

DIGGING DIGITAL

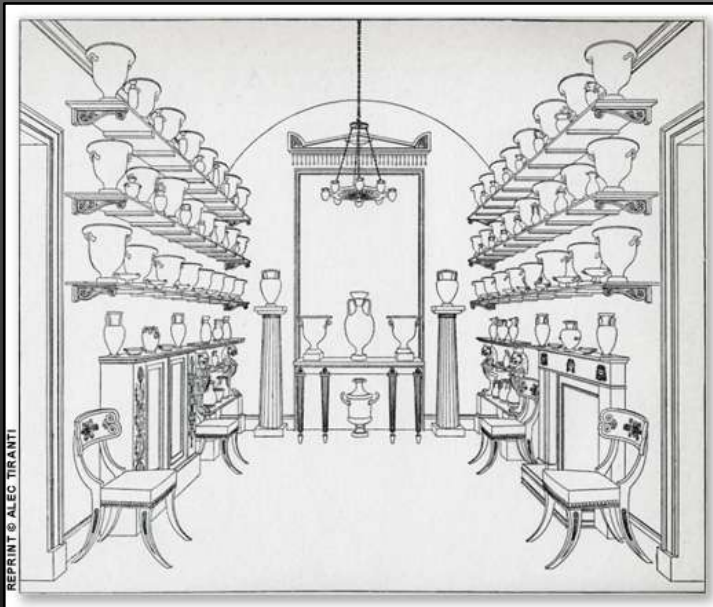
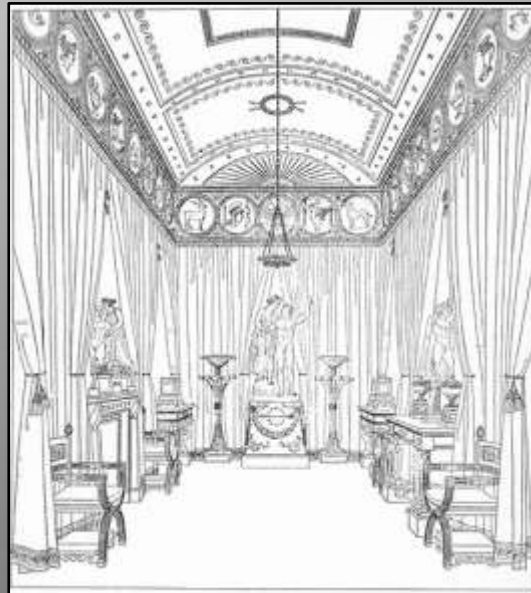
Sabine Ladstätter





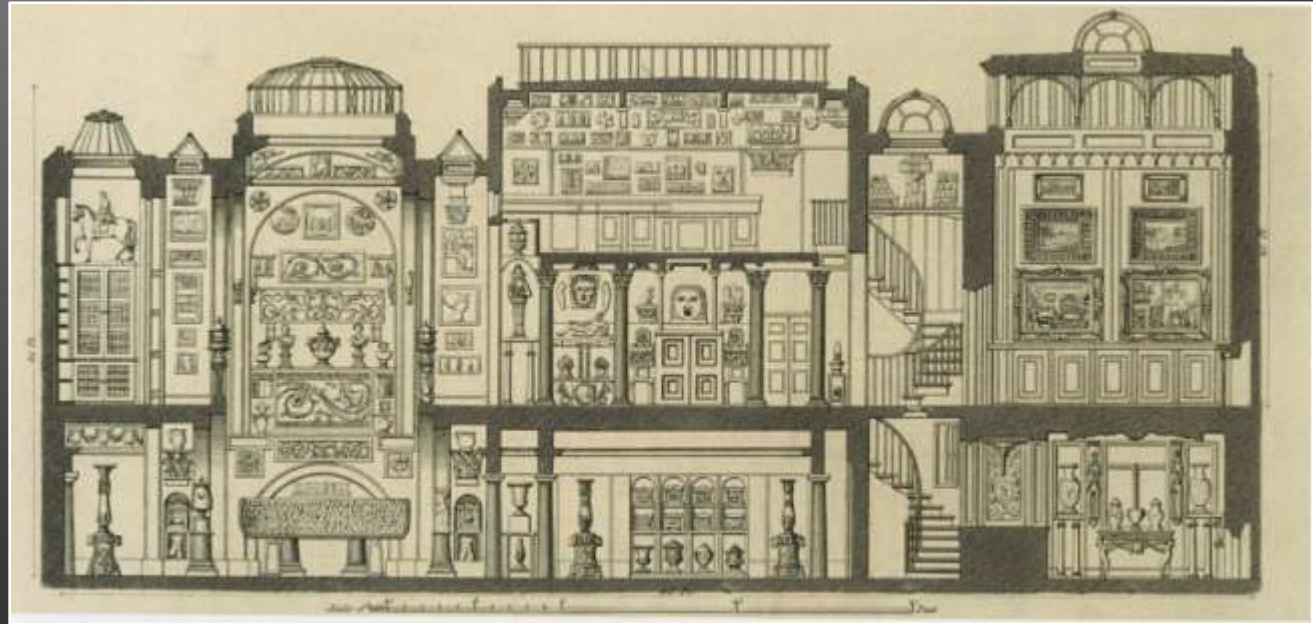


DESIGN OF A BOOK ROOM IN THE CLASSIC STYLE, BY THOMAS BURN, ARCHT. IN 1780.



