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A DEPOSIT OF ROMAN AMPHORAE IN PULA (CROATIA)

A preliminary report

During the ten-month rescue archaeological project in the urban core of Pula in 2005, a deposit containing 1889 amphorae set in the drainage layer was discovered. A smaller section of the same deposit was discovered during the construction of the Austrian-Hungarian infantry barracks in 1873.¹ Part of the deposit found in the 19th century is kept in the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula, while a larger part is displayed beneath the substructure of the amphitheatre.² The amphorae were stacked on different levels in divided building spaces, arranged in one or more tiers, one above other. Generally, the amphorae filled the whole space in each void and were set almost all entire and turned upside down. Many of them after setting up were intentionally pierced near the toe. One pair of amphorae was pierced by uniformly distributed holes in the form of a sieve before being set into the deposit: the holes were pierced by blows from a sharp object after the vessels had ceased to serve their original function. A few vessels and *dolia* with evenly bored holes that could serve for the temporary keeping of caught fish in the sea are known from submarine findings, but their holes were pierced in the soft clay before firing, unlike the examples from Pula.³ In the deposit was inserted a small number of previously broken amphorae, turned aperture up. Some fragments had spent some time in the sea before being used in the drainage layer; these amphorae were mainly already broken before falling overboard. Amphorae in the lowest tier were filled with soil to the shoulder, and those in upper tiers contained soil only if smashed. Mostly, they were found empty and lidless. A certain number of amphorae was plugged by the lid and a mixture containing sea gravel. Many amphorae are preserved completely or for the most part. The secondary usage of amphorae for drainage and field-leveilling was an exceptionally widespread phenomenon in the second half of the 1st century BC and in the first half of the 2nd century AD in the whole northern Italy, just as in Pula.⁴ By far the largest number of amphorae belongs to type Lamboglia 2 (1285 examples), and many of them are intermediate between Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6 A.⁵ There are also 22 ovoid amphorae and a solitary amphora of early form Dressel 2–4. In the drainage layer apart from amphorae were found numerous fragments of late Campanian pottery,⁶ but terra sigillata is absent. Considering data regarding the foundation of the colony of *Pola* and the contents of the intact drainage layer which is sealed above by an original floor, it is possible to conclude that amphorae were set in position in the interlude of the third quarter of

the 1st century BC. This homogeneous group was installed immediately after the foundation of the Roman colony of *Pola* (46–45 BC).⁷ Research in 2005 showed that the deposit was set in place during the construction of the public baths. The precise position of the public baths was previously unknown.⁸ A group of about hundred amphorae discovered in 1873 can be joined to the group of amphorae excavated 2005, so their total number in the foundations of the baths amounts to about 2000. The total number of amphorae registered in 2005 is 1889. This includes 1308 amphorae that were excavated, taken out and described in detail; the remaining 581 amphorae, buried upside down and identified just by the bottom of body, were not taken or moved from

¹ GNIRS 1904, 215–232.

² Ibid. 225; A. STARAC, Morfologija sjevernojadrijskih amfora: primjeri iz Istre. *Diadora* 16–17, 1994–95, 135–162; Id., Produzione e distribuzione delle anfore nord-adriatiche nell'Istria. *RCRF Acta* 37, 2001, 269–277.

³ P. A. GIANFROTTA, Archeologia subacquea e testimonianze di pesca. *Mél. École Française Rome* 111, 1999, 9–36; 22–23 fig. 11–13; I. RADIC ROSSI, Doprinos podmorske arheologije proučavanju problematike naseljavanja. *Histria Antiqua* 11 (Pula 2003) 299–308; 302.

⁴ A. STARAC/R. MATIJAŠIĆ, Skupni nalaz amfora u Puli 1991. godine. *Diadora* 13, 1991, 77–102; A. Starac, Pula – rezultati nekih sondažnih istraživanja. *Histria Arch.* 28, 1997, 152–230; PESAVENTO MATTIOLI 1992; G. Bandelli, Le bonifiche con anfore: un problema di storia economica. *Quad. Arch. Veneto* 15, 1999, 184–185; M.-B. CARRE, Il contributo dei depositi alla conoscenza della tipologia delle anfore. *Quad. Arch. Veneto* 15, 1999, 186–187; D. MANACORDA, «Anfore a testa in giù – anfore a testa in su». *Quad. Arch. Veneto* 15, 1999, 187–189.

⁵ B. BRUNO, Aspetti di storia economica della Cisalpina romana. Le anfore di tipo Lamb. 2 rinvenute in Lombardia (Roma 1995) 69–75; R. AURIEMMA, Salentum a salo. *Forma maris antiqui* II (Lecce 2004) 159–160 fig. 22.

⁶ *Forme Lamboglia* 5, 6, 8, 2nd–1st centuries BC; N. LAMBOGLIA, Per una classificazione preliminare della ceramica campana. *Atti del primo Congresso Internazionale di Studi Liguri* (Bordighera 1952) 139–206; P. PIANA, La ceramica campana della necropoli di s. Bernardo di Ornavasso. *Riv. Stud. Liguri* 35, 1969, 122–142; 127; 141.

