

Michele Scalici

AMPHORAE FROM VIGNA MARINI-VITALINI, CAERE, ITALY

The city of *Caere*, modern day Cerveteri, about 40 km North-West of Rome, is one of the main settlements of southern Etruria. Known above all for its Orientalizing period, the city played an important role also in the Archaic and Classical periods. Between 273 and 271 BC, Caere became officially part of the Roman state with the status of *praefectura*. The site known as the “Hypogeum of Clepsina” dates to that period and is currently being studied by a team of Queen’s University.¹ Scholars have thus far agreed that the site offers limited evidence of the Roman period. Nevertheless, there are monuments of this period still clearly visible in the city’s topography, such as the theatre and the amphitheatre, and works of exceptional importance were found there, such as the Julio-Claudian statuary cycle². For this reason the excavations carried out by the University of Perugia between 2001–2003 and especially by the Queen’s University in 2012–2014 can give an important contribution to the knowledge of the history of the city after the 4th century BC.

The site under investigation is located in the central part of the ancient urban area, at the crossroads between two major routes that are still partly visible in the modern country road system. These are the Via delle Vigne and the road perpendicular to it which leads to the probable city gate of Manganello. The area was probably close to the Roman Forum, but appears to have been central already in the Archaic period, as indicated by the presence of architectural finds both at the Vigna Marini Vitalini and the nearby Vigna Parrocchiale. The recent campaigns have brought to light a sector of the ancient city with evidence ranging from the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age (12th–10th century BC) to the 3rd century BC. In the area of the *hypogaeum* were brought to light structures of the Orientalizing and Archaic periods that were either obliterated by or incorporated into the reconstructions of the early 3rd century BC. In area 2, South of the *hypogaeum*, have come to light two areas divided by a road, the earliest

phase of which is the levelled bedrock. On the south side of the street was investigated a building with several rooms that dates to the first half of the 3rd century BC³ (fig. 1).

The archaeological record of Vigna Marini includes amphorae starting as early as the Archaic period and until the 2nd century AD, when the overall number of finds in the area drops dramatically. Amphorae from various parts of the Mediterranean – the Iberian peninsula, Southern France, North Africa and the Aegean – are present for all of the “Etruscan” phases. I will not treat here this material, as it lies beyond the focus of the conference. I will focus on the finds of the “Roman” phases of the site, dating to after 273 BC.

The results that we shall present are based on the study of the diagnostic fragments, mostly rims and, to a lesser degree, handles and feet. No amphora can be entirely reconstructed. The majority of the finds are from strata that have been identified as floor makeups and often contain a large number of residual fragments from earlier periods. The only stamped piece is a Rhodian handle. Archaeometric analyses have not yet been performed.

During the first half of the 3rd century BC this part of the city was largely renovated, without changing the general layout defined in the earlier period. The strata connected to this phase are mostly found in sector E3: here, under the strata connected to the construction of a large courtyard with a “bottle-shaped” cistern, a complex archaeological deposit has been brought to light (fig. 1).

This phase is characterised by amphorae of the Greco-Italic type: rims of types V and VI of the classification of C. Vandermersch, modified by F. Cibecchini and now used by all scholars in this field, were found here⁴. The earlier types, the diffusion of which was limited to the southern part of the Italian peninsula and Sicily, are absent. Based on the profile of the rim, the earlier piece belongs to type Va and most closely resembles the amphorae of the wreck of Secca di Capistello of Lipari, dated to between 300 and 280 BC⁵ (fig. 2,1). Two rims belonging to a type between Va and Vb are a little more

¹ F. COLIVICCHI, Il mundus di Clepsina e la topografia di Cerveteri. Scavi dell’Università di Perugia nell’ex Vigna Marini-Vitalini. Campagne 2001–2002. Science and Technology for Cultural Heritage 12, 2003, 11–42; F. COLIVICCHI/M. LANZA/M. SCALICI, Nuovi scavi nella Vigna Marini-Vitalini. In: L. Mercuri/R. Zaccagnini (eds.), Etruria in Progress: La ricerca archeologica in Etruria Meridionale 2012. Atti della giornata di studio, Roma, 19–20 giugno 2013 (Roma 2014) 73–79; F. COLIVICCHI, La Vigna-Marini: le fasi più recenti. In: Gli Etruschi e il Mediterraneo 2014, 318–319; Colivicchi et al. forthcoming.

² P. LIVERANI/P. SANTORO, Il teatro e il ciclo statuario Giulio-Claudio. In: Gli Etruschi e il Mediterraneo 2014, 324–326.

³ COLIVICCHI ET AL. forthcoming.

⁴ C. VANDERMERSCH, Vins et amphores de Grande Grèce et de Sicile, IVe–IIIe s. avant J.-C. Études Centre Jean Bérard 1 (Napoli 1994); id., Aux sources du vin romain, dans le Latium et la Campania à l’époque médio-républicaine. Ostraka 10 (2001) 157–206; CIBECCHINI/CAPELLI 2013.

⁵ J.-P. MOREL, Quatre épaves des îles Eoliennes dans le contexte méditerranéen. In: P. Pelagatti/G. Spadea (eds.), Dalle Arene candide a Lipari. Scritti in onore di Luigi Bernabò Brea. Atti del convegno di Genova (2001). Boll. Arte Suppl. (Roma 2004) 81–87; CIBECCHINI/CAPELLI 2013, 434–435.



Fig. 1. Caere, Vigna Marini-Vitalini, Area 2 (reworked by COLIVICCHI ET AL. forthcoming).

recent but still datable to the first half of the 3rd century BC (fig. 2,2–3). They are comparable to examples from Naples and Pithecusae⁶. One of these bears a letter scratched into the top of the rim. A rim very similar to the amphorae of the wreck of Montecristo belongs to type Vb, datable to 250–230 BC⁷ (fig. 2,5). Two slightly later rims are similar to the amphorae of the wreck of Bon Capó⁸ (fig. 2,4). Two rims date between the last quarter and the end of the 3rd century BC and belong to type Vc, which is illustrated by the pieces of

the strata of this period at the *oppidum* of Pech Maho and of the wreck of Tour d'Agnello⁹ (fig. 2,6–7).

Type VIa amphorae are datable to the cusp of the late 3rd century BC and the early 2nd century: two rims can be safely attributed to this period and a third is probable¹⁰ (fig. 2,8). Four rims can be classified into the later type VIb: two, similar to the amphorae of the wreck of Grand Congloué 1, date to the first quarter of the 2nd century BC¹¹ (fig. 2,10); the two later rims may belong to a type intermediate between Greco-italic VIb and Dressel 1A, dating to the second quarter of the 2nd century

⁶ G. OLCESE, Le anfore greco italiche di Ischia. *Archeologia e archeometria. Artigianato ed economie nel Golfo di Napoli* (Roma 2010) Tav. 6,31–33.

