

AMPHORAE FROM HENGISTBURY HEAD

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Introduction

The amphorae from Hengistbury Head are one of the most important pieces of evidence for the existence of widespread trade with the continent present in the pre-Roman British late Iron Age. No complete amphora has been recovered from the site, but a large number of rims, handles and spikes have been found, together with many featureless bodysherds. The amphorae reported on in this report come mostly from the recent excavations of 1979-1986, together with finds from the Cable Trench 1967, Dragon Fly Pond 1984, extant sherds housed in the Red House Museum, Christchurch, and material referred to by Peacock (1971).

The amphorae as a whole were classified by fabric and form, and in order to consider the material quantitatively were then weighed and counted. The classification of types is based on Dressel (1899), the Camulodunum series (Hawkes and Hull, 1947) and Pascual (1962), supplemented by descriptive terms suggested by Peacock (1971). The commonest type present is Dressel 1, followed by Dressel 20, and with lesser amounts of Dressel 1 - Pascual 1, Dressel 2-4, possibly Camulodunum 185A, Camulodunum 186sp and a small number of unassigned sherds. Brief notes on the origins and chronological span of the amphorae are given below.

Total weight of amphorae 102,328gms.
 Total number of amphorae sherds 1,367

% Total of each type

	<u>% By Weight</u>		<u>% By Count</u>	
Dressel 1A	8,584gms	8.4%	69	5%
Dressel 1B	1,489gms	1.5%	8	.6%
Dressel 1sp	59,492gms	58.1%	942	68.9%
Dr. 1 - Pas. 1	3,677gms	3.6%	43	3.1%
Dressel 2-4	746gms	.7%	15	1.1%
Dressel 20	24,960gms	24.4%	229	16.8%
Cam. 185A	1,807gms	1.8%	35	2.6%
Cam. 186sp	125gms	.1%	1	.1%
Unassigned	1,448gms	1.4%	25	1.8%

Comments

Hengistbury Head contains the largest group of Italian Dressel 1A amphorae yet known from Britain, with a minimum of some thirty vessels. Two Dressel 1A types have recently been found north of the Thames at Gatesbury Track and Baldock, but as pointed out by Peacock (1984), the twofold distribution of Dressel 1A in the south and Dressel 1B north of the Thames still remains broadly true. There are a minimum of six Dressel 1B vessels at Hengistbury, with nos. 1559 and 1544 perhaps intermediate between the two forms. There seems to have been some overlap in production between the two types, and so it is possible that the

Dressel 1B vessels at Hengistbury belong to the early period of manufacture of this form, say shortly after the first quarter of the first century B.C. to the middle years of the century. This is speculation though, for as pointed out by Peacock (1934) the Dressel 1 amphorae at Hengistbury could represent either a trickle of imports over some 80-200 years or a more concentrated trade within a much shorter period. The amphorae full of wine could have come from across the Channel, where finds of Dressel 1 have greatly increased in recent years (Tchernia, 1983; Galliou, 1984), or direct from the Mediterranean via the Atlantic coast (Peacock, 1984).

The finds of the Catalan wine amphora Dressel 1 - Pascual 1 are particularly significant, for this type of amphora is most common in northern Europe during the Augustan period (Peacock and Williams, 1986). It was during this time that the south-eastern parts of Britain were receiving Italian wine in Dressel 1B and Dressel 2-4 (Peacock, 1971; Sealey, 1985). The finds of Dressel 1 - Pascual 1, like Dressel 1A before, are essentially concentrated in the south of the country, and suggest that at this time certain ports in the south were receiving Spanish wine. It is worth noting that only one Dressel 2-4 rim sherd was recovered from Hengistbury and three from nearby Cleavel point, against nearly 270 sherds of Dressel 1 - Pascual at the latter site.

Spanish Dressel 20 sherds are fairly common at Hengistbury, but there is nothing typologically early and most are probably post-Conquest in date.

Comments on Individual Forms

Dressel 1A

The Dressel 1 amphora (1A and 1B varieties) is the most important amphora type found in Iron Age Britain. It was distributed widely in western Europe and was undoubtedly one of the more important amphora forms of the Roman world (cf. Tchernia, 1983; Fitzpatrick, 1985; Peacock and Williams, 1986). Tituli picti suggest that the normal contents carried were wine (Zevi, 1966; Beltrán, 1970), although on occasion other commodities have been found in vessels from wrecks including spondylus shells, resin and hazel nuts (see Sealey, 1985).

The Dressel 1A variety with a characteristic short triangular rim was made primarily in the Campanian, Latium and Etrurian districts of Italy (Peacock, 1971; 1977a). Production of Dressel 1A has also been claimed in southern France (Sabir et al, 1983), though if this is substantiated it can only have been on a very small scale compared to the Italian industry. Dressel 1A was produced in Italy from about 130 B.C. (Tchernia, 1983) till around the middle of the first century B.C. (Lamboglia, 1955; Peacock, 1971). There are similarities of rim profiles with the earlier Graeco-Italic types (cf. Peacock and Williams, 1986), but as Peacock (1984) suggests, it is unlikely that the latter type was ever exported to Northern Europe in any quantity. It is best therefore to regard the triangular-shaped amphorae rims from Hengistbury as belonging to the 1A form. In addition, a few of the Dressel 1 bodysherds at Hengistbury are in a streaky laminated fabric previously noted by Peacock (1979) at Gussage, Hamworthy and Knighton, Isle of Wight, as well as from continental sites (Danebury can also be added to the list). When associated with rim forms, this distinctive fabric is always found as Dressel 1A rather than the 1B type, and so has tentatively been assigned here to Dressel 1A.