REPRINT © ALEC TIRANTI

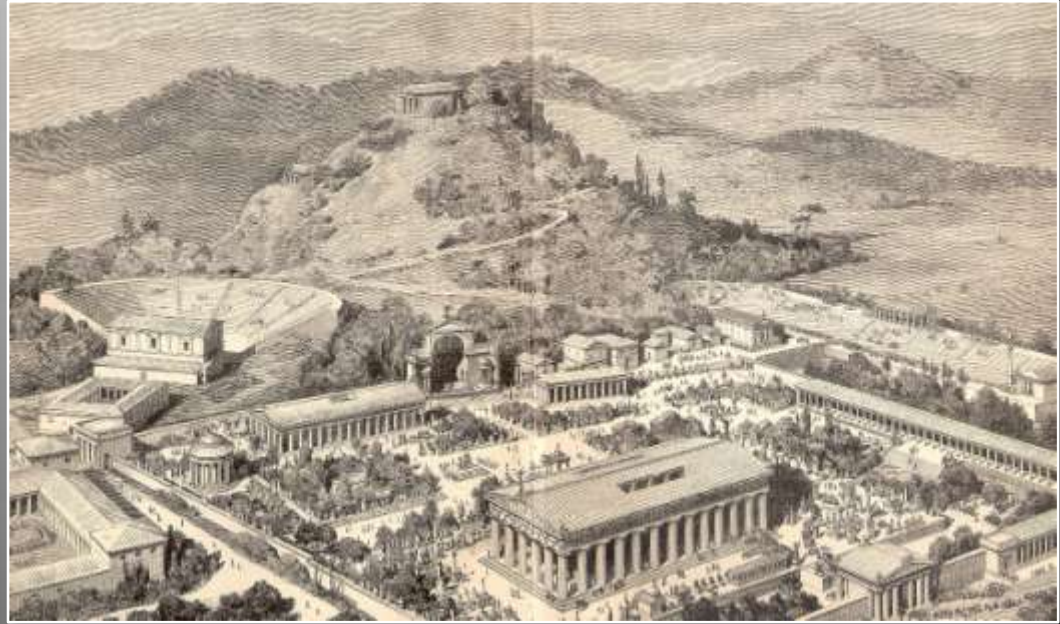






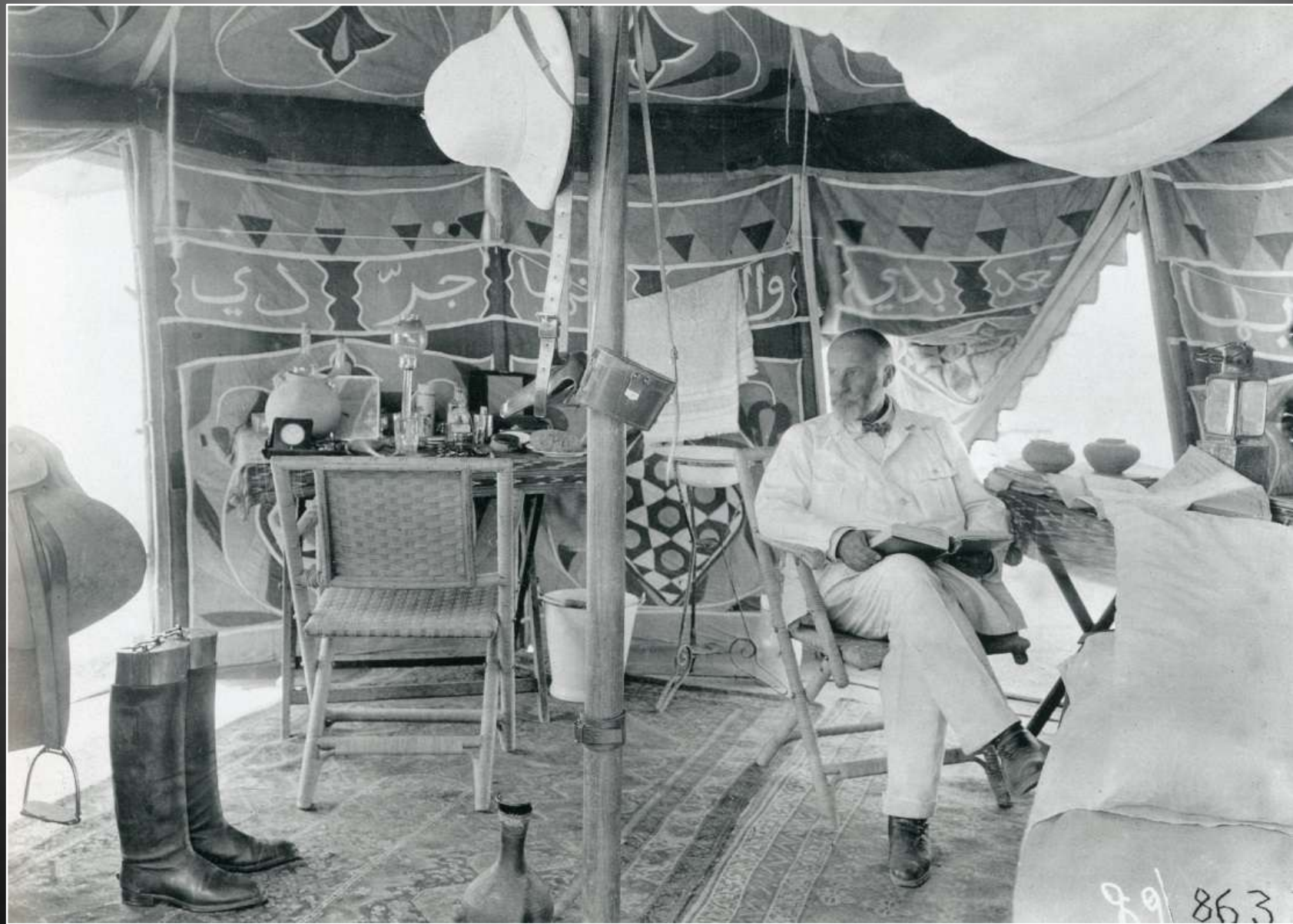


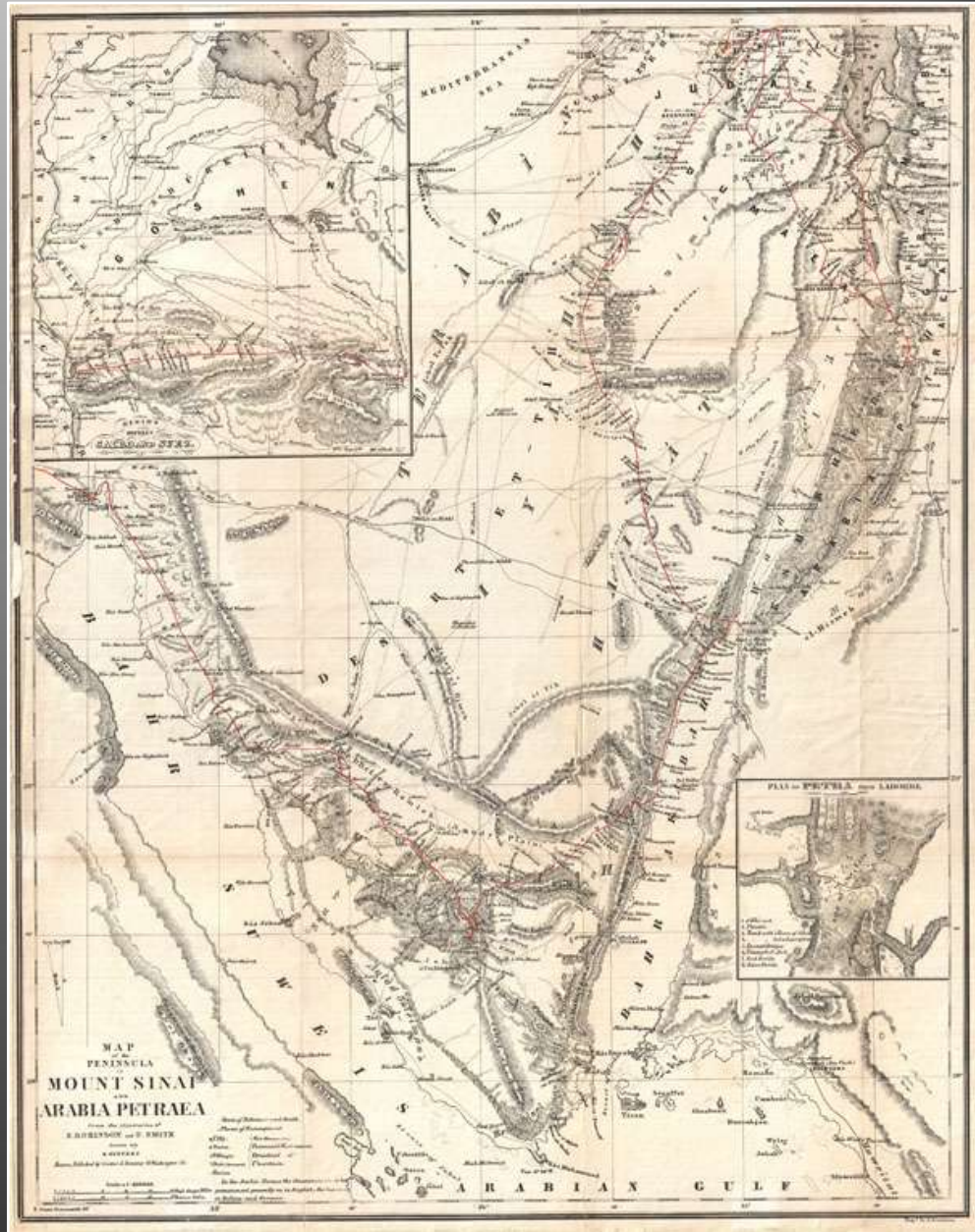














Carl Humann



Ludwig Borchardt



Flinders Petrie



Alois Musil



Lawrence v. Arabien

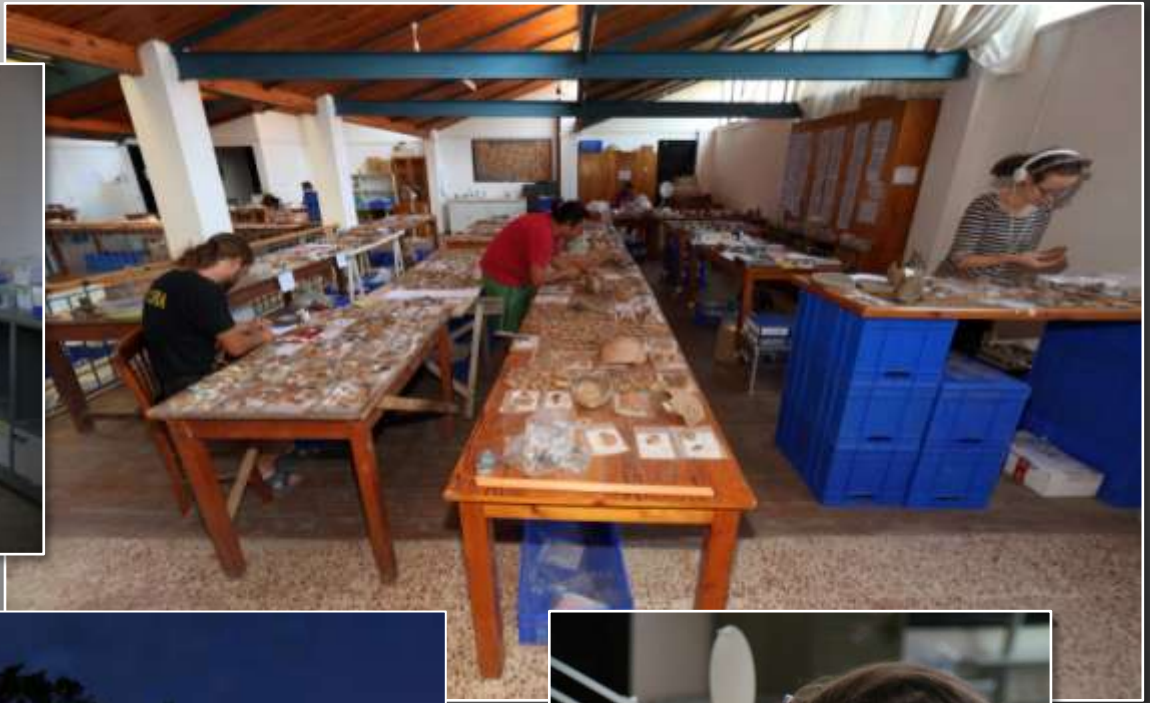


3027 - Anfiteatro Romano a Sabratta presso Luara

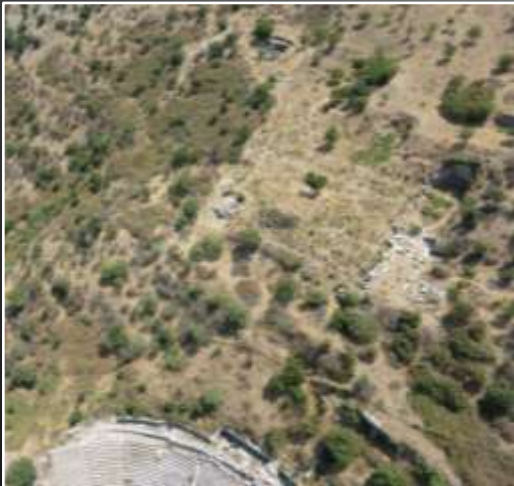


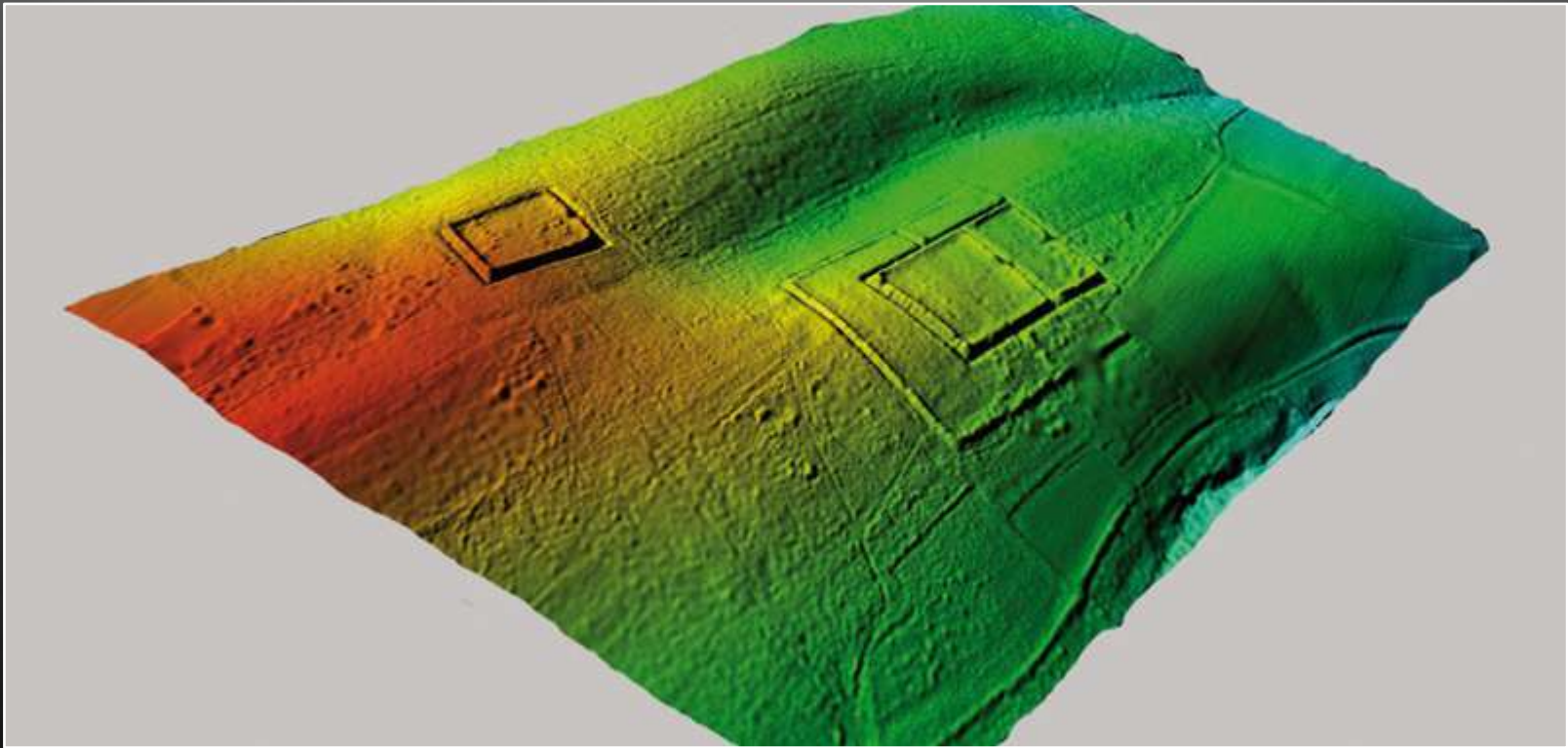
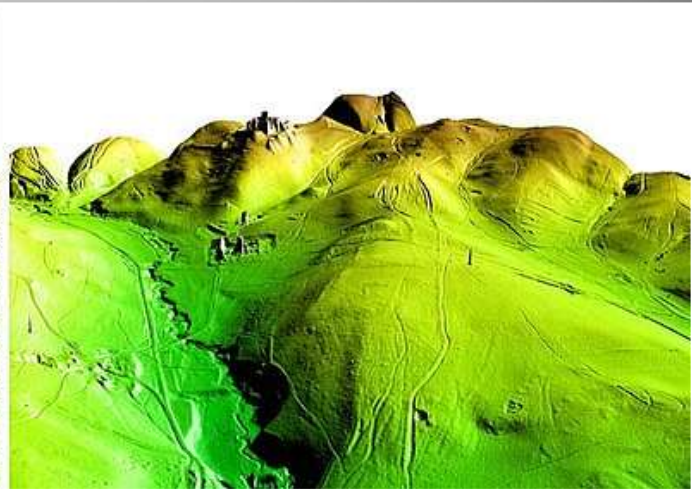