⁷ A. MAGGIANI, Cala del Diavolo. In: *Archeologia Subacquea* 1. *Boll. Arte* 11, Suppl. 4 (Roma 1982) 65–68; L. CORSI, Isola di Montecristo. In: G. Poggesi/P. Rendini (eds.), *Memorie Sommerse. Archeologia subacquea in Toscana. Catalogo della Mostra* (Pitigliano 1998) 136–141; CIBECCHINI/CAPELLI 2013, 435–439.

⁸ D. ASENSIO I VILARÓ/A. MARTIN I MENÉNDEZ, El derelict de Bon Capó (Ametlla de Mar): l'inici de l'expansió del vi itàlic a la península Ibèrica. In: *El vi a l'antiguitat. Economia, producció i comerç al Mediterrani occidental. Acti del colloquio internazionale d'archeologia romana* (Badalona 1998) 168–174.

⁹ B. LIOU, Informations archéologiques. *Direction des recherches archéologiques sous-marines. Gallia* 40, 1982, 452–454; G. THIERRIN MICHAEL, Amphores gréco-italiques de l'oppidum de Pech Maho (IIIe–Ier siècle avant J.-C.). *Détermination d'origine par l'étude pétrographique. SFECAG Congrès Libourne 2000* (Marseille 2000) 225–231; CIBECCHINI/CAPELLI 2013, 439–440.

¹⁰ CIBECCHINI/CAPELLI 2013, 440–443.

¹¹ L. LONG, Les épaves du Grand Congloué. *Etude du journal de fouille de Fernand Benoit. Archaeonautica* 7, 1987, 9–36 fig. 1; CIBECCHINI/CAPELLI 2013, 443.

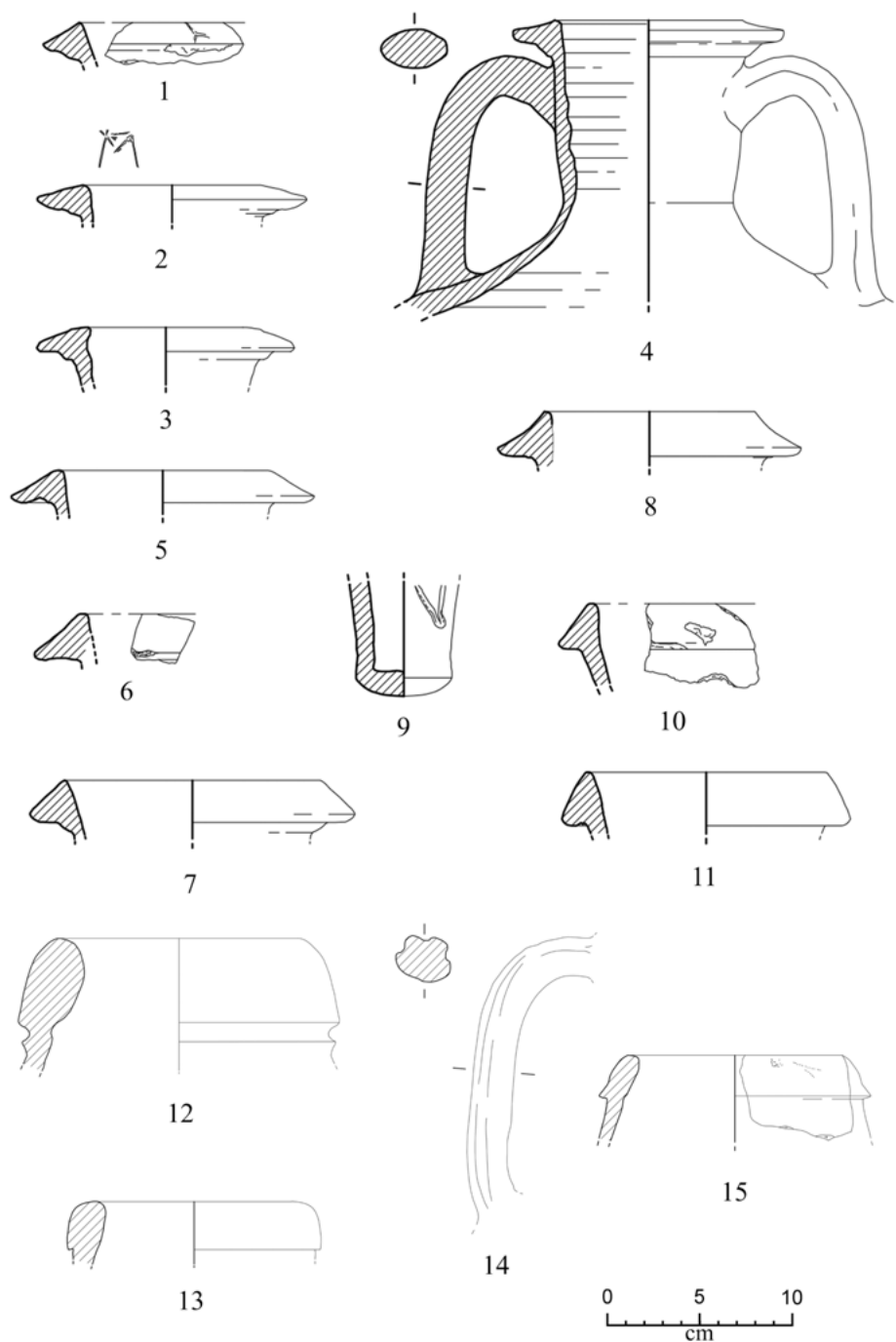


Fig. 2. 1–11 Greco-Italic amphorae; 12–15 amphorae from Sicily (drawings by the author).

BC (**fig. 2,11**). This last type is very similar to the most ancient pieces produced in Albinia¹². At least one foot with a mark etched before firing pertains to the generic Greco-Italic form, although the type cannot be identified (**fig. 2,9**). Almost all of the types listed were already known to be present at *Caere*, both in the city and in the surrounding area¹³.

Containers of African provenance of the type known as Late Punic are well represented over the same time period¹⁴. Four rim fragments are identifiable as type 7.2.1.1 of the Ramon Torres typology¹⁵ (**fig. 3,16–19**). Their dating is broadly defined between the 3rd and the 1st centuries BC, but their production is most intense between the late 3rd and early 2nd centuries BC. The later examples may reach as late as the

¹² L. BENQUET/C. MANCINO, Les amphores d'Albinia: première classification des productions. SFECAG Congrès Pézenas 2006 (Marseille 2006) 466 fig. 3.

