
Two Roman mausoleums at Quinta de Marim (Olhão): preliminary results of the excavations in 2002 and 2003

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A B S T R A C T

In 1877 Estácio da Veiga was able to discover a Roman *uilla* with main and secondary buildings in the area of Quinta de Marim (Olhão). There we recognize the ground plan of a square-shaped building with an apse and peristasis, connected with another square-shaped monument. This area was now re-excavated by the Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena (Germany) in 2002 and 2003. Different finds underline the former splendour of the constructions. The architecture of the bigger building is repeated on the villa complexes of Milreu (Estoi, Faro) and São Cucufate (Vila de Frades, Beja). The architecture finds its matches around Rome and in Italy as well as in Los Castillejos (Badajoz, Spain). After the new excavations at Quinta de Marim the buildings there are to be seen as grave monuments, dating to the 2nd half of the 3rd century AD. Thus even the former-called “temples” at Milreu and São Cucufate can be interpreted in that way.

R E S U M O

Em 1877 foram feitas escavações científicas por Estácio da Veiga na *uilla* romana da Quinta de Marim (Olhão). É possível reconhecer a planta de um edifício de construção central com abside e perístase, interligado com um outro monumento quadrado, a partir do qual se detectam semelhanças com duas construções em Milreu (Estoi, Faro) e em São Cucufate (Vila de Frades, Beja). Nas escavações dos anos 2002 e 2003, realizadas pela Universidade de Jena (Alemanha), foram descobertas numerosas peças que testemunham o antigo esplendor dos edifícios. A arquitectura encontra o seu paralelo mais estreito em Roma genericamente em Itália, assim como em Los Castillejos (Badajoz, Espanha). Depois das novas escavações na Quinta de Marim, os edifícios aí existentes devem ser interpretados como monumentos sepulcrais, datáveis do século II e também na segunda metade do século III. Neste sentido devem ser também interpretados os chamados “templos” em Milreu e em São Cucufate.

1. The site

Quinta de Marim is a wide estate about 1 km east of the modern town of Olhão in the region of Algarve. It is situated about halfway between the ancient *municipia* of Ossonoba (Faro) and Balsa (near Luz de Tavira) and lies south of the modern E. N. 125, which itself might be an ancient connecting road (Rodrigues and Bernardes, 2003).

