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The italic ovoid amphorae in the Toulouse area at the end of the Iron Age (Midi-Pyrénées, France)

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Abstract
This article is presenting a synthesis about italic ovoid amphora found in Toulouse area. Two major productions were identified, containers from the Tyrrhenian coast workshops, and those from Brindisi region on the Adriatic coast. If the last ones have for sure transported oil, we do not yet know what was the content of the first ones. Many questions remain to be answered about these Tyrrhenian productions, but this article provides for the first time a review of the discoveries in context of consumption in Gaul during the last two centuries BC.
Keywords: Toulouse - amphora - Lazio – Brindisi - olive oil - stamp - Iron Age

Resumen
Ese artículo presenta una síntesis sobre las ánforas ovoides itálicas descubiertas en la comarca de Tolosa. Son dos las producciones identificadas : los contenedores procediendos de alfareres de la Costa Tyrrhenica y los de la comarca de Brindes en la costa adriática. Si esos últimos han traido oleos, el contenido de los primeros queda desconocido. Las producciones tyrrhenicas plantean muchas cuestiones pero ese artículo constituye un primer balance sobre descubiertas en contexto de consumo, en las Galias durant los dos ultimos siglos antes de Cristo.
Palabras clave : Tolosa – ánfora – Lazio – Brindisi - aceite de oliva – sello - edad del Hierro

[1] Thanks a lot for their help with english translation to Laure Verret (CRCA-UMR 5169) and Justine Vincent (INRAP GSO), and spanish translation to Philippe Gardes (INRAP GSO).

The protohistoric occupations around Toulouse are implanted along the Garonne valley. Two major sites have been identified (Benquet *et al.* 2013). Saint-Roch (Fig. 1 n. 1), located 3 km away from the actual city center, develops around the former Niel military base on the lowest terrace of the Garonne, occupying an area estimated at about thirty hectares. Known since the early 20th century thanks to the numerous wells[2] essentially filled with italic amphorae, the recent preventive excavations allow to reconstitute the spatial organization of this agglomeration with commercial and craft purposes during the second half of the 2nd century B.C. The Vieille-Toulouse oppidum occupies a vast promontory of about a hundred hectares dominating the Garonne, about 7 km at south of Toulouse (Fig. 1 n. 2). This is a fortified agglomeration occupied from the beginning of the 2nd century B.C. to the early years AD. The remains are spread over two successive trays separated by a bank. The center of this agglomeration is in the highest part, at a place called La Planho, on an area estimated between 20 and 30 hectares. The researches conducted in the years 1960-1980 have identified two major occupation phases, and study numerous wells. But the exceptional character of the site was really revealed only in 2007 during an extensive excavation conducted by INRAP. A highly urbanized area was then located, which had developed over a hundred and fifty years between a craft pottery area and a sanctuary. In these urban-type sites, the recent researches allowed to highlight a vast occupation of rural-type on the west of Toulouse, centered on the city of Blagnac and surroundings (Fig. 1 n. 3). Several moated enclosed plots of land were excavated there, attesting the presence of farming and pastoral exploitation in this region (Ranché, Sergent 2016).

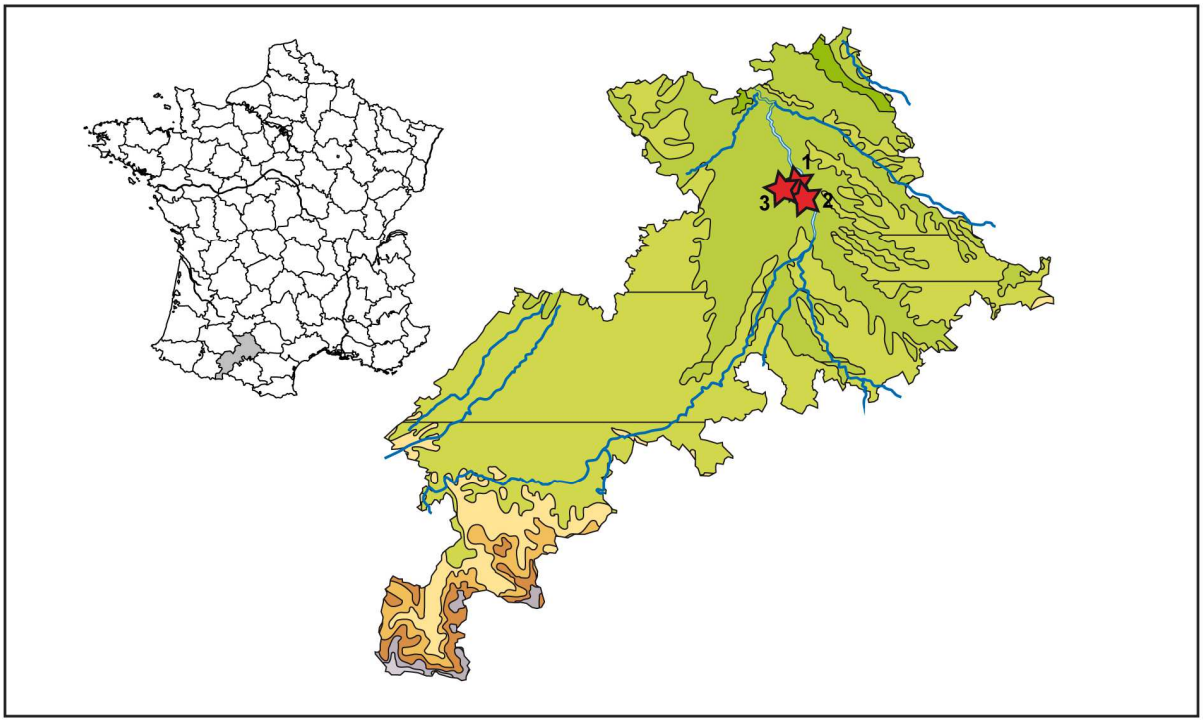

Figure 1 Location of the sites reported in the text n. 1: 105 Saint-Roch street; n.2: Vieille-Toulouse; n. 3: Blagnac ZAC Andromède

These numerous excavations, and particularly the recent ones, have given an exceptional quantity of ceramics and particularly amphorae. The volume of vinery italic imports are

[2] We will not discuss the history of the issue on the basis of these wells now set (refer to the synthesis of Requi 2011).

phenomenal, making Toulouse one of the most important markets of the end of the Iron Age. The Saint-Roch site gives between 2.5 and 13 kg of amphorae fragment per meter square depending on the districts (Benquet *et al.* 2013: 367), thus an estimation of between 34,300 and 178,400 wine italic amphorae imported in a half a century! Among these million shards related to Greco-Italian forms and to diverse variants of Dr. 1, a tiny part stands out illustrating a variety of food then imported in the Mediterranean basin which was hidden by the huge amount of wine coming from the Tyrrhenian coasts wineries: Rhodian wine, from Padana plain or the Tarraconaise province; Baetic, Apulan or African olive oil; Baetic fish sauces etc... However, some forms are not relating to any of published typologies, thus remaining still unknown. This publication is giving us the opportunity to present all the ovoid italic amphorae discovered in Toulouse area, which are a very few and not always displayed in sites of the end of Tene. In this work, we are making comparisons between amphorae supposed to come from the Tyrrhenian workshops with still undefined content and the ovoid amphora from Brindisi area which have contained oil.

Based on the inventories of ceramics from the last excavations in Toulouse area, a first overview of the chronological evolution of ceramic productions and imports has been established (Benquet, Gardes 2011). Divided into five phases, the Toulouse facies show great originality compared to "non-Mediterranean" sites, especially those of the Rhone, Saone and Loire valleys. Here is the chronology that we are refering to in this article:
Phase 1 : 175/150 - 125 B.C.
Phase 2 : 125-100 B.C.
Phase 3 : 100-75 B.C.
Phase 4 : 75-40/30 B.C.
Phase 5: 40/30 B.C. - 10 A.C.

1. The Tyrrhenian ovoid amphorae

The preventive operation led by INRAP in 2007 at the 105 Saint-Roch Street in Toulouse delivered a very voluminous amphoric sherds, just like all the other sites excavated in the same area but whose inventory was substantially noticeable by the diversity of the encountered forms. The Greco-italic and/or Dr. 1 type wine amphorae generally represent more than 95% of NMI on this site. Their presence could go down to 75% depending on the structures, due to the increased presence of Rhodian and Lamboglia 2 wine amphorae as well as oil containers from the Brindisi region and several African forms. A pit - FS 61 - holds particular attention: the composition of its filling raises some questions regarding its dating on which we will come back later (Benquet, Grizeaud, 2009: 656-661). A total of 173 kg of amphorae were taken, illustrating a total of 67 individuals including a majority of wine carrying forms: 4 residual Greco-italic amphorae, 39 Dr. 1A and 8 Dr. A/B; but also oil with 2 jars of the Brindisi type, 4 african amphorae and two other from Punic tradition. A last shape represents 29% of NR amphorae and nearly 12% of the NMI. Absent of the most common typologies, it becomes integrated into the general classification of ovoid amphorae such as defined in our Spanish colleagues recent work (García Vargas *et al.* 2011). Other copies have been inventoried in many other structures of this site, but, not any, until now has been identified in the Saint-Roch district. Different deposits on the Vieille-Toulouse oppidum have also given few copies but such a concentration has never been encountered since yet.

1.1. Description

Although we did not discover any complete item, the sherds let foresee a container of less than 80 cm total height, with an oval profile paunch, mounted by a high rim, slightly reflex, with a mouth diameter between 13 and 14 cm. The collar is short, flanked by handles in quarter circle, with oval or rounded section, and is mounting a soft or sligly marked shoulder (Fig. 2 n. 1-2). The sides can be covered with a light color going from yellow to cream, certainly coming from the use of brackish water for mixin clays. No trace of pitch was noticed on the interior sides, this cue could suggest a transport of oil or fish sauces. If the general aspect of this amphora seems very homogeneous, the discoveries made in 105 Saint-Roch street allow to identify five different variants:

Figure 2 1-2 : Ovoid amphorae discovered in Toulouse - 105 Saint-Roch street, Toulouse (photos O. Dayrens INRAP) ;

Type 1 (Fig. 3 n. 1-2)

This is an amphora with a short collar of 13-14 cm height, with a very concave profile, mounted by a triangular rentrant rim with a mouth diameter between 12 and 15 cm. The ear shape handles, of round section, are connected under the rim and the base of the collar.

Type 2 (Fig. 3 n. 3-4)

This shape is more developed variant of the previous one. The concave collar is a little higher, 16 to 18 cm, mounted by a more massive rentrant rim of 3.5 to 4 cm height. The handles, in quarter circle, have an oval section.