¹³ At Vigna Parrocchiale site: type Vb, Caere 4, 162 fig. 84,1799; type Vc, Boss 1993, 336 fig. 527,L72.L74; Caere 4, 32–33 fig. 21,139.162; 84,1800; type VIa, Boss 1993, 336 fig. 527,L73; Caere 4, 33–34 fig.

21,140.164; 84,1802; 195 fig. 101,2264; type VIa or VIb, Caere 4, 162–164 fig. 84,1801. The amphorae Greco-Italic type are well attested also in the surrounding area, ENEI 2001 tav. 49,1–4.

¹⁴ BONIFAY 2004, 89.

¹⁵ RAMON TORRES 1995, 205–206.

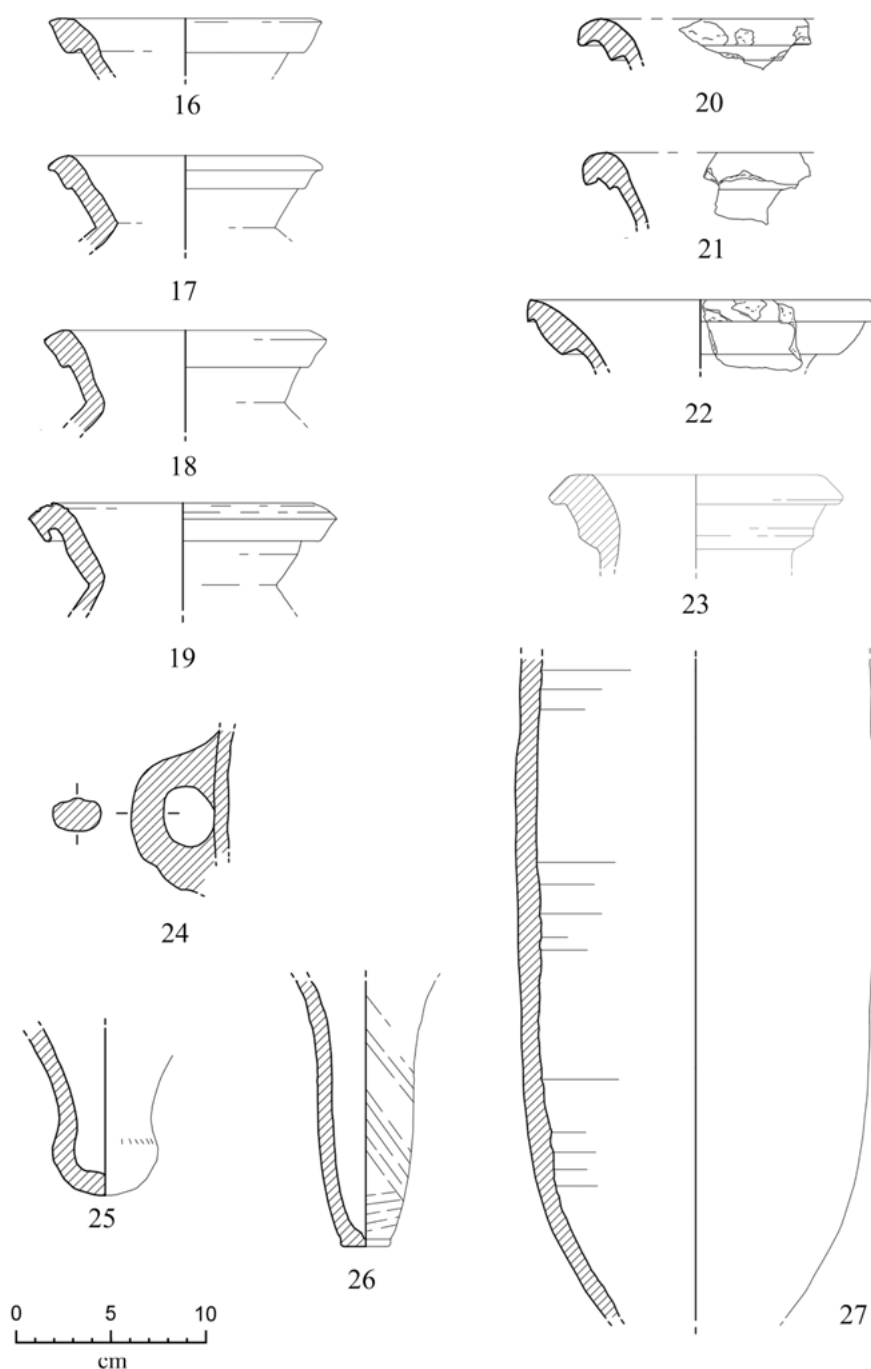


Fig. 3. Amphorae from North-Africa (drawings by the author).

Neronian period¹⁶. One rim probably belongs to type 7.3.1.1, produced in Carthage between the late 3rd and the first half of the 2nd century BC¹⁷ (**fig. 3,20**). A rim fragment of the same production area and dating belongs to type 7.4.2.1¹⁸ (**fig. 3,22**). A later rim of type 7.6.1.1 (between the late 2nd and the first half of the 1st century BC) finds good comparisons in the wrecks of Le Grand-Conglué 2 and of the Colonia

di S. Jordi A¹⁹ (**fig. 3,21**). Some fragments of handles, two feet, and a large section of body belong to amphorae of the Neo-Punic type, although further specification of their production cannot be made (**fig. 3,24–27**). All the above types were already known to be present at *Caere*, both in the city and in the surrounding area²⁰.

¹⁶ PANELLA 2001, 207; A. FERRANDES, I contenitori da trasporto. In: F. Filippi (ed.), *Horti et sordes. Uno scavo alle pendici del Gianicolo* (Roma 2008) 253.

¹⁷ RAMÓN TORRES 1995, 206–207.

¹⁸ Ibid. 209–210.

¹⁹ Ibid. 217–218.

²⁰ Type 7.2.1.1, Boss 1993, 338 fig. 527.L82; *Caere* 4, 34 fig. 21, 142–143; 164 fig. 84, 1805–1806; 217 fig. 109, 2568; ENEI 2001 tav. 51.2; type 7.6.1.1, Boss 1993, 338 fig. 527.L83; type 7.4.2.1, Boss 1993, 338 fig. 527.L79.L80.L81; *Caere* 4, 219–220 fig. 110, 2597; 229–230 fig. 113, 2743. Late Punic amphorae in the territory of *Caere*: ENEI 2001 tav. 51, 2.5.



Fig. 4. Caere, Vigna Marini-Vitalini, Area 2, street C (COLIVICCHI ET AL. forthcoming).