Thirty-three Dressel 1A rims or parts of rims have been recovered from Hengistbury and probably represent some thirty different vessels. This figure could be even higher, since it seems likely that the majority of handles and bodysherds listed under Dressel 1sp belong to the 1A form.

P.O. Cable Trench 1967

1 rim.

Peacock 1971

14 rims.

1980 Excavations

42/44 (rim); 42/65 (rim) F42/44 (rim); F40/49 (streaky); Ph 240 (6 streaky).

1931 Excavations

0/360 (rim); 0/360 (streaky); 0/269 (4 streaky); 205/305 (streaky); 0/357 (rim);
0/357 (2 streaky).

1932 Excavations

1+ (rim).

1933 Excavations

F384/572 (streaky); R18/1 (rim); 0/647 (2 rims); Ph 1411/1 (streaky); F427/703
(2 streaky); F415/652 (11 streaky).

1935 Excavations

0/1205 (streaky); 0/1204 (streaky handle + 2 streaky); F914/1320 (rim); 0/1205
(rim).

1936 Excavations

32+ (streaky); 0/1394 (2 streaky); 32/1475 (rim); 32/1460 (rim); 0/1385 (rim);
32 0/1475 (rim); 36/3 32 0/1476 (rim); Poole Museum 1594 (rim).

Dressel 1B

This wine-amphora was also made in the same parts of Italy as the earlier Dressel 1A type and both share a common range of fabrics, making it difficult to assign bodysherds to one or the other forms. At Hengistbury there are ~~nine~~ fragments of the thick, near vertical collar-rims characteristic of this form and probably represent at least six vessels. In addition, some of the thicker heavier handles listed under Dressel 1 may belong to this form rather than Dressel 1A.

Dressel 1B appears to have been made from about shortly after the first quarter of the first century B.C. till the last decade of the century (Peacock, 1971; 1977a; Sealey, 1985). The last consular dates mentioned on this form date to 13 B.C. (Zevi, 1936). Significantly no Dressel 1 forms were recorded from the 360 amphorae buried in a ditch at La Longarine dated to c. A.D. 5 (Hesnard, 1980). It is likely then that no new wine was racked into Dressel 1B types later than about 10 B.C. (see Sealey, 1985 for a fuller discussion of the terminal date for Dressel 1B).

Peacock 1971

4 rims

1983 Excavations

0/563 (rim); 0/647 (rim); 0/660 (rim).

1985 Excavations

10 0/1283 (rim).

1986 Excavations

10 0/1283 [rim]

Dressel 1sp

Listed under this heading are those sherds which it is difficult to identify as belonging to either the Dressel 1A or 1B form. They are composed in the main of featureless bodysherds, but also included are 56 fragments of handles and eleven bases. A broad scheme for the allocation of Dressel 1 handles and bases to 1A or 1B forms has been proposed by Stockli (1979), mainly on the basis of size, but its practical use remains doubtful given the nuances of form which are sometimes apparent in this general class of amphora. There are signs that a

number of amphorae were deliberately truncated around the shoulder, with their edges smoothed, presumably for secondary use.

Some of the Dressel 1 bodysherds at Hengistbury are in a distinctive 'black sand' fabric - caused by dark-coloured augite - which occurs in both the 1A and 1B forms. The recent find of a Dressel 1A rim from Lake Farm, Dorset, in the 'black sand' fabric demonstrates that this fabric also reached Britain in the 1A form (cf. Peacock, 1971). The presence of yellow (melanitic) garnet in this fabric led Courtois and Velde (1978) to suggest an origin in the Latium region. However, yellow-brown garnet is also a feature of the sands further south, and a Campanian origin, in particular the area around Pompeii and Herculaneum, has been advocated by Peacock (1977). Further analysis by Velde and Courtois (1983) using an electron microprobe has distinguished two separate compositional groups of yellow garnet, of which one source they propose is situated near to Rome and another in the Vesuvius region. The latter view agrees with Peacock's (1977) suggestion, but as yet there is no archaeological evidence for an origin near Rome for the 'black sand' fabric. A Campanian origin seems more likely, since examples of bricks and tiles in the Pompeii - Herculaneum region are in an identical fabric (ibid.).

Peacock 1971 plus sherds in the Red House Museum

11 handles; 3 bases; 4 bodysherds.

P.O. Cable Trench 1967

8 'EBC '71 (2 handles + 2 bodysherds); '67 (1 bodysherd); '72 (1 bodysherd); SGG (7 bodysherds); BIII (2 bases).

Dragon Fly Pond

84/6 746 (2); 84/6 818; 84/6 723.

1979 Excavations

1/2 (handle + 6 bodysherds); P1/2 (handle + 14 bodysherds); T23/1; P1/1; P6/2;
P5/1.

1980 Excavations

0/14 (6); P22 (handle); 0/27 (handle + 3 bodysherds); 0/29 (2); 42/44 (10);
42/46 (5); F40/49 (handle + 3 bodysherds); 42/50 (handle + 3 bodysherds);
42/65 (17); 0/67 (7); 0/70 (handle + 12 bodysherds); F42/89; F115 (base +
2 bodysherds); P31/49 (base + 3 bodysherds).