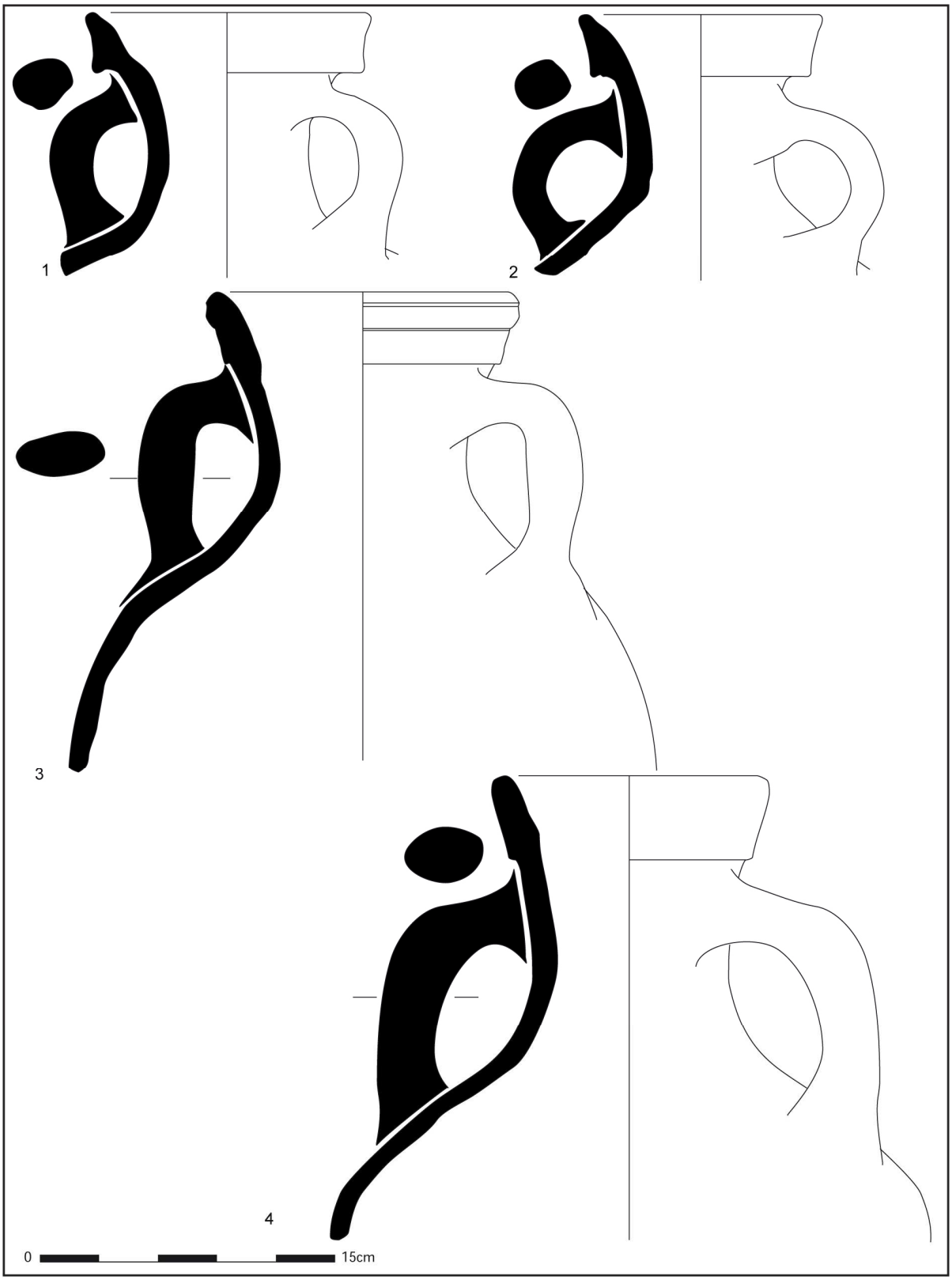

Figure 3 Toulouse Saint-Roch street 1-2 : Type 1 ; 3-4 : Type 2 (drawings L. Benquet INRAP)

Type 3 (Fig. 4 n. 1-2)

These copis have a straight or slightly trunked collar, with a total height of 18 to 20 cm. It is mounted by a thin rim, of 3.5 to 4 cm height, slightly rentrant, refined in its sommitale extremity. The handles, in quarter circle, have an oval section and a thin rib on their external face. The collar could sometimes present a recess at the base of the neck like the Dr. 2/4 italic ones.

Type 4 (Fig. 4 n. 3-5)

This form is illustrated with more stocky collar, rather short, mounted with a massive straight rim of 3.5 to 4 cm height. The diameter at the mouth is slightly lower than the previous two shapes, between 13 and 14 cm. The handles in quarter circle have an oval section.

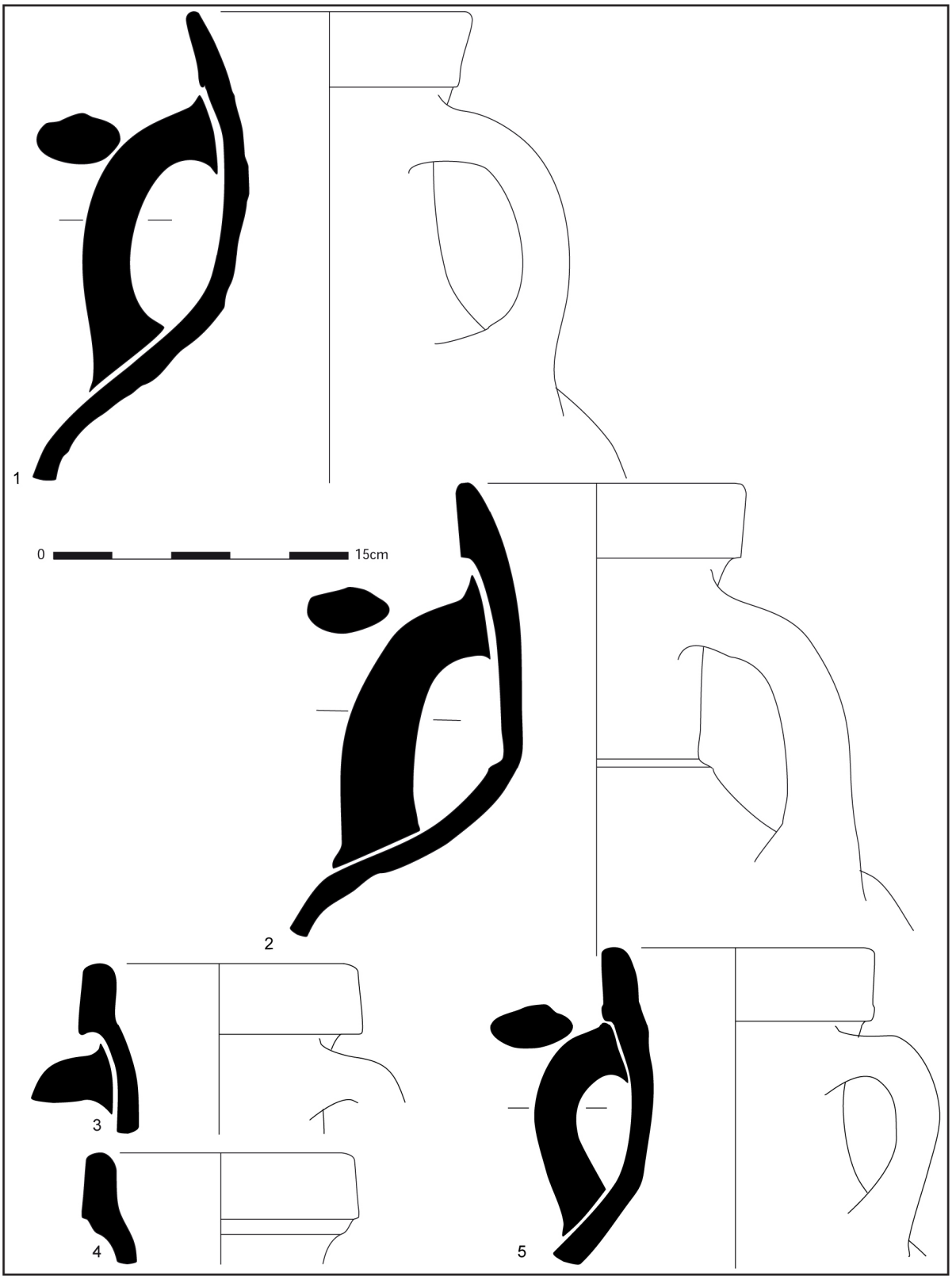

Figure 4 Saint-Roch street 1-2: Type 3 ; 3-5: Type 4 (drawings L. Benquet INRAP)

Type 5a (Fig. 5 n. 1, 5-6)

The short collar, not exceeding 15 cm high, is giving a stocky and massive look to this form. The rim is straight and thick, the diameter of the mouth remains stable, 15 cm. The handles in quarter circle have a more rounded oval section than the previous items.

Type 5b (Fig. 5 n. 3, 4)

This is a variant which distinguishes from the previous shape by a higher fine rim and slightly curved or retrant profile.

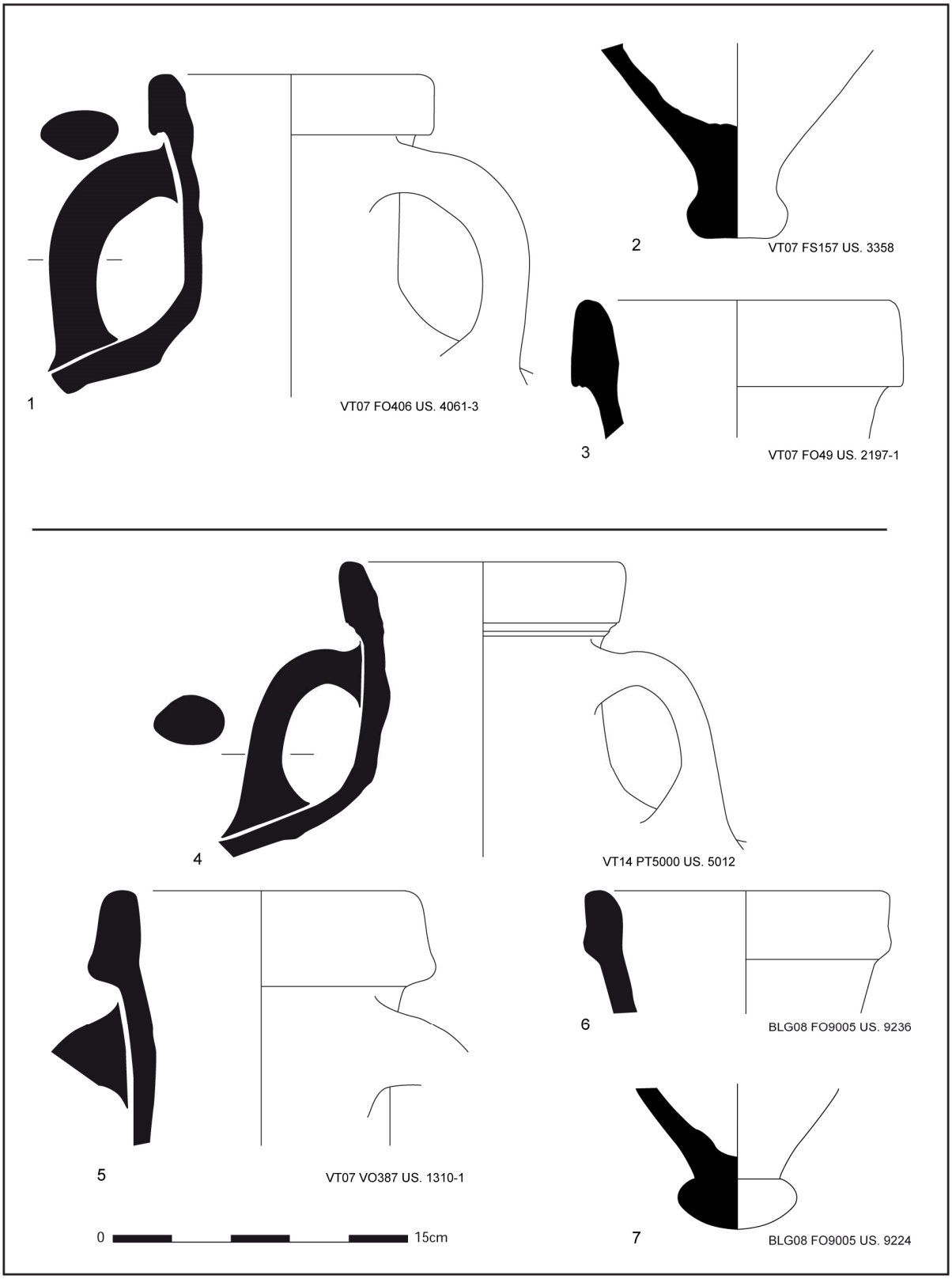

Figure 5 period 3 n. 1-3: Vieille-Toulouse 5 La Planho road; period 4 n. 4: Vieille-Toulouse 3 chemin de Ventenac ; n. 5: Vieille-Toulouse 5 La Planho road; n. 6-7: Blagnac ZAC Andromède (drawings L. Benquet INRAP)

Beside the 105 Saint-Roch street, a few copies were identified on the Vieille-Toulouse and Blagnac-ZAC Andromède (Fig. 1 n. 3) sites.

Bottom morphology is fairly standardized. These amphorae end with a shape of rounded extremity button (Fig. 6 n. 1-3) or slightly flattened (Fig. 6 n. 5-7). Rare items have a short bottom, with straight and flat end (Fig. 6 n. 4).

