

Nadezhda Borislavova

AMPHORA STAMPS FROM *PHILIPPOLIS* IN THRACE. A NEW APPROACH TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE DRESSSEL 24/ DRESSSEL 24 *SIMILIS* TYPE PRODUCTION AREAS

This paper presents stamped amphorae Dressel 24/Dressel 24 similis type, discovered during archaeological excavations in Philippopolis – a major redistributive center of the intra-provincial trade in Roman Thrace. The names on the stamps of these olive oil amphorae are usually interpreted as names of officinatores. In this article, it is suggested that they belong to eponymous officials, as the same names can be found on the reverse of provincial coins issued by the cities in western Asia Minor. Reconsideration of the epigraphic data offers a new perspective on identifying the Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 similis type production areas. Further investigation of the chronology and typological features of the type allows linking its variants to a certain region of origin – the city on whose territory the olive oil was produced and precise date – as the office of the eponym was mandated.

Amphorae – stamps – Philippopolis – Dressel 24 – Asia Minor

1. Introduction

Stamped amphorae are a valuable source of information revealing plentiful aspects of ancient economy. The interpretation of stamps as an archaeological and epigraphic evidence creates a general picture of the mechanisms of commerce and trade routes. Associating epigraphic data with a certain amphora type or its variants in particular, could play a major role in verifying some production areas of amphorae and goods.

The aim of this research is to present a group of amphora stamps found during archaeological excavations in Plovdiv – the ancient *Philippopolis*. The city was a political center during the Hellenistic period and remained of considerable importance after the establishing of the Roman province of Thrace because of its strategic location on *Via Militaris* and the bank of Hebros River, which was navigable in antiquity (fig. 1). With the economic growth of the cities and the expanded dimensions of exchange during the Roman period, patterns of distribution of imported goods in Thrace were developed and upgraded. *Philippopolis* became a major trading and redistributive center in the intra-provincial olive oil trade.

2. Amphora stamps from *Philippopolis*

The archaeological excavations in Plovdiv carried out during the last forty years, led to the discovery of twenty-four stamped fragments of Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* type¹. According to *tituli picti*, this type was intended for olive oil trade (Opait 2007: 633; Auriemma, Quiri 2004: 49).

Although there are evidences for fish products in pitched examples (Auriemma, Degrassi and Quiri 2015, 148), it is more probable that these vessels were reused.

The stamped amphora fragments from *Philippopolis* were found during excavations of the agora stores, storerooms of houses and buildings in close proximity to the city walls and inside the fortified hill Nebet Tepe² (fig. 2). According to the researchers, they date back to the last decades of the Hellenistic period until the end of the 3rd century AD. Stratigraphic data indicates that a stamp bearing the name *ΓΑΙΟΥ* dates in the 1st century BC – 1st century AD (fig. 3, 1 and fig. 5, 1) and a stamp with a name *ΧΡΥΣΕΡΩ*(...) (fig. 3, 2 and fig. 5, 2) – in the first half of the 2nd century AD. The prevailing number of stamps were dated between the third quarter of the 2nd century and the middle of the 3rd century AD: *ΚΩΖΩΝ*, *ΚΟΥΑΡΤΟΥ*, *ΤΑΤΙΑΝΟΥ*, (...) *ΚΟΥ*, *ΗΡΑΚΛΑ*, *[Α]ΓΑΘΙΑ*(...), *ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ*, *ΣΤΡΑΤ. ΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ*, *ΕΠΙ*(...), *ΕΡΜΙΠΠΟΥ*, *ΚΥΝΦΟ* and *ΟΜΥΣΑ* (fig. 3, 3-10, fig. 4, 1-11 and fig. 5, 3-22). Only two stamps, which bear the names *ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΓΕ/ΝΟΥΣ* and *ΖΩΣΙΜΟΥ*, were dated in the second half of the 3rd century AD (fig. 4, 12-13 and fig. 5, 23-24).

The stamps present names written with Greek letters, usually in the genitive. They are rectangular in shape, sometimes with rounded corners, printed on top of the arched handles, except for two: the first has the name *ΧΡΥΣΕΡΩ*(...) on the neck of an amphora (fig. 3, 2) and the second – *ΕΠΙ*(...) – near a toe, paired with another stamp, which is not preserved (fig. 4, 7). The inscriptions have mainly normal direction, rarely retrograde, and sometimes they are enclosed by a rectangular

¹ Some of them (fig. 3: 3-4, 6-7, 11; fig. 4: 3, 6, 8, 11) were mentioned by P. Dyczek in his research on the Roman amphorae found on the Lower Danube (Dyczek 2001: 183, 186-187).

² I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. K. Kisiov, E. Bozhinova, M. Martinova, Zh. Tankova, S. Hristeva for providing me the opportunity to study the stamps.