1981 Excavations

0/193 (2); F164/239 (3); F212/324; Ph 486 (handle); F179/266; 0/349; F199/313;
0/351; Ph 567/1; F128/196; 0/362 (3); 0/258 (4); 0/250; F226/350 (8); 0/257;
F199/312 (2); F138/289; F235/358; 0/295; 0/346 (3); 0/251 (5); 0/281 (18);
0/382; 0/379; 0/361 (2); 0/246 (handle); 0/185 (handle); 0/300 (3); 0/374;
0/264; 0/366 (3); 0/357 (4); 0/354 (8); 0/367 (14); Ph 710; 0/181; 0/179; 0/184;
0/185 (3); 0/191 (12); F161/198 (handle + 1 bodysherd); 0/232 (2); 0/192; 0/191
(handle + 3 bodysherds); F128/196 (2); 0/246 (3 handles + 1 base + 5 bodysherds);
0/346 (2); 0/194; F237/386; 0/254 (2); F199/312; F26/355; 0/246 (2); F228/364;
0/247; 0/251 (2); F226/355 (90).

1982 Excavations

Ph 918/1; R19-R29/1 (11); F294/43; Ph 1361/1; R17/1; Ph 1169/1; Ph 1110/1 (2);
Ph 1211/1; Ph 890/1; Ph 855/1; F351/491 (handle); Ph 917/1 (12); F270/504;
F269/423 (2); F260/452 (2); F335/520.

1983 Excavations

0/697 (24); F336/564 (handle); F430/710; Ph1496/0 (2); Ph1466/0; F384/572 (7);
0/689 (2 bases + 3 bodysherds); 0/617 (101); 0/567 (handle + 3 bodysherds);
0/563 (2); 0/567 (handle + 7 bodysherds); 1+; 0/604 (2); 0/573 (5); 0/563 (5);

0/566 (4); 0/573 (5); F393/580; 0/647 (13); 0/609 (handle+ 1 bodysherd); 0/570 (6); 0/620; F399 layer 601; 0/643 (15); 0/568 (2); F389/613; 0/637 (2); 0/617 (20); 0/582 (4); F393/588 (2); F390/614 (handle); Ph 1414/1; 0/570 (3 handles + 9 bodysherds); 0/596 (handle + 3 bodysherds); Ph 1464/1 (2); Ph1407/1; 0/707; 0/639(2); 0/657 (3); 0/683 (2); F422/679; Ph1459/1 (2); Ph1475/1 (30); 0/684; 0/684 (3); 0/630;(0/660 (7); 0/638 (handle + 15); F416/655 (3); F423/686 (2); 0/654 (9); F389/613 (2); 0/649; 0/633 (2); F421/674; Ph1424/2 (base); F414/663 (8); 0/616 (handle + base); 0/568 (3); F415/652 (7); 0/660; F414/663 (19); 0/633 (4 handles + 7 bodysherds); F389/613; 0/620 (2 handles); 0/643 (handle).

1984 Excavations

F593/988; 0/837 (2); 0/322 (2); F538/832; 0/823 (5); 0/822 (3); Ph1706/1; F540/843; F593/988; F540/840 (2).

1985 Excavations

0/1339 (handle + bodysherd); F904/1250; 0/1216 (4); 0/1310; 0/1276 (handle + 3 bodysherds); F914/1320 (2); 0/1205 (handle + bodysherd); F905/1209 (2); 0/1204 (3); 0/1307; 0/1307 (handle); F914/1320 (handle); 0/1276 (handle); 0/1276 (handle).

1986 Excavations

0/1357 (2); 0/1358; 0/1462; 0/1383 + 4; 0/1358 (4); 0/1383; 32 0/1472 (3); 28 0/1451; 15 0/1383; 32 0/1472 (2); 32 F923/1477; 16 0/1352; 15 0/1361 (handle); 15 0/1385 (3); 32 0/1472 (3); 32 +; 15 0/1388; 17 0/1393 (2); 32 0/1460; 17/1394; 32 0/1475 (handle + bodysherd); 32 0/1460 (2); 32 F923/1478 (5); 32 0/1472; 15 0/1385; 32 0/1475; 320/1468; 32 0/1460; 32/1472; 32 0/1460.

Dressel 1 - Pascual 1

This type of amphora is characteristic of the Catalonia region of Spain, particularly the Barcelona area and probably carried wine (Pascual, 1962; 1977; Keay and Jones, 1982). It was made from the late Republican period to A.D. 79 at Pompeii (Tchernia, 1971), though the majority of dateable finds from north western Europe are generally Augustan in date (Deniaux, 1980; Williams, 1981; Galliou, 1984). The material from Hengistbury is in two distinctive fabrics: Fabric 1 is in a hard, rough dark red to reddish-brown fabric (Munsell 10R 4/4 to 4/6), while Fabric 2 is in a slightly softer, smoother creamy-white fabric (between 7.5YR 8/2 and 7/4) (see Williams, 1981). At Hengistbury there are 4 handle fragments in Fabric 1 and 2 rims, 5 handle fragments and two bases in Fabric 2. This suggests a minimum of one vessel in Fabric 1 and two in Fabric 2. It is just possible that some of the bodysherds in Fabric 1 listed below may belong to the Catalan version of Dressel 2-4, which shares a similar fabric to Dressel 1 - Pascual 1. However, all the extant handles in Fabric 1 have the characteristic vertical groove of the latter form, not the bifid handles of the Dressel 2-4 type, and there is nothing to suggest that this may be present.

1979 Excavations

Fabric 1: 1/2 (2).

1980 Excavations

Fabric 1: 42/44 (4); 0/67; 0/70 (2); 0/14 (handle).