⁷ A. FRASCHETTI, La «Pietas» di Cesare e la colonia di Pola. *Arch. Storia Ant.* 5, 1983, 77–102, 99; A. STARAC, Rimsko vladanje u Istriji i Liburniji, Društveno i pravno uređenje prema literarnoj, natpisnoj i arheološkoj građi I. *Histria. Monogr. Kat.* 10/I, Arheološki muzej Istre (Pula 1999) 133–135.

⁸ Their location was looked for in the vicinity of the cathedral: A. GNIRS, Forschungen in Pola und in der Polesana. *Jahresh. Österr. Arch. Inst.* 17, 1914, 161–184; or on the northern edge of the forum: G. FISCHER, Das römische Pola. Eine archäologische Stadtgeschichte. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., Phil.-hist. Kl. 110 (München 1996) 73.

their original positions. Judging by the clay, and the size and shape of the visible part of the body, undoubtedly almost all belong to type Lamboglia 2, and a small number possibly to the group of ovoid amphorae (Ante 6 B).⁹ Thirteen per cent of the amphorae that were lifted carry stamps (171 out of 1308), in other words 9% of the total of amphorae registered in 2005 (171/1889). Graffiti and *tituli picti* have been noted also. Overall, 101 different stamps are represented. In the majority of cases, the names on the stamps are of the Greek origin, but written in Latin characters. They represent *officinatores* of servile rank. In the Pula deposit there is no example of an amphora bearing two different stamps that would show unequivocally the relationship between the owner of a workshop and the subordinate workshop manager. The names of the following owners can be related to Lamboglia 2 from the Pula deposit: *L. Publicius Malleolus*, amongst whose slaves is known *Diphilus*;¹⁰ *L. Salvius*, whose headquarters of production are situated in Cesano di Senigallia,¹¹ maybe also *C. Vehilius*, owner of slaves named *Leontiscus*, *Menecrates*, *Apollo()*, *Damas* and *Menopilus*.¹² As attested in numerous cases, the name of the owner appears in the genitive, and the name of the craftsman or workshop manager in the nominative.¹³ Most of the stamps from the Pula deposit bear names of craftsmen in the abbreviated form, but certain names are written in the full nominative: DIONYSIOS, DIPHILV[S], LICINVS, PHILIP(P)VS. Owners of workshops are represented by names in the genitive: MITRAE, SALVI and ZOILL.

The majority of the names, presumably abbreviated, could be determined as of Greek origin: *Agat(h)o(cles)*, *Alex(andro)s*, *Antioc(hus)*, *Apollo(-nidas, -nides, -ios)*, *Arte(midorus?)*, *Asclep(ius)*, *Atta(lus)*, *Bachi(lides?)*, *Bere()*, *Damas*, *Demet(rius)*, *Diogen(es)*, *Dion*, *Dionysius*, *Diphilus*, *Euripid(es)*, *Herac(lides)*, *Leon(tiscus)*, *Meno(philus)*, *Metrob(ius)*, *Niceph(orus)*, *Nicia(s)*, *Nic(-andros, -asos, olaos, -on ...)*, *One(simus)*, *Philip(pus)*, *Rod(-ios, -on, -os)*, *Soticu(s)*, *Timoth(eos)*, *Zeno(-dotus, -n)*, *Zoil(us)*.¹⁴

The names *Absalomas* and *Mithras* are of oriental origin, and the names *Epicad(us)*, *Mahes*, *Sabina(eus)*, *Sex(tus)*, and *Trit(us)* have parallels in Venetian-Histrian and Illyrian onomastics.¹⁵ The names *Delicatus*, *Licinus* and *Salvius* are of the Latin origin: *Salvius* is the only family name, while the other names are personal (*cognomina*).¹⁶ In many cases, names were shortened so the declension can be only assumed. Besides the question of declension, we meet another problem in the reconstruction: there is a possibility of the application of different suffixes, through the utilisation of different variants in transcribing the Greek, Oriental or Illyrian names, in other words through the transfer of these names into the Latin language and characters. This is clear from the stamps: suffixes of the Greek names DIONYSIOS and NICIA(S) rely on the source, while the Greek names DIPHILV[S] and PHILIP(P)VS have the Latin suffix -us, that points to the advanced transformation. In attempting to expand abbreviated names, we can be guided by given patterns from well-known examples of stamps and models from the existing scientific literature, insofar as the epigraphic data do not indicate a new solution. Thence originates the inequality in the choice of suffixes in -os or -us. Besides

concrete epigraphic data, we do not know other criteria for the reliable choice of correct expansions of abbreviated names. Some of the names mentioned appear in different styles and on different series of amphorae: Brindisi type, Lamboglia 2 and intermediaries between Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6 A. Types Dressel 1, Greco-Italic and ovoid amphorae enter in the combination more rarely.¹⁷ It is very likely that there were several slaves who produced amphorae for different owners, carrying by chance the same or a similar name. DAMA and HERAC are examples of names that appear in the Pula deposit appear on stamps in two different graphic shapes. However, we have found different amphora forms (not necessarily different amphora types!) bearing some identical stamps made obviously by the same manufacturer: ABSAL[O]MAS, ATTA, DAMA, ELP[I]DIO, EVRIPID, HERAC, LICIN, MITRAE, NICEPH, ROD♣. Certain stamps could be read only with difficulty because of their bad state of preservation, while others are difficult to read because of ligatures or abbreviations, so their resolution remains an open problem.¹⁸ Although similar in important characteristics, the Lamboglia 2 amphorae mutually differ in details, chiefly in the shape of the rim. An internal subdivision of Lamboglia 2 amphorae can be established based on the shape of rim, body, toe and relative propor-

⁹ A. TONIOLO, *Le anfore di Altino*. Arch. Veneta 14 (Padova 1991) 21–23.

