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**Distribution of Stamped Dressel 20 Amphorae Produced at Axati in Roman Baetica:**  
*A Quantitative Study of Olive Oil Consumption Levels at Military and Civilian Sites*

by

Ryan Hughes

Bachelor of Arts, Wilfrid Laurier University, 2009

THESIS

Submitted to the Department of Archaeology and Classical Studies  
in partial fulfilment of the requirements for  
Master of Arts

Wilfrid Laurier University  
2010

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## Abstract

The Roman province of Baetica in southern Spain produced vast amounts of olive oil during the first three centuries CE. The small town of Axatı is situated in an area now known as Lora del Río along the Baetis River, the modern Guadalquivir. This town exported large amounts of olive oil which was distributed throughout the Roman Empire from northern Britain to Alexandria. This study will look at the stamped olive oil amphorae, Dressel 20 type, which were produced there and transported throughout the Empire. The distribution and consumption levels evidenced by these stamped amphorae are quantified here in order to compare the amounts consumed by military and civilian populations. Through this comparison it is demonstrated that the primary consumers were the city of Rome and the civilian settlements within the frontier provinces.

## Acknowledgments

This work is dedicated to my family for their unending support and encouragement

After completing this thesis there are a large number of individuals that deserve thanks for their aid I would like to first thank my advisor, Dr Gerald Schaus, for his guidance throughout my B A and M A as well as helping to condense and clarify my final thesis I would also like to thank my committee members, Dr Christopher Simpson, Dr Leonard Curchin, and Dr Jonathan Edmondson who helped to refine the finer points and add clarity to many sections Thanks are also necessary for the WLU Archaeology and Classical Studies and UW Classical Studies faculties for their guidance and teaching both at the undergraduate and graduate level

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Amphora markings are one of the most prolific and informative features of the olive oil industry of Roman Baetica during the 1<sup>st</sup> through 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries CE. Due to the wide distribution of Baetican olive oil, marked Dressel 20 amphorae are found throughout the Empire with a concentration in the Western provinces, at Rome and along the military frontiers. The stamps are found primarily on the handles and upper body of the transport amphorae identifying the owner of the olive oil. On the neck and shoulder are written the *tituli picti* which are the most informative of the markings and also the most complex and poorly preserved. Graffiti are found on some vessels and if applied prior to firing (*ante cocturam*), they can provide information on the origin of the vessels. If applied after firing (*post cocturam*), they may show reuse of the amphora or its reception at its destination.

This study will focus on the stamps and other markings, where applicable, found on Dressel 20 amphorae produced at Lora del Río, ancient Axati, in Roman Baetica. Unless stated otherwise, all amphorae and stamps discussed originated at Axati. The stamps which were produced there were determined through archaeological excavations and surveys. The stamps will be the primary focus of this study because of their abundance. They typically bear the *tria nomina* of the owner of the olive oil contained in the vessel although they can also bear the names of the kiln owners or the slaves who produced the vessels. Using the names found in the stamps, it is possible to identify prominent individuals of Baetica who are also recorded by ancient authors or inscriptions. By studying the distribution of stamps from Axati alone, it will be possible to determine distribution routes and consumption patterns across the Empire.

Aside from stamps, *tituli picti* and graffiti are also found on some vessels, although only a few bear Axati stamps, which provide relative dates, weights and the name of the central processing city. Using this information it is possible to track the early transport of these amphorae prior to their distribution across the Empire.

By studying the stamps on amphorae from a single city in Baetica, it is possible to determine the general distribution and consumption of Baetican olive oil throughout the Empire. Limiting this study to stamps from a single site allows for a manageable yet representative quantity of material. Although this also limits the number of sites and regions where the amphorae reached, the patterns shown by the Axati amphorae are representative of the wider production and distribution for the whole of Baetica to a significant degree.

A focused study of the Lora del Río region, ancient Axati, was conducted in a preliminary form by José Remesal Rodríguez in 1983 through a program of surveying and excavations. Despite this early work, there is still little known about Axati and its olive oil production.<sup>1</sup> This study will take a quantitative approach using the stamps and other markings which were produced at Axati and transported around the Empire. It will focus on the proportions of amphorae which have been recovered from civilian settlements in contrast to military sites and a comparison of the proportions consumed in each province. By comparing the levels of acquisition and consumption at civilian sites with that at military sites, the question of distribution routes and primary consumers will be addressed. Such a quantitative study of amphorae, produced at Axati and consumed throughout the Empire has not been attempted.

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<sup>1</sup> This 1983 work of J. Remesal Rodríguez on the Lora del Río region was not available to the current author.

previously In the end it will reveal that the primary consumers of this olive oil were the city of Rome and civilian settlements throughout the Western provinces

### **Chronological Range**

The chronological range of this study begins in the second quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE, around 30 CE when the Dressel 20 amphora was first introduced, and lasts until 284 CE about 33 years after the amphorae had stopped being shipped to Monte Testaccio in Rome The Dressel 20 amphora shape was used for approximately 250 years during the height of olive oil production both at Axati and within Baetica Due to the origins of the Dressel 20 amphora form in the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE all dates in the present study will be CE unless stated otherwise

The Axati stamps have been dated using four techniques with varying levels of accuracy The first requires the presence of *tituli picti* on the stamped amphorae These provide consular dates when preserved complete, thus giving exact dates for the associated stamp When these are not available, as most are not, those from Monte Testaccio are dated using a second technique based on their position within the mound The dates which were established by Heinrich Dressel and E. Rodríguez Almeida for each sector of the mound provide a brief date range usually around 15 to 30 years When these also are not available, the dates have been established using the third technique based on the archaeological context of the amphorae around the Empire By taking the earliest and latest contextual dates, a typically wide date range can be established for the amphora arriving at its deposition site In order to narrow these ranges, a fourth technique is used, based on the morphology of the vessel and its handles Only 14 stamps from Axati, and only 1 within the Empire, have not been dated using these four techniques The wide date ranges

for many of the stamps prevent an accurate study of distribution chronologically at the moment although further study may allow for this later

The chronological issues involving evidence for the olive oil industry of Axati and Roman Baetica raised by this quantitative study of the stamped amphorae are many and complex. Studying the spread of Axati stamps based on their chronology may yield a pattern of distribution that shows the expansion of the Roman Empire and military frontiers, the development of oil distribution routes and the changes which occurred at all levels of civilian society following the intrusion of Romans into a region. Although a thorough study of the chronological aspects of the stamps may be an interesting and potentially rewarding avenue, it is outside the range of this study and would require an in-depth study of the stamps and their forms

### **Axati**

Little is known about the history of Axati, modern Lora del Río, during the Roman period. Remesal Rodríguez's excavations determined that there was a prehistoric village within the town. The date of the first Roman settlement is unknown. Axati itself is first mentioned by Pliny the Elder in his *Naturalis Historia* 3.3.11 when he locates it between the cities of Peñaflores and Arva along the Guadalquivir River. The city is next mentioned in connection to the Flavian expansion of Latin rights in Baetica when the city became a *municipium Flavium* included in the voting tribe of the Quirina. Apart from this little information about its location and political status after the Flavian period, there is little else recorded.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Hubner, 1956, 137

## **Terminology**

The terms “trade” and “distribution” are used here to describe the mechanism by which olive oil from Axati contained in transport amphorae called Dressel 20’s reached regions in the Roman Empire outside Baetica. “Trade” is herein defined as the act of relinquishing a commodity, such as olive oil contained in Dressel 20 amphorae, by a producer, supplier or seller, and the concomitant acquisition of the commodity by a purchaser, merchant, government agent or consumer, in exchange for another commodity or for the equivalent value in money. This type of exchange is well attested throughout the Roman Empire and is likely the mechanism by which many of the amphorae reached their final destination. There is, however, no verifiable way to determine which amphorae were purchased by private merchants or consumers, and which were acquired by state traders. Nor can one tell which ones were simply requisitioned by the State, or produced on imperial properties, and then distributed. Due to the connotations of monetary or commodity exchange inherent in the term “trade,” another term, “distribution,” is preferred since it is more neutral with regard to the fiscal ramifications of the exchange mechanism. It better accommodates all forms of acquisition and movement of goods encountered within the Roman Empire.

The concept of “Romanization” is a complex and much debated issue within scholarship on the Roman provinces. “Romanization” is used here to explain the appearance of certain Roman cultural adaptations, such as preferences for fashions and customs associated with Rome or more broadly with Latin Italy, in areas where they were not previously found. These customs include the use of olive oil in bathing, eating and lighting as well as in other contexts. “Romanization” is especially apparent with the distribution and consumption of olive oil since

the olive is geographically limited to the Mediterranean basin, was a common feature of Roman life, and only became popular in non-olive producing areas of Europe in particular after the conquest of those areas by Roman legions and their control and administration within the Empire. Consumption of olive oil in areas where there was little previous knowledge of the olive closely follows the intrusion of Roman armies and subsequent infiltration of Roman or Mediterranean civilian populations, such as is clearly evidenced by the transport amphorae found in northern Britannia and Germania Superior and Inferior. The construction of typically Roman buildings and urban features such as *fora*, *basilicae* and *curiae* can be found as another feature of Romanization, particularly at many of the sites where Axati stamped amphorae were recovered. Although the concept of Romanization together with its indicative features is highly debated, the term is used in this study to describe the adoption of Roman customs generally, and the consumption of olive oil especially, within the provinces where the olive is not typically cultivated.

## **Methodology**

The present study began by using Dressel 20 amphora stamps recovered from Roman Axati. Through the stamps from the surrounding production sites, it was determined which ones were produced at Axati itself and which ones were produced elsewhere and imported to Axati. Those which were imported to Axati were eliminated from the study and are discussed in connection with their own production regions in Baetica. Those stamps which were produced at Axati were then explored using the CEIPAC Corpus, along with published catalogues of stamps,

to determine where else in the Empire the stamps had been recovered<sup>3</sup> The distribution of these sites around the Empire was mapped using ArcMap 9.3 (produced by ESRI Incorporated)

Based on the site where each stamp was recovered, the type of site was established as well as its history and function in the Roman world. The site type was determined by using archaeological surveys, excavations reports, and site publications along with the *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*. They are divided into seven main categories: 1) civilian settlements, 2) combined military and civilian settlements, 3) military fortifications, 4) shipwrecks, 5) miscellaneous occupation, 6) Rome and 7) Monte Testaccio. Further divisions within these categories included *coloniae*, *municipia*, *civitates*, provincial capitals, forts and fortresses, farming sites and a variety of other site designations. Based on these divisions, the proportions of sites which served a civilian function and those which served a military function were determined. Since many military sites are closely associated with civilian occupations, the category of civilian and military function was employed to categorize them. Using the proportions of stamps found at each site, the consumption levels at civilian settlements were compared with those at military sites.

Following the division of the sites into types, the proportions of stamps found within each province and each category were established. The numbers of stamps found in each province, and each type of settlement within that province, were laid out in charts for ease of analysis and comparison. The results are included with the catalogue. Using the stamps produced at Axatı and

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<sup>3</sup> CEIPAC is an acronym for the *Centro para el Estudio de la Interdependencia Provincial en la Antigüedad Clásica* (Center for the Study of Provincial Interdependence in Classical Antiquity) which was established in 1995 under the guidance of J. Remesal Rodríguez.

exported around the Empire, a preliminary analysis of the Baetican olive oil industry and consumption levels around the Empire has been conducted



## Previous Scholarship

### **Roman Economy**

Modern study of the Roman economy began in the 1890s in Germany. Since then it has developed contemporaneously with changing social and economic conditions and the advance of both technology and methodology. Early German scholars focused on the performance of the economy: how much was produced, the distribution of costs and the stability of production.<sup>4</sup> These scholars, who were later called 'primitivists', proposed a household economy for the Roman Empire which did not permit outside influence and was largely self-sufficient.<sup>5</sup> 'Modernists' arose opposing the 'primitivists' claiming that the Roman economy was equivalent to early modern Europe in its scale and function. Some scholars, led by Max Weber, proposed that studying the Roman economy strictly on a primitive to modern scale was unimportant and that instead the focus should be placed on understanding the structure of the economy and the effects which social status had on the production, distribution and consumption of produce.<sup>6</sup> By the beginning of World War I, Roman economic historians favoured a modernist approach in their studies.

After the War, Mikhail Rostovtzeff re-initiated interest in the Roman economy with his survey of Roman history and ancient economic practices.<sup>7</sup> He proposed a broad focus on ancient markets and how these allowed for large-scale urban development to arise. He noted the disparities which existed between the poverty of the plebeians, the majority of the Roman population, and the elite classes in terms of access to foodstuffs, luxury goods and markets. This

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<sup>4</sup> Morris, Saller and Scheidel, 2008, 2

<sup>5</sup> They did allow for slight outside involvement in urban contexts and at rural markets to explain the transfer of luxury goods and materials not available in the region

<sup>6</sup> Love, 1986, 105

<sup>7</sup> Rostovtzeff 1941

broad focus on markets and their performance was found to be insufficient in the 1950s through the 1970s with the resulting rise of substantivism under Karl Polanyi

In 1957, Polanyi proposed three mechanisms to explain the distribution of produce: reciprocity, redistribution and market economy.<sup>8</sup> The mechanisms of reciprocity and redistribution were based on social practices and institutions such as the *patronus-cliens* relationships in Roman society. Market economies allowed for the individuals involved to become unattached members of society who could be solely interested in profit.

Recent scholarship has revived the question of the level of sophistication and complexity of the Roman economy. This was addressed by Tenney Frank in 1959 with his publication of an *Economic Survey of Ancient Rome*.<sup>9</sup> Since then scholars have been divided between those who argue that the bureaucratic structure of the Roman Empire was insufficient to support a complex economic system and those who argue that it was. The debate revolves around the degree of control and integration which the Roman government had in local, regional and long-distance trade and the level of sophistication that this signifies.<sup>10</sup>

The next major scholar to address the issue, Moses Finley, was influenced by Polanyi and his substantivist approach although he disagreed with his interpretations. In 1973, Finley published a major study, *The Ancient Economy*, which emphasized the importance of structure over performance in the Roman world. He argued that the overwhelming concern for status and citizenship resulted in delaying, or altogether preventing, the development of markets in land,

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<sup>8</sup> Polanyi et al, 1957, 250

<sup>9</sup> Frank, 1959

<sup>10</sup> See A H M Jones, 1974, Duncan-Jones, 1982, Garnsey and Saller, 1987

labour and capital. The limitations placed on these markets also affected the development of trade and new technologies. These limitations in turn restricted the wealthy from purchasing the labour of poor citizens, resulting in the increased exploitation of slave labour over that of free citizens.<sup>11</sup> The processes of lending and trading between citizens, along with financial institutions, were looked down on by the elite resulting in these sectors of the economy being controlled by *liberti*, foreigners or the equestrian class in Rome. Urban structure was maintained through the exploitation of rural rents, taxes and tribute rather than trading urban goods for rural produce. Finley believed that this mindset of the Romans emphasized expansionism and war in order to fill the treasury rather than the development of trade and markets.<sup>12</sup>

Finley's work strongly influenced subsequent scholarship on the Roman economy. His views were continued and expanded by his successor at Cambridge University, Keith Hopkins, who stressed the 'cellular self-sufficiency' of the Roman economy which Finley had begun to present. In this model "each farm, each district, each region, grew and made nearly all that it needed."<sup>13</sup> The majority of the Roman population was directly involved in agriculture, which was the basis of aristocratic status, with a few widespread urban communities which fed off the surplus. Small towns throughout the Empire provided any goods which could not be made in the home, such as metal implements and pottery, as well as supplying a market to sell surplus goods. Hopkins stressed that the level of interregional and long-distance trade was limited by the high price of transport, especially by land, as well as the poverty of the majority of both rural and

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<sup>11</sup> Finley, 1973, 128

<sup>12</sup> Morris, Saller and Scheidel, 2008, 3. Current scholarship suggests that the emphasis on war and expansionism in Roman culture was due to the pursuit of *gloria* amongst the elite.

<sup>13</sup> Hopkins, 1983, xi

urban populace. He elaborated on the models of Finley allowing them to accommodate economic growth and decline.<sup>14</sup>

Since the early work of Hopkins, focus has shifted to interpreting the per capita production levels of the Roman Empire and attempting to identify trends therein. The work of Richard Saller has identified that there was a slight increase, of 0.1 percent per annum, throughout the Western Roman Empire from 200 BCE to 100 CE. Although the increase seems insignificant, it accumulated over time, resulting in an increased standard of living for even the poor citizens.<sup>15</sup> The trends which he identified follow this increase in per capita production with an increase in long distance trade and an increased consumption level for luxury goods. Saller continues to work on the Roman economy, focusing on the growth of markets and the development of economic institutions during the Imperial period.<sup>16</sup>

The early concepts advanced by the 'primitivists' of the performance of the Roman economy, have been revived by recent economic historians. This shift has resulted in increased interest in the expansion of the economy as the Roman Empire expanded. This resulted in a centralized market and consumer, Rome, which was fed from the production of the provinces through taxation, tribute and trade. Current trends in scholarship are interested in determining consumption levels for the poorer classes, based in grain equivalent, as well as the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of the Roman Empire.<sup>17</sup> This trend is accompanied by a focus on

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<sup>14</sup> For a detailed view of Hopkins' models see Hopkins, 1983, xv-xx

<sup>15</sup> Morris, Saller and Scheidel, 2008, 11

<sup>16</sup> Morris, Saller and Scheidel, 2008

<sup>17</sup> See Bowman and Wilson, 2009

quantifying the archaeological record and incorporating the small amount of information supplied by ancient authors on the economy

Our understanding of the Roman economy has advanced significantly since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The most recent studies on the Roman economy by Alan Bowman and Andrew Wilson were done as part of a series of monographs under the title, *Oxford Studies on the Roman Economy*, the first of which was published in 2009. Alongside this, Cambridge University has updated its economic overview with the publication of *The Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World* in 2008, by Ian Morris, Richard Saller and Walter Scheidel. This updates an earlier monograph with the same title. This brief outline displays the trends and concepts which are current in scholarship of the Roman economy without delving in-depth into its complexity.

### **Olive Oil Studies**

Study of the olive oil industry of Roman Baetica began with the work of Heinrich Dressel at Monte Testaccio in 1878. He concluded that in order to advance our understanding of this industry, the site of Monte Testaccio must undergo extensive study and excavation, and intensive surveys of Baetica needed to be conducted. The extensive study of Monte Testaccio was taken up by E. Rodríguez Almeida in 1972 as is discussed in detail below (see below, page 28). The first survey of Baetica was conducted in 1899 by W. E. Clark Maxwell who surveyed the countryside identifying sites and towns as well as compiling the first corpus of stamps from the province. Intensive surveys were later conducted by G. E. Bonsor, Michel Ponsich and G. Chic

García These covered most of Baetica and have provided most of the stamps and information available about the industry and the province

The first intensive survey of Baetica was conducted by G E Bonsor and published in 1931 under the title *The Archaeological Expedition along the Guadalquivir 1889-1901* This survey provided the method and outline for later surveys which occurred after World War II He also provided a large corpus of stamps which allowed for early studies of the olive oil industry In 1974 and 1979 Michel Ponsich conducted the two most intensive and well planned surveys of the province His two publications, both entitled *Implantation rurale antique sur le bas-Guadalquivir*, contain extensive lists of stamps as well as identifications of the majority of kilns, farms, villas and sites within the province He categorized the sites based on the surface spread of artefacts, along with literary evidence G Chic García supplemented these with his survey, *Epigrafía anfórica de la Bética I Las marcas impresas en el barro sobre ánforas olearias (Dressel 19, 20, 23)*, published in 1985 which revealed stamps and sites which were not visible during the surveys of M Ponsich <sup>18</sup>

In 1978, José Remesal Rodríguez published his work, *Economía oleícola Bética nuevas formas de análisis*, which brought the stamps of the Guadalquivir valley to the forefront of olive oil studies, alongside the earlier excavation reports from Monte Testaccio This work has been continued by Remesal Rodríguez along with his colleagues P Berni Millet, J M Blázquez Martínez and E Rodríguez Almeida in Baetica and throughout the Empire The study of the olive oil industry of Baetica is closely tied with that of amphora studies and epigraphy, since the

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<sup>18</sup> With the passing of time archaeological sites can be both revealed and obliterated due to modern construction, farming and expansion, resulting in an ever changing archaeological landscape revealed by surface surveying

transport amphorae and their markings, are the most common archaeological find for the industry

## **Amphorae**

The study of transport amphorae in antiquity is complicated by the lack of a concise definition which can be applied universally to all regions within a time frame. This problem is exacerbated by the large number of cultural groups who contributed their pottery to the Roman Empire and its provinces. Although several scholars have advanced tentative definitions to identify amphorae, the most comprehensive and applicable criteria were put forward by Virginia Grace in 1961. She states that

“There is a variety of shapes, but they have in common a mouth narrow enough to be corked, two opposite vertical handles and at the bottom usually a tip or knob which serves as a third handle, below the weight, needed when one inverts a heavy vessel to pour from it.”<sup>19</sup>

These criteria can be easily applied to the Dressel 20 amphora used to distribute Baetican olive oil.

Amphorae were first developed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century BCE by the Canaanites of the eastern Mediterranean coast as a thick-walled undecorated vessel likely made specifically for transporting large quantities of goods throughout the Mediterranean. The Canaanite jar can be found at many sites in Palestine, Egypt, mainland Greece and Crete. The importation of these vessels into Egypt led the Egyptians to develop their own form, based largely on the Canaanite vessel, with a slim and tall body. The rise of the Phoenicians in the Levant spread the Canaanite jar throughout the eastern Mediterranean and into sites of the western Mediterranean. The

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<sup>19</sup> Grace, 1961, 22

Phoenician vessels were slimmer but larger than their predecessors with a long cylindrical body<sup>20</sup>

Although the Canaanite jar was introduced into Greece during the Mycenaean period, it did not supplant the stirrup jar as the primary transport vessel<sup>21</sup> The transport amphora was not produced in Greece until the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE although the origin of these vessels, whether from Egyptian or Levantine forms, is unclear based on the style The introduction of the amphora form into Greece resulted in a large number of styles and forms to emerge developed by individual regions and city-states The variations in style and decoration could have been used by merchants and consumers to identify the region from which the products came or the type of commodity which was contained within<sup>22</sup>

Following the adoption of transport amphorae by the Greeks, stamps were introduced on the handles and bodies These were as varied in style and form as the amphorae themselves Some stamps contained the symbols or initials of the producing city-state while others recorded the name of the current *ephor*, which at times were accompanied by the production month<sup>23</sup> The information contained in the stamps could have been a type of certification of the weight or contents of the vessel for tax or consumption purposes Alternately it may have been used by the merchant or consumer to identify the region where the contents were harvested or produced<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Callender, 1970, 4

<sup>21</sup> The stirrup jar has a rounded body with two handles rising from the shoulder to either side of the neck which is tall and rounded These could be decorated or plain and served as transport vessels

<sup>22</sup> Peacock and Williams, 1986, 22

<sup>23</sup> These closely dated stamps were likely used on wine amphorae

<sup>24</sup> Garnsey, Hopkins and Whittaker, 1983, 33



Although some amphorae did contain stamps, beginning the tradition which the Romans adopted and led to this study, the majority did not

The large scale production of amphorae in the Greek world led to the importation of the vessels into southern Italy and Sicily. These vessels reached the Greek colonies as imports primarily from their mother city limiting the number of forms which arrived in Italia<sup>25</sup>. From these vessels the Greco-Italic style arose in the late 4<sup>th</sup> or early 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE. Early Roman amphorae were based on this form which would later evolve into a variety of vessels including the Dressel 20 amphora in the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE.

### The Dressel 20 Amphora

The Dressel 20 amphora (Fig. 1) is also referred to as Beltrán V, Ostia I, Callender 2, Peacock and Williams Class 25 and simply as a 'globular amphora'. The wide variety of names is due to the differing systems of classification used by scholars. In this study the classification of Heinrich Dressel will be used. The amphora has a large globular body, oval in shape with sharply bent, thick handles. The neck is short, the mouth has a concave rim and there is a small knob found on the bottom of most vessels. The amphora developed from the Dressel 25 amphora, also called Oberaden 83, Haltern 71 and Peacock and Williams Class



**Figure 1. Dressel 20 Amphorae.**  
**From: Peacock and Williams, 1986, 139.**

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<sup>25</sup> Peacock, 1986, 23

24, which had an oval shape with a narrow mouth. The Dressel 20 amphora has a distinctive shape and features which allow for easy identification of incomplete vessels.

The Dressel 20 amphora is a large vessel for which the capacity and weight have been recorded by both ancient and modern authors. The amphorae themselves stood between 62 and 78 centimeters in height with a belly which was around two-thirds the height. The capacity of the vessels ranges from 40 to 80 modern litres with the average capacity recorded on the amphorae themselves between 61 and 70 litres. The weight of the filled vessels ranged from 80 to 100 kilograms as recorded in *tituli picti* and graffiti. These large vessels were used only as transport amphorae with the olive oil being transferred to smaller containers prior to being consumed.

The Dressel 20 amphora was introduced in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the 1<sup>st</sup> century, although its exact introduction date is unclear, with its most extensive use during the Claudian and Flavian periods. It continued in common usage until the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century when it declined sharply and altogether ceases at Monte Testaccio.<sup>26</sup> When the transition from the Dressel 25 amphora to Dressel 20 occurred in Baetica is unclear. Despite this, the Dressel 25 amphora was completely replaced in the archaeological record by the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century although some vessels were later reused. The reason for the sudden cessation of the Dressel 20 is also unclear. The vessel may have evolved into the later Dressel 23 amphora about the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century. Several attempts have been made to produce an evolutionary timeline based on the shapes of the rims, handles and slight variations in body and proportions. The earliest of these was attempted by E. Pelichet in

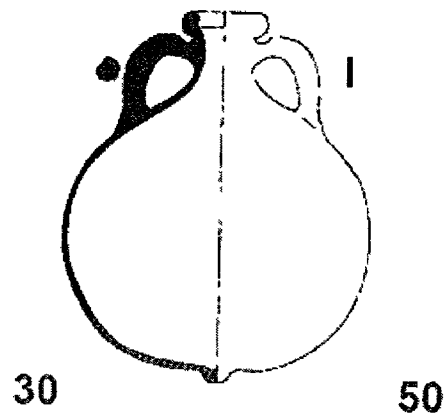
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<sup>26</sup> This occurred in 251 at Monte Testaccio although the vessel was still used in a limited capacity until the early 4<sup>th</sup> century throughout the Empire.

1946,<sup>27</sup> while the one employed in this study was advanced by P. Berni Millet in 2008. The Dressel 20 amphora was one of the most common amphorae in the Western provinces of the Roman Empire and was produced and in use for three centuries solely for the distribution of Baetican olive oil.

Although the Dressel 20 amphora maintained its signature globular shape throughout its use, there was an evolution in the morphology of the vessel. It experienced five distinct phases (Figs. 2-6) which have a relatively closed chronology based on consular dates found in *tituli picti* at Monte Testaccio and throughout the Empire. Along with the changes in amphora form, the handles changed as well (Fig. 7). Each of these forms will be discussed in detail due to their importance for dating the stamps.<sup>28</sup>

Form One, (shown on right in Fig. 2) dating to the later Julio-Claudian period (30 to 50), represents the earliest form with its characteristic globular body. These amphorae have a rounded bottom with a prominent tip while the rim is rounded and thick. The handles are round in section. They curl smoothly away from their attachment directly below the rim to the shoulder of the vessel. Form One vessels became wider and shorter over time.



**Figure 2. Dressel 20 Form I.  
From: Berni Millet, 2008, 64**

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<sup>27</sup> Pelichet, 1946, 191

<sup>28</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 59-61

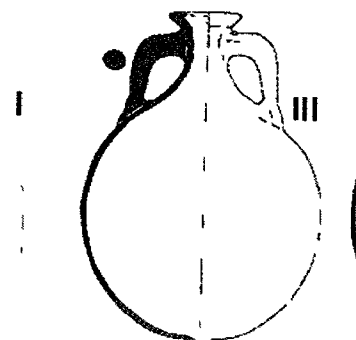
Form Two (**Fig. 3**) is found during the reigns of Nero and Vespasian (50 to 80). This form has the widest waist of all Dressel 20 amphorae. The rim becomes flatter and more triangular than those found in the Julio-Claudian period. Handles are more triangular in cross-section than Form One and rise upwards near the rim before descending in a slightly rounded form to attach to the shoulder.



50 80

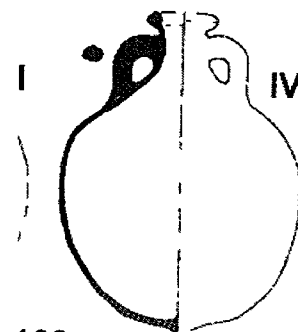
**Figure 3. Dressel 20 Form II.**  
From: Berni Millet, 2008, 64

Form Three (**Fig. 4**) is found under the Flavians, Trajan and Hadrian (80-130). The vessels are more refined than their predecessors while maintaining the globular body. The rims become flatter and more compressed, resulting in a wide and large flaring mouth. The handles return to being round in cross-section and are attached horizontally to the neck. They curl slightly to reach their maximum distance from the neck, which is greater than on later handles, before descending nearly vertically to the shoulder.



**Figure 4. Dressel 20 Form III.**  
From: Berni Millet, 2008, 64

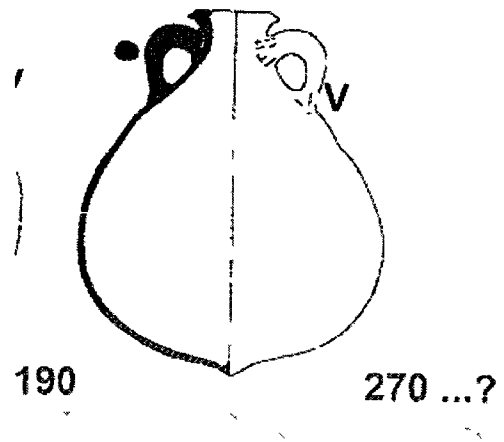
Vessels of Form Four (**Fig. 5**) are found in the Antonine period (130-190). They became shorter and more robust in form. Due to this they have a smaller internal capacity than is found in the earlier Forms Two and Three. The rim becomes triangular and thicker, curling away from the



**Figure 5. Dressel 20 Form IV.**  
From: Berni Millet, 2008, 64

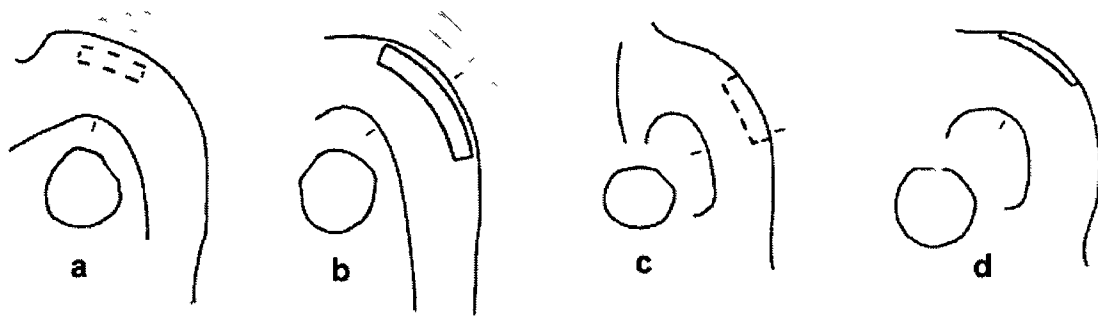
mouth of the vessel. The handles of Form Four are smaller than Form Three while maintaining the rounded cross-section. They curl smoothly from near the middle of the neck down to the shoulder.

The final phase, Form Five, is found during the Severan and post-Severan period of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Fig. 6). This form corresponds to a small rise in exports from Baetica which had decreased during the Antonine period. The vessels have a low medial waist resulting in a sack-like shape with a more straight-sided upper body. The rims, and mouths, are smaller than those found on previous forms while maintaining the triangular shape of the previous form. This form has smaller handles than Form Four which became flatter in cross-section. The handles run from the short neck, sometimes beginning from the body if there is no discernible neck, and curl sharply to the shoulder of the vessel.



**Figure 6. Dressel 20 Form V.**  
**From: Berni Millet, 2008, 64**

The Dressel 20 amphora developed from Form Five into the Dressel 23 amphora, which was significantly smaller in size as well as less widely distributed. Due to slight changes in body and handle forms for the Dressel 20 amphora from the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries it is possible to date stamps, rims, handles and vessels within a relative narrow range corresponding to identifiable emperors and periods.



**Figure 7. Evolution of Dressel 20 handles and position of stamps. From: Berni Millet, 2008, 84.**

Dressel 20 amphorae were manufactured solely along the banks of the Guadalquivir River and its tributaries in Baetica. The clay has been traced, using fabric analysis, to the deposits around the Sierra Morena mountain range and the clay beds of the Baetis Valley. The fabric was thick and rough with a high sand content. Vessels are found in three main colours: buff, light reddish-brown and grey. The fabric has also been traced through petrological analysis and visible characteristics. The petrological composition of these amphorae is similar throughout the Roman Empire and can be traced to the Guadalquivir valley, and kilns along its river.<sup>29</sup>

Dressel 20 amphorae are used in this study because of their geographic limits of production and their direct association with Baetican olive oil. They were produced along the Guadalquivir River and nowhere else. Chemical analyses have revealed no other substances within these vessels except olive oil. These limitations on the uses and production region for the amphorae make the vessels excellent for the study of the oil industry in Baetica. The chronological difficulties evident in the long history of use of the amphorae are a minor drawback which has been mainly overcome by the development of morphological chronologies.

<sup>29</sup> Peacock and Williams, 1986, 140

The stamps on Dressel 20 amphorae are examined here and when a stamp is found on another vessel type it will be distinguished

## **Amphora Studies**

The study of amphorae involved in the olive oil industry began when Theodor Mommsen assigned Heinrich Dressel to catalogue and study the amphorae which he recovered from Monte Testaccio in 1878-1899. This work was published primarily in the first edition of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum XV* in 1891 along with a classification system developed by Dressel to interpret changes in form and style. This system is still used when discussing amphorae, and is found here with slight expansion and revision based on amphorae recovered since the time of publication, and a re-evaluation of the variants in form and style. Prior to Dressel's publication, some scholars had discussed transport amphorae and their uses in passing but had not studied the vessels in detail. Following the publication of *CIL XV*, interest in amphorae and stamps all but disappeared until the expansion of underwater archaeology in the 1950s. This was due to the importance of amphorae aboard shipwrecks and the large corpus of intact vessels which were beginning to be recovered and studied by archaeologists.

The first two conferences on amphorae were held in the 1970s by the French Academy in Rome. They brought together large groups of scholars and expanded our knowledge of amphorae and methods of studying and classifying them. Developing from these conferences large scale surveys were conducted in 1974 and 1979 by M. Ponsich, followed by G. Chic García in 1985. These identified many production sites within Baetica. Interest in amphorae and the information they provided increased following these early conferences.

The French conferences also revived interest in Monte Testaccio. Following Dressel's suggestion that Monte Testaccio be systematically excavated, the Spanish scholars E. Rodríguez Almeida, J. Remesal Rodríguez and J. M. Blázquez Martínez began their work at the site in 1972. The early seasons were spread throughout the 1970s and the mound has been consistently excavated and surveyed since the 1980s. Publication of results is distributed primarily through CEIPAC, a group of scholars who study Spain and the Roman olive oil industry. This group has expanded to include scholars worldwide.

Extensive studies of amphora forms, types and distributions have been attempted by several scholars. Most notable among those are by David Peacock and the earlier work of M. H. Callender.<sup>30</sup> In his discussion of stamps found on amphorae, Callender advanced his own classification system which is employed alongside that of Dressel. The study of amphora forms has been continued by Peacock who publishes extensively on typologies, fabrics, origins and uses of many amphora types. He employs scientific methods including fabric analysis, thin section analysis and residue analysis to determine the origin of the clay and the product transported in the vessel. Peacock's work has clarified and elaborated earlier work and has greatly advanced the use of scientific analysis.

Along with these advances has been the study of product residues. These studies, although inconclusive in a large number of cases, have been used to identify the transported substances in a wide range of amphorae. Some amphorae were coated with a resin or *amurca* sealant which alters the results.<sup>31</sup> Residue analysis has identified the production regions as well

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<sup>30</sup> D. P. S. Peacock, 1977, 1982 and 1986 and M. H. Callender, 1970.

<sup>31</sup> Peacock and Williams, 1986, 18. No Dressel 20 amphorae have been found with a resin sealant.



as products carried in some of the most common types including the Dressel 20 amphora and its sole usage as an olive oil container

The study of amphorae and their stamps has increased since the 1950s and has established itself as a principal means for studying the Roman economy. Although amphorae were used primarily to transport liquid commodities, and may not have been used in all periods of history, their high level of preservation makes them ideal for studying the trade and distribution of goods. Their use for basic foodstuffs also reveals the high level of trade and wide range of distribution of basic produce which is not revealed by studying the rarer luxury goods. Despite the advancement of this field there is no consensus on classifications, typologies, origins of most forms or even the times when forms were used in modern scholarship.

### **Amphora Epigraphy**

This work began with the excavations of Heinrich Dressel at Monte Testaccio in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. He published his early results in 1878 under the title *Ricerche sul Monte Testaccio*. He attempted the first interpretation of the stamps on Dressel 20 amphorae and he continued with his work in *CIL XV*. Dressel was able to identify a large number of stamp groups, or families, as well as conclude that many of the stamps bore *tria nomina* initials or names despite there being a wide variety of forms and styles used. He organized his stamps based on the first initial of the *tria nomina*, or if absent the first letter, which was later altered by Remesal Rodríguez to begin with the second initial, the *nomen*.

Dressel also identified the abbreviation 'FIG' found in many stamps as identifying the workshop, *figlina*, from which the vessel was produced. The 'F' which is found in many stamps was typically associated with the name of a slave, in which case it identified the producer of the vessel using the word *fecit*.<sup>32</sup> He also was able to determine that 'OF' found on some stamps was the *officina* and was commonly found with a control number. He identified the first societies and workshops, many of which were found in Baetica by later surveys, as identified by the numbers associated with names or initials.<sup>33</sup> Dressel's pioneering work laid the groundwork for later epigraphic studies. Many of his interpretations are still used.

Since Dressel's time, great advances have been made in this field of epigraphy due largely to the increased corpus of amphorae as well as the systematic excavation, survey and analysis of sites and pottery in Baetica and throughout the Empire. In 1978, Remesal Rodríguez re-initiated the interest of scholars in amphora markings while also supplying a new method of interpretation and organization. This work reinterpreted the markings on amphorae as being associated with ownership, control and consumption of olive oil rather than the producers of the vessels. Since then the study of stamps has been advanced primarily by Remesal Rodríguez and his associates in CEIPAC. Increased survey, excavation and publication of stamps and markings found throughout Baetica has allowed scholars to identify the kilns from which certain stamps came as well as to understand and interpret obscure or incomplete stamps. Due to the importance of each form of amphora mark, stamps, *tituli picti* and graffiti, they will be discussed individually in this work, associated with the information presented from the stamps originating from Axati.

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<sup>32</sup> The names of slaves are found in both the nominative and genitive usually in association with the name of the *figlina*. The name could also be found in these forms without identifying the workshop.

<sup>33</sup> Dressel 1879, 146

## Olive Oil Production

Production methods used by the Romans for olive oil are well known. Three ancient authors wrote treatises on agricultural practices and the expectations of a profitable farm, from an aristocratic view. In the Republican period, Marcus Porcius Cato (234-149 BCE) wrote *De agri cultura* which became the basis for Roman agricultural writings and practices by many aristocratic land owners. Later in the Republican period, Marcus Terentius Varro (116-27 BCE) wrote his treatise entitled *De re rustica* which expanded on the work of Cato and introduced new ideas and methods developed since Cato. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century CE, Lucius Junius Moderatus Columella (4-70 CE), a native of Cádiz in Baetica, wrote the final treatise on agriculture and farm management which survive from the Roman period. His immense works, entitled *De re rustica* and *De arboribus*, drew on many lost treatises, along with Cato and Varro, and his own ideas. These works provide a detailed description of all stages of olive oil production from the preparation of the soil for olive trees through to pressing and shipping the finished oil.

Following the harvest the picked olives were divided into two sections, those for eating and those for olive oil.<sup>34</sup> The harvest was conducted as the olives were beginning to mature and blacken. Cato advocated obtaining olive oil from those green olives which had fallen off the trees prior to the harvest due to the weather. The oil produced by these olives was of higher quality, and thus higher in price. It was much sought after. Most of the oil however was produced from black olives due to the higher quantity of oil in the olives while maintaining a quality taste.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> For our purposes discussion of soils, planting and harvesting have been omitted. For details on these stages of olive growth see Cato *De agri cultura* 1.64-1.68 and Varro *De re rustica* 1.36-1.47.

<sup>35</sup> Cato *De agri cultura* 1.64.

After the harvest the olives were brought into a small room near the pressing room and stored on a concrete floor. The floor was supposed to be of smooth concrete as were the lower walls to avoid damaging the olives<sup>36</sup>. There they remained, for as little time as possible, until they were placed in the mill and ground. If the olives remained too long on the floor they began to spoil and would produce lower quality oil<sup>37</sup>.

Once the harvest was complete, the olives were brought to the mill to be crushed. The Romans developed several sophisticated methods for crushing the olives without damaging the pits<sup>38</sup>. The simplest method was to use a pounder in a stone basin or a heavy stone roller on a large flat stone. These methods were highly disliked by the Romans due to the high number of olive pits which would be crushed along with the flesh. Rotary mills were developed in the Hellenistic period in the western Mediterranean<sup>39</sup>. These were composed of one or two cylindrical millstones which were placed in a concave basin leaving a slight space between the two surfaces to avoid crushing the pits. A large axle was placed through the middle of the stones, which was turned either by animals or men. This type of mill was common in the Roman period and was heavily employed in the Western provinces<sup>40</sup>.

The *trapetum* developed as a more sophisticated version of the rotary mill and was highly advocated by Cato. It was known as the 'Catonian *trapetum*' as shown in **Figure 8** (shown below on right). It was composed of two convex millstones with a central turning post fitted together.

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<sup>36</sup> Some oil was also released from the olives during this time and would be retained on a smooth concrete floor.

<sup>37</sup> If they did have to sit for more than a day, Varro advocated stirring the piles to allow for air flow, Varro, *Rerum rustica de agri cultura* 1.55.6.

<sup>38</sup> Cato argued strongly against crushing the pits due to the belief that they made the oil bitter and of lower quality.

<sup>39</sup> They were potentially developed within Italy itself although that is still unclear.

<sup>40</sup> Tyree and Stefanoudaki, 1996, pg. 171.

with metal pins within a concave basin. The millstones had an uneven distance from the interior of the basin with the centre being approximately one Roman inch from the surface while the sides flared slightly towards the centre. The basin rose to approximately a third of the height of the millstones. A central axle was placed through the centre of the millstones to be turned by animals or humans. This type of mill was sophisticated, despite being non-adjustable for fruit size, and expensive, limiting its use to the wealthier farmers and villa owners<sup>41</sup>

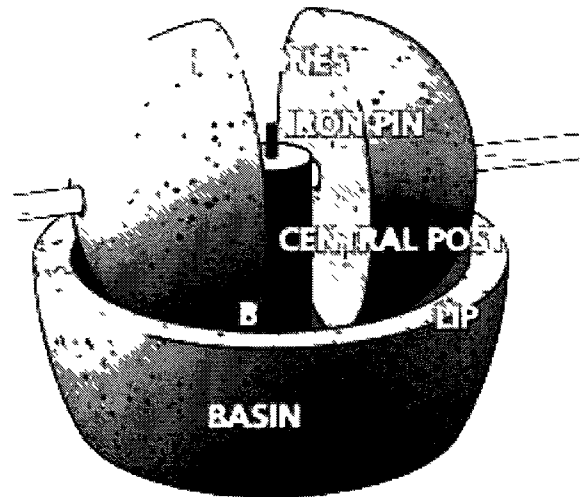


Figure 8. Layout of the Catonian *trapezum*. From: Tyree and Stefanoudaki, 1996, 173.

The flesh of the olives was stripped off the pit by the millstones and basin resulting in the production of some olive oil. This was removed and marketed as high quality oil. A paste of flesh, skin and the odd broken pit would then be crushed to obtain the oil within was also produced<sup>42</sup>. The pressing was done in a separate pressing room which was kept warm<sup>43</sup>. The paste was mixed to allow the oil droplets to coalesce in order to promote the flow of oil when pressed. It was then placed into woven sacks, or baskets or circular mats, which were then placed under the press. The press would squeeze the paste releasing the oil, along with *amurca*, which flowed into the base and through a spout into an adjoining lead basin or into a large dolium sunk

<sup>41</sup> Tyree and Stefanoudaki, 1996, pg 172

<sup>42</sup> Of the olive itself the oil content is 22% with most being contained in the flesh. There is a negligible amount in the skin while the pit contains approximately 2-4% of the oil content

<sup>43</sup> Columella proposed the construction of a hypocaust under the room

in the floor<sup>44</sup> From the basin the liquid was allowed to separate, with the heavier *amurca* settling to the bottom, while the oil was ladled from the top into other basins This process was slow and required constant attention from the worker to ensure that no *amurca* or pits were transferred between basins Once the oil had been separated, it was transferred into storage jars and placed in a warm storeroom until it could be consumed or sold

The primary type of press used by the Romans was the beam press<sup>45</sup> This consisted of a long wooden beam fixed at one end, usually in the wall of the press room, which served as the lever The bundled paste was placed on the flat pressing board which was typically a stone with the centre removed and a spout or hole for the oil to flow out<sup>46</sup> The sacks, baskets or discs of paste were stacked atop each other and a pressing stone was placed on top, onto which the lever would be lowered In order to compress the paste sufficiently to release the oil, heavy weights were placed on the free end of the lever<sup>47</sup> The use of detachable weights allowed for the weight to be adjusted based on the number of times the paste had been pressed

The quality of the olive oil depended on a number of factors, ranging from the type of tree, harvesting methods, and the number of pressings that the paste had experienced The first pressing was the highest in quality and could be sold, along with that produced from green olives, at a much higher price The final pressing produced low quality oil which would typically be given to the workers of the press and the farm The differences in oil quality were due also to the amount of fruit substances which were crushed and transferred into the oil itself The

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<sup>44</sup> Any pits which had been mixed into the paste were not likely to be crushed by the press

<sup>45</sup> The screw press was also used based on the water screw of Archimedes

<sup>46</sup> Alternately it could be a stone into which channels had been cut which flowed into the basins

<sup>47</sup> The weights could be pierced stones, metal weights or sacks filled with rocks or other heavy items

production of olive oil differed from region to region, however, the methods described above are the best known from the Roman world and were employed in Baetica

### **Monte Testaccio**

The site of Monte Testaccio is located along the Tiber River within the Aurelian walls at the foot of the Aventine Hill of Rome in Augustan *regio XIII*. The site is composed of fragments of amphorae that had been imported into the city from the 2<sup>nd</sup> through 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. It is approximately a kilometer in circumference and reaches a height of more than 40 meters. Within the hill are contained an estimated 25 000 000 amphorae, most of which are from Baetica. The stamps which have been published from excavations represent a sample of the total amphorae recovered. The immense size and the large corpus of stamps related directly to the olive oil industry of Baetica, and the city of Axati, excavated from the site warrant a brief discussion of its history and composition.

Monte Testaccio, or 'Potsherd Mountain', was used as an amphora dump from 145 through to 251 based on recovered *tituli picti*. The bottom layers may date prior to this, however, this has not been confirmed in excavations since it is largely inaccessible to archaeologists. The materials which compose the hill are amphorae, primarily Dressel 20 and Africana varieties, which once contained olive oil only. The amphorae were mostly from Baetica although they were replaced by North African imports, the Africana amphora types, in the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century. The amphorae were brought onto the mound and broken in situ and carefully arranged to produce distinct levels and platforms. The careful organization of the amphorae can also be seen by the

wall which separates two of the main platforms <sup>48</sup> The reasons for the cessation of Baetican olive oil imports to the site in 251, under the emperor Gallienus, are currently unclear

Excavations began in 1872 under the direction of H Dressel, aided by P Luigi Bruzza He divided the hill into four horizontal zones which he labeled and later split into ten sectors These four main divisions, *Septentrio* (North), *Oriens* (East), *Occidens* (West) and *Meridies* (South), can still be found in discussions of the composition of the hill although the later letter divisions of Rodríguez Almeida have largely replaced them Dressel was quickly able to distinguish that certain stamps were repeated within a limited area of the hill Using this information, along with his transcriptions and studies of *tituli picti*, he was able to determine relative dates for each of the quadrants <sup>49</sup> Following Dressel there was little interest in Monte Testaccio and it was abandoned by archaeologists Interest resurged in 1968 when Rodríguez Almeida began a survey of the mound as well as a reinterpretation of Dressel's work The early survey divided the mound into equal 20 m<sup>2</sup> squares with a zero point at the summit <sup>50</sup> This survey identified the earlier divisions and excavated zones of Dressel and was followed up a decade later with intensive excavations (**Fig. 9** below)

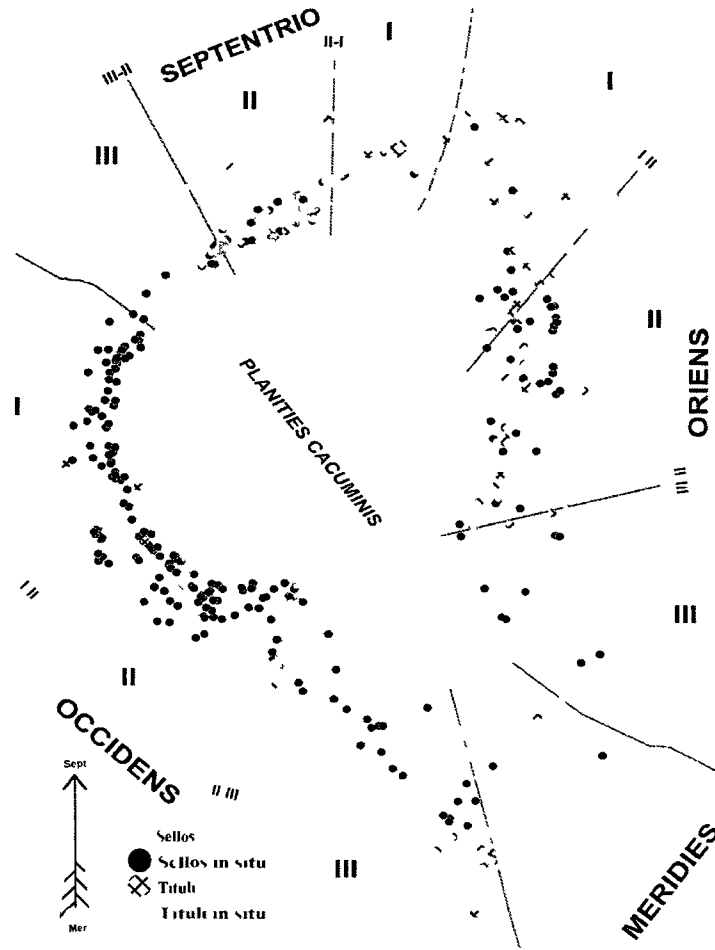
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<sup>48</sup> Keay, 1998, 195

<sup>49</sup> Dressel, 1878, 172-174

<sup>50</sup> Near to the large cross which was placed on top of the hill when it began to be used as a Christian pilgrimage site





**Figure 9. Topographical distribution of Monte Testaccio showing the sections of Heinrich Dressel and E. Rodríguez Almeida. From: Berni Millet, 1999, Fig. 101.**

Rodríguez Almeida returned to Monte Testaccio in 1978 under the auspices of *L'Ecole française de Rome* and the *Recherches sur les amphores romaines* project. He began with a similar survey as his previous one along with a collection and cataloguing of the amphorae and stamps which had ended up in private collections, museums and other contexts. He divided the hill into twelve letter designations, ranging from A through M omitting J, which are now commonly used by scholars. Rodríguez Almeida identified the various regions based on date using the same methods as Dressel. He identified sectors A and B as covering the years 145 to

149 Sectors C, D, E, F and G were associated with 145 to 161 214 to 223 were identified with sectors H and I, while the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century was covered by sectors K, L and M He was able to date the sectors within narrow ranges due to the consular dates found on amphorae in each section <sup>51</sup>

Following the work of Rodríguez Almeida, excavations were resumed at Monte Testaccio under Blázquez Martínez and Remesal Rodríguez in 1989 They continued till 1997 with a short break, and excavations have resumed recently with the most recent publications of their work in 2007 The excavators set out with two well-defined objectives, to study the epigraphy revealed by the amphorae of the mound and to understand the overall composition of the site The first of these is an ongoing effort that spans the Empire and is being conducted by numerous scholars using a variety of methods The second part was aided during the first season of excavations by the identification of two distinct mounds composing the site These were separated by a wall of amphora sherds that were carefully arranged These two platforms were composed at different times in the construction of the mound and were later supplemented by a third composed primarily of 2<sup>nd</sup> century North African amphorae <sup>52</sup> The continued excavations of the mound have yielded an increasingly large corpus of amphorae, stamps, *tituli picti* and graffiti The excavations of Rodríguez Almeida, Remesal Rodríguez and Blázquez Martínez have increased the corpus of data from Monte Testaccio exponentially and much of this is still in need of careful analysis and publication

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<sup>51</sup> Keay, 1998, 194-195

<sup>52</sup> See Blázquez Martínez, 2003, 399-411 and Blázquez Martínez, 2007, 317-344 for the most recent discussions and analysis of the African amphorae recovered from Monte Testaccio

The purpose for the construction and the significance of Monte Testaccio has been debated since before Dressel's excavations. Roman tradition stated that it was composed of the tribute from around the Empire and was used by the Roman populace to display the wealth and power of the Empire. This idea was altered when the vessels which composed the mound were found to be primarily Dressel 20 amphorae bearing olive oil from Baetica. The site was used by Christian pilgrims during the Medieval and Renaissance periods and the summit of the mound still bears a large cross to commemorate the medieval festivals associated with Lent.<sup>53</sup> Although the ways of acquiring the amphorae varied, between confiscation, purchase and the produce of imperial estates, the impressive mound which arose from the shattered amphorae is a testament to the productivity of Baetican and North African olive groves under the Roman Empire and the immense demand that Rome placed on the provinces for quality oil.

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<sup>53</sup> Pons Pujol, 2000, 29

## Amphora Markings

### Stamps

Stamps are found in a variety of forms and in a number of places on Dressel 20 amphorae (Fig. 10) Most of the stamps are found on the handles although they are also placed on the shoulders, body or base in rare cases The stamps typically bear the *tria nomina* of a free individual, whether a Roman or a

Spaniard is not always clear, who has been determined to be the owner of the olive oil <sup>54</sup> The letters in the stamps can

also be associated with *figlina*, slaves or *societates* of

individuals The stamps are frequently found within a writing box which is produced when the die is impressed into the wet clay The impression leaves the letters, symbols or numbers, which are usually raised, in the clay These are of varying degrees of formality and legibility, and punctuation marks can be found separating letters or words as well as being purely decorative Letters are commonly linked or combined when possible within the stamp to save space The stamps can take a variety of forms and patterns which will be discussed in detail in order to provide a comprehensive view of the stamping system employed by the olive oil industry of Baetica



Figure 10. Examples of stamps found on Dressel 20 amphorae. From: CEIPAC Corpus.

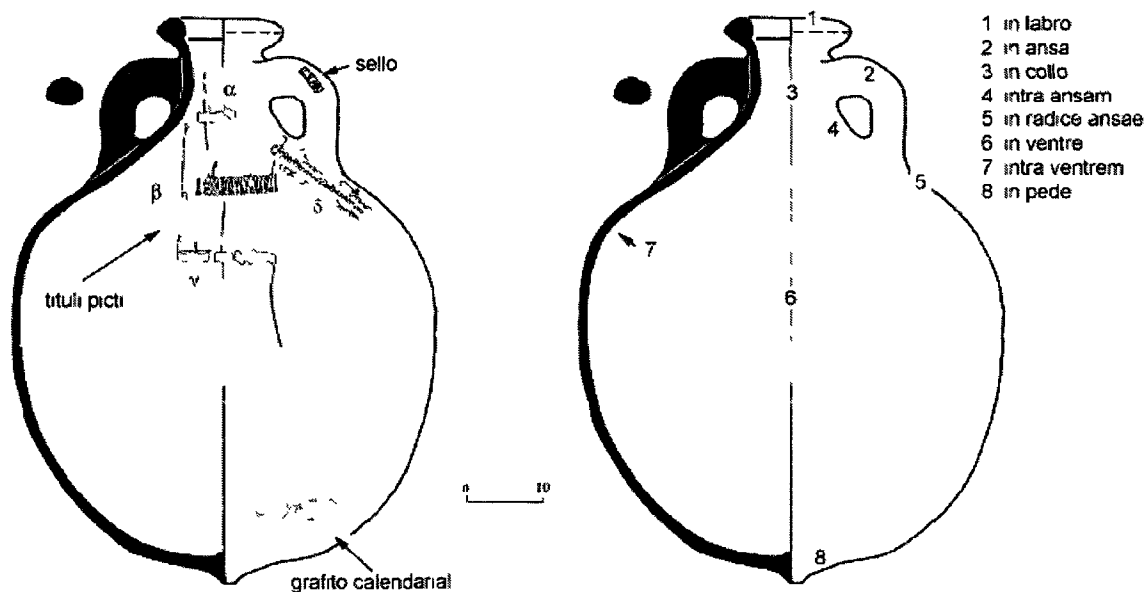
### *Positions*

On Dressel 20 amphorae the stamps are found in different places They are most commonly on the handle although the rim, neck, shoulder, lower belly and foot have also been

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<sup>54</sup> Dressel postulated that the names were those of the producer of the vessel, however, this was refuted by J Remesal Rodríguez based on inscriptions from Baetica which name some of the individuals also named in stamps

stamped (Fig. 11 below right) About 97% of the stamps in the Empire are found on handles The rim was commonly used for stamps only in the Julio-Claudian period on early Dressel 20 amphorae and is rarely found on any later vessels<sup>55</sup> The position of the stamp varies throughout the history of the Dressel 20 although along the handle remained the dominant position and thus the position of the stamp has been ignored here



**Figure 11. Location of amphora marks and location of stamps on Dressel 20 amphorae. From: Berni Millet, 2008, 84.**

Of those stamps on the handles, there is a chronological sequence based on their location along the handles The changing position of the stamp is mainly connected to the changes in handle size and shape throughout the first three centuries CE In the Julio-Claudian period the stamp is found high on the handle above the downward curve Under the Flavians and Trajan the stamp is found directly over the curving part of the handle In the Antonine period smaller

<sup>55</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 83 and Etienne and Mayet, 2004, 81 (yielding 96.58% of 3 780 stamps were found on the handles)

handles resulted in the stamp being placed on the middle of the handle and being curved. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century the stamp returned to a place high on the deeply curved handle nearer to the position it held in the Julio-Claudian period. The position of the stamp, along with the chronological variations of handle forms previously discussed, allows for clarifications of dates in many instances and can be used to date stamped handles independently.<sup>56</sup>

### *Direction*

The direction of reading for a stamp differs based on the form of the stamp as well as the orientation of the letters and the personal preference of the owner or producer of the stamp. The direction of reading can either be direct, left to right, or retrograde, right to left, or a combination of both. The preference for the direction of reading is based on the style, orientation and form of the stamp, the workshop, the individual or the association and has been used to combine obscure or incomplete stamps with known examples. The letters within the stamps can also be reversed or inverted depending on style. Inverted or reversed letters and stamps seem to have been an aesthetic touch placed on undecorated transport amphorae or could have resulted from a damaged or poorly produced die.