Fabric 2: 0/14 (3); 42/44 (2 handles); 0/60 (handle); 0/67 (rim + 6 bodysherds);
0/109.

1981 Excavations

Fabric 1: 0/246; 0/191 (handle).

Fabric 2: F128/196 (handle).

1982 Excavations

Fabric 1: F351/489-490.

1983 Excavations

Fabric 1: F398/594 (handle); 0/565; 0/647 (handle); 0/620; 0/604; 0/617; F389/613;

Fabric 2: 0/647; 0/637 (handle); 0/638 (rim).

1984 Excavations

Fabric 2: F593/989 (base).

Red House Museum

Fabric 2: BV (base).

Dressel 2-4

This form of amphora has a simple rounded rim, long bifid handles formed from two rods and a solid, slightly flared or knobbed spike. Dressel 2-4 amphorae are the direct successors on Italian kiln sites to Dressel 1B and occur in a similar range of fabrics (Peacock, 1977), dating from the latter part of the first century B.C. to the mid second century A.D. (Zevi, 1966). It is now clear that production in Italy may have started earlier than originally thought, perhaps in the 30's or 50's B.C. (see Sealey, 1985 with refs). However, in addition to Italy, this form was produced elsewhere in considerable quantity, most but not exclusively in the western Mediterranean region. The more important non-Italian production areas include Catalonia and Baetica in Spain (Tchernia, and Zevi, 1972; Pascual, 1977; Beltrán, 1977), and southern and central France (Zevi, 1966; Tchernia and Villa, 1977; pers. comm. A. Ferdiere). Like Dressel 1

tituli picti suggest that the main content carried was wine, although on occasion other commodities such as dates, fish sauce and even olive-oil could be carried (Zevi, 1966; Sealey, 1985; Peacock and Williams, 1986).

Only one rim of this form was recovered from Hengistbury (no. 1560). However, the comparative thin-walling of some of the bodysherds listed below is suggestive of Dressel 2-4 rather than the heavier, thicker-walled Dressel 1. It is possible, of course, as a similar range of fabrics was involved for the Italian form, that they may really belong to Dressel 1. Alternatively, a few of the bodysherds listed under Dressel 1sp might possibly belong instead to Dressel 2-4.

1981 Excavations

0/366; 0/194; 0/191.

1983 Excavations

F393/533 (rim); 0/604(2); 0/568 (9).

Dressel 20

This is the most common amphora type imported into Roman Britain, though recent research has made it clear that it was already present in some numbers during the late Iron Age (Williams and Peacock, 1983). Dressel 20 amphorae were made along the banks of the River Guadalquivir and its tributaries between Seville and Cordoba in the southern Spanish province of Baetica, where they were used for the transportation of olive-oil (Bonsor, 1931; Ponsich, 1974; 1979). This type of amphora has a wide date-range, from the Augustan prototype (Oberaden 83) with a fairly upright rim, a short spike and less of a squat bulbous body than the later form, to the well-known globular form which, with some typological

variation, was in use up to and possibly beyond the late third century A.D. (Peacock and Williams, 1986). Rim forms of the earlier Oberaden 83 type are known from pre-Roman levels at Præ Wood and at Gatesbury Track, so that importation of Baetican olive-oil into Britain may have begun from as early as the last decade of the first century B.C. (Williams and Peacock, 1983). There are two Dressel 20 rims from Hengistbury. One is illustrated by Peacock (1971, fig. 37, no. 18) and the other comes from the 1983 excavations (no. 1519). Both appear to be mid first century A.D. in date according to Martin-Kilcher's scheme for the development of the Dressel 20 rim (1983, cf. nos. 9 and 12). Some of the bodysherds listed below may well be from earlier forms, but unfortunately it is not possible to more closely identify these sherds, devoid as they are of typological features. Seven handles and three bases were recovered from the site, representing at least 5 vessels.

Three of the handles were stamped, all from the earlier excavations:

- 1) From the Bushe-Fox (1915) excavations, held in the British Museum.

QSER/BR

Q SE RV BR, also stamped vertically downwards on handle. No doubt the same maker as the one of whom there are stamps in the Museums of Avallon, Solothurn, and Worms. See *C. J. L.*, xiii, 10002, 13, where it is suggested that the letters stand for: Q SE() RV(FI ?) BROCC().

A.D.

This stamp is listed as first century¹ by Callender (1965, no. 1506 (B)) and has also been found in southern Spain at Berro II (Ponsich, 1979, 91). The shape of the handle and the fabric allow the vessel to be identified as a Dressel 20 amphora.

- 2) Mentioned by Peacock (1971).

ROMNI Callender (1965) mentions this stamp occurring at various sites and dates it second half of the first century A.D.

3) Mentioned by Peacock (1971).

BELLICNA'PAGAEN Dated by Callender to the mid second century A.D. (1965,
185D)

British Museum

1 stamped handle (see above) and 1 bodysherd.

P.O. Cable Trench 1967

2 bodysherds.

Peacock 1971

1 rim; 3 handles (2 stamped) and 3 bases.

1979 Excavations

1/1; 1/7 (handle); P5/1.

1930 Excavations

0/10 (3); 0/11 (5); 0/12 (9); F7/13 (2); 0/14 (6); F33/15; 0/27 (4); 0/44;
42/44; F50; 0/59 (30); 0/60 (3); 0/61; 0/109 (9); P24/121; 0/124 (3); 0/128 (43);
0/129; 0/131; P30/148.