¹⁰ M. H. CALLENDER, *Roman Amphorae* (With Index of Stamps) (London 1965) nr. 1008 a; MANACORDA 1989, 454; DESY 1989, 168.

¹¹ Ibid. 169.

¹² Ibid. 170; C. ZACCARIA, *Per una prosopografia dei personaggi menzionati sui bolli delle anfore romane dell'Italia nordorientale*. Amphores romaines et histoire économique. Dix ans de recherche. Coll. École Française Rome 114, 1989, 469–488; 475, stamps DAMA, DAMAS are attributed to different owners: to C. Anini and unknown owner with epigraphic mark HOS; M.-B. CARRE/V. GAGGADIS-ROBIN/A. HESNARD/A. TCHERNIA, *Recueil de timbres sur amphores romaines I* (1987–1988). Travaux Centre Camille Jullian 16 (Aix-en-Provence 1995); V. BLANC-BUON/M.-B. CARRE/A. HESNARD/A. TCHERNIA, *Recueil de timbres sur amphores romaines II* (1989–1990 et compléments 1987–1988). Travaux Centre Camille Jullian 20 (Aix-en-Provence 1998).

¹³ MANACORDA 1989, 445.; T. BEZECZKY, *The Laecanius Amphora Stamps and the Villas of Brijuni* (Wien 1998).

¹⁴ DESY 1989, 171–179.

¹⁵ Ibid. 179–181. *Sabinaeus* is a name derived from an Italic ethnic group, but which occurs also in the Veneto and Histria, while the name *Sextus* appears in the Latin language and amongst other peoples: see J. UNTERMANN, *Die venetischen Personennamen* (Wiesbaden 1961) 164 for the Venetian names *Sabinaius*, *Sex(tus)*; M. KRIZMAN, *Rimska imena u Istri* (Zagreb 1991) 251 for the Histrian names *Sabinnaeus*, *Sexta*; H. KRAHE, *Die alten balkanillyrischen geographischen Namen* (Heidelberg 1925) counts among “Illyrian” names *Epicadus* (47–49), *Mahes* (70); ALFÖLDY 1969, 351–352 *Epicadus*; 357 *Tritus*.

¹⁶ I. KAJANTO, *The Latin Cognomina*. Comment. Humanarum Litt. 36 (Helsinki-Helsingfors 1965); ALFÖLDY 1969, 337 *Salvius*.

¹⁷ ABSALOMAS, AGATO, ALEX, ANTIOC, APOLON, ATTA, C.DIO, DAMA, DASI, DEME, DEMETRI, DIO, DIONYSIOS, ELPIDIO, EPIC, EPICAD, HERAC, HERACLID, LEON, LEONTIS, LEONTISCVS, LICIN, LICINVS, LICI, MAHES, MENO, MENOLA, MENOPHILI, MENOPHILVS, MITRAE, NICEPH, NICEPHORI, NICI, NICIA, NICO, PHILI, PHILIP, PHILIPVS, PHILO, ROD, SALVI, L. SALVI, SEX, SOTIC, SOT, SOTICV, ZENO, ZEN.

¹⁸ The following, especially, remain doubtful: ABSAL[O]MAS, ART[AD?], AT[MVIL?T.], C[AE?LI], C[M]AC[.], D[ASI]O, METROB[.], VA[.], IT, [B?]AR, [D?]ABA, [D?]ANT, [LPONTI?] SABI, [L.]C[N.], [MA?E.S.]SIEN, [P?]INDAR, [P]ONT[MI?], [P?]ON[—], [.]ALAV[C?], [.]JANY, [.]JATI, [.]M[F]HI.

tions of parts. Here arises the question of the chronological duration of different shapes. A fairly reliable time limit could be to an extent reliably established for the beginning of production of the particular shape of amphora, while the cessation of use remains less certain because it depends on numerous factors.¹⁹ Different shapes, chronologically older and younger, were used side by side throughout a long period. The use of Latin letters for Greek names on stamps occurs in the period after the Social War, when Greek towns in Italy accepted Latin or Roman citizenship. With regard to shapes as well as stamps, the amphorae from the Pula deposit correspond to standards of the second and third quarters of the 1st century BC. The production of Lamboglia 2 amphorae came to an end during the last quarter of the 1st century BC, when they were completely replaced by the type Dressel 6 A.²⁰ The period 50–30 BC is considered as the transitional period in which occurred the substitution of the older type by a new one has been carried out and in which the new form Dressel 6 A inherits specific forms of simple, not emphasized rim or rim inclined inward in the lower part. Particular stamps that connect types Lamboglia 2 and the transitional Lamboglia 2 with type Dressel 6 A in the third quarter of the 1st century BC have been identified already in previous researches.²¹ With the aim of classifying relatively older and younger versions of Lamboglia 2 amphorae, that nevertheless were in use simultaneously, the amphorae have been divided on the basis of the most obvious differences, namely the shape of rim. Many of the excavated amphorae (1308 examples in total) undoubtedly belong to type Lamboglia 2, but are damaged and lack their rims (525 examples = 40.1 %). Examples of Lamboglia 2 where the rim is preserved are classified in the following groups:

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| (a) Lamboglia 2 with perpendicular rim, used mostly during 3–4 central decades of the 1 st century BC | 326 | 24.9% |
| (b) Lamboglia 2 with rim inclined bottom outward, mostly belonging to the second quarter and middle of the 1 st century BC | 230 | 17.5% |
| (c) Lamboglia 2 with rim inclined bottom inward | 148 | 11.3% |
| (d) Lamboglia 2 with short and not emphasized rim | 45 | 3.4% |
| (e) Lamboglia 2 with concave profiled rim | 11 | 0.8% |

The last three groups are the chronologically youngest; these intermediaries between Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6 A were used relatively briefly, throughout the third quarter of the 1st century BC. Since the closed stratigraphic layer contained a number of well preserved amphorae with 101 different stamps, the deposit is especially significant for defining the production and distribution of late versions of Lamboglia 2. The deposit contains also 22 ovoid amphorae (1.6 %) and a solitary amphora Dressel 2–4 amphora (0.07 %) found in a marginal position. The repetition of stamps connected with late versions of Lamboglia 2 amphorae, in some cases to a prominent degree, is conspicuous:

ABSAL[O]MAS (2), ASCLEP (3), ATTA (3), DAMA (5), DASI / DASIO (3), ELP[I]DIO (2), EVRIPID (2), HERAC (4), LICIN / LICINVS (4), MITRAE (2), NIC[¶] (1), NICEPH (6), NICI[¶] (1), PHALLAE (4), PHILO[♣] (2), PLEO (2), ROD[¶] (2) and ROD[♣] (3).

Overall, the most frequent are the stamps: NICEPH (6 examples), DAMA (5), PHILIP (5), DIONYSIOS (4), HERAC (4), PHALLAE (4), ASCLEP (3), ATTA (3), NICIA (3), PHIL (3) and ROD[♣] (3).

Other stamps are repeated twice (22 different stamps), or represented by a solitary example. In total, 171 amphorae with stamps have been recorded (13 % of removed amphorae), bearing 101 different stamps. The stamps are placed mainly at the rim (154), usually in the middle between the handles (75), more rarely above one handle (46) or asymmetrically (13). A smaller number of amphorae (14 examples) is stamped on the handles, regularly the same stamp on top of both handles. Only three amphorae are stamped on the shoulder. With the exception of one ovoid amphora marked with the stamp NICIA at the rim, all the amphorae with stamps belong to the extensive group Lamboglia 2.

Stamps on Lamboglia 2 amphorae with rim sloping outwards towards the bottom:

A, AGATO, ALEX, ANTAL, ANTIM, ANTIOC, APOLON, ART[AD?], ATTA, AT[MVIL?T.], BERE, BERENT, C[M]AC[.], DELICA, DIOGEN, DIONYSIOS, D[ASI]O, E[T?], GAEPOR, LEON, L.VADI, [M]AHES, MATHIL, MENO, ONE, PHILI, PHILIP, [R]OD[♣], SABDIO, SEX, TSP, ZENO, ZOILI, [LPONTI?] SABI, [P]ONT[MI?], [.]ALAV[C?], [.]ATI, [.]M[F]HI, [.]OR[.]

Stamps on Lamboglia 2 amphorae with perpendicular rim: ABSAL[O]MAS, APOL[O], ANTIO, ARTE, BACHI, BASTO, C[AE?]LI, DAMA, DEBA, DEME, DEMET, DION, DIONYSIOS, DIONYSOS, DIPHILV[S], ELP[I]DIO, EMCA, EVRIPID, HERAC, LICIN, LICINVS, MAHE[S], METROB[.], MITRAE, M[.]S, M[—], NET[.], NIC, NICEPH, NICIA, P.ANT, PHILIP, [P]HILIPVS, PLEO, ROD[♣], SABDA[♣], SALVI, SOTIC, TIMOTH, TRIT, VA[.]IT, [D?]ANT, [L.]C[N.], [MA?E.S]SIEN, [P?]INDAR, [P]ONT[MI?], [P?]ON[—], [.]ANI, [—]I, [.]STEN.

Stamp that appears on a Lamboglia 2 amphora and on the ovoid amphora (middle of the 1st century BC): NICIA.

Stamps that appear on Lamboglia 2 amphorae with perpendicular rim and on intermediaries between Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6 A (third quarter of the 1st century BC):

ABSAL[O]MAS, ATTA, DAMA, ELP[I]DIO, EVRIPID, HERAC, LICIN, MITRAE, NICEPH, PLEO, ROD[♣].

Stamp that appears on Lamboglia 2 amphorae with rim sloping outwards towards the bottom, Lamboglia 2 with perpendicular rim and on intermediaries between Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6 A: ROD[♣].

