, therefore, still needs to be done, and in particular, a few topics can be :

1. The study of the material from the settlement at Locarno-Muralto, in order to complete the internal chronology adding new data for the 3rd-6th centuries AD, and to suggest a chronology for forms which do not occur in the cemeteries of the study area.

2. The study of the material from contexts containing both material dating from the Iron Age and the Roman period, in order to extend the internal chronology and gain further evidence about the process of Romanization of the study area.
3. Laboratory analyses of the fabrics of the study material, in order to highlight peculiarities of local products, to suggest their distribution, to exclude a local origin for some vessels, and to suggest the origin of the imports.
4. Additional analysis of other material in the graves, such as nails, iron tools, etc., which seem not to have high value for dating, and which therefore were excluded from this study.
5. A comparative study of coarse and thin walled pottery from the Sottoceneri, to complete the general picture for the Roman period of two regions situated at the foot of the Alps and linked to the north via the alpine passes and to the south via lakes Verbano and Ceresio.

CHAPTER 10

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