1981 Excavations

F232/372 (3); F128/196 (2); 0/187; 0/179; 0/184; 0/185 (8); 0/191 (5); 0/192 (2);
0/191 (2); F140/202 (4); 0/194 (10).

1983 Excavations

R07/1; 0/563 (6); 0/567 (handle); 0/573; 0/563 (3); 0/566 rim + 6 bodysherds);
0/563; 0/565; u/s; 0/616 (handle + bodysherd); 0/568; 0/596 (8); 0/684;
F423/690; F423/690 (3); F423/686; F423/585 (4); 0/643; F389/613; F389/613.

1984 Excavations

0/837; F538/831; 0/822.

? Possible Camulodunum 185A

This form has its origin in Baetica (Tchernia, 1980), the similarity in fabric with the more common Dressel 20 suggesting a source in the region of the River Guadalquivir (Peacock, 1971). Due to the fabric similarities of the two types, it is possible that some, perhaps all, of the featureless bodysherds attributed here to the Camulodunum 185A form are in fact thin-walled Dressel 20 sherds, as no diagnostic sherds of the former type were recovered. Amphorae of Camulodunum 185A form (Halterm 70) recovered from the Port Vendres II shipwreck carry inscriptions describing the contents as defrutum, a sweet liquid obtained by boiling down the must (Colls et al, 1977; Parker and Price, 1981). The date range for this form is from about the mid first century B.C. to the mid first century A.D. (Colls et al, 1977; Tchernia, 1980).

1979 Excavations

1/2.

1981 Excavations

F225/345; 0/338; 0/352 (2); 0/185 (3); 0/194; 0/195 (2); F140/202 (3); 0/251.

1983 Excavations

0/567; 0/563 (3); 0/567;(2); 0/573; 0/563 (5); u/s (3); 0/596 (2); F389/613;
F415/652.

1934 Excavations

F533/831.

Camulodunum 186sp

Only one sherd is present, part of the handle, although it is not possible to say to which variety of form it belongs, Camulodunum 186A or 186C. Both types were made along the southern Spanish coast and tituli picti suggest that fish-based products were carried (Peacock and Williams, 1986). Camulodunum 186A was made from the late first century B.C. to the early second century A.D., while Camulodunum 186C is probably to be dated Flavian or shortly before to the early second century A.D. (Beltrán, 1970; Panella, 1973). Both forms were widely distributed in the western Roman Empire.

1983 Excavations

0/566 (handle).

Unassigned

British Museum

Two stamped handles from Bushe-Fox (1915): (1) BAV and (2) CRISPIN

1980 Excavations

0/14; 42/44; 42/57.

1981 Excavations

0/251; 0/281; 0/390(3); 0/185 (3); 0/193; 0/191; F128/196; 0/246; 0/180; F237/380.

1983 Excavations

0/697; 0/620; 0/596.

F559/847; F593/989; F538/831.

1985 Excavations

4 0/1204 (3).

1986 Excavations

15 0/1383 (1).