¹⁹ A. TCHERNIA, *Le vin de l'Italie romaine*, Bibl. Écoles Françaises d'Athènes et d'Rome 261, 1986, 309–320.

²⁰ CIPRIANO/CARRE 1989, 79; PESAVENTO MATTIOLI 1992, 41.

²¹ S. PESAVENTO MATTIOLI/S. ZANINI, *Per un'aggiornamento dell'epigrafia anforaria patavina: le Lamboglia 2 e le Dressel 6 A del Museo Civico Archeologico*. Boll. Mus. Civico Padova 82, 1993, 23–60; 26.

Stamps that appear on intermediaries between Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6 A only (third quarter of the 1st century BC): AR, ASCLEP, C.DIO, DASI, E[P]ICA[D], ML[—], NIC[¶], NICI[¶], NICO, PHALLAE, PHILO?, ROD[¶], [B?]AR, [D?]ABA.

In conclusion, we emphasize that the deposit of amphorae was laid down in the third quarter of the 1st century BC, within an interval no longer than a decade. The deposit is to be dated immediately after the foundation of the Roman colony, on the occasion of the adjustment of the sloping ground in the foundation of the public baths. All the amphorae, it seems, originate from the southern or central part of

the Adriatic coast of Italy.²² The deposit contains a significant number of transitional amphorae, intermediaries between Lamboglia 2 and Dressel 6 A, produced just in the period of construction of the deposit. Many of them bear stamps. Beside these contemporary versions, the deposit contains also a large amount of relatively older versions used during the second quarter and middle of the 1st century BC.

²² CIPRIANO/CARRE 1989, 77 ANTIOC.

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S. PESAVENTO MATTIOLI, Anfore romane a Padova: ritrovamenti dalla città (Modena 1992). |
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Nr.	STAMP	DIMENSIONS	POSITION	AMPHORA TYPE
1. 138 (285-P33-O4)	A	1,4 x 2 cm h. lett. 1,5 cm	At both handles	LAMB. 2
2. 54 (83-P33-O4)	ABSAL[O]MAS <i>Absalomas</i>	5,8 x 2,1 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Asymmetric Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
3. 55 (75-P33-O4)	[ABSALO]MAS <i>Absalomas</i>	5 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
4. 22 (1-P2-O1)	AGATO <i>Agat(h)o()</i>	3,7 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
5. 158 (239-P33-O4)	AGATO <i>Agat(h)o()</i>	3,4 x 1 cm h. lett. 0,6 cm	At both handles	LAMB. 2
6. 69 (123-P31-O4)	ALEX <i>Alex(andros)</i>	4,1 x 2,1 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
7. 16 (85-P35-O4)	ANTAL (L backward) <i>Antal()</i>	3,7 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
8. 49 (85-P33-O4)	ANTIM <i>Antim()</i>	4,9 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Asymmetric Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
9. 161 (P18-O1)	ANTIO <i>Antio(chus)</i>	5,5 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
10. 25 (9-P33-O4)	ANTIOC <i>Antioc(hus)</i>	5,5 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	At both handles	LAMB. 2
11. 115 (854-P31-O4)	APOL[L]O <i>Apol[l]o()</i>	2,5 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
12. 130 (846-P31-O4)	[A]POL[LO?]	4,5 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Above handle	LAMB. 2
13. 40 (34-P33-O4)	APOLON <i>Apol(l)on()</i>	3,6 x 1 cm h. lett. 0,5 cm	Handle	LAMB. 2
14. 119 (807-P31-O4)	AR	3,9 x 2,1 cm h. lett. 1,5 cm	Asymmetric Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
15. 152 (310-P33-O4)	ART[AD?.] (R backward) <i>Art[ad?().]</i>	5,6 x 2 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
16. 56 (118-P31-O4)	ARTE <i>Arte()</i>	3,5 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
17. 47 (25-P22-O7)	ASCLEP <i>Asclep(ios?)</i>	4,1 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
18. 106 (763-P31-O4)	ASCLEP <i>Asclep(ios?)</i>	3,8 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
19. 134 (545-P31-O4)	ASCLEP (upside down) <i>Asclep(ios?)</i>	3,8 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Unknown Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
20. 79 (254-P31-O4)	ATTA (upside down) <i>Atta(lus?)</i>	4,5 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
21. 74 (253-P31-O4)	ATTA <i>Atta(lus?)</i>	4,7 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
22. 61 (109-P31-O4)	ATTA <i>Atta(lus?)</i>	4,6 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1,4 cm	Above handle	LAMB. 2
23. 87 (442-P31-O4)	AT[MVIL?T.]	3,1 x 1 cm h. lett. 0,4 cm	Shoulder	LAMB. 2
24. 103 (566-P31-O4)	A[---] (upside down)	3,8 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
25. 160 (P12-O1)	BACHI (upside down) <i>Bachi(lides?)</i>	3,8 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Above handles Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
26. 38 (1-P34-O4)	BASTO <i>Basto()</i>	4,5 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
27. 84 (195-P31-O4)	BERE <i>Bere()</i>	4,1 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Unknown Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
28. 10 (368-P35-O4)	BERENT <i>Berent()</i>	4,1 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
29. 41 (59-P31-O4)	C[AE?]LI (backward)	3,9 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
30. 150 (184-P33-O4)	C[M]AC[.]	4 x 1 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Unknown Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
31. 124 (817-P31-O4)	C.DIO <i>C.Dio()</i>	4,4 x 2,2 cm h. lett. 1,5 cm	Unknown Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
32. 15 (48-P35-O4)	DAMA <i>Dama(s)</i>	3,3 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
33. 37 (12-P31-O4)	D[A]M[A] <i>D[a]ma(s)</i>	3,8 x 1,9 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
34. 93 (441-P31-O4)	DAMA <i>Dama(s)</i>	3,4 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
35. 70 (4-P35-O4)	DA[M]A <i>Da[m]a(s)</i>	4,2 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2