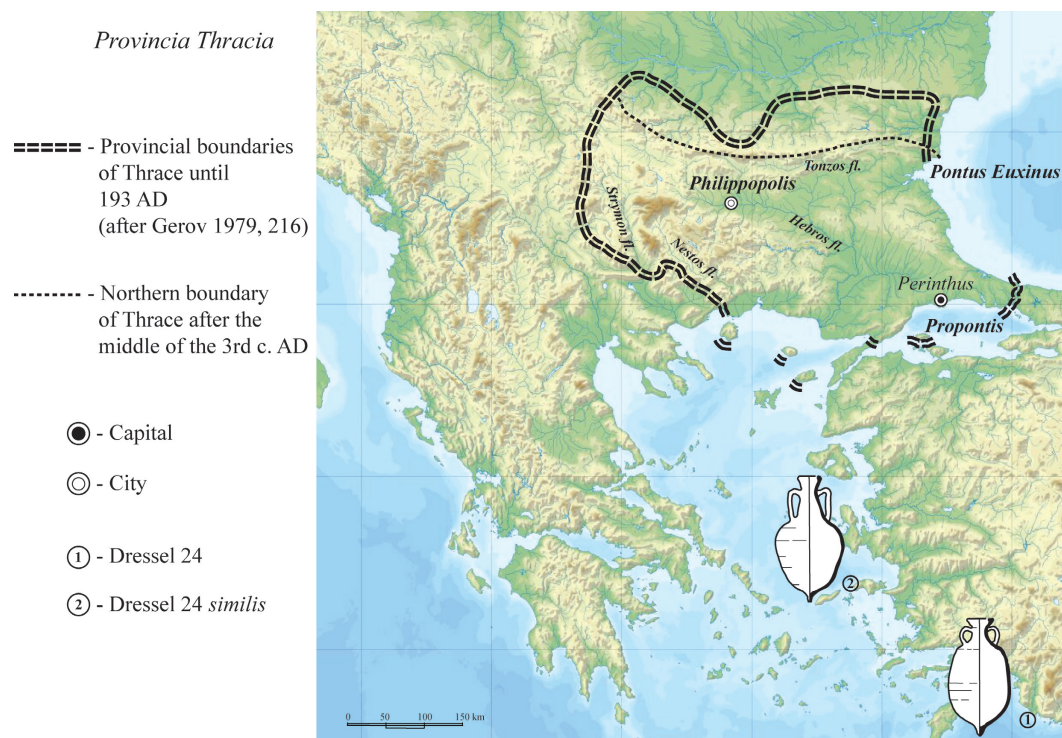


Fig. 1. Map of the Roman province of Thrace (after Gerov 1979), western Asia Minor and production areas of Dressel 24 and Dressel 24 *Similis*.

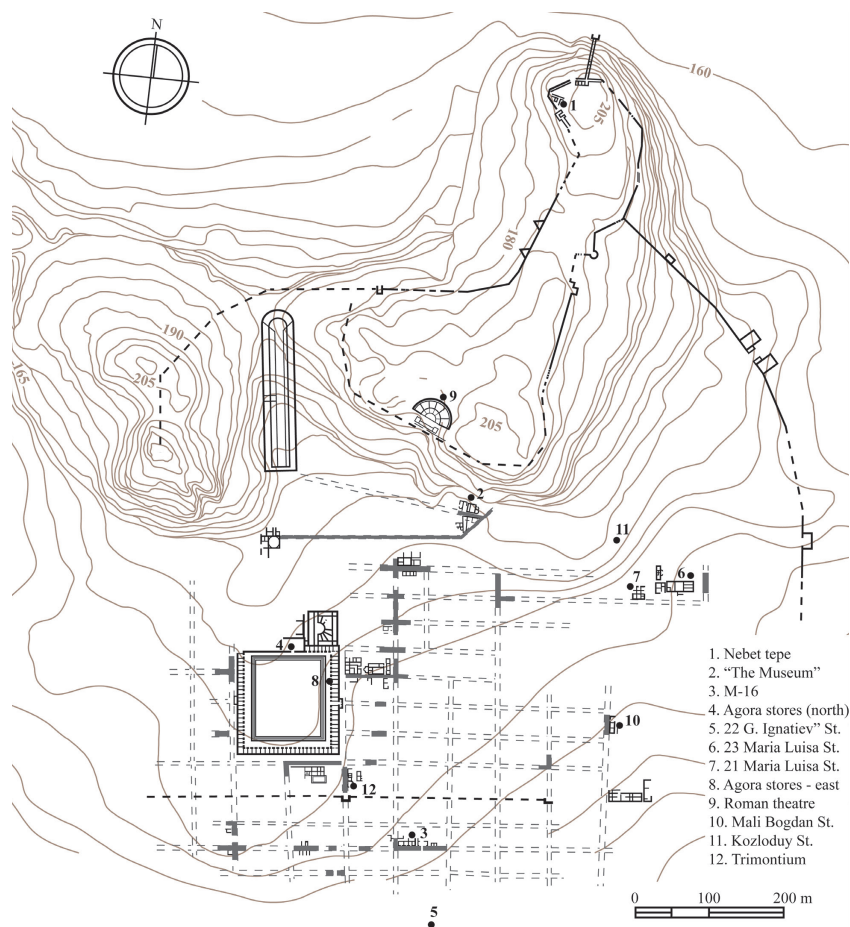


Fig. 2. Philippopolis – location of the sites, mentioned in the text (map after Topalilov 2012: fig. 8).

frame. One of the amphora handles is stamped with a coin, which is not just an interesting exception but also a key to the interpretation of the stamps and is in the basis of the analysis and conclusions of the current paper (fig. 4, 3 and fig. 5, 14).