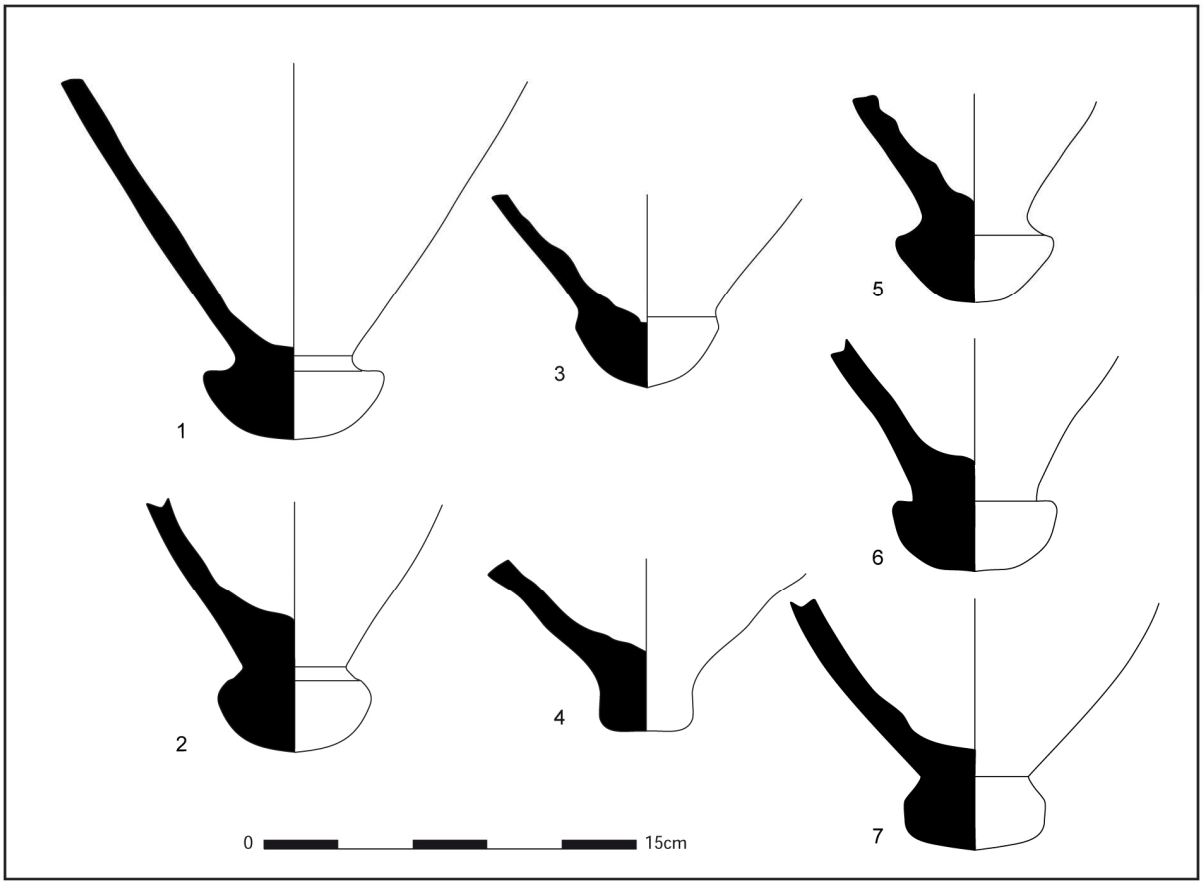

Figure 6 Toulouse - 105 Saint-Roch street 1-8: ovoid amphorae bottoms (drawings L. Benquet INRAP)

1.2. Origin

The touch of the fabric is hard, well cooked and sounding, slightly grainy outside. The observation with naked eyes of the samples taken from Toulouse findings, evidences a light colored sandy texture, varying from beige to salmon for the most steady tone. The degreaser is not very visible: some rare darker grains stand, of gray or rust color, with a size grading lower or equal to 1 mm. With a binocular (Fig. 7 n. 1-6), the clay matrix reveals a multitude of small rounded grains of various colors, mainly black (lava ?) and translucent; some larger grains show calcite elements from shellfish remains and iron oxides.

This raw description appears to exclude a production from the Guadalquivir valley, as confirmed by E. García Vargas. Thus, an Italic origin seems quite possible, and even more

knowing that many production sites of ovoid amphorae have been identified on both the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian coasts.

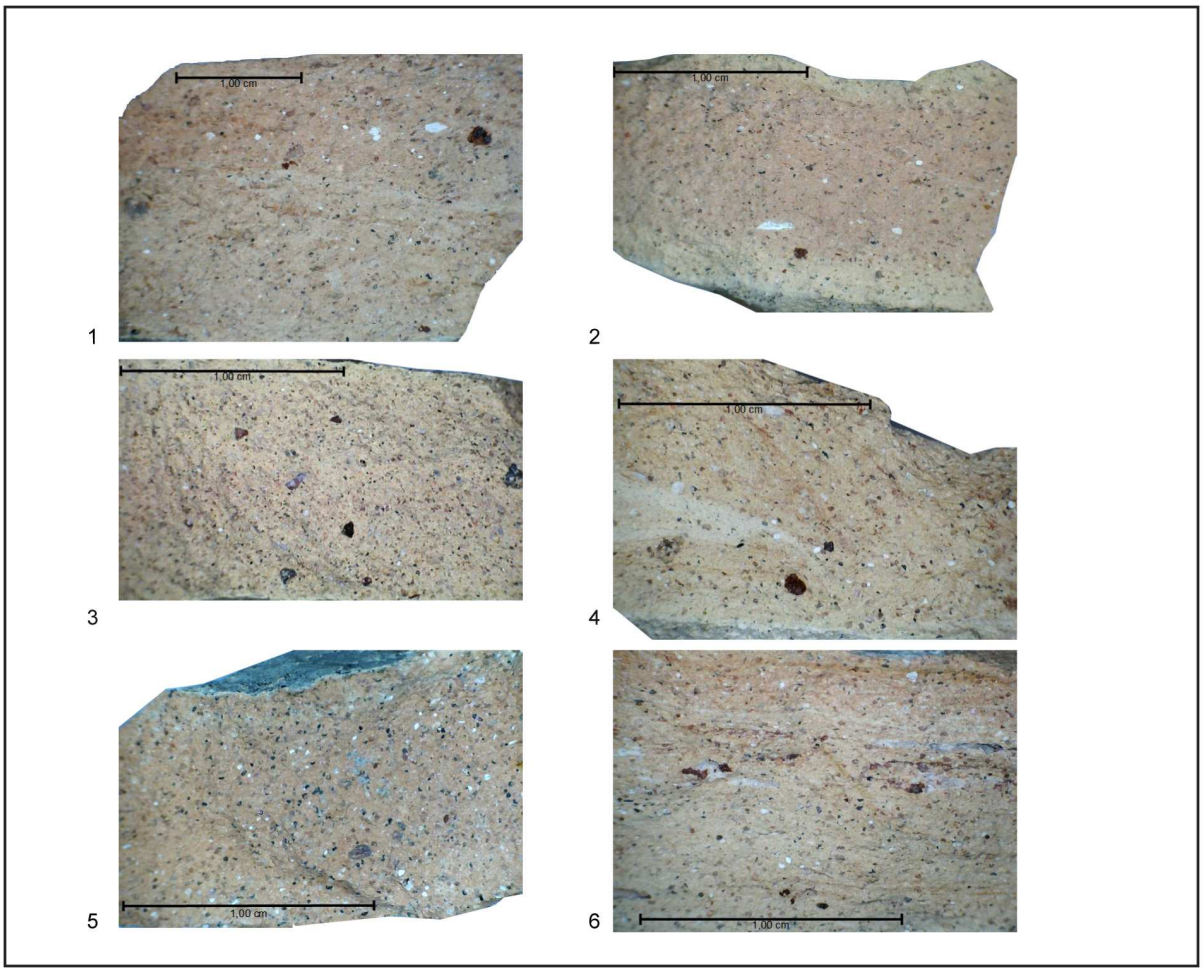

Figure 7 Fabric samples discovered in Toulouse - 105 Saint-Roch street (photos L. Benquet INRAP)

Actually, the 2 and 3 shapes of Toulouse are very morphologically close to the "Apani VIIA" one (Palazzo 2013: 23), or the "Giancola A.A2" one, identified on the eponymous production sites (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 105), although the handles section is different. The form Toulouse 1 form is alike the "Giancola 1.E1" type (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 108), while the shape 4 is closer to the "Apani VIIC" shape (Palazzo 2013: 24). However, despite many notable typological similarities, nothing seems to accredit the Apulean origin of these amphorae. The binocular observation of the taken samples does not match the reference samples of these productions that we have.

On the Tyrrhenian coast, the workshop of Albinia in Tuscany has delivered some copies of stocky collars surrounded by bent handles mountig by a rounded paunch (Benquet, Mancino 2006: 469) (Fig 8 n. 1). Once again, the comparison of reference samples does not allow to associate the ovoid amphorae of Toulouse with the Etruscan productions.

In the Lazio region, the research conducted in the 1980s identified two production areas having delivered ovoid amphorae around Canneto and Astura (Hesnard *et al.* 1989: 24). Again, the region between Anzio and Torre Astura has recently made major prospecting campaigns and a workshop production of amphorae was highlighted on Le Grottace site (Fig. 8 n. 2). Many exemplaries are reminding Toulouse containers both by their morphological appearance and the description of the fabric (De Haas *et al.* 2007/2008: 547-564).

Six amphora samples have been selected for the analysis in thin section under a polarizing microscope by Claudio Capelli.

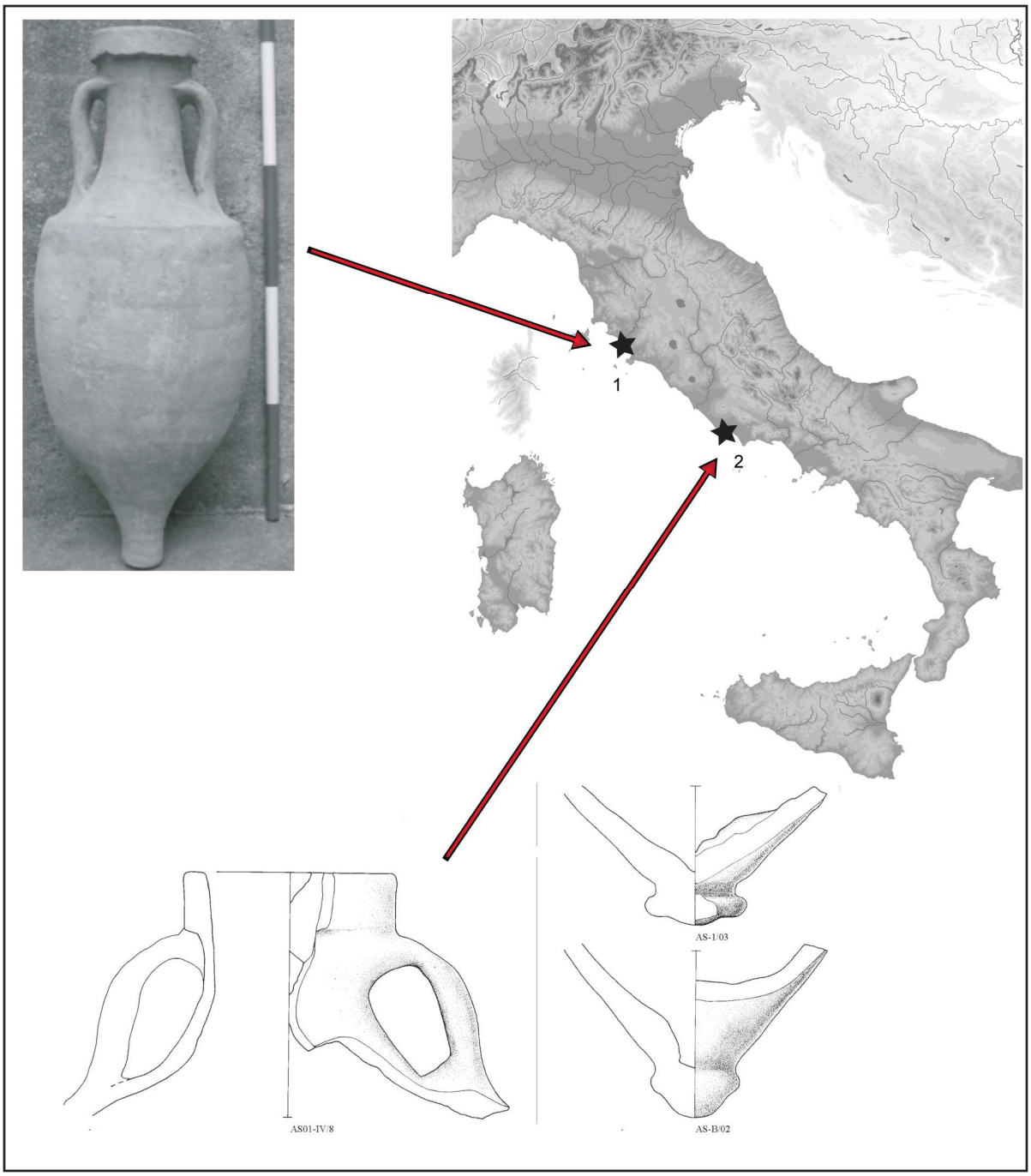

Figure 8 n. 1: Ovoid amphorae from the Albinia (photo L. Benquet INRAP); Ovoid amphorae from Le Grottacce (drawing Tol, De Haas 2013: 154)

The petrographic study reveals a good compositional and technological homogeneity of the fabrics.The clay matrix is carbonate-rich, with a subordinate Fe-oxide component (the macroscopical colour is yellow-orange to orange, lighter close to the surfaces). The aplastic sandyinclusions arevery abundant (Fig. 9 n. 1-2) to moderately abundant (Fig. 9 n. 3-4) to and very well-sorted, mostlyin the range 0.1-0.3 mm across (up to 0.8-1.2 mm maximum). They are composed of: a metamorphic component (abundant quartz, subordinate feldspar, acid metamorphic rock fragments and rare muscovite); a volcanic component (abundant

clinopyroxene, plagioclase andsanidine feldspars, subordinate opaque minerals and melanitic garnet, rare biotite); and a subordinate sedimentary component (cherts, radiolarian cherts, partly dissociated limestone fragments, foraminifera and occasional mollusk fragments). Cherts fragments are always very angular, whereas clinopyroxene grains are oftenrounded in shape. The silty fraction is moderately abundant and mostly composed of quartz, mica and microfossils.