Some stamps can be read both from left to right and right to left. This ambiguity causes confusion when the initials represent a proper *tria nomina* in both directions. Increasing this confusion is the use of inverted or reversed letters which can complicate determining the correct direction. This confusion is especially pertinent in the stamps with letters which can be read properly in both directions, such as the MAT stamp and its reverse reading TAM which yield two distinct individuals. The only way to determine the correct readings of these directionally

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<sup>56</sup> Funari, 1996, 17

ambiguous stamps is to compare them to others of the same *figlina* or connected to the same individuals who might be named in the stamp<sup>57</sup>

### *Writing Box*

The writing box contains the letters of the stamp. It is produced when the die is impressed into the clay in order to make the stamp and has been found in a wide variety of forms and sizes. Most boxes associated with Dressel 20 amphorae are rectangular or quadrangular with either rounded or straight edges. There are also stamps which are circular, square, oval, curved and elliptical. Within these broad categories are found many different styles and shapes based on the decorative tastes of the stamp owners or pottery workshop. The box typically contains the entire stamp although in some instances decorative elements are placed outside the box or along its edges. Although a box is commonly found containing the letters there are some which are not contained, these date primarily to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The changes in the shape of the writing boxes can be used to make connections between stamps based on their decorative styles and shapes. The preference for particular shapes varies with time as well as the generation of die<sup>58</sup>

### *Dies and Relief*

The *signaculum*, die, is rarely found in archaeological contexts in Baetica, with only three having been found which are associated with the olive oil industry. The poor preservation of these important items is due to their composition in scrap metal, clay or wood, with clay dies being the only type which has been recovered to date. The dies are typically incised with the letters, symbols and writing box, which will be stamped into the clay resulting in the letters of

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<sup>57</sup> Callender, 1970, 255

<sup>58</sup> Grace, 1935, 422

the stamp being raised on the amphora. The dies used by the potters of Baetica are an important part of the production process of Dressel 20 amphorae which are poorly preserved in the archaeological record.

Like coin dies, stamp dies were worn down with time resulting in the production of copies. Of the original dies many are read from left to right with incised letters, this is not always the case for the copies made from them. The copies can be made directly from the original die being impressed into the new die. This results in the letters being reversed, and read from right to left, as well as the letters of the die being raised, resulting in impressed letters when used. They can also be made from the impression of the original die already found on a fired amphora. This produced a stamp read in the same direction as the original and the letters would remain raised in subsequent uses. The stamps can also become contracted based on the generation of the die. If the new die is produced from the fired version found on an amphora, it typically produced a contracted version due to the contraction of the clay during firing. The letters of the die can also become obscure or disappear entirely based on the age of the die or the generation of the die. This process can be traced through a comparison of similar stamps and can be largely recovered based on analogous stamps. The stamps found on amphorae were produced by the application of a die to the clay, whether the original or a copy, and the generations of dies for the same stamp can be traced in some instances.<sup>59</sup>

### *Letters*

The letters on stamps produced in Baetica vary in style, composition and legibility throughout the use of Dressel 20 amphorae. There are two main styles of letters, *capitalis*

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<sup>59</sup> Grace, 1935, 428



*quadrata* and *capitalis rustica* *Capitalis quadrata* are large block letters which are commonly found in monumental private stone inscriptions. These are upright and squared with the writing box of the stamp. *Capitalis rustica* varies to a much greater degree than *quadrata*. They are of varying quality and are generally smaller, less well formed, less legible and appear to have been written more rapidly in a less formal style.<sup>60</sup> These two types of letters cover all those found on olive oil stamps from Baetica.

There are three types of relief letters on stamps produced from dies. Raised letters, *litteris extantibus*, comprise about 95% of the stamps. They were produced from incised dies. Incised letters, *litteris cavis*, were produced from raised letters on the dies and are found in approximately 4.8% of the stamps. A combination of both incised and excised letters, *litteris simul extantibus et cavis*, is found in approximately 0.09% of cases. The majority of those which are incised or both excised and incised are found during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century due to a currently unidentified preference for those types of letters at that time.<sup>61</sup>

Changes in letter styles and forms can be used to date stamps independently. The morphology, depth and size of the letters, along with ligatures, changed over time. The 1<sup>st</sup> century saw formalized letters, *capitalis quadrata*, as the dominant form with a high degree of ligature between neighbouring letters. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century the formality of the letters decreased and there was an increased use of the *capitalis rustica* style. This trend increased further in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century with *capitalis rustica* becoming the dominant style. Although the use of letter styles to date stamps is quite broad, it can be used to differentiate between stamps used for long durations.

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<sup>60</sup> For a detailed discussion of the variety of letter forms see Berni Millet, 2008, pgs 94-101

<sup>61</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 77

as well as to aid other forms of dating. The stamps in general become less legible and more confusing with time as the use of similar looking letters to represent others increases, for example an F for an E<sup>62</sup>

### *Ligatures*

Ligatures occur between neighbouring letters in a large number of stamps. These can be found in many different forms based on the wide variety of letters which are connected. Ligatures within stamps are the merging of two letters or the inclusion of one letter within another. Merged letters can be two or more in a number of juxtapositions with the next letter attached to the top, bottom, or side of the base letter. These can also be a simple additional feature attached to a letter<sup>63</sup>. The letters which are merged are usually those with straight lines that can easily accommodate the next letter if it begins with a straight line as is the case of A and E<sup>64</sup>. Inclusion ligatures are where the next letter (or letters) is contained within the previous letter or simply filling the empty space provided by the letter on the stamp<sup>65</sup>. Apart from these two basic types, there are also hybrid ligatures which combine both to create a variety of complex combinations<sup>66</sup>.

### *Numerals*

The numerals found within stamps are associated primarily with the names of workshops or *societates*. The *societates*, associations of individuals, are usually those who have the same

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<sup>62</sup> Although it has yet to be decisively discussed, this could be directly connected to the literacy level of the workers associated with the olive oil or amphora production industries.

<sup>63</sup> This is most commonly found with the letter 'l' which can be found in the widest variety of positions.

<sup>64</sup> For a detailed list of the types of ligatures encountered, see Berni Millet, 2008, pgs 108-111.

<sup>65</sup> For discussion of inclusion ligatures, see Berni Millet, 2008, 111.

<sup>66</sup> For hybrid ligatures, see Berni Millet, 2008, pg 112.

names and are commonly family associations. The number of individuals involved is identified by the numeral found before the name of the association, for example IIIENNIVL produced at Huerta del Río in the territory of Axatı. The identification of the ENNı IULı in this stamp indicates that there are three individuals involved in its production and based on the names were likely associated by familial ties. The numerals associated with workshops are more enigmatic and may be associated with those who own the *figlina* or are found in association with an amphora production number.<sup>67</sup>

Some numerals can also be associated with the legal status of the individual, or individuals, or with a region or city of Baetica. Those showing the status of the individuals involved, for example IIQQETCFSS found at Axatı, indicate the legal position of the named individuals. In the case of this stamp, the individuals, Q Q( ) and C F( ) S( ), were *duoviri* for the city, identified by II, with their initials separated by *et*. This type of information can be used to identify the individuals involved in the olive oil industry if they are prominent members of the community who also left monuments or inscriptions or are mentioned in literary documents. Stamps which contain numerals associated with regional names or cities identify the region of production.<sup>68</sup> Numerals associated with cities and political statuses are not as common as those associated with *figlina* or *societates*.

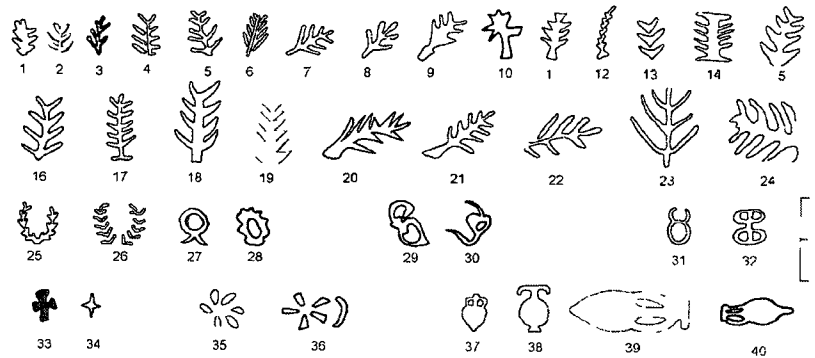
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<sup>67</sup> No stamps with production numbers are found at Axatı.

<sup>68</sup> No stamps of this type were found at Axatı.

## Symbols and Ornaments

Symbols and ornaments are found on many stamps over the range of Dressel 20 amphorae and the olive oil industry of Baetica. There are five primary forms of symbols with the three most common being the *ramus palmae*, *corona* and the dolphin. The *caduceus* and amphorae, whether cylindrical or globular, are also represented on stamps (Fig. 12 on right) <sup>69</sup>



**Figure 12. Symbols and ornaments found on Dressel 20 amphora stamps: branches (1-24), crowns (25-28), leaves (29-30), caduceus (31-32), crosses (33-34), sun and moon (35-36) and amphorae (37-40). From: Berni Millet, 2008, 118.**

These symbols served to decorate the stamp as well as provide information about the city, cargo, person or region from which the olive oil was exported. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> century the cross, sun and the moon were also introduced into the decorative elements of olive oil stamps <sup>70</sup>

The *ramus palmae*, a palm branch, is found on a large number of amphorae exported from Axati and Baetica. It seems to be emblematic of Baetica since it is not found on other types of amphorae. It may have been identified solely with the olive oil industry of the province. It is found in a variety of decorative forms on monuments within Baetica as well as on coins minted

<sup>69</sup> The caduceus is often shown with one or two snakes connecting the symbol to Mercury and trade. The amphorae can be globular, perhaps to denote the Dressel 20 amphora, as well as in a more generic cylindrical form. The amphorae are found on a number of stamps associated with the kilns of La Catria in the area of Axati.

<sup>70</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 118

at the major cities<sup>71</sup> Although the *ramus palmae* may have identified exports of olive oil from Baetica, it is not found on all oil amphorae from the province, its symbolism is not determined

The *corona* is found on a number of amphorae from Baetica It could be either a religious crown, depicting laurel wreaths, or a civic crown The laurel wreaths are used primarily on coinage as an emblem of victory or religious piety The civic crown is used on coinage to denote the *civitas* of the city or region where it is produced The olive leaf crown is used solely in the Hispaniae, primarily in Baetica, to symbolize the province itself The similar forms of crowns may suggest that the symbol on Baetican amphorae carry the same connotations The crowns increased in number in the Antonine period and the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century and may be connected to the increased presence of Spaniards in the Roman imperial administration and the increase in political status of many cities after the Flavian expansion of *Latinitas* to the provinces<sup>72</sup>

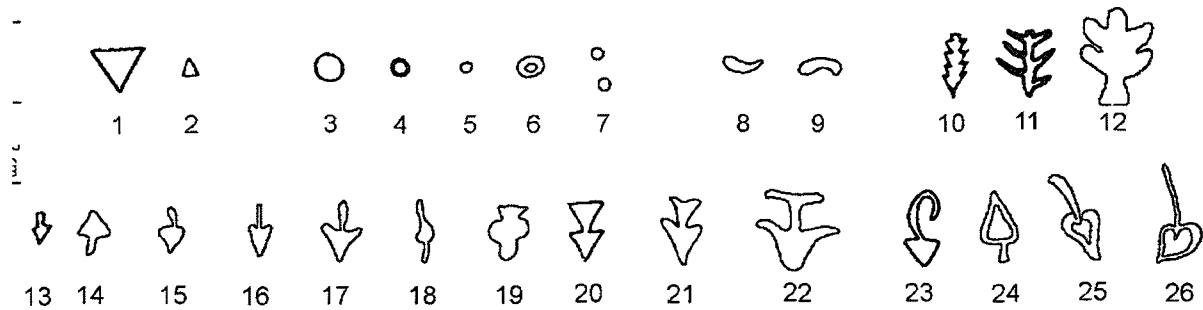
### *Punctuation Styles*

There are many different forms of punctuation on Baetican stamps Punctuation marks fall into three main categories systematic, syllabic and decorative Systematic punctuation marks separate words, initials or abbreviations in a stamp Syllabic punctuations are used to separate the syllables on the stamp Decorative punctuation marks are found on many stamps and have no syllabic or systematic function They can be found at any point within the stamp including above or below the letters and at the ends of the writing box The three types of punctuation found in amphora stamps can be separated based on their function (Fig. 13 below)

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<sup>71</sup> Keay, 1998, 158

<sup>72</sup> Keay, 1998, 159



**Figure 13. Forms of punctuation encountered in stamps: triangular (1-2), circular (3-7), dashes (8-9) branches (10-12) and leaves (13-26). From: Berni Millet, 2008, 115.**

The punctuation marks can also be split into different categories based on their imagery

Triangular marks are the most common and tend to be used systematically or syllabically

Circular punctuations tend to be used in a more decorative function

Branches, of varying plant forms but commonly palm or olive, are found in a number of stamps as a decorative feature as discussed under *Symbols and Ornaments*

Leaves are a form of punctuation which have been found on some stamps

These take a variety of forms based on the stamp and the complexity, and skill, of the drawing

Triangular and circular punctuation marks are found more than twice as often as the more decorative branch or leaf styles<sup>73</sup>

### ***Tituli Picti***

*Tituli picti* are painted inscriptions on the body and shoulder of Dressel 20 amphorae

Heinrich Dressel, during his excavations of Monte Testaccio, was the first to study these and identify the four main forms (Fig 14 below)

The inscriptions are found in varying complexity and numbers, containing anywhere from one to four of the forms

The interpretation of the inscriptions is further complicated by the illegibility of the writing due to their hurried nature and

<sup>73</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 115

the fragmentary state of many of the amphorae (Fig. 14)<sup>74</sup> Dressel began his study of the *tituli picti* early in his excavations and published his interpretations and a number of inscriptions in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum XV*. He organized the inscriptions based on their location on the vessel using the first four letters of the Greek alphabet. Unfortunately *tituli picti* are simply painted inscriptions on clay which do not survive well unless specific conditions are met, which limit their finds mainly to northern Britannia, Monte Testaccio and Germania Superior.

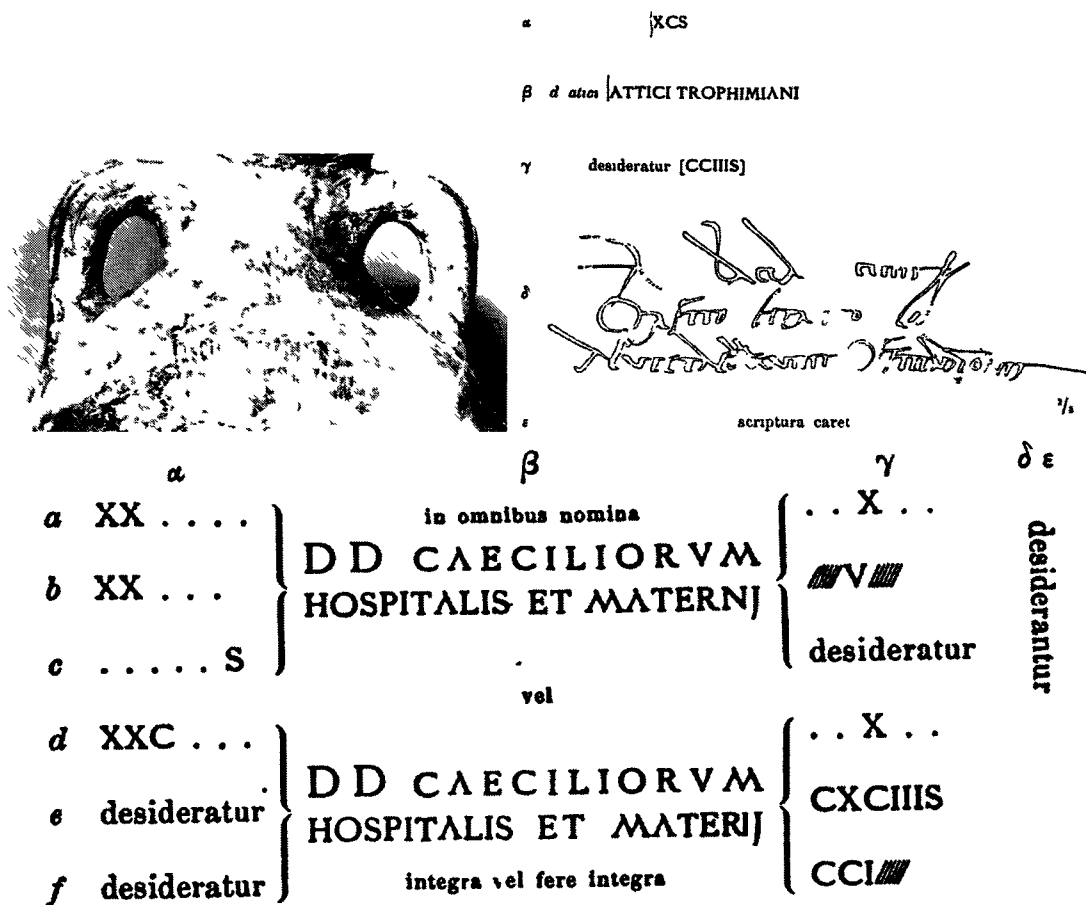


Figure 14. *Tituli Picti*. Top left: original on amphora; top right: transcribed; bottom: studied and organized. From: CEIPAC Corpus.

<sup>74</sup> The composition of Monte Testaccio is of vessels which were broken systematically in place resulting in many of the *tituli picti* being able to be reconstructed from surrounding sherds with a reasonable level of certainty.

The first location of the *tituli picti*,  $\alpha$ , is on the neck of the vessel Dressel interpreted this as the weight of the empty amphora and this remains the consensus in scholarship For the amphorae of this study the weight signified in  $\alpha$  has an average of 83 Roman pounds Below  $\alpha$  is found  $\beta$  which is composed of a name in the genitive, for example Q Connı Vern[ae] found on an amphora in this study from Rome Although Dressel identified this as the producer of the olive oil, it is now thought to indicate the trader or transporter responsible for the vessel The gross weight of the vessel is located below  $\beta$  and is identified as  $\gamma$  This is the weight of the vessel combined with that of the olive oil and is usually around 180 to 220 Roman pounds The most complex of the inscriptions is labeled as  $\delta$  It is located to the right of  $\gamma$  and can be written with different orientations The organization of the *tituli picti* used by Dressel is still employed in current scholarship <sup>75</sup>

Since Dressel's publication there have been other interpretations of the inscriptions found in the  $\beta$  position Although it is clear that the *tituli picti* refer to the name of an individual, the role of that person within the olive oil industry is unclear Named individuals have been thought to be *diffusores*, *negotiatores*, *mercatores* and *navicularii* or the owners of the olive oil or a variety of combinations therein <sup>76</sup> These roles in the Roman Empire are themselves unclear and evolved over the centuries The role, or roles, of the individuals named in the  $\beta$  *tituli picti* pertain to the trade, transport, distribution or reception of the olive oil and were applied either immediately before shipping or after they were received

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<sup>75</sup> Keay, 1998, 191-192

<sup>76</sup> Lowe, 2009, 136



The  $\gamma$  *tituli picti* present the most important and detailed information on amphorae and are also the most complex and thus least understood. The inscriptions typically begin with an R which is struck through. The meaning of this is frequently revised, however, currently Remesal Rodríguez identifies this as the “record of the control carried out.” He thinks the R stands for *recensitum*.<sup>77</sup> Following the R is a place name corresponding to a city or region of Baetica, in this study the region named in all preserved inscriptions is Astigi, modern Écija. The city named in this section has been identified as the site from which the amphora was processed and exported. This information can be used quantitatively to study the productivity of regions of Baetica over time and the amount of oil which they sent to Rome and the Empire, where *tituli picti* are preserved, as well as the role of the *fiscus* or *annona* in the olive oil industry.<sup>78</sup> There are other aspects of these inscriptions which show consular dates, and so date the stamps accurately, regions of production or the location of the kiln used to produce the amphora as well as other information which has not yet been deciphered. The  $\gamma$  inscriptions indicate the reception of the amphora, typically at Rome and the frontiers where these inscriptions survive, and show the complexity of the Roman economic system and the level of control which was exerted on the olive oil industry.

*Tituli picti* are found on a number of vessels recovered from Monte Testaccio and throughout the Empire. In this study only 15 amphorae have their *tituli picti* preserved to any degree. These are found in Rome as well as in Germania Superior, Raetia and Britannia. The markings require a dry environment, or an enclosed space, to protect the paint from sunlight and the elements in order to be preserved. It is believed that a thin layer of veneer was applied over

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<sup>77</sup> Remesal Rodríguez in S. Keay, 1998, 192

<sup>78</sup> Blázquez Martínez, 1978, 509

the inscriptions, or possibly underneath them, when they were written so that they endured until they arrived at their destination <sup>79</sup> Due to the poor preservation of the paint, and the application of the inscriptions at the time of shipment or at the destination, these markings are rarely found at production sites and none were found in Baetica relating to Axati. The weights of both the vessel and contents are clearly indicated and were invaluable to the merchants, transporters and receivers of the amphorae to ensure their quantity and contents <sup>80</sup> The few *tituli picti* that have been recovered in connection with Axati olive oil production will be discussed more fully due to the importance of this information.

15 *tituli picti* were found on amphorae from Axati around the Roman Empire. The site of Monte Testaccio yielded 8, while the Villa Ludovisi from Rome also yielded one. From Britannia came two, one from Balmuildy along the Antonine Wall and the other from the *civitas* and fort of Carlisle. From Raetia came a single *titulus pictus* from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century fort and *vicus* of Faimingen. Three were recovered from Germania Superior. One came from the fortress and *civitas* at Heddernheim while the fort and Augustan *colonia* of Augst and the *civitas* and Trajanic *colonia* of Avenches also yielded one each. The few amphorae bearing legible *tituli picti*, and their widespread distribution, is due primarily to the poor preservation level of the paints used to make the marks.

Many of the *tituli picti* on stamped amphorae from Axati are incomplete, they are either missing sections, as is the case with the amphorae from Balmuildy and Heddernheim as well as two from Monte Testaccio, or simply missing letters. Whether this was an intentional shortening

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<sup>79</sup> Remesal Rodriguez in Keay, 1998, 193

<sup>80</sup> These numbers were also recently used to determine that the Dressel 20 amphora did in fact contain olive oil as well as to verify the quantities of oil which could be contained within

of the words in order to be scrawled on the amphora or whether it is the lack of preservation that presents these conditions is unclear. Due to the incomplete nature of many of the *tituli picti* deciphering the information has proved to be difficult. This study will focus on the stamps, the *tituli picti* are presented as support for the stamp evidence instead of being interpreted separately.

Of particular interest are four amphorae, from Augst, the Villa Ludovisi, Heddernheim, and Monte Testaccio. These bear the word 'astig' with the remaining letter missing. This has been reconstructed to read 'Astigi', modern Écija, the conventus capital upstream of Axati, which may have been the primary collection and redistribution site of the olive oil produced at Axati. The amphorae were marked with the name of the receiving city, along with the stroked-through R, when they were received by the processors and counted. The distribution of these received amphorae shows that they were not shipped only to Rome but that at least two other major cities received amphorae processed at Écija. The connection of Axati with the city of Astigi as its central processing site is peculiar since politically Axati is located in the conventus of Hispalis.<sup>81</sup> Although Hispalis was the conventus capital for Axati, the amphorae were processed at Astigi and shipped throughout the Roman Empire.<sup>82</sup>

Three amphorae, all recovered from Monte Testaccio, bear the *tituli picti* of the *fiscus*. These bear '*fisci rationis patrimoni provinciae Baeticae*' in varying degrees of completeness. Two amphorae from Monte Testaccio only bear this marking along with the weight of the vessel at 98 Roman pounds. The other amphora also bears the *recensitum* mark, although the city is

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<sup>81</sup> Hubner, 1956, 137

<sup>82</sup> None of the amphorae bear markings identifying Hispalis or any other city in Baetica

missing, as well as the name Antonio Augusto and several missing sections after<sup>83</sup> The presence of this *tituli picti* on the amphorae connects them to the Severan period since they were destined for the *annona* and its distribution of olive oil The absence of other markings on two of the amphorae shows that they were produced on imperial estates prior to shipping to Rome while the other may have been acquired through a private producer These markings show the Severan confiscations at Axati as well as the potential ways to differentiate between those shipped to the *annona* from Imperial estates, and those which had been produced, and were likely shipped, privately

Although few *tituli picti* were found on amphorae from Axati, they reveal valuable information about trade and distribution Those amphorae which bear the name 'Astigi' identify the primary redistribution city through which Axati olive oil travelled The absence of other city names shows that although there is potential that other cities in the Baetis Valley redistributed Axati olive oil, only the city of Astigi is recorded Those *tituli* bearing the marks of the *fiscus* are dated to the Severan period by their presence These amphorae were bound for Rome and the *annona* and have only been recovered from there The *tituli picti* are the most important and complex markings found on olive oil amphorae and are used here to support the evidence presented by the stamps produced at Axati

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<sup>83</sup> The names found in *tituli picti* are hotly disputed and will not be discussed here

## Graffiti

There are two forms of graffiti found on Baetican olive oil amphorae<sup>84</sup> The first type is *ante cocturam*, which are ones placed on the vessels prior to firing This type provides information about amphora production helping to indicate the number of amphorae produced at a firing There are numerous forms of this type of graffiti many of which are numbers and symbols The purpose of these graffiti is poorly understood and none have been recovered on amphorae bearing stamps from Axati

The second type is carved or painted on the vessel after firing and are termed *post cocturam* graffiti They were likely placed on the amphora at the destination, although they are separate from *tituli picti*, and may contain information regarding the reception of the vessel since they typically contain initials as well as a number These graffiti may also have been connected with the re-use of the amphora and may not be associated with the distribution of olive oil The information contained in *post cocturam* graffiti can be deciphered in some cases, however, it is unclear whether it refers to the reception of the vessel or its re-use<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>84</sup> Although there were no graffiti found on stamped amphorae produced at Axati, a brief discussion is included to explain the complexities and variety of marks found on these amphorae

<sup>85</sup> Keay, 1998, 191

## Incomplete and Unique Stamps from Axati

### **Incomplete Stamps**

There are 65 stamps on Axati amphorae which are incomplete. The reasons for this could be many, including those which occurred during antiquity and since deposition. In antiquity the die might have been poorly applied to the stamp resulting in missing letters, or the stamp and handle might have been worn through use and transportation. Alternately it may simply have been written illegibly. At the time of deposition or afterward the stamp could have been broken or degraded. The incomplete stamps, listed in the footnotes according to their number in the catalogue, were not included in this study.<sup>86</sup> Those that could be interpreted based on their similarity to other complete stamps from the same region, allowing for a reasonable level of certainty in their reconstruction, are included along with those stamps. However, the inclusion of the incomplete stamps with those that are likely the same is only tentative and cannot be decisively established without the remainder of the stamp. Incomplete stamps from Axati are listed in the catalogue due to their presence in the region, however, due to the nature of this work, they were excluded from the study.

There were only two stamps from Axati which were not associated with Dressel 20 amphorae. These two, 480 and 867, are included in the catalogue although they have no corresponding stamps in the Roman Empire. Stamp 480 is associated with an uncertain form of amphora. Stamp 867 is found on the rim of a dolium (a large storage vessel usually recessed into the floor of the room and holding large quantities of liquid). Whether this vessel was associated

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<sup>86</sup> The incomplete stamps listed by their catalogue number are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 31, 43, 48, 59, 68, 76, 79, 80, 82, 151, 152, 190, 192, 237, 241, 266, 267, 373, 380, 383, 401, 422, 429, 430, 431, 432, 465, 472, 479, 484, 527, 546, 565, 569, 585, 601, 602, 640, 644, 701, 760, 765, 768, 786, 789, 852, 861

with the olive oil industry is unclear, although it is likely, given the number of olive groves nearby and its association with a production site of Dressel 20 amphorae. Due to the uncertain amphora type of 480 and the presence of 867 on a dolium, these two stamps are omitted from the study.

### **Unique Stamps**

There is a large corpus of stamps, a total of 157, found from Axatı which have no direct parallels recovered from other sites in the Roman Empire. These stamps, listed below according to their catalogue number, present no information regarding the distribution and consumption of olive oil from the region.<sup>87</sup> However, they do display that, despite the large number of stamps which have been recovered throughout the Empire, we have but a sample and that many more were circulated during the Roman Empire with direct connections to Axatı and the Baetican olive oil industry.

There are several reasons why there would be such a large quantity of unique stamps from the Axatı region. The main one is archaeological. The level of preservation for amphorae and stamps on their solid handles is higher than that for other artefacts, however, it is not complete. In addition, the site of Monte Testaccio and many major sites throughout the Empire have not been fully excavated, due to the immense number, size, complexity of finds and the presence of modern occupation, limiting the number of stamps which have been retrieved and

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<sup>87</sup> The unique stamps of the Lora del Rio region are 20, 29, 30, 42, 56, 57, 60, 61, 77, 81, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 191, 192, 194, 209, 212, 213, 218, 235, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 265, 269, 270, 278, 279, 280, 281, 287, 288, 318, 321, 336, 337, 338, 344, 345, 346, 349, 369, 374, 381, 384, 385, 404, 423, 424, 425, 426, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 460, 464, 469, 470, 471, 473, 474, 477, 480, 481, 482, 483, 524, 525, 526, 528, 529, 537, 538, 564, 566, 567, 568, 599, 603, 636, 637, 638, 639, 642, 643, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 694, 696, 697, 699, 700, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 759, 762, 763, 764, 767, 769, 770, 772, 776, 777, 778, 787, 788, 864, 865, 866, and 867.

published from the amphorae heap as well as from around the Roman Empire Further excavations at Monte Testaccio and throughout the Empire will increase the corpus Underwater archaeology reveals large numbers of amphorae in closed contexts and further exploration of the Mediterranean Sea will certainly increase the corpus

There is one stamp from Axati which has only one parallel on a Dressel 20 amphora but has many occurrences on other vessel types This stamp, number 58 in the catalogue, is simply marked with a 'C' The Axati stamp on a Dressel 20 amphora also occurs on one from London in Britannia although the preservation of the London stamp  $|(-)C(-)|$ , shows that it may be incomplete and not associated with the one from Axati The stamp has also been found on Africana 1 piccolo, Dressel 1, Dressel 2-4 Tarraconensis, Dressel 6A, Greco-Italic, Lamboglia 2, Late Roman North African, Lusitania 3 and Pascual 1 Tarraconensis amphorae, as well as several whose type could not be determined The simplicity of this stamp and its presence on a wide range of amphorae from different production regions and associated with a variety of commodities implies that it was a relatively generic stamp The information it provides is negligible and so has been excluded from this study due to its limited association with Dressel 20 amphorae as well as the distorted chronology and interpretations which would accompany it

Stamp 167, 'CRISPI', in the catalogue has only one parallel, found on a Dressel 2-4 Tarraconensis The Dressel 2-4 Tarraconensis type was used primarily to export wine and was produced throughout the western provinces and Baetica<sup>88</sup> The parallel stamp was found in Hispania Balears at the site of Alayor Although the stamp at Axati is found on a Dressel 20

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<sup>88</sup> Peacock and Williams, 1986, 106



amphora it is unclear whether it can be directly associated with the export of olive oil and for this reason it too will be omitted from this study

Due to the importance of the CEIPAC Corpus of amphora stamps from throughout the Empire a further restriction is placed on this study. The Corpus is the most complete collection of stamps and amphora markings pertaining to the Baetican olive oil industry.<sup>89</sup> It includes the collection of stamps found in *CIL XV*, and its supplements, as well as the works of Callender on Roman amphorae, the regional surveys of Bonsor, Chic and Ponsich in Baetica and P. P. Funari's catalogue of stamps from Britain. In addition the published studies of Remesal Rodríguez, Blázquez Martínez and Rodríguez Almeida are included in the Corpus. These sources provide the majority of stamps recovered from published excavations. However, due to the continuation of excavations and the addition of new works to the Corpus, it is continuously changing and expanding. This results in changes to the available information as well as the number of stamps. The CEIPAC Corpus provides the majority of stamps used here, so the CEIPAC number is included in the catalogue to aid in cross-referencing the stamps.

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<sup>89</sup> The Corpus includes all of the sources available to the author as well as many which were not

## Quantifications

858 stamps, including incomplete or unique ones, were recovered from the region of Axatı. These can be organized into 288 different groups. 120 of these 288 stamp groups were found throughout the Roman Empire. These 120 stamp groups comprise a corpus of 1726 total stamped amphorae having their origins at Axatı. The stamps have been found at 242 separate sites throughout the Empire. Those stamps which were not found throughout the Empire could be due to their incomplete nature or the lack of the stamp in published materials. The stamps which have parallels from around the Empire will be quantified in this study to determine the distribution and consumption patterns for olive oil produced in the Axatı region.

Due to the complexity of quantifying the large corpus and the widespread distribution of stamps at a variety of site types throughout the Empire, this study will discuss overall distribution as well as distribution in each province. The distribution of Axatı stamps throughout the Empire will be considered first along with the distribution routes which they reveal. Following this a study of the individual provinces will be conducted. These will focus on the differences in quantities and stamps based on site types as well as geographical locations and chronological considerations. Based on this evidence, a comparison of the quantities found at military sites and those found at civilian sites will be conducted. The study will conclude by drawing together all of this evidence to determine whether olive oil from Axatı was distributed primarily to the military frontiers or whether the consumption level within civilian sites has been underestimated.

## Empire-wide Study

There are seven broad divisions for the provenience of stamps from around the Empire. The first is purely military forts with no clear civilian occupation or accompanying *vicus*. The second is those sites which are of a civilian nature including the provincial and conventus capitals, *civitates*, *municipia*, *coloniae*, *vici* and *villas*. The third is a combination of the first two, sites which served both a military and civilian function. This category is due to an inability to distinguish between stamps found within the military fort itself and those which were from the accompanying civilian settlement. The fourth category includes stamps found in Rome including Monte Testaccio. Shipwrecks compose a separate fifth category due to their ambiguous nature, the uncertainty as to the ultimate destination of the cargo and the unique information which they can provide about the transportation of olive oil amphorae. Miscellaneous sites are included in a sixth category which includes a farm field, kilns, a palace and other sites of neither civilian nor military function. The final category includes stamps from sites whose function cannot be determined due to either poor recording of provenience or uncertainty about the nature of the site. (Fig. 15) Prior to the discussion of each province a quantification of the number of stamps recovered is provided along with the number of sites of each type (in square brackets)

47 sites of a purely military nature contain a total of 71 stamps originating from Axati. Of these 26 came from 22 sites in Britannia, 7 from 3 forts in Germania Inferior, 32 from 17 sites in Germania Superior, 3 from 3 sites in Pannonia and 3 from 2 sites in Raetia. These forts range in foundation date from the 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century under the Severans which spans beyond the entire usage of the Dressel 20 amphora. The location of these sites is primarily along

the frontier lines, both along the Danube and Rhine as well as in Britannia, which protected the borders of the Roman Empire and were primarily supplied by nearby markets and settlements and from the military supply lines for those goods not available locally

There are 472 stamps found at 117 sites which are of a purely civilian nature without evidence of military occupation during the first three centuries. Of these, 108 were recovered from 6 provincial capitals, primarily London in Britannia. 8 were found at the *conventus* capitals of Cádiz and Écija in Baetica itself.<sup>90</sup> At 19 *civitates* a total of 81 stamps were found. At 9 *coloniae*, 74 stamps were recovered and from 18 *municipia* there were 72 stamps excavated. Villas yielded a total of 18 stamps at 11 sites throughout the western provinces and Baetica. Excavations of *vici*, without an accompanying fort, comprise the largest corpus of sites with 110 stamps recovered from 52 sites. Civilian sites have provided the largest number of find spots with the largest number of stamps, outside of Rome itself.

Sites of a joint military and civilian nature yielded 384 stamps from 50 different sites. Included in this are those forts associated with *vici*, of which 33 altogether yielded 174 stamps. The forts accompanied by *coloniae* yielded 46 stamps found at 5 sites. Forts associated with a *municipia* contributed 7 stamps. The *civitates* which were accompanied by a Roman military presence were 8 in number with 84 stamps. The provincial capital of the militarized province of Germania Superior, Mainz, was accompanied by a fort and from this site were recovered 65 stamps. Budapest, the provincial capital of Pannonia, was also accompanied by a fort and yielded a single stamp. The military forts which were accompanied by civilian settlements are located

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<sup>90</sup> Écija is identified as the central processing city for olive oil from Axatí as discussed on page 49 and 104

throughout the western provinces but primarily along the militarized frontiers of Germania Superior and Britannia

Excavations in Rome have recovered 706 Axati stamps from 7 different regions of the city. These were found primarily at two sites, Monte Testaccio and the neighbouring *horte Torlonia*. Monte Testaccio provided 601 stamps for this study. The *horte Torlonia* are gardens of a 19<sup>th</sup> century villa built in Rome over the ancient *emporion*, *Horrea Galbae* and on the eastern slope of Monte Testaccio. The excavations of Dressel at the site recovered 683 stamps of which 58 have their origins at Axati. Stamps have also been recovered from the Tiber River, the Esquiline region, the Castra Praetoria, the Villa Ludovisi and within Rome in general. The regions within Rome are differentiated within the catalogue due to their importance for the study of olive oil stamps and the quantities in which they were discovered.

Shipwrecks provide a closed context for Dressel 20 amphorae bearing stamps from Axati. 56 stamps have been recovered from 4 closely grouped shipwrecks. Three of these are along the coast of Gallia Narbonensis while one is nearby in Hispania Citerior<sup>91</sup>. The ships were travelling from Baetica, with a cargo of Dressel 20 amphorae as well as other Spanish goods, along the north shore of the Mediterranean. Shipwreck evidence will be used with care here since it is a unique form of information when contrasted with land sites and regions.

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<sup>91</sup> Using shipwreck evidence comes with certain difficulties and limitations. The location at which these ships were found is one of the most popular regions for both pleasure diving and underwater archaeology. For in-depth discussions of the difficulties presented by shipwrecks see Gibbins, 2001, 273-283, Davies, 2006, 84-85 and Morley 2008, 572-573.

7 sites which were neither military nor civilian settlements have yielded 19 stamps. Most of these would have been attached to civilian settlements, however, since the amphorae were not recovered from the settlements but from another context they are kept separate. These sites include a farm field in Britannia, the Fishbourne palace near Chichester and two industrial sites which each yielded a single stamp.<sup>92</sup> Within Baetica, 12 stamps were recovered from the Cortijo del Alamo which, based on the survey of M. Ponsich and later excavations, was primarily a necropolis and kiln site. Hispania Lusitania yielded a single stamp in this category recovered from the Troia peninsula where a large settlement was discovered nearby. Within the Balears two stamps on the Isla de Cabrera were found within the ancient port. These sites are distinguished from the civilian and military sites due to their disassociation from a settlement.

Context types for 18 stamps from 10 sites could not be determined. Of these 8 stamps were not supplied with a provenience apart from the modern country in which they were recovered. The other 10 stamps came from archaeological contexts although there is no record of the function of the site or publication of the archaeological excavations. These sites will be largely omitted from the quantification and are included solely for the completeness of the study.

### **Distribution Routes**

Stamps originating from Axati are found throughout the western provinces, in great abundance in the city of Rome and in limited numbers in eastern provinces. These stamps have been recovered from most major cities, including *civitates* and provincial capitals, as well as from the frontiers of Germania and Britannia. Despite the large numbers from the militarized

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<sup>92</sup> The amphora recovered from Fishbourne has been identified by the excavator, Barry Cunliffe, with a level dated before 75 CE. This contradicts the dating of the stamp itself, from the mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE.

provinces (shown in **Fig. 15**) more stamps have been recovered from civilian contexts than from military sites. The widespread distribution of stamps from a small production area indicates the immense quantities of olive oil which were distributed and consumed throughout the Empire at both military and civilian settlements.

The distribution of stamps in the western provinces indicates three distribution routes connecting distant cities and frontiers. These extend from Axatı along the Guadalquivir River to the Atlantic Ocean near the Straits of Gibraltar. Along the coast of the Atlantic some amphorae may have been filtered through the conventus capital of Cadiz<sup>93</sup>. On reaching open waters, the amphorae travelled along the Atlantic coast to Britannia as well as through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea (**Fig. 16**)<sup>94</sup>.

The northern distribution route is clearly evidenced by the abundance of amphorae found in southern Britannia as well as at sites along the coast of eastern Hispania and Gallia. The route extended from the Guadalquivir River along the coast of Hispania Lusitania as evidenced by the finds at the Troia peninsula as well as at the site of Alcácer do Sal. Although there are few stamped amphorae from Axatı along the coast of Hispania Lusitania, and none were from the Atlantic coast of Hispania Citerior, the route is evidenced once again at the eastern and northern coastal sites of Gallia Lugdunensis and Aquitania. The distribution of sites shows that the ships clung close to the shore on their way to Britannia although some may have ventured across the open waters. On reaching Britannia the ships could have distributed the olive oil directly to the

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<sup>93</sup> Based on there being only a single stamp from the site and no amphorae which bear Cadiz in their *tituli picti*, this is unlikely.

<sup>94</sup> These distribution routes are also identified by P. Berni Millet, 1998, pg. 67 in his work on the presence of Baetican olive oil amphorae within Roman Cataluña.

southern coastal sites, including many *civitates*, or continued up the Thames to the capital of London. The abundance of stamps from London when contrasted with those along the southern coast implies that the amphorae were likely shipped to the provincial capital before being distributed to the residents of Britannia as far north as the Severan fortress of Carpow, north of the Antonine Wall.

The northern distribution route may have continued past Britannia along the coast of Gallia Lugdunensis into Germania Inferior and the Rhine valley. From there they were either unloaded at sites near the coast, as evidenced by the finds at the later site of Voorburg, or they continued along the Rhine into the interior of the province. Farther past the mouth of the Rhine, there are no sites where Axati stamps were recovered. Although few stamps occurred from the northern coast of Germania Inferior, the presence of stamped amphorae along the coast indicates that the northern distribution route likely extended past Britannia to the mouth of the Rhine.

Distribution routes distributed olive oil from Axati from the Guadalquivir River through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean Sea. The first of these extends along the coast of Gallia Narbonensis while the second travels across the open waters using the Balears and Sardinia as stopping points prior to reaching Ostia and Rome. The evidence for these two distribution routes may indicate differences between ships which carried primarily private cargoes and those which were employed by the Roman state to supply the city of Rome. The larger ships, which would be employed to supply the immense demands of Rome, would have



risked the open water more often than the smaller private ships which tended to stay along the shoreline<sup>95</sup>

The route which extended along the coast ran from the Guadalquivir River through the Straits of Gibraltar. The site of Tangier, along the northern tip of Mauretania Tingitana in the straits, indicates that ships docked there prior to continuing into the Mediterranean. They continued along the coast of Hispania Citerior where the sites of Alicante and Empúries were supplied with a large number of stamped amphorae. They continued to follow the coast of Gallia Narbonensis where many sites were found to contain olive oil stamps from Axati. Shipwreck evidence along the coast of Gallia Narbonensis and Hispania Citerior, at Cap de Creus, Bay of Cannes, Golfe de Fos and Port-Vendres, indicates that large numbers of ships traversed these waters carrying olive oil from Axati as early as 50 until 284. The final destination of the Gallia Narbonensis route was the city of Rome and its insatiable demand for olive oil.

The second Mediterranean distribution route went directly to Rome from the coast of Hispania Citerior with these ships likely departing from the cities of Alicante and Santa Pola to the Balears as evidenced by stamps from the Isla de Cabrera. From the Balears the ships sailed across the open waters to Sardinia where stamps have been recovered from the site of San Giovanni di Sinis<sup>96</sup>. From Sardinia it was a short journey to the port of Ostia. These three distribution routes are clearly indicated in Figure 12 by the distribution of stamped amphorae from Axati.

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<sup>95</sup> Casson, 1991, 87

<sup>96</sup> The other stamp found on Sardinia, from the site of Turris Libyssonis, was on the handle of an Africana amphora with the common *tria nomina* of MAR. This amphora was unlikely to have been carrying olive oil from Axati.

## Representativeness of Axati

Olive oil production from Axati was chosen as the primary focus of this study due to the major place it held within the Baetican production area, and its readily identifiable stamps on Dressel 20 amphorae, themselves easily recognizable as containers for Baetican olive oil transport. Altogether, 17,063 stamps on Dressel 20 amphorae have been published in available scholarly literature from the entire Roman Empire. The location of these amphorae is shown in Figure 17. Of these stamps, 2,591 have been identified as originating from Axati. Amphora stamps produced at Axati represent 15% of all published stamps on Dressel 20 olive oil of Roman Baetica. The proportion of Axati stamps discovered in each Roman province certainly varies, therefore, in the discussion of the stamps from each province, the representative nature of the sample in each case will be presented. After Axati, the site with the most published stamps is Hornachuelos along the Guadalquivir River<sup>97</sup>. From this site, 516 stamped amphorae were found, primarily connected with the Scallianensis *figlina*. Therefore, Axati represents the most thoroughly studied site in Roman Baetica and is the most representative site for studying the olive oil industry of the province of Baetica.

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<sup>97</sup> This site was also studied by the author, however, due to the high occurrence of Scallianensis *figlina* stamps and the lesser representativeness of the site it was discarded in favour of Axati for this study.

## Provincial Studies

### Western Provinces

#### **Britannia**

Provincial Capital	Civitas	Colonia	Fort	Fort/Vicus	Fort/Colonia	Fort/Civitas	Vicus	Villa	Miscellaneous
49 [1]	38 [8]	22 [1]	26 [22]	79 [11]	13 [2]	20 [4]	8 [8]	1 [1]	4 [4]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	26	22
Civilian	118	19
Military/Civilian	112	17
Other	4	4
Indeterminate	4	4
Total	264	66

The province of Britannia can be divided into three distinct zones for Axati amphorae. In total the province yielded 264 stamped amphorae over 66 sites (**Fig. 18**)<sup>98</sup>. The first zone is the highly militarized northern frontier including the defensive frontier walls as well as several settlements as far south as York. The second, Wales, was a militarized zone as well as a civilian occupied region. The third, and largest, of the regions is central and southern Britannia which extends from York to the southern coast omitting the Welsh territory. This region was mainly pacified and civilian in nature as shown by the distribution of Axati stamped amphorae. The general distribution of stamps across Britannia corresponds to the pattern determined by P. P. Funari<sup>99</sup>.

From the province of Britannia a total of 1,953 stamps on Dressel 20 amphorae have been recovered and published. Of these, 264 stamps were produced at Axati which is 14% of the total. This high proportion of stamped amphorae found in Britannia which originated from Axati

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<sup>98</sup> After Germania Superior there are more stamps found in Britannia than in any other province of the Roman Empire.

<sup>99</sup> Funari, 1996

shows that Axati is representative of the Baetican olive oil industry and the distribution of olive oil production throughout the province

### *Northern Britannia*

The sites in northern Britannia are primarily military forts which were accompanied by civilian settlements. The dominance of military sites for these stamps reflects the political and social situation of the region. The northern frontiers of Britannia, with both the Antonine Wall and Hadrian's Wall, are clearly represented along with the subsidiary forts located between the walls and beyond the frontier. These frontiers were supplied with olive oil as part of the rations of the soldiers stationed there. Distribution along the frontier was likely conducted, or at least supervised, by the Roman government to ensure a consistent supply for the soldiers<sup>100</sup>

Associated with the Antonine Wall (built from 142 to 154) are eight military sites. Four of these, Bearsden, Camelon, Bar Hill and Rough Castle, are located directly along the wall. Except for Camelon, which yielded two stamps, the forts contained a single stamp each. The sites of Cadder and Cramond, each yielding two stamps from Axati, are located to the south of the wall while the Flavian fortress of Strageath and the later Severan fortress of Carpow, each with a single stamp, were located to the north of the wall. Of these eight sites only Cramond was accompanied by a civilian settlement, a *vicus*, while the rest served a purely military function. The use of these eight forts during the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century is clearly reflected in the abundance of stamps found there.

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<sup>100</sup> Blazquez Martinez, 1992, 176

Hadrian's Wall can be clearly identified by the distribution of Axati olive oil amphorae. Forts include Poltross Burn, Housesteads, Chesterholm, Corbridge, Benwell and South Shields. The forts of Poltross Burn, Benwell and South Shields yielded a single stamp each. The forts at Corbridge, Chesterholm and Housesteads also had civilian settlements. Due to the presence of both civilian and military populations more stamps are found here than elsewhere along the wall. The site of Housesteads yielded two stamps while the large fort at Chesterholm had 12. Corbridge was a major military fort along the wall from which 26 stamped amphorae from Axati were recovered. The military forts of Hadrian's Wall yielded amphorae ranging in date from their foundation in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century through to 224.

The fort and *vicus* of Corbridge contained the second highest count of Axati amphora stamps in Britannia, 26. Only the provincial capital of London had more. Many of these can be grouped into families of stamps including the prolific Enni Iuli and SNR families. The high occurrence of stamps at the site, as well as its central location along Hadrian's Wall, is indicative of the status of this major fort. It began as a smaller frontier fort incorporated into the wall, and expanded, during the time of Hadrian. After the Antonine Wall was abandoned, the site became a major military post in the defense of the northern frontier.<sup>101</sup>

The fort of Birrens is located to the north of Hadrian's Wall while the earlier fort of Maryport, and the accompanying *civitas* of the Carveti, is located to the south of the wall. These two sites each yielded a single stamped amphora from Axati. Halfway between the frontier walls is the fort of Newstead, built during the time of Agricola as a forward base prior to the

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<sup>101</sup> Hind, 1980, 170

construction of the wall and was enlarged during the Antonine period <sup>102</sup> It yielded two stamped amphorae, bearing ALFO and MIM, in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century Although the fort at Maryport was accompanied by a *civitas*, the low number of olive oil amphorae from Axatı contrasted with other *civitates* in the province may indicate a lower level of Romanization at the site

Away from the frontiers there are no amphorae bearing stamps from Axatı north of ancient York This town served as a fort established between 41 and 54 and expanded into a legionary fortress by the *Legio IX Hispana* after their transfer from Lincoln A *colonia* was later established on the opposing bank of the river Ouse to accommodate the veterans The site produced 10 stamps from Axatı primarily dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century The presence of the *colonia* and the legion is clearly evident by the large number of stamped amphorae found at the site <sup>103</sup>

The absence of stamps from other civilian contexts in northern Britannia reflects the customs of the Britons and the lack of Romanization in the northern region The amphorae in northern Britannia are closely associated with the military forts and the ration supply, sponsored by the state, since they are not found in any civilian contexts without an accompanying military presence

### *Wales*

The area of Wales is dominated by military forts where Axatı stamped amphorae have been recovered The region contained five forts, without accompanying *vici*, at Caerphilly Castle,

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<sup>102</sup> Frere, 1987, 106

<sup>103</sup> Frere, 1987, 171

Brecon Gaer, Gelligaer, Loughor and Shorden Brae Each fort, except at Brecon Gaer and Loughor, yielded only a single stamp Brecon Gaer produced three stamps including a SALS stamp from Alcolea del Río, not Axati The other two stamps were produced at Axati and bear the mark of the *Ennii Iulii societas* These stamps date shortly after the foundation of the fort in 75 The military fort of Loughor yielded two stamps bearing the *tria nomina* GAF which date from 145 to 224 The forts in Wales were first constructed in the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century with the final fort erected in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century

Two forts in the Welsh region, at Caersws and Caerleon, were accompanied by a civilian settlement From Caersws there was only a single stamp, HISPSAEN These forts were built in 75 to protect the vulnerable frontier The fort at Caerleon yielded 5 stamps which originated in Axati, dating primarily from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century

The legionary fortress at Chester has provided 13 stamps for the study dated from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century through the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century The fortress was established in the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century and housed the soldiers of the *Legio II Aduatrix* until approximately 84 when they were replaced by the *Legio XX*<sup>104</sup> The site was supplied by state supported distribution in order to ensure that the soldier received their oil rations The larger number of stamps recovered from this site is due to the presence of Roman troops and the influence that they had on the tastes and Romanization of the neighbouring elite

The *vicus* of Kenchester and the *civitates* at Wroxeter and Caerwent represent the only three civilian settlements in Wales Kenchester yielded a single stamp, LIT, dating from the mid-

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<sup>104</sup> Somerset Fry, 1984, 86 The amphorae recovered from the site date predominantly to the *Legio XX* period

2<sup>nd</sup> century through to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century Wroxeter served as the *civitas* of the Cornovii in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century which was centred on the earlier fort built by Agricola <sup>105</sup> 10 stamps were recovered from the site which illustrates Romanizing influence on the native elite of the town as well as the presence of soldiers at the military fort The *civitas* of Caerwent served as a fort in the 1<sup>st</sup> century prior to becoming a civilian settlement <sup>106</sup> The single amphora from Axati found at the site dates from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century and so its oil was more likely to have been consumed by the civilian rather than the military occupants

### *Central and Southern Britannia*

Sites within central and southern Britannia contain a large number of Axati stamps at *civitates*, *vici*, military forts, the provincial capital, villas and at miscellaneous sites The majority were recovered from civilian contexts which reflects the social situation of the region The distribution favours the Romanized southern coast with more stamps found at the Romanized *civitates* of the Britons and the capital at London than throughout the interior of the province This reflects the distribution of the Roman and elite population who resided primarily in the pacified south

Outside of Wales there are only six forts with stamps originating from Axati in central and southern Britannia The forts of Dover and Richborough were established early in the 1<sup>st</sup> century at the south-eastern edge of the island at the closest point to the coast of Gallia Lugdunensis These served as military bases early in the conquest of the island and were later converted into civilian settlements after the establishment of a strong Roman presence on the

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<sup>105</sup> Somerset Fry, 1984, 44

<sup>106</sup> Somerset Fry, 1984, 471



island<sup>107</sup> The fort of Dover yielded only a single stamp while Richborough was richly supplied with 13 stamped amphorae ranging from the Claudian period to 284 The supply of amphorae at these sites is connected primarily with the civilian occupation of each site

Extending north are the forts of Ilkley and Ribchester which also served as civilian sites after the establishment of the frontier at Hadrian's Wall The auxiliary fort and *vicus* of Ribchester yielded two stamps bearing the *tria nomina* CIS The fort and *vicus* of Ilkley is located in central Britannia and yielded a single stamp It was built in 78 and was abandoned around 120<sup>108</sup> The sites of Ilkley and Ribchester represent the early frontier of the Roman expansion in Britannia during the time of Agricola and did not serve a major military function from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards

The legionary fortress of Lincoln yielded three amphorae from Axati The fortress lost importance with the establishment of York by the *Legio IX Hispana* After this a *colonia* was established at the site while maintaining a reduced military presence The smaller number of amphorae recovered at the fortress and *colonia* is likely due to the concentration of military personnel in the northern forts<sup>109</sup> Although there have been only three amphorae found from Axati at Lincoln it served as a major military and civilian site throughout the Roman occupation of Britannia

Four sites in southern Britannia have been categorized as miscellaneous Fishbourne served as the palace of British kings and was closely associated with the neighbouring *civitas* at

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<sup>107</sup> Frere, 1987, 48

<sup>108</sup> Frere, 1987, 156

<sup>109</sup> Somerset Fry, 1984, 382

Chichester<sup>110</sup> Fishtoft on the eastern coast of central Britannia is a farming site which had neither large scale buildings, which might indicate the presence of a villa, nor signs of a civilian settlement. It was a civilian region, although, due to its disassociation from any excavated settlement it has been classified as miscellaneous. The region of Holt, from which a single stamp was found, was a pottery and tile kiln which was associated with the legionary fortress at Chester.<sup>111</sup> Charterhouse-in-Mendip is an industrial site closely connected to the exploitation of lead and other metals as well as a small *vicus*.<sup>112</sup> These sites contained a single stamp from Axati each and represent a variety of types reflecting the diversity of sites at which Axati amphorae have been recovered.

There are four *vicī* where amphora stamps have been recovered in central and southern Britannia. Warrington is located near Chester and Ribchester in central Britannia. Old Sleaford, Denver and Stoke Ash are located between Lincoln and London. These settlements were not accompanied by any military occupation at any point in their history despite their central location. Warrington produced two stamps while Denver, Old Sleaford and Stoke Ash each yielded one. The distribution of *vicī* in Britannia is solely within the pacified central and southern regions of the island. This distribution corresponds to the spread of Roman customs, and the taste for olive oil, among the local inhabitants of smaller towns or the presence of Romans who had decided to live in small towns of the Britons.

The city of Colchester represents the only *colonia* in Britannia where olive oil from Axati was consumed. The site was settled in 49 by veterans of the earlier Claudian conquest. It is

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<sup>110</sup> Somerset Fry, 1984, 345

<sup>111</sup> Somerset Fry, 1984, 249. The stamp found at this site may be an accidental find due to the nature of the site.