Nr.	STAMP	DIMENSIONS	POSITION	AMPHORA TYPE
36. 9 (348-P35-O4)	DA[MA?] <i>Da[ma(s)?]</i>	5,1 x 1 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
37. 67 (128-P31-O4)	DASI <i>Dasi(o)</i>	2,7 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Unknown Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
38. 18 (144-P35-O4)	D[ASI?]O <i>D[asi?]o</i>	3,4 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Handle	LAMB. 2
39. 50 (58-P33-O4)	D[ASI?]O	2,4 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Asymmetric Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
40. 147 (279-P33-O4)	DEBA (upside down) <i>Deba()</i>	4,9 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
41. 17 (50-P35-O4)	DELICA <i>Delica(tus)</i>	4,4 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	At both handles	LAMB. 2
42. 31 (18-P34-O4)	[DE]LICA <i>[De]lica(tus)</i>	4 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Handle	LAMB. 2
43. 97 (327-P31-O4)	DEME (upside down) <i>Deme()</i>	4,4 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
44. 153 (191-P33-O4)	DEME (upside down) <i>Deme()</i>	3,5 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Asymmetric Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
45. 109 (549-P31-O4)	DEMET (upside down) <i>Demet(rius)</i>	5,3 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
46. 120 (791-P31-O4)	DIOGEN (upside down) <i>Diogen(es)</i>	6 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
47. 20 (407-P35-O4)	DION <i>Dion()</i>	3,4 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
48. 43 (453-P35-O4)	DIONYSIOS <i>Dionysios</i>	6 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Unknown Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
49. 101 (681-P31-O4)	DIONYSIOS <i>Dionysios</i>	5,8 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
50. 144 (298-P33-O4)	DIONY[SI]OS <i>Diony[si]os</i>	6 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
51. 65 (104-P31-O4)	DIO[NYSIOS] <i>Dio[nysios]</i>	7,5 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
52. 140 (215-P33-O4)	DIONYSOS (S backward) <i>Dionys(i)os</i>	4,3 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,6 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
53. 57 (130-P31-O4)	DIPHILV[S] <i>Diphilu[s]</i>	6 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
54. 89 (497-P31-O4)	D[!]PH[ILVS?] (backward) <i>D[i]ph[ilus?]</i>	3,7 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
55. 90 (496-P31-O4)	ELP[!]DIO <i>Elp[i]dio()</i>	3,7 x 2,1 cm h. lett. 1,4 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
56. 105 (534-P31-O4)	[ELPI?]DIO (upside down) <i>[Elpi?]dio()</i>	3,8 x 2,3 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
57. 139 (125-P33-O4)	EMCA	4,2 x 1,9 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
58. 34 (15-P31-O4)	E[P]ICA[D] <i>E[p]ica[d(us)]</i>	4,5 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
59. 82 (425-P31-O4)	EVRIPID (D backward) <i>Euripid(es)</i>	4,5 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
60. 108 (753-P31-O4)	EVRIPID (D backward) <i>Euripid(es)</i>	4,5 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Asymmetric Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
61. 166 (790-P31-O4)	E[T?..]	3,7 x 2 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Unknown Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
62. 162 (1-P18-O1)	E[---] (upside down)	2,3 x 2,1 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
63. 7 (29-P7-O7)	GAEPOR <i>Gaeopor(us)</i>	9,1 x 2,6 cm h. lett. 2,2 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
64. 33 (44-P31-O4)	HER[A]C <i>Her[a]c(lides?)</i>	4,7 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
65. 66 (105-P31-O4)	HERAC <i>Herac(lides?)</i>	4,7 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
66. 98 (499-P31-O4)	HERAC <i>Herac(lides?)</i>	5,1 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
67. 104 (706-P31-O4)	HERAC <i>Herac(lides?)</i>	4,6 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1,4 cm	Asymmetric Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
68. 146 (201-P33-O4)	LEON (upside down) <i>Leon()</i>	3,9 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,6 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
69. 44 (13-P1-O1)	LICIN <i>Licin(us)</i>	3,4 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	At both handles	LAMB. 2