Some building projects, most importantly the modification of a narrow road – the natural connection between the Vigna Marini-Vitalini and the Manganello gate – can be dated to the Late Republican period²¹ (fig. 4). The amphora type most often found in the deposits of this period is the Dressel 1 type, chiefly produced in the Tyrrhenian area by the same workshops that had produced the Vandermersch VIb type. The majority of rims belong to the Dressel 1 type (fig. 5,28–30); one can be identified as a transitional type between A and B, found for example in the Dramont C wreck²² (fig. 5,32); four fragments are identifiable as Dressel 1 B (fig. 5,33); two to a type with a very short *fascia* (fig. 5,34); finally, two rim fragments to type C (fig. 5,31,35). Four feet and the neck of two amphorae bearing *tituli picti* with numerals are to be attributed to the Dressel 1 type²³. All types listed were already known to be present at Caere, both in the city and in its surrounding area²⁴.

The Lamboglia 2 type is contemporary with the Dressel 1 (fig. 5,36). It was produced on the Adriatic and a single example has been found at Vigna Marini-Vitalini, the only one known thus far in Caere²⁵.

Some rim, handle and foot fragments belong to Aegean productions, four of which dating to the Republican period (fig. 6,48). A Rhodian handle fragment bears a stamp with the name of the magistrate and the month ΕΠΙ ΙΑΣΟΝ[ΟΣ] ΑΓΡΙΑΝΙΟΥ. The stamp dates to period VI, between the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st century BC²⁶. Another example is very similar to a Rhodian but is of different fabric (fig. 6,47). Other fragments attributable to the Aegean manufacture are of uncertain identification (fig. 6,50). The amphorae produced in the Aegean area were, until now, seen only sporadically at Caere and none has been reported in the territory.²⁷

From the late Augustan age and during the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius there was a phase of urban renovation in the central area of Caere. This first major project is the theatre. In the Vigna Marini-Vitalini the street pavement was raised and paved in the same period: two compacted sandy layers,

Amphorae as Evidence of Exportation of Italian Wine and Oil to the Eastern Mediterranean in the Hellenistic Period. In: J. Lund/P. Pentz (eds.), *Between Orient and Occident. Studies in Honour of P. J. Riis* (Copenhagen 2000) 77–99.

²¹ COLIVICCHI ET AL. forthcoming.

²² J.-P. JONCHERAY, L'épave Dramont C. *Cahiers Arch. Subaquatique* 12, 1994, 5–51.

²³ Identical numeral graffiti appear on amphorae from a wreck of Elba Island, A. MAGGIANI, Sant'Andrea – Relitto "B". In: *Archeologia Subacquea* 1, Suppl. 4/ *Boll. Arte* 11 (Roma 1982) 74–78 figs. 61–62.

²⁴ Transitional type Vandermersch VIb/Dressel 1 A and Dressel 1 A, Boss 1993, 340 fig. 529, L 94; Caere 4, 164 fig. 84, 1803.1804; 220, 2598; 224 fig. 111, 2661; 237 fig. 116, 2844; type Dressel 1 B, Boss 1993, 340 fig. 529, L 96 and 1 C, Boss 1993, 340 fig. 529, L 95; subtype unspecified Caere 4, 195 no. 2265; 238 no. 2845. Dressel 1 are well known in the territory of Caere; ENEI 2001 tav. 49, 5–7.

²⁵ C. PANELLA, Anfore. In: A. Carandini/C. Panella (eds.), *Ostia II Le terme del Nuotatore: scavo dell'ambiente 1. Stud. Miscellanei* 16 (Rome 1970) 102–156; EMPEREUR/HESNARD 1987, 33–35; J. LUND, *Transport*

²⁶ The Alexandrian Centre for Amphora Studies. Online database, 3 matrices, inventory nos. ALEX ABC 0143.30, ALEX ABC 0143.33, CEALEX GAB 1025. – 108–80 BC in V. GRACE, *The Middle Stoa dated by amphora stamps. Hesperia* 54, 1985, 42; EMPEREUR/HESNARD 1987, 18–20; J.-Y. EMPEREUR, Η χρονολόγηση των ροδιακών αμφορέων στην ελληνιστική περίοδο. In: Β' Επιστημονική Συνάντηση για την Ελληνιστική Κεραμική. Χρονολογικά προβλήματα της ελληνιστικής κεραμικής. Πρακτικά, Ρόδος 22–25 Μαρτίου 1989 (Αθήνα 1990) 199–209. – 107–86 BC in G. FINKIELSZTEJN, *Chronologie détaillée et révisée des éponymes amphoriques rhodiens, de 270 à 108 av. J.C. environ. Premier bilan. BAR Internat. Ser. 990* (Oxford 2001) 196–197; S. J. MONACHOV, Rhodian amphorae. *Developments in form and Measurements*. In: V. Stolba/L. Hannestad (eds.), *Chronologies of the Black Sea area in the period c. 400–100 B.C. Black Sea Stud.* 3 (Aarhus 2005) 69–95.

²⁷ Boss 1993, 340, fig. 528, no. L 92 and maybe Caere 4, 217 no. 2569; 220 no. 2600; 230 no. 2745.