3. The other side of the coin. Reconsidering stamps on Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* type and a possible identification of some production areas

In this state of research, there are many issues concerning the marking of the olive oil amphorae produced in western Asia Minor and the Aegean islands, the mechanism of distribution and state control of the provincial supply in the eastern Mediterranean. The stamping was related to manufacturing of amphorae and packing of commodities near the agricultural estates and its epigraphic data provides information about the production areas of goods, contrary to *tituli picti* and *graffiti*, which were drawn on the amphorae mainly during the distribution and delivery stages. The origin of the olive oil amphorae Dressel 24/Dressel 24 *similis* type, is connected with Asia Minor and the Aegean islands. It has been manufactured for a long period of time in numerous kiln sites, which led to the development of many variants. The latter have been an object of several definition efforts (Opaiř 2007; Auriemma, Degrassi, Quiri 2015). Two main subtypes have been distinguished. The first is Dressel 24 (Dressel 1899: tab. II: 24/ Knossos 18 (Hayes 1983: 148-149, fig. 22: 49) and its production has been attested in Knidos (Empereur and Tuna 1989: 286, fig. 14: b; Opaiř 2007: 629). Examples of the second subtype reveal regional characteristics and have been defined as Knossos 15 (Hayes 1983: 147-148, fig. 22: 46), “simile alla Dressel 24” (Panella 1986: 624, fig. 23) or Dressel 24 *similis* (Opaiř 2007). This subtype was produced in Chios, Erythrai and Kyme (Opaiř and Tsaravopoulos 2011: 303-305, 314-315), the Valley of Meander River and Ephesus region (Bezczky 2013: 73). It has been already defined that a recognizable difference between Dressel 24/ Knossos 18 and Dressel 24 *similis* subtypes is the shape of the rim - internally hooked and flaring or higher and rounded in section to a different degree (Hayes 1983; Opaiř 2007) (fig. 1). Some Dressel 24/ Knossos 18 amphorae have a fabric, which is typical for Kos and the region in close proximity to the island (personal observation). Probably the production areas of Dressel 24/ Knossos 18 were spread in southwest Asia Minor (Caria and Lycia) and the nearby islands. A notable observation is that, whenever the subtype can be determined, the stamps were put on the Dressel 24 *similis* variants although a careful study is needed.

The names on the stamps of amphorae Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* type are usually interpreted as belonging to *officinatores* (Dyczek 2001: 184; Opaiř and Tsaravopoulos 2011: 296-297, 317) or, in case of long-term usage of a particular name, as a brand of the *officina* where the amphorae were produced (Dyczek 2001: 187). If we assume that the names refer to a manufacturers, they would have served as an origin and quality warrant as well as an indication for the production quantity, since only one of a particular number of vessels was stamped. For the city authorities, they could

indicate the *fundus* where the olive oil was made and for the customers – a trademark.

Contrary to the interpretations presented above, the stamps of amphorae Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* type display certain level of standardization – they are rectangular, bear a name and do not display any particular characteristics that could be regarded as a specific sign or emblem. This points to the existence of certain stamping rules, which were valid for the cities of western Asia Minor and their territories where the olive oil was produced.

One exception from the standard points to another interpretation of the stamps, namely the handle with the coin reverse print (fig. 4, 3 and fig. 5, 14). The inscription inside is partly readable: ΕΠΙ.ΠΑΙΑΤ(…) Β ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ and, based on analogues, can be completed as: ΕΠΙ(Ι) C(ΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ) Π(ΟΥΒΑΙΟΥ) ΑΙ(ΛΙΟΥ) Α(ΤΤΑΛΟΥ) (ΤΟ) Β ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ. An eponymous magistrate (*strategos* for a second time) in Erythrai during the reign of Emperor Severus Alexander (222-235 AD) was *Publius Aelius Attalus* (Mionnet 1808: 135, no 552). The fact that a coin has been used for olive oil amphora stamping – an official activity, connected with proof of origin, quantity control, and taxation indicates that the information on the coin reverse is analogous to the contents of the stamps. Therefore, the names recorded on the handles of the amphorae Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* types and particularly the samples from *Philippopolis* must be regarded as names of eponymous magistrates and not *officinatores*. The eponyms on these stamps designate the origin of the goods – the town on whose territory the olive oil was produced, but they are also an indication of the production date, since the office of the eponym was mandated. This hypothesis is justified by the further analysis.