<sup>112</sup> Frere, 1987, 40

located along the eastern coast of the island 23 stamps were found there which clearly demonstrates a Roman presence at the site when contrasted with nearby cities and sites The *colonia* of Colchester was a major Roman settlement and political centre which helped to spread Roman customs to the Britons by the mid-1<sup>st</sup> century The city was destroyed in the Boudiccan revolt in 60 resulting in the administrative capital being moved to London <sup>113</sup>

Nine *civitates* of the Britons produced 44 stamped amphorae from Axatı These sites are centred mainly within the far southern region of the island and are not accompanied by military occupation Leicester, in south-central Britannia, is the farthest north of the identified *civitates*, and yielded 5 stamps Nearer to London and the Thames are found the *civitates* of Saint Albans, with 5 stamps, and Cirencester with 11 stamps South of London is Silchester, yielding 11 stamps, Winchester with 2 stamps and Exeter with 6 stamps Farther south Dorset and Chichester each yielded a single stamped amphora while Canterbury yielded two These *civitates* represent the Romanized Britons of the southern coast, many of which were under Roman influence since the time of Claudius and had contact with Roman culture since the time of Julius Caesar

The south coast *civitates* may have been the primary importation sites for the amphorae, however, more amphora stamps have been found from Cirencester and Silchester than are found at Chichester, Dorset and Exeter combined The distribution of stamps favours the more northern *civitates* at the expense of those along the coast An explanation for this may be that the majority of the amphorae were imported to the coastal *civitates* and then shipped by land to the other *civitates* resulting in their final deposition farther from their point of initial importation This

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<sup>113</sup> Somerset Fry, 1984, 46

may also be due to the importation of amphorae by way of London from which they were redistributed to the closer *civitates* before extending to those farther away

There is a single villa from which a stamped amphora originating from Axati has been recovered in Britannia. The villa, at Winterton, was built during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century along the eastern coast near Stoke Ash.<sup>114</sup> The Dressel 20 amphora recovered from the ruins bears the *tria nomina*, MAR, common at many sites and on different types of amphorae throughout the Empire.

The provincial capital, Londinium Augusta, under modern London, was the primary importer of olive oil from Axati in Britannia. Of the 264 stamps found in Britain 49 stamps came from London.<sup>115</sup> They range in date from the time of Claudius to the Post-Severan period spanning the entire period for Dressel 20 amphorae. The city was likely the primary importation site for Baetican olive oil and was responsible for redistributing the amphorae throughout the island.<sup>116</sup> The capital served as the centre for the Roman civilian and military administration of the island and was responsible for the supply lines leading to the frontiers. The importance of London and the Romans and Romanized natives who inhabited the city is clearly shown by the abundance of stamps from Axati.<sup>117</sup>

The political and social situation of the island is reflected in the distribution of Axati stamps. The lack of *municipia* shows that the Romans did not grant this status to many sites on

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<sup>114</sup> Somerset Fry, 1984, 225

<sup>115</sup> The next highest amount from a single site in Britannia is Corbridge which yielded 26

<sup>116</sup> The excellent access that the Thames provided to the city and its close proximity to the coast of Gallia Lugdunensis allowed for the ships to reach the city easily along the northern distribution route

<sup>117</sup> The abundance of amphora stamps found at the capital may also be indicative of the establishment of an *annona* system within the city. Although there is no literary evidence for an *annona* in London, it is recorded at other provincial capitals in the west

the island and none to which olive oil from Axati was distributed. The stamps at the *colonia* of Colchester, as well as the high frequency of stamps at London, indicate a strong Roman presence in the southern part of the island. The abundance of stamps found at *civitates* in Britannia displays the Romanization of the native elite and the access which they were able to have Baetican olive oil. Several of the sites lie along the major Roman road of Fosse Way running from Exeter to Lincoln. This road was one of the major supply routes for the cities in central and northern Britannia and was a likely route along which olive oil was travelled.

The presence of stamps at a large number of military forts along the northern frontiers and within Wales shows the military supply lines of the soldiers.<sup>118</sup> The military forts throughout Britannia were supplied with olive oil through state sponsored and private merchants. The consistent supply of oil to the forts is shown by the date ranges for the amphorae from Axati. Many of the sites within Britannia maintained a level of military occupation throughout their history including the larger civilian centres along the southern coast. The continued occupation of these sites by military personnel ensured that there was a supply of olive oil to the sites through state merchants. Although the distribution favours the southern military and civilian settlements many forts are represented including those within Wales and along the northern frontiers at Hadrian's Wall and the later Antonine Wall and the Fosse Way stretching through the interior.

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<sup>118</sup> Although there are not many stamps found at the frontier forts, those which have been recovered represent only a single production site in Baetica and this does not represent the total supply which would have been available to the soldiers.

## Gallia Lugdunensis

Provincial Capital/Colonia	Civitas	Colonia	Fort/Vicus	Vicus
40 [1]	13 [4]	17 [1]	2 [1]	49 [14]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	119	20
Military/Civilian	2	1
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	121	21

Gallia Lugdunensis was a largely pacified province during the first three centuries which is clearly reflected in the sites to which olive oil from Axati was distributed. Only one military fort, with an accompanying *vicus*, yielded Axati stamps, located at Titelberg in modern Switzerland near the border of Germania Superior (Fig. 19). Apart from this fort, stamps came from *civitates*, *vici*, a *municipium*, a *colonia*, the provincial capital of Lyon and a single villa. The civilian nature of Lugdunensis is clearly shown in the distribution of stamps as is the level of Romanization apparent amongst the elite of the capital and *civitates*.

122 stamped amphorae from Axati were recovered from Gallia Lugdunensis representing 11% of the 1,159 Dressel 20 amphorae currently published from the province. This province represents one of the largest civilian consumption regions for Baetican olive oil as is shown by the number of Axati stamps found here.

Lyon, the capital of Lugdunensis, is well represented by Dressel 20 amphorae from Axati. Forty stamps have been recovered from the city although one is not certainly attributed to the capital. The location of Lyon is within the southern extension of the province near the border of Germania Superior and Gallia Narbonensis. The abundance of stamps from Lyon, when

contrasted with sites elsewhere in the province, indicates that there was a central redistribution of olive oil from the city to those sites within the region or that the residents of the city enjoyed an *annona* system. Lyon was also a central distribution site for the frontiers of Germania Superior and its capital of Mainz. The importation of oil occurred from the Mediterranean coast of Narbonensis which was then brought up the Rhône River to the capital, Lyon.

There are three *civitates* with Axati stamps. The central *civitas* of Orléans yielded a single stamp. The more eastern *civitas* of Metz, near the border with Germania Superior, produced 6 amphorae bearing stamps. The *civitas* of the Nervii, at Bavay, located close to the border with Germania Inferior yielded 3 amphorae. These three sites represent the northern Germanic peoples who had begun the process of Romanization as reflected by the political status of the city as well as the presence of Baetican olive oil. The two *civitates* near the borders with the Germaniae, Metz and Bavay, were situated along the supply route to the frontier forts from which they presumably were able to obtain oil for their own purposes. The more centralized *civitas* at Orléans is poorly supplied by stamped amphorae from Axati and may have had only limited access to oil due to its inland location and distance from the frontiers despite being situated along major roadways.<sup>119</sup> The presence of olive oil amphorae at three *civitates* in Lugdunensis shows that there was a degree of Romanization during the early Empire, although, based on the evidence of Axati stamps, this was to a lesser degree than in neighbouring Gallia Narbonensis or Britannia.

Fourteen *vici* spread throughout Gallia Lugdunensis yielded Axati stamps. The farthest east of these, Roanne and Dieulouard, lie near the border with Germania Superior and Inferior

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<sup>119</sup> Mackendrick, 1972, 154

and may at times have been within the jurisdiction of those provinces. These sites each yielded a single stamped amphora. The southern most of the *vicī* is at La Buisse and Annecy which lie near the border with Gallia Narbonensis. These settlements added three stamps and one stamp to the corpus respectively. In between is found the *vicus* of Alise-Sainte-Reine which had four stamps. From Grand came 6 stamps, while Mâcon, Arras and Amiens each had three stamps. The *vicus* of Sancerre and Saint-Genis produced a single stamp while at Nuits-Saint-Georges there were 9 stamps. The large number of *vicī* at which stamped amphorae were recovered within the province is significantly higher than other provinces, revealing the civilian nature, and the accompanying high demand for olive oil, of the smaller towns there.

Geneva is the sole *municipium* in the province where Axatī stamps were found. It has yielded 9 stamp-bearing amphorae ranging in date from 60 to 161. Three of these bear the stamp MIM. A total of 15 of the MIM stamps are found in the province, including high numbers at Lyon. It is a common stamp throughout the Empire. The higher number of oil amphorae from Axatī in Geneva indicates the presence of Romans and the effects they had on the native elite of the cities.

The *colonia* of Vienne is located immediately south of Lyon. The presence of large numbers of Romans, and their taste for olive oil, is attested by the 17 Axatī stamps recovered there. There are more found at Vienne than at all the *civitates* and the *municipium* combined, giving a clear indication of the intrusion of Romans into the area. Its location, very close to the capital, identifies the importance of the site, as well as the potential reason it was established.



there, and the access which it had to olive oil. The amphorae from the site are dated between 50 and 180 representing the period when the Roman inhabitants had access to Axati olive oil.

There is no consistent pattern for the distribution of the stamped amphorae within the *vici* of Lugdunensis. Many are found along Roman roads, however, some *vici* are not situated near major roads and yet were able to acquire olive oil from Axati. At La Buisse and Annecy, near Lyon, there are fewer stamps than in the central portion of the province. Sites along the north coast opposite Britannia are well represented, however, the site of Honfleur on the English Channel has only a single stamp while farther inland at Amiens, Arras and Mâcon there are more amphorae. The distribution of stamps through the *vici* of Lugdunensis implies more than a single distribution route and may be indicative of social conditions or the presence of Romanized elite, or Romans, in the interior of the province although further study is necessary.

The 121 stamped amphorae from Axati found in Gallia Lugdunensis are almost exclusively in civilian contexts due to the nature of the province and its inhabitants. The unusual number of *vici* is not paralleled by any other province. This is due to the military supply lines which extended from the coasts and main cities to the frontier armies passing by many of the major cities and *vici*. It may also be an indication of a high degree of Romanization or Roman settlement within the province. The presence of the *municipium* and *colonia* within the southern extension of the province is directly related to the presence of Romans near the capital which itself was controlled by the Roman governor and his administration. The distribution of stamps in Lugdunensis is mirrored by the neighbouring province of Gallia Aquitania on a lesser scale.

## Gallia Aquitania

Provincial Capital	Civitas	Colonia	Municipium	Vicus	Villa
1 [1]	4 [3]	4 [1]	2 [1]	1 [1]	7 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	19	8
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	1	1
Total	20	9

20 stamps from 9 sites have been excavated within Aquitania (Fig. 20). All of these sites are civilian settlements except for Astaffort, yielding a single stamp, which is unidentified although it too was likely a civilian settlement. There is a single *vicus* found within the province, at Atur, from which a single stamp, MAR, was recovered. The sole *municipium* of Boulogne yielded two stamps which date from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Gallia Aquitania must have had less access to Baetican olive oil amphorae than the neighbouring provinces of Lugdunensis and Narbonensis since only 73 stamped Dressel 20 amphorae have been identified. The 20 produced at Axati represents 27% of the corpus with all of the major sites yielding them. For Aquitania, the pattern and level of consumption shown by the Axati stamps found there is highly representative of the overall distribution of Baetican olive oil in the province.

There are two sites in Aquitania where Axati stamps have been recovered that may have been inhabited by Romans or by Romanized natives. At the *colonia latina* of Toulouse, 4 stamps were recovered, the second most prolific site in the province after Sainte-Colombe. The stamps from Toulouse date primarily from the 1<sup>st</sup> century although one can be dated as late as 199. The

presence of Romanized natives, as indicated by the Latin status of the city, is also evident in the higher number of stamps<sup>120</sup> The villas at Saint-Colombe contained 7 stamps They are located near Bordeaux which implies a close association between these residences and the capital They may have been supplied directly by the city or perhaps the owners of the villas were from the city The villas display a variety of stamps with no clear association to a single owner or supplier The presence of 7 stamps here demonstrates the wealth of the owners as well as their high degree of Romanization, if they were not in fact Roman These two sites may have been inhabited by Romans, or at least by Romanized elite, based on the high numbers of Axati stamps

There are four *civitates*, including the one at Bordeaux, which served as the provincial capital, scattered around the small province of Aquitania Saintes, Bordeaux and Cahors each yielded a single stamped amphora Saintes is located near the Atlantic coastline along a small river Bordeaux is located on a major inland waterway near to the coast The city of Cahors is farther inland from Saintes and Bordeaux along the river which extends deep into the province of Lugdunensis The *civitas* at Poitiers yielded two amphorae It is located inland from Saintes The small number of olive oil amphorae revealed by this study at the *civitates* in Aquitania indicates that there was a lower degree of Romanization than in the neighbouring provinces of Lugdunensis and Narbonensis<sup>121</sup>

The site of Bordeaux is the sole site in Aquitania located along the Atlantic coast The capital of Aquitania also served as a *civitas* for the Bituriges<sup>122</sup> The ships which travelled north towards Britannia and the northern cities probably distributed this amphora The presence of only

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<sup>120</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 928

<sup>121</sup> Expanding the study to include all sources of olive oil from Baetica may alter this perspective

<sup>122</sup> MacKendrick, 1972, 60

a single amphora from Axatı at the provincial capital suggests that citizens of the city, and province, only had limited access to olive oil from Axatı

Many of the 20 amphorae from Aquitania can be dated from the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries implying an early connection with Axatı olive oil that was not continued on the same scale in the later 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. The distribution of the sites favours those farther inland though they were likely supplied by ports along the coast. Ships sailing for the northern coast of Lugdunensis and Britannia may have distributed these amphorae to the coast. Alternately, the amphorae could have been brought to the smaller province from neighbouring Narbonensis along terrestrial and riverine routes especially the navigable Rhône River.

#### Gallia Narbonensis

Provincial Capital	Colonia	Municipium	Shipwreck	Vicus	Villa
5 [1]	9 [1]	3 [2]	54 [3]	13 [10]	2 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	32	15
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	54	3
Indeterminate	1	1
Total	87	19

The sites where stamped amphorae from Axatı have been recovered within Narbonensis are clustered along the Mediterranean coast with few sites being far from the sea. There are 87 stamps from 19 sites within the province. Many were found in shipwrecks and thus cannot be connected to a particular city. The settlement sites are all civilian which reflects the peaceful nature of the province and the highly Romanized coastal cities (Fig. 21).

The 87 stamps originating from Axati that were recovered from this province represents 10% of the 871 stamped Dressel 20 amphorae found here. The clustering of the Axati stamped amphorae along the Mediterranean coast is closely representative of the overall distribution of Baetican olive oil.

Three shipwrecks along the shores of Gallia Narbonensis produced Axati stamped amphorae. The largest is the shipwreck at the Golfe de Fos which sank between 149 and 154. The ship was carrying a mixed cargo, the majority of the transport amphorae were Dressel 20 ones along with Beltrán 2B amphorae produced along the southern coast of Hispania and used to transport fish-based products. 48 of the Dressel 20 amphorae were from Axati.<sup>123</sup> The ship represents one of the largest single collections of stamps outside of Rome, Lyon and London. The destination of the ship is unclear although stamps in the cargo were common at Monte Testaccio and Rome which was likely the final destination.<sup>124</sup>

The ship at the Bay of Cannes sank during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. It contained only two stamped amphorae from Axati, both bearing the *tria nomina* LIT, although the primary cargo of the ship is not recorded. The presence of only a single stamp on two amphorae on the ship identifies the shipping methods for some olive oil producers. The ship bore amphorae from a single producer from Axati which were added to a larger cargo and transported along the Mediterranean coast with other products of the Hispaniae.<sup>125</sup>

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<sup>123</sup> Peacock and Williams, 1986, 125

<sup>124</sup> Amar and Liou, 1984, 146

<sup>125</sup> Pollino, 1976, 125

At Port-Vendres (II) is an interesting shipwreck which is located close to the one at Cap de Creus in Hispania Citerior. The ship sank between 41 and 42 while transporting a variety of Spanish products towards Gallia and Italia. It held metal ingots, likely a product either of the mines in northern Hispania Citerior or the Sierra Morena region, as well as Dressel 20 amphorae and other amphora-borne commodities. The mixed nature of the cargo shows the nature of trade and shipping within the Early Roman Empire. Although a number of Dressel 20 amphorae were recovered from the cargo, there were 207 stamped amphorae in total, only 4 were from Axati. The metals were far more valuable a commodity and likely composed the primary cargo.<sup>126</sup> The Port-Vendres (II) shipwreck is closely dated and so provides important information about the nature of shipping and trade in the Roman world.<sup>127</sup>

At the site of Saint-Gilles-du-Gard a single stamped amphora bearing the stamp SNR was found. This stamp is widespread in the Empire. The nature of this site could not be determined. It is located near the Mediterranean coast and has *vici* on either side. Despite not being clearly identified, based on the nature of the province and its coastal location, it was likely a civilian settlement.

From the provincial capital, and *colonia*, of Narbonne, on the Mediterranean coast, 5 stamps ranging in date from 69 to 180 were recovered. The site served as a major market for the region, however, based on the stamp evidence from Axati, it does not appear to have been as prolific an importer of oil as London or other western provincial capitals. There was no *annona*

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<sup>126</sup> All of the amphorae from Axati recovered from the wreck bear the stamp SISEN which is also found at the Golfe de Fos shipwreck.

<sup>127</sup> Colls *et al* , 1977, 16

system for the citizens for olive oil as there may have been at other capitals. The capital served as a major stopping point along the distribution route to Italy.<sup>128</sup>

The *colonia* of Fréjus yielded 9 stamps.<sup>129</sup> It was colonized by veterans during the time of Julius Caesar and was established by Augustus as a major port in Narbonensis with the placement of a naval base at the city.<sup>130</sup> This city served as a primary port along the Mediterranean where large numbers of merchant ships, both large and small, stopped. The evidence based on amphora stamps from Axati indicates that the residents had consistent access to Baetican olive oil throughout the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries and that the ships travelling to the Italian markets docked there and distributed small amounts of their cargoes to the citizens. The presence of Romans may be indicated by the number of stamps found at the city.

There are 2 *municipia* with stamped amphorae from Axati. The city of Nissan-Lez-Ensérune contained the common stamp MAR on a Dressel 20 amphora, while the city of Murviel-lès-Montpellier contained two stamped amphorae dating to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century. Nissan-lez-Ensérune is located directly on the coast while Murviel-lès-Montpellier is a few miles inland. The preference for the coastal region of the province by the Romans and native elite is reflected by the proximity to the coast of the only 2 *municipia* in the province which received olive oil from Axati.

Of the *vici* of Narbonensis, only Le Barroux is located in the interior of the province. From Le Barroux a single stamp from Axati, MMRP, was recovered. The *vicus* of Château

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<sup>128</sup> MacKendrick, 1972, 34

<sup>129</sup> One of the stamps found here, SALS, was produced at Alcolea del Rio along the Guadalquivir Valley

<sup>130</sup> MacKendrick, 1972, 74

Roussillon yielded a single stamp bearing the name LVTROPHIMI. Around the *municipium* at Nissan-lez-Enserune are clustered three *vici*, Valras-Plage, Vendres and Capestang. These sites each contributed a single amphora stamp although the one at Capestang is associated with the *figlina* Marsianensis which was produced at the Baetican city of Posados. The *vici* of Agde, Sète, Lattes and Lansargues are found on the coast between Saint-Gilles-du-Gard and Nissan-lez-Enserune. These *vici* yielded a total of 6 stamps, with 3 from Agde and one from each of the others. The *vicus* at Cavalaire is located near Fréjus and contained a single stamped amphora. The *vici* of Gallia Narbonensis with Axati stamped amphorae are strung along the Mediterranean coast but clustered near the larger cities.

The villa at Saint-Romain-de-Jalionas is located near Murviel-lès-Montpellier. Two stamped amphorae were recovered from the site bearing the marks of PANNIRVF and CALPVRNB. The villa was supplied by two separate producers from the Axati region showing that it was not private trade between elites but that the amphorae were likely acquired through the nearby cities during the 1<sup>st</sup> century.

The prevalence of shipwrecks in Gallia Narbonensis attests to the large numbers of ships which sailed here from Baetica during the Imperial period. Their discovery may be partly due to the high level of pleasure and archaeological diving which occurs off the southern coast of France. The ships could be easily spotted by their cargo of amphorae, including Dressel 20 vessels, leading archaeologists to excavate in this area more often. The absence of pleasure diving elsewhere around the Mediterranean may explain the relative lack of shipwrecks carrying olive oil amphorae produced at Axati from the waters of other provinces.



The peaceful nature of Narbonensis meant that there were no military sites in the province 87 stamps were identified spanning the entire history of the Dressel 20 amphora The tight concentration of the sites along the Mediterranean coast clearly identifies the distribution route along which amphorae were transported to the province Although Le Barroux speaks to a more inland distribution from the coast there are no other inland sites where Axatı stamped amphorae were found The presence of Romans along the coastline is attested in literary documentation and inscriptions<sup>131</sup> The clustering along the Mediterranean coast clearly shows that the inhabitants of these larger southern cities desired olive oil to a higher degree than the smaller *vici* scattered in the interior

### Germania Inferior

Provincial Capital/Fort	Civitas	Fort	Fort/Vicus	Fort/Colonia	Fort/Civitas	Vicus
7 [1]	1 [1]	7 [3]	3 [1]	1 [1]	13 [1]	1 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	7	3
Civilian	2	2
Military/Civilian	24	4
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	33	9

9 sites within Germania Inferior produced 33 stamped amphorae These include two *civitates*, a *vicus*, the capital at Cologne, a single fort with a *colonia*, three forts without accompanying civilian settlement and one with an accompanying *vicus* The military nature of the frontier province is reflected in the distribution of sites and the presence of a number of military outposts The sites, excluding Duren and Voorburg, are located along the Rhine or are only slightly removed from the central waterway This distribution clearly shows the supply lines

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<sup>131</sup> Sayo, 2000, 74

which used the river frontier to transport amphorae to both the military encampments and civilian settlements (**Fig. 22**)

From Germania Inferior 289 stamped Dressel 20 amphorae have been published with the 33 from Axati representing 11% of the total corpus. The lower level of distribution and consumption of olive oil in the province is well represented by the Axati stamps.

Two *civitates* acquired stamped amphorae from Axati. The first, Voorburg, is located near the mouth of the Rhine. The site produced a single amphora from the Severan period and is unlikely to have been an important distribution site for oil despite its location. The *civitas* of the Batavi, at Nijmegen, served as both a major legionary fortress, built by the *Legio X Gemina*, and a civilian settlement on the Lower Rhine.<sup>132</sup> The site is located directly on the river and has the highest frequency of stamps from the province. The 13 stamps from the site range from 50 through to 284. Nijmegen was an important legionary base which acquired a large number of oil amphorae from Axati although the amount consumed by the Romanized elite compared to the Roman soldiers is unknown.

Of the five forts with Axati oil only Xanten and Neuss had both a civilian and military function. Xanten, farther inland from Nijmegen along the Rhine, was a legionary fortress which was also settled in the early 1<sup>st</sup> century as a *colonia* for veterans who served on the frontier. The fortress was originally occupied by the *Legio VI Victrix* until 122 when they were transferred to

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<sup>132</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 155

Britannia and the *Legio XXX Ulpia Victrix* occupied the base <sup>133</sup> It yielded only a single amphora bearing the stamp MIM which has been dated to either 50 to 70 or 145 to 161

The fortress at Neuss was accompanied by a civilian *vicus* The fortress was established during the campaigns in Germania under Augustus Under Claudius the *Legio XVI* was transferred there until 70 when they were disbanded *Legio VI Victrix* rebuilt the fort and was stationed there until 104 when it became an auxiliary fort <sup>134</sup> From this site came 3 stamped amphorae It is located near Nettesheim between Cologne and Xanten directly on the Rhine

Three forts in this province served only a military function Rossum, producing a single stamp, is found in the lower reaches of the Rhine Valley, past Nijmegen, near the coast The site is on the river and served as a frontier fort Nettesheim, with a single stamp, is inland between Cologne and Xanten Bonn is also located on the Rhine near the border with Germania Superior This large Augustan legionary and auxiliary fort yielded 5 stamped amphorae from Axati The number of forts and the number of amphorae attests to the militarized nature of the province

A single *vicus* in this province, Duren, produced a single stamp It is located towards the interior of the province near the Rhine and the border with Germania Superior The amphora bore the *tria nomina* LIT A lower level of Romanization and Roman presence in the province is suggested by the smaller number of amphorae found at *vici* in the province when compared to the neighbouring province of Lugdunensis which shared the same major roadways and supply lines

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<sup>133</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 151

<sup>134</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 153

The provincial capital of Germania Inferior, Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippensium, modern Cologne, yielded 7 stamps associated with Axati. The site served as both the administrative capital and a major fortress, housing both the *Legio I Germanica* and the *Legio XX Valeria Victrix*, along the Rhine frontier.<sup>135</sup> It is on the Rhine between Bonn and Nettlesheim. The location of the capital, and its military function, is indicative of the military nature of the province and the Roman military occupation of the region. The amphorae are less abundant here than at the more northern *civitas* and legionary fortress of Nijmegen although it is likely that oil from Cologne was sent along the Rhine to the frontier forts.

Amphorae are more prevalent at the civilian capital and legionary fortress of Cologne as well as the *civitas* and legionary fortress at Nijmegen compared to those found at the strictly military forts of the province. This may be due to the higher number of Roman soldiers at these two main fortresses as well as a higher degree of Romanization within their associated civilian settlements than elsewhere in the province. The province imitates the larger neighbouring province of Germania Superior in its distribution of stamps primarily along the frontier and the military nature of the sites which dominate the corpus.

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<sup>135</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 145

## Germania Superior

Provincial Capital/Fort	Civitas	Fort	Fort/Vicus	Fort/Colonia	Fort/Municipium	Fort/Civitas	Municipium	Vicus	Villa
65 [1]	24 [2]	32 [17]	63 [9]	30 [1]	7 [1]	51 [3]	2 [2]	17 [9]	2 [2]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	32	17
Civilian	45	15
Military/Civilian	217	15
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	1	1
Total	295	48

Germania Superior has the largest corpus of stamped amphorae from Axatı outside of Rome (Fig. 23). Within the province 48 sites produced a total of 295 stamps. These are connected primarily with the military frontier although *municipia*, *coloniae*, *civitates*, the provincial capital at Mainz and two villas also yielded examples. The wide variety and large number of stamps cause difficulties in discussing the distribution in detail. In order to reduce these difficulties, sites north of the capital of Mainz, including the city, will be discussed first, followed by those located south of the capital.

2,061 stamped Dressel 20 amphorae have been recovered and published from Germania Superior. Of these, 295 amphorae, or 14%, were produced at Axatı based on the stamps. The overall distribution and consumption of Baetican olive oil within the province is clearly well represented by those produced at Axatı.

There is a single site within the province whose function could not be determined. This is Adenau north of Mainz near the *vicus* at Monrealer Wald on the west side of the Rhine. It is at a distance from the Rhine and may have been a civilian settlement similar to those nearby.

Although the type of site could not be determined conclusively, it yielded a single amphora bearing the stamp GAF dated 145-224

### *North of Mainz*

From Mainz northward, 14 sites yielded stamped amphorae All but one of these, Hirschberg, were military forts, many of which were also accompanied by a civilian settlement These frontier forts served as the primary line of defense for the Roman Empire against the Germanic tribes<sup>136</sup> Amphorae found within military forts would have been part of the rations of the officers and soldiers and may have been supplied by an *annona militaris*, although private distributors are also attested for such parts<sup>137</sup>

The *municipium* of Aachen is located inland from the *vicus* of Duren to the east of the Rhine A single stamp, HISPSAENI, dating from the late 1<sup>st</sup> to mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century occurred here The stamp has been traced to both C Ennius Hispanus and the Saenianensia workshop of Axati<sup>138</sup> Aachen represents one of only two civilian sites in the northern part of the province that did not serve as a military fortification as well

Hirschberg represents an odd situation for the Germanic frontier It is located on the eastern side of the Rhine near the outer border of the province It was identified as a *villa rustica* by the excavators<sup>139</sup> A single amphora from Axati bearing the stamp PMS, dated between the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the mid-4<sup>th</sup> century (one of the latest Dressel 20 amphorae), was found here The late

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<sup>136</sup> Schonberger, 1969, Fig 20

<sup>137</sup> Blazquez Martinez, 1992, 176

<sup>138</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 357

<sup>139</sup> Remesal Rodriguez and Schallmayer, 1988, 395

date of the stamp at this villa far across the frontier in Germania is peculiar since the villa may have been overrun shortly after this time. An example of the PMS stamp has also been recovered from Mainz, Zugmantel and Hedderheim in northern Germania Superior. The nature of this site is unclear based on a single stamp and tells nothing of the consumption of Axati oil.<sup>140</sup>

The *vicus* at Monrealer Wald represents the only other civilian site without an accompanying military presence north of Mainz. It is located west of the Rhine towards the interior of the province. Its location is close to Gallia Lugdunensis and was a Gallic or Germanic settlement that acquired one olive oil amphora from Axati between 30 and 80. The presence of this amphora at the *vicus* may suggest that a supply line ran from Lugdunensis through or near the site to the frontiers along the Rhine although the evidence is insufficient. The acquisition of this amphora from a nearby supply line is possible although the existence of the line is not certain since it could have been acquired from, or been travelling towards, either Mainz or Cologne.

Four forts without an adjoining civilian settlement are found along the lower Rhine. These are Kastell Heddesdorf, Urmitz, Koblenz and Kastell Ems. They served as frontier forts during the 1<sup>st</sup> century. Those at Urmitz and Koblenz were constructed during the Augustan period while those at Heddesdorf and Ems were erected between 83 and 85.<sup>141</sup> Each yielded a single amphora. The supply to the military forts north of Mainz does not seem to suggest a single

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<sup>140</sup> The presence of the stamp at the site may also have been unconnected to its place of consumption. During the 3<sup>rd</sup> century the Germanic tribes had begun raiding across the frontier line and this may represent plunder which was taken back into Germania and by coincidence was found associated with the villa.

<sup>141</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 151.

supplier, or a single source in Baetica, since a wide range of Dressel 20 stamps have been found along the river from many different production sites

To the east of the Rhine, frontier forts were established at Oberflorstadt, Kastell Ruckingen, Hanau and Frankfurt <sup>142</sup> Each of these was built between 83 and 85 during the expansion of Roman territory The forts have each yielded a single stamped amphora from Axati They range in date from the establishment of the forts to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century These smaller forts served as frontier stations manned primarily by auxiliaries, while the larger legionary bases were located at Zugmantel and Hedderheim

The legionary fortress at Hedderheim was accompanied by the *civitas* of the Taunensii and served as a primary military base along the Rhine frontier north of Mainz It was built during the Flavian period and became a major administrative centre for the region during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century with the establishment of the *civitas* <sup>143</sup> The site yielded 36 stamps ranging from the Flavian period to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century They display consistencies with those found at Mainz and Rome particularly Monte Testaccio The presence of *portus* stamps during the Severan period may indicate the presence of a centralized acquisition system for olive oil along the frontier and at the fortress The influence of the *annona militaris* may be evidenced by the large number of Baetican stamps as well as the soldiers of Mediterranean origins who appreciated olive oil Within the city the amphorae could have been associated with the legionnaires stationed at the fort, the administrative officials within the city or the Romanized elite of the city

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<sup>142</sup> Frankfurt was close to Hedderheim and was later combined with and identified as the same site of Nida  
<sup>143</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 624



The auxiliary fort of Zugmantel is a well excavated and published military base north of Mainz which was accompanied by a civilian *vicus* <sup>144</sup> It was established in 83 at the same time as many of the nearby forts It is located to the east of the Rhine along the eastern border of the province During excavations, 24 Axati stamps were recovered These date primarily to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century and are mirrored by those at the nearby fortress of Heddernheim and at Mainz The presence of a large corpus of 2<sup>nd</sup> century stamps attests to the importance of this base during the period with its large number of soldiers as well as its central location along the Rhine frontier

Saalburg is a cohort fort with an attached *vicus* located near both Zugmantel and Heddernheim in northern Germania Superior It was built in 83 and served as the base of the *Cohors II Raetorum civium Romanorum equitata* throughout the Roman occupation of the region <sup>145</sup> 17 stamps were recovered which attest to the size of the base as well as the large numbers of Roman soldiers in the area The same types of stamps have also been recovered from Heddernheim, Zugmantel and Mainz connecting these major forts to a single supply route along the river

The provincial capital of Mainz is located directly on the Rhine and served as an administrative centre for the province as well as a military fortress built during the Augustan period The fortress was the home of several legions throughout its occupation including *Legio XIII Gemina*, *XVI Gallica*, *XXII Primigenia*, *III Macedonica*, *I Adiutrix*, *XXI Rapax* and *XIV Gemina* <sup>146</sup> It has yielded 65 stamps from Axati which is more than any other site outside of Rome The stamps date from the Flavian period to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century The presence of so many

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<sup>144</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 171

<sup>145</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 160

<sup>146</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 587

stamped amphorae from Axati indicates the presence of large numbers of Romans, both administrators and soldiers, as well as a high degree of Romanization amongst the local population who may have also been involved in the military and civilian administration of the region. Due to the similarity of stamp types to those of other sites in the region, Mainz seems to have served a redistributive function. The city and fortress is centrally located along the Rhine with easy access to those sites to the south and in Raetia as well as those to the north into Germania Inferior.

### *South of Mainz*

The majority of sites within Germania Superior, 35, are located south of Mainz. These include several civilian settlements, a *municipium*, *civitates*, several *vici* and a single villa as well as 11 military forts. They are spread along the frontier lines and the Rhine with a large clustering of forts between the Danube and Rhine Rivers.

The villa at Saint-Ulrich is located immediately east of Lyon, the capital of Lugdunensis, but it likely falls within the jurisdiction of Germania Superior. A single stamped amphora was recovered here with the stamp GAF. The villa is located near both Lyon and the *colonia* of Vienne indicating the presence of wealthy Romans or Romanized natives in the area. The owner was likely either a wealthy Roman or Romanized elite who constructed the villa in the frontier province and was able to acquire olive oil from Axati sometime between 145 to 224 AD.

Of the three *civitates* found south of Mainz, two of these, at Worms and Avenches, served as purely civilian settlements while Strasbourg was accompanied by a military fort.

Worms, which is located along the Rhine directly across the river from the independent frontier fort at Hofheim, produced 7 stamps. The city was the *civitas* of the Vangiones who, based on the stamp evidence, received quantities of olive oil beginning in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century.<sup>147</sup> The Romanized elite of the town lived along the Rhine behind the frontier forts and were able to import Axati olive oil to satisfy their needs.

The *civitas* of Avenches provides 17 stamps from Axati many of which contain the marks of the *portus* during the 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. It is located south of the Rhine within the southernmost extension of the province. It is not located near the frontier line which is why there is no accompanying fort, and provides evidence for the Romanization of the Germanic elite. During the reign of Trajan, Roman citizens were sent to the settlement resulting in the addition of a Roman population and the acquisition of *colonia* status.<sup>148</sup> The large corpus of stamps clearly shows the presence of the Roman colonists as well as the Romanizing effect that they had on the local elite.

The *civitas* of Strasbourg was established, along with an accompanying legionary fortress, during the early 1<sup>st</sup> century.<sup>149</sup> It is situated on the western bank of the Rhine along the early frontier. It yielded 10 stamps ranging from the reign of Claudius to the end of the Severans. Presumably the *civitas* of Strasbourg was able to acquire amphorae from Axati to satisfy the olive oil needs of both its soldiers and Romanized elite although the proportions consumed by either group cannot be determined.

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<sup>147</sup> Grant, 1986, 116

<sup>148</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 131

<sup>149</sup> Grant, 1986, 61

The fort and *colonia* of Trier is located near the capital, Mainz, and removed from the Rhine towards the interior of the province. It yielded 4 stamps related to the *Ennii Iulii* and the closely associated *figlina Saenianensia*. The presence of only stamps from a single *societas* and *figlina* at the site may be connected to a limitation on distribution to the site controlled by the family or the acquisition of the Axati amphorae from a single distributor who only had those amphorae at the time.

The *municipium* of Rheinzabern is situated between Worms and Strasbourg along the western bank of the Rhine. It was not accompanied by a military fortification despite its frontier position. Only one Axati stamp, LAF, was found dated between 142 and 165 based on *tituli picti*. Also at the city were large-scale pottery factories used to produce Samian ware.<sup>150</sup> The *municipium* is the only large city found south of Mainz and only one of two, with Aachen, within Germania Superior that enjoyed *municipium* status, even though only a single olive oil amphora from Axati has been discovered to this point.

Eight *vici* located south of Mainz in Germania Superior were not directly associated with any military occupation. On the eastern side of the Rhine are the *vici* of Dieburg and Baden-Baden. The former was founded by Trajan to the south-east of Mainz between the forts at Groß-Gerau and Kastell Stockstadt. From the site 3 stamped amphorae were found, two bearing the mark PARVA and one SNR.<sup>151</sup> These date from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the SNR stamp was also the only one found at the fort of Groß-Gerau. At Baden-Baden healing baths were frequented by large numbers of Romans and natives. Here a single amphora, bearing CRKAL, from Axati was

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<sup>150</sup> Comfort, 1946, 502

<sup>151</sup> The PARVA stamp is poorly preserved at Axati and may in fact have been produced elsewhere in Baetica

recovered Baden-Baden is the only site outside of Axatı at which this stamp has been found to date

The *vicus* of Eincheville is located near the border with Lugdunensis and the city of Metz. It yielded a single stamped amphora bearing the stamp HISPASAENI connecting the site to C. Ennius Hispanus and the Saenianensia *figlina*. Near Eincheville is the *vicus* of Eguisheim which produced a single Axatı stamp. Also in the interior of the province is the *vicus* of Mandeuve just south of Eincheville. It has yielded two stamped amphorae of which one is also connected to C. Ennius Hispanus, CENHISPASAE, and the Saenianensia *figlina*. The similarities between the stamps at these two interior *vici* display the wide distribution of the Hispanus stamps and the Saenianensia *figlina* within the province as well as the importance of this producer and workshop to Germania Superior.

The *vici* at Ehl and Sierentz are both found on the western bank of the Rhine. The site of Ehl yielded 4 stamped amphorae from Axatı while Sierentz had 3. The *vici* are located between Strasbourg and Augst, and each has yielded a comparatively large number of stamps. The presence of large numbers of stamps on either side of these sites indicates that the region was well supplied. The presence of more stamps at the riverine *vici* compared to the more inland ones attests to the presence of a supply line along the river and the use of the Rhine to transport large quantities of the heavy olive oil amphorae.

Alzey and Bad Kreuznach were two *vici* located south-west of Mainz which were provided with military fortifications in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>152</sup> Due to the addition of these forts after Dressel 20 amphorae had declined in use, they are classified as *vici* with an attached fort rather than as forts with an adjoined *vicus* From Alzey came 2 stamps dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century From Bad Kreuznach 6 stamps were recovered dating from the time of Claudius to 161 The abundance of stamps at these two sites attests to their prominent location near Mainz as well as the *civitates* at Trier and Worms Apparently the inhabitants of Bad Kreuznach were able to acquire olive oil amphorae from Baetica throughout the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries and Alzey only at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century

The site of Augst produced the largest corpus in the province outside of Mainz From the fort and *colonia* 28 stamps ranging in dated from 41 to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century with 2 stamps belonging to the Severan period The fort was established prior to 16 with the addition of the *colonia*, likely for veterans of the fort and region, during the time of Augustus The site was temporarily occupied by troops from Vindonissa, *Legio I Aduatrix* and *Legio VII Gemina Felix* as well as an auxiliary contingent<sup>153</sup> Its central location along the southwestern bend of the Rhine provided easy access to both Raetia and the Rhine forts and cities This city and fort may have served as a primary distributor for the southern Rhine valley frontiers based on the large corpus of stamps from the site contrasted with those nearby and the presence of the same stamps at nearby sites The contents of the large numbers of amphorae may also have been consumed by the soldiers or Roman colonists

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<sup>152</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 182

<sup>153</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 117

The military fort at Rottweil is located on the Danube River along the border of Germania Superior and Raetia. The fort was founded prior to 83 and was accompanied by a *municipium*. 7 amphora stamps were found here none of which are the same. The fort served as a station along the frontier in the 1<sup>st</sup> century until it was succeeded by the forward bases at Rottenburg and later Kongen and Stuttgart deep in Germanic territory. After this the fort was largely abandoned in favour of the civilian settlement.<sup>154</sup> The stamps date primarily from the time of the civilian settlement, however, due to the dual nature of the city and the ambiguity of the amphorae within the site itself, it is classified as a military fort with an accompanying civilian *municipium*.

Two forts south of Mainz were accompanied by *vicī*. The first, Ohringen, is located along the eastern border of the province with Raetia, and is the farthest advanced of the sites in Germanic territory to which amphorae from Axatī were exported. The site was founded in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and only a single stamp, LCANTP dating from 130 to 161, was recovered there. The second, Rottenburg, is located between Kongen and Rottweil and served as a frontier fort during the expansion of 83. It became an imperial estate later in its history. Its one stamp, QMS, dates to the use of the fort and *vicus* in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

An additional fort and *vicus* with Axatī stamps is located south of Mainz. This is Bliesbruck, one of the most ambiguous and multi-faceted sites within this study. It was established as a frontier fort prior to 83. After the advance of the frontiers, a villa was built at the site. The dates for its various uses are unknown resulting in difficulties in classifying the

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<sup>154</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 82

association of the stamps with a particular civilian or military function<sup>155</sup> The 12 stamps recovered from the site date from the Claudian to the post-Severan period spanning all three uses of the site A third of these stamps bear the *tria nomina* LIT The late date of these stamps, from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to late 3<sup>rd</sup> century, may connect them to the villa and indicate ownership or a connection between elites, although this is not conclusive

The fort and *vicus* at Solothurn is located near Avenches south of the Rhine The fort was built in the Augustan period as a military encampment when the frontier was being established A single stamp, dated from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> to mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century was recovered The fort of Usspann cannot be located accurately due to poor preservation and recording It yielded a single stamp, SNR, and served as a military fort during the 1<sup>st</sup> century

Prior to 83, four forts were established south of Mainz in Germania Superior that acquired olive oil from Axati These forts are located along the Rhine with the northernmost, at Groß-Gerau, yielding 4 stamps It is located across the river from Mainz from which the amphorae likely came The fort of Hofheim is on the opposite, eastern, bank of the Rhine from Worms and produced 6 stamps perhaps from its favourable location near large civilian cities Located farther south is the fort at Ladenburg, with an accompanying *vicus* on the eastern side of the river Here a single stamp bearing the initials LIT was found The southern Rhine valley contains the fort of Biesheim near the *vicus* of Eguisheim 4 stamps dating from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century to the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century were recovered These forts represent the frontier lines prior

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<sup>155</sup> Baudoux, 1993, 23



to the Flavian expansion after which they lost their importance and were largely abandoned in favour of the more forward forts, although civilian and military occupation did continue

During the Flavian expansion into Germania seven forts were built between 83 to 85 CE where olive oil amphorae from Axati were sent. Apart from the fort at Stockstadt, east of Mainz, the other forts are all located in an arc stretching from the Rhine to the Danube. Stockstadt yielded a single stamp connected to the *Ennii Iulii* of Axati. The fort of Bad Wimpfen, the most northern of the clustered forts, yielded a single stamp bearing the *tria nomina* LIT. Just to the south is the fort at Walheim from which a single *Ennii Iulii* stamp was recovered. South of Walheim is the fort at Stuttgart which has yielded 3 stamps including an *Ennii Iulii* stamp. Southeast of Stuttgart is Kongen where 8 stamps were recovered dating from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> through early 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The fort at Altenstadt is the southernmost of the forts near the Danube. It yielded a single stamp, LFFV, dating from the late 2<sup>nd</sup> century. The uneven distribution of amphorae at these clustered forts does not produce a clear pattern. Oil may have been distributed from a number of sources in the region.

To summarize, 295 stamps from Axati have been recovered from 48 sites in Germania Superior. Away from the frontier lines large numbers of stamps are found in civilian contexts or civilian settlements which accompanied a military fort. The distribution of these sites indicates that there may have been a number of supply routes through the province from the major Gallic cities, the capital Mainz and the *civitates* of Germania Superior. The majority of the stamps have been recovered from those sites which served both a civilian and a military function with more stamps from purely civilian contexts than from strictly military sites. The large numbers of

amphorae found at combined military and civilian sites suggests both the presence of large numbers of Roman troops as well as the Romanizing effect that the heavy Roman presence had on the local elite

## Raetia

Fort	Fort/Vicus	Vicus
3 [2]	27 [11]	1 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	3	2
Civilian	1	1
Military/Civilian	27	11
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	1	1
Total	32	15

The province of Raetia is located between Germania Superior and Noricum along the Danube frontier with Germania (Fig. 24)<sup>156</sup> The northern frontier of this highly militarized province is clearly reflected by the sites at which stamped amphorae from Axati have been recovered with all but 2 of the 32 stamps from sites which had an element of military occupation The site of Lengnau, and its one stamp, is of an unknown type Due to its location along the Danube frontier, and close to forts, it likely also was a fort although this cannot be proven The other stamp not associated with a military site was recovered from the *vicus* of Lenzburg near the forts at Windisch and Olten although it is not connected to either These two stamps represent the only ones found at sites without an identified military occupation, at an unknown site type and a civilian *vicus*

<sup>156</sup> From the province of Noricum there were no sites which had acquired olive oil amphorae from Axati

The 31 Axati stamps recovered from this province represents 15% of the 202 total Dressel 20 stamped amphorae so far identified. The lower number of Dressel 20 amphorae recovered from Raetia than the neighbouring frontier provinces is also reflected closely by the number of Axati stamps from the province.

11 forts with an accompanying civilian settlement produced Axati stamps. The large legionary fortress at Windisch yielded 8 stamps. The *vicus* and fort of Curia Raetorum, modern Chur, in the southern part of the province along the southern bend in the Rhine, produced a single stamped amphora bearing SNRP. The fort at Bregenz along the southern extension of the Rhine, behind the final frontier lines of the Trajanic period, near the border with Germania Superior, yielded 4 stamped amphorae from Axati demonstrating its access to the supply lines along the Rhine. The site of Gunzburg on the Danube had 3 stamps while at the neighbouring fort at Faimingen a single stamp was recovered. Friedberg, farther towards the interior of the province to the south of the Rhine, yielded a single stamp, SALS, which, as discussed in connection with Hispania Baetica, was produced at the site of Alcolea del Río not Axati. Bingen on the Danube had a single stamp, LCMY. At the nearby fort of Hedelberg came three stamps. This fort is located farther south of the Danube. Oberwinterthur yielded a single stamp. The fort at Olten in the interior of the province served as an early fort established in Augustus' time while continuing as a prominent civilian settlement. It yielded a single amphora bearing the stamp QANTR. These eleven forts with stamps originating from Axati were accompanied by *vici* and are located near to if not on the Danube frontier with Germania

Within Raetia there were two forts which were not accompanied by a civilian settlement Hufingen and nearby Kleinkastell Hainhaus are located on the Germanic side of the Danube within two branches of the river Hufingen provided two stamps, LCM and the closely related stamp LCMY, while Hainhaus yielded a single stamp bearing IIIENNIVL which was produced by the *Ennii Iulii societas* and is found throughout the Germanic frontier

The large legionary fortress at Regensburg, which started as an auxiliary fort, was placed on the Danube frontier near the border of Raetia and Noricum It is separated from the other sites to which amphorae from Axati were distributed in Raetia by a fair distance This large fortress, inhabited by the *Legio III Italica*, served as a central military post, as well as a civilian *vicus*<sup>157</sup> 4 stamped amphorae were found which would have been provided to the soldiers and officers of the encampment as part of their rations The fortress housed a large administrative and legionary population although this is not reflected in the numbers of stamped amphorae from Axati recovered from the site compared to the legionary bases of Germania Superior

The militarized nature of the Danube frontier of Raetia is clearly reflected in the distribution of the 32 stamped amphorae from 15 sites The majority of the stamps, all but two, were recovered from sites with a military function The absence of Romans outside the frontier forts is clearly shown by the absence of *colonia* and *municipia* identified by the study The province of Raetia displays the characteristics of a frontier zone which is also shown by the eastern borders of Germania Superior and Germania Inferior and the northern forts of Britannia

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<sup>157</sup> Schonberger, 1969, 172

## Hispania Citerior and Baleares

Municipium	Shipwreck	Vicus	Villa	Miscellaneous
19 [4]	2 [1]	1 [1]	2 [2]	2 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	24	8
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	2	1
Indeterminate	1	1
Total	27	10

9 sites yielded a total of 25 stamps from the province of Hispania Citerior (Fig. 24). Seven of these were found at the major port, and marketplace, of the *municipium* of Empúries along the Mediterranean coast. The *municipium* of Alicante on the coast yielded 8 stamps. Barcelona, Argentona and Santa Pola each yielded a single stamp along with the villas at Viladamat and Terrassa. From a shipwreck off Cap de Creus came two stamps. At Las Ánimas there are potentially three stamps although two of these are questionable. These sites are predominantly along the Mediterranean coast with none found in the northwestern and interior part of the province.

From Hispania Citerior 326 Dressel 20 amphorae were recovered with 8%, 25 amphorae, being produced at Axati. Although the percentage of stamps from Axati is lower than other provinces, the distribution of sites follows the same pattern. From the Baleares 19 stamps were published of which 2, or 11%, are from Axati. The additional stamps from the Balearic Islands fill in the pattern of finds from the smaller islands as well as more clearly show the distribution route across the Mediterranean to Rome.

Empúries was a major *municipium* near the border with Gallia Narbonensis. It served as a major port and marketplace, as is implied by its original Greek colonial name Emporion. It enjoyed a high degree of prosperity throughout the Carthaginian, Greek and Roman occupation of Hispania.<sup>158</sup> The city served as a trading node between the Hispaniae and Gallia Narbonensis. The stamps range from 60 through to 284 representing the entire period of Dressel 20 amphora usage. The amphorae have a variety of stamps with only 2 of the 7 being the same. Empúries was a major stopping point on the route from Baetica through Gallia Narbonensis to Rome through which large amounts of olive oil must have passed.

The *municipium* of Alicante served as a port and major importer of a particular producer of olive oil at Axati. There are 8 stamps, all of which bear SEXIRVF. This stamp is found only at one other site in the Roman world, at Geneva in Gallia Narbonensis. Alicante seems to be intimately connected with the owner of this stamp since there is the same number of amphorae found at Alicante as at the kiln at Axati. The high frequency of this stamp at Alicante, and its limited geographic distribution outside Hispania, indicates that it was not highly distributed in the Empire and may have been a small-scale producer from 60 to 70 CE. The presence of 8 stamps at both Axati and Alicante, and only one example outside these sites, may indicate that the owner of the kiln or villa at Axati was in some form connected with Alicante. Alternately, they could have been part of a single shipment received by the city.

Two villas in Hispania Citerior had stamped amphorae from Axati. These villas, at Viladamat and Terrassa, are located in the northeastern corner of the province near the Pyrenees and Empúries. The Terrassa example bears the stamp MAR while the Viladamat amphora bears

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<sup>158</sup> Lowe, 2009, 40

CENHISPSAE These stamps were both widely distributed throughout the Roman world especially among the frontier provinces Due to their wide distribution at a variety of sites, they do not identify the owners of the villas or their potential connections with the production region of Axatı

Barcelona had a different character from the other *coloniae* in this study It was supplied with only a single amphora from Axatı which is unexpected given the quantities found at other *coloniae* in the Empire The single stamp may be indicative of local production of olive oil or the importation of oil to the city from a separate region or city Santa Pola represents a similar situation This *vicus* had a single stamped amphora, CAS, dating 214-224 The relative absence of Axatı amphorae here may be evidence of local production or acquisition from another site It may also be explained by the use of perishable containers to transport the olive oil the short distances to these cities from the Guadalquivir valley

Las Ánimas is located close to the Guadalquivir valley in the interior of the province It is identified as a *municipium* which was able to acquire the amphorae from the Guadalquivir valley by land Three stamps occurred here although two are of uncertain provenience and may not be from the site Las Ánimas represents the only inland site in Hispania Citerior which received olive oil amphorae from Axatı

Apart from Las Ánimas no other sites away from the coast yielded Axatı stamps The site Argenton is some distance removed but its status in the Roman world is uncertain It is situated at the base of the Pyrenees nearest to the city of Barcelona The coastal sites are mainly clustered

in bays which provided harbours, both natural and man-made, where ships could dock. The high number of sites with Axati stamps along the coast at the foot of the Pyrenees and Narbonensis indicates the major route which supplied the southern Gallic coast and extended to Rome. The presence of amphorae primarily along the coast with only two inland sites may indicate the transportation of olive oil in perishable containers, such as barrels, to these sites while those along the coasts received olive oil in amphorae.

The shipwreck at Cap de Creus dates to the Flavian period based on the excavator's analysis of the cargo, which consisted primarily of Dressel 20 amphorae from Baetica.<sup>159</sup> The presence of two stamps from Axati, amongst many other Baetican olive oil amphorae, shows that the amphorae from a given city were transported along with the produce of other regions and other products. The Dressel 20 amphorae were shipped along the river to the open water before sailing eastward along the coast of Hispania Citerior near the Pyrenees and the shipwrecks within Gallia Narbonensis.

The Balearic island of Isla de Cabrera produced two stamped amphorae, MAR and POPVLI, from Axati. This small island off the southern coast of the larger island of Mallorca now serves as a national park and preservation site. The presence of stamps at the site shows that ships visited this port while sailing to Sardinia and Rome across the open Mediterranean. The POPVLI stamp is found predominantly at Rome and has been dated 214-224 during the reigns of Caracalla and Alexander Severus. The stamp is closely associated with the *annona* of Rome and the Severan confiscations of Baetican estates. Although the Balearic Islands yielded only two

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<sup>159</sup> Amar and Liou, 1984, 210



stamps in total from Axati, it is likely that there are further stamps not recovered or recorded since this was a stopping point on the way to Rome for the large trade ships transporting oil

The 25 stamps within Hispania Citerior and 2 from the Baleares are solely within civilian contexts, along with a shipwreck and one site whose status could not be determined. The absence of military sites in the province is obvious. Apart from the northwestern region, where no stamped amphorae from Axati were recovered, the province was largely pacified since the 1<sup>st</sup> century. Although it was not as Romanized as Baetica and Gallia Narbonensis, the presence of Romans and Romanized elite is attested at many sites along the Mediterranean coast. The absence of amphorae from the interior of the province corresponds to the location of the native populace who had either not acquired the Roman taste for Baetican olive oil or, more likely, the use of local produce instead. The Roman populace of Hispania Citerior was mainly clustered along the Mediterranean coast, as seems evident from the distribution of stamps from Axati.

### Hispania Lusitania

Vicus	Villa	Miscellaneous
1 [1]	1 [1]	1 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	2	2
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	1	1
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	3	3

Excavations in the province of Lusitania have yielded 3 sites with one stamped amphora each (Fig. 24). The stamp MAR has been found at the Troia Peninsula as well as at the vicus of Alcácer do Sal, although the provenience of the latter is not certain. At the villa of Torres Novas

a single amphora bearing the letters ALFO was found. These three sites are located along the western coast of the province where the amphorae were likely acquired from those ships sailing north to Britannia and the northern provinces. It is less likely that they came across land from Baetica due to the lack of sites between

13 Dressel 20 stamped amphorae have been recovered from the province with 3 amphorae, or 23% of the total, bearing stamps from Axati. Although the corpus of stamps from the province is small, the Axati stamps are representative of the distribution

Lusitania has few stamps from Axati despite its proximity to Baetica and the Axati production region. This might be explained in several ways. The first is the possible use of perishable materials to transport oil from Baetica to the province. A second is that the olive oil consumed in Lusitania may have been imported from a different region of Baetica or produced locally in Lusitania. The only certainty is that the sites favour the coast where the ships sailing for Britannia and the northern provinces could easily dock, and the purely civilian nature of the Roman presence at these sites

### Hispania Baetica

Conventus Capital	Municipium	Vicus	Villa	Miscellaneous
8 [2]	16 [4]	3 [2]	3 [2]	12 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	30	10
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	12	1
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	42	11

The province of Baetica was a primary exporter of olive oil in the Roman Empire during the 1<sup>st</sup> through 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. It was slowly superseded by North African olive oil during this time and was replaced by 251, at least in Rome. Within Baetica, distribution of olive oil occurred between regions and cities resulting in a mixture of stamps from each site. The regional distribution of olive oil resulted in Axati stamped amphorae being found at a number of sites within the province and the produce of other sites being found at Axati. Because of the complexity and importance of the regional distribution along the Guadalquivir River each site and its stamps will be discussed separately (Fig. 25)

Dressel 20 amphorae were produced in Baetica and this has resulted in 3,542 total stamps being recovered. 26% of these, or 909 stamps, were produced at Axati itself. Within Baetica, the site of Axati is fully representative of the olive oil industry and Dressel 20 distribution and production.

The conventus capital of Écija, ancient Astigi, is distinguished in *tituli picti* found at Monte Testaccio and elsewhere as being the central processing site for olive oil produced at Axati. Despite the inclusion of Axati in the conventus of Hispalis, which is not found in *tituli picti* on Axati amphorae, the amphorae may have been transported upstream to the Genil River which runs through Écija, from where they were collected and exported<sup>160</sup>. At the city the stamps LAF, MIM and SIP were recovered. The site of Écija was an important node at the beginning of the distribution of olive oil from Axati.

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<sup>160</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 219

The conventus capital of Cadíz, ancient Gades, is on the Atlantic at the mouth of the Guadalquivir River. It produced a single stamped amphora, bearing the *tria nomina* MAR. The presence of this stamp here says little as to the use of Cádiz as an export site since the stamp is quite common throughout the Empire. Although it is possible that Cádiz served as an export centre for Axati olive oil, it is not named in any *tituli picti*.

The *municipium* of Alcolea del Río located on the Guadalquivir River yielded 13 stamps from Axati. The stamp SALS is found five times, and only once at Axati, suggesting that Alcolea del Río was the production region for the amphorae bearing these stamps.<sup>161</sup> For this reason the SALS stamps has been omitted from discussions of the distribution of Axati olive oil. In addition the stamp QFRMAED may have originated in the kilns of Alcolea del Río. The stamps CMM, GANNIRVFINI, IIIENNIVL, MAEM and MIM were also found there. These were produced at Axati showing that Alcolea del Río imported from the neighbouring region as well as exported its own stamped amphorae to Axati. This site exemplifies the regional distribution of olive oil along the Guadalquivir.