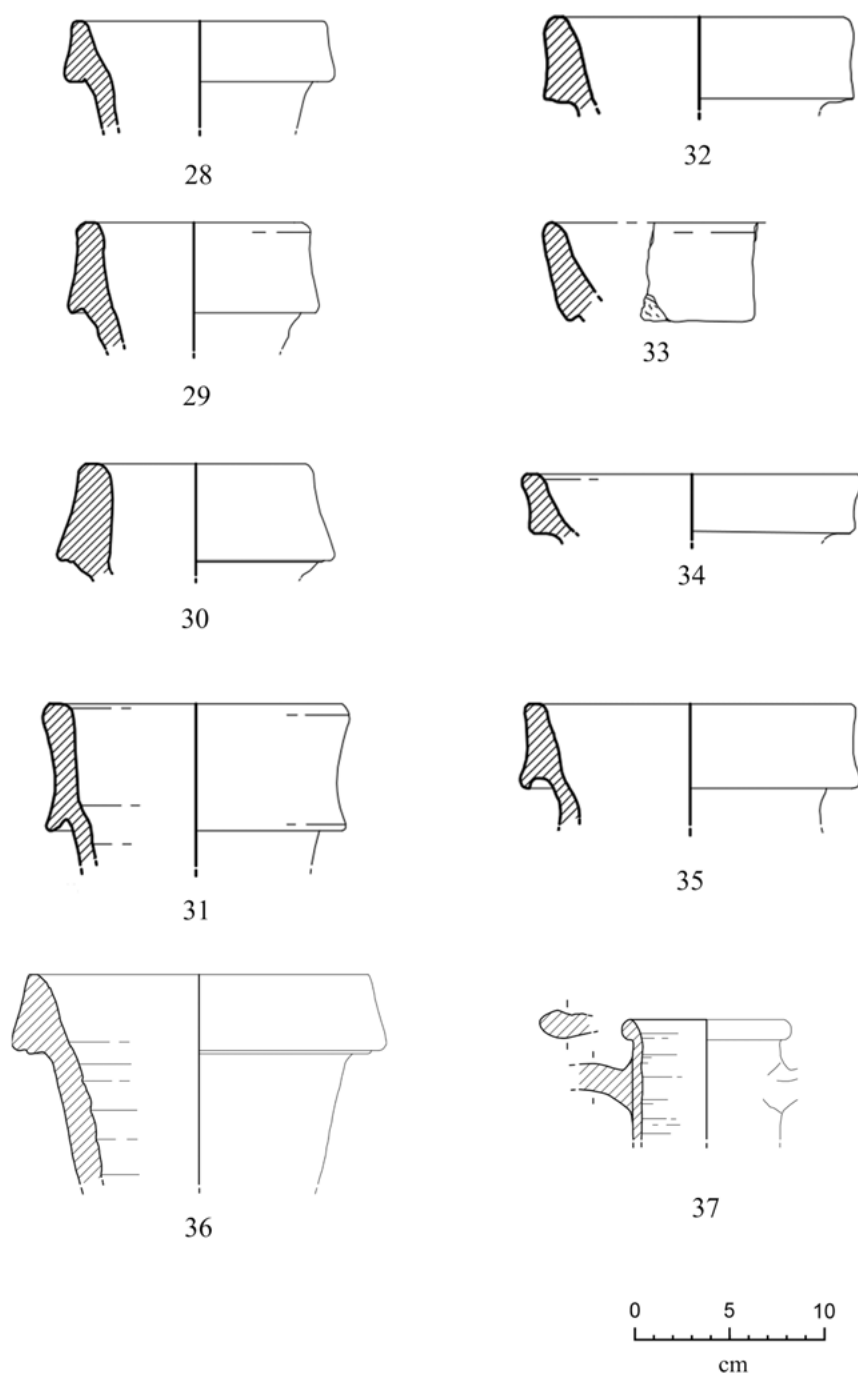


Fig. 5. 28–35 Dressel 1 amphorae; 36–37 amphorae from Adriatic area (drawings by the author).

with a regular and level surface, have provided a great deal of material: the ceramic finds are for the most part amphorae and coarse ware. This material seems to have served as the latest surviving level of the road; some amphora necks embedded vertically in the ground may have functioned as drains²⁸.

From the late 1st century BC, and in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, the amphora most commonly found is the Dressel 2–4 type, produced in various sites across the Mediterranean.²⁹ In

the Vigna Marini-Vitalini there are many examples of Campanian and Tyrrhenian provenance (**fig. 6,38–40**). Their high number depends in part on the distinctive bifid handle that makes them easy to identify and in part on the popularity of this type when the site was abandoned. The type is also common in the Vigna Parrocchiale and the territory.³⁰

There are also some examples of the Spello type from the Tiber Valley and North Etruria: four rim and neck fragments;

²⁸ COLIVICCHI ET AL. forthcoming.

²⁹ C. PANELLA/M. FANO, Le anfore con anse bifide conservate a Pompei: contributo a una loro classificazione. In: G. Vallet (ed.), *Méthodes classiques et méthodes formelles dans l'étude des amphores*. Actes du Colloque de Rome, 27–29 Mai 1974. Collect. Ecole Française Rome

32 (Roma 1977) 133–177; PANELLA 2001, 193–194; D. F. WILLIAMS/D. P. S. PEACOCK, *The eruption of Vesuvius and Campanian Dressel 2–4 amphorae* (Oxford 2005).

³⁰ BOSS 1993, 338 fig. 528, L. 85.86.88; Caere 4, 231 fig. 114, 2764.2765; 243 no. 2922; ENEI 2001 tav. 49, 8–13.

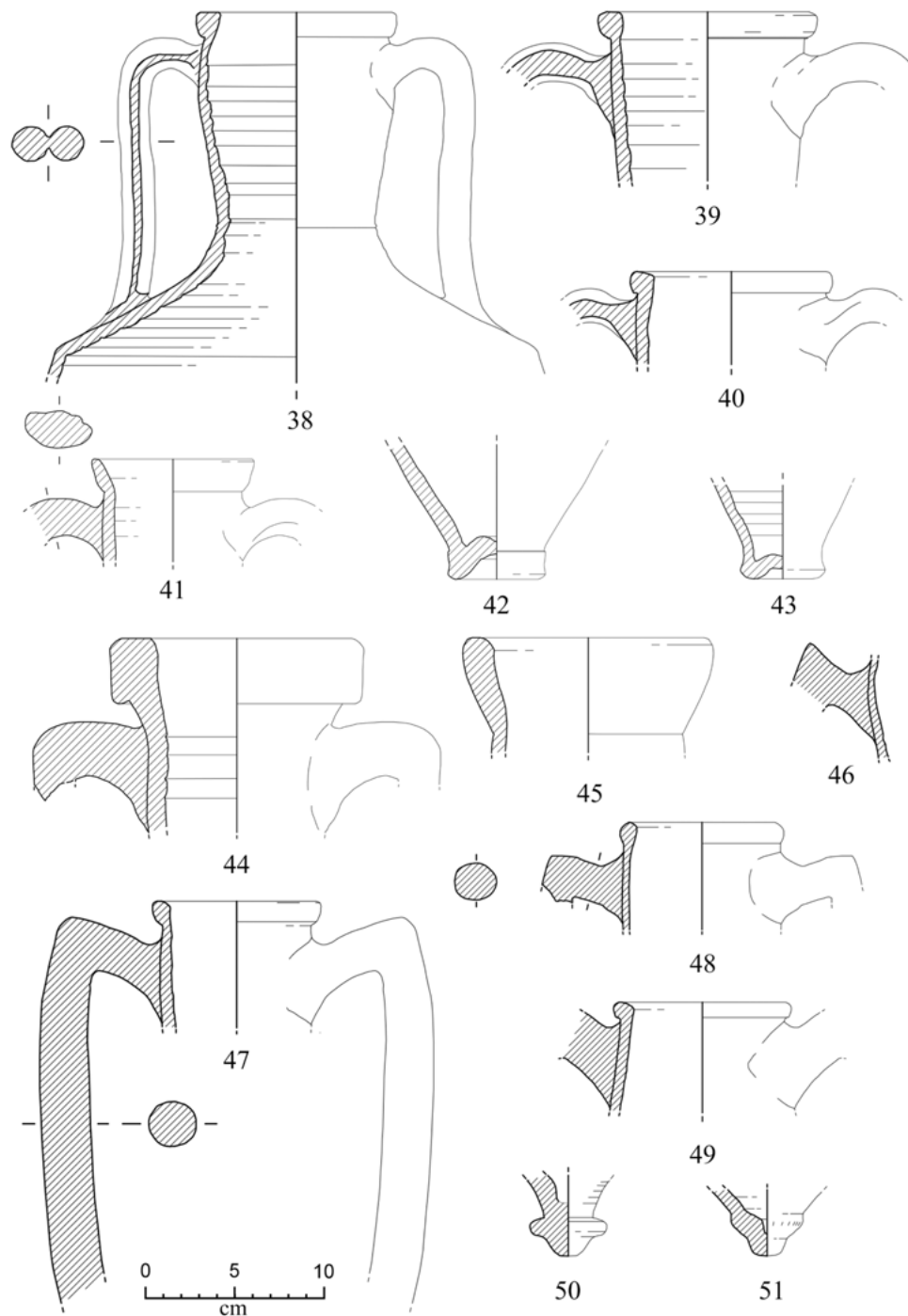


Fig. 6. 38–40 Dressel 2–4; 41–43 Spello amphorae; 44–45 amphorae from Adriatic area; 46–51 amphorae from Aegean area (drawings by the author).

