

AMPHORAE FROM STAINES

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Dressel 20 7 sherds at 599gms weight (Bags 36, 37 and nos. W488-D9, W488-D10).

Dressel 20 amphorae were made along the banks of the River Guadalquivir and its tributaries between Seville and Cordoba in the Roman southern Spanish province of Baetica (Bonsor, 1931; Ponsich, 1974; 1979). They were used for the transportation of olive-oil. This type of amphora has a wide date-range, from the Augustan prototype (Oberaden 83) to the well-known globular form which, with some typological variation, was in use up to the late third century A.D. (Zevi, 1967).

A rim sherd (W488-D9) can be roughly paralleled with Tchernia's (1967) Types 1 and 2, which are Claudian-Neronian in date. Two joining bodysherds (Bag 37 nos. QK76 B72 and Y28) contain a graffito $\$11'$.

Gallic Amphorae 14 sherds at 253 gms weight (Bags 26, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 42).

The most common type present is doubtless Pélichet 47, which can be equated with form no.4 in the Gauloise type series (Laubenheimer et al, 1981). However, until the latter form is more precisely defined it is probably better to retain the more commonly accepted name for this particular type (e.g. Panella, 1973).

Pélichet 47 amphora were predominantly made around the mouth of the Rhône in Languedoc, where a large number of kilns producing this form are known (Widemann et al, 1979). Panella (1973) has shown that the principal content carried was

wine. The form had a fairly long life from about the mid first century A.D. to at least the early fourth century A.D. (ibid.). In Britain, Pélíchet 47 is not found in pre-Boudiccan contexts, while the main contraction of finds seems to occur during the second century A.D. (Peacock, 1978).

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