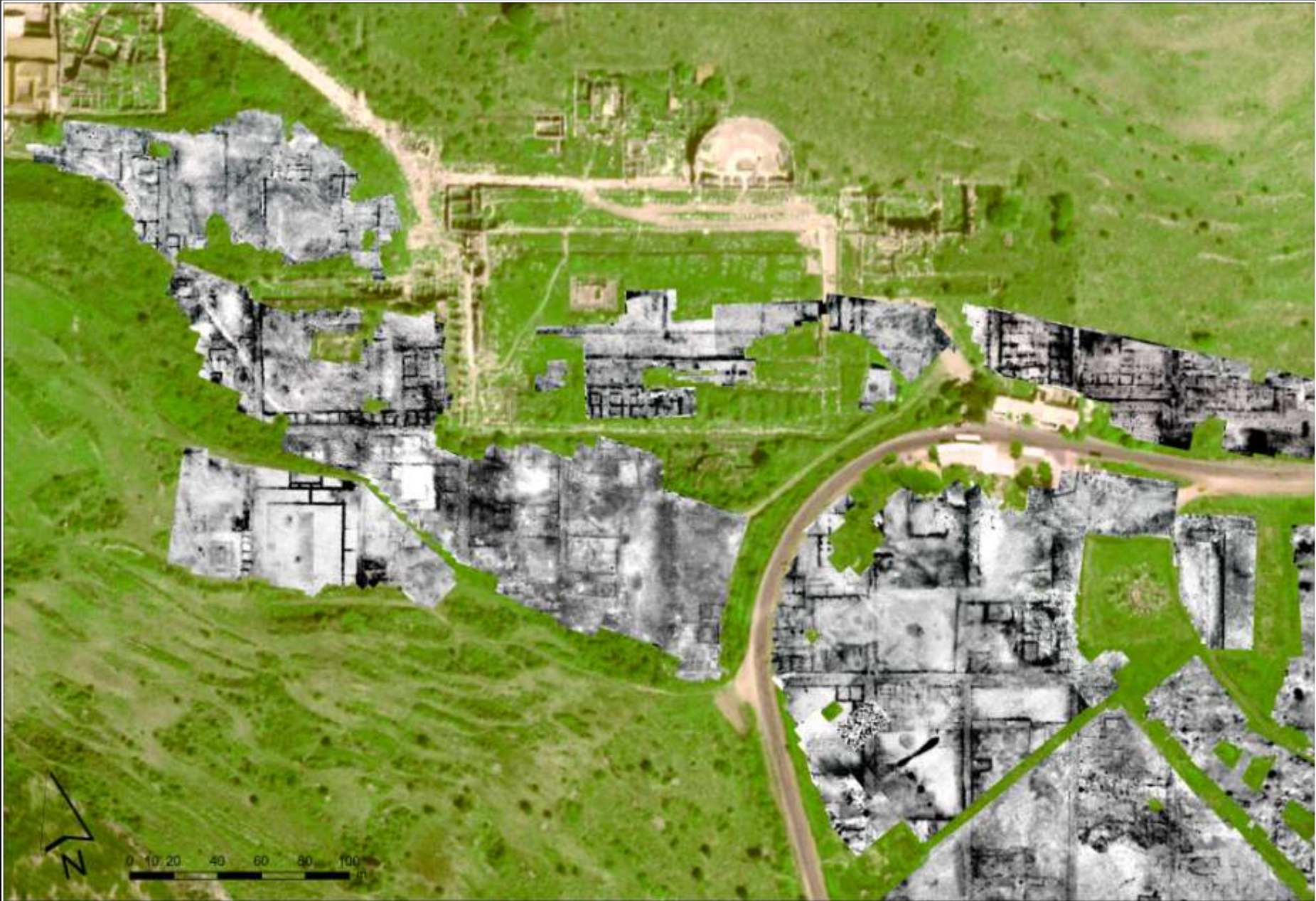


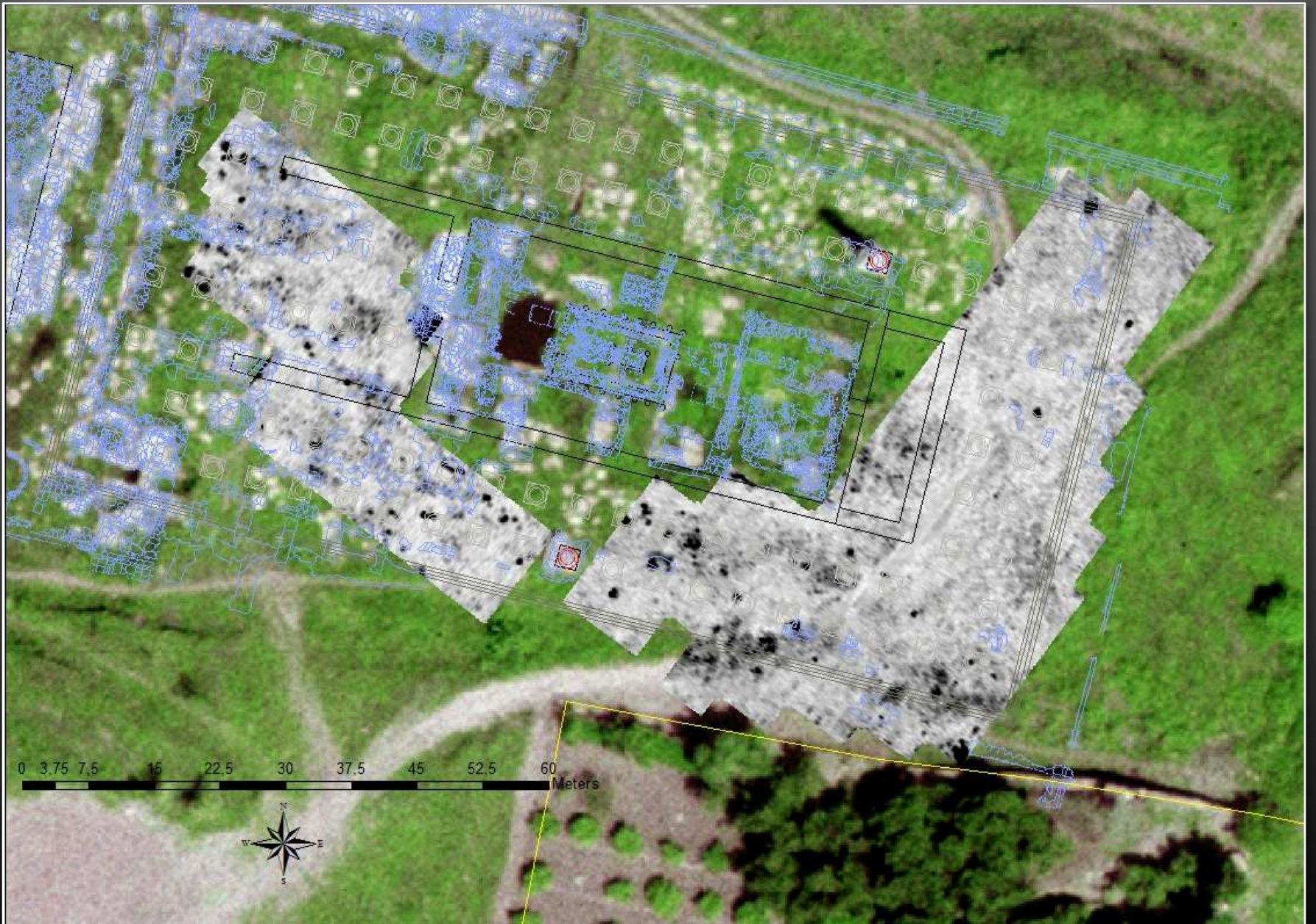


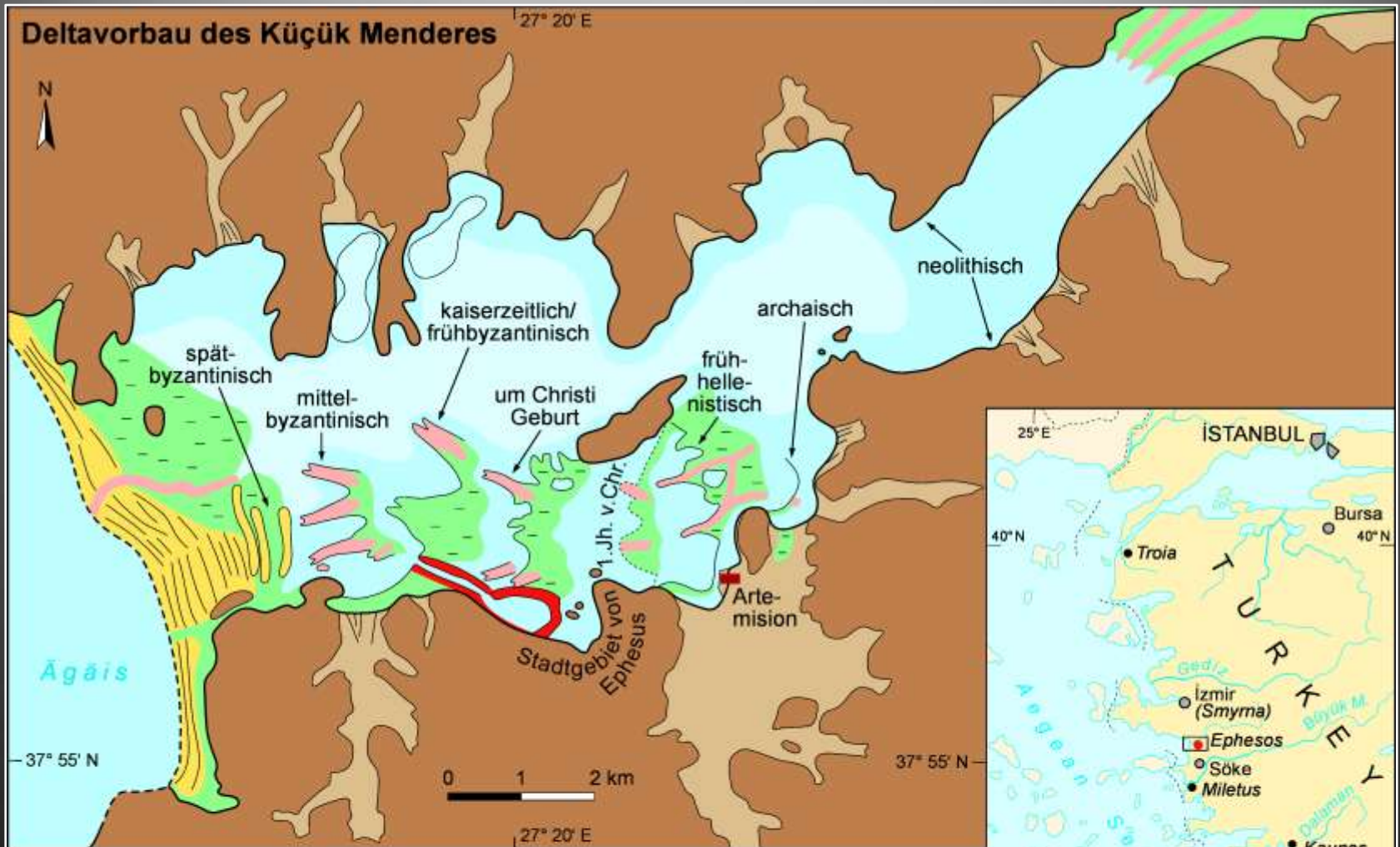






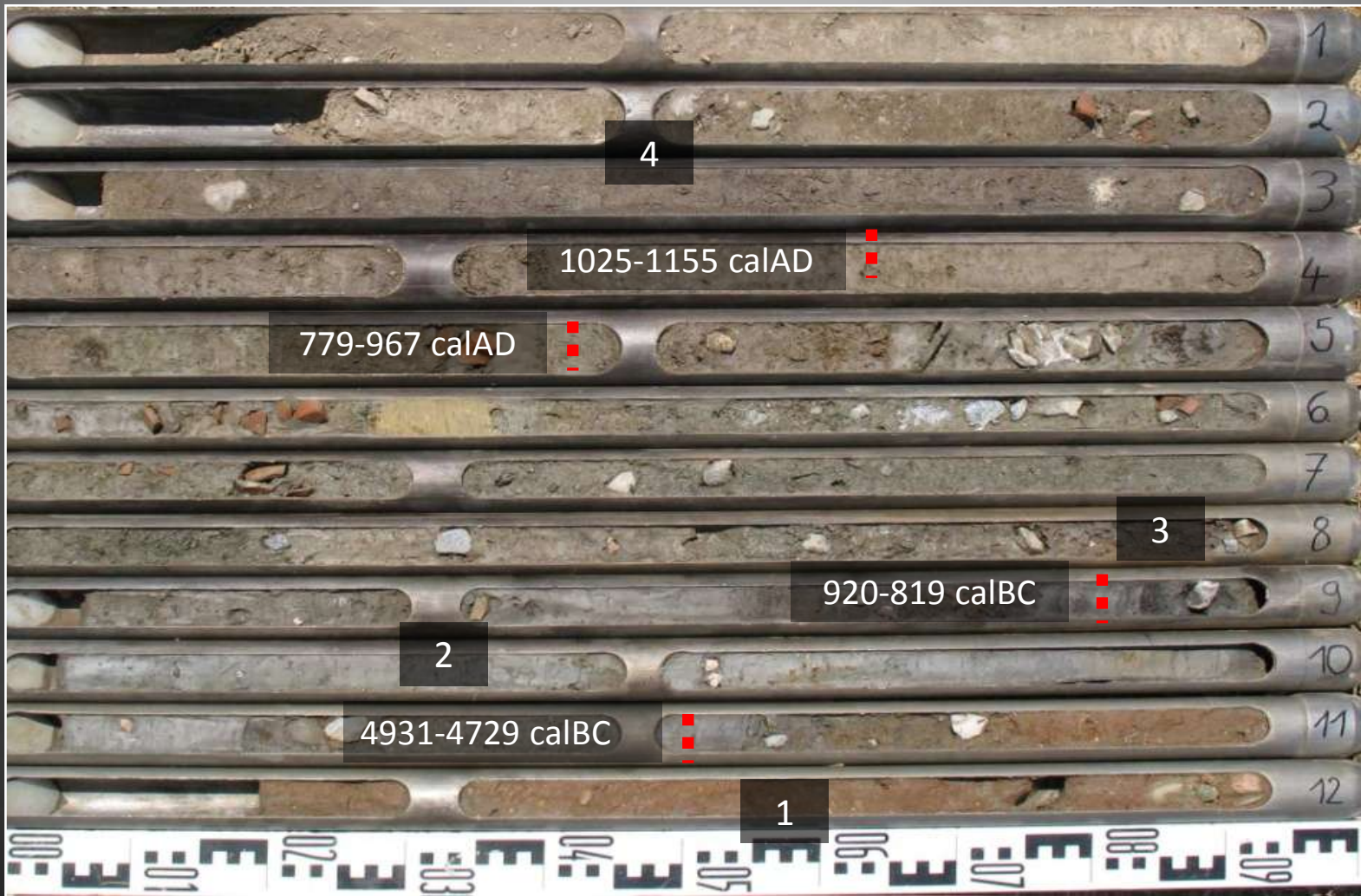




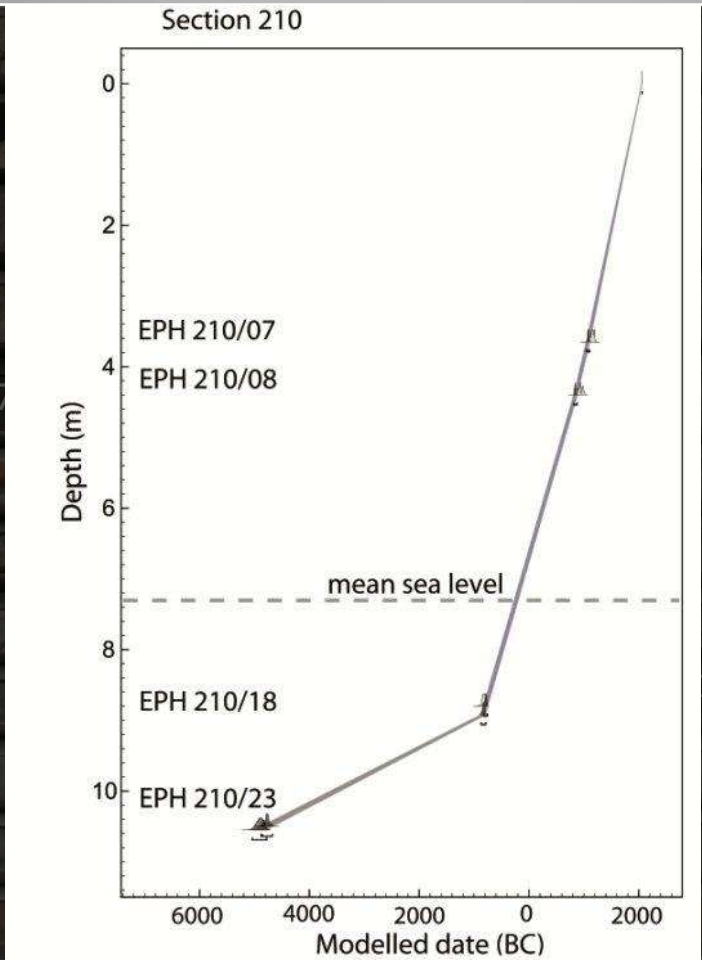


Kartographie: C. Mann

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| — max. Transgression