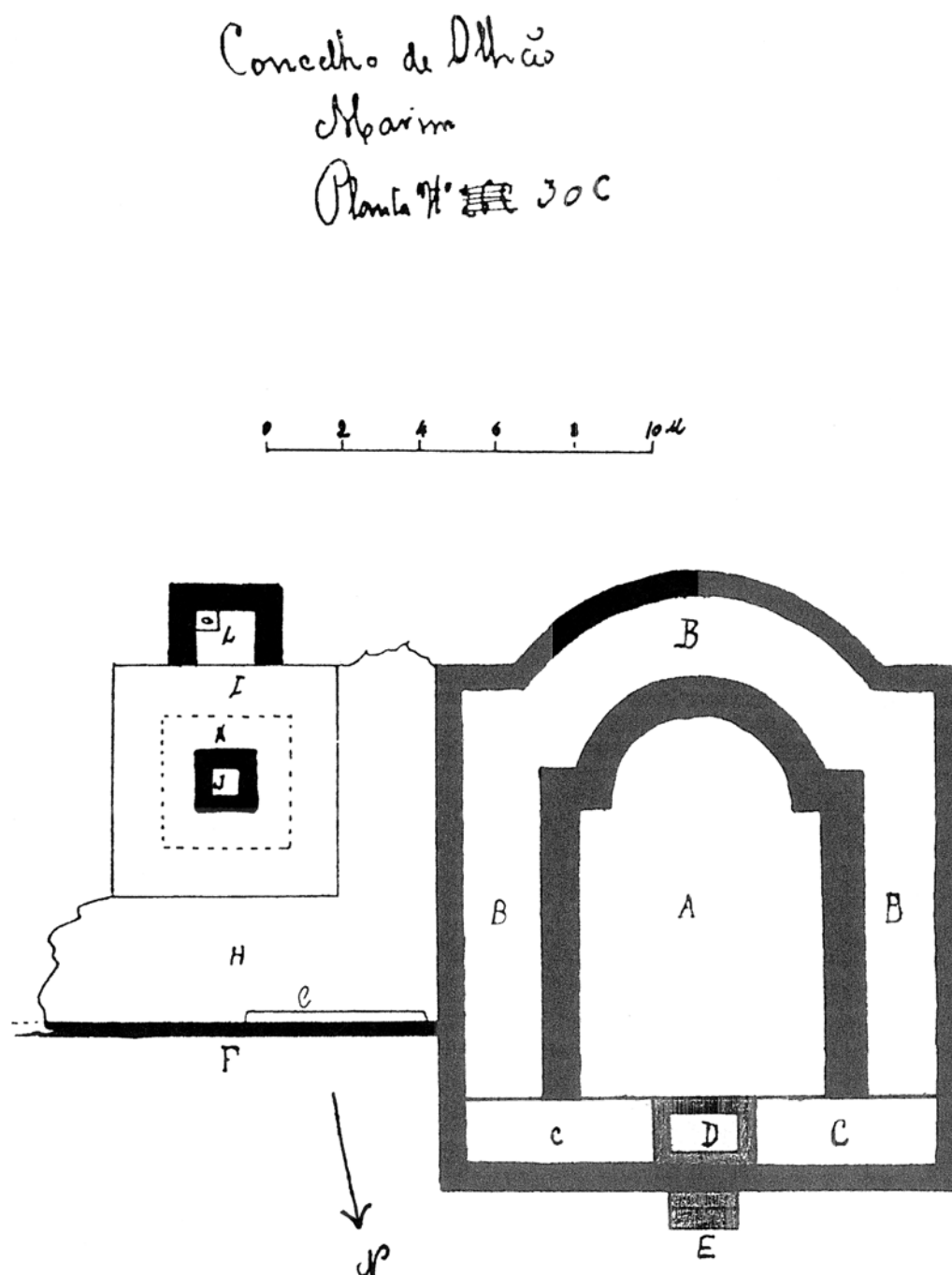


Fig. 1 Plan of the two Roman mausoleums at Quinta de Marim (Olhão), by S. P. M. Estácio da Veiga.

The site could possibly be identified with “*statio sacra*”, a place-name preserved in the works of the so-called “Anonymus of Ravenna”, a geographer of the 6th century AD¹. According to this supposition Estácio da Veiga started to conduct archaeological research on the site in the year 1877. The several structures which are excavated and drawn by Estácio da Veiga are interpreted as a large Roman *uilla* complex including main and secondary buildings and separate *thermae* (Veiga, 1887; Santos, 1972, p. 249-277). Unfortunately the results of Estácio da Veiga’s excavations, as in many cases, have not been published before his death.

A greater *necropolis* with pagan and early Christian graves is belonging to the *uilla* complex. Several gravestones from this area are known until now, mostly discovered during the excavations of Estácio da Veiga and Santos Rocha (Rocha, 1895, 1897; Santos, 1972, p. 249-261; Encarnação, 1984, p. 81-101). J. d’Encarnação interpreted those as slaves or freedman gravestones, most of them dating to the 2nd and 3rd century AD (Encarnação, 1991). A production facility for *garum* was examined in the nearby Parque Natural da Ria Formosa in 1988/89 (Silva, Soares and Soares, 1992). This facility surely belongs to the *uilla* complex.

The finds on the whole area are dating backwards to the beginning of the 1st century AD².

Estácio da Veiga’s sketch from 1877 shows the ground plans of two connected structures which are visible in the southern area of the site. It is also preserved a more detailed plan from Estácio da Veiga’s hands of those two structures (Fig. 1). One of the buildings shows some similarity to structures belonging to the Roman *uillae* of Milreu (Fig. 4) (Hauschild, 1964, 1984/88, 2002; Hauschild and Teichner, 2002) and São Cucufate (Fig. 5) (Alarcão, Étienne and Mayet, 1990; Alarcão, 2002). The buildings there are known as “temples”, “sanctuaries” or “*nymphaea*”. Due to the vanishing of the structure below the earth since Estácio da Veiga’s excavations and the intense agricultural use of the area since then it was until now impossible to perform more detailed study on the site. In the course of a project of the Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena (Germany), supported by the IPA and in collaboration with the universities of Coimbra and Faro, the remains of the building have been uncovered again in 2002 and 2003 (Graen, 2004).