Based on this observation the identity of the names on the stamps can be precisely established through comparison of all available data such as stratigraphic data of the stamped amphorae, fabric characteristics, epigraphic data from the towns of Asia Minor, etc. However, it is noteworthy that in some cases amphorae with different clay characteristics had stamps with the same type of mold (fig. 3, 7-8 and fig. 4, 4-5, 8-9) and in others – the stamps bear the same name but printed with a different mold (fig. 3, 4-5, fig. 3, 9 and fig. 4, 10-11). In the first case, the fact that the names can be linked to an eponym responsible for the city's coinage testifies that stamping on Dressel 24 / Dressel 24 *similis* type was an official and not a private act. It may be assumed that one matrix with a name of an eponymous magistrate was annually created and a specific number of molds were made from it. Probably they were used by commissioners to exercise a municipal control over the olive oil manufacture. Since stamping was conducted *ante cocturam*, these officials could mark batches of amphorae at the kiln sites near the olive oil production areas within the city's administrative territory. The stamped consignments were an indication for the authorities responsible for municipal taxation and the *portoria*. They could serve as a participation of the cities in the *annona* system and were directed to the ports for export. The second case – different mold but one name – most likely indicates that the names belonged to eponymous magistrates with different chronological and regional provenance.

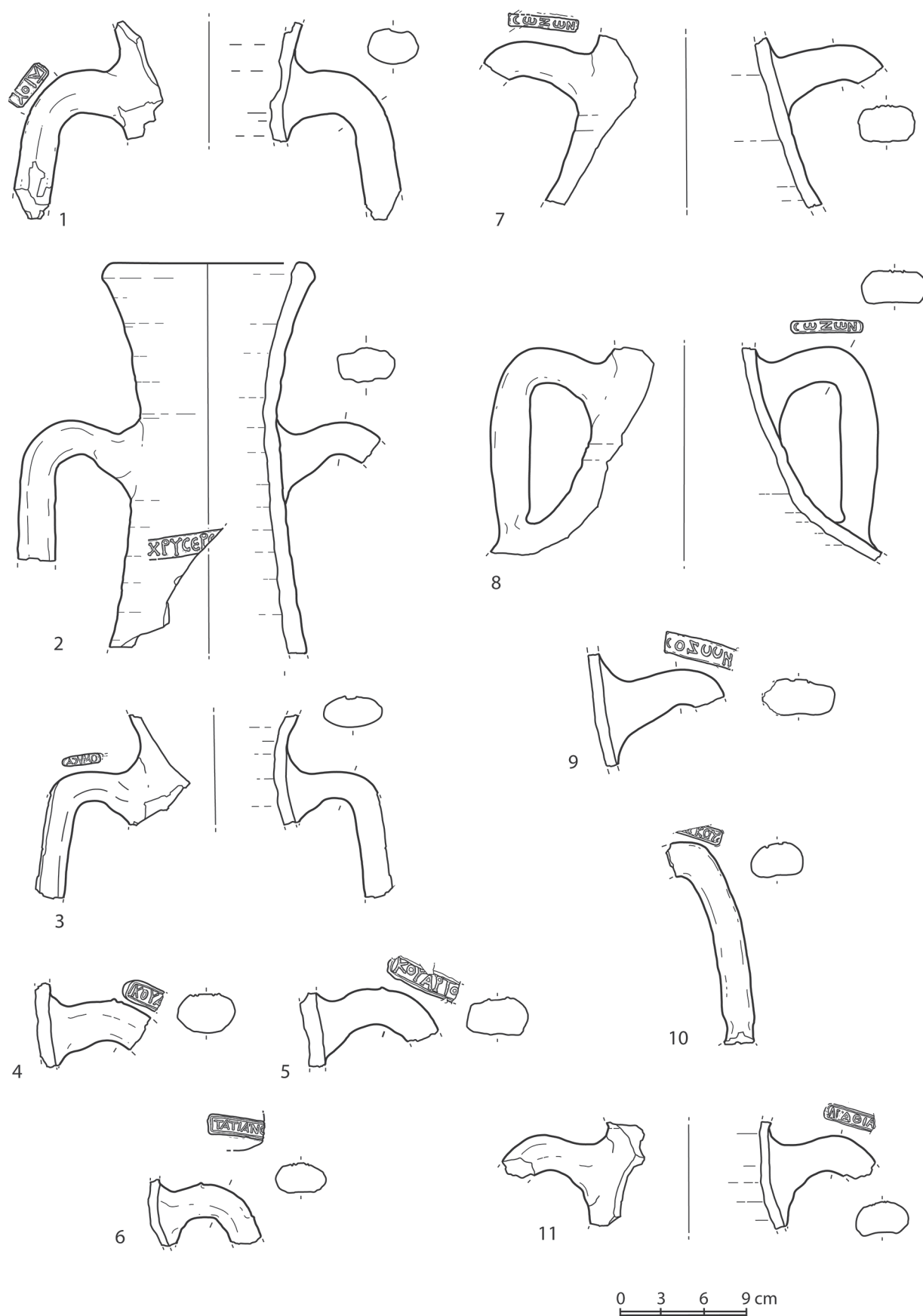


Fig. 3. Stamped amphora fragments Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *Similis* type from *Philippopolis*, No 1 - 11 = cat. No 1 - 11.
Drawings: N. Borislavova.