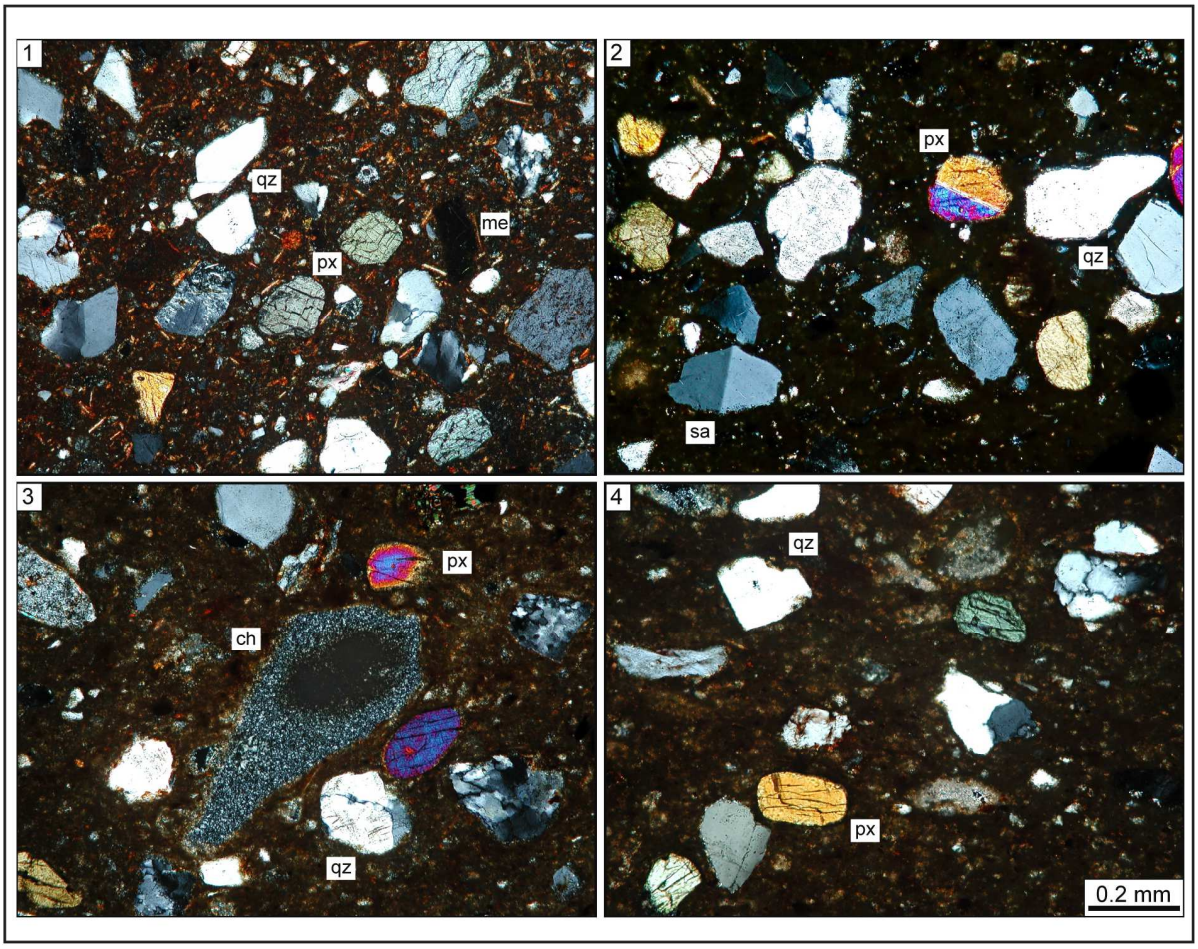

Figure 9 Microphotographs (crossed polars) of analysed samples to Toulouse - 105 Saint-Roch street (photos Cl. Capelli).

The homogeneity of the fabrics points to one production centre for all the studied samples, which are possibly made from a marine clay and a (marine or alluvial) intentionally added temper.

An Italic provenance is evidenced by the volcanic elements, especially the sanidine feldspar and the melanitic garnet, whichcan be correlated to the plio-pleistocenic sequences outcropping along the Thyrrenian coast between southern Tuscany to the Gulf of Naples. A production from Latium, in particular from Astura as suggested by the archaeological data, is not excluded.

1.3. Datation

Very similar morphologically to amphorae of the Brindisi area, it is difficult to specify the scoop of the "invention of the form." All variants of this form are present in the first phases of of Apani and Giancola productions. The authors themselves have difficulties establishing an absolute chronology of the various phases of production, and are forced to refer to consumption sites that delivered amphorae called "Brindisi". The datings proposed in the recent monographs on these workshops are going from the end of 2nd century to the end of the 1rst century B.C. (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 399-405; Palazzo 2013: 187).
The discoveries made in Lazio production sites during prospecting campaigns do not offer more dating. However, the searches led on Le Grottace site allow to date the beginning of the production at the end of 2nd century or at the beginning of the first century B.C. (De Haas *et al.* 2007/2008: 526-527).
The ovoid amphorae are produced in Albinia, together with the Dr. 1B. We find these amphorae as complement to cargo in ships carrying Dr. 1A and 1B. These are, for the most, dated between the last quarter of the 2nd century and the first third of the 1st century B.C., such as the wrecks of the Barthelemy islet in Saint-Raphael, or the San Andrea B one near the Elba island coasts (Benquet, Mancino 2006: 470).
Regarding the amphorae discovered in Toulouse area, the types 1 to 4 come from the last occupation phase of the 105 Saint-Roch street site. The dating of the filling of the pit 61 has been widely debated because of the joint presence of Dr. 1A/B amphorae carrying the painted mark of the consuls names of 122 B.C., *Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus* and *Gaius Fannius* (Broughton 1984: 516), and amphorae from Brindisi and old African and Phoenician-Punic types amphorae dated to the late 2nd and early 1st century. B.C. (Benquet, Grizeaud, 2009: 661). Type 5 is more recent because the copies are mainly from filled structures during the 1st century B.C. on the Vieille-Toulouse and Blagnac-ZAC Andromede sites (Benquet 2015 and 2016). The type 5a is attested from the first quarter of the 1st century while the type 5b appears only in the second quarter of that century.

1.4. Distribution

Regarding the distribution of these amphorae, the testimonies of their presence are rare on the consumption sites in Gaul, and few are the one listed. We noticed one item from the ditch of the “terrain Coq” site in Aix-en-Provence, the fining of which being dated between the late 2nd and early in the 1st century B.C. From a petrographic point of view, this production is very close to the on of Minturnae group in the Lazio (Thierrin *et al.* 2005: 748 - YAM65 Figure 8b). Another comparison can be proposed with two items discovered on the Entremont oppidum from old excavations, and unfortunately without stratigraphic context (Gateau 1990: 175 and fig. 19 No. 21-22). The author classifies them as ovoid amphorae, brings them closer to the Brindisi type, but expressed some reservations about their Apulian origin. A last site that has been able to be supplied by these amphorae is Lacoste - Mouliets-et-Villemartin (Gironde), which has a stamp representing a “rosette” pattern on the lower handle attachment looking like a Dr. 1 (Benquet 2012), completely identical to the black glazed ware product on the site Le Grottacce (Tol, De Haas 2013: 152).
This new group of ovoid amphorae isolated from the discoveries of Toulouse is perhaps not as original as it sounds like, as it falls within a well established tradition on all italic workshops implanted on both the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian coasts of Italy. This model seems to appear during the late 2nd century or at the beginning of the next one, and continues until the middle of the 1st century B.C. Starting from the middle of the 1st century B.C., workshops located in the Guadalquivir valley largely derived from these italic models, as shown by the amphorae grouped under the name of "ovoid 4" among which are listed Haltern

70 (Garcia *et al.* 2011: 219 -225). In the present state of research, the content of the ovoid amphorae from the Tyrrhenian Italy is unknown. The absence of inside pitch seems to allow to exclude wine. If we accept the hypothesis that Dr. 1C type, produced in the same workshops, have transported fish sauces (Benquet, Mancino 2006: 475), and that it may be a correlation between form and content, then these ovoid amphorae could have contained oil like Brindisi amphorae.

2. The Brindisi amphorae

The Brindisi amphorae appear in the Toulouse area until the very end of the 2nd century B.C. even at the beginning of the 1st century B.C. This dating seems late in regard to the recent monographs published on Giancola and Apani production sites (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 401 ; Palazzo 2013: 188-189), they specify the beginning of the trade towards the West during the third quarter of the 2nd century. Until recently, no Apulean production had been identified in the Gallic town of Toulouse which the end of occupation took place at the beginning of the first century B.C. The excavation of 2007 led to the northern extremity of the Saint-Roch district allowed to highlight the first early imports in this area.

2.1. The first imports in the Saint-Roch area

The first amphorae from Brindisi come from structures belonging to the last period of occupation of the site. During this phase, they illustrate 1.8% of the NMI amphorae. Generally, the few items identified in the Saint-Roch area in Toulouse, show a homogeneous morphology relating to Form II of the general typology of Apulean amphorae: high lip and concave external face (fig. 10 n.1) but mainly with the form V, a short roll lip and a thin internal groove under which the handles are set (fig. 10 n.3,5). These two forms are contemporary and appear in the last quarter of the 2nd century B.C. The production of the first seems to stop before the second which continues until the change of era (Palazzo 2013: 188).

The FS61 pit, about which we have already spoken and whose dating is quite problematic, contains two specimens VA type (Benquet, Grizeaud 2009: 659 Fig. 6 No. 1). One of them is stamped on the top of the handle with a stamp in the name of *Q. Obultron(ius)* (matrix A1, fig. 10 n.3) from the workshop of Apani (Palazzo 2013: 63). There is no comparative reference for this stamp, only paleographic and linguistic features allow the author to locate it in a chronological period between the end of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 1st century B.C. (Palazzo 2013: 188). A second identical copy was discovered from a soil of circulation, contemporary of the filling of the FS61 pit (Fig. 10 n.4). The FS4 pit reveals an specimen of the VA type, stamped on the handle in the name of *Str(atonicus)* (matrix A1, Fig. 10 n.5), character well attested on the site of Apani in relation with the production of the *Aninia* family (Palazzo 2013: 155). Once again the parallels are rare, only the discovery made in Israel on the site of Marissa brings a chronological precision situated in the last third of the 2nd century B.C. Some differences are notable compared with the recently published catalog of Apani productions. The reference stamp STR is stamped on a II-type amphora while the Toulouse one is on a VA-type. Finally, the PT73 well, abandoned between the late of 2nd century and the beginning of the first century B.C. (Benquet, Grizeaud, 2009: 666-667), has delivered a handle stamped with the name *Ape(icae)* (Fig. 10 n.2). This stamp belongs certainly to the productions of Apani, as it is confirmed by an ancient discovery made on this site (*CIL* IX, 6079.6). No other copy is currently identified.