im Holozän: 5000 - 7000 Jahre vor heute | Strandwälle | Meer |
| - - - heutige Strandlinie | Mündungsarme | Küstensümpfe |
| Bergland, z.T. stark erodiert | Alluvialebenen und Schwemmfächer torrentieller Flüsse | |



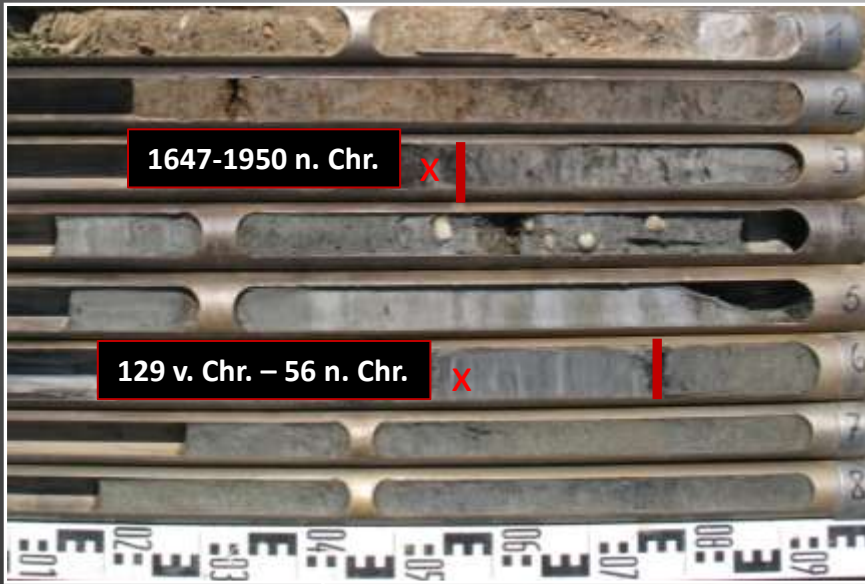
Sedimente: 1 Präholozen, 2 lagunär, 3 fluvial, 4 Hochflutsedimente