Nr.	STAMP	DIMENSIONS	POSITION	AMPHORA TYPE
70. 110 (509-P31-O4)	LICIN <i>Licin(us)</i>	3,4 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
71. 42 (48-P33-O4)	LICINVS <i>Licinus</i>	3,8 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	At both handles	LAMB. 2
72. 80 (367-P31-O4)	LICINVS <i>Licinus</i>	4,1 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Handle	LAMB. 2
73. 83 (421-P31-O4)	L.VADI	3,8 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
74. 3 (25-P7-O7)	MAHE[S] (backward, vertically) <i>Mahe[s]</i>	3,6 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
75. 91 (309-P31-O4)	[M]AHES (E, S backward) <i>Mahe[s]</i>	4,8 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
76. 85 (419-P31-O4)	MA[---]	2,8 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
77. 30 (10-P34-O4)	MATHIL <i>Mathil()</i>	3,8 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,4 cm	Handle	LAMB. 2
78. 102 (580-P31-O4)	MENO <i>Meno()</i>	5 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
79. 1 (31-P7-O7)	METROB[.]? (E, R, B backward) <i>Metrob[i(us)]?</i>	6 x 2 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
80. 76 (240-P31-O4)	MITRAE <i>Mitrae</i>	5 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
81. 133 (879-P31-O4)	MITRAE <i>Mitrae</i>	5,8 x 2 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
82. 64 (102-P31-O4)	ML[---]	4 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
83. 45 (70-P34-O4)	M[.]S	3,5 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,4 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
84. 113 (657-P31-O4)	M[---]	3,2 x 2,2 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
85. 78 (398-P31-O4)	NET[.] (backward) <i>Net[.]</i>	4,2 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
86. 100 (683-P31-O4)	NIC (backward) <i>Nic()</i>	3,7 x 1,9 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
87. 112 (675-P31-O4)	NIC (backward) <i>Nic()</i>	3,9 x 2 cm h. lett. 1,4 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
88. 28 (19-P35-O4)	NIC☿ <i>Nic()</i>	3,5 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
89. 77 (168-P31-O4)	NICEPH <i>Niceph(orus)</i>	5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
90. 121 (808-P31-O4)	NICEPH <i>Niceph(orus)</i>	5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
91. 71 (107-P31-O4)	NICEPH (upside down) <i>Niceph(orus)</i>	5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
92. 159 (P4-O2)	NICEPH <i>Niceph(orus)</i>	5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
93. 88 (472-P31-O4)	NICE[PH] <i>Nice[ph(orus)]</i>	3,5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
94. 73 (354-P31-O4)	NICEPH <i>Niceph(orus)</i>	5,2 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
95. 95 (498-P31-O4)	NICI☿ <i>Nici(as)</i>	3,8 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
96. 19 (229-P35-O4)	NICIA (upside down) <i>Nicia(s)</i>	4 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
97. 46 (72-P34-O4)	NICIA <i>Nicia(s)</i>	2,8 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
98. 32 (6-P34-O4)	NICIA <i>Nicia(s)</i>	4,6 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Above handle Annular rim	Ovoid amphora
99. 4 (16-P7-O7)	NICO (upside down) <i>Nico(laos?)</i>	4,2 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
100. 117 (794-P31-O4)	ONE <i>One(simus)</i>	3,4 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
101. 96 (500-P31-O4)	P.ANT	3,8 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
102. 107 (762-P31-O4)	PHALLAE (upside down) <i>Phallae()</i>	6 x 2 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
103. 60 (114-P31-O4)	PHALLAE <i>Phallae()</i>	5,7 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A

Nr.	STAMP	DIMENSIONS	POSITION	AMPHORA TYPE
104. 59 (115-P31-O4)	PHAL[L]AE <i>Phal[l]ae()</i>	5,7 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Asymmetric Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
105. 58 (110-P31-O4)	PH[ALLAE] <i>Ph[allae()]</i>	5,7 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Asymmetric Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
106. 94 (16-P25-O7)	PHILI <i>Phili(ppus)</i>	4,1 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
107. 27 (295-P35-O4)	PHILI <i>Phili(ppus)</i>	4 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Unknown Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
108. 62 (335-P31-O4)	PHILI <i>Phili(ppus)</i>	3,9 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
109. 52 (79-P33-O4)	PHILIP (upside down) <i>Philip(pus)</i>	5,3 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
110. 170 (340-P35-O4)	PHILIP <i>Philip(pus)</i>	4 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
111. 48 (92-P33-O4)	[P]HILIP <i>[P]hilip(pus)</i>	3,5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
112. 123 (514-P31-O4)	PHIL[IP] <i>Philip(pus)]</i>	4,5 x 2,2 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
113. 2 (39-P7-O7)	PHILIP <i>Philip(pus)</i>	5,8 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
114. 51 (65-P33-O4)	[P]HILIPVS <i>[P]hilip(p)us</i>	4,6 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Asymmetric Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
115. 129 (843-P31-O4)	PHILO♣ <i>Philo()</i>	4,2 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
116. 131 (887-P31-O4)	PHILO♣ <i>Philo()</i>	4,2 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
117. 81 (368-P31-O4)	PLEO (backward, upside down) <i>Pleo()</i>	6 x 2,5 cm h. lett. 1,5 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
118. 118 (756-P31-O4)	[P]LEO (backward, upside down) <i>Pleo()</i>	5 x 2,1 cm h. lett. 1,8 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
119. 136 (268-P33-O4)	[P]ROT (R backward, upside down) <i>[P]rot()</i>	4,1 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
120. 142 (208-P33-O4)	P[---] (vertically)	3,2 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,6 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
121. 13 (382-P35-O4)	ROD♣ <i>Rod()</i>	3,5 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
122. 68 (112-P31-O4)	ROD♣ <i>Rod()</i>	3,7 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
123. 39 (1-P8-O1)	[R]OD♣	3 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,6 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
124. 151 (179-P33-O4)	ROD☞ <i>Rod()</i>	3,6 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
125. 145 (270-P33-O4)	ROD☞ <i>Rod()</i>	3,6 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
126. 53 (76-P33-O4)	SABDA♣	4,4 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Asymmetric Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
127. 6 (28-P7-O7)	SABDIO	4,9 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
128. 5 (40-P7-O7)	SALVI <i>Salvi</i>	4,4 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
129. 24 (6-P2-O1)	SEX (S backward) <i>Sex(tus)</i>	3 x 1,9 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
130. 156 (314-P33-O4)	SOTIC <i>Sotic(us)</i>	5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
131. 128 (699-P31-O4)	TIMOTH <i>Timoth(eos)</i>	4,5 x 2 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
132. 75 (269-P31-O4)	TRIT <i>Trit()</i>	3,8 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Asymmetric Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
133. 143 (234-P33-O4)	TRIT <i>Trit()</i>	4 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
134. 155 (153-P33-O4)	TSP	2,8 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	At both handles	LAMB. 2
135. 167 (795-P31-O4)	VA[.]IT	4 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
136. 135 (110-P33-O4)	ZENO <i>Zeno(dotus?)</i>	4 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
137. 29 (26-P33-O4)	ZENO <i>Zeno(dotus?)</i>	3,8 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2