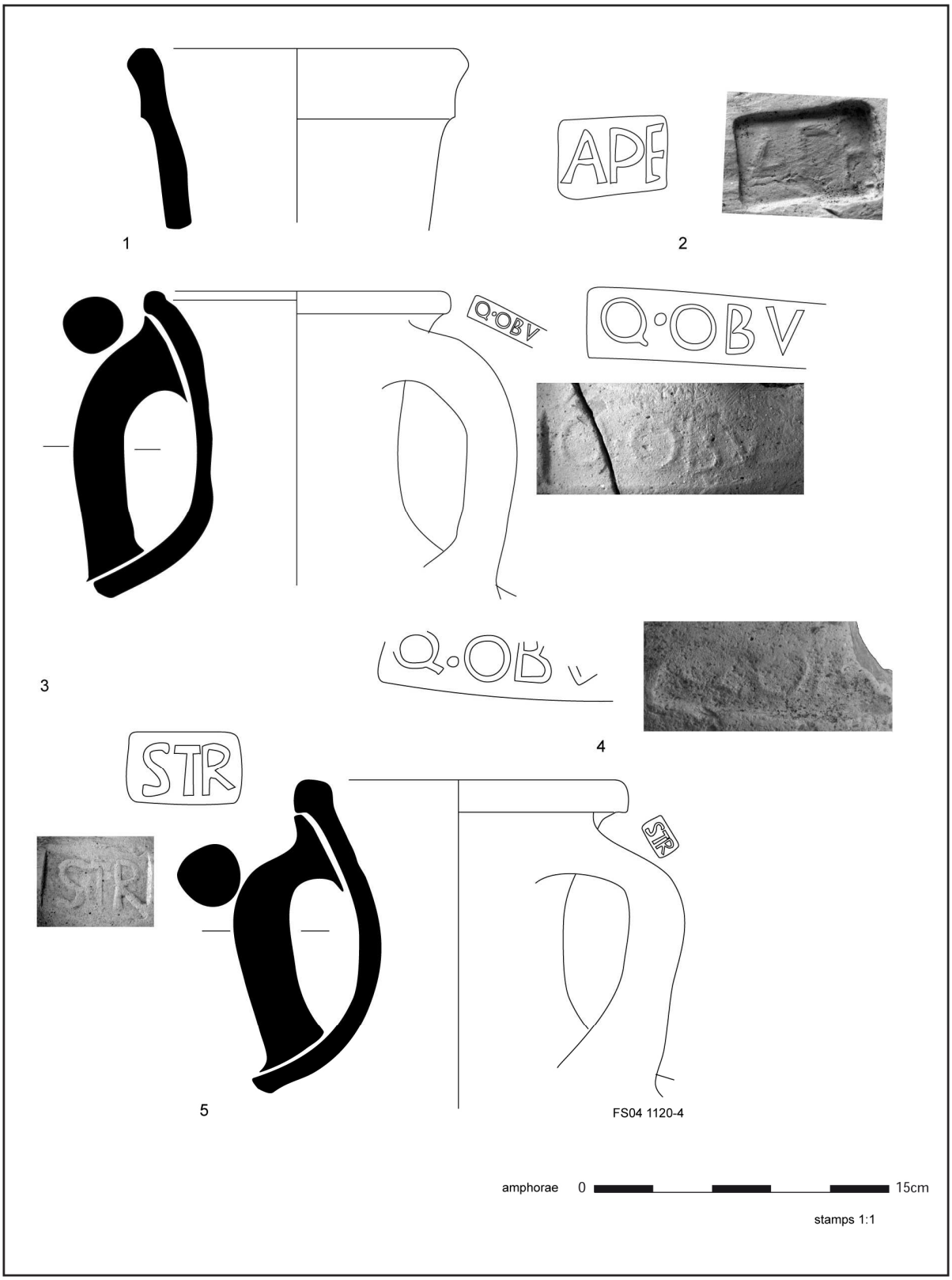

Figure 10 Period 2-3 n. 1-4: Apani workshop (drawings L. Benquet INRAP, photos O. Dayrens INRAP)

2.2. The peak of the imports : Vieille-Toulouse

On the Vieille-Toulouse oppidum, we count the largest number of amphorae type of Brindisi. Out of a total of 3200 amphorae identified during the excavation campaign situated at 5 La Planho road on a residential area of 800 sqm occupied between the last third of the 2nd century and the change of era, Brindisi amphorae represent only 0.5% of NMI. Although they are found only in very low number compared to the amout of wine tyrrhenian amphorae, they are present sporadically in all structures of the 1st century B.C.
During the 1st century, the most common amphorae belong to all the variants of the V-type specimen (Fig. 11 n.1), with a ring lip more or less thick under which are connected the handles. A complete copy comes from the well 37 which the filling is dated the second quarter of the 1st century B.C. A few copies are related to III-type (fig. 11 n.2) whose shape is illustrated by an amphora contained in a silo linked to a contemporary settlement of the previous wells.

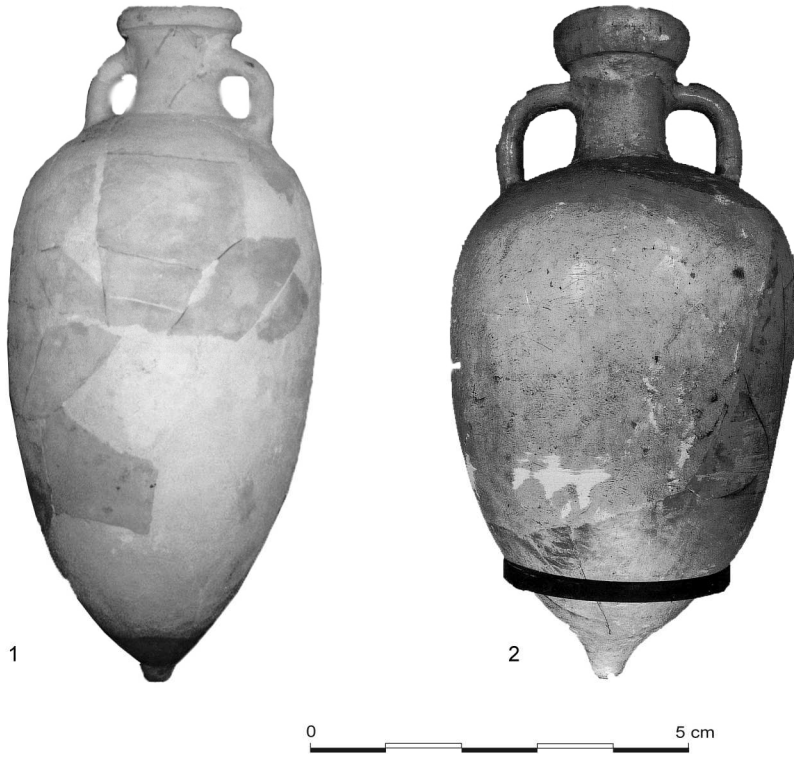

Figure 11 Typical forms of Brindisi amphorae discovered in Vieille-Toulouse oppidum (photos L. Benquet INRAP)

A large majority of stamps discovered on the site of Vieille-Toulouse comes from old excavations led mainly by the Circonscription des Antiquités Historiques between 1960 and 1980 supervised by Michel Vidal. The discovery contexts are essentially the filling of wells and surface finds. The suggested datings result from the study conducted during my PhD and the research project ACR "Gallic Toulouse." The copies from the most recent excavations arise from stratified levels. A vast catalog counts 44 stamps, including forty copies come from the Vieille-Toulouse oppidum.

2.2.1. Period 3 (first quarter 1st century B.C.)

We count 20 stamps resulting mainly from the Apani workshop with 9 copies on VB-type amphorae. The *Aninia* family is very well represented by 4 stamps and 3 different matrix. We note 3 copies with the name *C. Aninius* (fig. 12 n. 1-3), two in latin prints (matrix A4) and one is printed in greek prints (α1 matrix). One copy bears the name *L. Aninius* (fig. 13 n. 1) in latin prints (matrix A1) on an amphora III-type. The slavish characters accompanying them are: *Δαμά(ς)* (fig. 12 n. 1) (matrice α1), *Numeni* (fig. 13 n. 2) (matrice A1), *Perdicas* (fig. 13 n. 3) (matrice A1) et *Σωτήριχ(ος)* (fig. 12 n. 2) (matrice α1). We can also add the stamp *Soteric(os)* in latin prints discovered without stratigraphic context (fig. 16 n. 8). It is interesting to note that a gentilice stamped in greek prints is not necessarily accompanied by a slavish character registered in the same language and vice versa! So we find the couples couples *Γάιος Ἀνίνι // Δαμάς* and *C. Anini // Σωτήριχος* (fig. 12 n.1-2). We also recognizes the name of the *Vehiliana figlina* whose production succeeds that of the *Aninia* family (fig. 13 n. 4).

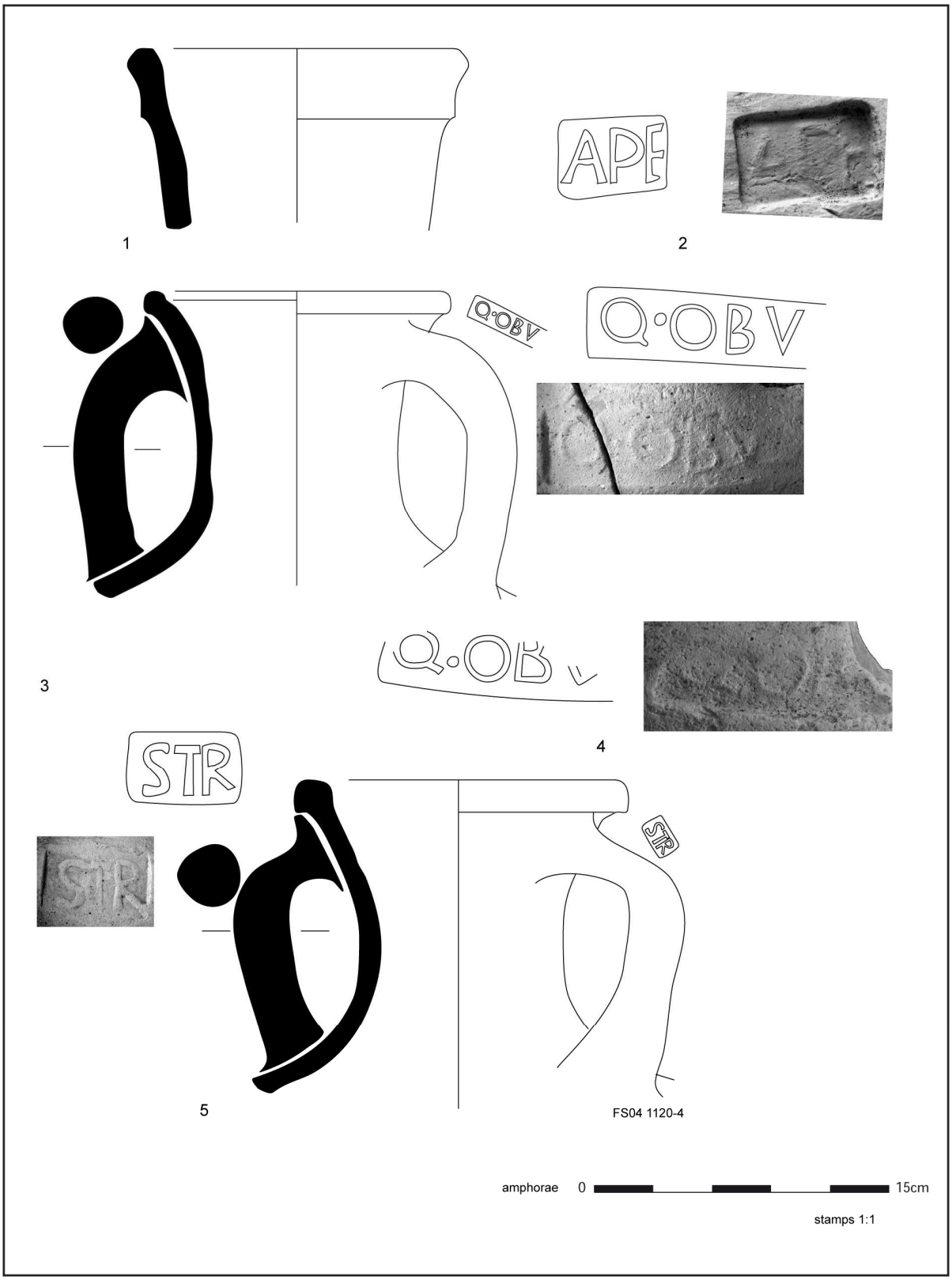

Figure 12 Period 3 n. 1-3: Apani workshop (drawings L. Benquet INRAP, photos J.-Fr. Peiré DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

Two slavish characters seem to come from the nearby workshop of La Rosa: *Apol(l)onida* (fig. 13 n. 5) and *Lu(c)o* (fig. 13 n. 6). No copie presenting a similar matrix to the first one was inventoried in the workshop of Apani although this cognomen is referenced and attributed to the *Vehiliana* production (Palazzo 2013: 85). This matrix is recognized on the workshop La Rosa printed on an amphora III-type (Palazzo 1990: 146), whereas the Vieille-Toulouse copy is on a VB-type. The second, as for him, is well represented on the workshop of La Rosa with several matrices among which one is identical to the Vieille-Toulouse copy (Palazzo 1990: 154). *Apol(l)onida* is a character associated with the *Vehilii* production also present on the site of La Rosa (Palazzo 1990: 143), while *Luc(c)o* is associated with the *Albinii* (Palazzo 1990: 144). The *Vehilia* family, espacially well represented during the next period, is recorded in the period 3 by a copy the matrix of which is not known nor the workshop Apani nor on that of the Rosa (fig. 13 n. 8). The *Albinia* family production is represented in Vieille-Toulouse by the unpublished stamp S Albiniana not listed on the site of La Rosa (fig. 13 n. 7) but known by the discoveries made in Egypt (Palazzo 1990: 153).