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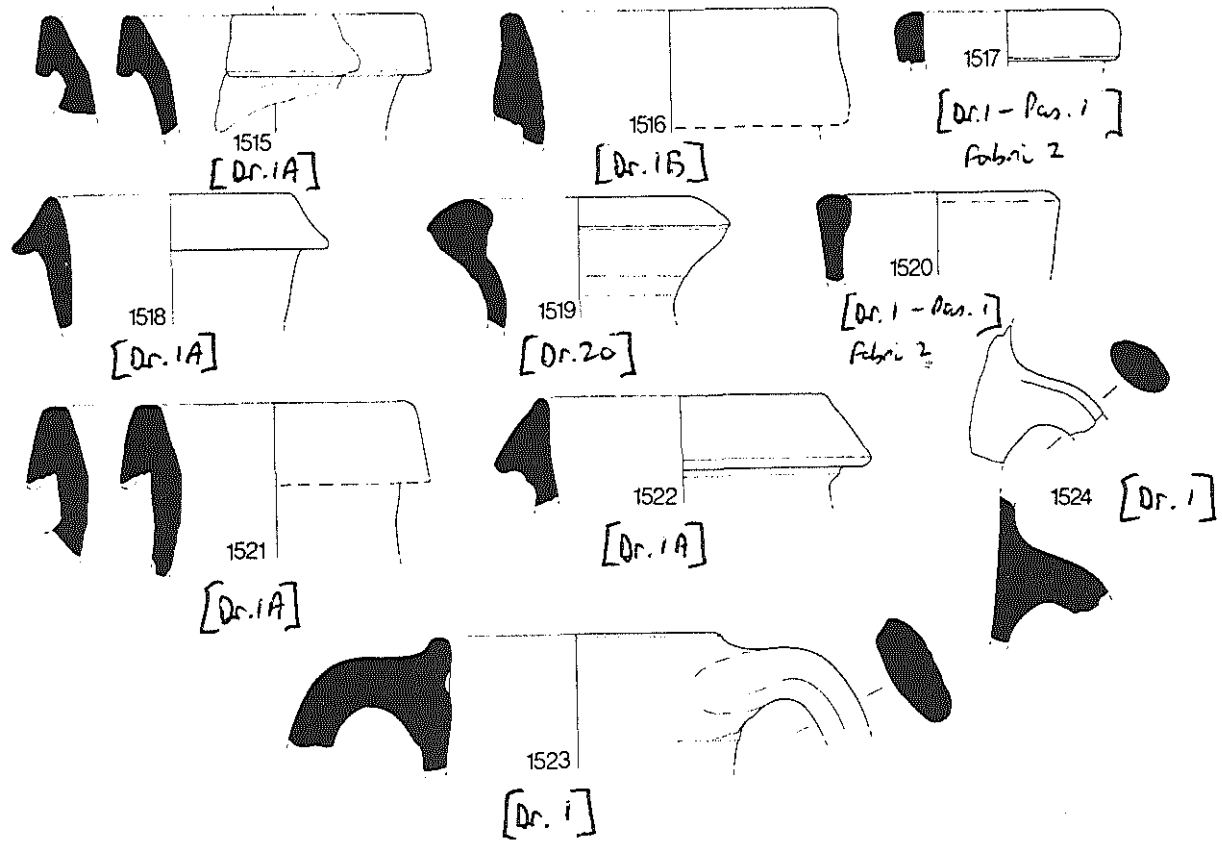
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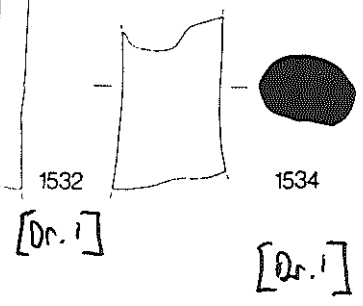
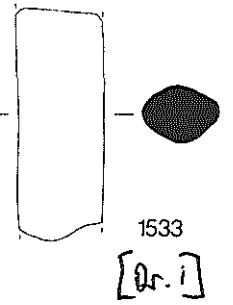
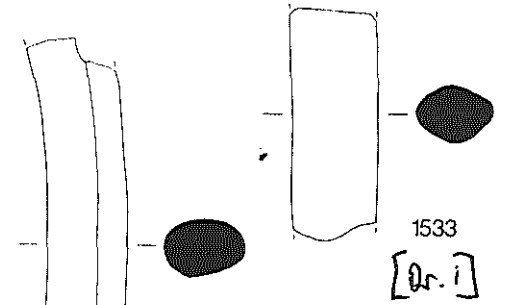
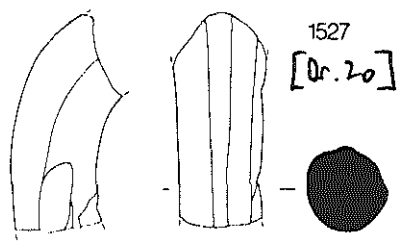
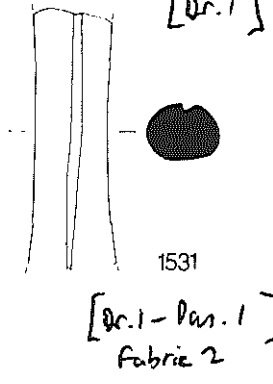
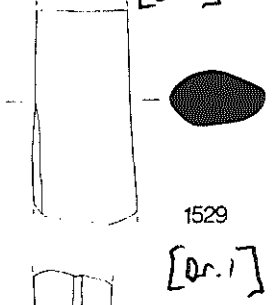
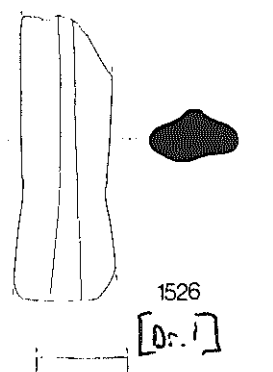
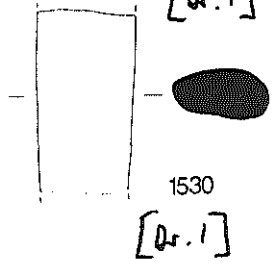
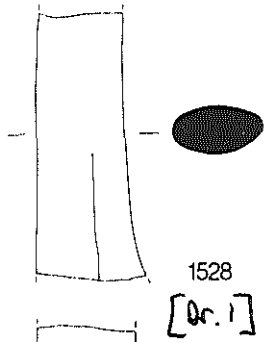
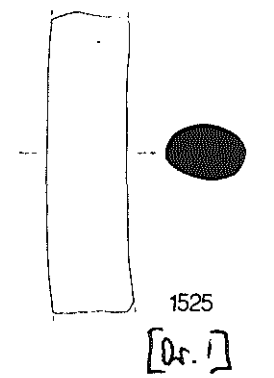
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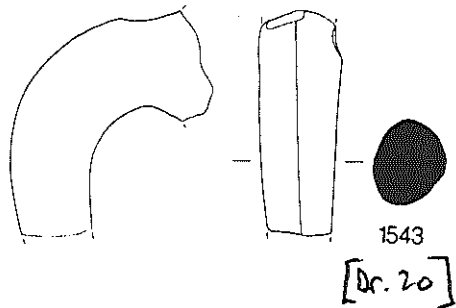
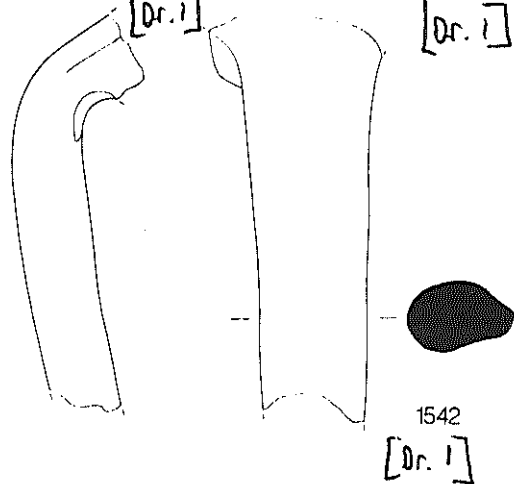
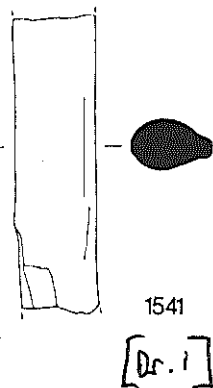
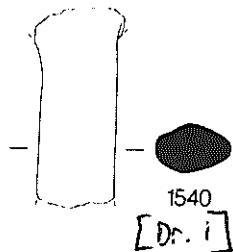
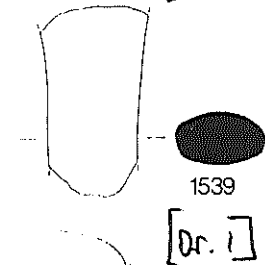
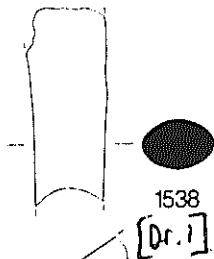
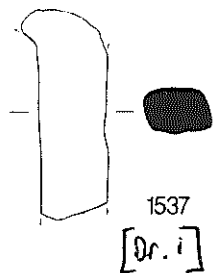
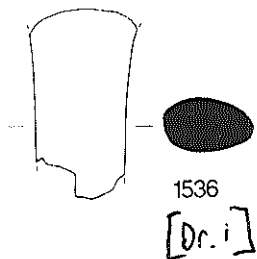
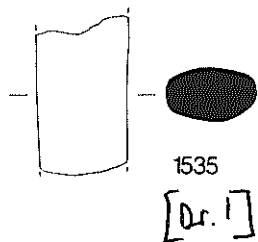
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1517	0/638	Rim	Dr. 1 - Pas. 1, Fabric 2
1518	0/357 ^{old number} 443	Rim	Dr. 1A
1519	0/566 + 567	Rim	Dr. 20
1520	0/67 ^{old no.} 416	Rim	Dr. 1 - Pas. 1, Fabric 2
1521	F42/44 ^{old no.} 414	Rim	Dr. 1A
1522	F42/65 ^{old no.} 415	Rim	Dr. 1A
1523	0/246	Rim + handle	Dr. 1
1524	0/638	handle stump	Dr. 1
1525	0/609	handle	Dr. 1
1526	0/638	handle	Dr. 1
1527	HH 83 1 0/616	handle	Dr. 20
1528	0/561	handle	Dr. 1
1529	0/567	handle	Dr. 1
1530	0/570	handle	Dr. 1
1531	⊗ F42/44	handle	Dr. 1 - Pas. 1, Fabric 2
1532	0/570	handle	Dr. 1
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1534	0/206	handle	Dr. 1
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1538	0/567	handle	Dr. 1
1539	0/620	handle	Dr. 1
1540	0/643	handle	Dr. 1
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1542	F42/50	handle	Dr. 1
1543	0/567	handle	Dr. 20
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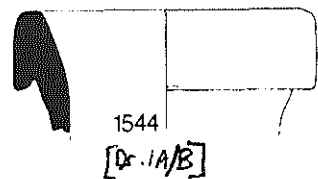
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1558		Po Cable Trench	Rim	Dr. 1A
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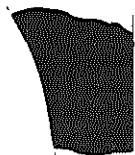