The *municipium* of Carmona, located along a southern branch of the Guadalquivir River was downstream from Axati and yielded two stamps, ACHB and GAF. The presence of these stamps, and none which were produced at Carmona and found at Axati, indicates that the city imported oil from upstream while none of its own production was imported in amphorae by Axati.

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<sup>161</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 301

The *municipia* of Santiponce and Peñafior are located on either side of Axatı along the Guadalquivir River. They had three stamped amphorae each which were produced at Axatı while none of their produce was found among the stamps at Axatı. The absence of the produce of these sites at Axatı indicates that they only imported olive oil from there and did not export any of their own amphorae to Axatı. These sites are important points, along with Carmona, along the Guadalquivir River which also produced large quantities of olive oil.

The region of Cortijo del Alamo represents a major amphora and olive oil production region within the Guadalquivir Valley.<sup>162</sup> It is located close to Axatı along the river and was also connected to Écija as its primary exporter and processing centre. The stamps GAVFL, ILFT, LIT and MMRP have been found there. The stamp GAVFL may have been produced in this region as well as at Axatı or it may have been produced at one site and transported to the other.<sup>163</sup> The stamp ILFT was produced at Axatı and then transported to Cortijo del Alamo along with the amphorae bearing the stamp MMRP. The LIT stamp can be connected closely with both sites. The *tria nomina* may represent a single individual who produced amphorae in both production regions or may represent two individuals who used the same initials. Although the Cortijo del Alamo site has 5 of these stamps, there were 6 found at Axatı resulting in complications in identifying their production site. The stamps were likely produced in both regions, however, for the purposes of this study they are included within the production of Axatı. Cortijo del Alamo is an excellent example of an olive oil producing region which participated actively in regional exchange both by importing oil from Axatı and exporting to the city.

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<sup>162</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 349

<sup>163</sup> There is an alternate reading of this stamp, GAVEL, which has been identified by this study

There are two *vici* within Baetica where stamped amphorae from Axati were recovered. The first is at Palma del Río located outside of Peñaflores along the Guadalquivir. The site has produced a single Axati stamp bearing the *tria nomina* QMS. Farther upstream two stamps, both CPC, came from the site of Almodóvar del Río. Amphorae bearing these stamps were produced at Almodóvar del Río then exported to Axati.<sup>164</sup> The *vici* of Baetica show the two types of regional sites, one of an importer from Axati and one of an exporter to Axati of oil.

Three villas in Baetica contained stamps produced at Axati. The first, at Posados, is upstream from Axati along the river past the city of Peñaflores. Stamps found here are all associated with the *figlina* Marsianensis located on the properties.<sup>165</sup> These stamped amphorae were exported to Axati. The villa was owned and operated by a resident associated with the nearby city of Peñaflores. Due to the close connection of the stamps with the villa, it is clear that they were not produced at Axati and therefore have been omitted from the discussion of olive oil distributed from the city.

The other two villas in Baetica are located downstream from Axati. At Villa Clara the stamp PORCPR was found. This was commonly exported throughout the Empire. The villa at El Judío is located on the river and produced two amphorae bearing the Severan period stamp CAS, which may have been produced at the villa then exported to Axati, and to Rome and the frontiers of Germania and Britannia. The connection of this stamp primarily with Rome and the frontiers may help identify one of the main supplies of olive oil for the *annona* system. The villas of

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<sup>164</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 496

<sup>165</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 428

Baetica represent the residences and production sites of the elites which not only exported large amounts of their oil but imported from other areas

The presence of olive oil amphorae from a neighbouring region can be explained in many different ways. Private trade probably occurred between wealthy landowners or between villas of the same owners. This may also be an indication of a poor production year, or years, in a particular region which did not affect the neighbouring region's harvest. Personal distribution, trade and gift giving between elites and city officials, was an important Roman custom which was employed to establish and maintain personal ties as well as to acquire goods from other villas or regions which were not produced locally. This may explain the relatively low numbers of amphorae found at villas throughout the Empire including Baetica.

Although the scale of regional distribution appears to be limited, due to the overall prosperity of Baetica and the large scale production of olive oil at most of the sites involved, it cannot be fully quantified based on amphora stamps from Axatı alone. In order to determine the degree of regional exchange along the Guadalquivir River, a more thorough study of all the sites in the province would be necessary.

## North African Provinces

### Mauretania Tingitana

Colonia	Municipium	Vicus
19 [2]	11 [1]	11 [2]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	41	5
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	41	5

41 stamps came from 5 civilian sites within Mauretania Tingitana (Fig. 26) Along the Atlantic coast the *colonia* of Tangiers yielded two stamps, the *vicus* of Sidi Ali ben Ahmed, ancient Thamusida, had 4, and the *vicus* of Rabat, ancient Sala, 7 Farther inland Volubilis, the modern city of Ksar Pharnoun, with 11 stamps was granted *municipium* status under Caligula Farther south at the Augustan *colonia* of Banasa, 17 stamps were recovered The distribution of the amphorae, favouring inland sites, demonstrates that although the amphorae were unloaded along the coast, they were transported along the major roadways to where there was higher demand, at the inland settlements where Romans lived The fewer amphorae found at the *vici* shows the influence that the presence of Roman colonists could have on the inhabitants of a province and their use of olive oil

From Mauretania Tingitana, 252 stamped Dressel 20 amphorae have been recovered Of this total, 16%, or 41 stamps, can be connected with Axati For the province of Mauretania Tingitana the site of Axati is clearly representative of the olive oil industry of Roman Baetica as a whole



Mauretania Tingitana was itself a major producer of olive oil beginning in the late 1<sup>st</sup> century and increasing until the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century after which it entirely replaced Baetican oil in Rome along with other North African oil. The importance of this province in the study is shown by the high number of amphorae from Axati found within an oil producing region. Although Tingitana produced olive oil in surplus, it still imported oil from Axati for its people. The reasons for this are unclear, however, the dates of the amphorae found in the province range widely from the 1<sup>st</sup> century through to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the proportions of amphorae imported in specific years cannot be determined. Many of the amphorae can be dated between the mid-1<sup>st</sup> and mid-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries with fewer from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. This pattern may reflect the increase in production of local olive oil in the province. Mauretania Tingitana was a major producer of olive oil during the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, but it maintained a steady importation of olive oil from Axati during the height of its own olive oil industry.<sup>166</sup>

### Numidia Africa

Provincial Capital	Colonia
1 [1]	1 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	2	2
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	2	2

In Numidia Africa, one stamped amphora has been recovered at Carthage and one at Hammamet (Fig. 29), but the type of amphora could not be determined with certainty. The presence of these 2 amphorae, if indeed they prove to be Dressel 20, may suggest a distribution

<sup>166</sup> Williams and Carreras, 1995, 234

route running along the coast of North Africa where ships could load North African olive oil amphorae before continuing to Rome. The presence of only a single example of an Axati stamp at Carthage tells little about the distribution of olive oil when compared with the thousands of amphorae recovered from the site.

Numidia Africa provides a complex situation in terms of stamped amphorae. The two amphorae which bear Axati stamps are of uncertain identification as are many of those found throughout the province. There have been 7 uncertain amphorae and 1 Dressel 20 recovered. Of the uncertain amphorae those bearing Axati stamps represent 29%, however, due to the uncertain identification of the amphorae and the distribution of olive oil to the province, it is impossible to determine whether Axati is representative of Baetican olive oil in this region.

Eastern Provinces

**Pannonia**

Provincial Capital/Fort	Fort	Fort/Colonia
1 [1]	3 [3]	2 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	3	3
Civilian	1	1
Military/Civilian	2	1
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	1	1
Total	7	6

In Pannonia 7 stamps were found from 6 sites (Fig. 27) The provincial capital, and fort, at Budapest and the fort at Wien each yielded a single stamp bearing the *tria nomina* LCM The fort of Acs-Vaspuszta gave the stamp LCMY while the fort and *colonia* at Ptuj yielded 2 amphorae each with the stamp GMMF The fort of Altenburg yielded an amphora bearing the stamp PMS while the unidentified site of Rosskopf had the stamp QIMS Although the site of Rosskopf could not be determined conclusively, its location along the Danube frontier and its proximity to two forts implies that it also was a military fortification

The 7 Axati stamps from Pannonia represents 26% of the 27 stamped amphorae published from the province The sites with Axati stamps represent all but one where Dressel 20 amphorae were recovered

The 6 sites within Pannonia, all located on the Danube River, served as the frontier of the province with the Germanic tribes to the north The location of the sites on the river implies that the amphorae arrived aboard river barges which would have been part of a supply line along the Danube The relatively lower number of stamps recovered from the province contrasted with the

other Germanic frontiers indicates that it was not as heavily fortified as Germania Superior and that the soldiers had more limited access to olive oil from Axatı. The amphorae were distributed directly to the frontier forts from a major supplier, or city, farther along the Danube in Raetia or Germania Superior.

### Dalmatia

Vicus
3 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	3	1
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	3	1

3 stamps came from Split in Dalmatia (Fig. 29). Two bear the stamp OCPA and the other bears LPMS. Split was a small settlement, a *vicus*, prior to the establishment of the palace of Diocletian nearby in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century. The OCPA stamps date between 80 and 190 while LPMS has been dated between 150 and 284. Both of these dates are prior to the reign of Diocletian and are connected with the civilian occupation of the site. The OCPA stamps have not been recovered at any other site of the Empire outside of Split and Axatı. The LPMS stamp has been found primarily in civilian contexts in Britannia and Germania Superior and is entirely absent from Monte Testaccio and Rome. As with other limited finds in the eastern provinces these amphorae may be evidence of reuse although the presence of three at a single site makes this less likely. The only three amphorae from Axatı recovered from Dalmatia thus far are from the coastal *vicus* of Split which illustrates the access which could be achieved by an eastern settlement to olive oil produced in distant Baetica.

From Dalmatia 17 stamps on Dressel 20 amphorae have been excavated and published. Of these, 18%, or 3 amphorae, bore stamps from Axati. This proportion is representative for the province and its low level of acquisition of Dressel 20 amphorae from Baetica.

### Achaia

Municipium
1 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	1	1
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	1	1

Corinth, the capital of the Roman province of Achaia, has been excavated since 1896 while the Athenian Agora has been carefully excavated for 80 years, yet only a single Axati stamped amphora has been found (**Fig. 28**). It comes from Athens and bears the stamp PCAEHER dating between 69 and 117. The stamp was found on a Dressel 20 amphora although the use of the amphora at the site is not determined. It may be evidence of reuse. Amphorae were reused to transport additional commodities as well as used in building materials and drainage pipes.<sup>167</sup> The deposition of this amphora stamp in Athens and its potential use is not recorded in the excavation reports of R. Thouvenot published in 1940.<sup>168</sup> Other Dressel 20 amphorae have been recovered from Achaia, although few in number, which indicates that the province did have access to Baetican olive oil on a limited scale. The discovery of a single stamp from Axati in the

<sup>167</sup> Callender, 1970, 23-36

<sup>168</sup> Thouvenot, 1940, 117

*municipium* of Athens on its own cannot be used to include Achaia in the general distribution of Axatı and Baetican olive oil

There was a single stamped amphora from Axatı recovered from Achaia along with 8 other Dressel 20 amphorae. The Axatı stamp represents 11% of the total from this province which also includes the sites of Rhodes, Delos and Corinth. Although only a single stamp from Axatı has been found so far, the sample of only 9 Dressel 20 amphorae is very small, indicating that olive oil in Greece came from other, no doubt closer, sources.

## Syria

Provincial Capital
1 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	1	1
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	1	1

One stamp-bearing amphora from Axatı was recovered in the provincial capital of Syria at Antioch (Fig. 28). This stamp, GMMF, is found elsewhere as far east as Pannonia. It has been recorded primarily at military sites as well as at Rome and other provincial capitals. The association of this stamp with Pannonia indicates that it did reach into the central provinces and may in fact be found farther east than is currently clear, however, it is unlikely that this single stamp is evidence of a distribution route bringing oil from Axatı to Antioch. The amphora was likely acquired through redistribution by ships sailing from Rome. Since the stamp is not found

anywhere else farther east than Pannonia, it may simply be evidence of reuse and on its own says nothing about the consumption of olive oil from Baetica by the Syrian populace

The Axati stamp recovered at Antioch represents the only stamped Dressel 20 amphora from the entire province of Syria. At 100% of the known Baetican distribution to the eastern province, it can hardly be taken as representative

### Aegyptus

Provincial Capital
12 [1]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	12	1
Military/Civilian	0	0
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	12	1

The site of Alexandria represents an interesting anomaly in the eastern distribution of olive oil from Axati (**Fig. 28**). It has yielded 12 stamps of which only two are related. The date range is from 30 to 284, indicating that Alexandria was able to import olive oil over the entire period of use of Dressel 20 amphorae. The variety of stamps and wide date ranges imply that there was no single supplier and that inhabitants were able to acquire olive oil from as far as Spain in considerable quantities.

The stamps are found only at Alexandria in Aegyptus. The special status, both social and political, of this city within both Egypt and the Roman Empire is well documented.<sup>169</sup> The city

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<sup>169</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 37

served as the primary port for the province as well as the centre of the Egyptian grain trade and the port of the *annona* transport ships. The economic influence of Alexandria may have reached distant Baetica, however, it is more likely that the amphorae were brought to the city from Rome. All but two of the stamps at Alexandria have also been recovered from Monte Testaccio which shows that the stamps were available at the ports of Rome as well. It is highly likely that the amphorae found at Alexandria were brought to the city by the *annona* merchants and private traders sailing from Rome to the great port of Alexandria.

Stamps at Alexandria are important due to their high number in comparison with the other eastern Mediterranean provinces. Alexandria represents the only eastern city, past Pannonia and Split, where more than a single amphora has been recovered. It defines the farthest east that the olive oil industry of Axati was able to reach on a consistent basis. The choice to import olive oil from Baetica attests to the widespread consumption of the high quality Baetican oil even when oil was produced locally or at nearer cities and provinces.

A total of 74 Dressel 20 stamped amphorae have been recovered from Alexandria representing the entire corpus of stamps published from the province of Aegyptus. Of these, 12 were produced at Axati representing 16% of the total corpus. The site of Axati is representative for the province with all the stamped amphorae being recovered from the primary city and port.

### **Eastern Provinces Conclusions**

The eastern provinces of the Empire, outside of Pannonia, show a minimal supply of olive oil from Axati and Baetica. Apart from Aegyptus, only 5 amphorae were found. Aegyptus



with 12 stamps illustrates the special treatment of the city of Alexandria under the Roman Empire as well as the greater demand which Romans at the capital city had for Baetican olive oil. The few amphorae recovered from the eastern provinces may have been received at Rome then transported along with other goods to the east. There is no clear evidence for a distribution route which would have extended past Rome into the eastern Mediterranean based on the stamp evidence. The amphorae in Dalmatia and Aegyptus were perhaps acquired from Rome which redistributed the olive oil to these two eastern areas. The amphorae in Achaia and Syria may be evidence of reuse of the amphorae. It is not currently clear without further study of the amphorae themselves. The eastern provinces were poorly supplied by olive oil from Achaia, and likely Baetica as a whole, due primarily to distance as well as the production of olive oil in the eastern Mediterranean.

## Italia

Roma	Testaccio	Colonia	Municipium	Vicus
103 [6]	601 [1]	3 [3]	16 [1]	2 [2]

	Stamps	Sites
Military	0	0
Civilian	726	12
Other	0	0
Indeterminate	0	0
Total	726	12

Italia, outside of Rome, is poorly represented in this study (Fig. 29) 21 stamps were found in Italia with 16 of them from the port of Rome at Ostia. The stamps of Ostia are likely connected with the importation of olive oil at Rome where on arrival they were unloaded and placed on river barges and sent up the river to the region of Monte Testaccio. Ostia served as a primary port for the Imperial city throughout its history as is also reflected by literary evidence and the relatively low population of the *municipium*. The port was expanded during the Flavian, Antonine and Severan periods and served alongside the Claudian and Trajanic port at Portus in supplying the immense demands of the Imperial capital<sup>170</sup>

The importance of the stamps at Ostia is from the presence of the same stamps being at the city of Rome and especially abundant at Monte Testaccio. This demonstrates that most of the amphorae brought to the port were transported farther inland to Rome where they were received, distributed and consumed. The earliest of the Ostia stamps date to the Trajanic period with the last dated 284. Although the port of Ostia was responsible for receiving immense quantities of olive oil from Baetica and Axati, most of the amphorae continued inland to Rome. Those which

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<sup>170</sup> *Oxford Classical Dictionary*<sup>3</sup>, 1996, 1081-1082. The absence of stamps recovered from Portus suggests that there was a division of commodities which each port received with Ostia supplying Rome with Baetican olive oil.

were broken on arrival, discarded by the receivers or meant to supply the port populace remained and are represented in this study

Outside of Ostia, in northern Italy, south of the Alps, two stamped amphorae occurred at two *coloniae*. The city of Modena in central Italy to the north of the Apennines was founded in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE.<sup>171</sup> The Dressel 20 amphora recovered from the city bears one of the most common stamps, MAR. The city of Tortona immediately south of the Alps, was founded during the late Republican or early Augustan period.<sup>172</sup> The type of amphora found at the site could not be determined although it bore the *tria nomina* LCH. These two sites, if indeed the amphora at Tortona was a Dressel 20, represent the only stamps found in Italy which were not directly connected to Rome although they may have been shipped northward from Rome.

On Sardinia and Elba three stamps were found. Porto Azzuro on Elba had an unidentified amphora type which bore the stamp CPC. As discussed previously this stamp was likely produced at Almodóvar del Río in Baetica and does not indicate distribution to the site from Axati. Two amphorae were recovered from the larger island of Sardinia, one is a Dressel 20 while the other is an Africana amphora. The site of San Giovanni di Sinis on the western coast of the island produced a Dressel 20 amphora with the stamp MIMOPSI which was produced at La Catria within the territory of Axati. This port is on a direct line from the coast of Hispania Citerior and is evidence of the open water route which is also shown at the Balears. The port city of Porto Torres revealed an Africana amphora bearing the stamp MAR. Although this is not related directly to the olive oil industry of Axati, it may indicate that the same producer in

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<sup>171</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 600

<sup>172</sup> *Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites*, 1976, 427

Baetica also possessed land and production facilities in North Africa<sup>173</sup> The stamps found in Sardinia hint at the presence of a distribution route across open waters directly from Hispania Citerior, they are inconclusive in proving it based on the stamps from Axati alone

The stamps from Italia and the neighbouring islands demonstrate that although immense quantities of olive oil were shipped to the province from Axati, the amphorae were sent mainly to Rome with few being distributed elsewhere in the province The absence of stamped Dressel 20 amphorae at major cities in the province may indicate that other sources, including local Italian and other Baetican produce, were exploited The use of barrels or other perishable containers may have been used to distribute Baetican olive oil throughout the province after the amphorae were imported into Rome Italia, outside of Rome, contrasts sharply with the other Western provinces of the Empire and was found to contain fewer stamped amphorae from Axati than even distant Alexandria in Aegyptus

Italia represents the largest corpus of stamps recovered from a single region with 5723 stamped Dressel 20 amphorae Axati stamps represent 13% of these, with 723 recovered, including from Rome and Monte Testaccio For Italia, Axati therefore may be taken as representative of the entire Baetican olive oil distribution to the region

### Rome

The stamped amphorae from Rome have been divided based on their location in the city Six distinct areas are identified as well as a group which has a provenience simply of Rome The largest corpus of these stamps is found at Monte Testaccio which will be discussed in detail due

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<sup>173</sup> This is also supported by the presence of the MAR stamp on a large number of Africana type amphorae

to its immense importance in discussing the olive oil industry of Baetica. Each of the other areas will be discussed separately.

103 stamps were recovered from Rome, excluding Monte Testaccio, which represents 8% of the 1240 stamped Dressel 20 amphorae published from the city. Although this percentage is lower than in the provinces, and at Monte Testaccio, it still can be seen as representative of the overall distribution of Baetican olive oil. All of the areas within the city from which Dressel 20 stamps have been recovered are represented by those produced at Axati.

18 stamps are simply listed as being from Rome without identifying a specific location. They date from 50 to 284 as is to be expected. These stamps from 'Rome' are also well attested at Monte Testaccio and other sites in the city and were received from Ostia by the warehouses near Monte Testaccio. Small quantities were then transported throughout the city.

### **Castra Praetoria**

The Castra Praetoria is located in the northeast corner of Rome outside the inhabited areas. The fort was first constructed by Tiberius in 21 to 23 to house the Praetorian Guard which was responsible for the protection of the emperor and the city. It was later incorporated into Aurelian's wall as part of the fortifications of the city and the walls themselves were raised an additional three metres. The fort was constructed in the same fashion as most Roman military forts with square fortification walls, crossroads and organized buildings inside the walls. The site was excavated in 1878 by Heinrich Dressel as part of his work at Monte Testaccio and elsewhere in Rome. Dressel concluded, based on the older forms of the stamps and the poor quality of the

*tituli picti*, that the amphorae were all deposited there within 79 years, spanning most of the 1<sup>st</sup> century until the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>174</sup>

There are 4 stamps from Axati from the Castra Praetoria. Three of these can be dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century although one has been firmly dated to the early 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The site contains two stamps bearing the *tria nomina* MAR. The other 1<sup>st</sup> century amphora bears the stamp PCAEHER which is found at this site and at Monte Testaccio in Rome, and spread thinly throughout the Empire including into Achaia. The stamp ILFT has been firmly dated between 220 and 224 based on its location at Monte Testaccio. This contradicts the conclusions of Dressel who thought the amphorae were all deposited during the 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries. This stamp may have been an accidental deposition at the site and not connected to the primary importation of olive oil into the camp. Alternatively it may indicate that the date range of consumption at the fort needs to be expanded significantly to accommodate more recent evidence.

### **Villa Ludovisi**

The Villa Ludovisi was constructed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century in Rome over the ancient *horti Sallustiani*. These gardens were established in Rome with the acquisition of the property by the historian Sallust after the death of Julius Caesar. During the reign of Tiberius, the land was acquired by the *princeps* and maintained as a public garden and imperial residence. It was maintained until the 6<sup>th</sup> century at which time it was largely abandoned or built over by small houses until the construction of the 17<sup>th</sup> century villa. The region was filled in during the

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<sup>174</sup> Richardson, 1992, 78-79

expansion of Rome in early modern Italy removing most traces of the ancient area as well as burying any further amphorae which may have been used at the site <sup>175</sup>

The villa has yielded two amphorae, both bearing the stamp LVTROPHIMI, which was produced at La Catria in Axati from the Flavian to Trajanic period, 70 to 121. The producer of these stamps has been identified as L. Valerius Trophimi of Baetica <sup>176</sup>. The presence of only a single stamp on two amphorae at the site may simply be coincidence based on discovery. The amphorae could also have been closely connected to the *annona* and Monte Testaccio and were distributed and used by the imperial residence within the gardens. These stamps have been found primarily in civilian contexts throughout the Empire as well as at the shipwreck in the Golfe de Fos. There is only one example of this stamp from Monte Testaccio, however, there are an additional 3 found within Rome.

## **Tiber**

The Tiber River itself has yielded 4 stamped amphorae from Axati dating primarily from the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century to 224 <sup>177</sup>. The location of the amphorae at the bottom of the river is not recorded apart from being within the city. The amphorae could have been deposited in a variety of ways. They could have been on route to Monte Testaccio from Ostia aboard river barges, or they may also have been sent for distribution throughout the city using the river and been lost, broken or discarded either before or after use.

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<sup>175</sup> Richardson, 1992, 202-203

<sup>176</sup> Berni Millet, 2008, 622

<sup>177</sup> The stamp MIM may also be dated 50 to 70 AD

## **In Esquilis**

The Esquiline region of Rome is located on the eastern side of the city, formed into the fifth *regio* during the Augustan reorganization. Its boundaries were established by the aqueducts which surrounded it. The area contained a market as well as numerous villas, *horti*, and residences. In the 4<sup>th</sup> century the area was enclosed within the Aurelian Walls.<sup>178</sup>

17 Axati stamped amphorae have been found there. Apart from two LFFV stamps and three which are connected with the *Ennii Iulii societas*, all the rest differ from each other. The direct association of these stamps with a particular site type is difficult to establish, however, it is more likely that they were associated with the villas and market of the area than the later poor residential quarters. The amphorae were distributed here from Monte Testaccio, based on their presence in higher quantities at the mound and the geographic layout of the city, where the oil was then either sold in the market in smaller containers or consumed directly by wealthy Romans at suburban villas.

## ***Horte Torlonia***

The Villa Torlonia was constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century over the ancient *Horrea Galbae*, the ancient *emporion* of Rome and the eastern slope of Monte Testaccio. A number of stamped amphorae were recovered from the surrounding gardens. The *Horrea Galbae* were immense warehouses located between the Aventine hill and Monte Testaccio. They were constructed during the Republican period and became imperial property after the reign of Galba.<sup>179</sup> They served as the primary storage site for the grain of the *annona publicus* as well as olive oil, wine

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<sup>178</sup> Richardson, 1992, 146

<sup>179</sup> The exact foundation date is not recorded, however, it appears to have been after 144 BCE. See Richardson, 1992, pg. 193 for a more detailed discussion of the *horrea*.



and other commodities. Around the outside were small shops from which goods were distributed and sold. The adjoining *emporion* was well supplied by the large quantities of goods stored at the *horrea*. The later gardens were excavated in 1873 by Heinrich Dressel during his work at Monte Testaccio.

Because the area was used as a storehouse for imported olive oil, many of the stamps found in Rome have been found there.<sup>180</sup> 58 stamps have been recovered from the gardens, of which many can easily be grouped into related families. The presence of 8 PORTO stamps and 6 POPVLI stamps, both of the Severan period, indicate its close association with the *annona* during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. As well, several stamps bear the 'P' which was used as an abbreviation in stamps for *portus*. All of the stamps found within the gardens have also been found at Monte Testaccio and many are found throughout the city as well.

Many of the stamps can be grouped into related types which suggest that Rome acquired amphorae based on the size of the production region from the producers in Baetica in order to supply the city.<sup>181</sup> The stamps can be dated mainly to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, corresponding to the eastern slope of Monte Testaccio, although there are also 19 stamps which date to the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries. The increase in stamps during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century is connected with the Severan acquisition of estates in Baetica to supply the *annona* which had expanded at this time to include a free distribution of olive oil to all eligible citizens.

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<sup>180</sup> Only the main mounds of Monte Testaccio have yielded more stamps in Rome.

<sup>181</sup> There is currently no evidence that the taxes were paid in olive oil although it may have been acquired using tax monies. See Hopkins, 1980, 124.

The distribution of olive oil amphorae from Axatı clearly favours those sites which are closest, if not connected, to Monte Testaccio, the primary storage site in the city. Those stamps noted simply as found within Rome, tell nothing of the internal distribution of olive oil. The Castra Praetoria yielded 4 stamped amphorae from Axatı in order to supply the elite soldiers of the fort who were charged with the protection of the emperor. The low number may be more indicative of receipt of olive oil in other, perishable, containers rather than such a low consumption level of olive oil by the elite soldiers of Rome. The amphorae may also have been disposed of more carefully than elsewhere. The presence of amphorae in the Esquiline region may show that the markets of the city were able to receive entire amphorae which were then opened and the oil divided into smaller containers for sale. The recovery of amphorae from the Tiber demonstrates how the amphorae were transported within the city or how they were disposed of after emptying. The *Horte Torlonia* represents a unique case where the modern site was built over part of Monte Testaccio as well as the neighbouring warehouses and markets. The abundance of amphorae recovered from the *Horte* is to be expected. The distribution of amphorae within Rome favours the elite regions of the city as well as the market areas although the majority of the oil would have been transferred into smaller more portable containers on arrival at Monte Testaccio.

### Monte Testaccio

The site of Monte Testaccio presents the most complex, and largest, corpus of stamped amphorae in the Roman world. 601 stamps from Axatı have been recovered here.<sup>182</sup> These stamps

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<sup>182</sup> In addition 8 stamps are connected with the *figlina* Marsianensis of Alcolea del Rio and the CPC and *figlina* Salsensia stamps of Almodovar del Rio. These have been removed from the discussion of Monte Testaccio due to their production outside of Axatı.

range from 50 to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century with most falling between 150 and 224<sup>183</sup> In order to analyze the site and the stamps, they have been divided into groups based on the number of stamps recovered. The first consists of those types with 50 or more examples. The second group ranges from 25 to 49 examples while the third is from 10 to 24. The fourth is 5 to 9 and the last are those stamps with fewer than 5 examples. These divisions will allow each stamp, and any related stamps, to be discussed in relation to its abundance within the excavations of the mound.

The sample of stamps published from Monte Testaccio includes 4196 stamps on Dressel 20 amphorae. Axati represents 14% of these, with 601 published amphora stamps, showing that the site is representative of the Baetican olive oil industry at the immense amphora dump. Although the sample size of published stamps from the mound is slight compared to the immense quantities found there, those produced at the single site of Axati represent a fairly large proportion. There is no other singular site in Baetica which has contributed more stamps to the published corpus from Monte Testaccio.

### **Over fifty stamps**

Two stamp families from Monte Testaccio had more than 50 examples. The first is the SNR stamp and its *portus* stamp SNRP. 83 have been recovered so far in excavations. The SNR stamp is dated between 140 and 180 while SNRP can be narrowly dated between 145 and 161. The difference in dating is due to the narrower distribution of the SNRP stamp. The second stamp group is the ALFO stamp and its expanded version of AELFO<sup>184</sup>. 62 from this producer were recovered from the site, and dated between 145 and 161 based on their position in the

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<sup>183</sup> Baetican imports to Monte Testaccio would have ceased by 251 AD even if they continued to be distributed throughout the Empire.

<sup>184</sup> There is also a stamp ALF which may be related although none have been recovered from Axati currently.

mound. These two stamp families represent the two largest groups found in the mound and attest to the immense quantities of olive oil which single producers of Axati oil contributed to Rome during the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century.

### **Twenty-five to forty-nine stamps**

Five stamp families representing a total of 178 stamps fall in the second group. The stamp ILFT was found 34 times, it has been narrowly dated between 220 and 224 based on its location in the mound and *tituli picti*.<sup>185</sup> The LIT stamp was found on 33 amphorae and is dated from 150 to 284 based on archaeological excavations.<sup>186</sup> The LCMY stamp is an expanded version of LCM. Of these related stamps 40 were recovered from the mound dating between 140 and 200.

The family of stamps related to the *Ennii Iulii societas* is found in large numbers at Monte Testaccio and throughout the Empire and frontiers. There are 39 stamps found at the site of which 10 are also connected to the *figlina Saenianensia* of Axati. The *Ennii Iulii* stamps are also found at Rome in the Esquiline region and without a provenience in the city. This popular stamp was distributed to the major cities of Germania Superior and Britannia as well as throughout the western provinces in small quantities.

The POPVLI stamps were used between 214 and 224 in connection with olive oil destined for distribution by the *annona*. They began with the acquisition of Baetican lands during the confiscations of Septimius Severus. 30 of these were found at the site of which 4 also bear

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<sup>185</sup> This is one of the most narrowly dated examples from Axati with none currently recovered from outside of this four year period.

<sup>186</sup> Those recovered from Monte Testaccio would have arrived at the site prior to 251.

the PORTO stamp on their handles and bodies. The PORTO stamps are found in smaller quantities at Monte Testaccio, 24 were recovered excluding those which are double stamped. The close relationship of the POPVLI and PORTO stamps is well attested by amphorae which bear both stamps and both have been connected to the expansion of the *annona* under the Severans.

### **Ten to twenty-four stamps**

13 types of stamps have been found with 10 to 24 examples from Monte Testaccio. The stamp GRADOS has been counted 21 times, and dated between 140 and 224. The stamp CAS was found 20 times and can be dated between 214 and 224. From the years 200 to 235, 17 amphorae bear the stamp CONSFC. The CORBEL stamp of the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century was found on 13 amphorae from the mound. 15 stamps dating from the reign of Antoninus Pius bear the *tria nomina* DIA. Amphorae bearing the stamp LCANTP occurred 11 times dating between 130 and 161. The *tria nomina* CRA occurred 11 times and has been dated to the post-Severan period. Also from this period are 13 amphorae bearing the GAVFL stamp which may have been produced at Cortijo del Alamo.

The ambiguous MIM stamp was counted 22 times and dated both from 50 to 70 as well as 145 to 161. The first of these dates is based on the archaeological context of the shipwreck at the Golfe de Fos while the second was established based on its position in the mound. Due to the two possible date ranges, it presents some difficulties in analysis. Although the stamp cannot be firmly dated to either period, those at Monte Testaccio have been dated between 145 and 161.

Both the PARVA and the PORODV stamps were found 10 times each at the mound <sup>187</sup>  
The former have been dated after 209 although a definitive date range has not been established  
The latter stamps date from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and present another ambiguous  
stamp in this study due to its potential association with the city of Oduciae

There are two stamp families at Monte Testaccio which fall into this category. The first  
of these, LCH and the expansion LCHE, date from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. They were found 15 times at  
the site and present the *tria nomina* of a Baetican producer. The stamp QMS, and its related  
version QIMS, were found 10 times at the site <sup>188</sup>. These have been dated to the third quarter of  
the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. These two stamp families present the *tria nomina* of two unknown Baeticans who  
were involved in the production or distribution of olive oil from Axati.

#### **Five to nine stamps**

4 stamp types have been recovered with 5 to 9 examples. The AQFVA stamp was  
counted 9 times. This is one of the most narrowly dated stamps in this study dating 160 to 161 <sup>189</sup>  
The stamp CEFP was found on 5 amphorae belonging to the Flavian period. Also from this  
period were 6 amphorae bearing the PCAEHER stamp. The GMMF stamp occurred 6 times and  
can be dated between 180 and 220.

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<sup>187</sup> The PORODV stamp may stand for Por(tus) Odu(ciae) identifying the ambiguous city of Oduciae. See Berni Millet, 2008, 190 for a discussion of this possibility.

<sup>188</sup> The QIMS stamp may also be restored as QIMN since the letter which has been transcribed here as an S is in a form which was also used to write an N on amphorae. This study uses QIMS as the transcription since it is the most used within current scholarship.

<sup>189</sup> This very narrow date range, based on consular dates in *tituli picti*, will likely be expanded as more of these stamps are recovered.

### **One to four stamps**

There are 24 stamp types for which there are less than five examples. Of these the most frequently recovered is EFDS on 4 amphorae. It can be placed within the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The stamps ACHB, dated 153 to 161, CLPV, dated 180 to 250, and GAF, dated 145 to 225, were each recovered 3 times during excavations.

Two examples of the following stamps were recovered from the mound: CENHISPSAE, popular throughout the Empire but lacking in numbers in Rome, has been dated to the Flavian period as have the CALPVRNB stamps. PANRVF is dated between 70 and 145. The LFFV stamp has been dated from 175 to 225. Dating from 145 to 161 are the DATZCOL stamps while the CIS stamps date from 150 to 210.

There are two stamp families with fewer than five stamps recovered from the site. The family of GPC and the expansion GPCI is represented twice in the mound, and dated between 247 and 252.<sup>190</sup> The stamps of Q. Aelius Optatus, QAEOPO and QAEOPCOL, were both found at Monte Testaccio. There were 3 stamps of the former and one of the latter which are dated between 125 and 175.

11 stamps occur just once. The stamp MSPO falls into this category and is the only stamp excavated thus far from the mound for which no date has been ventured. The stamp PORCPR is dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century while the similar stamp PORLFS is dated from 40 to 130 and PORLAR from 50 to 150. The final *portus* stamp, PORPSI, has been dated 225 to 275. Ranging from the

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<sup>190</sup> Although very similar to the CPC stamps also found at Monte Testaccio, they have quite different distributions and date ranges and are unlikely to have been the product of the same producer. Further research is needed in order to decide conclusively whether they are the same individual or not.

1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century are the stamps of LVTROPHIMI, dated 70 to 121, and the LSLP stamp which is dated between 98 and 138. Three stamps fall in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century. VMFC has been tentatively dated between 138 and 161 while TANP is dated from 140 to 190 and CAPF from 142 to 180. The stamp IIQGETCF ranges in date from 175 to 225. They were only found once, thus far, at Monte Testaccio and display the broad range of quantities and producers who contributed to the supply of olive oil for the markets and populace of Rome.

The site of Monte Testaccio represents the largest accumulation of olive oil amphorae from Baetica in the Roman Empire. The city of Rome drew immense quantities of oil from the province, and especially Axati, for three centuries and this is reflected in the over 25 million amphorae which compose the mound. Although excavations are ongoing, and will be for a long time, the stamps revealed so far have ranged in number from a single stamp to as many as 83 examples from the same family. This discrepancy in the proportions of each stamp may simply be due to the location of the excavations, in which case the results could change with each future publication. Alternatively, the differences may be indicative of the size of the production facilities for each producer or the selection of specific producers by the Romans to supply the imperial capital and the *annona*. Either way excavations at Monte Testaccio will continue to alter our understanding of the mound itself as well as the immense quantities of olive oil from Axati and the province of Baetica.



## Conclusions

The majority of the sites which yielded Axati amphorae are along major Roman roadways. The presence of roads throughout the Roman Empire allowed for the transportation of large quantities of produce more quickly and cheaply than had been previously possible. Roads leading through Gallia towards the frontiers and Germania Superior allowed for large quantities of oil to be brought from the Rhône, Rhine and other rivers, through the main cities with some amphorae being left at smaller sites along the way. The majority of these amphorae reached the major towns of Germania Superior and Britannia where they were either consumed or sent farther on to the frontier forts and cities.

Within Baetica and the Gallic provinces, a high degree of riverine transport is evidenced by Axati stamps. The Rhône served as the primary supply route to the city of Lyon from which the amphorae were further distributed along the roadways. The same is true of those which reached Cologne along the Rhine. The abundance of amphorae from the site illustrates that it was a major importer of olive oil, from which large quantities were distributed to nearby sites in Germania Inferior as well as along the Rhine to the forts and cities of the frontiers. The presence of navigable rivers throughout the western provinces allowed for olive oil produced at Axati to be brought to a central location and transported primarily by water, and also by land, to sites throughout the provinces.

Despite the importance of the roadways and river systems in the western provinces for distributing the olive oil, there are many sites which do not lie along major roadways. These are primarily in the Gallic provinces as well as Germania Superior. These amphorae were likely

acquired through trade with a major distribution point rather than being sold during the primary transportation of the amphorae. The majority of these sites are civilian *vici* and *villae* as well as some of the smaller frontier forts.

There are several sites throughout the western provinces from which only a single Axati stamp has been recovered. The civilian sites which have only yielded one are typically those removed from the primary waterways and roadways including many of the *villae* and some *vici*. The military sites are primarily those which housed only a small garrison of auxiliaries, typically not Italian or Roman soldiers, along the outer frontiers. On their own, the presence of a single stamp at a site does not indicate the direct involvement of that populace with the distribution of Axati oil. However, when viewed holistically these single find sites follow the general distribution and consumption patterns shown by those sites which acquired larger numbers of stamped amphorae.

The distribution of stamped amphorae originating from Axati favours the militarized provinces of the Empire. Within Germania Superior and Inferior, Britannia, Pannonia and Raetia 631 Axati stamped amphorae were found.<sup>191</sup> Of these, 353 were recovered from sites which served a military function. Since these five provinces compose much of the Germanic frontier and those of Britannia, they contain the majority of military sites where amphorae were recovered (Fig. 30). In addition, many of the sites which served a predominantly civilian function did maintain a degree of military occupation. The small military contingents which occupied many of the settlements would have been supplied by state sponsored distribution. Despite the presence of soldiers in a number of civilian settlements in these provinces the olive

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<sup>191</sup> The civilian provinces have yielded a total of 288 stamped amphorae from Axati.

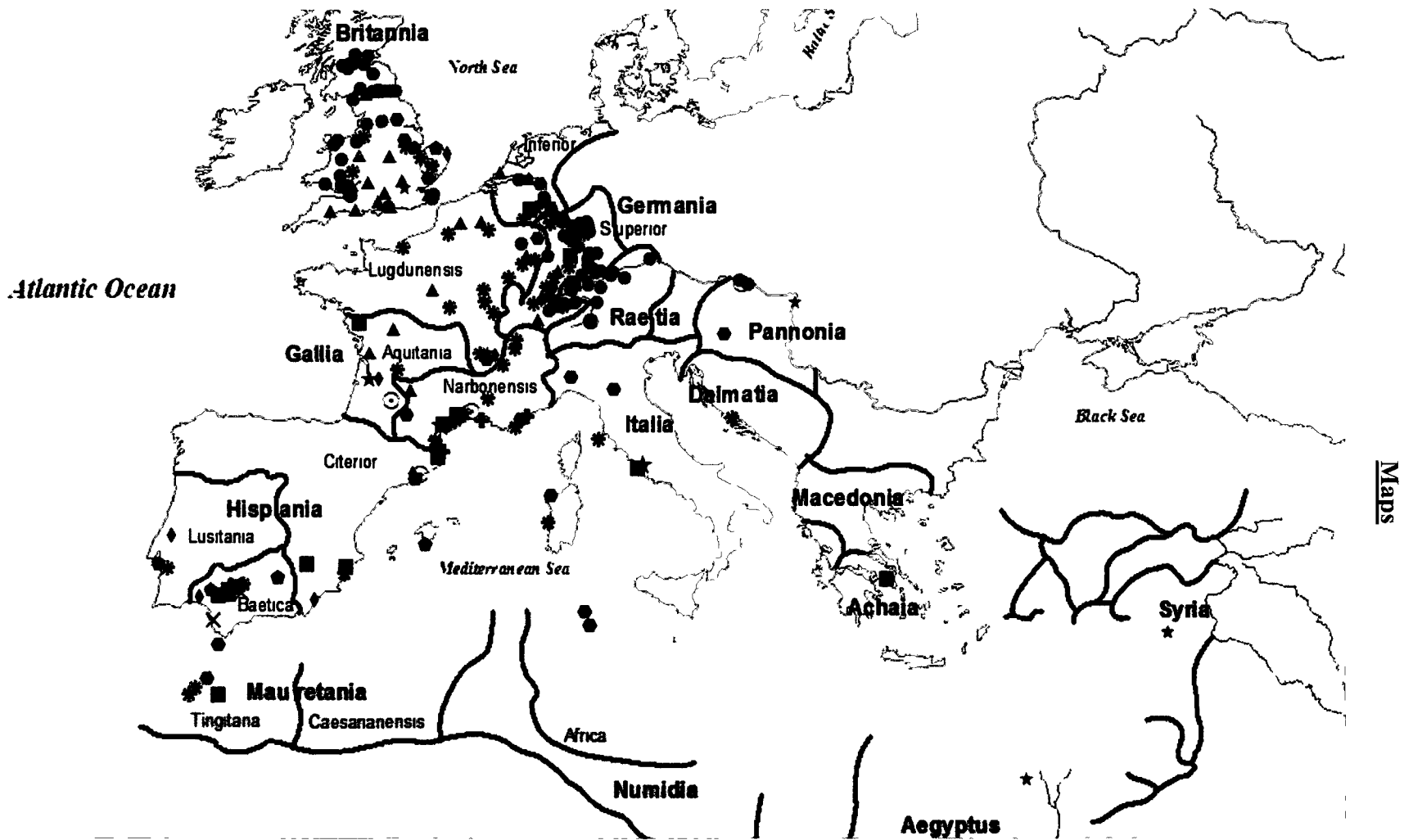
oil was likely consumed by the civilian inhabitants. The large amounts of olive oil imported into the militarized provinces from Aetia, and Baetica, demonstrate the large-scale presence of Roman troops and officers in these provinces who were supplied with olive oil as part of their rations, and the Romanizing effect which they had on the native populace.

Despite the militarized provinces being the primary importers of olive oil, outside of Rome, more stamped amphorae were recovered from purely civilian settlements than from ones with a military function. Those 117 sites which served a civilian function throughout the Empire were responsible for the deposition of 472 stamped amphorae from Aetia while the 50 sites which served a military function, as well as the 47 which were both military and civilian in nature, have yielded 455 stamps. At those sites which served both a civilian and military function, it is unclear the proportions which were consumed by the military occupants compared to the civilian, however, a large proportion of the oil may have been consumed by the civilian populace. Despite the high number of olive oil amphorae received by the militarized provinces, the distribution of the amphorae amongst military and civilian sites slightly favours those of a civilian nature.

Rome is excluded from the comparison of civilian and military consumption due to its important position in the olive oil industry and the Roman Empire. It is clear, based on the quantities of stamps recovered from the city, and the quantity still to be excavated and published, that it was the primary consumer for olive oil. A large proportion of the produce of Baetica was shipped directly to supply the Imperial city as is exemplified by the Aetia stamp evidence. The amphorae imported into Rome served to supply the Roman populace with oil which would

include these within the civilian category. However, the special nature of the city and its populace would dramatically obscure the results of the comparison between military and civilian consumption in favour of civilian sites. Rome was the primary importer and consumer of olive oil produced both at Axatı and throughout Baetica.

Olive oil amphorae from Axatı were distributed throughout the western provinces, and into some eastern towns, during the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries. The stamps have been used here to trace their distribution to military and civilian sites and to contrast their consumption levels. The amphorae from Axatı favour the militarized provinces of the Roman Empire, however, there have been slightly more stamps recovered from civilian settlements than military sites. Previous scholarship has focused on the frontiers and military forts as the primary consumers of Baetican olive oil outside of Rome. This study, however, has shown that the consumption level of the civilian settlements within the Western provinces has been underestimated based on the evidence of the stamped amphorae.



**Figure 15** Distribution of stamped amphorae produced at Axati

Legend for All Maps Black = Civilian, Red = Military, Blue = Military/Civilian, Purple = Shipwreck, Green = Miscellaneous

- ▲ = Civitas    ★ = Provincial Capital    ■ = Municipium    ● = Colonia    ● = Fort    ◆ = Miscellaneous    \* = Vicus
- ✕ = Conventus Capital    🚩 = Lora del Rio (Ancient Axati)    ○ = Unknown    ◆ = Villa    + = Shipwreck

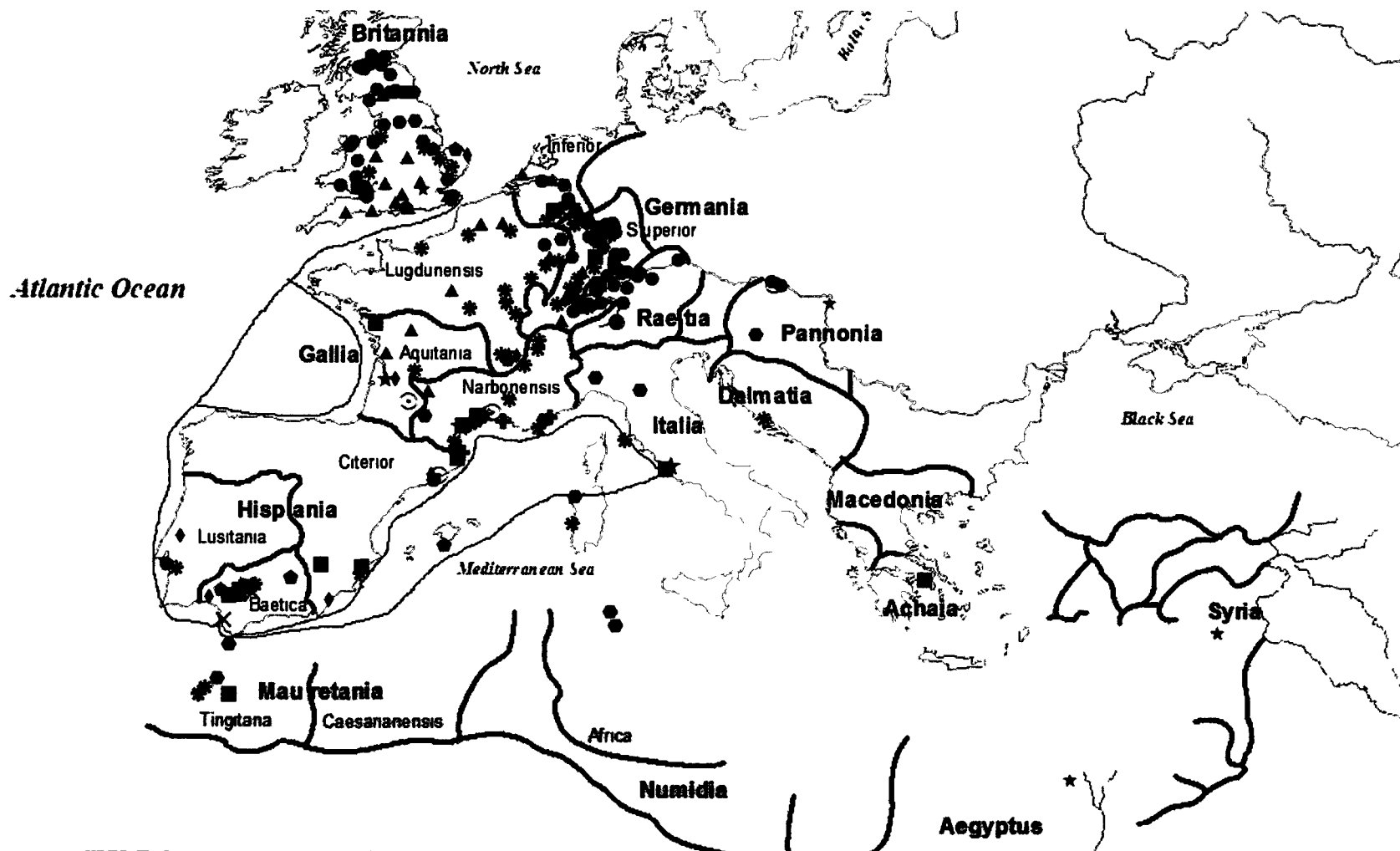


Figure 16 Distribution of stamped amphorae produced at Axati showing the primary trade routes.