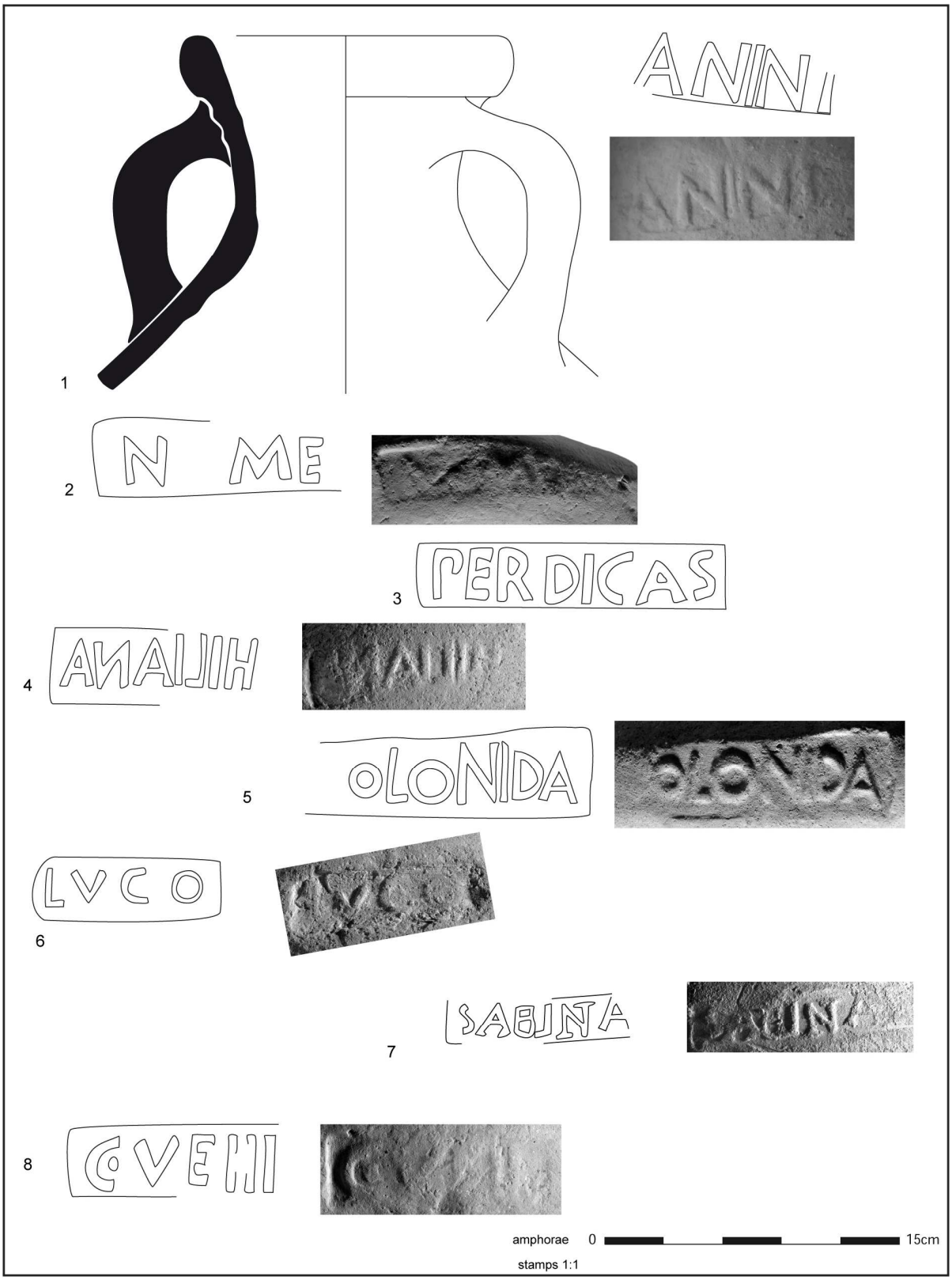

Figure 13 Period 3 n. 1-4: Apani workshop; n. 5-7: La Rosa workshop; n. 8: unkown (drawings L. Benquet INRAP, photos J.-Fr. Peiré DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

Six stamps are attributed to the workshop of Giancola. The *Visellia* family is well represented with four copies using three different matrices A1, A3 and A7 (fig. 14). The slavish characters of *Heracles* and *Demetri* are associated with this production. These two names are well documented on the workshop Giancola (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 311 and 336) but none of the matrices used on Vieille-Toulouse amphorae are listed. One of the two copies with the name of *Demetri* (fig. 14 n. 1) associated on the same VIA-type amphora to *Viselli* (matrix A1), can be linked with certainty to this workshop (Fig. 14 n. 5). The second is known in the workshop near Masseria Ramanno – Lecce (Valchera, Zampolini 1997: 151-152). The written of the stamp *Heracleo* (fig. 14 n. 6) is very similar to that used for the first copy *Demetri*, thus it could come from the Giancola workshop.

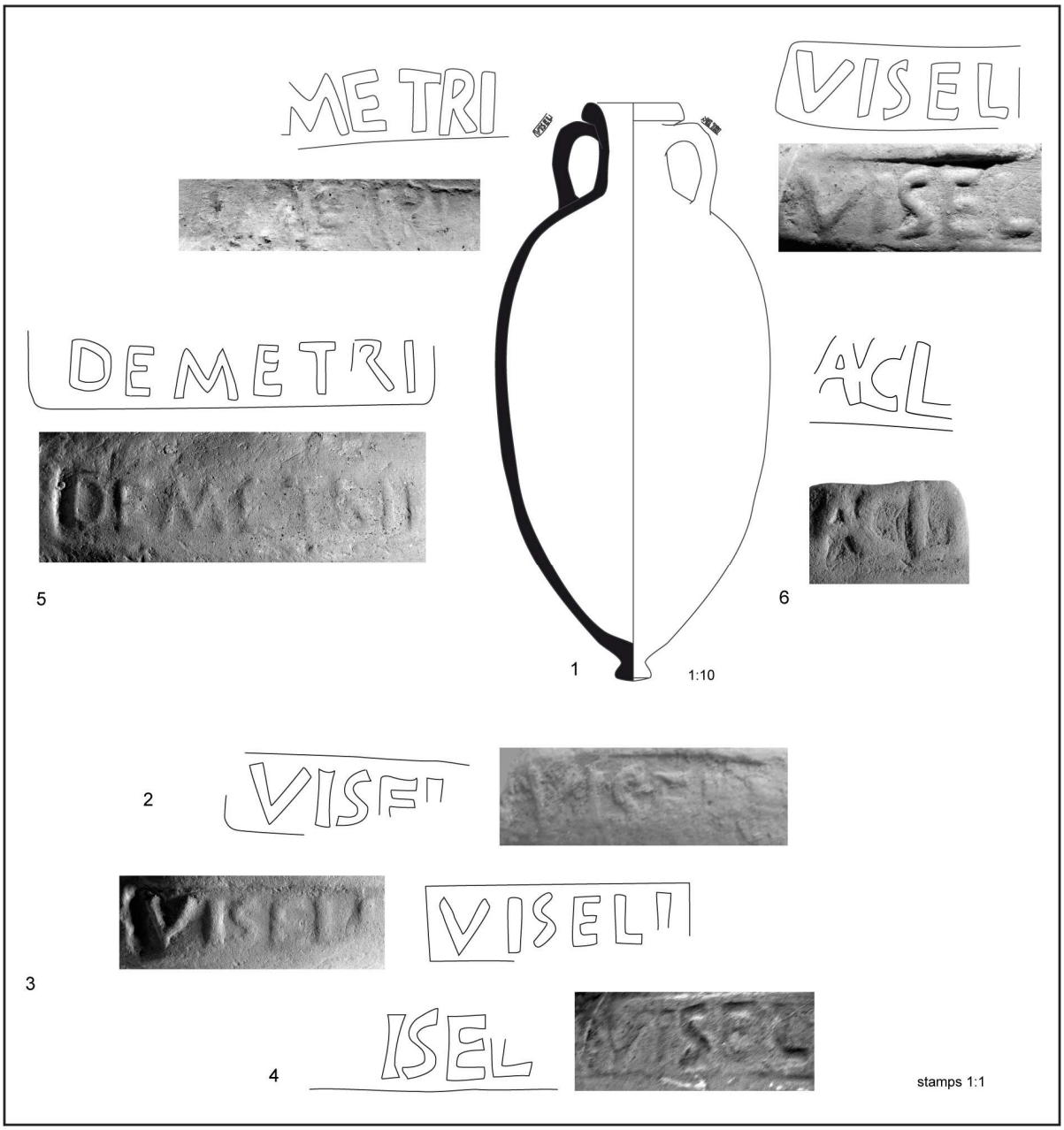

Figure 14 Period 3 n. 1-4: Giancola workshop; n. 5: Masseria Ramanno workshop; n. 6: Giancola workshop ? (drawings L. Benquet INRAP, photos J.-Fr. Peiré DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

2.2.2. Period 4 (second quarter 1st century B.C.)

About ten stamps are attributed to the next period. Again, we note the supremacy of the productions from the workshop of Apani including essentially amphorae in name of *C. Vehili*. Three different matrices are listed (fig 15 n.1-3): one identical to a copy discovered in the previous period and not yet referenced to Apani and two other well known on this workshop (matrices B1 et B2) (Palazzo 2013: 69-70). Two of his employees are referenced during this period (fig. 15 n.4 and 6), *Hermogenes* (matrice A1) (Palazzo 2013: 108-109) and *Gorgia(s)* (matrice A3) (Palazzo 2013: 118). We must add two copies of the same names both discovered without stratigraphic context (fig. 15 n.5 and 7). The second exemplary *Hermogenes* is identical to the first one whereas the second *Gorgia(s)* uses a different matrix (matrice A2) (Palazzo 2013: 117). We also observe the presence of two identical stamps *Soc(rates)* (matrix A1) (Fig 15 n.8-9) connected with the *Aniniana* production (Palazzo 2013: 151).