two foot fragments³¹ (**fig. 6,41–43**). Four examples are of Sicilian production: a rim fragment Dressel 21–22 type 1a, perhaps from the Alcamo area, datable to the 1st century AD³² (**fig. 2,12**); two rims of Richborough type 527; the first

of type 1a, datable to between the second quarter of the 1st century BC and 14 AD³³ (**fig. 2,15**), and the second of type

³¹ L. CHERUBINI/A. DEL RIO, Officine ceramiche di età romana nell'Etruria settentrionale costiera. Impianti, produzione. *Altrettature*. RCRF Acta 35, 1997, 133–141; E. LAPADULA, Le anfore di Spello nelle Regione VI e VII. *Papers British School Rome* 65, 1997, 127–156.

³² E. BOTTE, Le Dressel 21–22: anfore da pesce tirreniche dell'Alto Impero. In: S. Pesavento Mattioli/M.-B. Carre (eds.), *Olio e pesce in epoca romana: produzione e commercio nelle regioni dell'Alto Adriatico*.

Atti del convegno, Padova 16 febbraio 2007 (Roma 2009) 152–156; X. GONZÁLEZ MUÑOZ, Le anfore. In: D. Giorgetti/X. González Muro (eds.), *Le fornaci romane di Alcamo. Rassegna di studi e ricerche 2006/2008. Catalogo dei materiali* (Imola 2011) 99–116.

³³ P. BOUGARD, L'atelier de Potiers du Vallon de Portinenti (Lipari). Note préliminaire sur la production amphorique (Ier s. av. J.-C.–IIIe s. ap. J.-C.). In: L. Bernabò Brea/M. Cavalier, *Meligunì Lipàra X. Scoperte e scavi archeologici nell'area urbana e suburbana di Lipari* (Roma 1994) 273–303 fig. 2.

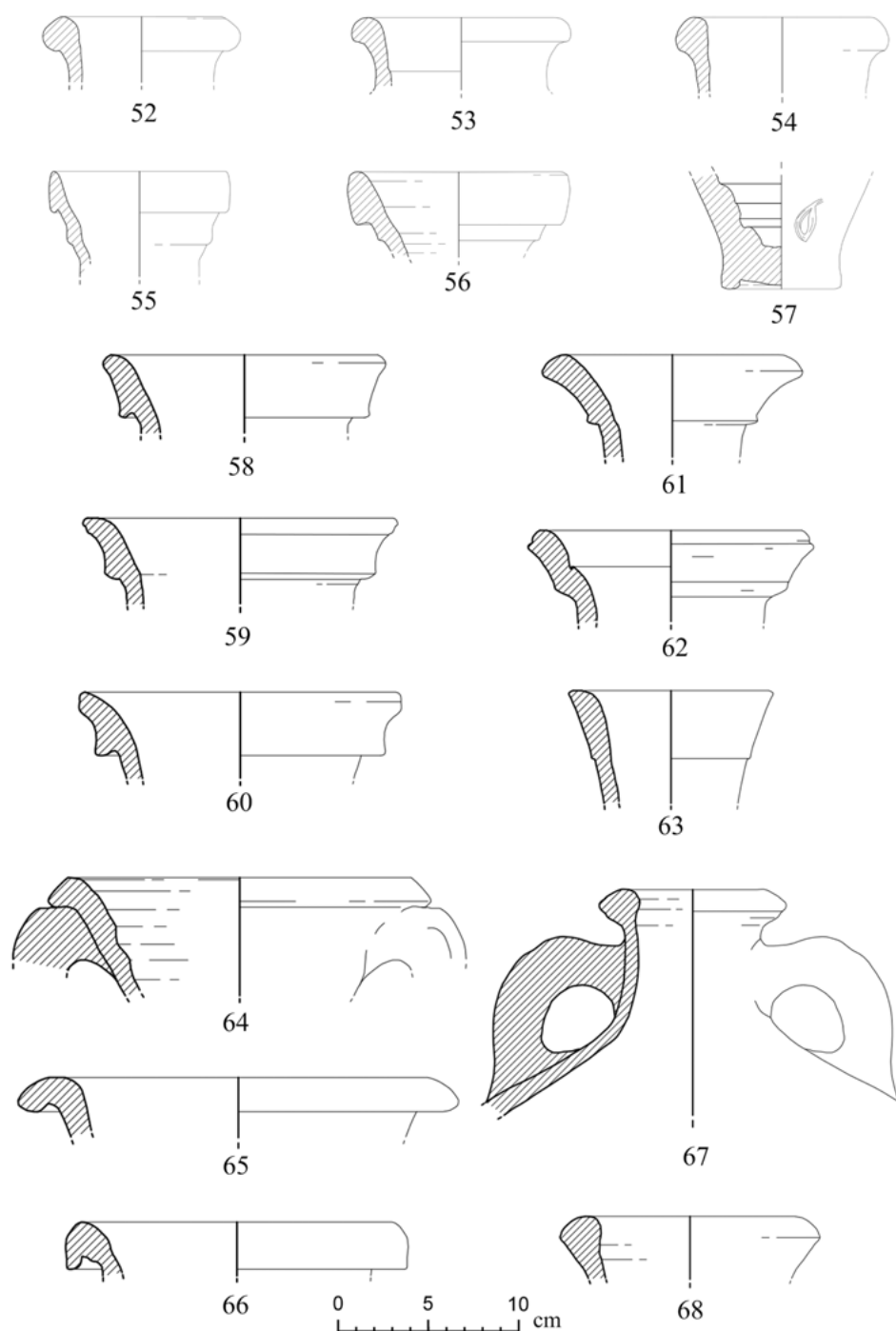


Fig. 7. 52–57 Gallic amphorae; 58–68 Iberian amphorae (drawings by the author).

