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POST-ROMAN IMPORTED AMPHORAE FROM CADBURY-CONGRESBURY.

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## Summary

All of the amphorae sherds, many of which are small and in a friable condition, were examined macroscopically with the aid of a binocular microscope (x 20). In addition, to help characterise the fabric of some of the sherds, selective thin sections were made and studied under the petrological microscope.

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# Introduction

All of the amphorae sherds, many of which are small and in a friable condition, were examined macroscopically with the aid of a binocular microscope (x 20). In addition, to help characterize the fabric of some of the sherds, selective thin sections were made and studied under the petrological microscope.

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Bi (Thomas, 1959)
(a) Horizontally grooved sherds
Y1084 IV
Y0222 IV
SF 13 IV (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 12, no. 11)
P0397 IV
Y0597 IV
G0856 IV
G2 IV
G0654 IV
G0118 IV
G0134 IV
B0340 IV
G0839 IV
SF 130 IV (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 12, no. 14)
P0122/P0178 IV
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R0343 IV
B0708 IV
P0239 IV
Y0960a, b IV
P0076 IV
(? P0154 IV marked "lost" on bag)
(? SF 51 IV
                                  )
(? SF 6 IV
Y0962 I
R0337 I
Y0531 I
Y0521 I
P0274 II
R0018 I
Y1313a,b SF 46 (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 12, no. 12)
Y0175 I
Y0812 I
P0066 II
G2 unstratified II
Y1094 II
Y0336 II
Y0609 II
P0185 II
(b) small plain sherds probably Bi
B0187 I shoulder sherd (Rahtz, 1974, Fig. 2, no. 16)
P0162 IV
P0494 III
Y0207a,b III
P0184 III
Y0683 III
G0763a-c III
G0728 III
P0293 IV
G0316 IV
 B0061 IV
 P0328 IV
 P0202 IV
 P0324a-d I
 P0177 IV
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P0138 I
P0181 I
P0040 III
C3 II
Y0201 II
P0414 II
Y0101 II
Y0043 II
Y0755 II
Y1021 II
Y0152 II
Y0001 I
GF4 I
P0169 I
B0035 I
B0540b,c
P0269 I
P3 unstratified I
P0267 I
P0354 I
P0492 III
P2a-c unstratified I
P0071 I
P0197a,b I
B0420 I
Y0304 III
G1146 I
Y0539 III
P0200 IV
P0215a IV
P0215b IV
Y1464c IV .
P0344a,b IV
GF 72 III
Y0841 III
B0236 IV
P0299 IV
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G1326a,b III Y0365a,b III

The following sherds illustrated by Fowler et al and Rahtz were not seen: Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 12, nos. 10 and 13; Rahtz, 1974, Fig. 2, no. 15.

The fabric is fairly hard and smooth, commonly pinkish-cream throughout, with inclusions of white limestone. The Bi form has a globular body with a small basal knob, a short conical neck with a high everted rim and bowed handles from the shoulder to the neck. The upper part of the body contains deep horizontal grooves closely set together. All the Cadbury - Congresbury material is represented by fairly small bodysherds and one shoulder sherd. It is difficult to estimate the number of vessels present, perhaps two or more (see also Thomas, 1981).

Bi amphorae are widely distributed around the Mediterranean seaboard and are also found further afield in Britain and elsewhere (see Peacock and Williams, 1986 for refs. and to Thomas, 1981 for the British material). The numbers found in the northern Aegean and Black Sea area at one time suggested a possible source in this region. However, a suspected kiln site for Bi amphorae has recently been discovered near Kounopi in the Argolid (Munn, 1985).

Bi amphorae occur in fourth century A.D. contexts at Athens (Robinson, 1959, M272), while at Carthage there is a noticeable increase in numbers there from about the middle of the sixth century A.D. and production appears to have ceased by the late sixth/early seventh century A.D. (Fulford and Peacock, 1984). The principal content carried is unknown.

## Bii (Thomas, 1959)

Mostly composed of small ribbed bodysherds

Y0958 XX

Y1048 XX

Y0528 XX

Y1272 XX

Y0552 XX

Y0754 XX

Y08820 XX

Y0566 XX

YF 104a XX

Y0586/Y0593 XX handle (see attached illustrations)