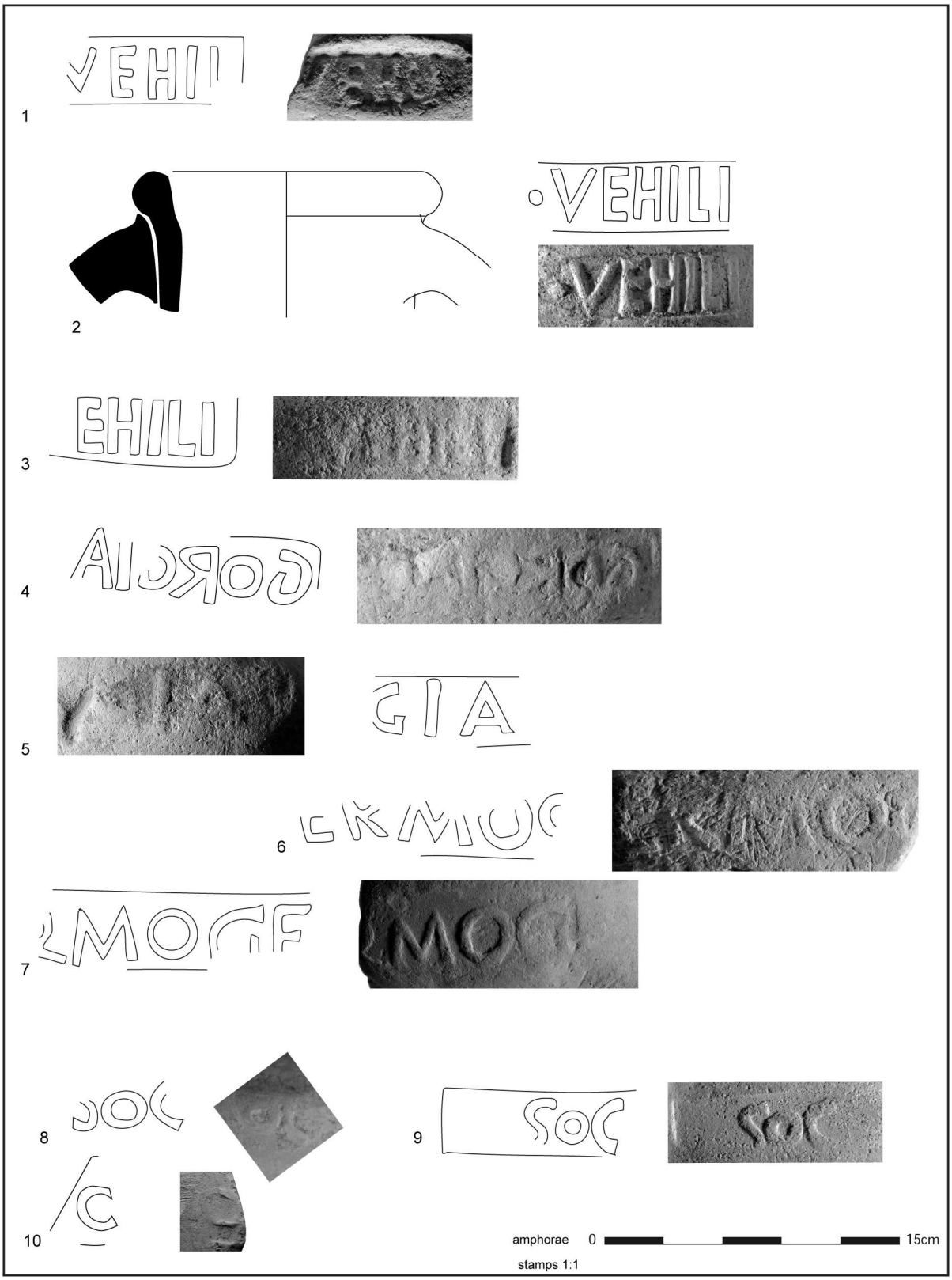

Figure 15 Period 4 n. 1-9: Apani workshop (drawings L. Benquet INRAP, photos J.-Fr. Peiré DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

A single stamp could result from the workshop of La Rosa, *Me(trodorus) Betil(ieni) M s(ervus)* (Benquet in press) (fig. 16 n.1) on which many characters of the *Betiliena* family are known (Palazzo 1990: 150-151) but this matrix was not inventoried. The only known copy for the moment is a copy discovered on the site Canosa in Puglia (Blanc-Dijon *et al.* 1998: 87 No.722). One can add another stamp of *Betilieni* found out of stratigraphy (Fig. 16 n.2) whose matrix is not listed yet.
Two stamps can be attached to the Giancola workshop, one of which is a slavish character *Andronoci* (matrice A1) (fig. 16 n.3) (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 298). The second reading is quite hypothetical. It could be *Cn Pe(troni) Sostr(ati)* (fig. 16 n.4). This character is well known to Giancola (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 342-343) but this matrix is unknown.

2.2.3. Period 5 (second half Ist century B.C.)

Two stamps arise from the Augustan levels, they are probably residual fragments coming from previous occupations. We note the *Vehili* stamp (Fig. 16 n.5) on an amphora VI-type, the matrix is not listed on the workshop of Apani but on La Rosa (Palazzo 1990: Tav. LXXXIV). This model is not attested during the previous periods but a second copy comes from an undated context (fig. 16 n.6). The *Dionysi(us)* stamp (fig. 16 n.7) is known on the workshop of Apani (matrix A1) and is connected to the *Aniniana* production (Palazzo 2013: 108) especially well represented in Vieille-Toulouse during the period 3.
Some other unpublished stamps come from undated contexts: *Soteric(os)* this time in latin characters (fig. 16 n.8) associated with the *Aniniana* production but whose matrix is not listed on the workshop Apani (Palazzo 2013: 153-154); *Lukaon* (matrix C1) and *Stabua(s)* (matrix B2) come from the workshop of Giancola (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 317 et 324) (fig. 16 n.9).

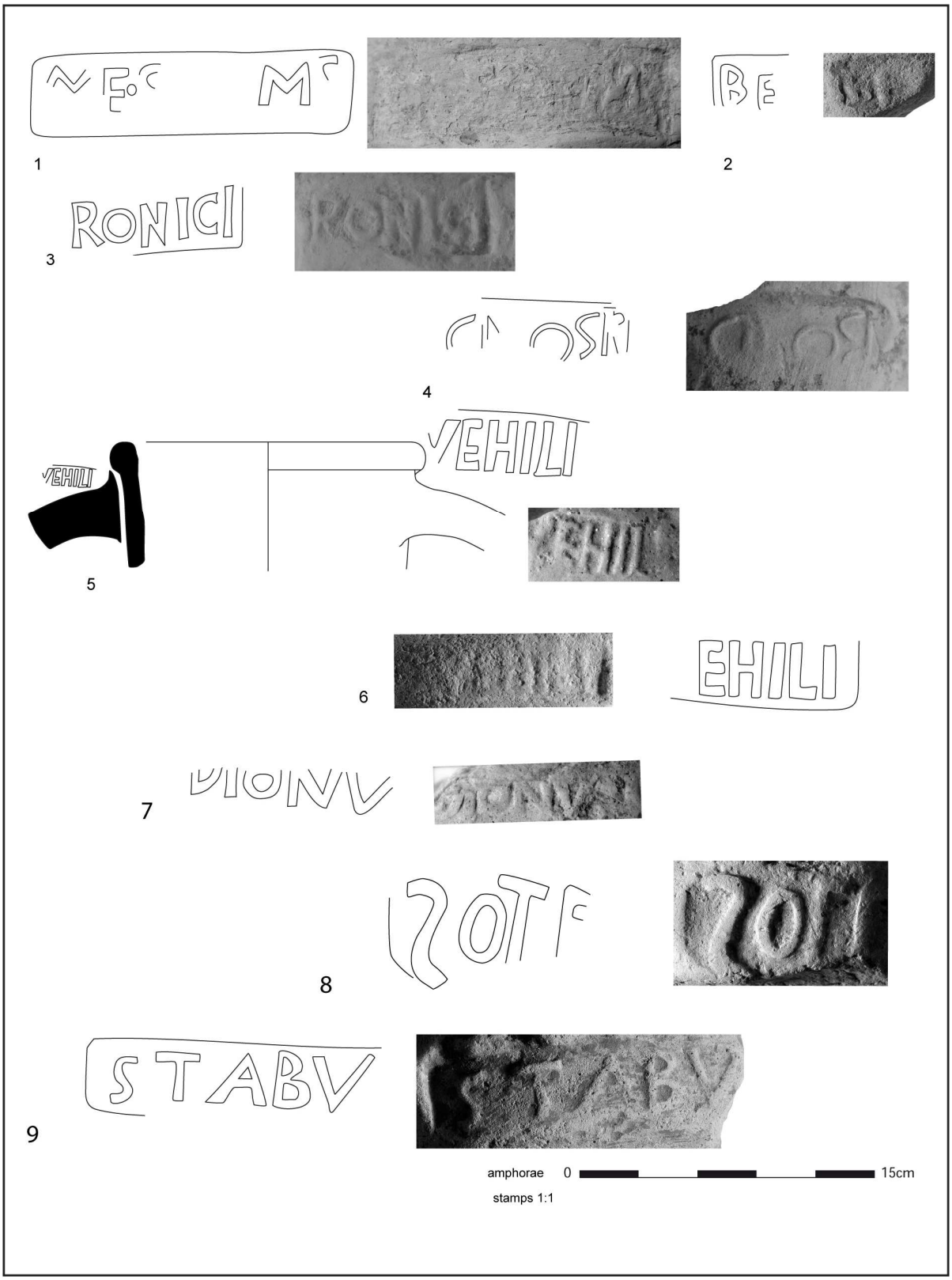

Figure 16 Period 4 n. 1-2 : La Rosa workshop; n. 3-4: Giancola workshop; Period 5 n. 5-6: La Rosa workshop; n. 7 : Apani workshop ; HS n. 8: Apani workshop; n. 9: Giancola workshop (drawings L. Benquet INRAP, photos J.-Fr. Peiré DRAC Midi-Pyrénées)

2.2.4. Catalog of stamps (fig. 17)

TEXT	Workshop		Production	Matrix	Form	Date
APE	Apani					2-3
Q.OBVLTRON	Apani	Gentilice		A1	VA	2-3
Q.OBVLTRON	Apani	Gentilice		A1		2-3
STR	Apani			A1	VA	2-3
L. ANINI	Apani	Gentilice		A1	III	3
C. ANINI	Apani	Gentilice		A4	VB	3
C. ANINI	Apani	Gentilice		A4	VB	3
ΓAIOCANINI	Apani	Gentilice		α1	VB	3
NVMENI	Apani		Aniniana	A1		3
PERDICAS	Apani		Aniniana	A1		3
ΔAMA	Apani		Aniniana	α1	VB	3
CWTHPIX	Apani		Aniniana	α1	VB	3
VEHILIANA	Apani	*Figlinae*		B1		3
C.VEHILI	Apani/La Rosa ?	Gentilice		B2		3
VISELI	Giancola	Gentilice		A1	VIA	3
VISELI	Giancola	Gentilice		A3		3
VISELI	Giancola	Gentilice		A3		3
VISELI	Giancola	Gentilice		A7		3
DEMETRI	Giancola ?			?	VIA	3
HERACLEO	Giancola					3
S ALBINIANA	La Rosa	*Figlinae*	Albiniana			3
APOLONIDA	La Rosa		Albiniana			3
LVCO	La Rosa		Vehiliana			3
DEMETRI	Masseria Ramanno					3
SOC	Apani		Aniniana	A1		4
SOC	Apani		Aniniana	A1		4
C.VEHILI	Apani	Gentilice	Vehiliana	B1	III	4
C.VEHILI	Apani	Gentilice	Vehiliana	B2		4
C.VEHILI	Apani		Vehiliana			4
HERMOGENES	Apani		Vehiliana	A1		4
GORGIA	Apani		Vehiliana	A3		4
CN PESOSTR	Giancola ?	Gentilice		?		4
ANDRONICI	Giancola			A1		4
ME.BETILMS	La Rosa ?	Gentilice				4
DIONVSI	Apani		Aniniana	A1		5
VEHILI	La Rosa	Gentilice			VI	5
VEHILI	La Rosa	Gentilice		B2		5?
GORGIA	Apani		Vehiliana	A1		4?
HERMOGENES	Apani		Vehiliana	A1		4?
SOTERIC	Apani ?		Aniniana	?	VB	?
LVKAON	Giancola			C1		?
STABVA	Giancola		Aniniana	B2		?
BETILIENI	La Rosa ?	Gentilice		?		4?