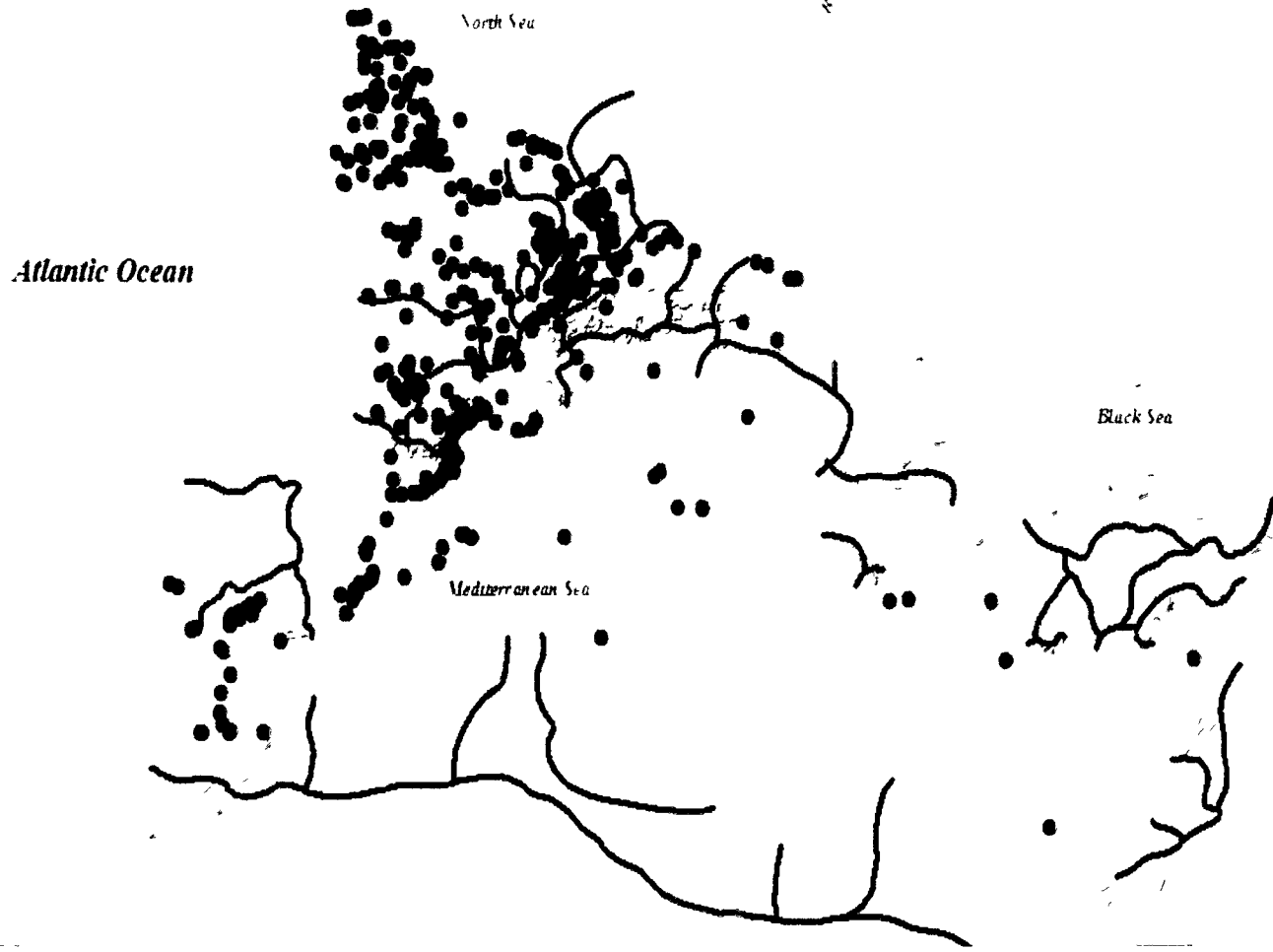


Figure 17 Distribution of all Dressel 20 stamped amphorae produced in Baetica

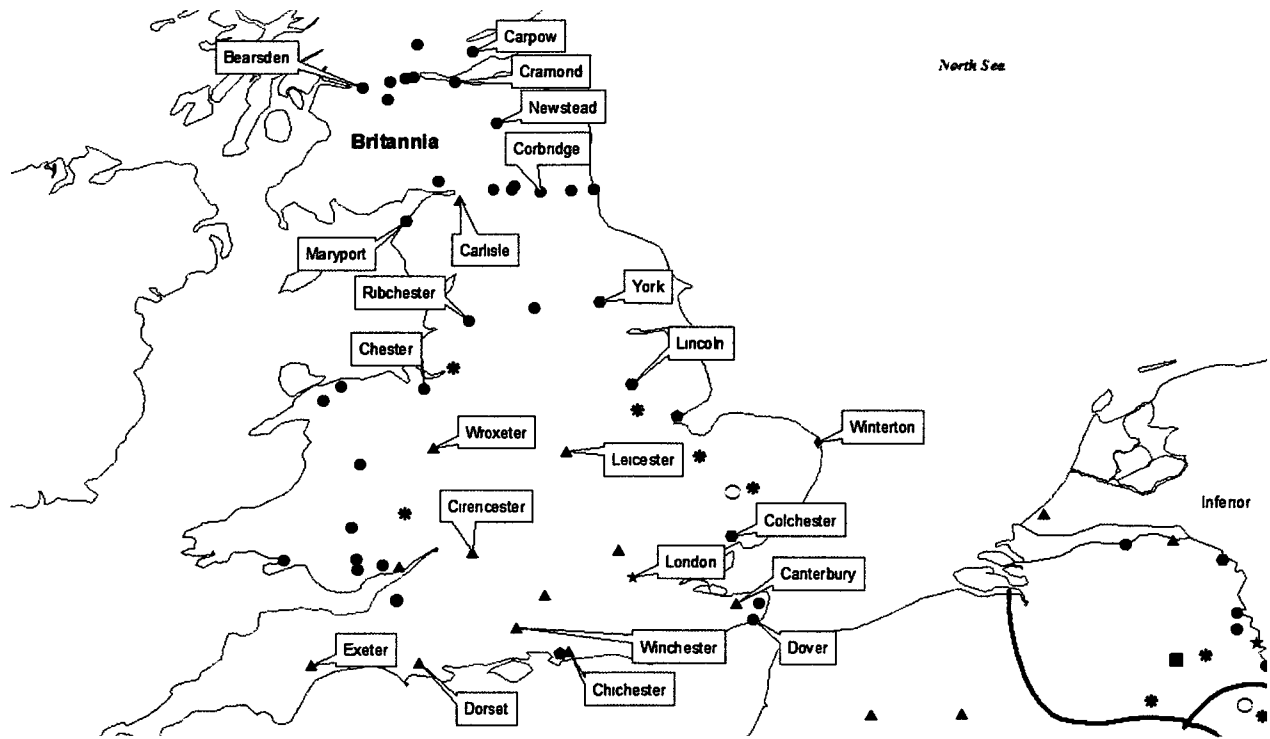


Figure 18 Distribution of stamped amphorae within Britannia

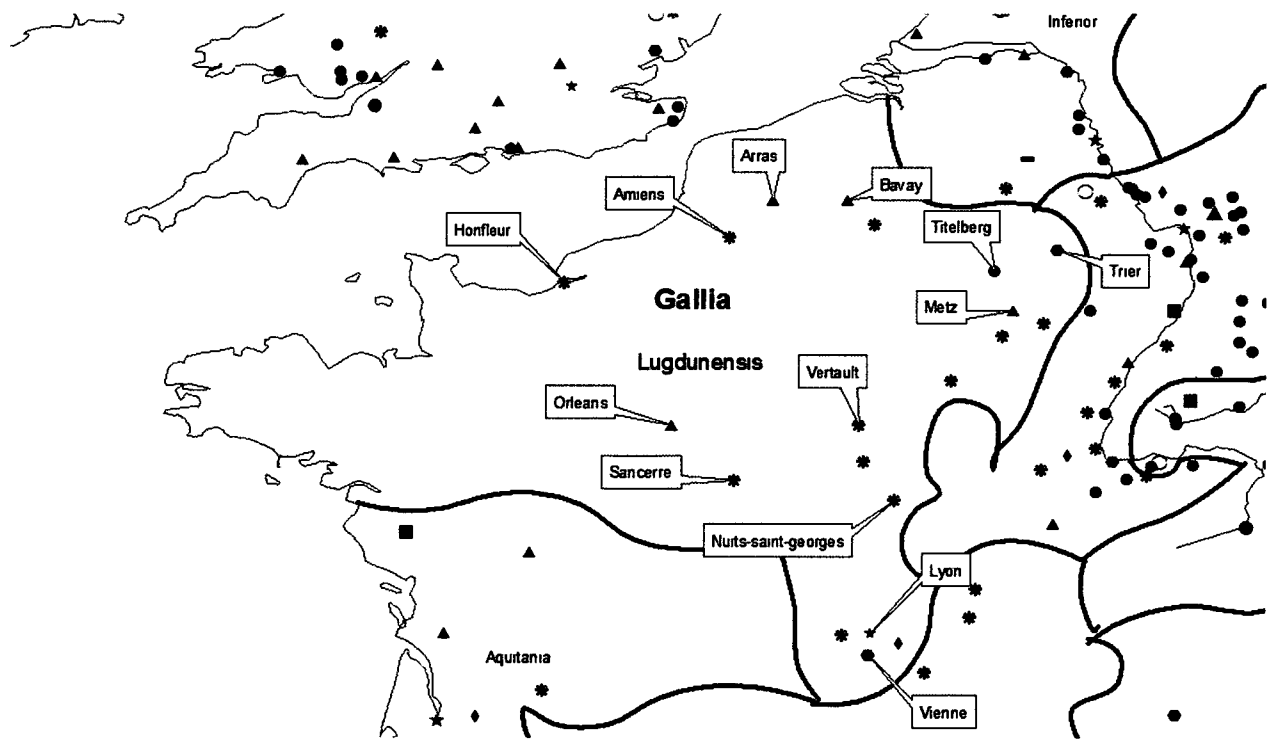


Figure 19 Distribution of stamps in Gallia Lugdunensis to the Rhine



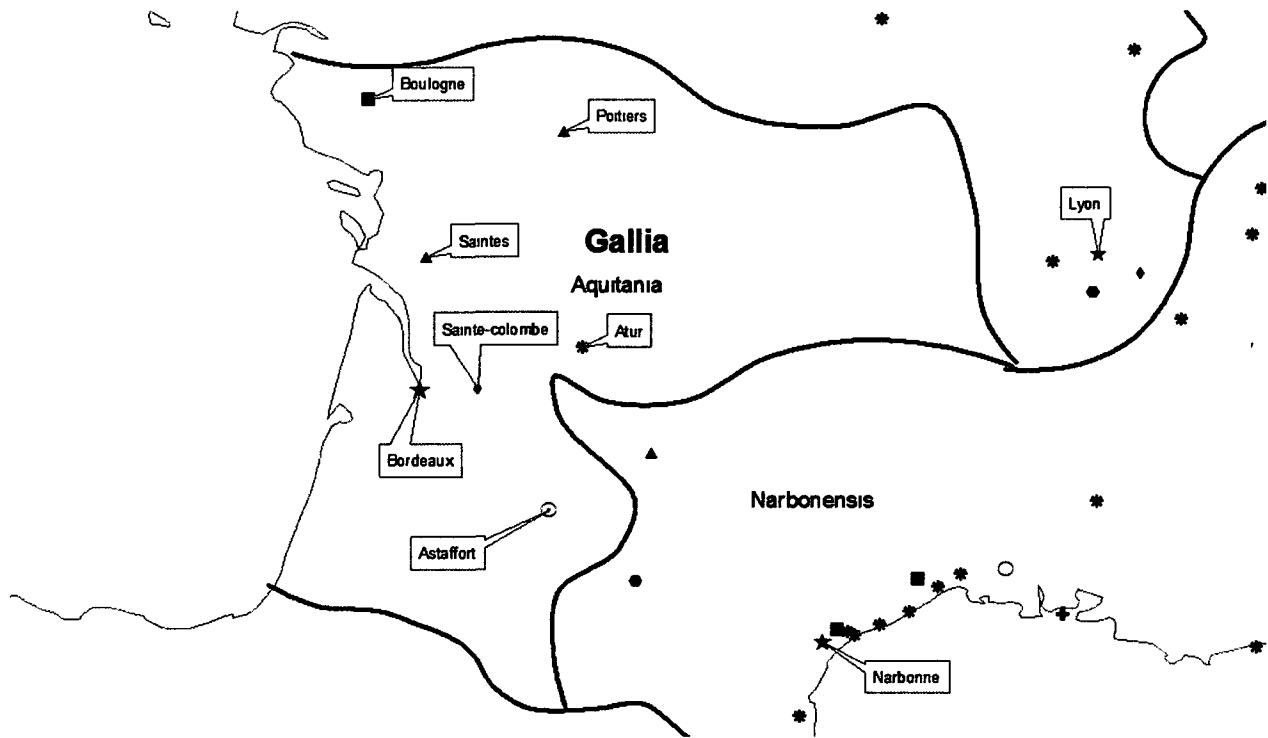


Figure 20 Distribution of stamps within Gallia Aquitania

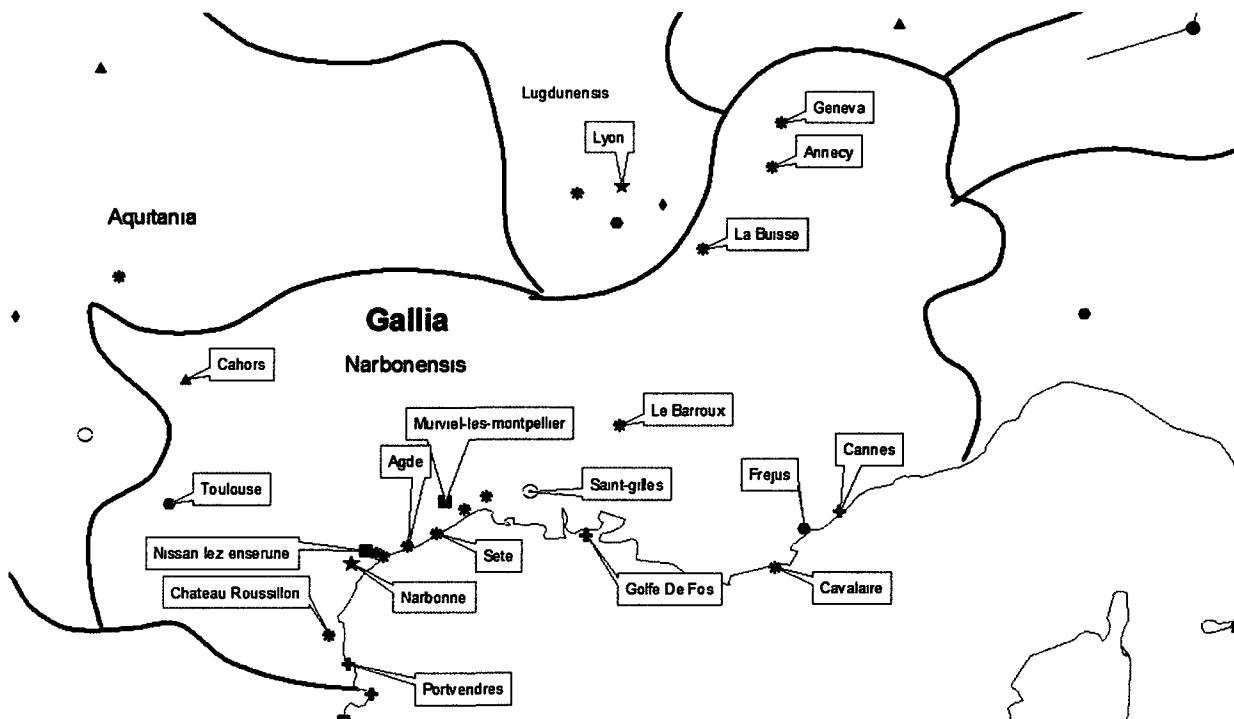


Figure 21. Distribution of stamps from Gallia Narbonensis

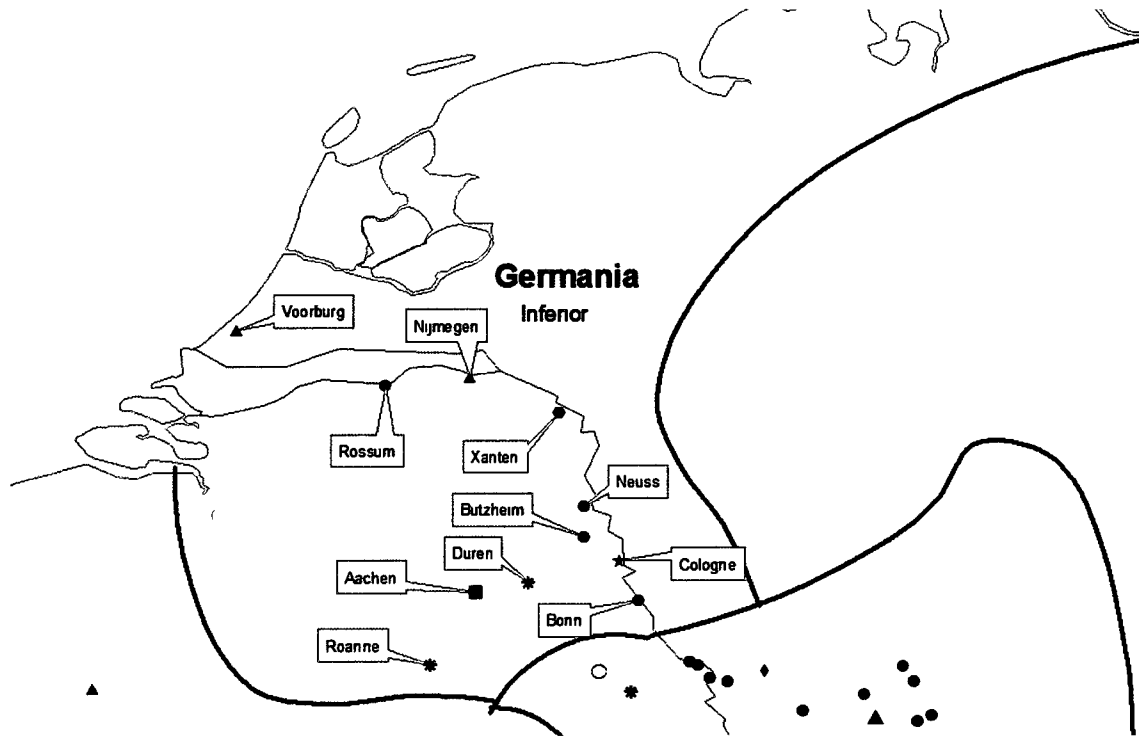


Figure 22 Distribution of stamps in Germania Inferior

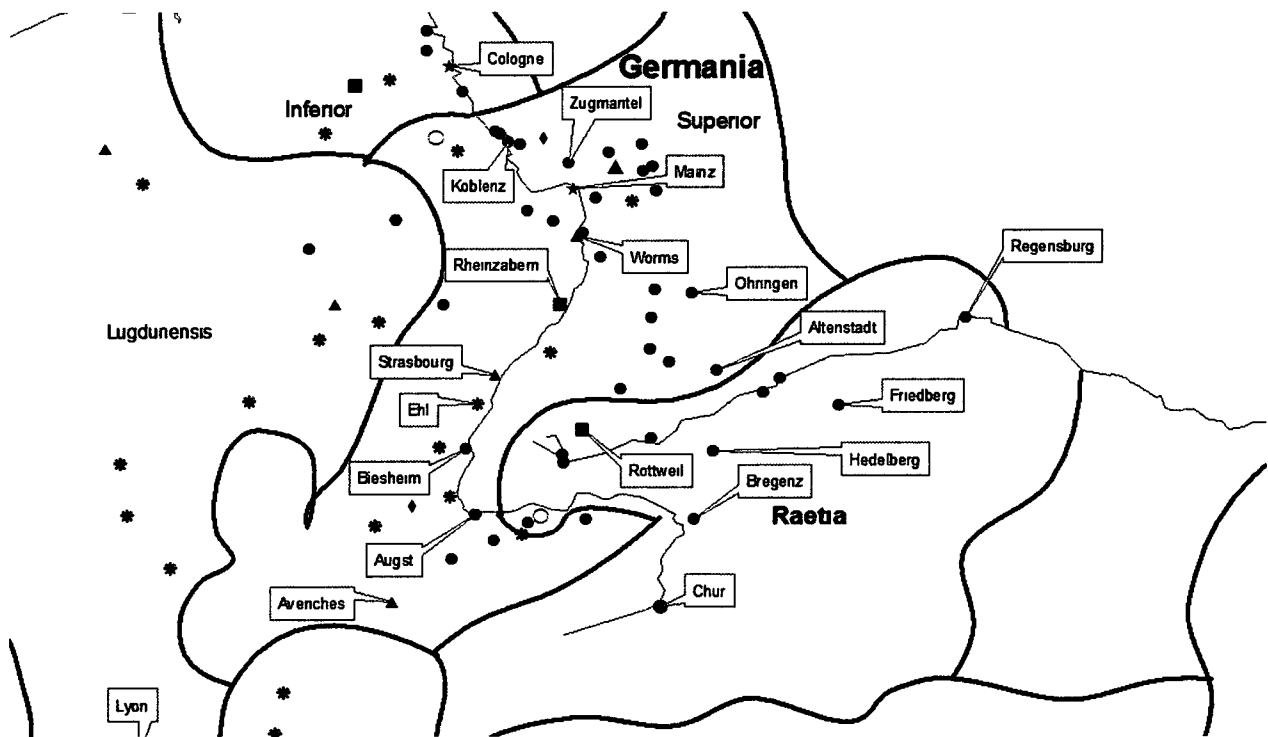


Figure 23. Stamped amphorae in Germania Superior and Raetia.

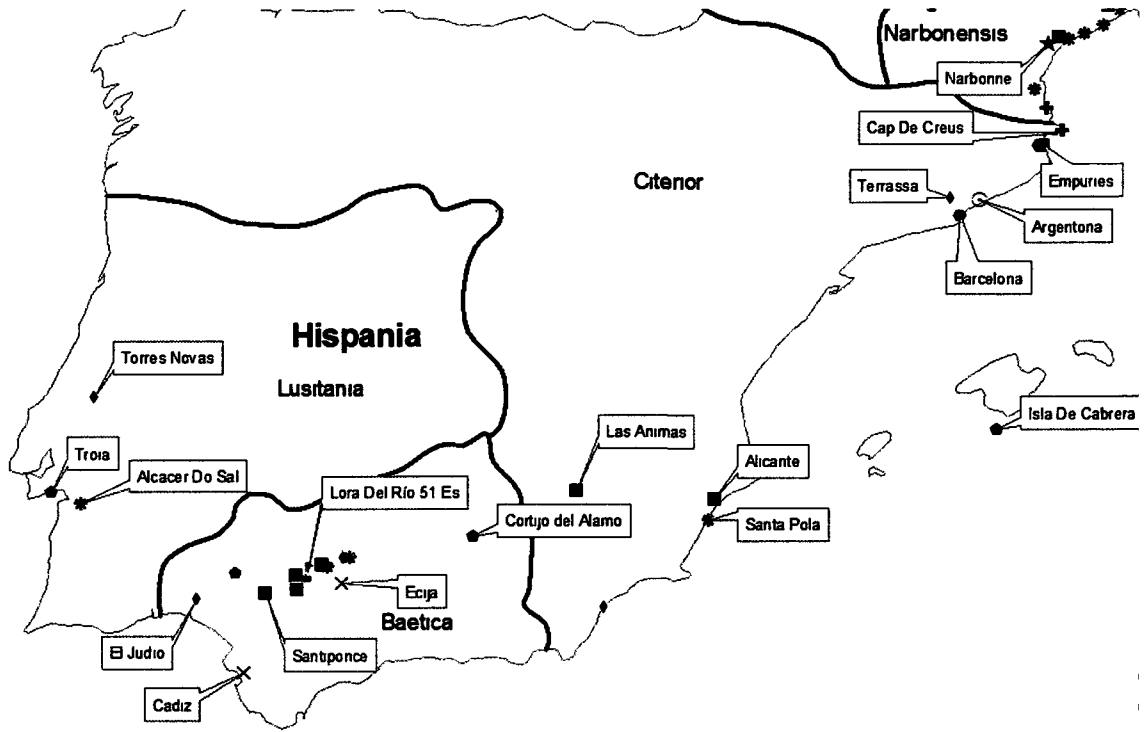


Figure 24 Distribution of stamped amphorae throughout the Hispaniae

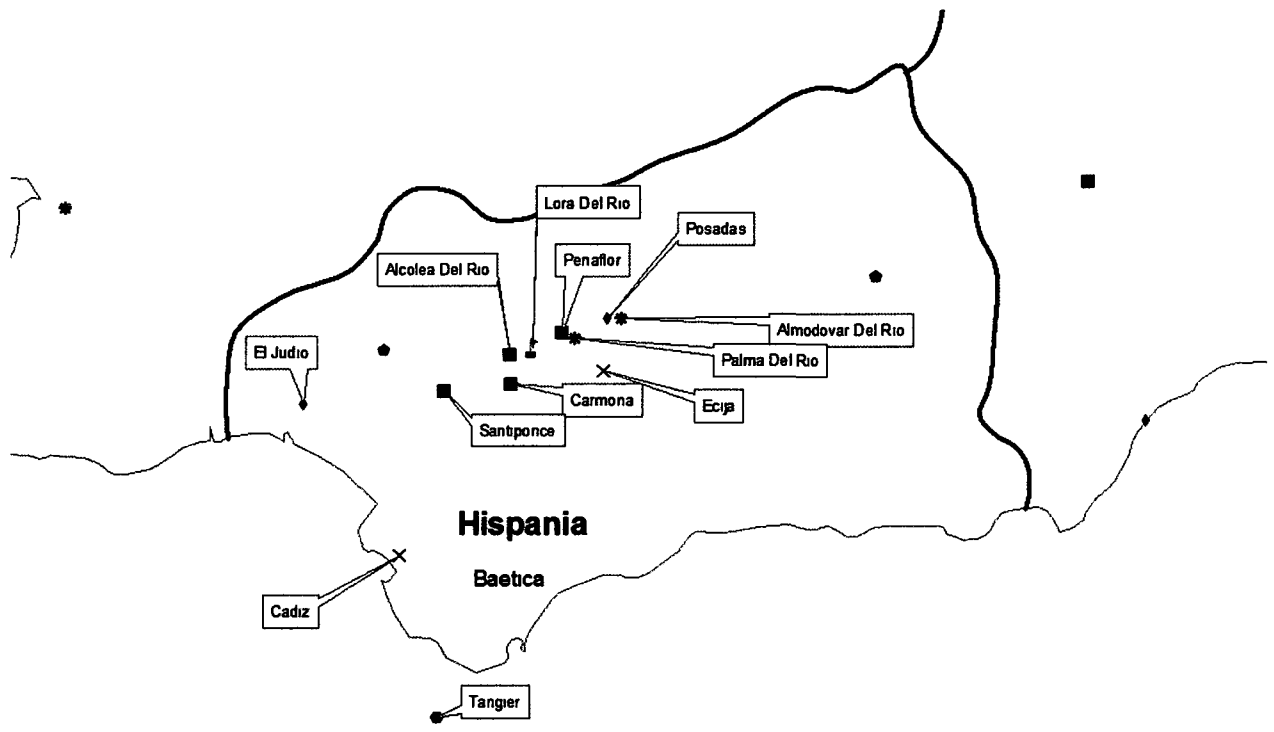


Figure 25 Stamped amphorae produced at Axati (flagged) in Baetica

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## Reading the Catalogue

Two catalogues are included, the first deals with the stamps which have been recovered from of Axati, modern Lora del Río. The second are those stamps from Axati which were found throughout the Empire. The former is listed alphabetically according to the first letter of the stamp. The latter is organized alphabetically based upon the Roman province from which the stamp was found. Within the province sites are listed alphabetically according to their modern names and then according to the first letter of the stamp. Below are the different markings which have been used in the transcription of the stamps.

ABC – Letters transcribed directly from the stamp without indication of direction. The letters are written without indication of the letter style, links, ligatures, punctuation marks, ornaments or figures.

abc – The letters of the stamp are reversed contrary to the direction of reading of the stamp.

ABC (ABC) – The apparent form of the stamp. The false appearance of the stamp is shown in the parentheses along with the form as corrected by the editor. Usually letters are altered which are not significant to the reading of the stamp, for example G to C.

A'C, a'bc – The letter after the exclamation mark is inverted or turned.

ABC/ABC – A line division separates the two parts of the stamp.

ABC + ABC – Two different stamps are found on the same amphora.  
((*signum*)) – Double parentheses are used to denote a symbol or ornament present on the stamp. The symbol is replaced by the Latin word or phrase.

ABC?, ((*SIGNUM?*)), ((?)), ? – A doubtful transcription. The transcription is marked by a question mark if the transcription is in question or the letters or symbol is illegible.

ABC & ABC – The transcription is ambiguous and can have two or more potentially accurate readings. This can be due to the ambiguity of one or more letters or the direction of reading is unclear.

[ABC], [ABC?] – Inside square brackets the letters have been restored by the editor based on other stamps. If the transcription is uncertain a question mark is added to the text.

ABC[---], ABC[---?] – Dashes represent letters which have not been able to be restored although the number of missing letters is known. A question mark denotes sections where there are missing letters and the number of letters is unknown.

[-], [---] – Unknown letters are missing from the stamp.

(-), (---), (?) – A vacant space is found within the stamp. The space is usually intentionally left blank. If the amount of space is unknown, relative to the number of letters which could fit in it, a question mark is used.

[[ABC]] – The letters are intentionally erased from the transcription. These are most common on the stamps dating to the period of Severan confiscations of land in Baetica.

AB<C, A>BC, AB<<C, A>>BC – The letter is either higher or lower than the following letter. The sign < indicates that the letter is higher, << means much higher, while > shows that the letter is lower while >> indicates it is much lower. If the letter is enclosed by these marks it indicates that it is omitted on the stamp (see below). This does not relate to the ligature marks.

\$A\$BC, \$AB\$C – Greek letters are used in the stamp with the letters separated by the dollar sign. The sound of the letter is transcribed into Latin letters.

|ABC|, |ABC, ABC| – The upright dashes indicate the end of the writing box is clearly visible for the stamp showing that no letters could be missing from that end.

|ABC|/|ABC| – The stamp covers two lines with the dash indicating the line break. The horizontal dashes for each line of the stamp indicate that the writing box ends for both parts of the stamp.

A~B~C, A~BC, AB~C – The ~ mark indicates a ligature between the adjoining letters.

A^B^C, A^BC, AB^C – The letters are linked by fusion to each other.

{AB} – The letters are linked by inclusion.

{A/BC} – The letters are linked by inclusion covering two lines. The letters are equivalent in size to the base letter.

{A^BC}, {AB^C} – The letters are linked by both inclusion and fusion.

A B C, A BC, AB C – Simple punctuation, either a triangular or circular mark, separates the letters or words of the stamp.

{A }BC – A simple punctuation mark is used within the space of a letter.

A'B'C, A'BC, AB'C, ABC', A''B''C'' – The letter, or letters, prior to the apostrophe are doubtful in the transcription. The letters have been reconstructed based on context and other stamps. If very doubtful the double apostrophe is used.

<ABC>, A<B>C – The letters or letter within the marks is omitted by error or contraction of the stamp The editor has added the appropriate letters to correct the error based upon similar stamps

ABC+ AB+C – A gap is present between one or more letters

ABC\*, AB\*C – A gap between one or more letters may be present although it is uncertain

A&BC, A^B&C^B, ((*signum*))&((*signum*)) – The stamp is ambiguous There are various interpretations and solutions to the reading of the stamp although it is unclear which one is correct

(A%), (AB%), ((*signum*%)) – The letters or symbol which is present on the stamp is not fully preserved or is cut off The missing part has been restored by the editor

### Quantification of Axati Stamped Amphorae

Province	Roma	Testaccio	Prov Capital	Prov Capital/Fort	Conventus Capital	Civitas	Colonia	Fort	Fort/Vicus	Fort/Colonia	Fort/Municipium	Fort/Civitas	Municipium	Shipwreck	Vicus	Villa	Miscellaneous
Achaia													1 [1]				
Aegyptus			12 [1]														
Britannia			49 [1]			38 [8]	22 [1]	26 [22]	79 [11]	13 [2]		20 [4]			8 [8]	1 [1]	4 [4]
Dalmatia															3 [1]		
Gallia (Aquitania)						5 [4]	4 [1]						2 [1]		1 [1]	7 [1]	
Gallia (Lugdunensis)			40 [1]			13 [4]	17 [1]		2 [1]						49 [14]	1 [1]	
Gallia (Narbonensis)			5 [1]				9 [1]						3 [2]	54 [3]	13 [10]	2 [1]	
Germania Inferior				7 [1]		1 [1]		7 [3]	3 [1]	1 [1]		13 [1]			1 [1]		
Germania Superior				65 [1]		24 [2]		32 [17]	63 [9]	30 [1]	7 [1]	51 [3]	2 [2]		17 [9]	2 [2]	
Hispania (Baetica)					8 [2]								16 [4]		3 [2]	3 [2]	12 [1]
Hispania (Balears)																	2 [1]
Hispania (Citerior)													19 [4]	2 [1]	1 [1]	2 [2]	
Hispania (Lusitania)															1 [1]	1 [1]	1 [1]
Italia	103 [6]						2 [2]						16 [1]		1 [1]		
Italia (Sardinia)							1 [1]						1 [1]				
Italia (Testaccio)		601 [1]															
Mauretania (Tingitana)							19 [2]						11 [1]		11 [2]		
Numidia (Africa)			1 [1]										1 [1]				
Pannonia				1 [1]				3 [3]		2 [1]							
Raetia								3 [2]	27 [11]						1 [1]		
Syria			1 [1]														
Stamp Totals	103	601	108	73	8	81	74	71	174	46	7	84	72	56	110	19	19
Site Totals	6	1	6	3	2	19	9	47	33	5	1	8	18	4	52	11	7

	Stamps	Sites
Military	71	47
Civilian	472	117
Military/Civilian	384	50
Rome	704	7
Shipwrecks	56	4
Other	19	7
Indeterminate	18	10
TOTAL	1724	242















Stamps recovered from Lora del Río (Ancient Axatı)

Catalogue ID	CEIPAC Number	Find Spot	Stamp (Restored)	Date	Primary Publication	Amphora
1	12931	Huerta del Río	AENIANSA	70 AD	Bonsor, 1931, 140	Dr 20
2	11199	Madre Vieja 2	AVB & ANB		Ponsich, 1979, CA-092f17 B,6	Dr 20
3	06863	La Catria	BALF	230 -->	Remesal, 1977-78, 84a	Dr 20
4	12948	Azanaque-Castillejo	CH		Bonsor, 1931, 157	Dr 20
5	12515	La Catria	CPCI?		Chic, 1985, p 065-599	Dr 20
6	07138	La Catria	CRROP		Remesal, 1977-78, 79a	Dr 20
7	12908	La Maria	ICCRA		Bonsor, 1931, 116	Dr 20
8	12938	Huerta del Río	IXPS?		Bonsor, 1931, 147	Dr 20
9	06868	La Catria	LFO		Remesal, 1977-78, 38r	Dr 20
10	12909	La Maria	LSLVP		Bonsor, 1931, 117	Dr 20
11	13713	Azanaque-Castillejo	MEM		Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,05	Dr 20
12	12905	La Maria	MST		Bonsor, 1931, 113	Dr 20
13	11193	Madre Vieja 1	NC		Ponsich, 1979, CA-091f17 A,4	Dr 20
14	12481	La Mayena	NIA		Chic, 1985, p 061-546	Dr 20
15	12514	La Catria	RL		Chic, 1985, p 065-598	Dr 20
16	12906	La Maria	ST		Bonsor, 1931, 114	Dr 20
17	06717	La Catria	VCLF		Remesal, 1977-78, 19a-1	Dr 20
18	06718	La Catria	VCLF		Remesal, 1977-78, 19a-2	Dr 20
19	06719	La Catria	VCLF		Remesal, 1977-78, 19a-3	Dr 20
20	11130	Cortijo del Guerra	AAS		Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,14	Dr 20
21	13725	Azanaque-Castillejo	ACHB	153-161	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,17	Dr 20
22	13726	Azanaque-Castillejo	ACHB	153-161	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,18	Dr 20
23	06692	La Catria	ACIRC		Remesal, 1977-78, 16a	Dr 20
24	06858	La Catria	AELFO	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38i	Dr 20
25	06859	La Catria	AELFO	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38j	Dr 20
26	06860	La Catria	AELFO	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38k-1	Dr 20
27	06861	La Catria	AELFO	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38k-2	Dr 20
28	06867	La Catria	AELFO	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38q	Dr 20
29	06669	La Catria	AEMOPTPO		Remesal, 1977-78, 11a	Dr 20
30	06857	La Catria	ALF	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38h	Dr 20
31	06856	La Catria	ALF	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38g	Dr 20

32	06849	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38a	Dr 20
33	06850	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38b	Dr 20
34	06851	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38c	Dr 20
35	06852	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38d	Dr 20
36	06853	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38e-1	Dr 20
37	06854	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38e-2	Dr 20
38	06855	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38f	Dr 20
39	06864	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38n	Dr 20
40	06865	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38o	Dr 20
41	06866	La Catria	ALFO	130-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38p	Dr 20
42	11222	El Marchante	AMGALOD	30-80	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,5	Dr 20
43	06996	La Catria	APCE?	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 50a	Dr 20
44	11216	El Marchante	APH	98-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,17	Dr 20
45	11217	El Marchante	APH	98-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,18	Dr 20
46	11281	El Berro 1	AQFVA	160-161	Ponsich, 1979, PA-056f30,1	Dr 20
47	11153	Huerta del Rio	ASAEN	30-150	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079,16	Dr 20
48	07137	La Catria	ATITAC?		Remesal, 1977-78, 78a	Dr 20
49	11185	La Ramblilla	ATITTAE	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, CA-089f16,3	Dr 20
50	11186	La Ramblilla	ATITTAE	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, CA-089f16,4	Dr 20
51	11286	El Berro 2	ATITTAE	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, PA-056f30,6	Dr 20
52	11287	El Berro 2	ATITTAE	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, PA-056f30,7	Dr 20
53	11288	El Berro 2	ATITTAE	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, PA-056f30,8	Dr 20
54	12480	La Mayena	ATITTAE	69-96	Chic, 1985, p 061-544	Dr 20
55	12920	La Mayena	ATITTAE	69-96	Bonsor, 1931, 128	Dr 20
56	12921	La Mayena	AVIHR	69-117	Bonsor, 1931, 129	Dr 20
57	12922	La Mayena	AVIHR	69-117	Bonsor, 1931, 130	Dr 20
58	13740	La Estacada de Herrera	C		Ponsich, 1974, LR,216,C	Dr 20
59	12947	Azanaque-Castillejo	CA		Bonsor, 1931, 156	Dr 20
60	11132	Cortijo del Guerra	CAELICAMP		Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,16	Dr 20
61	11198	Madre Vieja 2	CALPD		Ponsich, 1979, CA-092f17 B,5	Dr 20
62	11196	Madre Vieja 2	CALPVRIN	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-092f17 B,3	Dr 20
63	11184	La Ramblilla	CALPVRNB	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-089f16,2	Dr 20
64	11183	La Ramblilla	CALPVRNC	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-089f16,1	Dr 20
65	11189	La Ramblilla	CALPVRNC	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-089pl -3	Dr 20

66	11194	Madre Vieja 2	CALPVRNIB	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-092f17 B,1	Dr 20
67	11195	Madre Vieja 2	CALPVRPOT	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-092f17 B,2	Dr 20
68	11197	Madre Vieja 2	CALPVRQ	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-092f17 B,4	Dr 20
69	13730	Azanaque-Castillejo	CAM		Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f82,03	Dr 20
70	12946	Azanaque-Castillejo	CAPF	150-180	Bonsor, 1931, 155	Dr 20
71	13714	Azanaque-Castillejo	CAPF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,06	Dr 20
72	13715	Azanaque-Castillejo	CAPF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,07	Dr 20
73	13716	Azanaque-Castillejo	CAPF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,08	Dr 20
74	13717	Azanaque-Castillejo	CAPF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,09	Dr 20
75	13718	Azanaque-Castillejo	CAPF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,10	Dr 20
76	11225	El Marchante	CARLA ?		Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,8	Dr 20
77	11167	Huerta del Rio	CARNI		Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,13	Dr 20
78	06643	La Catria	CAS	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 07a	Dr 20
79	11092	Alamo Alto	CASII	235 -->	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,15	Dr 20
80	11091	Alamo Alto	CAVE		Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,14	Dr 20
81	06730	La Catria	CCEFP		Remesal, 1977-78, 23af	Dr 20
82	06722	La Catria	CEFH		Remesal, 1977-78, 22a	Dr 20
83	06723	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23a-1	Dr 20
84	06724	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23a-2	Dr 20
85	06725	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23aa	Dr 20
86	06726	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ab	Dr 20
87	06727	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ac	Dr 20
88	06728	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ad	Dr 20
89	06729	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ae	Dr 20
90	06732	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ah-1	Dr 20
91	06733	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ah-2	Dr 20
92	06736	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ak	Dr 20
93	06737	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23al	Dr 20
94	06738	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23am	Dr 20
95	06739	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23an	Dr 20
96	06740	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ao	Dr 20
97	06741	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ap	Dr 20
98	06742	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23aq	Dr 20
99	06746	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23at	Dr 20



100	06747	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23au-1	Dr 20
101	06748	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23au-2	Dr 20
102	06750	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ax	Dr 20
103	06755	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23az-3	Dr 20
104	06758	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23bb	Dr 20
105	06759	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23c	Dr 20
106	06760	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23d	Dr 20
107	06761	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23e	Dr 20
108	06762	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23f	Dr 20
109	06763	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23g	Dr 20
110	06764	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23h	Dr 20
111	06765	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23i	Dr 20
112	06766	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23j	Dr 20
113	06767	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23k	Dr 20
114	06769	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23m-1	Dr 20
115	06770	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23m-2	Dr 20
116	06771	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23n	Dr 20
117	06772	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23o	Dr 20
118	06773	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23p	Dr 20
119	06774	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23q	Dr 20
120	06775	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23r	Dr 20
121	06776	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23s-1	Dr 20
122	06777	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23s-2	Dr 20
123	06778	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23s-3	Dr 20
124	06781	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23u	Dr 20
125	06782	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23v	Dr 20
126	06783	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23x	Dr 20
127	06784	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23y	Dr 20
128	06756	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23b	Dr 20
129	06731	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ag	Dr 20
130	06734	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ai	Dr 20
131	06735	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23aj	Dr 20
132	06785	La Catria	CEFP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23z	Dr 20
133	06757	La Catria	CEFPL	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ba	Dr 20

134	06779	La Catria	CEFPL	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23t-1	Dr 20
135	06780	La Catria	CEFPL	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23t-2	Dr 20
136	06743	La Catria	CEFPO	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ar-1	Dr 20
137	06744	La Catria	CEFPO	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ar-2	Dr 20
138	06749	La Catria	CEFPO	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23av	Dr 20
139	06768	La Catria	CEFPOR	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23i	Dr 20
140	06745	La Catria	CEFPOR	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23as	Dr 20
141	06751	La Catria	CEFPOR TI	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ay-1	Dr 20
142	06752	La Catria	CEFPOR TI	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23ay-2	Dr 20
143	06753	La Catria	CEFPOR TI	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23az-1	Dr 20
144	06754	La Catria	CEFPOR TI	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23az-2	Dr 20
145	06755	La Catria	CEFPOR TI	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 23az-3	Dr 20
146	06786	La Catria	CENHISPSA	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 24a-1	Dr 20
147	06787	La Catria	CENHISPSA	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 24a-2	Dr 20
148	13744	La Estacada de Herrera	CENHISPSA	69-117	Ponsich, 1974, LR,216f77,11	Dr 20
149	13745	La Estacada de Herrera	CENHISPSA	69-117	Ponsich, 1974, LR,216f77,12	Dr 20
150	11154	Huerta del Rio	CENHISPSAE	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079,17	Dr 20
151	12934	Huerta del Rio	CENSAEN	69-117	Bonsor, 1931, 143	Dr 20
152	06721	La Catria	CHRYSAN	80-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 21a	Dr 20
153	06845	La Catria	CIS	150-210	Remesal, 1977-78, 36a	Dr 20
154	06870	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40a-1	Dr 20
155	06871	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40a-2	Dr 20
156	06872	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40b-1	Dr 20
157	06873	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40b-2	Dr 20
158	06874	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40c	Dr 20
159	06875	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40d	Dr 20
160	06876	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40e	Dr 20
161	06877	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40f	Dr 20
162	06878	La Catria	CLPV	180-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 40g	Dr 20
163	13703	Azanaque-Castillejo	CMM	179-180?	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,18	Dr 20
164	13706	Azanaque-Castillejo	CMM	179-180?	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,21	Dr 20
165	12941	Azanaque-Castillejo	CONSFC	200-235	Bonsor, 1931, 150	Dr 20
166	12942	Azanaque-Castillejo	CONSFC	200-235	Bonsor, 1931, 151	Dr 20
167	12943	Azanaque-Castillejo	CONSFC	200-235	Bonsor, 1931, 152	Dr 20

168	13722	Azanaque-Castillejo	CONSFC	200-235	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,14	Dr 20
169	13723	Azanaque-Castillejo	CONSFC	200-235	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,15	Dr 20
170	13724	Azanaque-Castillejo	CONSFC	200-235	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,16	Dr 20
171	13728	Azanaque-Castillejo	CORBEL	100-300	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f82,01	Dr 20
172	11144	Cortijo del Guerra	CPC	175-225	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,12	Dr 20
173	07054	La Catria	CQFP		Remesal, 1977-78, 54a	Dr 20
174	07063	La Catria	CRA	235 -->	Remesal, 1977-78, 58a	Dr 20
175	11226	El Marchante	CRISPI	125-175?	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,9	Dr 20
176	07143	La Catria	CRKAL	80-190	Remesal, 1977-78, 83a	Dr 20
177	12956	Azanaque-Castillejo	DATZCOL	149-153	Bonsor, 1931, 165	Dr 20
178	13719	Azanaque-Castillejo	DATZCOL	149-153	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,11	Dr 20
179	13720	Azanaque-Castillejo	DATZCOL	149-153	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,12	Dr 20
180	13721	Azanaque-Castillejo	DATZCOL	149-153	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,13	Dr 20
181	11272	La Mayena	DIA	145-161	Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,1	Dr 20
182	11283	El Berro 2	DIA	145-161	Ponsich, 1979, PA-056f30,3	Dr 20
183	12470	La Maria	DIA	145-161	Chic, 1985, p 059-524	Dr 20
184	12474	La Maria	DIA	145-161	Chic, 1985, p 059-528	Dr 20
185	06792	La Catria	EFDS	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 27a-1	Dr 20
186	06793	La Catria	EFDS	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 27a-2	Dr 20
187	06794	La Catria	EFDS	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 27a-3	Dr 20
188	06791	La Catria	EXPEDIT	80-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 26b	Dr 20
189	06790	La Catria	EXPEDITI	80-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 26a	Dr 20
190	06670	La Catria	FANO?	80-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 12a	Dr 20
191	12473	La Maria	FCRV	225-275	Chic, 1985, p 059-527	Dr 20
192	12904	La Maria	FGRVMESEAGGGNNNC	225-275	Bonsor, 1931, 112	Dr 20
193	06802	La Catria	FPPOR	80-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 30a	Dr 20
194	12935	Huerta del Rio	FRSAENIAE	69-117	Bonsor, 1931, 144	Dr 20
195	12952	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Bonsor, 1931, 161	Dr 20
196	13683	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145,GAF-1	Dr 20
197	13684	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145,GAF-2	Dr 20
198	13685	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145,GAF-3	Dr 20
199	13688	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,01	Dr 20
200	13689	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,02	Dr 20
201	13690	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,03	Dr 20

202	13691	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,04	Dr 20
203	13692	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,05	Dr 20
204	13693	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,06	Dr 20
205	13694	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,07	Dr 20
206	13695	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,08	Dr 20
207	13696	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,09	Dr 20
208	13731	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145p65 02	Dr 20
209	11152	Huerta del Rio	GALI	80-190	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079,15	Dr 20
210	13707	Azanaque-Castillejo	GANNIRVFINI	69-117	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,22	Dr 20
211	13931	Azanaque-Castillejo	GAPF	150-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR-145,med 1	Dr 20
212	11220	El Marchante	GAPMA		Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,3	Dr 20
213	11221	El Marchante	GAPMA		Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,4	Dr 20
214	11109	La Catria	GAVEL	235 -->	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,03	Dr 20
215	12518	La Catria	GAVFL	235 -->	Chic, 1985, p 065-GAVF 3	Dr 20
216	12516	La Catria	GAVFL	235 -->	Chic, 1985, p 065-GAVF 1	Dr 20
217	12517	La Catria	GAVFL	235 -->	Chic, 1985, p 065-GAVF 2	Dr 20
218	13727	Azanaque-Castillejo	GEFR	100-145	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,19	Dr 20
219	13702	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,17	Dr 20
220	12950	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Bonsor, 1931, 159	Dr 20
221	12951	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Bonsor, 1931, 160	Dr 20
222	13697	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,10	Dr 20
223	13697	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,11	Dr 20
224	13698	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,11	Dr 20
225	13699	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,14	Dr 20
226	13700	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,15	Dr 20
227	13701	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,16	Dr 20
228	13704	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,19	Dr 20
229	13705	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,20	Dr 20
230	13732	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145p65 11	Dr 20
231	13933	Azanaque-Castillejo	GMMF	179-180	Ponsich, 1974, LR-145,med 2	Dr 20
232	06995	La Catria	GPC	247-252	Remesal, 1977-78, 49a	Dr 20
233	11142	Cortijo del Guerra	GPCI	247-252	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,10	Dr 20
234	11180	Haza del Olivo	GRADOS	140-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-084f15,1	Dr 20
235	12483	La Mayena	HERRA		Chic, 1985, p 061-548	Dr 20

236	12933	Huerta del Rio	HISPSAENI	80-140	Bonsor, 1931, 142	Dr 20
237	11165	Huerta del Rio	HISPSAENI	80-140	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,11	Dr 20
238	11164	Huerta del Rio	HISPSAENIA	80-140	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,10	Dr 20
239	11131	Cortijo del Guerra	IARP		Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,15	Dr 20
240	12930	Huerta del Rio	IASAENI		Bonsor, 1931, 139	Dr 20
241	11223	El Marchante	ICIFACF ?		Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,6	Dr 20
242	12910	La Maria	IFPV & LFPV		Bonsor, 1931, 118	Dr 20
243	11155	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNEIVL	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,01	Dr 20
244	11156	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNEIVL	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,02	Dr 20
245	06788	La Catria	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 25a-1	Dr 20
246	06789	La Catria	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 25a-2	Dr 20
247	12492	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Chic, 1985, p 063-567	Dr 20
248	12493	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Chic, 1985, p 063-568	Dr 20
249	12924	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Bonsor, 1931, 133	Dr 20
250	12925	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Bonsor, 1931, 134	Dr 20
251	13252	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Maxwell, 1899, 135-b	Dr 20
252	13253	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Maxwell, 1899, 135-c	Dr 20
253	13254	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Maxwell, 1899, 135-d	Dr 20
254	13255	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVL	117-161	Maxwell, 1899, 135-e	Dr 20
255	12926	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIIVLI	117-161	Bonsor, 1931, 135	Dr 20
256	11162	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNORIVLSAE	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,08	Dr 20
257	11163	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNORIVLSAE	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,09	Dr 20
258	12491	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNORIVLSAE	117-161	Chic, 1985, p 063-566	Dr 20
259	12927	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNORIVLSAE	117-161	Bonsor, 1931, 136	Dr 20
260	11157	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIVL	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,03	Dr 20
261	11158	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIVL	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,04	Dr 20
262	11159	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIVL	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,05	Dr 20
263	11160	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIVL	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,06	Dr 20
264	11161	Huerta del Rio	IIIENNIVL	117-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,07	Dr 20
265	12936	Huerta del Rio	IIIIMMIRIV		Bonsor, 1931, 145	Dr 20
266	06668	La Catria	IIQAEET		Remesal, 1977-78, 10a	Dr 20
267	07059	La Catria	IIQQETC	175-225	Remesal, 1977-78, 56c	Dr 20
268	07057	La Catria	IIQQETCF	175-225	Remesal, 1977-78, 56a	Dr 20
269	07058	La Catria	IIQQETCFS	175-225	Remesal, 1977-78, 56b	Dr 20

270	11143	Cortijo del Guerra	IIQQTECF	175-225	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,11	Dr 20
271	11082	Alamo Alto	ILFT	220-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,05	Dr 20
272	11083	Alamo Alto	ILFT	220-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,06	Dr 20
273	11084	Alamo Alto	ILFT	220-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,07	Dr 20
274	11085	Alamo Alto	ILFT	220-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,08	Dr 20
275	11086	Alamo Alto	ILFT	220-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,09	Dr 20
276	11087	Alamo Alto	ILFT	220-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,10	Dr 20
277	11172	Haza del Olivo	IPC		Ponsich, 1979, CA-083,4	Dr 20
278	11273	La Mayena	KVFIGGVMCOLSICETASI	230-260	Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,2	Dr 20
279	07140	La Catria	LAEPAE	80-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 81a	Dr 20
280	07141	La Catria	LAEPAE	80-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 81b	Dr 20
281	13733	Azanaque-Castillejo	LAEQPCOL	80-130	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145p66 15	Dr 20
282	06620	La Catria	LAF	142-165	Remesal, 1977-78, 03a-1	Dr 20
283	06621	La Catria	LAF	142-165	Remesal, 1977-78, 03a-2	Dr 20
284	06622	La Catria	LAF	142-165	Remesal, 1977-78, 03b	Dr 20
285	06623	La Catria	LAF	142-165	Remesal, 1977-78, 03c	Dr 20
286	12508	La Catria	LAF	142-165	Chic, 1985, p 065-592	Dr 20
287	11108	La Catria	LALF & LALP	145-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,02	Dr 20
288	11187	La Rambhilla	LASS		Ponsich, 1979, CA-089f16,5	Dr 20
289	06693	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17a-1	Dr 20
290	06694	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17a-2	Dr 20
291	06695	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17a-3	Dr 20
292	06696	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17a-4	Dr 20
293	06697	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17a-5	Dr 20
294	06698	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17b	Dr 20
295	06699	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17c	Dr 20
296	06700	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17d-1	Dr 20
297	06701	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17d-2	Dr 20
298	06702	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17e	Dr 20
299	06703	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17f	Dr 20
300	06704	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17g	Dr 20
301	06705	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17h	Dr 20
302	06706	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17i	Dr 20
303	06707	La Catria	LCANTP	160-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 17j	Dr 20

304	11176	Haza del Olivo	LCANTP	160-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-083,8	Dr 20
305	06708	La Catria	LCH	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18a	Dr 20
306	06709	La Catria	LCH	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18b	Dr 20
307	06714	La Catria	LCH	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18g-1	Dr 20
308	06715	La Catria	LCH	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18g-2	Dr 20
309	06716	La Catria	LCH	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18h	Dr 20
310	06710	La Catria	LCHE	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18c	Dr 20
311	06711	La Catria	LCHE	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18d	Dr 20
312	06712	La Catria	LCHE	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18e	Dr 20
313	06713	La Catria	LCHE	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 18f	Dr 20
314	11098	Catria Alta	LCHE	200-299	Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,5	Dr 20
315	11099	Catria Alta	LCHE	200-299	Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,6	Dr 20
316	06720	La Catria	LCM	150-200	Remesal, 1977-78, 20a	Dr 20
317	11179	Haza del Olivo	LCMY	140-190	Ponsich, 1979, CA-083f14,2	Dr 20
318	11147	Cortijo del Guerra	LCN		Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,15	Dr 20
319	11100	Catria Alta	LCSOL	50-100	Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,7	Dr 20
320	11101	Catria Alta	LCSOL	50-100	Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,8	Dr 20
321	11277	La Mayena	LERP	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,6	Dr 20
322	11269	La Mayena	LFFV	180-193	Ponsich, 1979, PA-020f27,1	Dr 20
323	11270	La Mayena	LFFV	180-193	Ponsich, 1979, PA-020f27,2	Dr 20
324	11271	La Mayena	LFFV	180-193	Ponsich, 1979, PA-020f27,3	Dr 20
325	12484	La Mayena	LFFV	180-193	Chic, 1985, p 061-551	Dr 20
326	12485	La Mayena	LFFV	180-193	Chic, 1985, p 061-LFFV 1	Dr 20
327	12486	La Mayena	LFFV	180-193	Chic, 1985, p 061-LFFV 2	Dr 20
328	11282	El Berro 2	LFS	60-80	Ponsich, 1979, PA-056f30,2	Dr 20
329	11078	Alamo Alto	LIT	150-284	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,01	Dr 20
330	11079	Alamo Alto	LIT	150-284	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,02	Dr 20
331	11080	Alamo Alto	LIT	150-284	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,03	Dr 20
332	11081	Alamo Alto	LIT	150-284	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,04	Dr 20
333	11103	La Catria	LIT	150-284	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073,04	Dr 20
334	12522	Alamo Alto	LIT	150-284	Chic, 1985, p 074-629	Dr 20
335	11178	Haza del Olivo	LPMS	125-175	Ponsich, 1979, CA-083f14,1	Dr 20
336	07055	La Catria	LQSP		Remesal, 1977-78, 55a-1	Dr 20
337	07056	La Catria	LQSP		Remesal, 1977-78, 55a-2	Dr 20

338	11121	La Catria	LQSP		Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,15	Dr 20
339	12488	El Acebuchal	LSELENC	117-138	Chic, 1985, p 062-556	Dr 20
340	11209	El Marchante	LSELENC	117-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,10	Dr 20
341	11210	El Marchante	LSELENC	117-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,11	Dr 20
342	11211	El Marchante	LSELENC	117-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,12	Dr 20
343	11212	El Marchante	LSELENC	117-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,13	Dr 20
344	11208	El Marchante	LSENENC	117-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,09	Dr 20
345	11181	Manuel Nieto	LSERLV	98-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-084f15,2	Dr 20
346	11182	La Ramblilla	LSERLV	98-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-084f15,3	Dr 20
347	07120	La Catria	LSERLVP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64n	Dr 20
348	07121	La Catria	LSERLVP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64o	Dr 20
349	07119	La Catria	LSERVILILVP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64m	Dr 20
350	07102	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64a	Dr 20
351	07103	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64b	Dr 20
352	07104	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64c-1	Dr 20
353	07105	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64c-2	Dr 20
354	07106	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64d	Dr 20
355	07107	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64e-1	Dr 20
356	07108	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64e-2	Dr 20
357	07109	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64f	Dr 20
358	07110	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64g-1	Dr 20
359	07111	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64g-2	Dr 20
360	07112	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64h	Dr 20
361	07113	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64i	Dr 20
362	07114	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64j	Dr 20
363	07115	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64k	Dr 20
364	07116	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64l-1	Dr 20
365	07117	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64l-2	Dr 20
366	07118	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 64l-3	Dr 20
367	12497	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Chic, 1985, p 065-581	Dr 20
368	12499	La Catria	LSLP	98-138	Chic, 1985, p 065-583	Dr 20
369	12498	La Catria	LSLPP	98-138	Chic, 1985, p 065-582	Dr 20
370	12472	La Maria	LSLVPI	98-138	Chic, 1985, p 059-526	Dr 20
371	12476	La Maria	LSLVPI	98-138	Chic, 1985, p 059-530	Dr 20



372	13741	La Estacada de Herrera	LSR		Ponsich, 1974, LR,216f77,08	Dr 20
373	12510	La Catria	LSRNAEBAN?		Chic, 1985, p 065-594	Dr 20
374	07127	La Catria	LSTERALB		Remesal, 1977-78, 69a	Dr 20
375	12918	El Acebuchal	LTEL		Bonsor, 1931, 126	Dr 20
376	07131	La Catria	LVCVM	200-299?	Remesal, 1977-78, 73a	Dr 20
377	07133	La Catria	LVTROPHIMI	70-121	Remesal, 1977-78, 75a	Dr 20
378	12939	Lora la Vieja	LVTROPHIMI	70-121	Bonsor, 1931, 148	Dr 20
379	13242	Lora la Vieja	LVTROPHIMI	70-121	Maxwell, 1899, 113-b	Dr 20
380	07136	La Catria	M OPSVR		Remesal, 1977-78, 77a	Dr 20
381	07139	La Catria	MAEFPM		Remesal, 1977-78, 80a	Dr 20
382	13712	Azanaque-Castillejo	MAEM	125-150	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,04	Dr 20
383	13709	Azanaque-Castillejo	MAEM	125-150	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,01	Dr 20
384	13710	Azanaque-Castillejo	MAFAME	138-161	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,02	Dr 20
385	13711	Azanaque-Castillejo	MAFAMF	138-161	Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f81,03	Dr 20
386	06639	La Catria	MAR	95-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 06a	Dr 20
387	06640	La Catria	MAR	95-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 06b	Dr 20
388	06641	La Catria	MAR	95-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 06c	Dr 20
389	06642	La Catria	MAR	95-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 06d	Dr 20
390	12945	Azanaque-Castillejo	MAR	95-199	Bonsor, 1931, 154	Dr 20
391	11188	La Ramblilla	MATDEFIGNASMARSI	235 -->	Ponsich, 1979, CA-089f16,6	Dr 20
392	06644	La Catria	MATDFMARSIANESSES	235 -->	Remesal, 1977-78, 08a	Dr 20
393	11190	Madre Vieja 1	MAVRI	30-80	Ponsich, 1979, CA-091f17 A,1	Dr 20
394	11191	Madre Vieja 1	MAVRI	30-80	Ponsich, 1979, CA-091f17 A,2	Dr 20
395	11192	Madre Vieja 1	MAVRI	30-80	Ponsich, 1979, CA-091f17 A,3	Dr 20
396	11094	Catria Alta	MFABS		Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,1	Dr 20
397	11095	Catria Alta	MFABS		Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,2	Dr 20
398	11096	Catria Alta	MFABS		Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,3	Dr 20
399	12477	La Maria	MFCEL	30-80	Chic, 1985, p 059-531	Dr 20
400	12903	La Maria	MFCEL	30-80	Bonsor, 1931, 111	Dr 20
401	12949	Azanaque-Castillejo	MHICAP	200-299	Bonsor, 1931, 158	Dr 20
402	11218	El Marchante	MIAPC	79-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,1	Dr 20
403	11219	El Marchante	MIAPC	79-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,2	Dr 20
404	11125	Cortijo del Guerra	MIFR		Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,09	Dr 20
405	06821	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33a	Dr 20

406	06822	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33b	Dr 20
407	06823	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33c	Dr 20
408	06824	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33d	Dr 20
409	06825	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33e	Dr 20
410	06826	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33f	Dr 20
411	06827	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33g	Dr 20
412	06828	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33h-1	Dr 20
413	06829	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33h-2	Dr 20
414	06830	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33i	Dr 20
415	06831	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33j-1	Dr 20
416	06832	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33j-2	Dr 20
417	06833	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33j-3	Dr 20
418	06834	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33k	Dr 20
419	06835	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 33l	Dr 20
420	12513	La Catria	MIM	50-70 or 145-161	Chic, 1985, p 065-597	Dr 20
421	11127	Cortijo del Guerra	MIMOPSI	50-70 or 145-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,11	Dr 20
422	06892	La Catria	MMR		Remesal, 1977-78, 44f	Dr 20
423	06888	La Catria	MMRCI	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 44c-1	Dr 20
424	06889	La Catria	MMRCI	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 44c-2	Dr 20
425	06886	La Catria	MMRO	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 44a	Dr 20
426	06887	La Catria	MMRO	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 44b	Dr 20
427	06890	La Catria	MMRP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 44d	Dr 20
428	11104	La Catria	MMRP	98-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073,05	Dr 20
429	06891	La Catria	MMRP	98-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 44e	Dr 20
430	13729	Azanaque-Castillejo	MRIC		Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f82,02	Dr 20
431	07098	La Catria	MSP		Remesal, 1977-78, 62b-1	Dr 20
432	07099	La Catria	MSP		Remesal, 1977-78, 62b-2	Dr 20
433	07096	La Catria	MSPO		Remesal, 1977-78, 62a-1	Dr 20
434	07097	La Catria	MSPO		Remesal, 1977-78, 62a-2	Dr 20
435	11274	La Mayena	NER	54-79	Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,3	Dr 20
436	11275	La Mayena	NER	54-79	Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,4	Dr 20
437	11173	Haza del Olivo	NERV	54-79	Ponsich, 1979, CA-083,5	Dr 20
438	11174	Haza del Olivo	NERVAELVP	54-79	Ponsich, 1979, CA-083,6	Dr 20
439	12957	Azanaque-Castillejo	NIGRIN	200-299	Bonsor, 1931, 166	Dr 20

440	06958	La Catria	NRVFIP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 47a	Dr 20
441	06959	La Catria	NRVFIP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 47b-1	Dr 20
442	06960	La Catria	NRVFIP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 47b-2	Dr 20
443	06961	La Catria	NRVFIP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 47b-3	Dr 20
444	06962	La Catria	NRVFIP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 47b-4	Dr 20
445	06963	La Catria	NRVFIP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 47c-1	Dr 20
446	06964	La Catria	NRVFIP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 47c-2	Dr 20
447	11278	La Mayena	OCPA	80-190	Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,7	Dr 20
448	13686	Azanaque-Castillejo	OFA		Ponsich, 1974, LR,145,OFA	Dr 20
449	12940	Lora la Vieja	ORFS		Bonsor, 1931, 149	Dr 20
450	06675	La Catria	PANNIR (PANIR)	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13e	Dr 20
451	06674	La Catria	PANNIRVF	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13d	Dr 20
452	06676	La Catria	PANR	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13f	Dr 20
453	06677	La Catria	PANR	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13g	Dr 20
454	06678	La Catria	PANR	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13h	Dr 20
455	06679	La Catria	PANR	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13i	Dr 20
456	06680	La Catria	PANR	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13j	Dr 20
457	06681	La Catria	PANR	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13k	Dr 20
458	06682	La Catria	PANR	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13l	Dr 20
459	06683	La Catria	PANR	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13m	Dr 20
460	06684	La Catria	PANRV	69-138	Remesal, 1977-78, 13n	Dr 20
461	06671	La Catria	PANRVF	70-145	Remesal, 1977-78, 13a	Dr 20
462	06672	La Catria	PANRVF	70-145	Remesal, 1977-78, 13b	Dr 20
463	06673	La Catria	PANRVF	70-145	Remesal, 1977-78, 13c	Dr 20
464	11097	Catria Alta	PARF		Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,4	Dr 20
465	12500	La Catria	PARVA?	post-209	Chic, 1985, p 065-584	Dr 20
466	11105	La Catria	PAVR		Ponsich, 1979, CA-073,08	Dr 20
467	12482	La Mayena	PCAEHER	69-117	Chic, 1985, p 061-547	Dr 20
468	12487	La Mayena	PCAEHER	69-117	Chic, 1985, p 061-PCAEH	Dr 20
469	11168	Huerta del Rio	PECSAEN		Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,14	Dr 20
470	12928	Huerta del Rio	PECSAENI		Bonsor, 1931, 137	Dr 20
471	06619	La Catria	PLAC		Remesal, 1977-78, 02a	Dr 20
472	06882	La Catria	PMH		Remesal, 1977-78, 42b	Dr 20
473	06883	La Catria	PMHER	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 42c	Dr 20