2. Mausoleum 1

Except a few missing parts all the foundation walls are still there and have been documented (Fig. 2, 3). In certain parts the drawing of 1877 had to be corrected. As supposed, in the western excavation area we have a square-shaped central room (*cella*) with an apse added, surrounded on all sides by a *peristasis* with the same ground plan. Some special features, however, are different from the “twin buildings” at Milreu (Fig. 4) and São Cucufate (Fig. 5). For instance we do not have a separate entrance hall (*pronaos*) at Marim, and in the apse a massive, maybe once rectangular, block – consisting of *opus caementitium* and stones like all the foundations – has been built in, it may have served as a foundation for an upper structure which is not preserved today. Fortunately some part of the rising structure is visible on one spot on the apse’s wall, so that we can determine that it is been built in form of a mortar core (*opus caementitium*) blended with broken stones and lines of tiles. This technique is quite common in Late Antiquity and very similar to that one of the “temple” at São Cucufate and differs from the technique used at the Milreu “*nymphaeum*” (there *opus testaceum*). The *cella* walls’ reach into a depth of 1,50 m. The substantial thickness of 1,15 m allow a reconstruction of a vault above the central room. The reconstruction of the whole building presents a monumental building of splendour, surrounded by columns (Fig. 6)³.

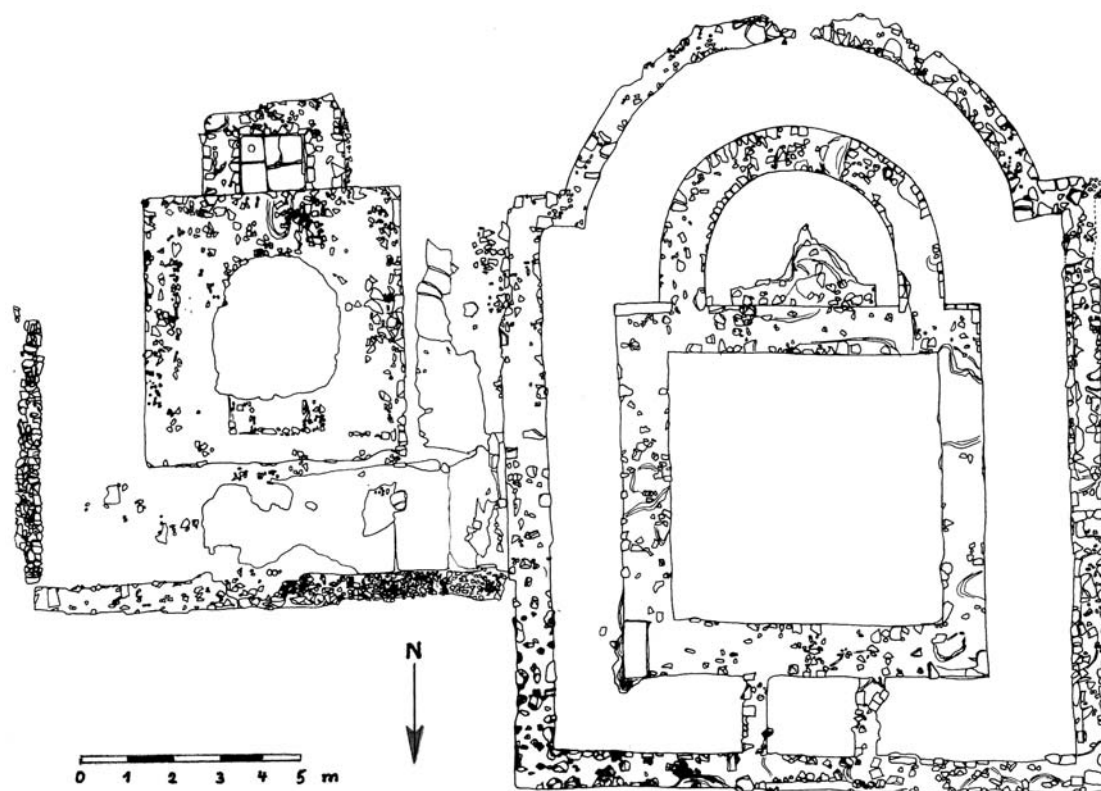


Fig. 2 Actual plan (provisional) of the two mausoleums at Quinta de Marim, by D. Graen.



Fig. 3 The two mausoleums at Quinta de Marim after the complete excavation in spring 2004.