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[Dr. 1]



1546



[Dr. 1 - Pan. 1]
Fabric 2



1572

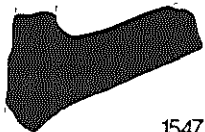
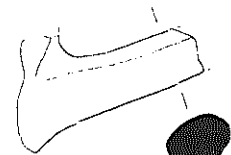


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1548



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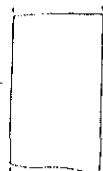
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Fabric 2



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1550
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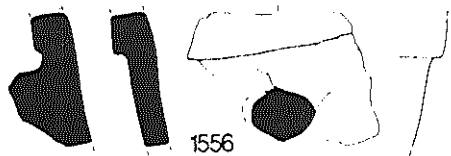


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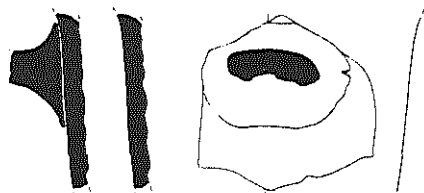


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Fabric 2



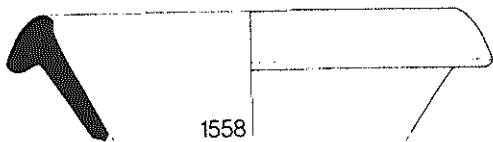


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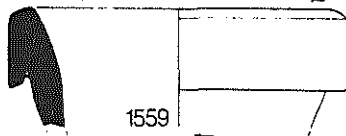
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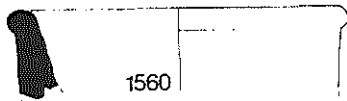
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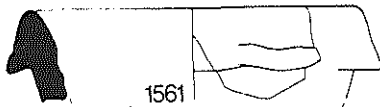
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[Dr. 1A/B]



1560

[Dr. 2-4]