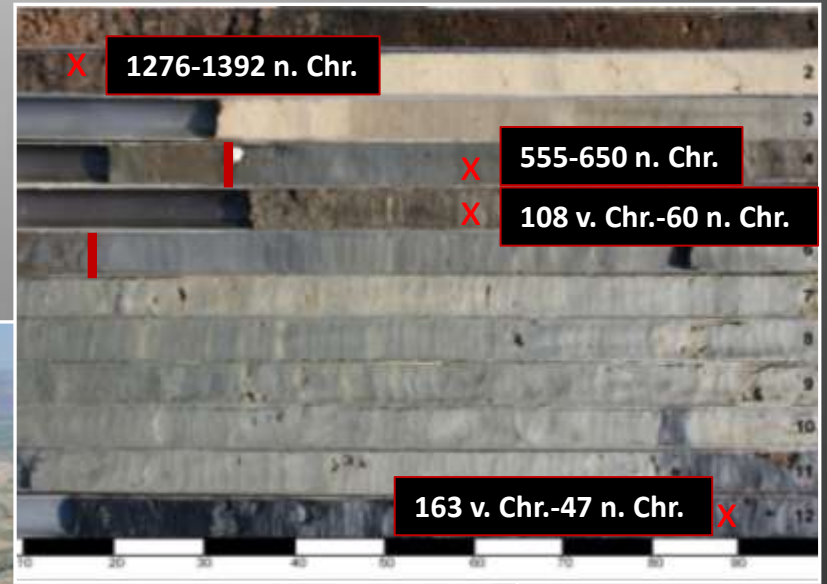
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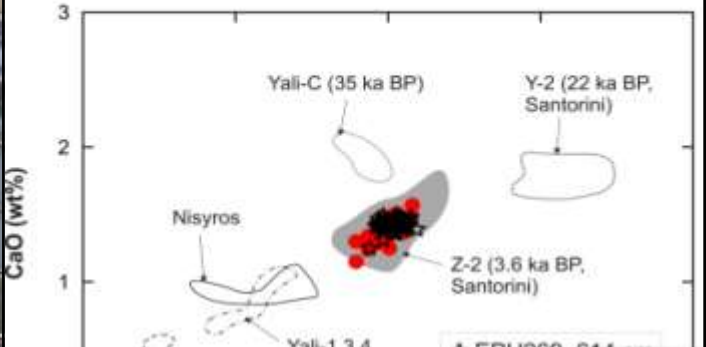
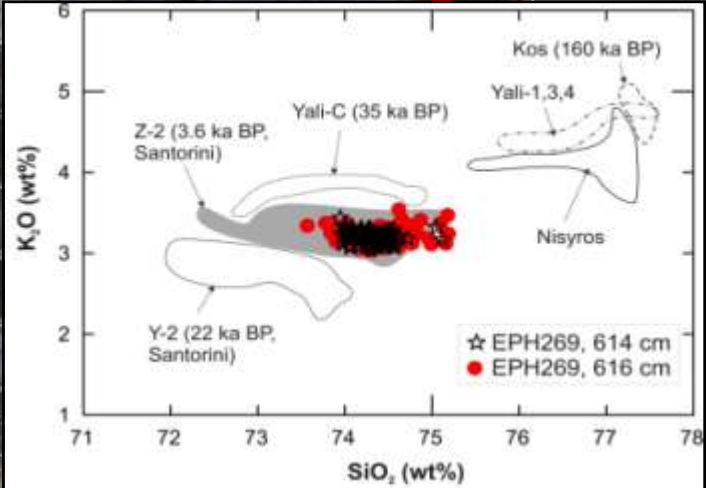
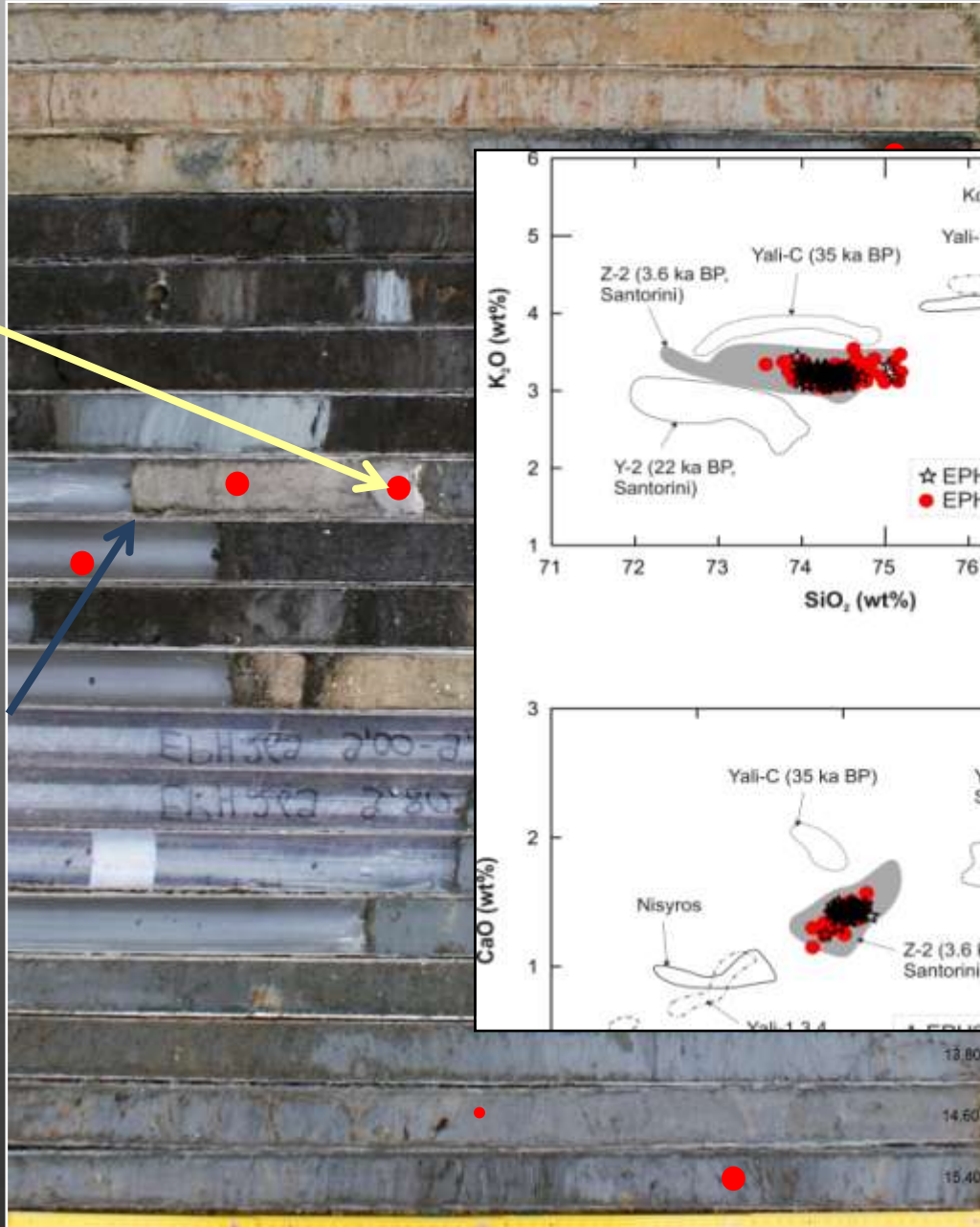
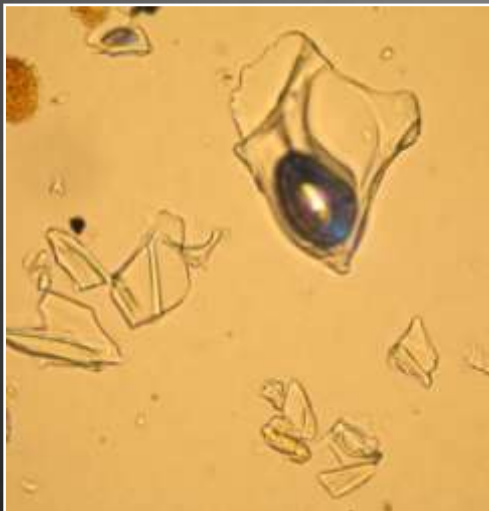
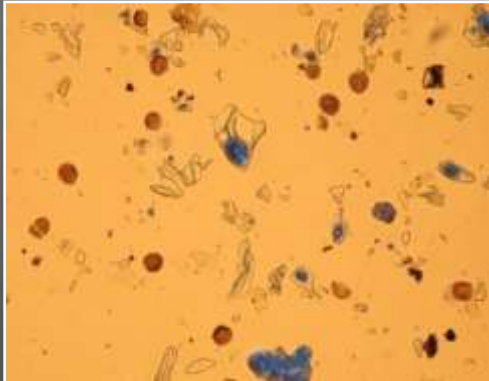