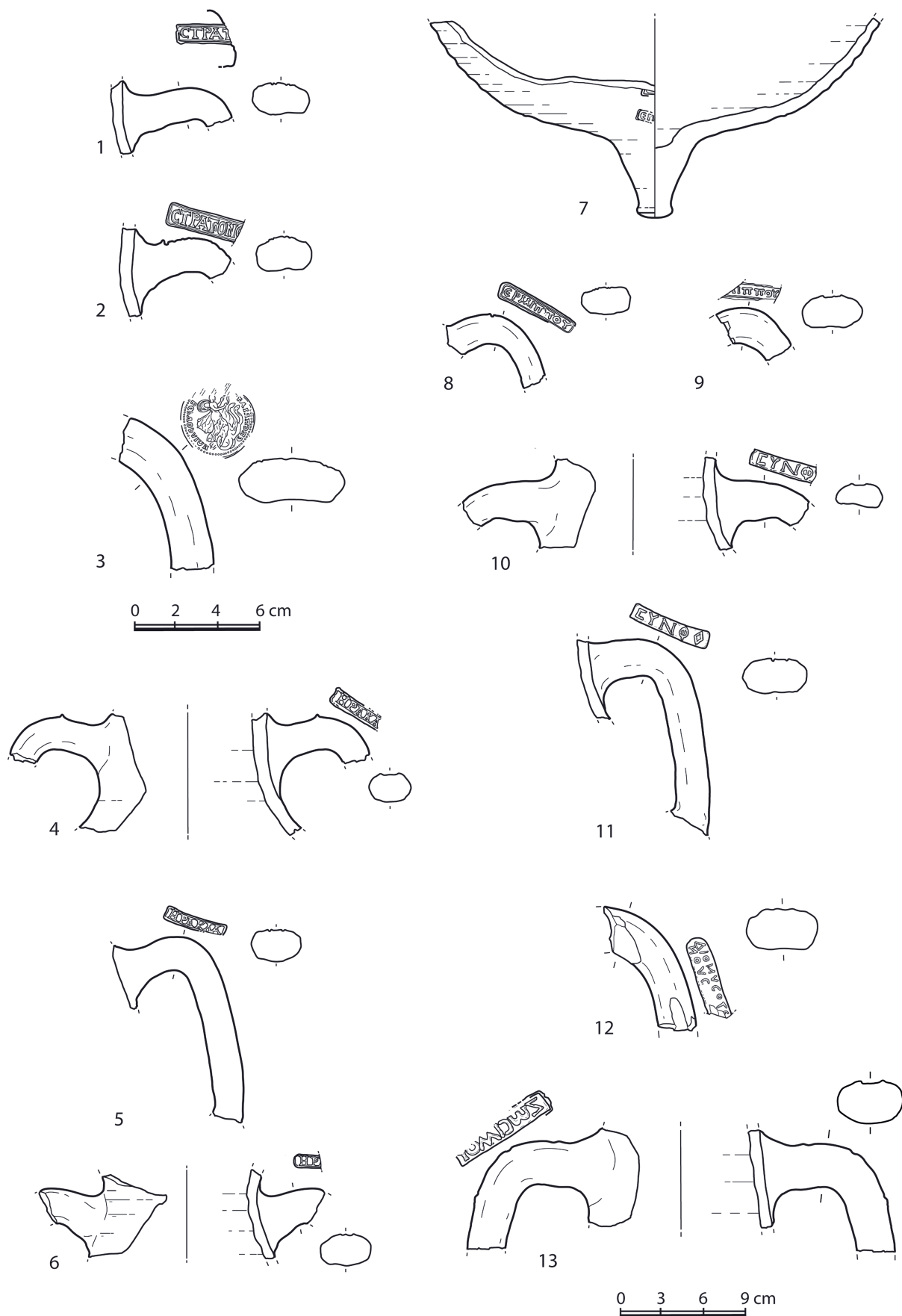


Fig. 4. Stamped amphora fragments Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *Similis* type from *Philippopolis*, No 1 - 13 = cat. No 12 - 24.
 Drawings: N. Borislavova.



Fig. 5. Amphora stamps on Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *Similis* type from *Philippopolis*. Photos: N. Borislavova (No 1 - 24, for accurate dimensions see Catalogue).