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Y0431 XX neck/shoulder sherd (see attached illustrations)
P0360a, b XI two joining rim-sherds with stub of handle (see attached illustrations)
P0205 handle stub (see attached illustrations)
GF103 handle stub (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 13, no. 21)
SF 127
B0812
P0071
R0275
GO201 XII (Rahtz, 1974, Fig. 3, no. 20) Possibly trimmed to a rough disc-shape.
R0103a-f V
P0094 XVII
Y0613 XVII
P0047 XVII
Y1108 VI
Y0747 III handle (see attached illustrations)
Y1063a,b III
Y1074 III
Y1146 III
Y0677a-c III
B1522a-d III
CH41 III
P0149 III
SF 104 XV (Fowler, et al, 1970; Fig. 14, no. 25)
B0330a, b XV
B0904 XV
B1532a-e XV
R0322a, b XV
SF 6 I
Y1248 I
SF 16 I (Fowler, et al, 1970, Fig. 13, no. 18)
R0335 I
SF 53/89 I '(Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 13, no. 17)
SF 101 I (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 13, no. 15)
R0131 I
B0761 I
C(R0141) IV featureless'
SF 21 XIII (Fowler et al, 1970, no. 27)
G0108 XIII
SF 120 XIII
G03436 XIII
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Y0853 III handle (see attached illustrations)
GO213a, b III
Y1274 III
Y0677a III
Y0996 III
Y0385 XI
G0028 XI handle stub
PF50 XI
SF 49 XI
G1165 XI
G0904 XI handle (see attached illustrations)
RO104a-d IV
R0292 IV
R0024a IV
B0572 IV
SF 122 XIV (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 14, no. 29; Rahtz, 1974, Fig. 3, no. 19)
SF 24 IX (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 14, no. 26; Rahtz, 1974, Fig. 3, no. 18)
GP23a-f IX
B0382 II
P0283a, b II two small handle fragments
GF99 II
SF 127 II (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 13, no. 20)
B0379 II
SF 53 I
CH40 + 39 I
Y0582 I
SF 93 I
CH20 I
SF 38 I
SF 120 I
Y1497 I
Y1017 I
Y1464d I
GF17 I
Y0537a
SF 48 I
Y1150 I
SF 8 I
SF 85 I
SF 20a I
Y<sub>10636</sub> III
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R0027a X
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B1526 I

Y1501,I

Y0377 I

R0149 I

SF 117 I

SF 76 I

CH38 I

The following sherds illustrated by Fowler et al and Rahtz were not seen: Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 13, nos. 16, 22, 23, 24, Fig. 14, no. 28; Rahtz, 1974, Fig. 3, no. 17.

The fabric tends to be hard and sandy, ranging from pinkish-cream to reddishyellow in colour. The Bii form has an ovoid body with a rounded base, broad neck with thickened rim and thickish stumpy handles. Widely-spaced ribbing appears at the middle of the body, gradually narrowing at the shoulder and base of the vessel. The majority of the material at Cadbury - Congresbury is composed of ribbed bodysherds, although there are a number of handle fragments present and one small piece of rim. It is difficult to estimate the number of vessels represented here, the slight nuances of fabric in some of the fragments of handle points to at least 3 vessels, without taking the bodysherds into account. To suggest that these represent a further 15 vessels seems a little high (Rahtz, 1974). Bii amphorae have a fairly similar area of distribution as the Bi form (see Peacock and Williams, 1986 for refs.; Thomas, 1981 for the British material). The origin of these distinctive vessels is not known, although a case has been made for the Antioch region of northern Syria (Williams, 1982), an area which had a contemporary olive-oil export trade of some importance (Liebeschuetz, 1972). However, other possible sources have been suggested, amongst them Cyprus, as some Bii vessels carry painted inscriptions of the Cypriot modius (Lang, 1976). Bii amphorae date from the early fifth to the mid seventh centuries A.D., reaching a peak in the later fifth and early sixth centuries A.D. (Fulford and Peacock, 1986). The principal content carried is not known, although olive-oil has been suggested (Thomas, 1959).

Biv (Thomas, 1959)

Y1023/Y0543/Y0232/Y0513a/Y0513b/Y0343 BM XIX six joinging sherds forming part of the shoulder (see attached illustrations)

GF1339

Y056a

0/11

G0953

The above material consists of deep red, highly micaceous ribbed bodysherds, probably from a Biv form of amphora. This type of vessel has a slender neck, high rounded shoulder and a tapering foot. A broad shallow ribbing covers most of the vessel, which is comparatively thin-walled. This type has a long tradition in the Mediterranean region. Unfortunately, it is not possible to tell from the bodysherds at Cadbury - Congresbury whether this material belongs to the earlier Biv form which has just one strap-handle and first appears in the late first century A.D., or the two-handled version which is first found in late fourth century A.D. contexts (see Peacock and Williams, 1986 for refs.). However, the association at Cadbury - Congresbury with the Bi and Bii forms strongly suggest that we are dealing here with the later version. The Biv is now generally thought to have come from Asia Minor and lasted into the sixth century A.D. (ibid.). The principal content carried is not known for certain, although contents analysis has identified olive-oil residues in a sample of Biv fabric (Rothschild-Boros, 1981; Passi et al, 1981). For a list of the British material see Thomas, 1959.

#### Unassigned

SF 2 BM XIV (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 14, no. 30)

GF101 BM XIV (Fowler et al, 1970, Fig. 14, no. 31)

BM V B0706

Y0531a/Y0468a,b/Y06314/Y0765 BM V an amphora foot in a 'gritty' fabric containing

much quartz and some felspar; possibly an eastern

Mediterranean form (see attached illustrations)

The following ten sherds appear to be in a similar fabric:

Y0462a

Y0605

Y0631

R0065a, b

Y0698

Y0886a, b

Y0672

G1437

P0251

Y0821

#### Discussion

All of the identifiable amphorae sherds from Cadbury - Congresbury are from types which are believed to have been made in the eastern Mediterranean region. Nothing has been seen, for example, which suggests a North African origin, although there are a small number of unassigned sherds. In this context the amphorae assemblage should be viewed in connection with the composition of the late imported fine ware from the site, for Phocean Red Slip ware is present in greater quantity than the more common African Red Slip (pp. 00-00). Giving narrow dates to amphorae assemblages is always difficult as most types, including the three identified here, tend to have been produced over a long period of time. A date somewhere in the fifth century A.D. seems most likely for the Cadbury - Congresbury material, in line with the late imported fine ware.

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