474	06884	La Catria	PMHER	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 42d	Dr 20
475	06881	La Catria	PMHPOR	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 42a	Dr 20
476	11116	La Catria	PMHPOR	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,10	Dr 20
477	06885	La Catria	PMPPR	50-100	Remesal, 1977-78, 43a	Dr 20
478	11169	Huerta del Rio	PMS	200-350	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,15	Dr 20
479	12937	Huerta del Rio	PMS?		Bonsor, 1931, 146	Dr 20
480	13603	Cerro Leon	PNIH		Ponsich, 1974, LR,079f69	Uncertain
481	11076	Cortijo de los Mochales	POBPOD		Ponsich, 1979, CA-067f07,4	Dr 20
482	06977	La Catria	POCODV		Remesal, 1977-78, 48g-1	Dr 20
483	06978	La Catria	POCODV		Remesal, 1977-78, 48g-2	Dr 20
484	06975	La Catria	PODV		Remesal, 1977-78, 48e	Dr 20
485	07004	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52b	Dr 20
486	07005	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52c	Dr 20
487	07006	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52d-1	Dr 20
488	07007	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52d-2	Dr 20
489	07008	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52e-1	Dr 20
490	07009	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52e-2	Dr 20
491	07010	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52f-1	Dr 20
492	07011	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52f-2	Dr 20
493	07012	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52g-1	Dr 20
494	07013	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52g-2	Dr 20
495	07014	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52g-3	Dr 20
496	07015	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52h	Dr 20
497	07016	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52i	Dr 20
498	07017	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52j-1	Dr 20
499	07018	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52j-2	Dr 20
500	07019	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52j-3	Dr 20
501	07020	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52k-1	Dr 20
502	07021	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52k-2	Dr 20
503	07022	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52l	Dr 20
504	07023	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52m	Dr 20
505	07024	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52n-1	Dr 20
506	07025	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52n-2	Dr 20
507	07026	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52n-3	Dr 20

508	07027	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52n-4	Dr 20
509	07028	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52o	Dr 20
510	07029	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52p	Dr 20
511	07030	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52q	Dr 20
512	07031	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52r	Dr 20
513	11113	La Catria	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,07	Dr 20
514	11122	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,01-1	Dr 20
515	11123	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,01-2	Dr 20
516	11124	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,01-3	Dr 20
517	11133	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,01	Dr 20
518	11134	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,02	Dr 20
519	11135	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,03	Dr 20
520	11136	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,04	Dr 20
521	11137	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,05	Dr 20
522	11138	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,06	Dr 20
523	11139	Cortijo del Guerra	POPVLI	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,07	Dr 20
524	07003	La Catria	POPVLII	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 52a	Dr 20
525	06818	La Catria	POQHEHE	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 32b-1	Dr 20
526	06819	La Catria	POQHEHE	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 32b-2	Dr 20
527	11073	Cortijo de los Mochales	POR		Ponsich, 1979, CA-067f07,1	Dr 20
528	06836	La Catria	PORCIR	69-96?	Remesal, 1977-78, 34a	Dr 20
529	11110	La Catria	PORCIR	69-96?	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,04	Dr 20
530	06997	La Catria	PORCPR	1-99 (c 70)	Remesal, 1977-78, 51a	Dr 20
531	06998	La Catria	PORCPR	1-99 (c 70)	Remesal, 1977-78, 51b-1	Dr 20
532	06999	La Catria	PORCPR	1-99 (c 70)	Remesal, 1977-78, 51b-2	Dr 20
533	07000	La Catria	PORCPR	1-99 (c 70)	Remesal, 1977-78, 51c-1	Dr 20
534	07001	La Catria	PORCPR	1-99 (c 70)	Remesal, 1977-78, 51c-2	Dr 20
535	07002	La Catria	PORCPR	1-99 (c 70)	Remesal, 1977-78, 51d	Dr 20
536	11119	La Catria	PORCPR	1-99 (c 70)	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,13	Dr 20
537	07124	La Catria	PORCSS	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 67a	Dr 20
538	07142	La Catria	PORENSAE	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 82a	Dr 20
539	06632	La Catria	PORLAR	50-105	Remesal, 1977-78, 05a	Dr 20
540	06633	La Catria	PORLAR	50-105	Remesal, 1977-78, 05b	Dr 20
541	06634	La Catria	PORLAR	50-105	Remesal, 1977-78, 05c-1	Dr 20

542	06635	La Catria	PORLAR	50-105	Remesal, 1977-78, 05c-2	Dr 20
543	11120	La Catria	PORLAR	50-105	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,14	Dr 20
544	06636	La Catria	PORLAR	50-105	Remesal, 1977-78, 05d	Dr 20
545	06637	La Catria	PORLAR	50-105	Remesal, 1977-78, 05e	Dr 20
546	06638	La Catria	PORLARV	50-105	Remesal, 1977-78, 05f	Dr 20
547	11175	Haza del Olivo	PORLES	50-70	Ponsich, 1979, CA-083,7	Dr 20
548	06803	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31a	Dr 20
549	06804	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31b	Dr 20
550	06805	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31c	Dr 20
551	06806	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31d	Dr 20
552	06807	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31e	Dr 20
553	06808	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31f	Dr 20
554	06809	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31g	Dr 20
555	06810	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31h-1	Dr 20
556	06811	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31h-2	Dr 20
557	06812	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31i-1	Dr 20
558	06813	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31i-2	Dr 20
559	06814	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31j	Dr 20
560	06815	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31k	Dr 20
561	06816	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Remesal, 1977-78, 31l	Dr 20
562	11112	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,06	Dr 20
563	12505	La Catria	PORLFS	40-130 (c 60)	Chic, 1985, p 065-589	Dr 20
564	07100	La Catria	PORMS		Remesal, 1977-78, 62c	Dr 20
565	07132	La Catria	PORMV	1-99	Remesal, 1977-78, 74a	Dr 20
566	06992	La Catria	POROCOD		Remesal, 1977-78, 48m-1	Dr 20
567	06993	La Catria	POROCOD		Remesal, 1977-78, 48m-2	Dr 20
568	06994	La Catria	POROCOD		Remesal, 1977-78, 48n	Dr 20
569	06976	La Catria	POROCOD?		Remesal, 1977-78, 48f	Dr 20
570	06979	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48h-1	Dr 20
571	06980	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48h-2	Dr 20
572	06981	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48h-3	Dr 20
573	06982	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48h-4	Dr 20
574	06983	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48i-1	Dr 20
575	06984	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48i-2	Dr 20

576	06985	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48i-3	Dr 20
577	06986	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48i-4	Dr 20
578	06987	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48j-1	Dr 20
579	06988	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48j-2	Dr 20
580	06989	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48j-3	Dr 20
581	06990	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48k	Dr 20
582	06991	La Catria	POROCODV	69-79	Remesal, 1977-78, 48l	Dr 20
583	11074	Cortijo de los Mochales	POROCODV	69-79	Ponsich, 1979, CA-067f07,2	Dr 20
584	11146	Cortijo del Guerra	POROCODV	69-79	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,14	Dr 20
585	11177	Haza del Olivo	PORODV	150-199	Ponsich, 1979, CA-083,9	Dr 20
586	06965	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48a-1	Dr 20
587	06966	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48a-2	Dr 20
588	06967	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48a-3	Dr 20
589	06968	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48a-4	Dr 20
590	06969	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48a-5	Dr 20
591	06970	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48a-6	Dr 20
592	06971	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48b	Dr 20
593	06972	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48c	Dr 20
594	06973	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48d-1	Dr 20
595	06974	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 48d-2	Dr 20
596	11088	Alamo Alto	PORODV	150-199	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,11	Dr 20
597	11114	La Catria	PORODV	150-199	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,08	Dr 20
598	11129	Cortijo del Guerra	PORODV	150-199	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,13	Dr 20
599	11285	El Berro 2	POROIATITAE		Ponsich, 1979, PA-056f30,5	Dr 20
600	11077	Cortijo de los Mochales	POROODV	100-199	Ponsich, 1979, CA-067f07,5	Dr 20
601	07130	La Catria	PORP	69-117	Remesal, 1977-78, 72a	Dr 20
602	11090	Alamo Alto	PORP	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,13	Dr 20
603	11075	Cortijo de los Mochales	PORPOD		Ponsich, 1979, CA-067f07,3	Dr 20
604	07065	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60a-1	Dr 20
605	07066	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60a-2	Dr 20
606	07067	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60b-1	Dr 20
607	07068	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60b-2	Dr 20
608	07069	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60c-1	Dr 20
609	07070	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60c-2	Dr 20

610	07071	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60d	Dr 20
611	07072	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60e	Dr 20
612	07073	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60f-1	Dr 20
613	07074	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60f-2	Dr 20
614	07075	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60g-1	Dr 20
615	07076	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60g-2	Dr 20
616	07077	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60g-3	Dr 20
617	07078	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60h-1	Dr 20
618	07079	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60h-2	Dr 20
619	07080	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60i-1	Dr 20
620	07081	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60i-2	Dr 20
621	07082	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60i-3	Dr 20
622	07083	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60j	Dr 20
623	07084	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60k	Dr 20
624	07085	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60l-1	Dr 20
625	07086	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60l-2	Dr 20
626	07087	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60m	Dr 20
627	07088	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 60n	Dr 20
628	11111	La Catria	PORPS	120-125	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,05	Dr 20
629	07089	La Catria	PORPSA		Remesal, 1977-78, 60o-1	Dr 20
630	07090	La Catria	PORPSA		Remesal, 1977-78, 60o-2	Dr 20
631	07091	La Catria	PORPSA		Remesal, 1977-78, 60p	Dr 20
632	07092	La Catria	PORPSA		Remesal, 1977-78, 60q	Dr 20
633	11106	La Catria	PORPSA		Ponsich, 1979, CA-073,13	Dr 20
634	07093	La Catria	PORPSI	225-275	Remesal, 1977-78, 60r	Dr 20
635	07094	La Catria	PORPSI	225-275	Remesal, 1977-78, 60s	Dr 20
636	06817	La Catria	PORQHEHE	50-150	Remesal, 1977-78, 32a	Dr 20
637	11118	La Catria	PORQHEHE	50-150	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,12	Dr 20
638	12506	La Catria	PORQPA		Chic, 1985, p 065-590	Dr 20
639	12504	La Catria	PORQSB	50-70	Chic, 1985, p 065-588	Dr 20
640	11089	Alamo Alto	PORS	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,12	Dr 20
641	07129	La Catria	PORSEDATI		Remesal, 1977-78, 71a	Dr 20
642	07125	La Catria	PORSS		Remesal, 1977-78, 68a-1	Dr 20
643	07126	La Catria	PORSS		Remesal, 1977-78, 68a-2	Dr 20



644	12501	La Catria	PORTAV		Chic, 1985, p 065-585	Dr 20
645	07032	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53a-1	Dr 20
646	07033	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53a-2	Dr 20
647	07034	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53a-3	Dr 20
648	07035	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53a-4	Dr 20
649	07036	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53b-1	Dr 20
650	07037	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53b-2	Dr 20
651	07038	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53b-3	Dr 20
652	07039	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53b-4	Dr 20
653	07040	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53b-5	Dr 20
654	07041	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53b-6	Dr 20
655	07042	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53b-7	Dr 20
656	07043	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53c	Dr 20
657	07044	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53d	Dr 20
658	07045	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53e-1	Dr 20
659	07046	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53e-2	Dr 20
660	07047	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53e-3	Dr 20
661	07048	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53e-4	Dr 20
662	07049	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53f	Dr 20
663	07050	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53g-1	Dr 20
664	07051	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53g-2	Dr 20
665	07052	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53h	Dr 20
666	07053	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Remesal, 1977-78, 53i	Dr 20
667	07175	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	D Peña, 1967, 02	Dr 20
668	11107	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,01	Dr 20
669	11140	Cortijo del Guerra	PORTO	214-224	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,08	Dr 20
670	12496	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Chic, 1985, p 065-580	Dr 20
671	12502	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Chic, 1985, p 065-586	Dr 20
672	12503	La Catria	PORTO	214-224	Chic, 1985, p 065-587	Dr 20
673	06616	La Catria	PPAA	200-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 01a	Dr 20
674	06617	La Catria	PPAA	200-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 01b	Dr 20
675	06618	La Catria	PPAA	200-250	Remesal, 1977-78, 01c	Dr 20
676	07095	La Catria	PPSQVPLI	193-->	Remesal, 1977-78, 61a	Dr 20
677	11141	Cortijo del Guerra	PPSQVPLI	193-->	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,09	Dr 20

678	06624	La Catria	PQAF	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 04a	Dr 20
679	06625	La Catria	PQAF	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 04b	Dr 20
680	06626	La Catria	PQAF	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 04c	Dr 20
681	06627	La Catria	PQAF	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 04d	Dr 20
682	06628	La Catria	PQAF	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 04e	Dr 20
683	06629	La Catria	PQAF	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 04f	Dr 20
684	06630	La Catria	PQAF	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 04g	Dr 20
685	06631	La Catria	PQAF	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 04h	Dr 20
686	06798	La Catria	PQFLFL	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 29a-1	Dr 20
687	06799	La Catria	PQFLFL	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 29a-2	Dr 20
688	06800	La Catria	PQFLFL	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 29b	Dr 20
689	06801	La Catria	PQFLFL	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 29c	Dr 20
690	11117	La Catria	PQFLFL	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,11	Dr 20
691	06820	La Catria	PQHEHE	120-125	Remesal, 1977-78, 32c	Dr 20
692	07101	La Catria	PQSB	50-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 63a	Dr 20
693	11115	La Catria	PQSB	50-70	Ponsich, 1979, CA-073f10,09	Dr 20
694	11126	Cortijo del Guerra	PRTO		Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,10	Dr 20
695	11150	Huerta del Rio	PSAENI		Ponsich, 1979, CA-079,10bis	Dr 20
696	13742	La Estacada de Herrera	PVAFAN	117-161	Ponsich, 1974, LR,216f77,09	Dr 20
697	12953	Azanaque-Castillejo	QAELOPTATI	125-175	Bonsor, 1931, 162	Dr 20
698	06653	La Catria	QAEOP	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09h	Dr 20
699	06662	La Catria	QAEOP	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09q	Dr 20
700	06667	La Catria	QAEOP	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09v	Dr 20
701	12954	Azanaque-Castillejo	QAEOPCO	125-175	Bonsor, 1931, 163	Dr 20
702	12955	Azanaque-Castillejo	QAEOPCOL	125-175	Bonsor, 1931, 164	Dr 20
703	06645	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09a	Dr 20
704	06646	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09b	Dr 20
705	06647	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09c	Dr 20
706	06648	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09d	Dr 20
707	06649	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09e	Dr 20
708	06650	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09f-1	Dr 20
709	06651	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09f-2	Dr 20
710	06655	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09j	Dr 20
711	06656	La Catria	QAEOPPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09k	Dr 20

712	06657	La Catria	QAEOPQ	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09l	Dr 20
713	06658	La Catria	QAEOPQ	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09m	Dr 20
714	06659	La Catria	QAEOPQ	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09n	Dr 20
715	06660	La Catria	QAEOPQ	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09o	Dr 20
716	06663	La Catria	QAEOPQ	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09r	Dr 20
717	06664	La Catria	QAEOPQ	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09s	Dr 20
718	06665	La Catria	QAEOPQ	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09t	Dr 20
719	06666	La Catria	QAEOPQ	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09u	Dr 20
720	06654	La Catria	QAEOPQR	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09i	Dr 20
721	06685	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 14a-1	Dr 20
722	06686	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 14a-2	Dr 20
723	06687	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 14a-3	Dr 20
724	06688	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 14b	Dr 20
725	06689	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 14c	Dr 20
726	12494	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Chic, 1985, p 065-578	Dr 20
727	12495	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Chic, 1985, p 065-579	Dr 20
728	12519	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Chic, 1985, p 065-QANT 1	Dr 20
729	12520	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Chic, 1985, p 065-QANT 2	Dr 20
730	12521	La Catria	QANTR	41-96	Chic, 1985, p 065-QANT 3	Dr 20
731	06690	La Catria	QANTSAB		Remesal, 1977-78, 15a	Dr 20
732	06691	La Catria	QANTSAB		Remesal, 1977-78, 15b	Dr 20
733	06652	La Catria	QAOPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09g	Dr 20
734	06661	La Catria	QAOPO	125-175	Remesal, 1977-78, 09p	Dr 20
735	11151	Huerta del Rio	QARSD	89-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079,14	Dr 20
736	12471	La Maria	QCFCH	69-117?	Chic, 1985, p 059-525	Dr 20
737	12475	La Maria	QCFCH	69-117?	Chic, 1985, p 059-529	Dr 20
738	12478	La Maria	QCFCH	69-117?	Chic, 1985, p 059-QCFC 1	Dr 20
739	12479	La Maria	QCFCH	69-117?	Chic, 1985, p 059-QCFC 2	Dr 20
740	12907	La Maria	QCFCH	69-117?	Bonsor, 1931, 115	Dr 20
741	06795	La Catria	QFF	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 28a	Dr 20
742	06796	La Catria	QFF	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 28b	Dr 20
743	06797	La Catria	QFF	69-96	Remesal, 1977-78, 28c	Dr 20
744	11145	Cortijo del Guerra	QFF	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075f11,13	Dr 20
745	13687	Azanaque-Castillejo	QFRMAED		Ponsich, 1974, LR,145,QFRMAED	Dr 20

746	11276	La Mayena	QFRME	161-193	Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,5	Dr 20
747	11170	Huerta del Rio	QIM	69-117	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,16	Dr 20
748	11279	La Mayena	QIMS	175-199	Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,8	Dr 20
749	06893	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45a	Dr 20
750	06894	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45b	Dr 20
751	06895	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45c-1	Dr 20
752	06896	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45c-2	Dr 20
753	06897	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45d	Dr 20
754	06898	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45e	Dr 20
755	06899	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45f	Dr 20
756	06900	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45g	Dr 20
757	06901	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45h	Dr 20
758	06902	La Catria	QMS	175-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 45i	Dr 20
759	06869	La Catria	QQLL		Remesal, 1977-78, 39a	Dr 20
760	11284	El Berro 2	QSERV	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, PA-056f30,4	Dr 20
761	07122	La Catria	QSRP	50-100	Remesal, 1977-78, 65a	Dr 20
762	07060	La Catria	QVINTP	50-70?	Remesal, 1977-78, 57a	Dr 20
763	07061	La Catria	QVINTP	50-70?	Remesal, 1977-78, 57b	Dr 20
764	07062	La Catria	QVNTI	50-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 57c	Dr 20
765	12919	La Mayena	RATAN?	69-96	Bonsor, 1931, 127	Dr 20
766	07064	La Catria	RVFPO	150-225	Remesal, 1977-78, 59a	Dr 20
767	07123	La Catria	RVSR	200-299	Remesal, 1977-78, 66a	Dr 20
768	11102	Catria Alta	S		Ponsich, 1979, CA-072f09,9	Dr 20
769	11166	Huerta del Rio	SAENANS	69-96	Ponsich, 1979, CA-079f13,12	Dr 20
770	12929	Huerta del Rio	SAENI	69-96	Bonsor, 1931, 138	Dr 20
771	12932	Huerta del Rio	SAENIANS	80-130	Bonsor, 1931, 141	Dr 20
772	13708	Azanaque-Castillejo	SAES		Ponsich, 1974, LR,145f80,23	Dr 20
773	06862	La Catria	SALALFO	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38l	Dr 20
774	07144	La Catria	SALALFO	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 38m	Dr 20
775	07128	La Catria	SALS	100-199	Remesal, 1977-78, 70a	Dr 20
776	13743	La Estacada de Herrera	SCOROBR	80-190	Ponsich, 1974, LR,216f77,10	Dr 20
777	11224	El Marchante	SELSEN	117-138	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f19,7	Dr 20
778	06837	La Catria	SEXIRVF	60-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 35a-1	Dr 20
779	06838	La Catria	SEXIRVF	60-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 35a-2	Dr 20

780	06839	La Catria	SEXIRVF	60-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 35a-3	Dr 20
781	06840	La Catria	SEXIRVF	60-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 35a-4	Dr 20
782	06841	La Catria	SEXIRVF	60-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 35a-5	Dr 20
783	06842	La Catria	SEXIRVF	60-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 35b	Dr 20
784	06843	La Catria	SEXIRVF	60-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 35c-1	Dr 20
785	06844	La Catria	SEXIRVF	60-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 35c-2	Dr 20
786	12507	La Catria	SEXN		Chic, 1985, p 065-591	Dr 20
787	07134	La Catria	SEXVRP	50-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 76a	Dr 20
788	07135	La Catria	SEXVRP	50-70	Remesal, 1977-78, 76b	Dr 20
789	12944	Azanaque-Castillejo	SICOVN		Bonsor, 1931, 153	Dr 20
790	11171	Haza del Olivo	SIP	69-117?	Ponsich, 1979, CA-083,3	Dr 20
791	06846	La Catria	SISEN	41-55	Remesal, 1977-78, 37a	Dr 20
792	06847	La Catria	SISEN	41-55	Remesal, 1977-78, 37b	Dr 20
793	06848	La Catria	SISEN	41-55	Remesal, 1977-78, 37c	Dr 20
794	06903	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46a-1	Dr 20
795	06904	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46a-2	Dr 20
796	06905	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46aa	Dr 20
797	06906	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ab	Dr 20
798	06907	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ac	Dr 20
799	06908	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ad	Dr 20
800	06909	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ae	Dr 20
801	06910	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46af	Dr 20
802	06911	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ag	Dr 20
803	06912	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ah	Dr 20
804	06913	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ai-1	Dr 20
805	06914	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ai-2	Dr 20
806	06915	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46aj	Dr 20
807	06924	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ar	Dr 20
808	06925	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46as	Dr 20
809	06926	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46at	Dr 20
810	06927	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46b	Dr 20
811	06928	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46c-1	Dr 20
812	06929	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46c-2	Dr 20
813	06930	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46d	Dr 20

814	06931	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46e	Dr 20
815	06932	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46f	Dr 20
816	06933	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46g	Dr 20
817	06934	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46h	Dr 20
818	06935	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46i-1	Dr 20
819	06936	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46i-2	Dr 20
820	06937	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46i-3	Dr 20
821	06938	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46i-4	Dr 20
822	06939	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46j-1	Dr 20
823	06940	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46j-2	Dr 20
824	06941	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46j-3	Dr 20
825	06942	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46k	Dr 20
826	06943	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46l	Dr 20
827	06944	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46m	Dr 20
828	06945	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46n	Dr 20
829	06946	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46o-1	Dr 20
830	06947	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46o-2	Dr 20
831	06948	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46p	Dr 20
832	06949	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46q	Dr 20
833	06950	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46r	Dr 20
834	06951	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46s	Dr 20
835	06952	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46t	Dr 20
836	06953	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46u	Dr 20
837	06954	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46v	Dr 20
838	06955	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46x	Dr 20
839	06956	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46y	Dr 20
840	06957	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Remesal, 1977-78, 46z	Dr 20
841	11128	Cortijo del Guerra	SNR	140-180	Ponsich, 1979, CA-075,12	Dr 20
842	12509	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Chic, 1985, p 065-593	Dr 20
843	12511	La Catria	SNR	140-180	Chic, 1985, p 065-595	Dr 20
844	06916	La Catria	SNRNP	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ak-1	Dr 20
845	06917	La Catria	SNRNP	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ak-2	Dr 20
846	06918	La Catria	SNRNP	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 46al	Dr 20
847	06919	La Catria	SNRNP	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 46am	Dr 20

848	06921	La Catria	SNRP	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ao	Dr 20
849	06922	La Catria	SNRP	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 46ap	Dr 20
850	06923	La Catria	SNRP	145-161	Remesal, 1977-78, 46aq	Dr 20
851	12512	La Catria	SNRP	145-161	Chic, 1985, p 065-596	Dr 20
852	06920	La Catria	SNRP		Remesal, 1977-78, 46an	Dr 20
853	11200	El Marchante	TANP	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,01	Dr 20
854	11201	El Marchante	TANP	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,02	Dr 20
855	11202	El Marchante	TANP	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,03	Dr 20
856	11203	El Marchante	TANP	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,04	Dr 20
857	11204	El Marchante	TANP	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,05	Dr 20
858	11205	El Marchante	TANP	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,06	Dr 20
859	11206	El Marchante	TANP	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,07	Dr 20
860	11207	El Marchante	TANP	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,08	Dr 20
861	11093	Alamo Alto	VITALI ?		Ponsich, 1979, CA-071f08,16	Dr 20
862	06879	La Catria	VMFC	138-161?	Remesal, 1977-78, 41a	Dr 20
863	06880	La Catria	VMFC	138-161?	Remesal, 1977-78, 41b	Dr 20
864	11213	El Marchante	VPC	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,14	Dr 20
865	11214	El Marchante	VPC	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,15	Dr 20
866	11215	El Marchante	VPC	98-161	Ponsich, 1979, CA-093f18,16	Dr 20
867	11280	La Mayena	VTC		Ponsich, 1979, PA-028f28,9	Dolum

Stamps from Axati recovered from throughout the Roman Empire

CRD/AC	Find Spot	Roman Province	Stamp 1	Stamp 2	Conceivably (if Axat)	Site Type	Date (CE)	Primary Publication
06239	FRANCE	UNKNOWN	SAENIANS		[SA^EN^IA^NS]	CANNOT BE DETERMINED	80 130	Lamour&Mayet 1981 106
14826	GERMANY	UNKNOWN	GRADOS			CANNOT BE DETERMINED	140 224	Remesal 1997 270a
14407	GERMANY	UNKNOWN	HISPSAENI		[HISPS(AE)(NI)(palma)]	CANNOT BE DETERMINED	80 140	Remesal 1997 155b
14263	GERMANY	UNKNOWN	IIIENNIIVL			CANNOT BE DETERMINED	117 161	Remesal 1997 098f
14267	GERMANY	UNKNOWN	IIIENNIIVL			CANNOT BE DETERMINED	117 161	Remesal 1997 098(3)
14855	GERMANY	UNKNOWN	LSLVPI			CANNOT BE DETERMINED	98 138	Remesal 1997 286a
14468	GERMANY	UNKNOWN	MIM		[MIM]	CANNOT BE DETERMINED	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165f
23994	SPAIN	UNKNOWN	IIIENNIIVL		[III( )EN(NI)I(VL) (palma)]	CANNOT BE DETERMINED	117 161	Marquez&Molina, 2005 227
08819	Athens [Athenae]	Achaia	PCAEHER		[(P%)C(AE)(HE)R]	Municipium	69 117	Thouvenot, 1941 p 96 15
06503	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	CLPV		[C LPV]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	180 250	Lyding Will 1983 43
06473	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	GAPF		G (AP) F]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	150 250	Lyding Will 1983 13
06491	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	IIIENNIIVL		[IIIEN(NI)I(VL)(palma)]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	117 161	Lyding Will 1983 31
06500	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	LIT		[L I T]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	150 284	Lyding Will 1983 40
06467	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	MAR		[M A R]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	95 199	Lyding Will 1983 07
06510	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	MAVRI		[(MA)(V%)+	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	30 80	Lyding Will 1983 50
06498	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	MIM		[MIM]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	50 70/145 161	Lyding Will 1983 38
06470	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	QAEQ		[Q (AE)O]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	125 175	Lyding Will 1983 10
06471	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	QAEOPOR		+(A%)(E%)O POR]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	125 175	Lyding Will 1983 11
06508	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	QMS		[QMS]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	175 199	Lyding Will 1983 48
06524	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	QSRP		[Q(hedera)S(hedera)R(hedera)+	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	50 100	Lyding Will 1983 64
06534	Alexandria [Alexandria]	Aegyptus	SISEN		[SI(SE)N]	Provincial Capital[Imperial Prefecture]	41 55	Lyding Will 1983 74
15400	Balmuldy	Britannia	LAF			Fort (est 138 144 CE)	142 165	Carreras&Funari 1998 009 4
16499	Bar Hill	Britannia	SNR			Fort (est 142 154) CE	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 16
16500	Bearsden	Britannia	SNR			Fort (est 142 154) CE)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 17
15625	Benwell [Condercum]	Britannia	CAPF			Fort (est 122 126 CE)	142 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 066 8
15704	Birrens [Blatum Bulgium]	Britannia	LCANTP		[L C(ANT)P]	Fort (est 78 85 CE abandoned 180s CE)	130 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 102 a 1
15920	Brecon Gaer	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		[IIIENN^IIV^L((ramus palmae))	Fort (est 75 CE)	117 161	Callender 1965 f07 14
15931	Brecon Gaer	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		[IIIEN(NI)I(VL)(hedera%)]	Fort (est 75 CE)	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 112
15633	Bullmore	Britannia	CAPF		[C (AP) (F%?)]	INDETERMINATE	142 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 066 g 7
16502	Cadder	Britannia	SNR		[SN(R%)	Fort (est 142 154) CE)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 a 1
16505	Cadder	Britannia	SNR		[SNR]	Fort (est 142 154) CE)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 d4
16307	Caerhun [Kanovium]	Britannia	ALFO			Fort (70s CE)/Vicus	130 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 277 6
15391	Caerhun [Kanovium]	Britannia	GAF			Fort (70s CE)/Vicus	145 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 007 8
16319	Caerleon [Isca]	Britannia	AELFO		[AELFO]	Fort (75 CE)/Vicus	145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 278 c3
15393	Caerleon [Isca]	Britannia	GAF		[G A F]	Fort (75 CE)/Vicus	145 224	Callender 1965 f04 37
15772	Caerleon [Isca]	Britannia	LCM		[LCM]	Fort (75 CE)/Vicus	150 200	Carreras&Funari 1998 121 f 6
16570	Caerleon [Isca]	Britannia	PORODV		[PO(R%)(O%)(DV)]	Fort (75 CE)/Vicus	150 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 355 9
16727	Caerleon [Isca]	Britannia	PORPS		[PO(R%?) PS]	Fort (75 CE)/Vicus	50 125	Carreras&Funari 1998 413 c3
16316	Caerphilly Castle	Britannia	AELFO			Fort (est 74 78 CE)	145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 278 6
16069	Caersws	Britannia	HISPSAENI			Fort (est 59 CE)/Vicus	80 140	Carreras&Funari 1998 233 8
16604	Caerwent [Venta Silurum]	Britannia	LPMS		[L P M S ]	Civitas (of Silurum)/Fort (1st cent CE)	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 374 b2
15925	Camelon [Colania?]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		[III(%)( ( N)&(NI))(NI)I(VL)(hedera)]	Fort (Flavian)	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 f6
16123	Camelon [Colania?]	Britannia	MIM			Fort (Flavian)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 20
16196	Canterbury [Durovernum Cantiacorum]	Britannia	LIT			Civitas (of Cantiaci)	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 259 22
15559	Canterbury [Durovernum Cantiacorum]	Britannia	PANRVF			Civitas (of Cantiaci)	70 145	Carreras&Funari 1998 056 e 5
16607	Carlisle [Luguvallum Carvortiorum]	Britannia	FPPOR		[FPPOR]	Civitas (of Carvetii)/Fort (est 75 CE)	200 299	Callender 1965 f13 21
16212	Carlisle [Luguvallum Carvortiorum]	Britannia	LIT		[L I T]	Civitas (of Carvetii)/Fort (est 75 CE)	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 259 m14
16061	Carlisle [Luguvallum Carvortiorum]	Britannia	PQHEHE		(P%) Q (HE)(HE)]	Civitas (of Carvetii)/Fort (est 75 CE)	50 150	Carreras&Funari 1998 228 c3
15641	Carpow	Britannia	PARVA			Fort (Severan)	post 209	Carreras&Funari 1998 068 g 7
16395	Charterhouse in Mendip	Britannia	PMS		PMS	Industrial site (lead in 50CE)/Vicus	200 350	Carreras&Funari 1998 311 a1



16318	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	AELFO		AELFO]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 278 b2
16313	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	ALFO		ALF*	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	130 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 277 d4
15477	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	CAS		[CAS	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	214 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 032 b 2
16362	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	CMM			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	179 180?	Carreras&Funari 1998 303 2
16683	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	GRADOS		[GRADOS	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	140 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 401 a1
15918	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 22
15932	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		[IIIENN I(VL)(hedera)]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 m13
15767	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	LCM		[LCM]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	150 200	Carreras&Funari 1998 121 a.1
16759	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	LSLP		[LSL P((amphora))]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	98 138	Callender 1965 f09 46
15465	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	MAR			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	95 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 030 9
16112	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	MIAPC			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	79 138	Carreras&Funari 1998 239
15520	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	QAEOPO		[Q(AE)OPO]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	125 175	Carreras&Funari 1998 040
16717	Chester [Deva]	Britannia	RVFPO		<RVF(?)PO>	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Vicis	150 225	Carreras&Funari 1998 409 a1
18723	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	APH		[A P H]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	98 138	Marliere 2003 43
18720	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	CLPV		[CLPV	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	180 250	Marliere 2003 39
16689	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	GRADOS		[GRA/D(O%)(S%)]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	140 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 401 g7
18727	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	GRADOS		+ADO(s%)	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	140 224	Marliere 2003 48
18732	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	HISPSAENI		[HISP S(AE)(NI)(corona)]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	80 140	Marliere 2003 54
20442	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	HISPSAENI		+(AE)N(corona)]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	80 140	Marliere&Torres 2005 04
18697	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	LCM		[LCM]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	150 200	Marliere 2003 16
18698	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	LCM		CM]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	150 200	Marliere 2003 17
18699	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	LCM		M]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	150 200	Marliere 2003 18
18708	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	MIM		[MIM]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	50 70/145 161	Marliere 2003 27
18692	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	PARVA		[P(AR)(V%)	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	post 209	Marliere 2003 09
18703	Chesterholm [Vindolanda]	Britannia	PORODV		[PORODV]	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicis	150 199	Marliere 2003 22
16126	Chichester [Noviomagus Regnensium]	Britannia	MIM			Civitas (of Regensium)/Fort (45 75 CE)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 23
15842	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	CALPVRNIB		[C(ALP)(VR)(N1%)(C%)]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	69 117	Carreras&Funari 1998 136 f6
15476	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	CAS		[CAS( ?)]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	214 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 032 a.1
16071	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	HISPSAENI		[HISP S(AE)(NI)(corona%)+	Civitas (of Dobunni)	80 140	Carreras&Funari 1998 233 a1
15401	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	LAF		L A F]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	142 165	Carreras&Funari 1998 009 a.1
16940	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	LSELENC		[(L%)(SE)L(SE)NC	Civitas (of Dobunni)	117 138	Carreras&Funari 1998 457 a1
16428	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	MAVRI		[(MA)VRI]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	30 80	Carreras&Funari 1998 321 a1
16140	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	MIM		[M(I%)(M%)]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 m13
16141	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	MIM		[MIM]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 n14
15635	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	PARVA		[P(AR)VA]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	post 209	Carreras&Funari 1998 068 a.1
15456	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	PORLAR		[P(O<)RLAR]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	50 105	Carreras&Funari 1998 029 d.4
16027	Cirencester [Corinium Dobunorum]	Britannia	PORLFS		[POR(?) (F%)(S%)]	Civitas (of Dobunni)	40 130	Carreras&Funari 1998 209 c3
15630	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	CAPF		C A^P [F]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	142 180	Callender 1965 f05 09
16588	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	CPC		[L PAE *CPC((ramus palmae)]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	175 225	Callender 1965 f06 12
20476	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	GAF		[G A [F]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	145 224	Callender 1965 f04 32
16020	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	LFS		[L F S]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	60 80	Callender 1965 f09 08
16603	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	LPMS		[LP M S]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 374 a1
16941	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	LSELENC		[(L(SE)L(SE)N C	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	117 138	Carreras&Funari 1998 457 b2
15472	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	MAR		[MAR]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	95 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 030 g 7
16128	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	MIM		[MIM]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 a.1
16131	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	MIM		[M I M]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 d4
16136	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	MIM		[MIM]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 i9
15636	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	post 209	Callender 1965 f03 49
15459	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	PORLAR		PORLAR]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	50 105	Carreras&Funari 1998 029 g 7
16023	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	PORLFS		[POR L F S]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	40 130	Carreras&Funari 1998 208 d4
16025	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	PORLFS		[PORLFS]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	40 130	Carreras&Funari 1998 209 a1
16026	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	PORLFS		[POR L F S<]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	40 130	Callender 1965 f13 28
16028	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	PORLFS		[POR L F S]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	40 130	Carreras&Funari 1998 209 d4
16575	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	POROCODV			Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	69 79	Carreras&Funari 1998 355 n14
16729	Colchester [Camulodunum]	Britannia	PORPSA		[PORPS(A%)]	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)		Carreras&Funari 1998 413 e5

16044	Colchester [Camulodonum]	Britannia	QFRME		{QFR(ME)}	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)		Carreras&Funan 1998 220
16190	Colchester [Camulodonum]	Britannia	SISEN		{SIS^EN}	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	41 55	Carreras&Funan 1998 258 a1
16191	Colchester [Camulodonum]	Britannia	SISEN		{SIS[^E]N}	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	41 55	Callender 1965 f17 16
25439	Colchester [Camulodonum]	Britannia	SISEN		{SIS^EN}	Colonia (Veterans in 49CE)	41 55	Callender 1965 f17 17
16310	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	ALFO		{A L F O}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	130 161	Callender 1965 f03 19
15627	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	CAPF		{C A^P F}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	142 180	Callender 1965 f05 08
15628	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	CAPF		{C A^P F}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	142 180	Callender 1965 f05 07
16189	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	CIS		{C I [ JS]}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	150 210	Callender 1965 f05 38
16363	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	CMM		{C M M}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	179 180?	Callender 1965 f05 44
16078	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	DIA			Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	145 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 234 3
15398	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	GAF		{GAF}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	145 224	Carreras&Funan 1998 007 b 6
16365	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	GMMF			Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	180 220	Carreras&Funan 1998 305 4
16366	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	GMMF		{G M M F}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	180 220	Callender 1965 f05 47
15919	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL			Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	117 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 176 23
15921	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		{IIIEN(NI)}(VL)(hedera)	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	117 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 176 b2
15922	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		{III}ENN^IIV^L((ramus palmae))	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	117 161	Callender 1965 f07 11
15923	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		{IIIEN(NI) I}(VL)(hedera)	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	117 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 176 d4
15402	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	LAF		{LAF}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	142 165	Callender 1965 f08 12
15766	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	LCM			Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	150 200	Carreras&Funan 1998 121 8
16197	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	LIT			Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	150 284	Carreras&Funan 1998 259 23
16199	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	LIT		{L I T}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	150 284	Carreras&Funan 1998 259 a1
16200	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	LIT		{L I T}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	150 284	Callender 1965 f09 15
16202	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	LIT		{L I T(T%)}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	150 284	Carreras&Funan 1998 259 d4
16007	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	QFF		{Q F F}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	69 96	Callender 1965 f14 42
16398	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	QMS			Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	175 199	Callender 1965 f15 21
16173	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	SIP		{S I P}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	69 117?	Callender 1965 f17 15
16503	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	SNR		{SN R}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	140 180	Callender 1965 f17 22
16504	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	SNR		{SNR}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	140 180	Callender 1965 f17 21
16506	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	SNR		SNR	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	140 180	Callender 1965 f17 23
16514	Corbridge [Corstorphitum]	Britannia	SNR		{(s)N(R%)}	Fort (est 80s CE)/Vicus	140 180	Carreras&Funan 1998 339 m13
16761	Cramond	Britannia	LSLVPI			Fort (est 78 85CE)/Vicus/Stores Base	98 138	Carreras&Funan 1998 429 6
15637	Cramond	Britannia	PARVA		{P (AR)VA}	Fort (est 78 85CE)/Vicus/Stores Base	post 209	Carreras&Funan 1998 068 c 3
16209	Denver	Britannia	LIT		{L I T}	Vicus	150 284	Carreras&Funan 1998 259 j11
16763	Dieulouard [Segontium]	Britannia	LSLVPI		{L S LVP(I%)}	Fort (est 78 85 CE)	98 138	Carreras&Funan 1998 429 b2
16019	Dorset [Dumovarna]	Britannia	LFS		{LFS}	Civitas (of Durotriges)	60 80	Callender 1965 f09 07
16127	Dover [Dubris]	Britannia	MIM			Fort (est end of 1st century CE)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 244 24
16311	Exeter [Isca Dumnoniorum]	Britannia	AELFO		AELFO}	Civitas (of Dumnonii)/Fort (47-48 CE)	145 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 277 b2
15895	Exeter [Isca Dumnoniorum]	Britannia	CEFP			Civitas (of Dumnonii)/Fort (47-48 CE)	69 117	Carreras&Funan 1998 168 7
16758	Exeter [Isca Dumnoniorum]	Britannia	LSLP			Civitas (of Dumnonii)/Fort (47-48 CE)	98 138	Carreras&Funan 1998 428 3
16124	Exeter [Isca Dumnoniorum]	Britannia	MIM			Civitas (of Dumnonii)/Fort (47-48 CE)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 244 21
16149	Exeter [Isca Dumnoniorum]	Britannia	MIMOPSI		{((M%)&(N%))IMOPSI}	Civitas (of Dumnonii)/Fort (47-48 CE)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 245 b3
15676	Exeter [Isca Dumnoniorum]	Britannia	PAVR			Civitas (of Dumnonii)/Fort (47 48 CE)		Carreras&Funan 1998 085
16210	Fishbourne	Britannia	LIT		{L I T}	Palace (65 CE rebuilt 75 CE)	150 284	Carreras&Funan 1998 259 k12
15392	Fishtoft	Britannia	GAF			Farming Site	145 224	Carreras&Funan 1998 007 9
15900	Gelligaer	Britannia	CEFP		{C E F ((P%)&I)}	Fort (est early 2nd century CE)	69 117	Carreras&Funan 1998 168 d 4
15928	Holt	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		{III}ENN^I IV^L((corona))	Pottery and Tile Works	117 161	Carreras&Funan 1998 176 i9
16367	Housesteads [Vercovicium]	Britannia	GMMF		{GMMF}	Fort (est 122 126 CE)/Vicus	180 220	Callender 1965 f05 46
16193	Housesteads [Vercovicium]	Britannia	LIT			Fort (est 122 126 CE)/Vicus	150 284	Carreras&Funan 1998 259 19
15896	Ilchester [Lindis]	Britannia	CEFP			Vicus	69 117	Carreras&Funan 1998 168 8
15897	Ilkley [Olerica]	Britannia	CEFP		{CEFP}	Fort (78 85 CE deserted 120CE)/Vicus	69 117	Callender 1965 f05 19
16194	Kenchester [Magis]	Britannia	LIT			Vicus	150 284	Carreras&Funan 1998 259 20
16073	Leicester [Ratae Coritanorum]	Britannia	HISPSAENI		{HISP S(AE)(NI)(corona)}	Civitas (of Coritani)	80 140	Carreras&Funan 1998 233 c3
15768	Leicester [Ratae Coritanorum]	Britannia	LCM		{LCM}	Civitas (of Coritani)	150 200	Carreras&Funan 1998 121 b 2
16602	Leicester [Ratae Coritanorum]	Britannia	LPMS			Civitas (of Coritani)	150 284	Carreras&Funan 1998 374 4
16762	Leicester [Ratae Coritanorum]	Britannia	LSLVPI		{L S(LV)PI}	Civitas (of Coritani)	98 138	Carreras&Funan 1998 429 a1

16724	Leicester [Ratae Coritanorum]	Britannia	PORPS			Civitas (of Coritani)	50 125	Carreras&Funari 1998 413 7
15640	Lemonfield	Britannia	PARVA			INDETERMINATE	post 209	Carreras&Funari 1998 068 f 6
16201	Lincoln [Lindum Colonia]	Britannia	LIT		[L I T]	Fort (est 61 62 CE)/Colonia (Veterans)	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 259 c3
16139	Lincoln [Lindum Colonia]	Britannia	MIM		[M I M]	Fort (est 61 62 CE)/Colonia (Veterans)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 112
16822	Lincoln [Lindum Colonia]	Britannia	PSAENI		+(P&R)(hedera%)S(AE)(NI)]	Fort (est 61 62 CE)/Colonia (Veterans)		Carreras&Funari 1998 447 113
16308	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	ALFO			Provincial Capital	130 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 277 7
16314	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	ALFO		[A L FO]	Provincial Capital	130 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 277 e5
16824	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	ASAEN		[A S(AE)N]	Provincial Capital	30 150	Carreras&Funari 1998 447 n15
16825	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	ASAEN		[A S(AE)N]	Provincial Capital	30 150	Carreras&Funari 1998 447 n16
15670	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	ATITTAE		[A^TITT^A^E]	Provincial Capital	69 96	Callender 1965 f 15 44
15437	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	CAM		[CAM]	Provincial Capital		Callender 1965 f 04 43
15438	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	CAM			Provincial Capital		Carreras&Funari 1998 020 2
15626	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	CAPF			Provincial Capital	142 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 066 9
15629	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	CAPF		[C (AP) F+]	Provincial Capital	142 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 066 c 3
15632	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	CAPF		[C (AP) F]	Provincial Capital	142 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 066 f 6
16326	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	CLPV		[CLPV(hedera)]	Provincial Capital	180 250	Carreras&Funari 1998 283 a1
16328	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	CLPV		[C L (PL)V(hedera)]	Provincial Capital	180 250	Carreras&Funari 1998 283 c3
15394	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	GAF		[G A F*]	Provincial Capital	145 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 007 a 2
15395	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	GAF		[G A]	Provincial Capital	145 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 007 a 3
16684	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	GRADOS		[GRADOS]	Provincial Capital	140 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 401 b2
16074	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	HISPSAENI		HISP S(AE)(NI)(corona)]	Provincial Capital	80 140	Carreras&Funari 1998 233 d4
15705	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LCANTP		[L C(ANT)P]	Provincial Capital	130 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 102 b 2
15830	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LCSOL			Provincial Capital	50 100	Carreras&Funari 1998 133 5
15831	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LCSOL		[LC(S%)OL]	Provincial Capital	50 100	Carreras&Funari 1998 133 a1
15832	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LCSOL		[L C S OL]	Provincial Capital	50 100	Carreras&Funari 1998 133 b2
15833	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LCSOL		[L C S OL]	Provincial Capital	50 100	Carreras&Funari 1998 133 b3
15834	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LCSOL		[L C S OL]	Provincial Capital	50 100	Carreras&Funari 1998 133 c4
16203	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LIT		[L I T]	Provincial Capital	150 284	Callender 1965 f 09 16
16939	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LSELENC			Provincial Capital	117 138	Carreras&Funari 1998 457 4
16764	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LSLVPI		[(L%)(S%)(LV)(P%)I]	Provincial Capital	98 138	Carreras&Funari 1998 429 c3
17058	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	LVTROPHIMI		[L V T^ROP^H^IM^I]	Provincial Capital	70 121	Callender 1965 f 10 14
15464	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MAR			Provincial Capital	95 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 030 10
15466	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MAR		[MAR]	Provincial Capital	95 199	Callender 1965 f 10 37
15467	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MAR		[M A R]	Provincial Capital	95 199	Callender 1965 f 10 38
15470	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MAR		[M A R]	Provincial Capital	95 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 030 f 5
15471	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MAR		[M A R]	Provincial Capital	95 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 030 f 6
16429	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MAVRI		[M^AVRI]	Provincial Capital	30 80	Callender 1965 f 10 43
16130	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MIM		[MIM]	Provincial Capital	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 c3
16132	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MIM		[M I M]	Provincial Capital	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 e5
16133	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MIM		[MIM]	Provincial Capital	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 f6
16135	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MIM		[M IM]	Provincial Capital	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 h8
16143	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MIM		[MIM]	Provincial Capital	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 p16
16144	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MIM		[( )MIM( )]	Provincial Capital	50 70/145 161	Callender 1965 f 11 17
16147	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MIMOPSI		[M I MOPSI]	Provincial Capital	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 245 a1
16148	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	MIMOPSI		[M I MOPSI]	Provincial Capital	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 245 a2
15639	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	PARVA		[P A(RVA)]	Provincial Capital	post 209	Carreras&Funari 1998 068 e 5
16613	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	PORCPR			Provincial Capital	1 99 (c 70)	Carreras&Funari 1998 378 2
15453	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	PORLAR		[POR L AR]	Provincial Capital	50 105	Carreras&Funari 1998 029 a 1
15457	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	PORLAR		[(P-O)RLAR]	Provincial Capital	50 105	Carreras&Funari 1998 029 e 5
15458	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	PORLAR		[(P-O)R(LA)R]	Provincial Capital	50 105	Carreras&Funari 1998 029 f 6
16059	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	PQHEHE		[P Q (HE) (HE)]	Provincial Capital	50 150	Carreras&Funari 1998 228 a1
16400	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	QMS			Provincial Capital	175 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 312 c3
16818	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	SAENIANS		[SA^EN^IA~NS]	Provincial Capital	80 130	Callender 1965 f 15 49
16508	London [Londinium Augusta]	Britannia	SNR		[(S%)NR]	Provincial Capital	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 g7
15389	Loughor [Leucarum]	Britannia	GAF			Fort (est 75 CE)	145 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 007 10

15396	Loughor [Leucarum]	Britannia	GAF	[G A F]	Fort (est 75 CE)	145 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 007 a 4
16195	Maryport [Alauna]	Britannia	LIT		Fort (Flavian/Hadrian)	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 259 21
16312	Newstead [Trimontium]	Britannia	ALFO	[A L F O]	Fort (est 78 85 CE)	130 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 277 c3
16125	Newstead [Trimontium]	Britannia	MIM		Fort (est 78 85 CE)	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 22
16138	Old Sleaford	Britannia	MIM	<MIM>	Vicus	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 k11
16511	Packenham	Britannia	SNR	[SNR]	INDETERMINATE	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 j10
16006	Poltross Burn	Britannia	QFF		Fort (est 122 126 CE)	69 96	Carreras&Funari 1998 201 3
16187	Ribchester [Bremetennacum]	Britannia	CJS		Fort (est 78 CE)/Vicus	150 210	Carreras&Funari 1998 257 2
16188	Ribchester [Bremetennacum]	Britannia	CIS		Fort (est 78 CE)/Vicus	150 210	Carreras&Funari 1998 257 3
16596	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	APH	[A P H]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	98 138	Carreras&Funari 1998 371 a1
15929	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL	[EN(NI) I(VL%?)(corona)]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	117 161	Callender 1965 f07 13
15403	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	LAF	[L A(^F^)]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	142 165	Carreras&Funari 1998 009 c 3
16021	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	LFS	[L F S]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	60 80	Carreras&Funari 1998 208 b2
16204	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	LIT	[L I T]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	150 284	Callender 1965 f09 17
16211	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	LIT	[L I T]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 259 113
16605	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	LPMS	[L P M S]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	150 284	Callender 1965 f09 33
16760	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	LSLVPI	[L S LVP(I%)]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	98 138	Carreras&Funari 1998 428 b2
16614	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	PORCPR	[P O R C P R]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	1 99 (c 70)	Callender 1965 f13 23
15454	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	PORLAR	[O R L A R]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	50 105	Carreras&Funari 1998 029 b 2
16725	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	PORPS	[P O R P S]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	50 125	Carreras&Funari 1998 413 a1
15617	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	QANTR	[Q A ^N^T R]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	41 96	Callender 1965 f14 12
16008	Richborough [Rutupia]	Britannia	QFF	[Q F(N%)]	Fort (est 43 CE)/Vicus	69 96	Carreras&Funari 1998 201 b2
16309	Rough Castle	Britannia	ALFO		Fort (est 142 154 CE)	130 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 277 8
16072	Sea Mills [Abonae]	Britannia	HISPSAENI	[HISPS(AE)(NI)((corona%&O)]	Vicus	80 140	Carreras&Funari 1998 233 b2
15916	Shorden Brae	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		Fort (est 75CE)	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 20
16317	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	AELFO	[AELFO]	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	145 161	Callender 1965 f03 18
15898	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	CEFP	[CEFP]	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	69 117	Callender 1965 f05 20
15480	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	GAVEL	GAVEL	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	235 >	Callender 1965 f05 14
15938	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL	IEN(NI%?)+	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 s19
15769	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	LCM	[LCM]	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	150 200	Callender 1965 f08 34
15770	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	LCM	[LCM]	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	150 200	Carreras&Funari 1998 121 d 4
16205	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	LIT	[L I T]	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 259 g7
16206	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	LIT	[L I T]	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 259 g8
16058	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	PQHEHE	[P Q H^E[H^E]	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	50 150	Callender 1965 f13 46
16060	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	PQHEHE	[P Q (HE)F]	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	50 150	Carreras&Funari 1998 228 b2
16510	Silchester [Calleva Atrebatum]	Britannia	SNR	<SNR>	Civitas (of Atrebatas)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 i9
15771	South Shields [Arbeia]	Britannia	LCM	[LCM]	Fort (est 117 138 CE)	150 200	Carreras&Funari 1998 121 e 5
16079	St Albans [Verulamium]	Britannia	DIA		Civitas (of Catuvelauni)	145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 234 a1
16685	St Albans [Verulamium]	Britannia	GRADOS	GRADOS]	Civitas (of Catuvelauni)	140 224	Callender 1965 f06 16
16207	St Albans [Verulamium]	Britannia	LIT	[L I T]	Civitas (of Catuvelauni)	150 284	Callender 1965 f09 18
16498	St Albans [Verulamium]	Britannia	SNR		Civitas (of Catuvelauni)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 15
16509	St Albans [Verulamium]	Britannia	SNR	[S(N%)(R%)]	Civitas (of Catuvelauni)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 h8
15917	Stoke Ash	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		Vicus	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 21
16512	Strageath	Britannia	SNR	[SNR]	Fort (Flavian dismantled in Antonine)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 k11
16597	Warrington	Britannia	APH	[A P H]	Vicus	98 138	Carreras&Funari 1998 371 b2
16129	Warrington	Britannia	MIM	[M I M]	Vicus	50 70/145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 244 b2
15556	Winchester [Venta Belgarum]	Britannia	PANRVF	[P(AN)(RV)F]	Civitas (of Belgae)	70 145	Carreras&Funari 1998 056 b 2
16399	Winchester [Venta Belgarum]	Britannia	QMS		Civitas (of Belgae)	175 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 312 b2
15469	Winterton	Britannia	MAR	[MAR]	Villa (est early 2nd century CE)	95 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 030 d 4
16315	Woodcuts village	Britannia	AELFO		INDETERMINATE	145 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 278 5
15631	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	CAPF	[C A P F]	Civitas (of Cornovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	142 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 066 e 5
15390	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	GAF		Civitas (of Cornovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	145 224	Carreras&Funari 1998 007 7
15930	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL	ENN I(VL%&(V)(F?&(hedera%))]	Civitas (of Cornovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 k11
16942	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	LSELENC	[L S^EL S^ENC	Civitas (of Cornovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	117 138	Callender 1965 f10 03
15468	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	MAR	[MAR]	Civitas (of Cornovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	95 199	Carreras&Funari 1998 030 c 3