Figure 17 Catalogue of stamps

1. Vieille-Toulouse 1970 - Well 19 No.034 (period 3) fig. 13 n.7
S ALBINIANA
S Albiniana
Interpretation: workshop

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: La Rosa (Palazzo 1990: 153)
Unpublished stamp

2. Vieille-Toulouse 2007, 5 ch. La Planho - VP440 US. 1503 n.1 (period 4) (fig. 16 n.3)
]RONICI
[AND]RONICI
[And]ronici
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Giancola, matrix A1 (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 298)
Unpublished stamp

3. Vieille-Toulouse 1978 - citerne 1 niveau 4 n.6 (period 3) (fig. 12 n.2)
C.-AN-INI // CWTHPIX
Anini C
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VB-type
Production: Apani, matrix A4 (Palazzo 2013: 39)
Stamp published by M. Labrousse (1980: 484)

4. Toulouse, rue du Férétra – Well 20 (period 3) (fig. 12 n.3)
C.ANINI
Anini C
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VB-type
Production: Apani, matrix A4 (Palazzo 2013: 39)
Stamp published by G. Baccrabère (1991: p. 58 fig. 15-b)

5. Vieille-Toulouse 1978, citerne 1 niveau 4 n.9 (period 3) (fig. 12 n.1)
ΓΑΙΟCANINI *retro* // ΔAMA
Γάϊος Ανίνι
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VB-type
Production: Apani, matrix α1 (Palazzo 2013: 36)
Unpublished stamp

6. Vieille-Toulouse 2007, 5 ch. La Planho – Pit 74 US. 3306-1 (period 3) fig. 13 n.1

]ANINI[
[L.]ANINI[VS]
Anini[us L]
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora III-type
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 41)
Unpublished stamp

7. Toulouse 2007 105 rue St-Roch – Well 73 US. 1271 n.22 (period 2-3) fig. 10 n.1
APE
Ape(icae)
Interpretation: cognomen

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani ? (*CIL* IX, 6079.4)
Unpublished stamp

8. Vieille-Toulouse 1969 habitat 2 silo7 n.001 (period 3) fig. 13 n.5
[--]OLONIDA
[AP]OLONIDA
[Ap]o(l)lonida
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 281)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: La Rosa ? (Palazzo 1990: tav. LXXXIV No. 2)
Unpublished stamp

9. Vieille-Toulouse 2014, 4 chemin de Ventenac - Pit 1000 (period 4) fig. 16 n.1
ME[-----]MS
ME.[BETIL]MS
Me[(trodorus) Betil(ieni)] M s(ervus)
Interpretation: *gentilice*

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: La Rosa (Palazzo 1990: 153)
Unpublished stamp

10. Vieille-Toulouse 1973 – découverte de surface n.12 fig. 16 n.2
BE[
BE[TILIENI]
Be[tilieni]
Interpretation: *gentilice*

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: La Rosa (Palazzo 1990: 153)
Unpublished stamp

11. Vieille-Toulouse 1978, citerne 1 niveau 4 n.9 (period 3) (fig. 12 n.1)

ΔΑΜΑ // ΓΑΙΟCANINI *retro*
Δαμα(ς)
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 281)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VB-type
Production: Apani, matrix α1 (Palazzo 2013: 100)
Unpublished stamp

12. Vieille-Toulouse 1956 – Well 1 n.7 (period 4) fig. 14 n.5
DEMETRI
Demetri
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 296)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: matrix unkown in Giancola workshop (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 311 et 335) but it has been discovered in San Cataldo workshop (Valchera, Zampolini 1997: 151)
Stamp published by G. Fouet (1958: 127 and 149 No. 7; 147 No. 4) and M. Labrousse (1968: 150)

13. Vieille-Toulouse 1978 – Well 37 n.300 (period 3) fig. 14 n.1
]METRI // VISELI
[DE]METRI
[De]metri
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 296)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VIA type
Production: matrix unkown in Giancola workshop (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 311 et 335)
Stamp published by M. Labrousse (1980: 485)

14. Vieille-Toulouse 2007, 5 ch. La Planho US. 1121-1 (period 5) fig. 16 n.7
DIONV[
DIONV[SI]
Diony[si(us)]
Interpretation: cognomen

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 109)
Unpublished stamp

15. Vieille-Toulouse 1970, habitat 4 n.432 (period 4) fig. 15 n.4
GORGIA *retro*
Gorgia(s)
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 235 et 1359 ; Solin 1996, p. 256)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A3 (Palazzo 2013: 118)
Unpublished stamp

16. Vieille-Toulouse 1956, surface fig. 15 n.5
]GIA
[GOR]GIA
[Gor]gia(s)
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 235 et 1359 ; Solin 1996, p. 256)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 117)
Unpublished stamp

17. Vieille-Toulouse 1970, habitat 4 No. 452 (period 3) fig. 14 n.6
]ACL[
[HER]ACL[EO]
[Her]acl[eo]
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 54, 178 et 1372)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: matrix unkown in Giancola workshop
Unpublished stamp

18. Vieille-Toulouse 1971, habitat 7 n.33 (period 4) fig. 15 n.6
]ERMOG[
[H]ERMOG[ENES]
[H]ermog[enes]
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 54, 178 et 1372)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 119)
Unpublished stamp

19. Vieille-Toulouse 1969, trouvaille de surface n.325 fig. 15 n.7
]RMO[
[HE]MO[GENES]
[H]ermo[genes]
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 54, 178 et 1372)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 119)
Unpublished stamp

20. Vieille-Toulouse 1970 – Well 20 n.010 (period 3) fig. 13 n.6
LVCO
Luc(c)co(nianus)
Interpretation: cognomen (*CIL* VI, 8575)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: La Rosa (Palazzo 1990: 154)
Unpublished stamp

21. Vieille-Toulouse 1975, surface Parcelle 7

LVKAON
Lukaon
Interpretation: cognomen

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Giancola, matrix C1 (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 317-319)
Stamp published by M. Labrousse (1978: 412)

22. Vieille-Toulouse 1978 – Well 37 n.100 (period 3) fig. 13 n.2
N[-]ME[
N[V]ME[NI]
N[u]me[ni]
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 1035)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 139)
Unpublished stamp

23. Toulouse 2007, 105 rue St-Roch – Pit 61 US. 1185-4 (period 2-3) fig. 10 n.3
Q.OBV[
Q.OBV[LTRON]
Obu[ltron(ius)] Q
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VA
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 63)
Stamp published by L. Benquet et J.-J. Grizeaud (2009: 659 fig. 6 n.1)

24. Toulouse 2007, 105 rue St-Roch – Floor 7 US. 1150 n.1 (period 2-3) fig. 10 n.4
Q.OBV[
Q.OBV[LTRON]
Q Obu[ltron(ius)]
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 63)
Unpublished stamp

25. Vieille-Toulouse 1979 – Pit 40 n.185 (period 3) fig. 12 n.3
PERDICAS
Perdicas
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 221)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 141)
Unpublished stamp

26. Vieille-Toulouse, 5 ch. La Planho -Well 409 US. 1929 No. 1 (period 4) (fig. 16 n.4)
CN[ ]OS-TR-
CN[PES]OSTR

Cn [Pe(troni) S]ostr(ati)
Interpretation: inconnue

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: matrix unkown in Giancola workshop (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012, p. 342-344)
Unpublished stamp

27. Vieille-Toulouse 2007, 5 ch. La Planho – Path 614 US. 1053-2 (period 4) fig. 15 n.8
SOC
Soc(rates)
Interpretation: cognomem (Solin 2003, p. 264)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 151)
Unpublished stamp

28. Vieille-Toulouse 1970 – Well 19 n.31 (period 4) fig. 15 n.9
SOC
Soc(rates)
Interpretation: cognomem (Solin 2003, p. 264)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 151)
Unpublished stamp

29. Vieille-Toulouse 1978 - citerne 1 niveau 4 n.6 (period 3) (fig. 12 n.2)
CWTHPIX // C.-AN-INI
Σωτήριχ(ος)
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 419)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VB
Production: Apani, matrix α1 (Palazzo 2013: 152)
Stamp published by M. Labrousse (1980: 484)

30. Vieille-Toulouse 1970, surface No. 446 (fig. 16 n.8)
SOTE[*retro*
SOTE[RIC]
Sote[ric(os)]
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 419)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VB
Production: matrix unkown in Apani workshop (Palazzo 2013: 153-154)
Unpublished stamp

31. Toulouse 1967, rue du Férétra – sondage (fig. 16 n. 9)
STABV[
STABV[A]
Stabu[a(s)]
Interpretation: cognomen (Solin 1982, p. 221)

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Giancola, matrix B2 (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 324)
Unpublished stamp

32. Toulouse 2007, 105 rue St-Roch – Pit 4 US. 1120-4 (period 2-3) fig. 10 n. 5
STR
Str(atonicus)
Interpretation: cognomen

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VA type
Production: Apani, matrix A1 (Palazzo 2013: 155)
Unpublished stamp

33. Vieille-Toulouse 1970 – Well 20 n.8 (period 3) fig. 13 n.8
C.VEHI[
C.VEHI[LI]
C Vehi[li]
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: matrix unkown in Apani workshop (2013: 69-75)
Unpublished stamp

34. Vieille-Toulouse 1970 – habitat 4 n.430 (period 4) fig. 15 n.1
]VEHI[-
[C.]VEHI[LI]
Vehi[li] [C]
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: matrix unkown in Apani workshop (2013: 69-75)
Unpublished stamp

35. Vieille-Toulouse 1970 – habitat 2 citerne n.140 (period 4) fig. 14 n .2
].VEHILI
[C].VEHILI
[C] Vehili
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora III
Production: Apani, matrix B1 (Palazzo 2013: 69)
Unpublished stamp

36. Vieille-Toulouse 2007, 5 ch. La Planho – Fossé 49 US. 3122 n.1 (period 4) fig. 13 n. 3
C.VEHILI
Vehili C
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle

Production: Apani, matrix B2 (Palazzo 2013: 70)
Unpublished stamp

37. Vieille-Toulouse 2007, 5 ch. La Planho – Well 267 US. 1998 n.5 (period 5) fig. 16 n. 5
VEHILI
Vehili
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VI
Production: La Rosa (Palazzo 1992: Tav. XLIII No. 4)
Unpublished stamp

38. Vieille-Toulouse 1965, sondage 6 n.150 fig. 16 n. 6
]EHILI
[V]EHILI
[V]ehili
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: La Rosa (Palazzo 1992: Tav. XLIII No. 4)
Unpublished stamp

39. Vieille-Toulouse 1978 – Well 37 n.114 (period 3) fig. 13 n. 4
]HILIANA *retro*
[VE]HILIANA
[Ve]hiliana
Interpretation: *figlina*

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Apani, matrix B1 (Palazzo 2013: 163)
Unpublished stamp

40. Vieille-Toulouse 1978 – Well 37 n.300 (period 3) fig. 14 n. 1
VISELI // [DE]METRI
Visel(l)i
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle of an amphora VIA-type
Production: Giancola, matrix A1 (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 326)
Stamp published by M. Labrousse (1980, p. 485)

41. Vieille-Toulouse 1979 – Pit 40 n.502 (period 3) fig. 14 n. 2
VISEL[
VISEL[LI]
Visel[li]
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Giancola, matrix A1 (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 326)

Unpublished stamp

42. Vieille-Toulouse 1970 – Well 19 n.32 (period 4) fig. 14 n. 3
well 19 - période 3
VISEL[-
VISEL[LI]
Vise[lli]
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Giancola, matrix A7 (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 327)
Unpublished stamp

43. Vieille-Toulouse 2007, 5 ch. La Planho – Pit 74 US. 3171 n.1 (period 3) fig. 14 n. 4
VISE[-
VISE[LI]
Vise[l(l)]
Interpretation: gentilice

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Production: Giancola, matrix A3 (Manacorda, Pallecchi 2012: 326)
Unpublished stamp

44. Vieille-Toulouse 2007, 5 ch. La Planho – Well 409 US. 1931 (period 4) fig. 15 n.10
C[
Timbre lacunaire

Raised letters in a rectangular cartridge stamped on the top of the handle
Unpublished stamp

The discoveries made in Toulouse bring a new perspective on the oil amphorae production chronology of the Brindisi area. The workshop Apani seems to be the first one to export towards the markets of Gallic isthmus as evidenced by some stamps discovered at 105 Saint-Roch street in levels dated between the late 2nd century and the beginning of the 1st century B.C. During all the first half of the 1st century B.C., the workshops of Apani, La Rosa, of Giancola and perhaps that of Masseria Ramanno produce simultaneously. On the workshop of Apani, the *Aninii* production precedes that of *Vehilii* but is contemporary of that of *Visellii* of the Giancola workshop and that of *Albinii* at La Rosa. During the second phase, the *Vehilii* production reaches its peak at Apani whereas begins that of *Betilienii* at La Rosa and that of *Petronii* at Giancola. We note that there seems to be a short period during which the productions of *Aninii* and *Vehilii* are contemporary. The imports decrease strongly after the middle of the 1st century B.C., the *Vehilia* family seems continue to produce in the worshop of La Rosa. The Brindisi amphorae disappear in Vieille-Toulouse during the second quarter of the 1st century B.C.

Conclusion

The importance of amphoric furniture discovered in the Toulouse region allow to propose a first synthesis on ovoid italic amphorae. The first Tyrrhenian productions arriving in the southwest at the end of the 2nd century B.C. and persist during the first half of the 1st century

B.C. It is still difficult to exactly seize a typological evolution of these amphorae because the Toulouse discoveries are the first lazio productions identified with certainty in Gaul. Remaining largely unkown because they present a fairly similar fabric to the other Tyrrhenian productions, they could illustrate the very first olive oil imports. Contrary to the previous, the Brindisi amphorae are more numerous, because they are better recognized. They are more common in the 1st century levels before disappearing during the second half of the 1st century B.C. The istrian amphorae Dressel 6B which replace the Brindisi amphorae as oil containers have never been recognized in Vieille-Toulouse. An explanation may be advanced, the appearance of the first competitive imports of Baetic oil amphorae Dressel 20 in the levels dated between 30 B.C. and the change of era. The presence of oil amphorae in the 2nd century B.C. demonstrates a high degree of acculturation of Toulousian Volques to the roman eating customs.

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