In coins issued by cities located in the regions of Mysia, Aeolis, Ionia and Lydia the following names of eponyms have been attested: *KOYAPTOΣ* – in Pergamon during the reign of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius; *TATIANOΣ* – *archiereus* and first *archon* in Sylandus (177-180 AD) during the reign of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus; *CTPATONEIKOΣ* – in Smyrna during the reign of Septimius Severus, Julia Domna and Geta; *HPAKAAΣ* – in Metropolis during the reign of Gordian III and Tranquillina (241-244 AD); *CYNΦO(POΣ)* – in Poroselene during the reign of Septimius Severus; *CYNΦO(CYNΦΩPONTOC)* – in Kyme during the reign of Gordian III, etc. (Mionnet 1807: 600, no 571, 572; Mionnet 1808: 161, no 717; 239, no 1342-1343; 245, no 1383; Mionnet 1809: 143, no 819; Mionnet 1830: 439-441, no 998-1002; 443, no 1015-1016; 491-492, no 1246-1247; Mionnet 1833: 21, no 152; 357, no 1782-1784). Similar analogies can be made for part of the names from the known stamps found in the province of Thrace, the provinces on the Lower Danube and the Northern Black Sea region: *MAPKOY* (Popilian 1974: 140, 146, pl. 3: 9; Opaït 2007: 632, 642, fig. 8: 44), *ATTIK(OY)* (Bjelajac 1996: 57, 59, sl. XVIII: 97), *POYΦOY* (Popilian 1974: 140-141, 146, pl. 3: 5), *ΠΑΥΛΟΥ* (Magyar-Hárshegyi 2016: 622, fig. 2: 5, 625), etc. could be linked with the cities Smyrna, Pergamon, Tabala, Colophon, Phocaea and Aegae (Mionnet 1807: 614: no 647; Mionnet 1808: 6: no 27; 80: no 135, 136, 81: no 141; 182: no 867; 230: no 1290; 250: no 1416; Mionnet 1809, 144: no 822).

Based on the comparison of stamps with the available numismatic data, Poroselene, Pergamon, Smyrna, Sylandus, Metropolis, Phocaea, Aegae, Colophon, Tabala, etc. may be considered as cities on whose territory olive oil was produced. The amphorae in which it was exported are probably regional variants of Dressel 24 *similis*. It can be assumed that their production area comprises Mysia, Aeolis, Ionia and Lydia, and particularly the coastal area with the adjacent islands and the valleys of Calcus, Hermus and Cayster rivers. The archaeologically attested kiln sites for manufacturing of amphorae Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* type at the current stage of research are few and alternative indirect approach is necessary in order to achieve a reliable picture of the scale of the olive oil production and its export, which was directed mainly to the Balkan provinces and the northern Black Sea region.

4. The finds from *Philippopolis* in the context of the olive oil supply in the Eastern Mediterranean

The olive oil manufacturing in western Asia Minor and the eastern Aegean islands and its distribution in the predecessor of Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* type was carried out in an economic *koine*, which existed since the Hellenistic period (Opaït and Tsaravopoulos 2011: 305, 317). In the Roman period the old trade mechanisms probably were preserved and adopted. Based on the chronology of the amphorae from *Philippopolis*, the stamping rarely occurred during the 1st until the middle of the 2nd century AD and had been most intense from the third quarter of the 2nd until the middle of the 3rd century AD. This is tightly connected

with the full integration of the olive oil in the *annona* system during the reign of Septimius Severus (193-211 AD), who applied the mechanisms for regular supply, established by his predecessors. Provisions of this product had been guaranteed during the reign of the Antonines through contracts with the commercial organizations and the *navicularii* (Broekaert 2011: 620). As it was assumed (see above) the name of the eponym on the stamps could certify the annual participation of the city or the individual producers in the olive oil supplies for the *annona*. Therefore, stamping of amphorae Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* type was an efficient instrument for municipal and state control over the olive oil trade.

5. Conclusions

Although the amphora stamps from *Philippopolis* do not represent the quantitative aspect of the olive oil import during the Roman period, they are a reliable evidence for the importance of the city in the intra-provincial distribution of goods. Compared to the available data from other urban centers in Thrace, they are important for the study of trade routes and reveal the established principles for regular supply of the province.

In more general aspect, the information, provided by the stamps, contributes to some reasonable assumptions about the production of Dressel 24/ Dressel 24 *similis* type. They offer an alternative perspective to an extremely complex problem – the establishment of a reliable typology through differentiation of regional variants of a type, which has been manufactured for centuries in the eastern Aegean region. This new approach would also facilitate the clarification of the question about the regional forms, from which the LRA2 type developed.

Nadezhda Borislavova
National Archaeological Institute with Museum,
Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
n.g.borislavova@gmail.com

Catalogue of the finds from *Philippopolis* kept in the depot of Regional Archaeological Museum - Plovdiv and illustrated in figs. 1-3:

Abbreviations used in catalogue in the order they are presented:

IN: Inventory Number; fr: fragmented; (Munsell color); Sh – section of the handle; Hp – preserved height; Dr – diameter of the rim; Di: direction of the inscription; F: form of the stamp; Mm: measurement.

Fig. 3, 1 and fig. 5, 1

IN: II 432, Handle, fr (2.5YR 6/6, slip: 10YR 8/2); Sh: 3,8/ 2,8 cm; Hp: 12 cm;

Store-room of a building, fortified hill “Nebet tepe”, 1969 (fig. 2, 1); date: 1st c. BC – 1st c. AD;

Stamp: *ΑΙΟΥ*; Di: retrograde; F: rectangular; Mm: 3,5/ 1,3 cm;

Fig. 3, 2 and fig. 5, 2

Rim, neck, handle, fr (2.5YR 7/6 - 7.5 YR 7/5, slip: 7.5YR 8/3); Sh: 4.57/2.46 cm, Hp: 27,5 cm; Dr: 15 cm;
Houses, The Museum, 2009 (**fig. 2, 2**); date: first half of the 2nd c. AD.
Stamp: *XPYCEPW(...)*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; Mm: 5,6/ 1,7 cm;