EPH 221

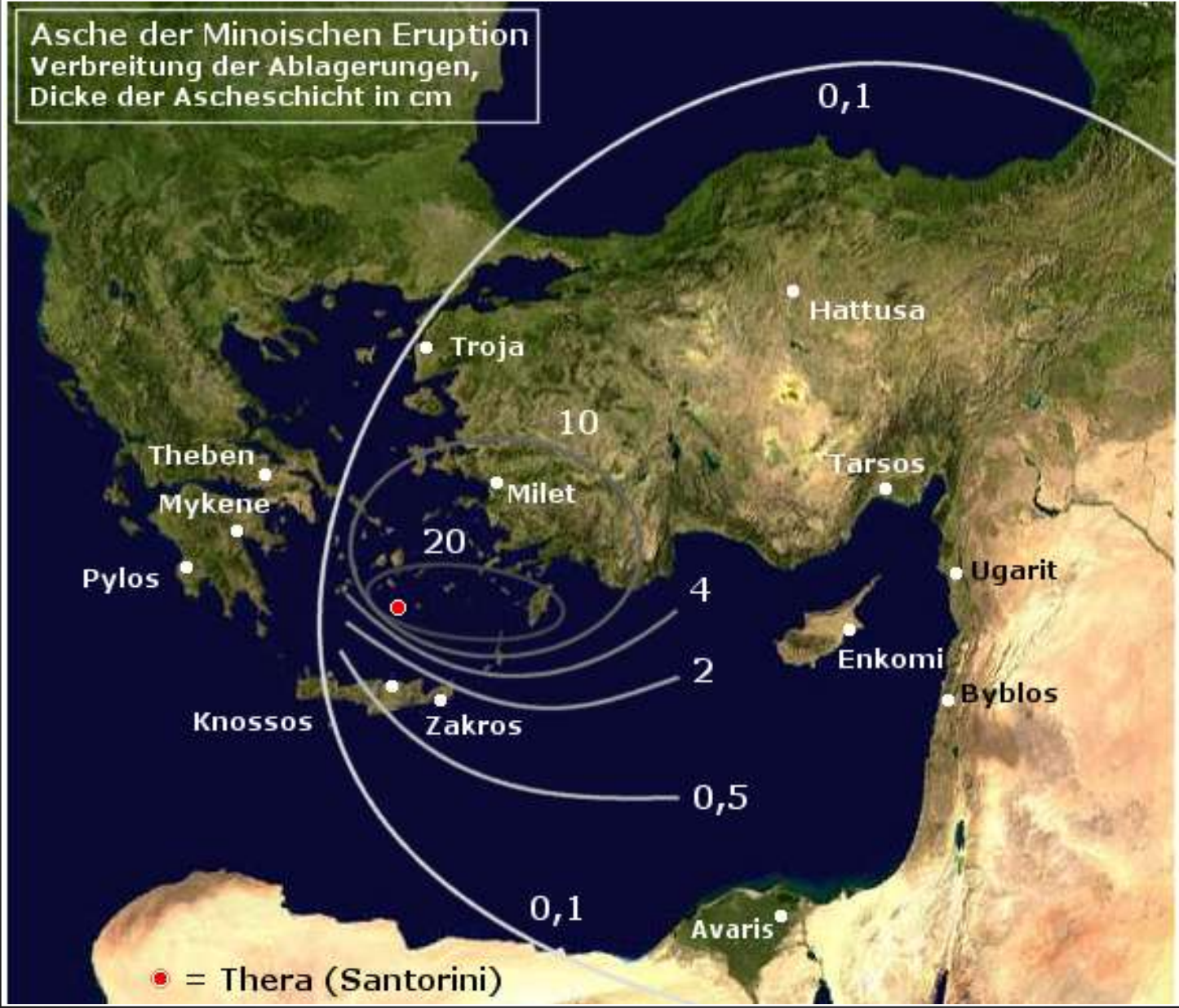


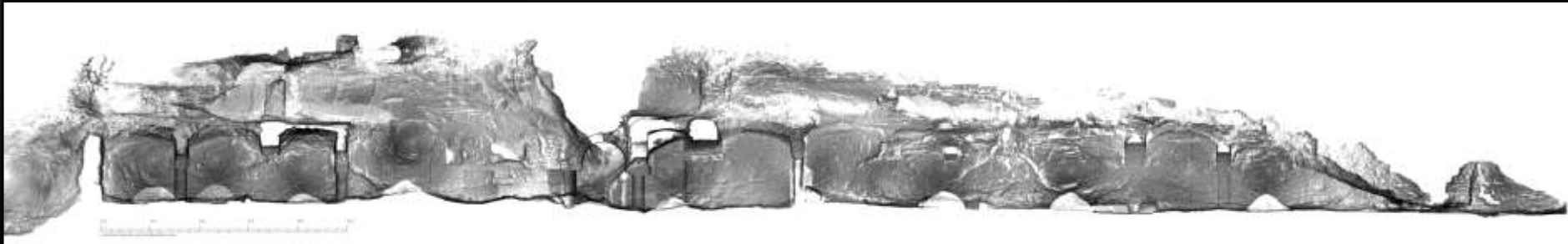
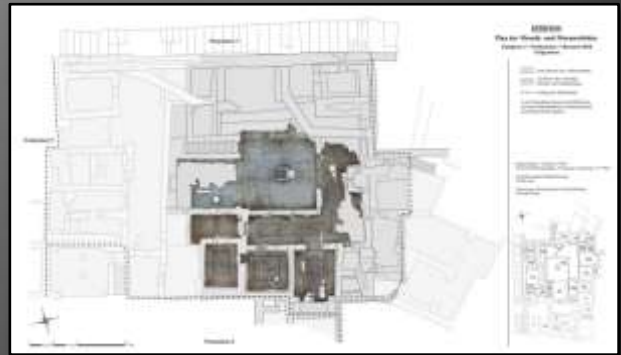
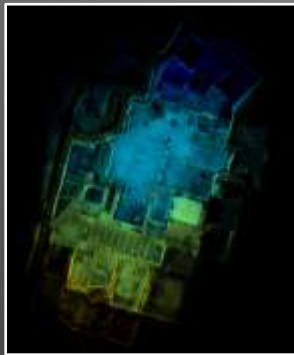
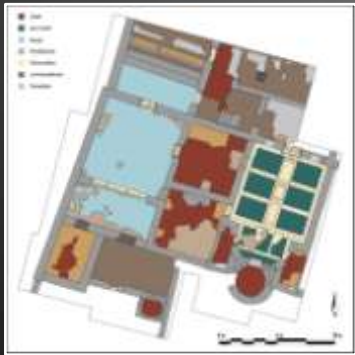
EPH 276