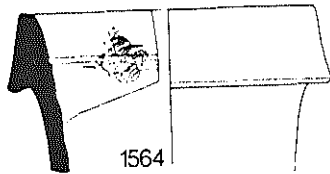
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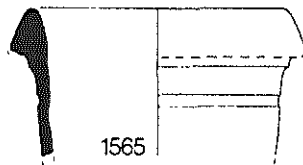
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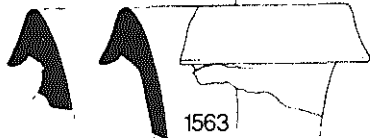
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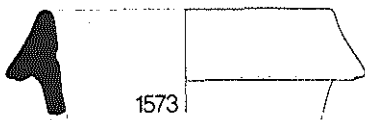
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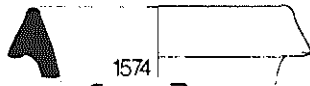


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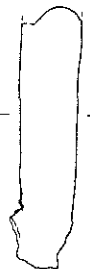
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[Dr. 1A]



[Dr. 1A]

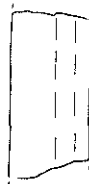


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[Dr. 1]

1575

[Dr. 1]



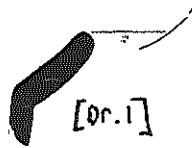
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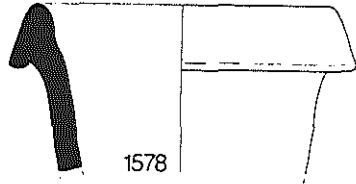
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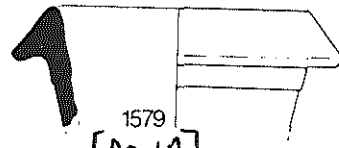


[Dr. 1]

1581



[Dr. 1A]

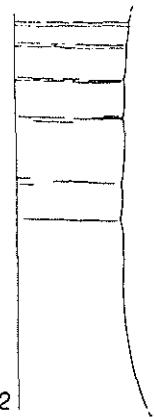


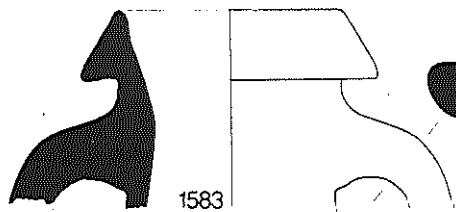
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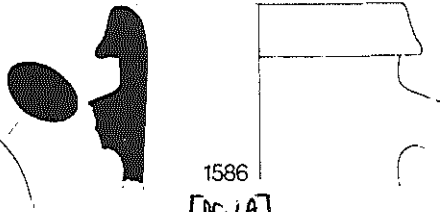
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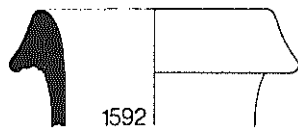
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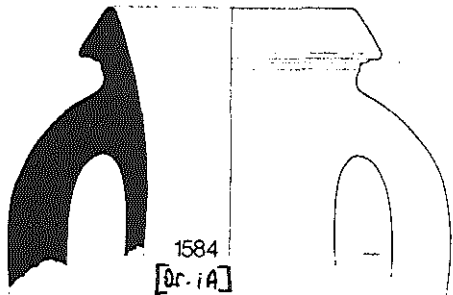
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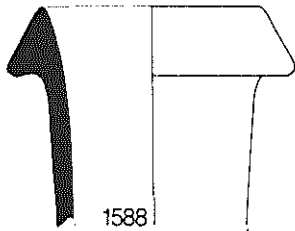
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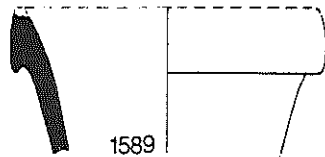
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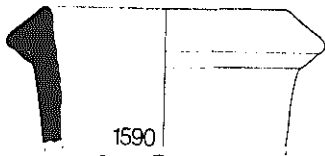
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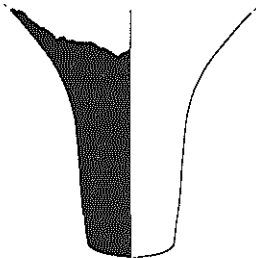
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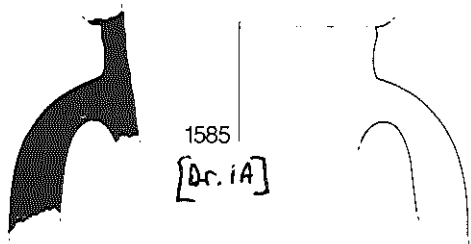
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[Dr. 1A]



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[Dr. i]



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[Dr. 1A]



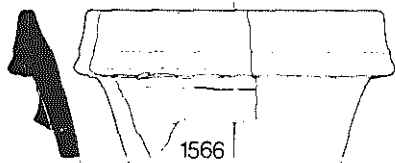
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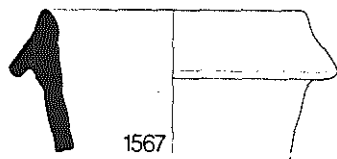
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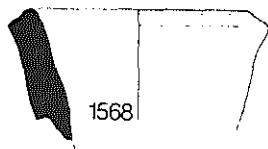
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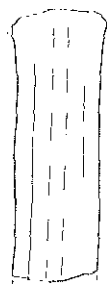


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[Dr. 1A]



1568



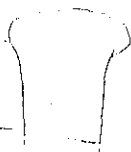
1569

[Dr. 1]



1571

[Dr. 1]



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[Dr. 1]



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