Fig. 3, 3 and fig. 5, 3

IN: II 1684; Handle, neck, fr (2.5YR 6/6 - 7.5YR 7/4, slip: 10YR 8/2); Sh: 4,5 cm/ 2,4 cm; Hpr: 8,5 cm;
Houses and stores, M-16, 1974 (**fig. 2, 3**); date: 2nd- 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *OMYCA*; Di: retrograde; F: rectangular, rounded corners; Mm: 2,7 cm/0,6 - 0,7 cm;

Fig. 3, 4 and fig. 5, 4

IN: II 1685; Handle, fr (5YR 6.5/4, slip: 2.5Y 8.5/2); Sh: 4.5/ 3 cm;
Agora stores (north) 1989 (**fig. 2, 4**); date: second half of the 2nd c. AD
Stamp: *KOYA[PTOY]*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rectangular frame; Mm: 2,8/ 1,19 cm;

Fig. 3, 5 and fig. 5, 5

Handle, fr (10YR 7.5/4, in the core: 2.5YR 6/7; slip: 10YR 8/3); Sh: 3,8/ 2,3 cm;
Pottery workshop, 22 “Graf Ignatiev” St., 2013 (**fig. 2, 5**); date: residual context;
Stamp: *KOYAPTO[Y]*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rectangular frame; Mm: 4,3/ 1,18 cm;

Fig. 3, 6 and fig. 5, 6

IN: II 1571, Handle, fr (2.5YR 6/6, slip: 2.5Y 9/2); Sh: 3,9/ 2,2 cm;
Houses, store-rooms, 21 “Maria Luisa” St., 1981 (**fig. 2, 6**); date: last third of the 2nd c. AD – first third of the 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *TATIANO.Y*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rectangular frame; Mm: 5,8 / 1,3-1,5 cm;

Fig. 3, 7 and fig. 5, 7

IN: II 1681, Handle, neck, fr (2.5YR 6/6, slip: 7.5YR 7/5); Sh: 4,1/ 2,5 cm, Hp: 12,6 cm;
Agora stores (north), 1989 (**fig. 2, 4**); date: third quarter of the 2nd – first quarter of the 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *COZWN*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; Mm: 5,1/ 0,95 cm;

Fig. 3, 8 and fig. 5, 8

IN: II 1573; Handle, neck, fr (2.5YR 6/7, slip: 5YR 7/4); Sh: 4,7/ 2,45 cm; Hp: 15,9 cm;
Houses, store-rooms, 21 “Maria Luisa” St., 1981 (**fig. 2, 7**); date: third quarter of the 2nd – first quarter of the 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *COZWN*; Di: normal; F: rectangular, rounded corners; Mm: 5,2/ 1cm;

Fig. 3, 9 and fig. 5, 9

IN: II 1083; Handle, fr (2.5YR 7/7, slip: 5YR 7/5); Sh: 5,3/ 2,6 cm;
Houses, 23 “Maria Luisa” St., 1989 (**fig. 2, 6**); date: 2nd – mid. 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *COZWN*; Di: normal, reversed Z; F: rectangular; Mm: 5,3/ 1,4 cm;

Fig. 3, 10 and fig. 5, 10

IN: II 1682; Handle, fr (2.5YR 6.5/6, slip: 2.5Y 8/1); Sh: 3.9/2.5 cm; Hpr: 15,5 cm;
Agora stores (east), 1989 (**fig. 2, 8**); date: the third quarter of the 2nd – first quarter of the 3rd c. AD;

Stamp: *(...)KOY*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; Mm: 3,4 / 1,25 cm;

Fig. 3, 11 and fig. 5, 11

IN: II 1683; Handle, neck, fr (2.5YR 6/6, slip: 2.5Y 8/2); Sh: 3,9/ 2,55 cm; Hpr: 7,8 cm;
Houses and stores, SE of the *agora*, M-16, 1974 (**fig. 2, 3**); date: mid. 2nd – mid. 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *ATAΘIA(...)*; Di: normal; F: rectangular, rounded corners; rectangular frame; Mm: 3,95/ 1,2 cm;

Fig. 4, 1 and fig. 5, 12

IN: II 2537; Handle, fr (10YR 8/3, slip: 2.5YR 8.5/2); Sh: 4,1/ 2,3 cm;
Roman Theatre, widening of the *cavea*, 2008 (**fig. 2, 9**); date: the first half of the 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *CTPAT[ONCIKOY]*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rectangular frame; Mm: 4,4 pr. / 1,3-1,5 cm;

Fig. 4, 2 and fig. 5, 13

IN: II 918; Handle, fr (7.5YR 8/3 – 2.5YR 7/6; slip: 10YR 8.5/1); Sh: 3,9/ 2,55 cm;
Houses, “Mali Bogdan” St., 1986 (**fig. 2, 10**); date: the end of the 2nd – the first half of the 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *CTPAT.ON[CIKOY]*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rectangular frame; Mm: 5.75 cm/1,5 cm;