13.80
14.60
15.40

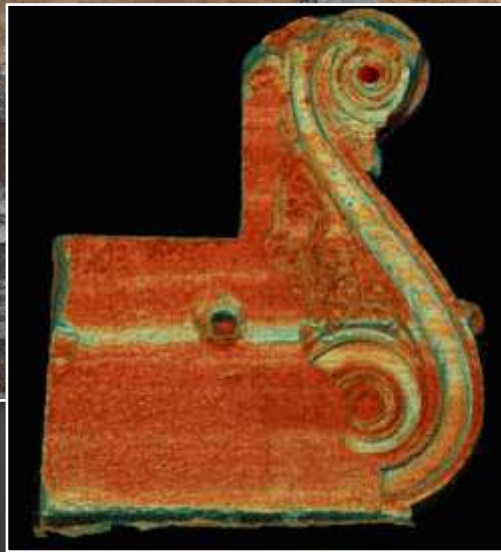
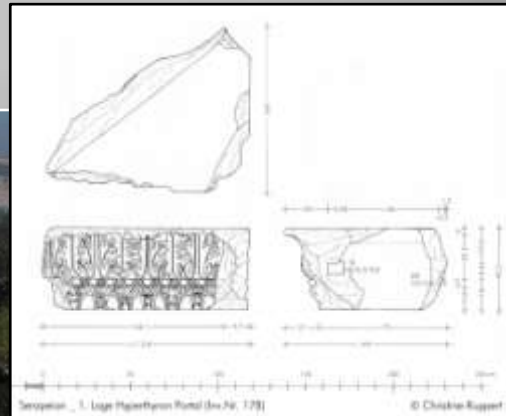
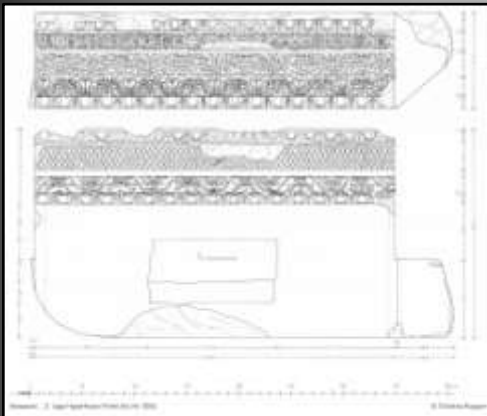