1b, later in date³⁴ (fig. 2,13); and finally a fragment near to the “flat bottom amphorae” which may have been produced in more than one area on the island³⁵ (fig. 2,14). From the

Adriatic area are two neck fragments of Dressel type 6A³⁶ (fig. 6,44); one rim fragment of Dressel type 6B³⁷ (fig. 6,45) and a neck fragment of the Forlimpopoli type³⁸ (fig. 5,37). All of the types listed above were not previously known at Caere and its territory.

³⁴ E. BOTTE, Les amphores de Lipari découvertes dans la tannerie de Pompéi. In: P. Borgard/J. P. Brun/M. Picon (eds.), *L'Alun de Méditerranée. Colloque. International. Collect. Centre Jean Bérard 23* (Naples 2005) 197–199.

³⁵ Type Ostia II, 523; PANELLA 1973, 472; A. OLLÀ, Dal mare di Sant'Alessio (ME). Un recupero di anfore da trasporto. *Stud. Ant.* 10, 1997, 225–230; *id.*, La produzione di anfore vinarie a Naxos (III a.C.–V d.C.). In: M. C. Lentini (ed.), *Naxos romana e bizantina 2001: Naxos di Sicilia in età romana e bizantina ed evidenze dai Peloritani. Catalogo della Mostra* (Bari 2001) 47–60; F. MUSCOLINO, Anfore proto-imperiali

dall'area portuale di Naxos: l'inizio della produzione di anfore nassie a fondo piano. In: M. C. Lentini (ed.), *Naxos di Sicilia: l'abitato coloniale e l'arsenale navale. Scavi 2003–2006* (Messina 2009) 111–133.

³⁶ PANELLA 2001, 195.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ Type D, late 2nd century AD, T. ALDINI, Nuovi dati sulle anfore foropoliensi. *Stud. Romagnoli* 40, 1989, 348–418.



Fig. 8. Caere, Vigna Marini-Vitalini, Area 2, sunken room E1 (COLIVICCHI ET AL. forthcoming).

A small number of rims and feet are attributable to Gallic amphorae: two rim fragments belong to type G4, and a third is doubtful (fig. 7,52–54), two to type G3³⁹ (fig. 7,55–56). There are also two feet of Gallic amphorae (fig. 7,57). Gallic amphorae were previously known in the territory of Caere but not in urban context⁴⁰.

Iberian amphorae were produced above all in *Hispania Baetica* between the end of the 1st century BC and the 1st–2nd centuries AD. Four rims belong to the group Dressel 7–11 (fig. 7,58–60), three to types Beltran IIA and B (fig. 7,64–66), one to types Dressel 8 (fig. 7,61), Dressel 12 (fig. 7,62), Haltern 70 (fig. 7,63) and Dressel 20 (fig. 7,67). Less certain is a rim which seems also to belong to the Dressel group 7–11⁴¹. A rim of Dressel 14 *similis* comes from *Hispania Lusitania*⁴² (fig. 7,68). These amphorae contained various products: *garum*, oil, salted foods, *defrutum*. The Spanish amphorae found in the Vigna Marini-Vitalini were found for the most part in the pavement of street C, of the Augustean–Julio-Claudian period, and in the fill of the subterranean room E1, deposited before the 2nd century AD (fig. 8).

Instead of Vigna Marini-Vitalini, very few fragments of Spanish amphorae Dressel 7–11 come from the Vigna Parrocchiale⁴³. The type Haltern 70 is also attested in the wreck

of *dolii* at Ladispoli⁴⁴. Spanish amphorae are very attested in the countryside⁴⁵.

A single example of rim identifiable as Tripolitana II attests to the importation of amphorae from North Africa in the same phase⁴⁶ (fig. 3,23). These are not found at Vigna Parrocchiale, but are common in the territory, indicative of a longer human presence there than in the city itself⁴⁷. Finally only two fragments of Cretan amphorae of Dressel type 43 represent the Aegean area⁴⁸ (fig. 6,46,49). These were already known at Vigna Parrocchiale⁴⁹.

This evidence shows an almost uninterrupted use of the site from the institution of the Roman *praefectura* to the mid-Imperial era. Even though the inscriptions of the so-called “Hypogeum of Clepsina” show that the area was still in use in the early 3rd century AD, materials of this period are almost entirely absent in strata related to the usage and abandonment of the area. Even in superficial strata finds later than the first half of the 2nd century AD are minimal and of uncertain attribution.

I shall now return briefly to underground room E1, because its falling out of use is important for the dating of the last phases of life in the area (fig. 8). Its fill appears to be a deliberate deposit, containing an architectural terracotta, lamps, terracotta votives, miniature ceramic vessels, glass and thin-walled *unguentaria*, and a great quantity of fragments of

³⁹ F. LAUBENHEIMER/A. SCHMITT, Amphores vinaires de Narbonnaise: production et grand commerce: création d’une base de données géochimiques des ateliers. Travaux Maison Orient 51 (Lyon 2009).

⁴⁰ ENEI 2001 tav. 50,11–15.

⁴¹ M. BELTRÁN LLORIS, Las ánforas romanas en España (Zaragoza 1970); S. MARTIN-KILCHER, Die römischen Amphoren aus Augst und Kaiseraugst Ein Beitrag zur römischen Handels- und Kulturgeschichte 1. Die südspanischen Ölamphoren (Gruppe I). Forsch. Augst 7 (Augst 1987); E. GARCÍA VARGAS, La producción de ánforas en la Bahía de Cádiz en época romana (siglos II a.C.–IV d.C.) (Écija 1998); L. LAGÓSTENA, La producción de salsas y conservas de pescado en la Hispania romana (II a.C.–VI d.C.). Instrumenta 11 (Barcelona 2001); PANELLA 2001, 202–205.

⁴² Ánforas da Lusitânia: uma perspectiva. In: A. Alarcão/F. Mayet (eds.), As ánforas Lusitanas: Tipologia, produção, comércio. Actas das jornadas de estudo realizadas em Coimbra em 13 e 14 de Outubro 1988 (Coimbra, Paris 1990) 37–63.

⁴³ BOSS 1993, 340 fig. 529, L 98; Caere 4, 195 fig. 101, 2266.

⁴⁴ P. GIANFROTTA/A. HESNARD, Due relitti augustei carichi di dolia. Quelli di Ladispoli e del Grand Ribaud D. In: El vi a l’antiguitat. Economia producció i comerç al Mediterrani occidental. I Colloqui d’arqueologia romana. Actes. Monogr. Badalonines 9 (Badalona 1987) 285–297; M. B. CARRE, L’épave à dolia de Ladispoli (Étrurie méridionale). Etude des vestiges de la coque. Archaeonautica 11, 1993, 9–29; F. P. ARATA, La nave dei dolia di Ladispoli: una storia italiana. Arch. Subacqueo 16, 2010, 2–4.