15560	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	PANRVF			Civitas (of Comovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	70 145	Carreras&Funari 1998 056 f 6
16726	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	PORPS		[POR P/S%]	Civitas (of Comovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	50 125	Carreras&Funari 1998 413 b2
16718	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	RVFPO		[RVFP(O&Q)]	Civitas (of Comovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	150 225	Carreras&Funari 1998 409 b2
16507	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	SNR		[SN(r)]	Civitas (of Comovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 f6
16513	Wroxeter [Viroconium Cornoviorum]	Britannia	SNR		[SNR]	Civitas (of Comovii)/Fort (est 58 CE)	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 f12
15899	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	CEFP		[C E F P]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	69 117	Carreras&Funari 1998 168 c 3
16077	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	CENHISPSAE		[CEN]H^ISPSA^E]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	69 117	Callender 1965 f 16 10
16327	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	CLPV		[CLPV(hedera)]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	180 250	Carreras&Funari 1998 283 b2
16070	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	HISPSAENI			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	80 140	Carreras&Funari 1998 233 9
16075	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	HISPSAENI		[HISPSA^EN^I((corona ))]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	80 140	Callender 1965 f 16 11
15927	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	IIIENNIIVL		[IIIENNI(VL)(hedera%)]	Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	117 161	Carreras&Funari 1998 176 h8
15765	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	LCM			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	150 200	Carreras&Funari 1998 121 7
16198	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	LIT			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	150 284	Carreras&Funari 1998 259 24
16024	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	PORLFS			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	40 130	Carreras&Funari 1998 209 5
16501	York [Eburacum]	Britannia	SNR			Fort (est 41 54 CE)/Colonia	140 180	Carreras&Funari 1998 339 18
06438	Split [Spalatum]	Dalmatia	LPMS		[L ( P ) M S]	Vicus/Diocletian s Palace	150 284	Cambi 1983 f 20
06434	Split [Spalatum]	Dalmatia	OCPA		+C(amphora)PA]	Vicus/Diocletian s Palace	80 190	Cambi 1983 f 17
06435	Split [Spalatum]	Dalmatia	OCPA		[OC(amphora)PA]	Vicus/Diocletian s Palace	80 190	Cambi 1983 f 06 8
21437	Astaffort	Gallia (Aquitania)	PMHPOR		[P M HP(O<)R]	INDETERMINATE	69 96	Piot 1996 18
21248	Atur [Astrus]	Gallia (Aquitania)	MAR		[(MA)R]	Vicus	95 199	Gruat 1994 f 2 1
07327	Bordeaux [Burdigala]	Gallia (Aquitania)	QCFCH		[Q(C~)FC(H%)	Provincial Capital/Civitas (of Bituriges)	69 117?	Laubenheimer&Water 1991 f 30 19
25193	Boulogne [Gesoriacum Bononia]	Gallia (Aquitania)	AELFO		AELFO	Municipium	145 161	Jacques 1991 50
25198	Boulogne [Gesoriacum Bononia]	Gallia (Aquitania)	SNR		SNR	Municipium	140 180	Jacques 1991 55
10404	Cahors [Divona Cadurcorum]	Gallia (Aquitania)	CEFP		[CE FP]	Civitas (of Cadurci)	69 117	Labrousse 1977 f C 03
09066	Poitiers [Limonum Pictorum]	Gallia (Aquitania)	DIA			Civitas (of Pictones)	145 161	Thouvenot, 1980 11
09077	Poitiers [Limonum Pictorum]	Gallia (Aquitania)	QMS			Civitas (of Pictones)	175 199	Thouvenot 1980 22
24752	Sainte Colombe	Gallia (Aquitania)	CALPVRNIB		[C(ALP)(VR)(NI)B]	Villas	69 117	CIL XII 5683 060c
24783	Sainte Colombe	Gallia (Aquitania)	CEFP		C E F P	Villas	69 117	CIL XII 5683 083
24886	Sainte Colombe	Gallia (Aquitania)	LVTROPHIMI	SABINI	[L V (TR)OP(HI)(MI)]	Villas	70 121	CIL XII
24728	Sainte Colombe	Gallia (Aquitania)	MAR		[M A R]	Villas	95 199	CIL XII 5683 013
24747	Sainte Colombe	Gallia (Aquitania)	MAVRI		[M AVR(I%)	Villas	30 80	CIL XII 5683 040
24813	Sainte Colombe	Gallia (Aquitania)	MIM		M I M	Villas	50 70/145 161	CIL XII 5683 136d 1
24814	Sainte Colombe	Gallia (Aquitania)	MIM		M I M	Villas	50 70/145 161	CIL XII 5683 136d 2
23898	Saintes [Mediolanum Santonum]	Gallia (Aquitania)	SNR		[SNR]	Civitas (of Santoni)	140 180	Lauranceau, 1988 98
15035	Toulouse [Tolosa]	Gallia (Aquitania)	MAR		[M A R]	Colonia Latina	95 199	Blanc Bijon&al 1998 1059
10388	Toulouse [Tolosa]	Gallia (Aquitania)	PORLAR		[(P%)OR L A R]	Colonia Latina	50 105	Labrousse 1977 f T 11
10383	Toulouse [Tolosa]	Gallia (Aquitania)	POROCODV		[(P%) OCODV]	Colonia Latina	69 79	Labrousse 1977 f T 06
13906	Toulouse [Tolosa]	Gallia (Aquitania)	SISEN		[SIS^EN]	Colonia Latina	41 55	Blanc Bijon&al 1998 1251
21079	Alise Sainte Reine [Alesia]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	CAM		[(C^)(A^)(M^)]	Vicus		Olmer 2003 B33
23868	Alise Sainte Reine [Alesia]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LVTROPHIMI		LVTROPHIMI	Vicus	70 121	Le Gall 1983 33
23838	Alise Sainte Reine [Alesia]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MAR		[MAR]	Vicus	95 199	Le Gall 1983 03
23841	Alise Sainte Reine [Alesia]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PARVA		[P (AR)VA]	Vicus	post 209	Le Gall 1983 06
09146	Amiens [Samarobriva]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LCMY		[L]CM^Y	Vicus	140 190	Massy&Vasselle 1976 07
09155	Amiens [Samarobriva]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PMHPOR		[P MH( )PO<R]	Vicus	69 96	Massy&Vasselle 1976 16
27050	Amiens [Samarobriva]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SISEN		SIS+	Vicus	41 55	Carre&al 1995 422
20630	Annecy [Boutae]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PCAEHER		[PC~A^EH^ER]	Vicus	69 117	Callender 1965 f 12 39
04606	Arras [Nemetacum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIIVL		IIIENN^IIV^L^I((corona))]	Civitas (of Atrebatum)	117 161	Jacques 1991 02
04608	Arras [Nemetacum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		[MIM]	Civitas (of Atrebatum)	50 70/145 161	Jacques 1991 04
04611	Arras [Nemetacum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SNR			Civitas (of Atrebatum)	140 180	Jacques 1991 07
19656	Bavay [Bagacum Nerviorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	CLPV		[C LPV((hedera))]	Civitas (of Nervii)	180 250	Jacques 1991 16
19660	Bavay [Bagacum Nerviorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIORIVLSAE		[IIIENN^IORIV{Ls}AE]	Civitas (of Nervii)	117 161	Jacques 1991 20
19673	Bavay [Bagacum Nerviorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MAR		[MAR]	Civitas (of Nervii)	95 199	Jacques 1991 30
07903	Dieulouard [Scarponna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORLAR		[POR ^L( )R]	Vicus	50 105	Billoret, 1987 f 1 10
09463	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LFS		[L F S]	Vicus	60 80	Callender 1965 f 09 07
09435	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LSELENC		[L(SE)L(SE)NC]	Vicus	117 138	Pauner 1981 26

09464	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LSLVPI		L S LVPI	Vicus	98 138	Callender 1965 f09 42
09438	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		MIM	Vicus	50 70/145 161	Paunier 1981 40
09439	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		M I M	Vicus	50 70/145 161	Paunier 1981 41
09440	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		M M	Vicus	50 70/145 161	Paunier 1981 43
09442	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORPS		POR P S	Vicus	50 125	Paunier 1981 61
09486	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORPS			Vicus	50 125	Paunier 1981 60
09496	Geneva [Genava]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SEXIRVF			Vicus	60 70	Callender 1965 f17 08
25414	Grand	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIORIVLSAE		IIIENNIORIVLSAE	Vicus	117 161	Blanc Byjon&al 1998 1118
08015	Grand	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LIT			Vicus	150 284	Baudoux 1990 3a, 076f
25415	Grand	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LIT		L I T	Vicus	150 284	Blanc Byjon&al 1998 1162
08051	Grand	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SNR			Vicus	140 180	Baudoux 1990 3a, 093a
08052	Grand	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SNR		SNR	Vicus	140 180	Baudoux 1990 3a, 093b
25420	Grand	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SNR		S  N R	Vicus	140 180	Blanc Byjon&al 1998 1198
23801	Honfleur	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORPS		PORP(S%)	Vicus	50 125	Deniaux 1980 p 71
04620	La Buisse	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LCSOL		L C SOL	Vicus	50 100	CIL XII 5683 337b
04618	La Buisse	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		M I M	Vicus	50 70/145 161	CIL XII 5683 136d
04619	La Buisse	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QANTR		Q (ANT) R	Vicus	41 96	Jospin 2004 p 20 2
09236	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	ALFO		ALFO	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	130 161	Rouquette 1992 5 01
17425	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	ALFO		A L F O	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	130 161	Silvino 2001 18
18403	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	ALFO		A L F O	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	130 161	Test 2003 891a
25787	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	ATITTAE		A^TITTT^A^E	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	69 96	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0159a
25788	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	ATITTAE		A^TITTT^A^E	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	69 96	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0159b
17407	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	GAF		G A F	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	145 224	Silvino 2001 03
17427	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	GMMF		G MM[F]	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	180 220	Silvino 2001 20
24572	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	HISPSAENI		HISPS(AE)(NI)(corona)	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	80 140	Allmer&Dissard 1888 174
26413	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LCANTP		LCA^N^TP	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	130 161	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0216c
17387	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LCSOL		LCS OL	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 100	Bertrand, 1992 T08
24580	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LCSOL		L C S OL	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 100	Allmer&Dissard 1888 182
17424	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LIT		L  I T	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	150 284	Silvino 2001 17
24592	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MAR		M A R	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	95 199	Allmer&Dissard 1888 193
24873	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MAR		MAR	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	95 199	Allmer&Dissard 1892 167
25695	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MAR		M A R	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	95 199	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0064a
17415	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MFABS		M F^A((ramus palmae))B [S]	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)		Silvino 2001 11
17389	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		MIM	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Bertrand 1992 T10a
17390	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		MIM	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Bertrand 1992 T10b
17391	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		MIM	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Bertrand 1992 T10c
17392	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		MIM	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Bertrand 1992 T10d
17393	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		MIM	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Bertrand 1992 T10e
24595	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		MIM	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Allmer&Dissard 1888 196
24596	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		M I M	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Allmer&Dissard 1888 197a
24597	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		M I M	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Allmer&Dissard 1888 197b
24598	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		M I M	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 70/145 161	Allmer&Dissard 1888 197c
04941	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORCPR		PORCPR	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	1 99 (c 70)	Dangreaux&Desbat 1987 88 f 15 11
09254	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORLAR		POR L A R	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 105	Rouquette 1992 5 16
25693	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORLAR		PO<R L A R	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 105	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0061e
25694	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORLAR		PO<RL~AR	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	50 105	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0061i
24789	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PQFLFL		PQFLFL	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	69 96	Allmer&Dissard 1892 065
24609	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QANTR		Q (ANT) R	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	41 96	Allmer&Dissard 1888 207
24610	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QANTR		Q (ANT) (r)	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	41 96	Allmer&Dissard 1888 208
24611	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QANTR		Q%) (ANT) R	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	41 96	Allmer&Dissard 1888 209
25760	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QANTR		Q A^N^T R	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	41 96	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0134g
25761	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QANTR		Q A^N^T R	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	41 96	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0134j
25762	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QANTR		Q A^N^T r	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	41 96	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0134k
17423	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QIMS		QIM S	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	175 199	Silvino 2001 16
20139	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SAENIANS		{(S%)(AE%)(NI%)ANS}	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	80 130	Bomouf&Laubenheimer 1998 02

24626	Lyon [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SAENIANS		[S(AE)(NI)ANS]	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	80 130	Allmer&Dissard 1888 223
25745	Lyon? [Lugdunum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PANNIR		PA^N^IR	Provincial Capital/Colonia (43 BCE)	69 138	Etenne&Mayet, 2004 0125l
20257	Macon [Matisco]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LSELENC		[L (SE) L (SE) NC]	Vicus	117 138	Cognot, 1983 05
20271	Macon [Matisco]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORPS		[POR PS]	Vicus	50 125	Cognot 1983 20
20284	Macon [Matisco]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORPS		[PORPS]	Vicus	50 125	Silvno 2003 12
20258	Macon [Matisco]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PQHEHE		[P Q (HE)(HE)]	Vicus	50 150	Cognot, 1983 06
07970	Metz [Divodurum Mediomatricorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	CENHISPSAE			Civitas (of Mediomatrici)	69 117	Baudoux, 1990 3a
08216	Metz [Divodurum Mediomatricorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIORIVLSAE		[IIIENNIORIVLSAE]	Civitas (of Mediomatrici)	117 161	Baudoux, 1990 3a, 045e
08010	Metz [Divodurum Mediomatricorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LIT			Civitas (of Mediomatrici)	150 284	Baudoux 1990 3a, 076a
07904	Metz [Divodurum Mediomatricorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORLAR			Civitas (of Mediomatrici)	50 105	Baudoux 1990 3a, 006c
07991	Metz [Divodurum Mediomatricorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PQHEHE			Civitas (of Mediomatrici)	50 150	Baudoux 1990 3a, 065b
08095	Metz [Divodurum Mediomatricorum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SAENIANS			Civitas (of Mediomatrici)	80 130	Baudoux 1990 3a, 121a
20436	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	CALPVRIN		(VR)(%)(N%)	Vicus	69 117	Olmer 2001 68
20419	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	EFDS		[E(F%) (D%) S]	Vicus	200 299	Thevenot, 1948 047
17463	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LSLP		[LSL P]	Vicus	98 138	Bertrand&Guyot 1932 33 050
23825	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LSLP		L S L P	Vicus	98 138	Thevenot, 1948 059
20402	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MAR		[MAR]	Vicus	95 199	Thevenot, 1948 063
20394	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		[MIM]	Vicus	50 70/145 161	Thevenot 1948 065
20390	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PANRVF		[(P~ )(ANRV)F]	Vicus	70 145	Thevenot 1948 067
20397	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SISEN		[S(SE)N]	Vicus	41 55	Olmer 2001 29
20395	Nuits Saint Georges	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SNR		[SNR]	Vicus	140 180	Thevenot 1948 080
27045	Orleans [Cenabum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PMHPOR		[PM]HPOR	Civitas (of Aurelianorum)	69 96	Carre&al 1995 387
08340	Roanne [Roidunna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PQFLFL		[PQ]F LFL]	Vicus	69 96	Aulas 1980 81 041
08562	Sancerre	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	ATITTAE		[(AT)]T(TAE)]	Vicus	69 96	Thevenot, 1964 05
06085	St Genis	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIIVL		[IIIENN^IIV^L((corona))]	Vicus	117 161	Lamour&Mayet 1980 058
19878	Titelberg	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	APH		[APH]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	98 138	Laubenheimer&Henon 1998 21
19882	Titelberg	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MAR		[MA(R%)]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	95 199	Laubenheimer&Henon 1998 25
18210	Vertault [Vertillum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	AELFO		AELFO	Vicus	145 161	Lonmy 1926 VII 16
18195	Vertault [Vertillum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIIVL		+(%)ENN I(VL)(palma)	Vicus	117 161	Lonmy 1926 VII 01
18208	Vertault [Vertillum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	ILFT		IL(hedera)FT	Vicus	220 224	Lonmy 1926 VII 14
18218	Vertault [Vertillum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LCM		(L%)(C%)(M%)	Vicus	150 200	Lonmy 1926 VII 24
18229	Vertault [Vertillum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	QFF		Q F F	Vicus	69 96	Lonmy 1926 VIII 02
18236	Vertault [Vertillum]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SISEN		SI(SE)N	Vicus	41 55	Lonmy 1926 VIII 09
25789	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	ATITTAE		[A^TITT^A^E]	Colonia	69 96	Etenne&Mayet, 2004 0159c
26457	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	CALPVRNB		[CA^L^PV^RNB]	Colonia	69 117	Etenne&Mayet, 2004 0301d
26458	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	CALPVRNB		[CA^L^PV^RN B]	Colonia	69 117	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0301e
24777	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIIVL		IIIEN(N) I(VL)(corona)	Colonia	117 161	CIL XII 5683 089c
24778	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIIVL		IIIEN(N)I(VL)(corona)]	Colonia	117 161	Allmer&Dissard 1892 053 2
24779	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIIVL		IIIEN(N) I(VL)(corona)	Colonia	117 161	Allmer&Dissard 1892 053 3
24776	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	IIIENNIORIVLSAE		[IIIENNIORIVLSAE]	Colonia	117 161	CIL XII 5683 089e
24875	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LSLP		[L(hedera)S(hedera)L(hedera)P]	Colonia	98 138	CIL XII 5683 254 1
24876	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LSLP		[L(hedera)S(hedera)L(hedera)P]	Colonia	98 138	CIL XII 5683 254 2
24885	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	LV TROPHIMI		[L V TRO(PHI)(MI%)]	Colonia	70 121	Allmer&Dissard 1892 182
25144	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		[MIM]	Colonia	50 70/145 161	Leblanc 1994 f94 n 27 28
25146	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		[M IM]	Colonia	50 70/145 161	Leblanc 1994 f99 n 15 17
25148	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	MIM		[MIM]	Colonia	50 70/145 161	Leblanc 1994 f102 n 24 25
24736	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PANR		P(AN)R	Colonia	69 138	CIL XII 5683 217
09232	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORLAR	PORLAR	[PO<RLA R]	Colonia	50 105	Rouquette 1992 2 06
09233	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	PORLAR	PORLAR	[PO<RLAR]	Colonia	50 105	Rouquette 1992 2 06a
24833	Vienne [Colonia Iulia Vienna]	Gallia (Lugdunensis)	SNR		[SNR]	Colonia	140 180	CIL XII 5683 176
08443	Agde [Agatha]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LIT			Vicus	150 284	Fonquerle 1982 f08 4
21445	Agde [Agatha]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	POROCODV		(PO)ROCODV	Vicus	69 79	Ptot, 1996 04
08448	Agde [Agatha]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SNR			Vicus	140 180	Fonquerle 1982 f09 2
08733	Baie de Cannes	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LIT		[LIT]	Shipwreck	150 284	Pollino 1976 ty 1 1
08734	Baie de Cannes	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LIT		[LI T]	Shipwreck	150 284	Pollino 1976 ty 1 2

26409	Cavalaire	Gallia (Narbonensis)	ALFO		[ALFO]	Vicus/Port	130 161	Carre&al 1995 359
15047	Chateau Roussillon [Ruscino]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LV TROPHIMI		+(TR)(O<)(PHI)(MI)]	Vicus	70 121	Garrote 1996 11
19532	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	ALFO		[AL(F%)O]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	130 161	Brentchaloff&Rivet 2003 40
19564	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	ATITTAE		[(AT)T(TAE)]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	69 96	Brentchaloff&Rivet 2003 73
19535	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	GMMF		[C MMF]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	180 220	Brentchaloff&Rivet, 2003 43
19544	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LFS		[L FS]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	60 80	Brentchaloff&Rivet 2003 53
06449	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LV TROPHIMI		[L V TRO(PHI)(MI)]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	70 121	Brentchaloff&Leque 1978 08
19547	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LV TROPHIMI		[LV (TR%)(O%)(PHI)(MI)]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	70 121	Brentchaloff&Rivet 2003 56
06445	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM		[MIM]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	50 70/145 161	Brentchaloff&Leque 1978 10
19551	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PANRVF		[P (ANRV)F]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	70 145	Brentchaloff&Rivet 2003 60
06451	Frejus [Forum Iulii]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SNR		[SNR]	Colonia (Veterans)/Naval Base (Aug )	140 180	Brentchaloff&Leque 1978 15
10080	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	AELFO	PORODV	A^ELFO] & ]PORODV	Shipwreck	145 161	Amar&Liou 1984 104b
10079	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	AELFO			Shipwreck	145 161	Amar&Liou 1984 104a
10085	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	ATITTAE		]ATITT^A^E]	Shipwreck	69 96	Amar&Liou, 1984 108
10337	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	CEFP		]C E F P]	Shipwreck	69 117	Amar&Liou 1984 244
09845	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	CENHISPSAE		]C ENH^ISPSAE]	Shipwreck	69 117	Amar&Liou 1989 123b
09846	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	CENHISPSAE		]CENH^ISPS[A^E]	Shipwreck	69 117	Amar&Liou 1989 123c
10107	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	CENHISPSAE		]CENH^ISP AE]	Shipwreck	69 117	Amar&Liou, 1984 123
10099	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	GAVFL		GAVFL	Shipwreck	235 >	Amar&Liou, 1984 118
10114	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	GRADOS		GRADOS]	Shipwreck	140 224	Amar&Liou 1984 129
10130	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	HIENNIORIVLSAE		]IEnnIORIVLS [AE]	Shipwreck	117 161	Amar&Liou 1984 132
10139	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LCSOL		]L C SOL]	Shipwreck	50 100	Amar&Liou 1984 141a
10140	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LCSOL		]L C SOL]	Shipwreck	50 100	Amar&Liou 1984 141b
10141	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LCSOL		]L C SOL]	Shipwreck	50 100	Amar&Liou 1984 141c
10142	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LCSOL		]L C SOL]	Shipwreck	50 100	Amar&Liou 1984 141d
10143	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LCSOL		]L C SOL]	Shipwreck	50 100	Amar&Liou 1984 141e
09851	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LIT		L I T]	Shipwreck	150 284	Amar&Liou 1989 145b
10149	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LIT		]L] I T]	Shipwreck	150 284	Amar&Liou 1984 145
10193	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LSELENC		]LSE^LS^ENC]	Shipwreck	117 138	Amar&Liou 1984 155b
10195	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LSLVPI		]L S LVPI]	Shipwreck	98 138	Amar&Liou 1984 157
10199	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LV TROPHIMI		]LV T^ROPH^IM^I]	Shipwreck	70 121	Amar&Liou 1984 160b
10200	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LV TROPHIMI		]L V T^ROP^H^IM^I]	Shipwreck	70 121	Amar&Liou 1984 160c
10201	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LV TROPHIMI		]L V T^ROP^H^IM^I]	Shipwreck	70 121	Amar&Liou 1984 160d
09888	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MAR		]M A R]	Shipwreck	95 199	Amar&Liou 1989 269
10339	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIAPC		]M I A PC]	Shipwreck	79 138	Amar&Liou 1984 246
09854	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM		MIM]	Shipwreck	50 70/145 161	Amar&Liou 1989 168g
10210	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM		]MIM]	Shipwreck	50 70/145 161	Amar&Liou 1984 168a
10211	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM		]([ )MIM]	Shipwreck	50 70/145 161	Amar&Liou 1984 168b
10212	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM		]MIM]	Shipwreck	50 70/145 161	Amar&Liou 1984 168c
10213	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM		]MIM]	Shipwreck	50 70/145 161	Amar&Liou 1984 168d
10214	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM		]M I M]	Shipwreck	50 70/145 161	Amar&Liou 1984 168e
10215	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM		]MIM]	Shipwreck	50 70/145 161	Amar&Liou 1984 168f
10235	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PORCPR		]PORCPR]	Shipwreck	1 99 (c 70)	Amar&Liou 1984 179a
10236	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PORCPR		]PORCPR]	Shipwreck	1 99 (c 70)	Amar&Liou 1984 179b
09894	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PORLFS		]POR L F S]	Shipwreck	40 130	Amar&Liou 1989 273
10238	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PORPS		]POR P S]	Shipwreck	50 125	Amar&Liou 1984 182
10247	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	QAEPO		]QA^]EPO]	Shipwreck	125 175	Amar&Liou 1984 186
08551	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SAENIANS		]S(AE)(NI)ANS]	Shipwreck	80 130	Czys 2002 06
09865	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SAENIANS		]SA^EN^IANS]	Shipwreck	80 130	Amar&Liou 1989 205d
10282	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SAENIANS		]SA^EN^IANS]	Shipwreck	80 130	Amar&Liou 1984 205a
10283	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SAENIANS		]SA^EN^I]ANS]	Shipwreck	80 130	Amar&Liou 1984 205b
10284	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SAENIANS		]SA^EN^I]ANS]	Shipwreck	80 130	Amar&Liou 1984 205c
09868	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN		]SIS^E[N]	Shipwreck	41 55	Amar&Liou 1989 213g
10298	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN		]SIS^EN]	Shipwreck	41 55	Amar&Liou 1984 213a
10299	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN		]SIS^EN]	Shipwreck	41 55	Amar&Liou 1984 213b



10300	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN	[SIS^EN]	Shipwreck	41 55	Amar&Liou 1984 213c
10301	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN	[SIS^EN]	Shipwreck	41 55	Amar&Liou 1984 213d
10302	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN	[SIS^EN]	Shipwreck	41 55	Amar&Liou 1984 213e
10303	Golfe de Fos	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN	[SIS^EN]	Shipwreck	41 55	Amar&Liou 1984 213f
15050	Lansargues	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN	[SI(SE)N]	Vicus	41 55	Laubenheimer 1979 03
07296	Lattes [Lattara]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MIM	[MIM]	Vicus	50 70/145 161	Fediere&Rouquette 1989 f 5 4
06233	Lattes [Lattara]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PANRVF	[P A^N R^VF]	Vicus	70 145	Lamour&Mayet, 1981 100
06231	Le Barroux [Albaruffum ]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MMRP		Vicus	98 138	Lamour&Mayet, 1981 098
19785	Murviel les Montpellier [Castellas]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	IIIENNIORIVLSAE	[IIIENNIORIVLSA[E]	Municipium	117 161	Rouquette&al 1989 08
15079	Murviel les Montpellier [Castellas]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LSELENC	[L (SE) L (SE)N C ]	Municipium	117 138	Rouquette 1994 95 04
06066	Narbonne [Colonia Narbo Martius]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	ALFO		Provincial Capital/Colonia (118 BCE)	130 161	Lamour&Mayet 1980 040
06092	Narbonne [Colonia Narbo Martius]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LVTROPHIMI	[L V T^ROP H^IM^I]	Provincial Capital/Colonia (118 BCE)	70 121	Lamour&Mayet 1980 065
06099	Narbonne [Colonia Narbo Martius]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PANRVF	[PA^NR^VF]	Provincial Capital/Colonia (118 BCE)	70 145	Lamour&Mayet 1980 072
06110	Narbonne [Colonia Narbo Martius]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	QFF	[QFF]	Provincial Capital/Colonia (118 BCE)	69 96	Lamour&Mayet 1980 084
17231	Narbonne [Colonia Narbo Martius]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SNR	[SNR]	Provincial Capital/Colonia (118 BCE)	140 180	Garrote&Bermi 1998 08
06193	Nissan Lez Enserune	Gallia (Narbonensis)	MAR	[MAR]	Municipium	95 199	Lamour&Mayet 1981 060
05293	Port Vendres	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN		Shipwreck	41 55	Liou&al 1977 10 11 20
05294	Port Vendres	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN		Shipwreck	41 55	Liou&al 1977 10 1
05295	Port Vendres	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN		Shipwreck	41 55	Liou&al 1977 10 2
05392	Port Vendres	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SISEN		Shipwreck	41 55	Colls&Leque 1980 07 01
04921	Saint Gilles du Gard	Gallia (Narbonensis)	SNR	[SNR]	INDETERMINATE	140 180	Rouquette 1980 39
09214	Saint Romain de Jalonas	Gallia (Narbonensis)	CALPVRNB	[CA^L^PV^RN B]	Villa	69 117	Rouquette 1992 1 01
09222	Saint Romain de Jalonas	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PANNIRVF	[P AN^N^I]^R^VF]	Villa	69 138	Rouquette 1992 1 08
08245	Sete [Setus]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LIT	[L I T]	Vicus/Port	150 284	Rouquette 1970 08
08248	Sete [Setus]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	LSLP	[L SLP((amphora))]	Vicus/Port	98 138	Rouquette 1970 11
08242	Valras Plage	Gallia (Narbonensis)	IIIENNIVL	[IIIENNIV^L((corona))]	Vicus/Port	117 161	Rouquette 1970 05
08251	Vendres [Portus Veneris]	Gallia (Narbonensis)	PMHPOR	[P M HPO<<R	Vicus/Port	69 96	Rouquette 1970 14
14248	Bonn [Castra Bonnesia]	Germania Inferior	CEFP		Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	69 117	Remsal 1997 095a
20477	Bonn [Castra Bonnesia]	Germania Inferior	GAF	[G A [F]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	145 224	Callender 1965 f04 33
14622	Bonn [Castra Bonnesia]	Germania Inferior	GMMF		Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	180 220	Remsal 1997 203f
14254	Bonn [Castra Bonnesia]	Germania Inferior	IIIENNIVL		Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	117 161	Remsal 1997 098a(2)
14848	Bonn [Castra Bonnesia]	Germania Inferior	PORPS		Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	50 125	Remsal 1997 283d
14044	Cologne [Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippenensium]	Germania Inferior	CAPF	[C (AP) F]	Provincial Capital/Fortress	142 180	Remsal 1997 043
14767	Cologne [Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippenensium]	Germania Inferior	LPMS	[L P M S]	Provincial Capital/Fortress	150 284	Remsal 1997 254
13975	Cologne [Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippenensium]	Germania Inferior	MAR	[(M)A R]	Provincial Capital/Fortress	95 199	Remsal 1997 021
14464	Cologne [Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippenensium]	Germania Inferior	MIM	[MIM]	Provincial Capital/Fortress	50 70/145 161	Remsal 1997 165c
14476	Cologne [Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippenensium]	Germania Inferior	MIMOPSI	[M I MOPSI]	Provincial Capital/Fortress	50 70/145 161	Remsal 1997 166
14385	Cologne [Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippenensium]	Germania Inferior	PQFLFL	[PQF*]	Provincial Capital/Fortress	69 96	Remsal 1997 140a
14518	Cologne [Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippenensium]	Germania Inferior	SISEN	[SI(SE)N]	Provincial Capital/Fortress	41 55	Remsal 1997 174
14531	Duren	Germania Inferior	LIT		Vicus	150 284	Remsal 1997 1761
07337	Nettesheim	Germania Inferior	GMMF	[G M M F]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	180 220	Blanc Bijon&al 1998 1187
14181	Neuss [Novaesium]	Germania Inferior	LCM		Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	150 200	Remsal 1997 073(2)
14470	Neuss [Novaesium]	Germania Inferior	MIM		Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 70/145 161	Remsal 1997 165h
14471	Neuss [Novaesium]	Germania Inferior	MIM	[M I M]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 70/145 161	Remsal 1997 165i
05649	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	LIT	[L I T]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	150 284	Remsal 1986 148
05650	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	LIT	[L I T]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	150 284	Remsal 1986 148a
05701	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	LVTROPHIMI	[L VT^R OP^H^IM^I]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	70 121	Remsal 1986 275a
05646	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	MIM	[MIM]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remsal 1986 138c
05605	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	PANRVF	[P (ANRV)F]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	70 145	Remsal 1986 034
05614	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	PARVA	[P (AR)VA]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	post 209	Remsal 1986 048
05602	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	PORLAR	+(R%) L A R]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	50 105	Remsal 1986 019
05641	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	PORLFS	+(R%) L F (~S)	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	40 130	Remsal 1986 115a
05661	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	POROCODV	[(POR)OCODV]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	69 79	Stuart 1977 426 1
05710	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	POROODV		Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	150 199	Stuart 1977 426 2
05674	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	PORPS		Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	50 125	Stuart 1977 436

05643	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	PQHEHE		[P Q (HE) (HE)]	Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	50 150	Stuart 1977 437 1
05673	Nijmegen [Noviomagus Batavorum]	Germania Inferior	RVFPO			Civitas (of Batavi)/Fort (19BCE 16 CE)	150 225	Stuart 1977 441
05711	Rossum	Germania Inferior	POROCODV			Fort (presumed)	69 79	CIL XIII 10002 012i
20491	Voorburg [Forum Hadriani]	Germania Inferior	CAS		CA S	Civitas (of Cananefates)	214 224	Callender 1965 f 05 13
14469	Xanten [Vetera]	Germania Inferior	MIM		[MIM]	Fort (est 14CE)/Colonia (Veterans)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165g
14406	Aachen [Aquae Granni]	Germania Superior	HISPSAENI			Municipium (1st century CE)	80 140	Remesal 1997 155a
13944	Adenau	Germania Superior	GAF			INDETERMINATE	145 224	Remesal 1997 005(1)
14356	Altenstadt	Germania Superior	LFFV		[LFFV]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	180 193	Remesal 1997 121a
27389	Alzey [Altiensium]	Germania Superior	LCHE		[L]CHE]	Vicus/Fort (Late Roman 364 375 CE)	200 299	Ehmig 2007 T3 430
27394	Alzey [Altiensium]	Germania Superior	POPVLI		[POPV^[LI]	Vicus/Fort (Late Roman 364 375 CE)	214 224	Ehmig 2007 T4 387
07470	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	CALPVRNC		[CA^L^PV^RNC]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	69 117	Martin Kil 1987 1265
07477	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	CEFP		[C E F P	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	69 117	Martin Kil 1987 1435
07482	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	CENHISPSAE		C E N H ^ I S P S A E ]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	69 117	Callender 1965 f 16 08
07444	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	GAVFL		GAVFL	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	235 >	Martin Kil 1987 1458
07483	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	HISPSAENI		[HISPSA^EN^I((corona))]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	80 140	Callender 1965 f 16 13
07500	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	ILFT		ILFT	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	220 224	Martin Kil 1987 1513
07446	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	LCANTP		L CAN^TP]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	130 161	Martin Kil 1987 1465
07464	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	LCSOL		[L CSOL]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 100	Martin Kil 1987 1182
07527	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	LIT		L I T	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	150 284	Martin Kil 1987 1509
07644	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	LVTROPHIMI		[LVT^RO<<P^H^IM[^I]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	70 121	Martin Kil 1987 1241
07595	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MAR	PSAVITI	[MAR]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	95 199	Martin Kil 1987 1091
07408	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[M A R]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	95 199	Martin Kil 1987 1095
07409	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[M A R]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	95 199	Martin Kil 1987 1119
07410	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[MAR]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	95 199	Martin Kil 1987 1208
07411	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[MAR]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	95 199	Martin Kil 1987 1098
07412	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[M [ JA [R]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	95 199	Martin Kil 1987 0326
07553	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MAVRI		[M^A VR]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	30 80	Martin Kil 1987 1242
07496	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MFCEL		[M F CEL	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	30 80	Callender 1965 f 11 06
07512	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MIM]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 70/145 161	Martin Kil 1987 1122
07513	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[M I M]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 70/145 161	Martin Kil 1987 1089
07514	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MIM]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 70/145 161	Martin Kil 1987 1072
07515	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MIM]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 70/145 161	Callender 1965 f 11 16
07516	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MIM]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 70/145 161	Martin Kil 1987 1103
07517	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MIM		MIM	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 70/145 161	Martin Kil 1987 1102
07518	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	MIMOPSI		[M IMOPSI]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 70/145 161	Martin Kil 1987 1083
07565	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	PORCPR		[PORCPR]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	1 99 (c 70)	Martin Kil 1987 1337
04830	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	PORPS		[POR P S]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 125	Blanc Bijon&al 1998 1227
07452	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	QAEOPOR		[QAEOPOR	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	125 175	Callender 1965 f 18 48
07603	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	QSRP		[Q S R P]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	50 100	Martin Kil 1987 1382
07629	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	SISEN		[SIS^EN]	Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	41 55	Callender 1965 f 17 19
21470	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	GAPF		[G (AP%) (F%)]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	150 250	Meylan Krause 1995 123
20214	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	HISPSAENI		HISP SAEN(corona)	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	80 140	Schubach 1983 13
20722	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	HISPSAENI		[HISPS(AE)(NI)(corona)]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	80 140	Callender 1965 f 16 12
20523	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIORIVLSAE		IIIEnniORI~V~LSAE]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	117 161	Callender 1965 f 07 15
20572	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	LVTROPHIMI		[LJV T^ROP^H^IM^I]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	70 121	Callender 1965 f 10 13
20246	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	MAR		MAR	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	95 199	Schubach 1983 45
20585	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	MAVRI		[MAVRI]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	30 80	Callender 1965 f 10 45
20566	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	PORCPR		PORCPR]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	1 99 (c 70)	Callender 1965 f 13 23
20226	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	PORLAR		POR LA R	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	50 105	Schubach 1983 25
21472	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	PORLAR		[POR L A(R%)]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	50 105	Meylan Krause 1995 125
20212	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	PORLFS		POR L F S	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	40 130	Schubach 1983 11
20672	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	PORLFS		(P%)OR (L%) F ( /S)]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	40 130	Callender 1965 f 13 29
20215	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	PORPS		(R%) P S	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	50 125	Schubach 1983 14
20220	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	PQHEHE		E(HE)	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	50 150	Schubach 1983 19
20685	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	QANTR		[Q (ANT) R]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	41 96	Callender 1965 f 14 14

20699	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	QIMS		QI(M%)^(^s^)	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	175 199	Callender 1965 f15 03
20205	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	SISEN		SISEN	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (97 CE)	41 55	Schubach 1983 04
27873	Bad Kreuznach [Vicis Cruciniacum]	Germania Superior	AELFO		AELFO	Vicus/Fort (Late Roman 364 375 CE)	145 161	Ehmig 2007 T72 322
27871	Bad Kreuznach [Vicis Cruciniacum]	Germania Superior	CEFP		CEFP	Vicus/Fort (Late Roman 364 375 CE)	69 117	Ehmig 2007 T72 304
27869	Bad Kreuznach [Vicis Cruciniacum]	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL		III IENN ^ I  VL	Vicus/Fort (Late Roman 364 375 CE)	117 161	Ehmig 2007 T72 321
27868	Bad Kreuznach [Vicis Cruciniacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		MIM	Vicus/Fort (Late Roman 364 375 CE)	50 70/145 161	Ehmig 2007 T72 307
27892	Bad Kreuznach [Vicis Cruciniacum]	Germania Superior	PORCPR		PORC PR	Vicus/Fort (Late Roman 364 375 CE)	1 99 (c 70)	Ehmig 2007 T73 303
27863	Bad Kreuznach [Vicis Cruciniacum]	Germania Superior	SISEN		SIS^EN	Vicus/Fort (Late Roman 364 375 CE)	41 55	Ehmig 2007 T71 323
14529	Bad Wimpfen	Germania Superior	LIT		(L%)( ?)(1%?)( ?)	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	150 284	Remesal 1997 176i
14832	Baden Baden [Aquae Helveticae]	Germania Superior	CRKAL		CRKAL	Vicus	80 190	Remesal 1997 276
07961	Biesheim	Germania Superior	CALPVRNC			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	69 117	Baudoux 1990 3a, 037b
08201	Biesheim	Germania Superior	MAR		MAR	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	95 199	Baudoux 1996 G 4 06a
07906	Biesheim	Germania Superior	PORLAR			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	50 105	Baudoux 1990 3a, 006e
08059	Biesheim	Germania Superior	POROCODV			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	69 79	Baudoux 1990 3a, 097a
07960	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	CALPVRNB			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	69 117	Baudoux 1990 3a, 037a
07895	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	GAF			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	145 224	Baudoux 1990 3a, 002a
07948	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	LCMY			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	140 190	Baudoux 1990 3a, 026
07983	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	LFS			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	60 80	Baudoux 1990 3a, 058b
08012	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	LIT			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	150 284	Baudoux 1990 3a, 076c
08013	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	LIT			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	150 284	Baudoux 1990 3a, 076d
08227	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	LIT			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	150 284	Baudoux, 1993 BL084
08228	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	LIT			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	150 284	Baudoux 1993 BL093
08202	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	MAR			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	95 199	Baudoux 1996 G 4 06b
08006	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	MIM			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	50 70/145 161	Baudoux 1990 3a, 072
08233	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	PORPS			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	50 125	Baudoux 1993 BL590
08053	Bliesbruck	Germania Superior	SNR			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Villa	140 180	Baudoux 1990 3a, 093c
27403	Dieburg [Vicis Vetus Ulpius]	Germania Superior	PARVA	PNN	PA RVVA	Vicus (est 98 117 CE)	post 209	Ehmig 2007 T6 417
27412	Dieburg [Vicis Vetus Ulpius]	Germania Superior	PARVA		P A^R V^A	Vicus (est 98 117 CE)	post 209	Ehmig 2007 T7 217
27411	Dieburg [Vicis Vetus Ulpius]	Germania Superior	SNR		S N	Vicus (est 98 117 CE)	140 180	Ehmig 2007 T7 363
08016	Eguisheim	Germania Superior	LIT			Vicus	150 284	Baudoux 1990 3a, 076g
08011	Ehl [Ellelum]	Germania Superior	LIT			Vicus	150 284	Baudoux 1990 3a, 076b
08101	Ehl [Ellelum]	Germania Superior	LSERLVP			Vicus	98 138	Baudoux, 1990 3a, 123
08120	Ehl [Ellelum]	Germania Superior	LVTROPHIMI			Vicus	70 121	Baudoux 1990 3a, 134
07907	Ehl [Ellelum]	Germania Superior	MAR			Vicus	95 199	Baudoux 1990 3a, 007
07995	Eincheville	Germania Superior	HISPSAENI			Vicus	80 140	Baudoux 1990 3a, 068b
27428	Frankfurt [Nida]	Germania Superior	LCHE		LCHE	Fort (est 1st century CE)	200 299	Ehmig 2007 T9 190
11929	Groß Gerau	Germania Superior	HISPSAENI		H ISPSA^ENI((corona ))	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	80 140	Hanel 1994 19
11943	Groß Gerau	Germania Superior	LSERLVP		L S^E^R LV^P	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	98 138	Hanel 1994 33
11939	Groß Gerau	Germania Superior	PQHEHE		P Q H^EH^E	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	50 150	Hanel 1994 29
11937	Groß-Gerau	Germania Superior	SNR		SN R	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	140 180	Hanel 1994 27
27507	Hanau	Germania Superior	PANRVF		PA^N^R^VF	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	70 145	Ehmig 2007 T21 22
27576	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	AELFO		AELFO	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	145 161	Ehmig 2007 T34 581
14596	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	ALFO		A L F O	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	130 161	Remesal 1997 192
14792	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	AQFVA		AQFVA	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	160 161	Remesal 1997 265b
14047	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	CAPF		C A^P F	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	142 180	Remesal 1997 043c
14250	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	CENHISPSAE		CEN^ISPSA^E	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	69 117	Ponsich, 1979 CA 079 17
27539	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	CIS		C S	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	150 210	Ehmig 2007 T27 2136
14732	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	CORBEL		CORBEL	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	100 300	Remesal 1997 239
14733	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	CORBEL		CORB EL	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	100 300	Remesal 1997 239a
14412	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	DIA			Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	145 161	Remesal 1997 157
27580	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	GAF		G A F	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	145 224	Ehmig 2007 T 35 879
27554	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	GAVEL		GAV E L	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	235 >	Ehmig 2007 T30 136
14623	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	GMMF		G M M F	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	180 220	Remesal 1997 203(1)
14251	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL			Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	117 161	Remesal 1997 098
14534	Heddermheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	ILFT		ILFT	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	220 224	Remesal 1997 177

13945	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LAF	[L A F]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	142 165	Remesal 1997 006
14153	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LCHE	[LCHE]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	200 299	Remesal 1997 068
14169	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LCM	[LCM]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	150 200	Remesal 1997 073
27540	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LCM	[LCM]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	150 200	Ehmig 2007 T27 2557
27589	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LCM	[LCM]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	150 200	Ehmig 2007 T36 162
14176	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LCMY	[LCM^Y]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	140 190	Remesal 1997 073e
14355	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LFFV	[LFFV]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	180 193	Remesal 1997 121
14526	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LIT	[L I T]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	150 284	Remesal 1997 176f
14522	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LIT	[L I T]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	150 284	Remesal 1997 176b
14465	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	MIM	[MIM]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165d
14105	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	PARVA	[PA]RVA]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	post 209	Remesal 1997 056
14650	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	PMS	[P M S]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	200 350	Remesal 1997 212
14786	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	POPVLI	[PO PV LI]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	214 224	Remesal 1997 263
14376	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	PORLFS	[POR L F S]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	40 130	Remesal 1997 133
14844	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	PORPS	[PORPS]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	50 125	Remesal 1997 283
14845	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	PORPS	[P OR PS]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	50 125	Remesal 1997 283a
27603	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	PORTO	[PORTO]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	214 224	Ehmig 2007 T39 878
14402	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	PQHEHE	[P Q H^EH^E	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	50 150	Remesal 1997 152
14694	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	SNR	[SNR]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	140 180	Remesal 1997 232
14698	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	SNR	[S N R]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	140 180	Remesal 1997 232d
27544	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	SNR	[SNR]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	140 180	Ehmig 2007 T28 1466
27588	Heddernheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	SNR	[SNR]	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85 CE)	140 180	Ehmig 2007 T36 822
11996	Hirschberg	Germania Superior	PMS	[PM S]	Villa Rustica	200 350	Remesal&Schal 1988 26
14211	Hofheim	Germania Superior	LCSOL	[L CSOL	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	50 100	Remesal 1997 079
13977	Hofheim	Germania Superior	MAR	[M A R]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	95 199	Remesal 1997 021(1)
20581	Hofheim	Germania Superior	MAR	[M A R]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	95 199	Callender 1965 f10 39
14472	Hofheim	Germania Superior	MIM	[MIM]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165k
14473	Hofheim	Germania Superior	MIM	[MIM]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165l
27808	Hofheim	Germania Superior	MIM	[MIM]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	50 70/145 161	Ehmig 2007 T62 229
14258	Kastell Ems	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL		Fort (est 83/85 CE)	117 161	Remesal 1997 098b(1)
14847	Kastell Heddesdorf	Germania Superior	PORPS	[PORPS]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	50 125	Callender 1965 f13 37
14530	Kastell Ruckingen	Germania Superior	LIT	[L I T]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	150 284	Remesal 1997 176k
14265	Kastell Stockstadt	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL		Fort (est 83/85 CE)	117 161	Remesal 1997 098(1)
14214	Koblenz [Confluentes]	Germania Superior	PCAEHER		Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	69 117	Remesal 1997 081(1)
14604	Kongen [Grinario]	Germania Superior	ALFO		Fort (est 83/85 CE)	130 161	Remesal 1997 192i
11974	Kongen [Grinario]	Germania Superior	CAPF	<C(AP) F>	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	142 180	Remesal&Schal 1988 04
14731	Kongen [Grinario]	Germania Superior	CONSFC	[CONSFC]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	200 235	Remesal 1997 238a
11971	Kongen [Grinario]	Germania Superior	LAF	[L AF]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	142 165	Remesal&Schal 1988 01
14701	Kongen [Grinario]	Germania Superior	SNR	[SNR]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	140 180	Remesal 1997 232f
18882	Ladenburg [Lopodunum]	Germania Superior	LIT	[I T	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus	150 284	Wiegels 2000 AS14
14605	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	AELFO		Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	145 161	Remesal 1997 193
14599	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	ALFO	[AL FO]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	130 161	Remesal 1997 192c
14603	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	ALFO		Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	130 161	Remesal 1997 192g
14791	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	AQFVA	[A]Q F V A	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	160 161	Callender 1965 f03 44
18929	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	ATITTAE	[(AT)](T%)(TAE)]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	69 96	Ehmig 2003 032
18962	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	CEFP	[CEFP]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	69 117	Ehmig 2003 066
19376	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	CENHISPSAE	[CE(NI)(H)SPS(AE)]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	69 117	Ehmig 2003 183 2
19377	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	CENHISPSAE	[CE(NI)*	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	69 117	Ehmig 2003 183 3
14730	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	CONSFC	[CONSFC%]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	200 235	Remesal 1997 238
13940	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	GAF	[G A F]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	145 224	Remesal 1997 005
14616	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	GMMF	[G M M F]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	180 220	Remesal 1997 203
19027	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	GMMF	[M M F]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	180 220	Ehmig 2003 123 2
14405	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	HISPSAENI	[[HISPS(AE)(NI)(corona?)	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	80 140	Remesal 1997 155
18966	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL	[[I](E%)(N(NI) I(VL)(hedera)]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	117 161	Ehmig 2003 071 1
18967	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL	+[(E%)(N(NI)I(VL)(corona)	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	117 161	Ehmig 2003 071 2

27851	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	IIIENNIOIVLSAE		IIIEnnIOR IVL sAE	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	117 161	Ehmg 2007 T69 44
14122	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LCANTP		[LC(AN%?)(T%)(P%)]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	130 161	Remesal 1997 063(1)
14123	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LCANTP		[LC(ANT)P]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	130 161	Remesal 1997 063(2)
14180	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LCM		LCM*	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	150 200	Remesal 1997 073(1)
18947	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LCSOL		[L C S OL]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 100	Ehmg 2003 052
14521	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LIT		[(L%?)(%?) T]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	150 284	Remesal 1997 176a
14532	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LIT		[L I T]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	150 284	Callender 1965 f09 19
14533	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LIT			Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	150 284	Remesal 1997 176n
19004	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LIT		I T]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	150 284	Ehmg 2003 108 3
14854	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LSLVPI		[L S LVPI]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	98 138	Remesal 1997 286
19358	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LSLVPI		[L S LVPI]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	98 138	Ehmg 2003 166 2
14974	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LVTROPHIMI		[L V TRO(PHI)(MI)]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	70 121	Remesal 1997 342c
14975	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LVTROPHIMI		[L V TRO(PHI)(MI)]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	70 121	Remesal 1997 342d
14976	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	LVTROPHIMI			Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	70 121	Remesal 1997 342e
13976	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[MAR]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	95 199	Remesal 1997 021a
18904	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[M A R]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	95 199	Ehmg 2003 010 2
18905	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[M A R]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	95 199	Ehmg 2003 010 3
18906	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MAR		[(M%)(A%)(A%)]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	95 199	Ehmg 2003 010-4
19035	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MAVRI	CAISENNI	(MA%)(V%)+	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	30 80	Ehmg 2003 132 178
19034	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MAVRI		[(MA)VRI]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	30 80	Ehmg 2003 131
14461	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[M I M]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165
14462	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[M I M]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165a
14466	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MIM]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165d(1)
14474	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[M I M]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165(1)
14475	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MI M]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165(2)
18996	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[M I M]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Ehmg 2003 102 02
18997	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[M I M]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Ehmg 2003 102 05
18998	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[M I M]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Ehmg 2003 102 06
18999	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MIM]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Ehmg 2003 102 07
19000	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MIM]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Ehmg 2003 102 09
19001	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	MIM		[MIM]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 70/145 161	Ehmg 2003 102 10
14010	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PANRVF		[P (ANRV)F]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	70 145	Remesal 1997 039
14213	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PCAEHER		[PC(AE)(HE)R]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	69 117	Remesal 1997 081
18949	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PCAEHER		[P(CAE)(HE)R]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	69 117	Ehmg 2003 054 2
19029	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PMS	PMS	[P M S]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	200 350	Ehmg 2003 126
19393	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	POPVLI	PORTO/QVINT	[POPV (L%)+]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	214 224	Ehmg 2003 159 2
14787	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	POPVLI			Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	214 224	Remesal 1997 263a
18903	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PORLAR		[POR(LA)R]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 105	Ehmg 2003 009
19055	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PORODV		[PORODV]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	150 199	Ehmg 2003 139 1
14846	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PORPS		OR P S]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	50 125	Remesal 1997 283b
14849	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PORPSA		[POR P S A]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)		Remesal 1997 283e
18899	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	PQAF		[PQAF]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	125 175	Ehmg 2003 004
14503	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	QIMS		[QIM/((S%)]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	175 199	Remesal 1997 168t
19031	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	QMS			Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	175 199	Ehmg 2003 127
19022	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	SALALFO		[SAL ALFO]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	145 161	Ehmg 2003 118 3
14697	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	SNR		[SNR]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	140 180	Remesal 1997 232c
14703	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	SNR		[SNR]	Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	140 180	Remesal 1997 232(1)
19053	Mainz [Mogontiacum]	Germania Superior	SNRP			Provincial Capital/Fort (19 BCE 16 CE)	145 161	Ehmg 2003 137 3
08769	Mandeure [Epamanduodurum]	Germania Superior	CENHISPASAE		[CEN(H)SPS(AE%?)]	Vicus	69 117	Jeannin 1968 14
08766	Mandeure [Epamanduodurum]	Germania Superior	PORLAR		[(PO)RL (A%)(R vel P%)]	Vicus	50 105	Jeannin 1968 11
14670	Monrealer Wald	Germania Superior	MAVRI		[(MA)VRI]	Vicus	30 80	Remesal 1997 225
20649	Oberflorstadt	Germania Superior	APH		[APH]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	98 138	Callender 1965 f03 38
14125	Ohrnngen [Vicus Aurelianus]	Germania Superior	LCANTP			Fort (2nd century)/Vicus	130 161	Remesal 1997 063(4)
13946	Rheinzaubern [Taberna Rhenanae]	Germania Superior	LAF			Municipium/Pottery factories	142 165	Remesal 1997 006a
14653	Rottenburg [Sumelocenna]	Germania Superior	QMS			Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus/Imp Estate	175 199	Remesal 1997 214a

11993	Rottweil [Arae Flaviae]	Germania Superior	ALFO		(L%)FO+	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Municipium	130 161	Remesal&Schal 1988 23
14048	Rottweil [Arae Flaviae]	Germania Superior	CAPF		[C (AP) (F%)]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Municipium	142 180	Remesal 1997 043d
13943	Rottweil [Arae Flaviae]	Germania Superior	GAF		[G A F]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Municipium	145 224	Remesal 1997 005b
14768	Rottweil [Arae Flaviae]	Germania Superior	LPMS		[L P M S]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Municipium	150 284	Remesal 1997 254a
14856	Rottweil [Arae Flaviae]	Germania Superior	LSP		[L (S%) (L%) (P%)(amphora?)]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Municipium	98 138	Remesal 1997 286b
14614	Rottweil [Arae Flaviae]	Germania Superior	PMHPOR		(P%)MHPOR]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Municipium	69 96	Remesal 1997 201
14702	Rottweil [Arae Flaviae]	Germania Superior	SNR		[SNR]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Municipium	140 180	Remesal 1997 232g
14790	Saalburg	Germania Superior	AQFVA		[AQFVA]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	160 161	Remesal 1997 265
14247	Saalburg	Germania Superior	CEFP			Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	69 117	Remesal 1997 095
14413	Saalburg	Germania Superior	DIA			Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	145 161	Remesal 1997 157a
13941	Saalburg	Germania Superior	GAF		[G A (F%)]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	145 224	Remesal 1997 005a
14621	Saalburg	Germania Superior	GMMF			Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	180 220	Remesal 1997 203e
14255	Saalburg	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL			Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	117 161	Remesal 1997 098a(3)
14154	Saalburg	Germania Superior	LCHE		[LCHE]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	200 299	Remesal 1997 068a
14170	Saalburg	Germania Superior	LCM		[LCM]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	150 200	Remesal 1997 073a
14172	Saalburg	Germania Superior	LCM		[(L%)CM]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	150 200	Remesal 1997 073c
14175	Saalburg	Germania Superior	LCMY		[LC(MY)]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	140 190	Remesal 1997 073d(2)
14525	Saalburg	Germania Superior	LIT		(L%) I T]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	150 284	Remesal 1997 176e
14528	Saalburg	Germania Superior	LIT		[L (I%)	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	150 284	Remesal 1997 176h
14695	Saalburg	Germania Superior	SNR		[SNR]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	140 180	Remesal 1997 232a
14696	Saalburg	Germania Superior	SNR		[SNR]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	140 180	Remesal 1997 232b
14699	Saalburg	Germania Superior	SNR		[S N R]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	140 180	Remesal 1997 232e
14700	Saalburg	Germania Superior	SNR		[S N R]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	140 180	Remesal 1997 232e(1)
14704	Saalburg	Germania Superior	SNR			Fort (est 83/85 CE)/Vicus	140 180	Remesal 1997 232(2)
07897	Saint Ulrich	Germania Superior	GAF			Villa	145 224	Baudoux 1990 3a, 002c
08211	Sierentz	Germania Superior	CALPVRIN			Vicus	69 117	Baudoux 1990 3a, 037c
07982	Sierentz	Germania Superior	LFS			Vicus	60 80	Baudoux 1990 3a, 058a
08014	Sierentz	Germania Superior	LIT			Vicus	150 284	Baudoux 1990 3a, 076e
20673	Solothurn [Salodurum]	Germania Superior	PORPS		[PORPS]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 125	Callender 1965 f 13 36
07896	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	GAF			Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	145 224	Baudoux 1990 3a, 002b
19851	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	GMMF		[GMMF]	Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	180 220	Baudoux 1998 05
19852	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	LCANTP		[(L%)CA(NT)P]	Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	130 161	Baudoux, 1998 06
19856	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	MMRP		[(MM)R(P%)]	Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	98 138	Baudoux 1998 10
08028	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	PMHPOR			Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	69 96	Baudoux 1990 3a, 084
08065	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	PORCPR			Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	1 99 (c 70)	Baudoux 1990 3a, 102
07986	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	PQFLFL		PQFL.FL]	Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	69 96	Callender 1965 f 13 45
07990	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	PQHEHE			Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	50 150	Baudoux 1990 3a, 065a
07916	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	QANTR			Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	41 96	Baudoux 1990 3a, 014a
08088	Strasbourg [Argentoratum]	Germania Superior	RVFPO			Civitas/Fort (est early 1st century CE)	150 225	Baudoux 1990 3a, 114
14256	Stuttgart Bad Cannstatt	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL			Fort (est 83/85 CE)	117 161	Remesal 1997 098a(4)
14520	Stuttgart Bad Cannstatt	Germania Superior	LIT		[L I T]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	150 284	Remesal 1997 176
14011	Stuttgart Bad Cannstatt	Germania Superior	PANRVF		[PA^N^R^VF]	Fort (est 83/85 CE)	70 145	Callender 1965 f 12.27
14409	Trier [Augusta Treverorum]	Germania Superior	HISPSAENI			Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	80 140	Remesal 1997 155d
14252	Trier [Augusta Treverorum]	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL			Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	117 161	Remesal 1997 098a
14259	Trier [Augusta Treverorum]	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL			Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	117 161	Remesal 1997 098b(2)
14652	Trier [Augusta Treverorum]	Germania Superior	QMS			Fort (19BCE 16 CE)/Colonia (Aug )	175 199	Remesal 1997 214
14606	Urmitz	Germania Superior	AELFO			Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	145 161	Remesal 1997 193a
08054	Usspann	Germania Superior	SNR			Fort (est 1st century CE)	140 180	Baudoux 1990 3a, 093d
11983	Walheim	Germania Superior	IIIENNIIVL			Fort (est 83/85)	117 161	Remesal&Schal 1988 13
00012	Worms [Borbetomagus]	Germania Superior	ALFO		A^LFO]	Civitas (of Vangiones)	130 161	Remesal 1997 192h
00831	Worms [Borbetomagus]	Germania Superior	CAS		[CA[S]]	Civitas (of Vangiones)	214 224	Remesal 1989 02
00009	Worms [Borbetomagus]	Germania Superior	DIA		D I A	Civitas (of Vangiones)	145 161	Remesal 1989 05
14414	Worms [Borbetomagus]	Germania Superior	DIA			Civitas (of Vangiones)	145 161	Remesal 1997 157b
00830	Worms [Borbetomagus]	Germania Superior	GAPF		[G A^P]F]	Civitas (of Vangiones)	150 250	Remesal 1989 01
27951	Worms [Borbetomagus]	Germania Superior	LCHE		[LCH[E]	Civitas (of Vangiones)	200 299	Ehmig 2007 T88 456