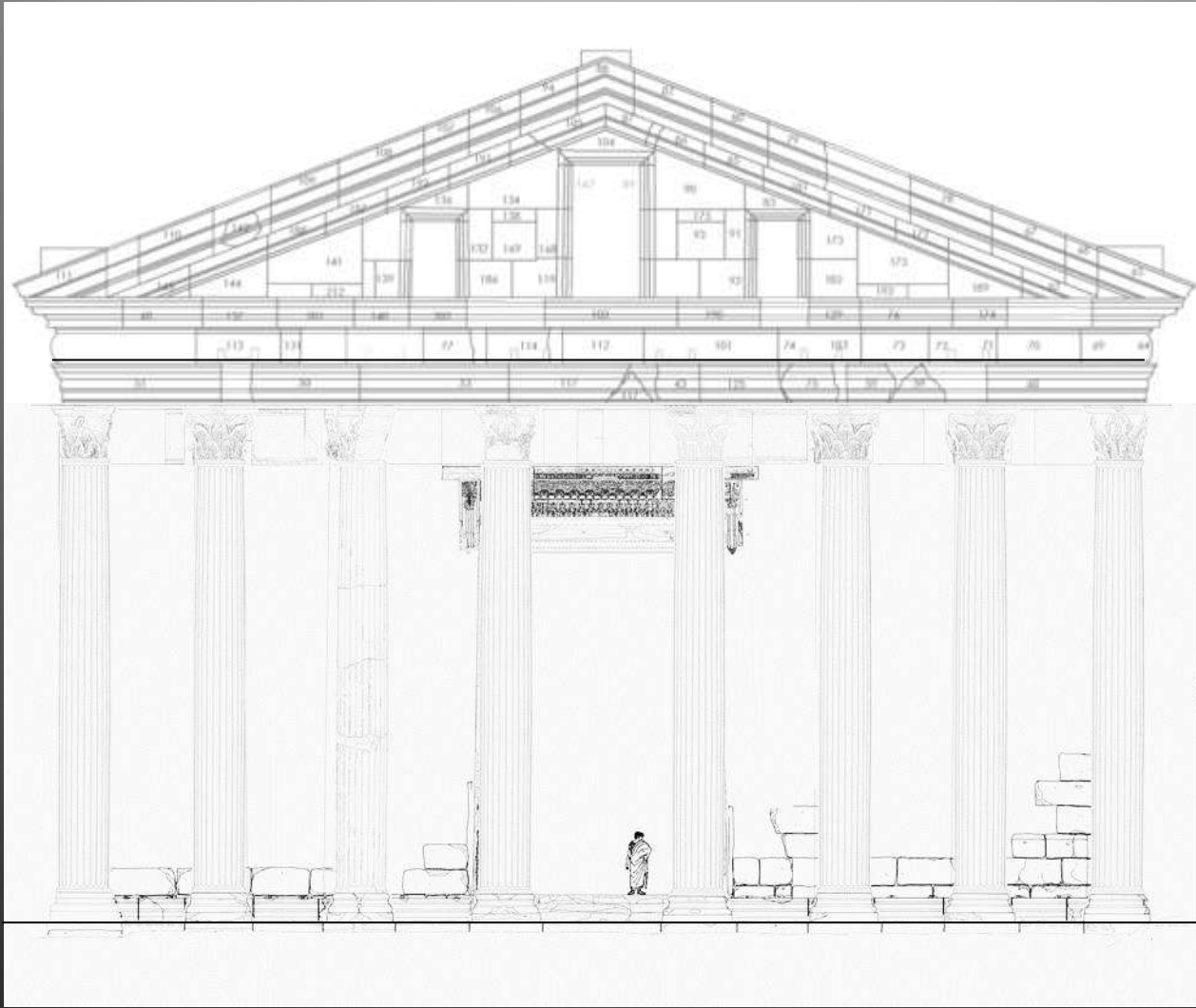








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rendering: R. Kalasek



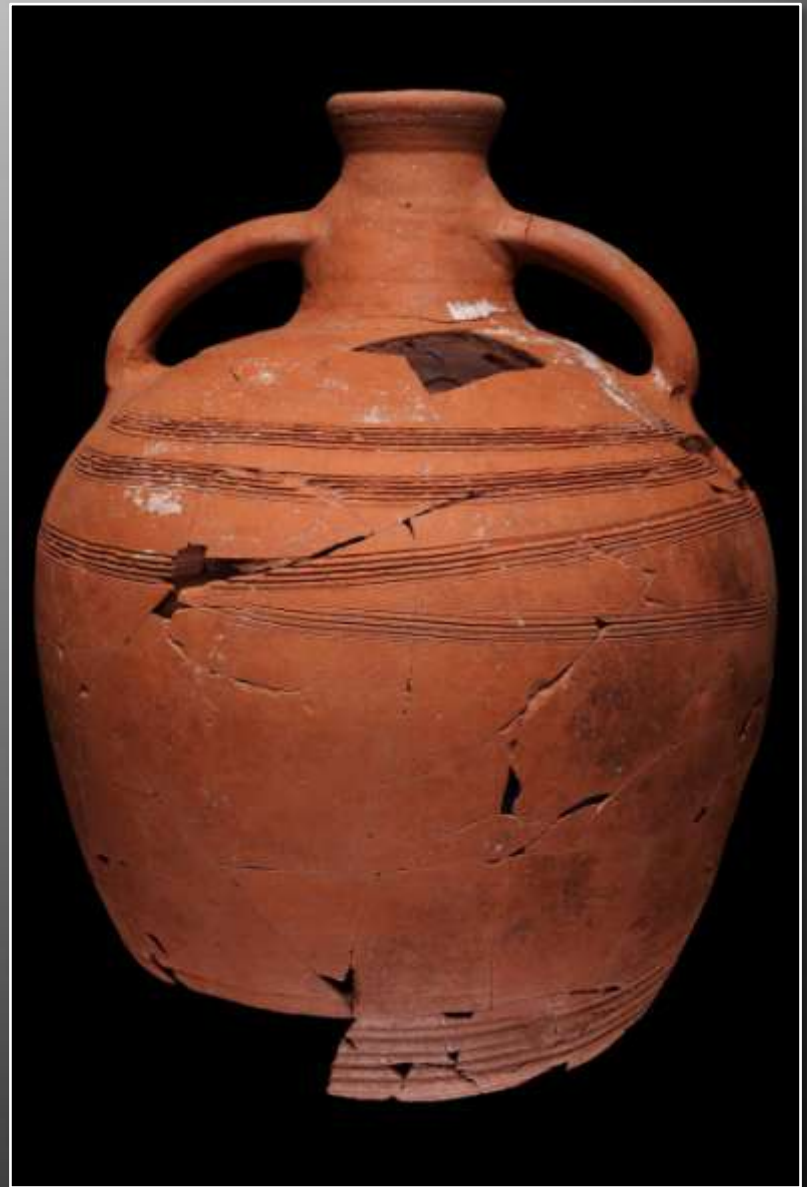
9.30 m

23.98 m

13.98 m

Ephesos Serapis-Tempel | Rekonstruktion Vorderseite







LONDON



WIEN



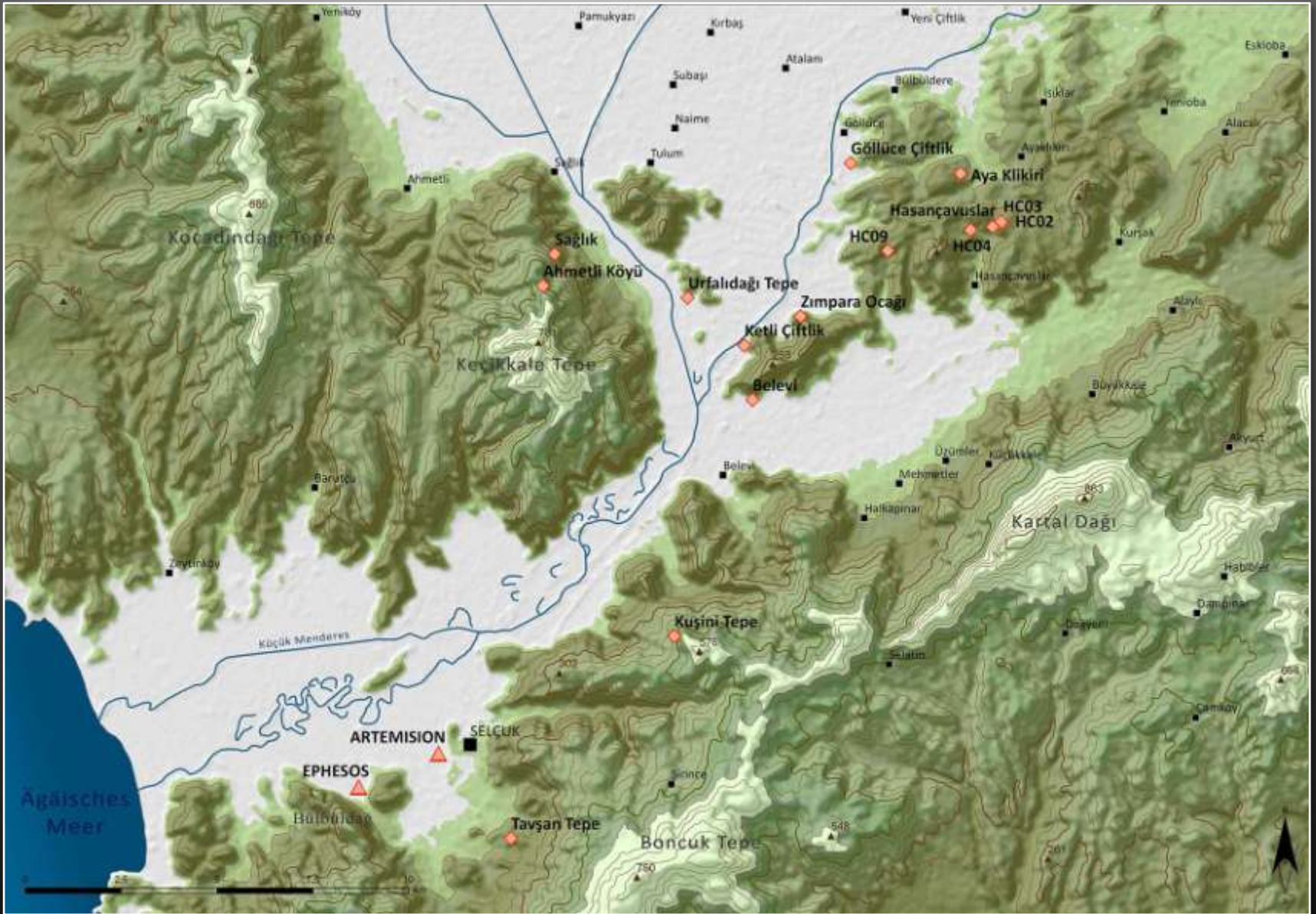
ISTANBUL

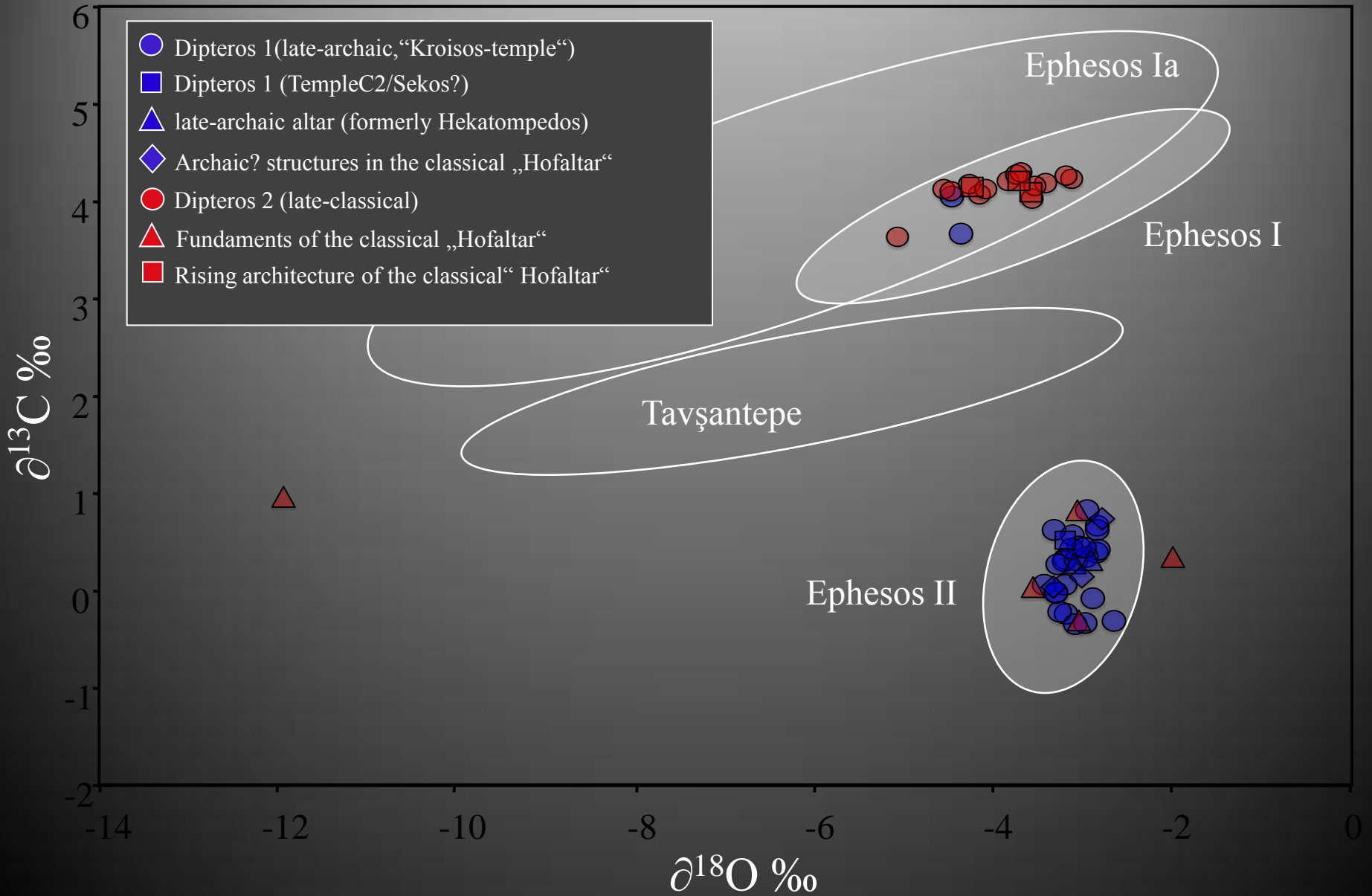


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Roman Amphorae: a digital resource

University of Southampton, 2005 (updated 2014)

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Resource identifiers

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Collection doi: 10.5284/1028192
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Southampton

Africana 2A Grande

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Variants of *Africana 2A Grande*:

[*Africana 1 Piccolo*]

Distinctive Features

This is a fairly large cylindrical amphora, classified by Panella (1973) as a sub-type of the "Africana grande" type of Zevi & Tchernia (1969). The rim is thickened, with an almond profile, rounded on the outer face and generally marked by a small stepped undercut on the lower face (2A con gradino), at the junction with the short and quite cylindrical neck. The ribbon-in-section handles, with an ear-shaped profile, are larger than those of the Africana 1 type. The body is also taller and more globular with a medium-sized solid and tronco-conical spike. The neck (and rarely the handle) is occasionally stamped with the initials of a *tria nomina* in relief letters within a cartouche. There are no place names on this type. See characteristics

Date Range

Second half of the second century AD until the end of the third century AD?

Search: [2nd century AD] [3rd century AD]

Origin

Production is primarily attested in *Zeugitana* at Nabeul, in the Sahel region at *Leptiminus* and *Hadrumentum*, in the *Sullecthum* region (Salakta), at El-Assa at Cap Bon, at Ariana near Carthage, and at *Thaenae* in *Byzacena* (Bonifay, 2004). However, the discovery of a complete example of the type in a Dressel 20 fabric at Celti (Peflaflor) also points to some kind of small scale production in the lower Guadalquivir valley of *Baerica* (Keay et al 2001: 118, Fig. 2.85.4).

Search: [Libya] [North Africa] [Tunisia]

Distribution

Similar distribution pattern to the Africana 1. Examples have been documented in the east Mediterranean at Beirut by Reynolds (1997-98: Fig. 203) and at Knossos in Crete by Hayes (1983: Fig. 24).

Search: [Crete] [Eastern Mediterranean] [Greek Islands] [Lebanon] [North West Europe] [The Balkans] [The Levant] [Western Mediterranean]

Contents

Perhaps wine or fish-sauce (Bonifay, 2004).

Search: [Fish Sauce] [Wine]



Courtesy of Sasa Diminij
Sasa Diminij
Croatia