Nr.	STAMP	DIMENSIONS	POSITION	AMPHORA TYPE
138. 11 (373-P35-O4)	ZOILI (backward) <i>Zoili</i>	3,5 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Shoulder	LAMB. 2 (submarine)
139. 63 (343-P31-O4)	[B?]AR (R backward) <i>[B?]ar()</i>	3,5 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
140. 126 (623-P31-O4)	[D?]ABA	4,5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Above handle Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
141. 154 (6-P35-O4)	[D?]ANT (upside down) <i>[D?]ant()</i>	3,9 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
142. 12 (427-P35-O4)	[LIBON .] SABI	7,4 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1,4 cm	Handle	LAMB. 2
143. 137 (267-P33-O4)	[L.]C[N.?] (N backward)	4,5 x 1,8 cm h. lett. 1,2 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
144. 114 (662-P31-O4)	M[A?]E. [S]SIEN	7 x 3 cm h. lett. 2 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
145. 36 (11-P31-O4)	[MA?E.S]SIEN	8,7 x 2,7 cm h. lett. 1,7 cm	Asymmetric Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
146. 116 (750-P31-O4)	[P?]INDAR <i>[P?]indar()</i>	5,4 x 1,6 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
147. 99 (647-P31-O4)	[P]ONT[MI?] (backward, upside down)	4,2 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
148. 26 (12-P33-O4)	[PO]NT[MI?] (backward)	4,3 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
149. 122 (830-P31-O4)	[P?]ON[---] (backward) <i>[P?]on[---]</i>	3,8 x 1,2 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
150. 169 (818-P31-O4)	[.]ALAV[C?]	4,6 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Handle	LAMB. 2
151. 86 (236-P31-O4)	[.]ANY	3,5 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
152. 125 (517-P31-O4)	[.]ANY	3,7 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
153. 23 (5-P2-O1)	[.]ATI	3,5 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
154. 165 (181-P33-O4)	[.M]F[HI.]	4,5 x 1,7 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Unknown Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
156. 111 (793-P31-O4)	[---]I	3,7 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
157. 8 (45-P7-O7)	[---]I	0,5 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Unknown Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
158. 149 (252-P33-O4)	illegible	6 x 1,5 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
159. 157 (166-P33-O4)	illegible	5,7 x 2,3 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
160. 92 (487-P31-O4)	illegible	4 x 2 cm h. lett. 1 cm	Unknown	LAMB. 2
161. 132 (104-P33-O4)	illegible	3,6 x 1,1 cm h. lett. 0,6 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
162. 72 (137-P31-O4)	illegible	7 x 2,2 cm h. lett. 1,1 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
163. 148 (165-P33-O4)	illegible	3,6 x 1,1 cm	Shoulder	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
164. 35 (22-P31-O4)	illegible	4,3 x 1,2 cm	Central Rim narrower below	LAMB. 2 / DR. 6 A
165. 141 (272-P33-O4)	illegible	4,4 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
166. 127 (836-P31-O4)	illegible	5,5 x 1,6 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
167. 21 (412-P35-O4)	illegible	3 x 1,3 cm	Central Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2
168. 163 (33-P33-O4)	illegible	1,5 x 2,2 cm h. lett. 0,7 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
169. 164 (697-P31-O4)	illegible	4,6 x 1,4 cm h. lett. 0,8 cm	Central Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
170. 168 (799-P31-O4)	illegible	4,5 x 1,3 cm h. lett. 0,6 cm	Above handle Rim wider below	LAMB. 2
171. 171 (693-P31-O4)	illegible	3,4 x 2,2 cm h. lett. 0,9 cm	Above handle Rim perpendicular	LAMB. 2