⁴⁵ ENEI 2001 tav. 50,1–10.12–14.

⁴⁶ PANELLA 1973, 562–564; 628 fig. 21; BONIFAY 2004, 89–92.

⁴⁷ ENEI 2001.

⁴⁸ A. MARANGOU-LERAT, Le vin et les amphores de Crète: de l’époque classique à l’époque impériale (Athens, Paris 1995); E. PORTALE/I. ROMEO, Contenitori da trasporto. In: A. Di Vita (ed.), Gortina V.3. Lo scavo del pretorio (1989–1995) (Padova 2001) 260–410.

⁴⁹ BOSS 1993, 338 fig. 528, L 87.

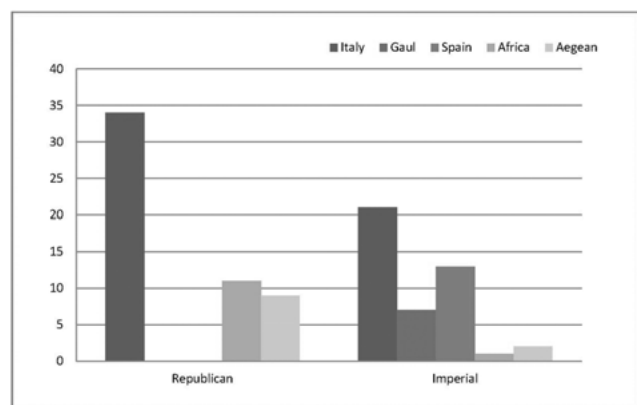


Fig. 9. Amphorae frequencies by period (illustration by the author).

amphorae, plain pottery, and tiles. As far as the fineware is concerned, the most recent find is a rim fragment of African Red Slip A of type Hayes 9. Among the amphorae are well represented the products of *Baetica* and *Narbonensis*. The latest are two rims of Beltran IIB that may be dated to the 2nd century AD, while the rest dates to the 1st century.

The importation of African Red Slip into Italy began in the Flavian period and became significant from the second half of the 2nd century AD. It is therefore probable that the small quantity of ARS is indicative of a reduced inhabitation of the area. As far as the amphorae are concerned, the almost complete absence of African containers and of Spanish amphorae

of type Dressel 14, as well as the sporadic presence of type Dressel 20, which elsewhere are found in great number in the second half of the 2nd century AD, shows that there was a collapse of amphora imports in the urban site. A different picture is visible in the territory, where African amphorae and other classes later than the mid-2nd century AD are well represented and a decline is seen only after the 5th century AD⁵⁰.

The trends of amphorae imports at the site of Vigna Marini-Vitalini show the rise of different areas of the Mediterranean as producers of goods for the market (fig. 9). In the Archaic period are present products of Aegean, Western Greek, African, and Far Western manufacture in almost equal measure, but in the Republican period the majority of exchanges follow the Campania-Latium-Tuscany axis, supplemented by imports from Tunisia and, in limited quantity, from the Adriatic and the Aegean. From the Augustan period, goods came primarily from Spain and Italy, to a lesser degree from Gaul, while imports from Africa and the Aegean are less numerous.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank F. Colivicchi and all the team of Caere Project (2012–2014) and F. Coletti. I would also wish to thank C. Cappuccino for the editing and A. Crawford for the help with the English translation.

michele.scalici2@unibo.it

⁵⁰ ENEI 2001.

Bibliography

- BONIFAY 2004
 BOSS 1993
 CIBECCHINI/CAPELLI 2013
 COLIVICCHI ET AL. forthcoming
 Caere 4
 EMPEREUR/HESNARD 1987
 ENEI 2001
 Gli Etruschi e il Mediterraneo 2014
 PANELLA 1973
 PANELLA 2001
 RAMÓN TORRES 1995
- M. BONIFAY, *Etudes sur la céramique romaine tardive d'Afrique*. BAR Internat. Ser. 1301 (Oxford 2004).
 M. BOSS, *Die Transportamphoren*. In: M. Cristofani (ed.), *Caere 3.2. Lo scarico arcaico della Vigna Parrocchiale* (Roma 1993) 319–349.
 F. CIBECCHINI/C. CAPELLI, *Nuovi dati archeologici e archeometrici sulle anfore greco-italiche: i relitti di III secolo del Mediterraneo occidentale e la possibilità di una nuova classificazione*. In: F. Olmer (ed.), *Itinéraires des vins romains en Gaule IIIe–Ier siècles avant J.-C. Confrontation de faciès*. Actes du colloque européen organisé par l'UMR 5140 du CNRS, Lattes, 30 janvier–2 février 2007. Monogr. Arch. Méditerranéenne hors-sér. 5 (Lattes 2013) 423–451.
 F. COLIVICCHI ET AL., *New excavations in the urban area of Caere*. *Mouseion – Journal Class. Assoc. Canada* (in press).
 M. CRISTOFANI ET AL., *Caere 4. Vigna Parrocchiale. Scavi 1983–1989. Il santuario, la “residenza” e l'edificio ellittico* (Roma 2003).
 J.-Y. EMPEREUR/A. HESNARD, *Les amphores hellénistiques*. In: P. Levêque/J.-P. Morel (eds.), *Céramiques hellénistiques et romaines 2*. Ann. Litt. Univ. Besançon 331/Centre Recherches Hist. Anc. 70 (Paris 1987) 7–71.
 F. ENEI, *Progetto Ager Caeretanus. Il litorale di Alsium. Ricognizioni archeologiche nel territorio dei comuni di Ladispoli, Cerveteri e Fiumicino (Alsium, Caere, Ad Turres, Ceri)* (Ladispoli 2001).
 Gli Etruschi e il Mediterraneo. *La città di Cerveteri*. Catalogo della Mostra. Lens, musée du Louvre-Lens, 5 Dicembre 2013–10 Marzo 2014/Roma, Palazzo delle Esposizioni, 15 Aprile–20 Luglio 2014.
 C. PANELLA, *Appunti su un gruppo di anfore della prima, media e tarda età Imperiale*. In A. Carandini/C. Panella (eds.), *Ostia III: Le terme del Nuotatore: scavo dell'ambiente V et di un saggio dell'area*. Stud. Miscellanei 21 (Rome 1973) 460–633.
 C. PANELLA, *Le anfore di età imperiale nel Mediterraneo occidentale*. In: P. Lévêque/J.-P. Morel (dir.), *Céramiques Hellenistiques et Romaines 3*. Travaux Centre Camille Jullian 28 (Paris 2001) 177–275.
 J. RAMÓN TORRES, *Las ánforas fenicio-púnicas del Mediterráneo Central y Occidental*. Instrumenta 2 (Barcelona 1995).