00833	Worms [Borbetomagus]	Germania Superior	LFFV		LFFV	Civitas (of Vangiones)	180 193	Remesal 1989 04
14045	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	CAPF		[C(AP)] (P%)	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	142 180	Remesal 1997 043a
14046	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	CAPF		[C(AP)F]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	142 180	Remesal 1997 043b
14049	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	CAPF		[[C%] (AP) F]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	142 180	Remesal 1997 043(1)
14340	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	EFDS		[EFDS]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	200 299	Remesal 1997 116
13942	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	GAF		G A [F]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	145 224	Callender 1965 f04 31
14825	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	GRADOS		[GRA]/[DOS]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	140 224	Remesal 1997 270
14257	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	IIIENNIVL			Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	117 161	Remesal 1997 098b
14121	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LCANTP		[LC(ANT)P]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	130 161	Remesal 1997 063
14171	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LCM		[LCM]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	150 200	Remesal 1997 073b
14173	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LCMY		LCM^Y	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	140 190	Callender 1965 f08 36
14174	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LCMY		[(L%)(C%?)(MY%?)]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	140 190	Remesal 1997 073d(1)
14177	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LCMY		[LC(MY)]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	140 190	Remesal 1997 073f
14178	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LCMY		(L%)C(MY)	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	140 190	Remesal 1997 073g
14357	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LFFV		LFFV	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	180 193	Remesal 1997 121b
14523	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LIT		[(L%) I T]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	150 284	Remesal 1997 176c
14524	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LIT		[L I(T%)]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	150 284	Remesal 1997 176d
14527	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	LIT		[LI (T%)]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	150 284	Remesal 1997 176g
14463	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	MIM		[M I M]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	50 70/145 161	Remesal 1997 165b
14662	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	PMS		[PM(s)]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	200 350	Remesal 1997 218
14788	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	POPVLI		+(P%)VLI]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	214 224	Remesal 1997 263b
14384	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	PQFLFL		PQFLFL	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	69 96	Callender 1965 f13 44
14502	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	QIMS		[QIM (S%)]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	175 199	Remesal 1997 168s
14607	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	SALALFO		[SAL ALFO]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	145 161	Remesal 1997 194
14965	Zugmantel	Germania Superior	VMFC		VMFC]	Fort (est 83/85)/Vicus	138 161?	Remesal 1997 336
12659	Alcolea del Rio [Canania]	Hispania (Baetica)	CMM		[C MM(amphora)]	Municipium	179 180?	Caballos&Eck, 1992 f 2
12660	Alcolea del Rio [Canania]	Hispania (Baetica)	CMM		CMM]	Municipium	179 180?	Caballos&Eck, 1992 f 3
12980	Alcolea del Rio [Canania]	Hispania (Baetica)	GANNIRVFINI			Municipium	69 117	Bonsor 1931 189
13235	Alcolea del Rio [Canania]	Hispania (Baetica)	IIIENNIVL			Municipium	117 161	Maxwell 1899 096
12975	Alcolea del Rio [Canania]	Hispania (Baetica)	MAEM			Municipium	125 150	Bonsor 1931 184
13041	Alcolea del Rio [Canania]	Hispania (Baetica)	MIM			Municipium	50 70/145 161	Bonsor 1931 250
12962	Alcolea del Rio [Canania]	Hispania (Baetica)	QFRMAED			Municipium		Bonsor 1931 171
13600	Alcolea del Rio [Canania]	Hispania (Baetica)	QFRMAED			Municipium		Ponsich 1974 LR_064p52 09
12186	Almodovar del Rio [Carbula]	Hispania (Baetica)	CPC			Vicus	175 225	Chic 1985 p 012 099
12767	Almodovar del Rio [Carbula]	Hispania (Baetica)	CPC			Vicus	175 225	Bonsor 1931 003
04641	Cadiz [Gades]	Hispania (Baetica)	MAR		[M A R]	Conventus Capital	95 199	Bernal&al 2005 f10 27
13621	Carmona [Carmo]	Hispania (Baetica)	ACHB			Municipium	153 161	Ponsich 1974 LR_122f73 14
12525	Carmona [Carmo]	Hispania (Baetica)	GAF			Municipium	145 224	Chic 1985 p 092 913
07176	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	GAVFL			Necropolis and Kiln site	235 >	D Pena, 1967 03 1
07177	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	GAVFL			Necropolis and Kiln site	235 >	D Pena, 1967 03 2
07178	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	GAVFL			Necropolis and Kiln site	235 >	D Pena, 1967 03 3
07179	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	GAVFL			Necropolis and Kiln site	235 >	D Pena, 1967 03-4
07180	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	ILFT			Necropolis and Kiln site	220 224	D Pena, 1967 04a
07181	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	ILFT			Necropolis and Kiln site	220 224	D Pena, 1967 04b
07182	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	LIT			Necropolis and Kiln site	150 284	D Pena, 1967 05a1
07183	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	LIT			Necropolis and Kiln site	150 284	D Pena, 1967 05a2
07184	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	LIT			Necropolis and Kiln site	150 284	D Pena, 1967 05a3
07185	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	LIT			Necropolis and Kiln site	150 284	D Pena, 1967 05a4
07186	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	LIT			Necropolis and Kiln site	150 284	D Pena, 1967 05b1
07187	Cortijo del Alamo	Hispania (Baetica)	MMRP		[M~MRP]	Necropolis and Kiln site	98 138	D Pena, 1967 06
11060	Ecija [Astigi]	Hispania (Baetica)	LAF			Conventus Capital	142 165	Collantes&al 1951 12
10883	Ecija [Astigi]	Hispania (Baetica)	MIM			Conventus Capital	50 70/145 161	Ponsich 1991 EC 44f31 01
10884	Ecija [Astigi]	Hispania (Baetica)	MIM			Conventus Capital	50 70/145 161	Ponsich 1991 EC 44f31 02
10885	Ecija [Astigi]	Hispania (Baetica)	MIM			Conventus Capital	50 70/145 161	Ponsich 1991 EC-44f31 03
10931	Ecija [Astigi]	Hispania (Baetica)	SIP			Conventus Capital	69 117?	Ponsich 1991 EC 52f37 09a

10932	Ecija [Astugi]	Hispania (Baetica)	SIP			Conventus Capital	69 1177	Ponsich 1991 EC 52f37 09b
10933	Ecija [Astugi]	Hispania (Baetica)	SIP			Conventus Capital	69 1177	Ponsich 1991 EC 52f37 09c
13735	El Judío	Hispania (Baetica)	CAS			Villa and Oil Processing Facility	214 224	Ponsich 1974 LR, 149f78C2
13737	El Judío	Hispania (Baetica)	CAS			Villa and Oil Processing Facility	214 224	Ponsich 1974 LR, 149f78C4
12436	Palma del Río	Hispania (Baetica)	QMS			Vicus	175 199	Chic 1985 p 044 415
21231	Penaflores [Celti]	Hispania (Baetica)	LIT		[L I T]	Municipium	150 284	Lopez Mun 2002 p 9 2
21235	Penaflores [Celti]	Hispania (Baetica)	MIM		[M I M]	Municipium	50 70/145 161	Lopez Mun 2002 p 10 2
21229	Penaflores [Celti]	Hispania (Baetica)	QAEQ		[Q (AE) O]	Municipium	125 175	Lopez Mun 2002 p 8 2
12536	Santiponce [Italica]	Hispania (Baetica)	DATZCOL			Municipium/Colonia	145 161	Chic 1985 p 107 1022
12532	Santiponce [Italica]	Hispania (Baetica)	ILFT			Municipium/Colonia	220 224	Chic 1985 p 107 1018
13164	Santiponce [Italica]	Hispania (Baetica)	MAR			Municipium/Colonia	95 199	Bonsor 1931 373
11148	Villa Clara	Hispania (Baetica)	PORCPR			Villa	1 99 (c 70)	Ponsich 1979 CA 076f12 1
06347	Isla de Cabrera	Hispania (Balears)	MAR			Island Port	95 199	Bost&al 1992 85 A 30
06321	Isla de Cabrera	Hispania (Balears)	POPVLI	PORTO		Island Port	214 224	Bost&al 1992 86 A 82
24008	Alicante [Lucentum]	Hispania (Citerior)	SEXIRVF			Municipium	60 70	Marquez&Molina, 2005 237h
24001	Alicante [Lucentum]	Hispania (Citerior)	SEXIRVF			Municipium	60 70	Marquez&Molina, 2005 237a
24002	Alicante [Lucentum]	Hispania (Citerior)	SEXIRVF			Municipium	60 70	Marquez&Molina, 2005 237b
24003	Alicante [Lucentum]	Hispania (Citerior)	SEXIRVF			Municipium	60 70	Marquez&Molina, 2005 237c
24004	Alicante [Lucentum]	Hispania (Citerior)	SEXIRVF			Municipium	60 70	Marquez&Molina, 2005 237d
24005	Alicante [Lucentum]	Hispania (Citerior)	SEXIRVF			Municipium	60 70	Marquez&Molina, 2005 237e
24006	Alicante [Lucentum]	Hispania (Citerior)	SEXIRVF			Municipium	60 70	Marquez&Molina, 2005 237f
24007	Alicante [Lucentum]	Hispania (Citerior)	SEXIRVF			Municipium	60 70	Marquez&Molina, 2005 237g
17652	Argentona	Hispania (Citerior)	MAR		[MA (R%)]	INDETERMINATE	95 199	Berni 1998 004b2
17673	Barcelona [Barcino]	Hispania (Citerior)	QIMS		<Q (M%)/<(^s	Colonia (Augustus)	175 199	Berni 1998 039c
17651	Can Jofresa, Terrassa	Hispania (Citerior)	MAR		[M A R]	Villa	95 199	Berni 1998 004b1
17676	Cap de Creus	Hispania (Citerior)	CMM		[CMM]	Shipwreck	179 180?	Berni 1998 044
05472	Cap de Creus	Hispania (Citerior)	POROCODV		[(POR)(OC)ODV]	Shipwreck	69 79	Pascual 1964 f2
08472	Els Tolegassos Viladamat	Hispania (Citerior)	CENHISPASAE		[CENH^ISPS(A^E)]	Villa	69 117	Casas&Nolla Bru 1986 89
17502	Empuries [Emporiae]	Hispania (Citerior)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Municipium	100 300	Almagro 1952 195
05557	Empuries [Emporiae]	Hispania (Citerior)	GANNIRVFINI		[G A^NN^IR^V^FI^N^I]	Municipium	69 117	Berni 1996 08
17227	Empuries [Emporiae]	Hispania (Citerior)	IIENNIIORIVLSAE		[IIIE(n)(n)ORIVLSAE]	Municipium	117 161	Garrote&Berni 1998 04(a)
17483	Empuries [Emporiae]	Hispania (Citerior)	LVTROPHIMI		[L V TROPHIM(^I)]	Municipium	70 121	Almagro 1952 176
17650	Empuries [Emporiae]	Hispania (Citerior)	MAR		[MAR]	Municipium	95 199	Berni 1998 004a
09263	Empuries [Emporiae]	Hispania (Citerior)	SNR		[SNR]	Municipium	140 180	Castanyer&al 1993 f 15 5
09264	Empuries [Emporiae]	Hispania (Citerior)	SNR		[SN(R%)]	Municipium	140 180	Castanyer&al 1993 f 15 6
12394	Las Animas	Hispania (Citerior)	MIM			Municipium	50 70/145 161	Chic 1985 p 039 MIM
12370	Las Animas?	Hispania (Citerior)	MIM			Municipium	50 70/145 161	Chic 1985 p 039 344
12371	Las Animas?	Hispania (Citerior)	MIM			Municipium	50 70/145 161	Chic 1985 p 039 345
23987	Santa Pola [Portus Ilicitanus]	Hispania (Citerior)	CAS		[CAS]	Vicus	214 224	Marquez&Molina, 2005 222
25696	Alcacer do Sal?	Hispania (Lusitania)	MAR		[M A R]	Vicus	95 199	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0064f
21393	Troia	Hispania (Lusitania)	MAR		[MAR]	Peninsula	95 199	Dias&Cavaleiro 2001 42
25257	Villa Cardilio Torres Novas	Hispania (Lusitania)	ALFO		[A L F O]	Villa	130 161	Diogo & Monteiro 1999 V 39
04685	Modena [Mutina]	Italia	LCH		[LCH]	Colonia (est 183 BCE)	200 299	Blanc Bijon&al 1998 0896
07203	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	ALFO		[A L F O]	Municipium/Port	130 161	Panella 1983 f03
26467	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CAS		[CAS]	Municipium/Port	214 224	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0314b
26468	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CAS		[CAS((ramus palmae))]	Municipium/Port	214 224	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0314d
26469	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CAS		[CAS((ramus palmae))]	Municipium/Port	214 224	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0314e
07210	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CENHISPASAE		[CEN(HI)SPS(AE%)]	Municipium/Port	69 117	Panella, 1983 f11
07211	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CENHISPASAE		(C%)ENHS(P%)(S%)(AE%)	Municipium/Port	69 117	Panella, 1983 f12
03107	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CLPV			Municipium/Port	180 250	CIL XV 2983b 4
20286	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CLPV			Municipium/Port	180 250	Ostia, I 02
26508	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CONSFC		[CONS[FC]]	Municipium/Port	200 235	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0353f
26512	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	CORBEL		CORBEL	Municipium/Port	100 300	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0355
25800	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	GAVFL		{G }AVFL	Municipium/Port	235 >	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0172b
07213	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	IIENNIIORIVLSAE		[IIENNIO<RIV {LS}AE]	Municipium/Port	117 161	Panella, 1983 f14



26426	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	LCM		LCM	Municipium/Port	150 200	Enenne&Mayet, 2004 0252a
03272	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	PARVA	IIIMNICIOR		Municipium/Port	post 209	CIL XV 3030a, 1
25767	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	PARVA	IIIMNICIOR	P A^RVA	Municipium/Port	post 209	Enenne&Mayet, 2004 0145c
07207	Ostia [Ostia Antica]	Italia	TANP		TA(n)(P%)	Municipium/Port	140 190	Panella, 1983 f 08
20377	Tortona [Derthona]	Italia	MAR		MAR	Colonia (Republican/Augustus)	95 199	Blanc Bjon&al 1998 1370
26350	Porto Azzurro	Italia (Eiba)	CPC		CPC	Vicus/Port	175 225	Martelli&ali 1982 f 74
02908	Castra Praetoria	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Praetorian Fort est 23 CE)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 08
04026	Castra Praetoria	Italia (Roma)	MAR	PSAVITI		Roma (Praetorian Fort est 23 CE)	95 199	CIL XV 3143a
03246	Castra Praetoria	Italia (Roma)	MAR			Roma (Praetorian Fort est 23 CE)	95 199	CIL XV 3020
06496	Castra Praetoria	Italia (Roma)	PCAEHER		PC(AE)(HE)R	Roma (Praetorian Fort est 23 CE)	69 117	Lyding Will 1983 36
03043	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma	130 161	CIL XV 2971e
01767	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	CALPVRPOT		CA^L^PV^RPOT	Roma	69 117	CIL XV 2774c
03189	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	GMMF			Roma	180 220	CIL XV 3005 3
03954	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 3
02006	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	IIENNIVL		IIENN^I IV^L((ramus palmae))	Roma	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 3 1
02007	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	IIENNIVL		IIENN^I IV^L((ramus palmae))	Roma	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 3 2
02027	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	IIENNIVLSAE		IIENN^IO<RIV{LS}AE	Roma	117 161	CIL XV 2816d 9
03813	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	IIQETCF			Roma	175 225	CIL XV 3099 2
02895	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 4
01073	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	LAF		L((hedera)A((hedera)F	Roma	142 165	CIL XV 2641
01587	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		LC AN^TP	Roma	130 161	CIL XV 2742a, 2
02286	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	LFFV		LFFV	Roma	180 193	CIL XV 2844n 15 1
02287	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	LFFV		LFFV	Roma	180 193	CIL XV 2844n, 15 2
02856	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 3
04406	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	LVTROPHIMI			Roma	70 121	CIL XV 3228a, 2
03260	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	MAVRI			Roma	30 80	CIL XV 3027
02759	in Esquilus	Italia (Roma)	QIMS			Roma	175 199	CIL XV 2934c 4
01765	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CALPVRNB		CA^L^PV^RN B	Roma	69 117	CIL XV 2774a, 2
01962	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CEFP		C E F P((ramus palmae))	Roma	69 117	CIL XV 2804a, 1
03106	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CLPV	CLPV		Roma	180 250	CIL XV 2983b 3 2
03105	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CLPV			Roma	180 250	CIL XV 2983b 3 1
01864	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 1
01865	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 2
01866	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 3
01867	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 4
01868	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 5
01869	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 6
01870	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 7
01871	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 8
01872	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma	100 300	CIL XV 2790a, 2 9
03642	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CPC			Roma	175 225	CIL XV 3062a, 1
03644	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	CPC			Roma	175 225	CIL XV 3062b 3
01991	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	EFDS		EF D S	Roma	200 299	CIL XV 2813 2 1
01992	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	EFDS		EF D S	Roma	200 299	CIL XV 2813 2 2
03646	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	GPCI			Roma	247 252	CIL XV 3062d 5 1
03647	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	GPCI			Roma	247 252	CIL XV 3062d 5 2
03649	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	GPCI			Roma	247 252	CIL XV 3062e 6 2
03650	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	GPCI			Roma	247 252	CIL XV 3062e 6 3
03651	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	GPCI			Roma	247 252	CIL XV 3062f 7
02558	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	HISPSAENI			Roma	80 140	CIL XV 2914b 1
02559	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	HISPSAENI			Roma	80 140	CIL XV 2914b 2
02560	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	HISPSAENI			Roma	80 140	CIL XV 2914b 3
02561	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	HISPSAENI			Roma	80 140	CIL XV 2914b 4
02017	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	IIENNIVL		IIENN^I IV^L((corona))	Roma	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 5 8
02892	in hortis Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 9

02854	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 2 1
02855	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 2 2
02868	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma	150 284	CIL XV 2947e 10 2
03094	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	LSELENC			Roma	117 138	CIL XV 2981 1
03095	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	LSELENC			Roma	117 138	CIL XV 2981 2
03096	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	LSELENC			Roma	117 138	CIL XV 2981 3
03097	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	LSELENC			Roma	117 138	CIL XV 2981 4
03098	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	LSELENC			Roma	117 138	CIL XV 2981 5
03181	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PMHPOR			Roma	69 96	CIL XV 3004b
03787	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094n 16 2
03788	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094n 16 3
03789	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094n 16 4
03790	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094n 16 5
03791	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094n 16 6
03806	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094p 21
04255	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORSEDAI			Roma		CIL XV 3172
03766	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094d 4 2
03767	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094d 5
03768	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094e 6 1
03769	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094e 6 2
03770	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094e 6 3
03771	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094e 6 4
03772	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094e 6 5
03773	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094e 6 6
03879	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PQHEHE			Roma	50 150	CIL XV 3106 1 1
03880	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	PQHEHE			Roma	50 150	CIL XV 3106 1 2
01283	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	QAEO		[Q A^EO]	Roma	125 175	CIL XV 2685b 2
02758	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	QIMS			Roma	175 199	CIL XV 2934c 3 2
03560	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 3 1
03561	in hortus Torlonia	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 3 2
04407	in villa Ludovisi [Horti Sallustiani]	Italia (Roma)	LVTROPHIMI			Roma	70 121	CIL XV 3228b 3 1
04408	in villa Ludovisi [Horti Sallustiani]	Italia (Roma)	LVTROPHIMI		[L V TROP^H^IM]	Roma	70 121	CIL XV 3228b 3 2
01253	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ACHB		[ACH[B]	Roma (Testaccio)	153 161	CIL XV 2674
17255	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ACHB		{A%}CHB}	Roma (Testaccio)	153 161	Test 1999 009a
17256	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ACHB		[ACHB]	Roma (Testaccio)	153 161	Test 1999 009b
01293	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 01
01294	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 02
01295	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 03
01296	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 04
01297	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 05
01298	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 06
01299	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 07
01300	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 08
01301	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 09
01302	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 10
01303	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 11
01304	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 12
01305	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 13
01306	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 14
01307	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 15
01308	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 16
01309	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 17
01310	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 18
01311	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 19
01312	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		[AELFO] & [AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 20

01313	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		AELFO  &  AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 21
01314	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		AELFO  &  AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 22
01315	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		AELFO  &  AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 23
01316	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		AELFO  &  AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 24
01317	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		AELFO  &  AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 25
01318	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		AELFO  &  AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b 26
01319	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		AELFO  &  AELFO<	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2687b mult
25723	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AELFO		AELFO	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	Ehnen&Mayet, 2004 0096a
03019	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 05
03015	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 01
03016	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 02
03017	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 03
03018	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 04
03020	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 06
03021	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 07
03022	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 08
03023	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 09
03024	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 10
03025	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 11
03026	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, 12
03027	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971a, mult
03028	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 01
03029	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 02
03030	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 03
03031	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 04
03032	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 05
03033	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 06
03034	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 07
03035	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 08
03036	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 09
03037	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971b 10
03038	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971c
03039	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971d, 1
03040	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971d, 2
03041	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971d 3
03042	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971d 4
03044	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971f
03045	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2971g
17276	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO		A L F O	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	Test 1999 021a
17277	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO		A L FO	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	Test 1999 021b
17278	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO		((AL)FO	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	Test 1999 021c
17279	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO		A(L%FO	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	Test 1999 021d
03845	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA			Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	CIL XV 3102a, 1
03846	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA			Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	CIL XV 3102a, 2
03847	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA		((Q%)FVA	Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	CIL XV 3102b
05998	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA		+(F%)VA	Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	Test 1994 305b
06002	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA		AQFVA+	Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	Test 1994 305c
06022	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA		A(Q~)FVA	Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	Test 1994 161 305a
17294	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA		AQ(F%)VA	Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	Test 1999 026a
17295	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA		A(Q)QFV	Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	Test 1999 026a1
17296	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	AQFVA		AQ(F%)++	Roma (Testaccio)	160 161	Test 1999 026b
01763	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CALPVRNB		CA^L^PV^RN B	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	CIL XV 2774a, 1 1
01764	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CALPVRNB		CA^L^PV^RN B	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	CIL XV 2774a, 1 2
01391	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAPF		C A^P F	Roma (Testaccio)	142 180	CIL XV 2705
01799	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		CAS	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777a, 1 1

01800	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777a, 1 2
01801	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777a, 1 3
01802	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777a, 1 4
01803	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777a, 1 5
01804	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777a, 1 6
01805	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777a, 1 7
01806	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS((ramus palmae))]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777b 2 1
01807	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS((ramus palmae))]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2777b 2 2
05781	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 227b
05933	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[C AS ( ? )]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 227c
05962	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[(C%)+]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 227d
05963	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS( ? )]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Remesal 1977 78 07a
15111	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 439a
15112	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 439a1
15113	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[C(A%)(S%)	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 439a2
15114	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		(C%)AS(palma)	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 439b
15115	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CAS(palma)	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 439c
15116	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CA	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 439d
26466	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CAS		[CA S]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0314a
01963	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CEFP		C E F P]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	CIL XV 2804b 2
18328	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CEFP		[C E F P]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	Test 2003 874a
18329	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CEFP		[C E F P ]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	Test 2003 874b
18330	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CEFP		[C E F P ]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	Test 2003 874c
18331	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CEFP		[C (E%)F(^P^)]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	Test 2003 874d
01810	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CENHISPSAE		[CENH^ISPSA^E]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	CIL XV 2780 1
01811	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CENHISPSAE		[CENH^ISPSA^E]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	CIL XV 2780 2
02804	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CIS			Roma (Testaccio)	150 210	CIL XV 2942a, 1
02805	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CIS			Roma (Testaccio)	150 210	CIL XV 2942b 2
03103	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CLPV			Roma (Testaccio)	180 250	CIL XV 2983b 2 1
03104	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CLPV			Roma (Testaccio)	180 250	CIL XV 2983b 2 2
25973	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CLPV		[CLPV((hedera)]	Roma (Testaccio)	180 250	Test 2007 575a
01845	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC			Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788a, 1
01846	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONS FC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788b 2
01847	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 3 1
01848	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 3 2
01849	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 3 3
01850	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 3 4
01851	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 3 5
01852	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 3 mult
01853	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 4 1
01854	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 4 2
01855	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 5
01856	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 6 1
01857	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	CIL XV 2788c 6 2
26504	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0353a
26505	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0353b
26506	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONSFC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0353c
26507	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CONSFC		[CONS [FC]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 235	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0353e
01859	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		[CORBEL]	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	CIL XV 2790a, 1 1
01860	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		[CORBEL]	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	CIL XV 2790a, 1 2
01861	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		[CORBEL]	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	CIL XV 2790a 1 3
01862	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		[CORBEL]	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	CIL XV 2790a, 1-4
01863	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		[CORBEL]	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	CIL XV 2790a, 1 5
25890	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	Test 2007 557a
25891	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	Test 2007 557a1

25892	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	Test 2007 557b
25893	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	Test 2007 557c
25894	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	Test 2007 557d
26509	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0355a, 1
26510	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0355a, 2
26511	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CORBEL		CORBEL	Roma (Testaccio)	100 299	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0355a, 3
03643	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CPC			Roma (Testaccio)	175 225	CIL XV 3062b 2
25994	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CPC		[CPC((ramus palmae)]	Roma (Testaccio)	175 225	Test 2007 581a
03921	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114a, 1
03922	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114a, 2
03923	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114a, 3
03924	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114b 1
03925	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114b 2
03926	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114b 3
03927	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114b 4
03928	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114b 5
03929	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114b 6
03930	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114b 7
03931	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	CRA			Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 3114b 8
05488	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DATZCOL			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2715a, 1 42
05770	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DATZCOL		[D(AT)ZCOL]	Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	Test 1994 233a
02568	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 01
02569	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 02
02570	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 03
02571	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 04
02572	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 05
02573	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 06
02574	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 07
02575	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 08
02576	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 09
02577	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 10
02578	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 11
02579	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918a, 1 mult
02580	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918b 2 1
02581	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918b 2 2
02582	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 2918b 2 3
01987	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	EFDS		[EF D S]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2813 1 1
01988	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	EFDS		[EF D S]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2813 1 2
01989	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	EFDS		[EF D S]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2813 1 3
01990	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	EFDS		[EF D S]	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2813 1 4
01071	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAF		[G A F]	Roma (Testaccio)	145 224	CIL XV 2640 1
01072	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAF		[G A F]	Roma (Testaccio)	145 224	CIL XV 2640 2
15090	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAF		[G A	Roma (Testaccio)	145 224	Test 2001 435a
01240	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 1 01
01241	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 1 02
01242	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 1 03
01243	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 1 04
01244	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 1 05
01245	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 1 06
01246	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 1 07
01247	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 1 08
01248	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 2
01249	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 3
01250	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		[G AVFL]	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	CIL XV 2672 4
25849	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		G AVFL	Roma (Testaccio)	235 >	Test 2007 551a

25850	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GAVFL		G AVFL	Roma (Testaccio)	235 -->	Test 2007 551b
03184	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GMMF			Roma (Testaccio)	180 220	CIL XV 3005 1 1
03185	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GMMF			Roma (Testaccio)	180 220	CIL XV 3005 1 2
03186	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GMMF			Roma (Testaccio)	180 220	CIL XV 3005 1 3
03187	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GMMF			Roma (Testaccio)	180 220	CIL XV 3005 1 4
03188	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GMMF			Roma (Testaccio)	180 220	CIL XV 3005 2
03190	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GMMF			Roma (Testaccio)	180 220	CIL XV 3005 4
05999	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GPC		[G P (C%)]	Roma (Testaccio)	247 252	Test 1994 295a
03648	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GPCI			Roma (Testaccio)	247 252	CIL XV 3062e 6 1
03942	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121a, 1
03943	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 01
03944	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 02
03945	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 03
03946	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 04
03947	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 05
03948	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 06
03949	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 07
03950	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 08
03951	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 09
03952	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 10
03953	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121b 2 mult
03955	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS			Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	CIL XV 3121c 4
05819	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS		[(G%)RA(D%)(O%)S]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	Test 1994 307c
05820	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS		[GRADOS]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	Test 1994 307b
05857	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS		[GRADOS]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	Test 1994 307a
06575	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS		GRADOS	Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	Åstrom 1952 31
15332	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS		[G(RA)DOS] bis impressum est	Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	Test 2001 508a
15333	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS		[GRADOS]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	Test 2001 508b
15334	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS		[G(RA)(D%) bis impressum est	Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	Test 2001 508c
26005	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	GRADOS		[G]RADO[S]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 224	Test 2007 587a
01995	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 01
01996	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 02
01997	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 03
01998	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 04
01999	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 05
02000	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 06
02001	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 07
02002	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 08
02003	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 09
02004	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 1 mult
02005	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((ramus palmae)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 2
02009	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((corona)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 5 1
02010	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((corona)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 5 2
02011	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((corona)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 5 3
02013	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((corona)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 5 4
02014	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((corona)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 5 5
02015	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((corona)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 5 6
02016	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((corona)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 5 7
02018	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIIENN^i IV^L((corona)]]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816b 6
18332	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[(I%)(I%)(I%)(E%)(N%)(NI%)(VL)(palma)	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875a
18333	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[(I%)(I%)(I%)(E%)(N(NI))(VL)(palma)	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875b
18334	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[+(N%)(NI)(VL)(palma)	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875c
18335	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		[[IIEN(NI%)(I%)(VL%)(corona)	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875d
18336	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		(I%)(I%)ENN(I%)(VL%)(corona)	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875e
18337	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		(VL)(corona)]	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875f

18338	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		{(I%)(I%)(I%)(E%)(N%)(N%)(I%)(V%)(corona%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875g
18339	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		{+(E%)(N%)N(I%)V(L%)(corona%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875h
18340	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		{III(E%)N(N%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875j
18341	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIIVL		{III E(N%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875k
02020	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE			Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816d 8 1
02021	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE			Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816d 8 2
02022	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE			Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816d, 8 3
02023	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE			Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816d 8-4
02024	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE			Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816d 8 5
02025	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE			Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816d 8 6
02026	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE			Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	CIL XV 2816d, 8 7
18342	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE		{IIIEN(NI%)ORIVLSA(E%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875l
18343	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE		{+(I%)(I%)(I%)( ?)N(IO)(RJ)VLSAE}	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875m
18344	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIO<RIV{LS}AE		{I(I%)(N%)(N%)(I%)(S%)(A%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	117 161	Test 2003 875m1
03815	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	IIQETCF			Roma (Testaccio)	175 225	CIL XV 3099 1
05977	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{(I%)LF(T%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 1994 034 276a
02884	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 1
02885	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 2
02886	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 3
02887	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 4
02888	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 5
02889	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 6
02890	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 7
02891	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 1 8
02896	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 5
02897	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 6
02898	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 01
02899	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 02
02900	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 03
02901	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 04
02902	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 05
02903	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 06
02904	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 07
02905	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 08
02906	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 09
02907	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 07 10
02909	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 09
02910	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	CIL XV 2952b 10
05928	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{[ILF T]}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 1994 276c
05974	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{[I(^L^)^F(T%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 1994 276b
15220	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{[ILFT]}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2001 478a
15221	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{[ILFT]}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2001 478b
15222	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{[LFT]}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2001 478b1
15223	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{[ILFT]}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2001 478c
15224	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{(I%)(L%)F(T%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2001 478d
15225	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{(I%)LF(T%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2001 478d1
15226	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{LFT]}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2001 478e
15227	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{[LF(T%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2001 478f
18400	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{[IL(hedera)F]}	Roma (Testaccio)	220 224	Test 2003 888a
01584	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{[LC AN^TP]}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742a, 1 1
01585	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{[LC AN^TP]}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742a, 1 2
01586	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{[LC AN^TP]}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742a, 1 3
01588	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{[LCA^N^TP]}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742b 3 1
01589	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{[LCA^N^TP]}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742b 3 2
01590	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{[LCA^N^TP]}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742b 3 3

01591	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{LCA^N^TP}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742b 3 4
01592	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{LCA^N^TP}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742b 3 5
01593	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{LCA^N^TP}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	CIL XV 2742b 3 6
17253	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{LCA(NT)P}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	Test 1999 008a
17254	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		{LCA(NT)P}	Roma (Testaccio)	130 161	Test 1999 008b
01621	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCH		{LCH}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748a, 1 1
01622	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCH		{LCH}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748a, 1 2
01623	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCH		{LCH}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748a, 1 3
01624	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCH		{LCH}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748a, 1 4
01625	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCH		{LCH}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748a, 1 5
01627	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCHE}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748b 3 1
01628	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCHE}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748b 3 2
01629	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCHE}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748b 3 3
01630	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCHE}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748b 3 4
01631	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCHE}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748b 3 5
01632	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCHE}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748b 3 6
01633	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCHE}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	CIL XV 2748b 4
05992	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCH(E%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	Test 1994 242a
06556	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{L}CHE	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	Åstrom 1952 12
26419	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCHE		{LCHE}	Roma (Testaccio)	200 299	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0240b
01674	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 06
01669	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 01
01670	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 02
01671	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 03
01672	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 04
01673	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 05
01675	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 07
01676	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 08
01677	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 09
01678	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 10
01679	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 11
01680	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754a, 1 mult
01681	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	CIL XV 2754b 2
18315	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	Test 2003 871a
18316	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{(L%)(C%)M}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	Test 2003 871b
26425	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		{LCM}	Roma (Testaccio)	150 200	Etenne&Mayet 2004 0252b
01682	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 01
01683	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 02
01684	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 03
01685	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 04
01686	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 05
01687	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 06
01688	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 07
01689	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 08
01690	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 09
01691	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 10
01692	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 11
01693	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 12
01694	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 13
01695	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 14
01696	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 15
01697	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 16
01698	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 17
01699	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 18
01700	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 1 mult



01702	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 3
01703	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 4 1
01704	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	CIL XV 2755 4 2
26427	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	Etienne&Mayet, 2004 0253a
26428	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		{LCM^Y}	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	Etienne&Mayet, 2004 0253d
02284	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LFFV		{LF FV}	Roma (Testaccio)	180 193	CIL XV 2844l 13
02285	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LFFV		{L}F FV}	Roma (Testaccio)	180 193	CIL XV 2844m 14
02841	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 01
02842	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 02
02843	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 03
02844	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 04
02845	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 05
02846	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 06
02847	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 07
02848	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 08
02849	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 09
02850	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 10
02851	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 11
02852	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 12
02853	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 1 mult
02857	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947a, 4
02858	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947b 5 1
02859	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947b 5 2
02860	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947b 5 3
02861	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947b 5 4
02862	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947b 5 5
02863	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947c 6
02864	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947c 7
02865	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947d 8
02866	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947d 9
02867	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947e 10 1
02870	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947e 12
02871	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947f 13 1
02872	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947f
02873	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947f 13 3
02874	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947f 13 4
02875	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947f 13 5
02876	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947f 13 6
02877	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	CIL XV 2947f 13 7
25236	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LIT		LIT	Roma (Testaccio)	150 284	Rodriguez Almeida, 1977 p 236 2
18438	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LSLP		{L S L P}	Roma (Testaccio)	98 138	Test 2003 904a
04410	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LVTROPHIMI			Roma (Testaccio)	70 121	CIL XV 3228b 5
25228	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM		{M }{M }	Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	Rodriguez Almeida, 1977 f 23 2
02733	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 01
02734	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 02
02735	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 03
02736	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 04
02737	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 05
02738	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 06
02739	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 07
02740	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 08
02741	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 09
02742	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 10
02743	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 11
02744	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 12

02745	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 13
02746	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 14
02747	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 15
02748	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 1 mult
02750	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933b 3 1
02751	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933b 3 2
02752	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933c 4 1
02753	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933c 4 2
06565	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM		M I [M]	Roma (Testaccio)	50 70/145 161	Åstrom 1952 21
04090	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MSPO			Roma (Testaccio)		CIL XV 3155f 7
18304	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PANRVF		[P A+	Roma (Testaccio)	70 145	Test 2003 863b1
18305	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PANRVF		[P(ANRV)F]	Roma (Testaccio)	70 145	Test 2003 863c
01422	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711a, 1 1
01423	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711a, 1 2
01424	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711a, 1 3
01425	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711a, 1 4
01426	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711a, 1 5
01427	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711a, 1 6
01428	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711a, 1 7
01429	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711b 2
04952	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA			Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	CIL XV 2711a, 1 8
25766	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PARVA		[P A^RVA]	Roma (Testaccio)	post 209	Ehnen&Mayet, 2004 0145b
01752	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PCAEHER		[PCA^EH^ER]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	CIL XV 2770 1
01753	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PCAEHER		[PCA^EH^ER]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	CIL XV 2770 2
18317	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PCAEHER		[P(CAE)(HE)R]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	Test 2003 872a
18318	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PCAEHER		[PC(AE)(HE)(R%)]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	Test 2003 872b
18319	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PCAEHER		[PC(AE)(HE)R]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	Test 2003 872c
18320	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PCAEHER		[(P%)(C%)(AE%)(HE%)(R%)]	Roma (Testaccio)	69 117	Test 2003 872d
05969	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI	PORTO	{POPVLI}	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 300b
15306	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI	PORTO	{POPVLI}	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 500b
15310	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI	PORTO	{POPVLI(1%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 500f
15311	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI	PORTO	{(P%)O(P%)V(L%) }	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 500g
03784	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094m 14
03785	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094m 15
03786	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094n 16 1
03792	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094n 17
03793	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 01
03794	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 02
03795	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 03
03796	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 04
03797	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 05
03798	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 06
03799	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 07
03800	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 08
03801	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 09
03803	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 18 mult
03804	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094o 19
05801	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		[POP(V%)LI]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 300e
05828	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		[POPVLI]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 300a
05844	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		+PV( ?)+	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 300h
05971	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		[POPVLI]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 300d
05979	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		[(P%)OPVLI]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 300c
05987	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		{(P%)OP(V%)(L%)(1%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 300g
06007	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		{(P%)OPVLI(1%)}	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 300f
15305	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		[POPV(LI)]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 500a

15307	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		[[POPV(L%)(1%)]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 500c
15308	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		[PO(P%)VL+	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 500d
15309	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI		OPVL(1%)]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 500e
03698	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORCPR			Roma (Testaccio)	1 99 (c 70)	CIL XV 3079
01203	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORLAR		[PO<RLAR]	Roma (Testaccio)	50 105	CIL XV 2661
02416	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORLFS		[POR L F S]	Roma (Testaccio)	40 130	CIL XV 2870 1
03621	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058a, 01
03622	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058a, 02
03623	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058a, 03
03624	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058a, 04
03625	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058a, 05
03626	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058a, 06
03627	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058a, 07
03628	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058a, mult
03629	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058b
03630	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORODV			Roma (Testaccio)	150 199	CIL XV 3058c
26006	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORPSI		PORPSI	Roma (Testaccio)	225 275	Test 2007 588a
03117	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO	LVCID		Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 2990 2
05929	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO	PORTO	(P%)(O%)RTO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 035 301d
03765	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094d 4 1
03774	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094e 7 1
03775	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094e 7 2
03776	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094f 8
03777	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094g 09
03778	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094g 10
03779	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094h 11
03780	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094i 12 1
03781	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO			Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	CIL XV 3094i 12 2
05794	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[PO(R%)TO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 301a
05852	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		(O%)RTO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 301g
05957	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[ ORTO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 301i
05968	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[PORTO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 301b
05972	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[(P%)(O%)RT(O%)]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 301f
05986	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[PORTO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 301c
05993	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		PORT	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 1994 301h
06599	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[P]ORTO	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Åstrom 1952 55
15312	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[PORTO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 501a1
15313	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[PORTO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 501b
15314	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[PO(R%)TO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 501c
15315	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[(P%)O(˘)TO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2001 501f
26000	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO		[POR TO]	Roma (Testaccio)	214 224	Test 2007 584a
01286	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QAEOPCOL		[QA^EOPCOL]	Roma (Testaccio)	125 175	CIL XV 2685d 4
01284	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QAEOPO		[QA^EOPO]	Roma (Testaccio)	125 175	CIL XV 2685c 3 1
01285	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QAEOPO		[QA^EOPO]	Roma (Testaccio)	125 175	CIL XV 2685c 3 2
18308	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QAEOPO		[Q EOPO]	Roma (Testaccio)	125 175	Test 2003 865a
02757	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QIMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 2934c 3 1
03224	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 3015c 4 1
03220	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 3015a 1 1
03221	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 3015a 1 2
03222	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 3015a 2
03223	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 3015b 3
03225	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 3015c 4 2
03226	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 3015c 4 3
03227	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	CIL XV 3015c 5
24113	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)	175 199	Lyding Will 1983 48 2



03547	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 38
03548	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 39
03549	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 40
03550	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 41
03551	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 42
03552	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 43
03553	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 44
03554	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2-45
03555	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2-46
03556	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2-47
03557	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 48
03558	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 49
03559	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 2 mult
04758	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	CIL XV 3045a, 1 mult
17282	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR		[SNR]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	Test 1999 023a
17283	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR		[SNR]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	Test 1999 023b
17284	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR		[SNR]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	Test 1999 023c
17285	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR		[SNR]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	Test 1999 023d
17286	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR		[SNR]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	Test 1999 023e
17287	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR		[SNR]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	Test 1999 023f
17288	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR		[SNR]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 180	Test 1999 023g
03571	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNRP			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 3045g 9
03573	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNRP			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 3045i 11 1
03574	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNRP			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 3045i 11 2
03575	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNRP			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 3045i 11 3
03576	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNRP			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 3045i 11 4
03577	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNRP			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 3045i 11 5
03578	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNRP			Roma (Testaccio)	145 161	CIL XV 3045i 11 6
18300	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	TANP		[TA (n)P]	Roma (Testaccio)	140 190	Test 2003 861a
04441	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	VMFC			Roma (Testaccio)	138 161?	CIL XV 3246 1
04989	Roma	Italia (Roma)	CAM			Roma		CIL XV 3392
05067	Roma	Italia (Roma)	DIA			Roma	145 161	CIL XV 3443
02008	Roma	Italia (Roma)	IIIENNIVL		[IIIENNVI IV^L((ramus palmae))]	Roma	117 161	CIL XV 2816a, 4
02894	Roma	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma	220 224	CIL XV 2952a, 3
01594	Roma	Italia (Roma)	LCANTP		[LCA^N^TP]	Roma	130 161	CIL XV 2742b 4
01626	Roma	Italia (Roma)	LCH		[LCH]	Roma	200 299	CIL XV 2748a, 2
26418	Roma	Italia (Roma)	LCH		[LCH]	Roma	200 299	Etienne&Mayet 2004 0239a
01701	Roma	Italia (Roma)	LCMY		[LCM^Y]	Roma	140 190	CIL XV 2755 2
02869	Roma	Italia (Roma)	LIT			Roma	150 284	CIL XV 2947e 11
04405	Roma	Italia (Roma)	LVTROPHIMI			Roma	70 121	CIL XV 3228a 1
04409	Roma	Italia (Roma)	LVTROPHIMI			Roma	70 121	CIL XV 3228b 4
05123	Roma	Italia (Roma)	MAR			Roma	95 199	CIL XV 3486a
05124	Roma	Italia (Roma)	MAR			Roma	95 199	CIL XV 3486b
05105	Roma	Italia (Roma)	MIMOPSI			Roma	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 3470
03762	Roma	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI	PORTO		Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094a, 1
03805	Roma	Italia (Roma)	POPVLI			Roma	214 224	CIL XV 3094a 20
02417	Roma	Italia (Roma)	PORLFS		[POR L F S]	Roma	40 130	CIL XV 2870 2
03881	Roma	Italia (Roma)	PQHEHE			Roma	50 150	CIL XV 3106 2
02893	Tiber [Tiberis]	Italia (Roma)	ILFT			Roma (River)	220 224	CIL XV 2952a 2
02749	Tiber [Tiberis]	Italia (Roma)	MIM			Roma (River)	50 70/145 161	CIL XV 2933a, 2
03562	Tiber [Tiberis]	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (River)	140 180	CIL XV 3045b 4
04442	Tiber [Tiberis]	Italia (Roma)	VMFC			Roma (River)	138 161?	CIL XV 3246 2
26184	Porto Torres [Turrus Libyssonis]	Italia (Sardinia)	MAR	MAR		Colonia (est Caesar)/Port	95 199	Villedieu 1984 189
25313	San Giovanni di Sinis [Tharras]	Italia (Sardinia)	MIMOPSI		[M I MOPSI]	Vicus/Port	50 70/145 161	Soigu 1988 amp 40
08885	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	CENHISPSAE		[CEN(HI)SPS(AE)]	Municipium	69 117	Mayet 1978 13 095

08815	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	IIIENNIIVL		IIIEN(NI) I(VL)(palma)	Municipium	117 161	Thouvenot, 1941 p 97 20
08719	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	IIIENNIIVL		IIIEN(NI)(NI) I(VL)(palma)	Municipium	117 161	Boube 1973 75 84
09101	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	LSELENC			Municipium	117 138	Zehnacker&Halli 1965 110
08847	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	MAR		[M A R]	Municipium	95 199	Mayet 1978 13 056
08848	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	MAR		[M A R]	Municipium	95 199	Mayet 1978 13 057
08849	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	MAR		[MAR]	Municipium	95 199	Mayet 1978 13 058
18113	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	MAR		[M A R]	Municipium	95 199	Pons 2002 01a
09480	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	PCAEHER		P C(AE) (HER)	Municipium	69 117	Paumer 1981 53
08890	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	SNR		[SNR]	Municipium	140 180	Mayet 1978 13 100
08891	Ksar Pharnoun [Volubilis]	Tingitana	SNRP			Municipium	145 161	Thouvenot, 1954 p 132 34
08651	Rabat [Sala]	Tingitana	CEFP		C E F P ]	Vicus	69 117	Boube 1973 75 16
08657	Rabat [Sala]	Tingitana	DATZCOL		[DATZCOL]	Vicus	145 161	Boube 1973 75 22
08658	Rabat [Sala]	Tingitana	EFDS		[EFDS]	Vicus	200 299	Boube 1973 75 23
08662	Rabat [Sala]	Tingitana	LCMY		[LC(MY)]	Vicus	140 190	Boube 1973 75 27
08666	Rabat [Sala]	Tingitana	LIT		[L I T]	Vicus	150 284	Boube 1973 75 31
08668	Rabat [Sala]	Tingitana	MAEM		[M AEM]	Vicus	125 150	Boube 1973 75 33
08681	Rabat [Sala]	Tingitana	PORLFS		[P O R L F (S<)]	Vicus	40 130	Boube 1973 75 46
08991	Sidi Ali ben Ahmed [Thamusida]	Tingitana	AQFVA			Vicus/Port	160 161	Rebuffat&Mano 1977 1295
08809	Sidi Ali ben Ahmed [Thamusida]	Tingitana	CLPV	PORTOPOPV	[CLPV] & [PORTOPOPV]	Vicus/Port	180 250	Thouvenot 1954 p 131 01
08834	Sidi Ali ben Ahmed [Thamusida]	Tingitana	LIT		[LIT]	Vicus/Port	150 284	Rebuffat&Mano 1977 87 1068
08855	Sidi Ali ben Ahmed [Thamusida]	Tingitana	MIM		[M I M]	Vicus/Port	50 70/145 161	Thouvenot, 1954 p 131 03
08797	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	AELFO			Colonia (Augustus)	145 161	Thouvenot 1954 p 127 16
08811	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	DATZCOL		[D(AT)SCOL]	Colonia (Augustus)	145 161	Thouvenot 1954 p 128 32
08813	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	DIA			Colonia (Augustus)	145 161	Thouvenot 1954 p 128 30
08801	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	GAF		[G A F]	Colonia (Augustus)	145 224	Thouvenot 1941 p 96 06
08828	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	LCMY		[LC(MY)]	Colonia (Augustus)	140 190	Thouvenot 1941 p 96 08
08829	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	LCMY		[LC(MY)]	Colonia (Augustus)	140 190	Thouvenot 1954 p 129 43
18102	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	LCMY		(L%)C(MY)	Colonia (Augustus)	140 190	Pons 2002 13a
18103	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	LCMY		[LC(MY)]	Colonia (Augustus)	140 190	Pons 2002 13b
08846	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	MAR		[M A R]	Colonia (Augustus)	95 199	Thouvenot, 1954 p 130 51
08966	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	MAR			Colonia (Augustus)	95 199	Thouvenot, 1954 p 130 50
18114	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	MAR		[M A R]	Colonia (Augustus)	95 199	Pons 2002 01b
08853	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	MIAPC		[MI A PC]	Colonia (Augustus)	79 138	Mayet 1978 13 062
09108	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	MIAPC			Colonia (Augustus)	79 138	Thouvenot 1941 p 88 2
08866	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	POPVLJ		[P O P V L J]	Colonia (Augustus)	214 224	Thouvenot 1954 p 130 58
08867	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	PORTO		[PORTO]	Colonia (Augustus)	214 224	Thouvenot 1954 p 130 59
08876	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	QFF		[Q F F]	Colonia (Augustus)	69 96	Thouvenot, 1954 p 130 63
18139	Sidi Ali bou Djenoun [Colonia Iulia Valentia Banasa]	Tingitana	SNR		[SNR]	Colonia (Augustus)	140 180	Pons 2002 23b
09091	Tangiers [Tingi]	Tingitana	AELFO			Colonia	145 161	Ponsich 1970 II 13
18117	Tangiers [Tingi]	Tingitana	PANNIRVF		[P(ANNIRV)F]	Colonia	69 138	Pons 2002 09
27105	Carthage [Carthago]	Numidia (Africa)	CPC		CPC	Provincial Capital	175 225	Icard 1935 43
26300	Hammamet [Pupput]	Numidia (Africa)	CIS		CIS	Colonia (2nd century)	150 210	Bomfay 2004 f 3 11
06410	Acs Vaspuzta [Ad Statuas]	Pannonia	LCMY		[LC(MY)]	Fort (est 98 117 CE)	140 190	Gabler&Kelemen 1984 01
07316	Altenburg [Carnuntum]	Pannonia	PMS		[PMS]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)	200 350	Blanc Bijon&al 1998 1189
06416	Budapest [Aquincum]	Pannonia	LCM		[(L%)CM]	Provincial Capital/Fort	150 200	Gabler&Kelemen 1984 08
20702	Roskopf	Pannonia	QIMS		[QI(M%)/((s^)	INDETERMINATE	175 199	Callender 1965 f 15 12
26997	Wien	Pannonia	LCM		[LCM]	Fort (est 81 96 CE)	150 200	Bezeczky 2005 057
07239	Ptuj [Poetovio]	Pannonia	GMMF			Fort (Augustan)/Colonia	180 220	Kelemen, 1990 01
26405	Ptuj [Poetovio]	Pannonia	GMMF		[G M M F ]	Fort (Augustan)/Colonia	180 220	Carre&al 1995 389
20656	Bingen [Brigium]	Raetia	LCMY		[LCM^Y]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	140 190	Callender 1965 f 08 35
12693	Bregenz [Brigantium]	Raetia	HISPSAENI		HISP SA^E[N^I((corona))]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	80 140	Spitzlberger 1978 31
12675	Bregenz [Brigantium]	Raetia	LVTROPHIMI		[LVT^ROP^H[^I]M[^I]]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	70 121	Spitzlberger 1978 13
12679	Bregenz [Brigantium]	Raetia	MIM		[MIM]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 70/145 161	Spitzlberger 1978 17
12964	Bregenz [Brigantium]	Raetia	SNR		[S N R]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	140 180	Callender 1965 f 17 20
18261	Chur [Curia Raetorum]	Raetia	SNRP			Fort (est 1st century CE)/Vicus	145 161	Martin Kilcher 1991 06

14124	Famingen	Raetia	LCANTP			Fort (2nd century CE)/Vicus	130 161	Remesal 1997 063(3)
08552	Gunzburg [Guntia]	Raetia	LCSOL		[L C SOL]	Fort (est 1st century CE)/Vicus	50 100	Czysz, 2002 07
08096	Gunzburg [Guntia]	Raetia	SAENIANS			Fort (est 1st century CE)/Vicus	80 130	Baudoux 1990 3a, 121b
27753	Hedelberg	Raetia	APH		[APH]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus	98 138	Ehmig 2007 T54 17
27751	Hedelberg	Raetia	PANRVF		[P ANR^V F]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus	70 145	Ehmig 2007 T54 15
27743	Hedelberg	Raetia	PCAEHER		[PCAE^EH^ER]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus	69 117	Ehmig 2007 T53 207
14182	Hufingen	Raetia	LCM			Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	150 200	Remesal 1997 073(3)
14179	Hufingen	Raetia	LCMY		[LC(MY)]	Fort (est pre 83/85 CE)	140 190	Remesal 1997 073h
14253	Kleinkastell Hainhaus	Raetia	IIIENNIIVL			Fort (est 83/85)	117 161	Remesal 1997 098a(1)
09010	Lengnau	Raetia	LSLP		[LSL P((amphora)]	INDETERMINATE	98 138	Blanc Bijon&al 1998 1250
20687	Lenzburg	Raetia	MAR	OCEANI?	[MAR]	Vicus	95 199	Callender 1965 f14 24
20678	Oberwinterthur [Vitodurum]	Raetia	PQSB		[P Q S B]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 70	Callender 1965 f13 48
20684	Olten	Raetia	QANTR		[Q (ANT) R]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	41 96	Callender 1965 f14 13
12700	Regensburg [Castra Regina]	Raetia	LSLP		[L S L P((amphora)]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus	98 138	Spitzberger 1978 bild2 c
14857	Regensburg [Castra Regina]	Raetia	LSLP		[L S L P(amphora)	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus	98 138	Remesal 1997 286c
18857	Regensburg [Castra Regina]	Raetia	LSLP		[L S L P(amphora)]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus	98 138	Faber 1994 27 12
18853	Regensburg [Castra Regina]	Raetia	PCAEHER		[P(CAE)(HE)]	Fort (pre 83/85 CE)/Vicus	69 117	Faber 1994 27 08
20670	Windisch [Vindonissa]	Raetia	CALPVRPOT		[[(C%)(ALP)(VR)PO(T%)]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	69 117	Callender 1965 f13 24
20584	Windisch [Vindonissa]	Raetia	MAVRI		[MAVRI]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	30 80	Callender 1965 f10 44
20592	Windisch [Vindonissa]	Raetia	MIM		[MIM]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 70/145 161	Callender 1965 f11 18
20593	Windisch [Vindonissa]	Raetia	MIMOPSI		[M]IMOPSI]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 70/145 161	Callender 1965 f11 19
20594	Windisch [Vindonissa]	Raetia	MIMOPSI		[M I M O P S I]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 70/145 161	Callender 1965 f11 20
20677	Windisch [Vindonissa]	Raetia	PQHEHE		[P Q (HE) (HE)]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	50 150	Callender 1965 f13 43
20690	Windisch [Vindonissa]	Raetia	QCFCHE		[Q C F C H]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	69 117?	Callender 1965 f14 28
25440	Windisch [Vindonissa]	Raetia	SISEN		[SIS^EN]	Fort (est 19BCE 16 CE)/Vicus	41 55	Callender 1965 f17 18
06506	Antioch [Antiocheia]	Syria	GMMF		[G%]MMF]	Provincial Capital	180 220	Lyding Will 1983 46

Stamps bearing *Tituli Picti*

CEIPAC #	Find Spot	Roman Province	Stamp 1 (Restored)	Stamp 2 (Restored)	Conservation (if Any)	Site Type
15400	Balmuildy	Britannia	LAF			Fort (est 138-144)
16607	Carlisle [Luguvallum Carvertorum]	Britannia	FPPOR		FPPOR	Civitas (of Carvetii)/Fort (est 75 AD)
07444	Augst [Augusta Rauracorum]	Germania Superior	GAVFL		GAVFL	Fort (est 19BC AD16)/Colonia (Augustus)
21470	Avenches [Aventicum]	Germania Superior	GAPF		[G (AP%) (F%)]	Civitas (of Helvetii)/Colonia (est 97 117 AD)
14526	Heddenheim [Nida]	Germania Superior	LIT		L I T	Civitas/Fort (pre 83/85)
04407	in villa Ludovisi [Horti Sallustiani]	Italia (Roma)	LVTROPHIMI			Roma
03019	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ALFO			Roma (Testaccio)
05977	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	ILFT		{(I%)LF(T%)}	Roma (Testaccio)
01674	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	LCM		LCM	Roma (Testaccio)
25228	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	MIM		{M } {M }	Roma (Testaccio)
05929	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	PORTO	PORTO	(P%)(O%)RTO	Roma (Testaccio)
03224	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	QMS			Roma (Testaccio)
03521	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)
03520	Monte Testaccio	Italia (Roma)	SNR			Roma (Testaccio)
14124	Farmingn	Raetia	LCANTP			Fort (2nd century)/Vicus



Date	Titulus Pictus	Primary Publication
142 165	XXCVI[---]	Carreras&Funari 1998 009 4
200 299	XCVII T1 Claudi Nobilis CCVVVI R 1a( --) VIII CCXVI / Romuli optand(- ) Astig(---)	Callender 1965 f 13 21
235 >	[---]X[---]VIII desiderantur desiderantur Commodo Aug(usti) f(ilio) et L[aterano cos] / R astig(- ) [---?] / Aelianum Larcus[u-- VI	Martin Kil 1987 1458
150-250	XXCVIII vestigia desiderantur [CXCVIII] [Or]fito et Prisco c[os] / ragontanum XXII [ ] / CXCVIII Nab [ --]	Meylan Krause 1995 123
150 284	δ Bradua et V[aro cos] / R AA [-----] / Parth[-----]	Remesal 1997 176f
70-121	LXXXIII Q Conni Vern[ae] CLXXXIII Quartaes [- --]	CIL XV 3228b 3-1
130-161	XCVII T1 Claudi Nobilis CCVVVI R 1a( ) VIII CCXVI / Romuli optand( --) Astig( --)	CIL XV 2971a -05
220 224	[fisci rationis patrimon]i / [provinciae Baeticae] R [ - ] / Antonino Au[g(usto) - - ] / [ - - ]	Test 1994 034 276a
150-200	XXCIII [- --- A]uditoris [- -] I	CIL XV 2754a 1 06
50 70 or 145 161	XXCIII [- --- A]uditoris [- -] I	Rodriguez-Almeida 1977 f 23 2
214 224	XCVIII fisci rat[ionis patrimon]i / provinc[iae Baeticae]	Test 1994 035 301d
175 199	XCVIII fisci rat[ionis patrimon]i / provinc[iae Baeticae]	CIL XV 3015c 4-1
140 180	[-- ]X[---]VIII desiderantur desiderantur Commodo Aug(usti) f(ilio) et L[aterano cos] / R astig(- ) [ ?] / Aelianum Larcus[u-- VI	CIL XV 3045b 2 12
140-180	XXCVIII vestigia desiderantur [CXCVIII] [Or]fito et Prisco c[os] / ragontanum XXII+++[- ] / CXCVIII Nab+[- - ]	CIL XV 3045b 2 11
130-161	δ R [-----] / Antonino Au[g(usto) -----] / [ - - - -]	Remesal 1997 063(3)

## Representativeness of Axati

	Total Dressel 20 Stamps	From Axati	Proportion
Overall	17063	2591	15%
Britannia	1953	264	14%
Gallia Lugdunensis	1159	122	11%
Gallia Narbonensis	871	87	10%
Gallia Aquitania	73	20	27%
Hispania Lusitania	13	3	23%
Hispania Citerior	326	25	8%
Hispania Baleares	19	2	11%
Hispania Baetica	3542	909	26%
Mauretania Tingitana	252	41	16%
Numidia Africa	7	2	29%
Aegyptus	74	12	16%
Syria	1	1	100%
Achaia	9	1	11%
Pannonia	27	7	26%
Raetia	202	31	15%
Germania Superior	2061	295	14%
Germania Inferior	289	33	11%
Dalmatia	17	3	18%
Italia	5723	723	13%
Monte Testaccio	4196	601	14%
Rome	1240	103	8%