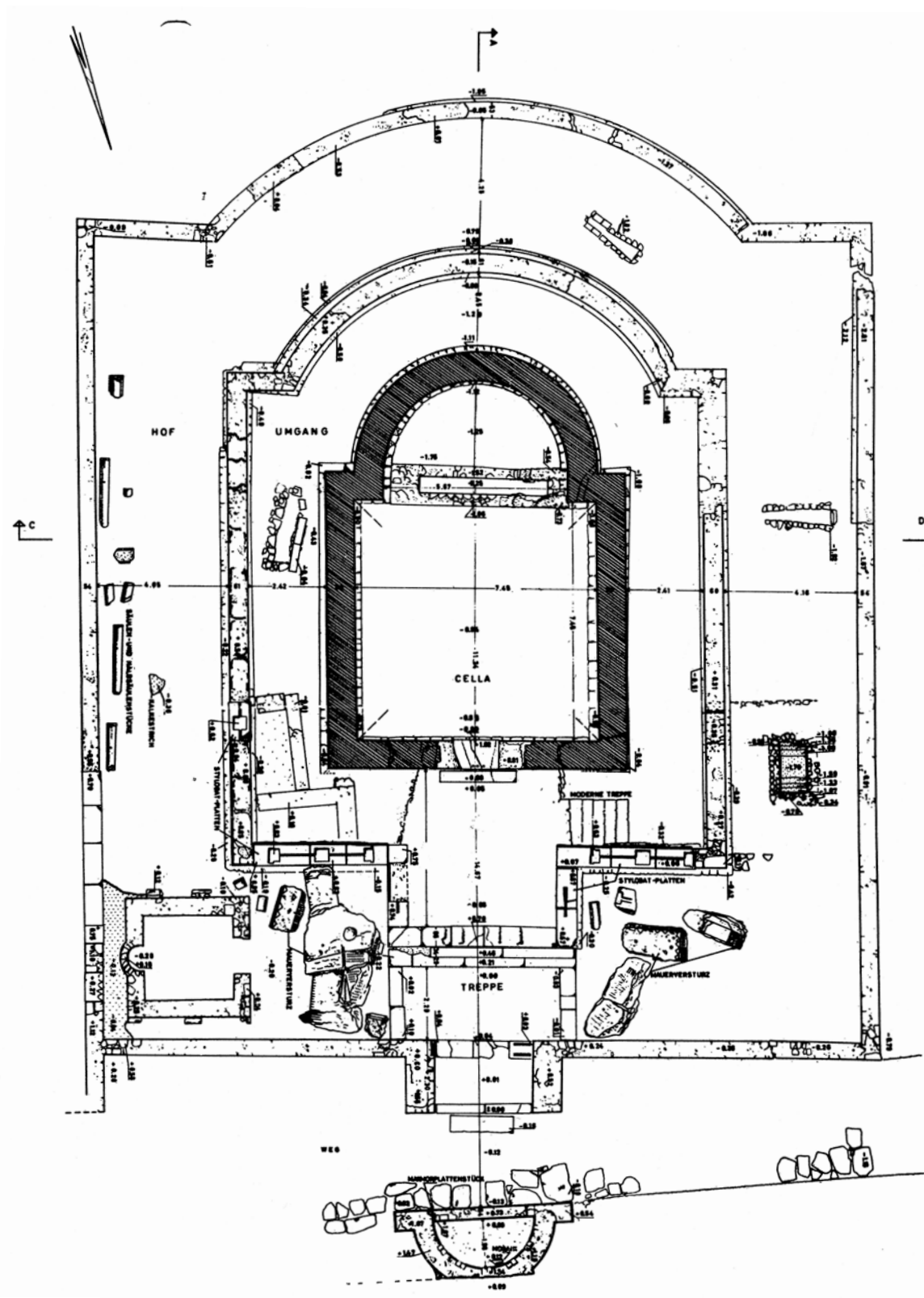


Fig. 4 Plan of the so-called “nymphaeum” at Milreu (Estói, Faro), by Th. Hauschild.

