

AMPHORAE FROM LAKE FARM, WIMBORNE

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Dressel 1A

L1 (1) 12 DWG.308. Rim.

LF (1) 12 DWG.309. Rim.

Two rim sherds of the Italian wine-amphora Dressel 1A. This form was produced from about 130B.C. till around the middle of the first century B.C. (Peacock, 1971; Tchernia, 1983). A pre-Conquest date for the arrival of the Dressel 1A vessels at Lake Farm is almost certainly indicated.

One of the above sherds (DWG 309) is in the distinctive 'black sand' fabric normally associated in Britain with the later Dressel 1B form (Peacock, 1971, Fabric 2). An origin in the Latium region has been suggested for this fabric, on the basis of the presence of yellow garnet when viewed in thin section (Courtois and Velde, 1978). 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 argued by Peacock (1977a). Further analysis by Velde and Courtois (1983) using an electron microprobe has distinguished two separate compositional groups of yellow (melanitic) garnet, of which one source they propose is situated near to Rome and another in the Vesuvius region. The latter proposal agrees with Peacock's (1977a) suggestion, but as yet there is no

archaeological evidence for an origin near Rome for the 'black sand' fabric.

The other sherd (DWG 308) was thin sectioned and studied under the petrological microscope. This revealed a volcanic assemblage of rocks and minerals similar to Peacock's Fabric 1 (1971), with an origin in southern Latium or Campania, later extended to include Etruria (1977b).

#### Dressel 20

PM20 II (146) DWG236. Rim.

The upright rim of this sherd recalls the Augustan prototype of the later fully-developed Dressel 20 form (Oberaden 83, Haltern 71). This early type has been recorded in Britain from pre-Roman levels at Prae Wood (Wheeler and Wheeler, 1936, fig.13, no.29) and at Gatesbury Track (Williams and Peacock, 1979, fig.34, no.4). However, the rim of the Lake Farm sherd is larger and more thick-set than is normally the case with the Augustan type, and this may indicate that the former is slightly later in the series. The fabric of the Lake Farm sherd is identical to that of the fully developed Dressel 20, which were made in the Guadalquivir region of Baetica, between Seville and Cordoba (cf. Williams and Peacock, 1983).

#### Dressel 28

PM20 I (40) DWG 221. Rim.

PM20 II (4) ?208. Bodysherd.

'Pulley-neck' type of rim characteristic of the Dressel 28 form and bodysherd in

a soft, smooth fairly fine-textured light buff fabric.

PM20 III (28). Handle.

Ribbed handle which may also possibly belong to this form, but in a different fabric. Baetican origin?

Dressel 28 amphorae were made in Tarraconensis in Spain (Tchernia, 1971; Tchernia and Villa, 1977; Keay and Jones, 1982) and possibly also Baetica (Colls et al, 1977; though Parker and Price, 1981 add some qualification), and in France at Velaux, Bouches-du-Rhône (Tchernia and Villa, 1977). The principal content carried is uncertain, perhaps wine for the French vessels and wine or fish products for the Spanish (Zevi, 1966; Beltrán, 1978). The date range is late Augustan to the first half of the second century A.D. (ibid.).

#### Peacock and Williams Class 16

PM20 '79 3 (28). Handle and 10 bodysherds.

PM20 IIIA (48). Handle.

PM20/11 (4). Handle.

PM 20/5 (23). Two rims, two handles and seven bodysherds.

PM20 5/6 (23). Rim.

Rims, handles and bodysherds in a soft, reddish-buff sandy fabric. Thin sectioning shows flecks of mica, quartz grains and some fine-grained silica, giving no real indication of origins. This material probably belongs to a class of first century A.D. ovoid amphorae which have a characteristic median furrow or groove on the handles. Typologically linked forms were made in the kilns of Algeciras,

Cerro de Los Mártires and Puerto Real (Beltrán, 1970) and so a southern Spanish origin is possible, though the form may well have been made elsewhere. Fish products may have been carried.

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