Fig. 4, 3 and fig. 5, 14

IN: II 1686; Handle, fr (2.5YR 6/7, slip: 10YR 8/2); Sh: 4,85/ 2,5 cm; Hp: 6,7 cm;
Houses and stores, SE of the *agora*, M-16, 1974 (**fig. 2, 3**); date: Severus Alexander (222-235);
Stamp: print of a coin: Erythrai, eponym: *Publius Aelius Attalus*, strategos for a second time; Demeter, holding torches, in biga with two winged (?) serpents; Mm: 3,5-3,7 cm;

Fig. 4, 4 and fig. 5, 15

Handle, neck, fr (2.5YR 6/7, slip: 10YR 8/2); Sh: 3 cm/ 2,1 cm; Hpr: 8,5 cm;
Houses, “Kozloduy” St., 2011 (**fig. 2, 11**); date: mid. 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *HPAKAA*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rounded corners;

Fig. 4, 5 and fig. 5, 16

IN: II 980; Handle, fr (7.5YR 8/3 – 2.5YR 6/6, slip: 2.5Y 8.5/2); Sh: 3,6 cm/ 2,4 cm; Hpr: 13 cm;
Houses, “Mali Bogdan” St., 1986 (**fig. 2, 10**); date: the first half of the 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *HPAKAA*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; Mm: 4 cm/ 0, 7 cm - 1 cm;

Fig. 4, 6 and fig. 5, 17

IN: II 1574; Handle, neck, fr (2.5YR 6/6, slip: 2.5Y 9/2); Sh: 3,9/ 2,5 cm, Hpr: 7,2 cm;
Houses, store-rooms, “Maria Luisa” St, 1982 (**fig. 2, 7**); date: mid. 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *HP[AKAA]*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rounded corners; Mm: 2 cm pr. /0,9 cm;

Fig. 4, 7 and fig. 5, 18

IN: II 515; Toe, fr (2.5YR 6/6, slip: 10YR 8/2), Hpr: 15,8 cm, D max pr. = 34 cm;
Underpass “Trimontium” 1983 (**fig. 2, 12**); date: 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *E(...)* and *EΠ(...)*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; Mm: 1 cm/ 0,6 cm; 2 cm/ 1 cm;

Fig. 4, 8 and fig. 5, 19

IN: II 1577; Handle, fr (2.5YR 7/6 – 7.5YR 7/5, slip: 10 YR 8/2); Sh: 3,9 cm/ 2,2 cm
Underpass “Trimontium” 1983 (**fig. 2, 12**); date: mid. 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *EPMIIIIOY*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rectangular frame;

Mm: 6,8 cm/ 1,1 – 1,3 cm;

Fig. 4, 9 and fig. 5, 20

Handle, fr (5YR 6/5, slip: 10 YR 8/2); Sh: 4,3 m/ 2,3 cm;
Houses, store-rooms, “Kozloduy” St, 2011 (fig. 2, 11); date: mid. 3rd c. AD;
Stamp: *[EPM]IIIIIOY*; Di: normal; F: rectangular; rectangular frame;

Fig. 4, 10 and fig. 5, 21

Handle, neck, fr (5 YR 6/5, slip: 10 YR 8/2); Sh: 3,8 cm/ 2,2 cm;
Hpr: 6,8 cm;
Store-rooms, “Kozloduy” St., 2011 (fig. 2, 11); date: first half of the 3rd c. AD with coin of Septimius Severus (193-211);
Stamp: *CYNΦ[O]*; Di: normal; F: rectangular;

Fig. 4, 11 and fig. 5, 22

IN: II 1572; Handle, fr (7.5YR 8/4 – 2.5YR 6/6, slip: 5YR 7/7); Sh: 4,7 cm/ 2,5 cm; Hpr: 12,6 cm;
Houses, 21 “Maria Luisa” St., 1981 (fig. 2, 7); date: 3rd c. AD;

Stamp: *CYNΦO*; rhomboid omega; Di: normal; F: rectangular; Mm: 5,9 cm/ 1,1-1,2 cm;

Fig. 4, 12 and fig. 5, 23

Handle, fr (5YR 6/6 – 10YR 7/4, slip: 2.5Y 8/2); Sh: 5,2 cm/ 2,8 cm;
Houses, store rooms, “Kozloduy” St., 2011 (fig. 2, 11); date: mid. 3rd c. AD and later;
Stamp: *ΔIONYCOFE/NOYC*, Di: normal; F: rectangular, rounded corners; Mm: 5,9/ 1,6 cm;

Fig. 4, 13 and fig. 5, 24

Handle, neck, fr (2.5YR 6/7 – 7.5YR 7/4, slip: 2.5Y 8.5/1); Sh: 3,1 cm/ 4,6 cm; Hpr: 7,5 cm;
Houses, store rooms, “Kozloduy” St., 2011 (fig. 2, 11); date: second half of the 3rd c. AD (?) – residual;
Stamp: *ZWCIMOY*; Di: retrograde; F: rectangular;

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