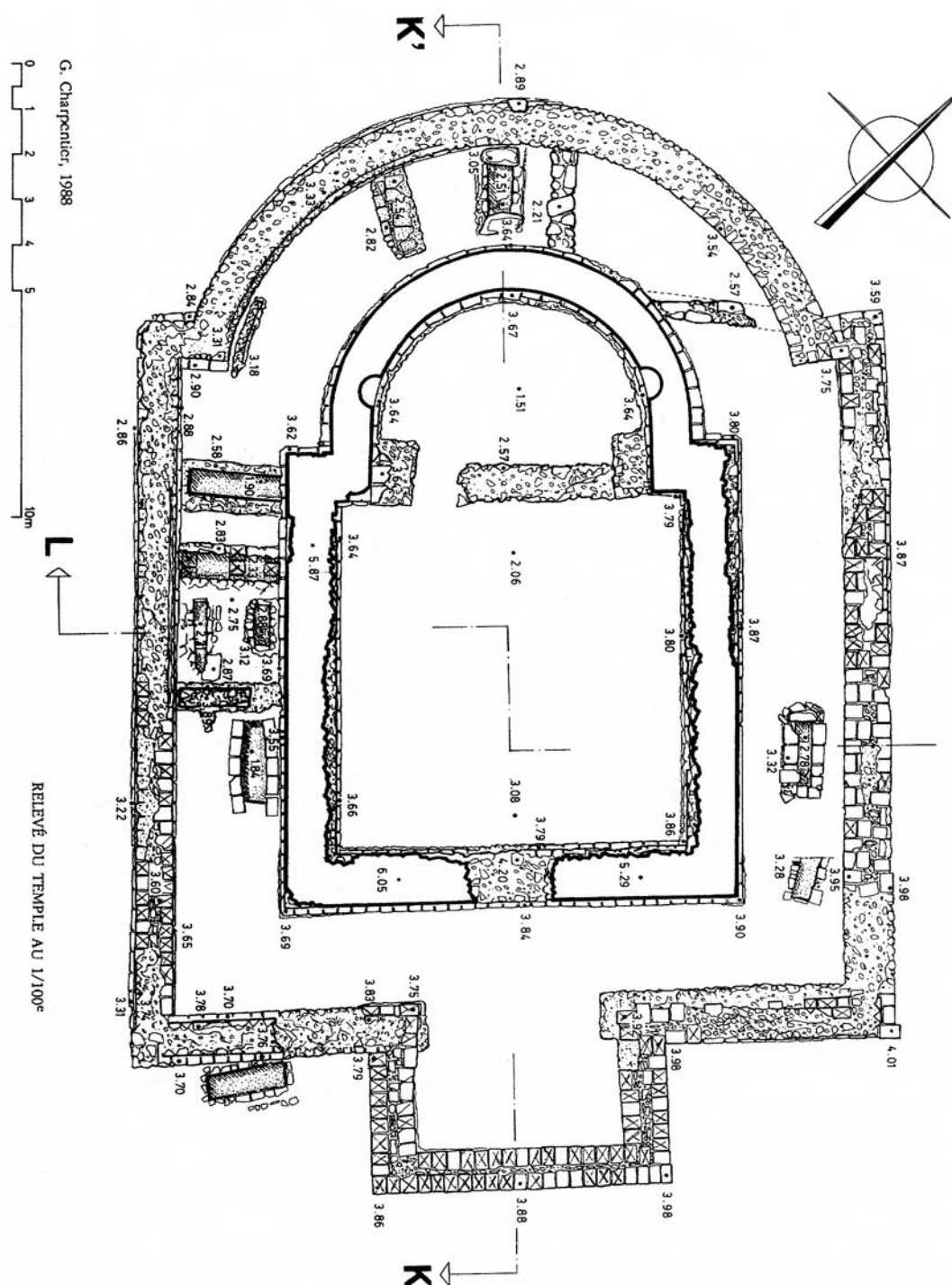


Fig. 5 Plan of the so-called “temple” at S. Cucufate (Beja), by G. Charpentier.

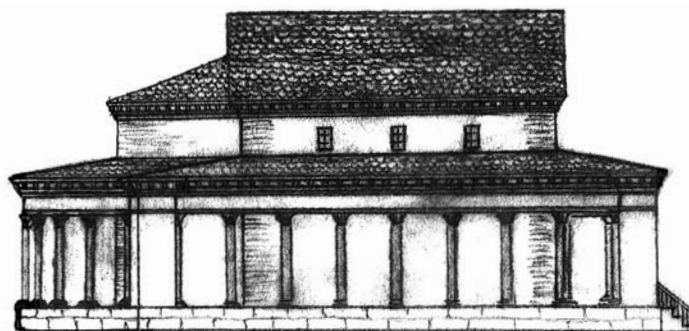


Fig. 6 Reconstitution of the mausoleum 1 at Quinta de Marim, by D. Graen.

2. Fixture and fittings of mausoleum 1

Of the fixture and fittings just a few pieces could be recovered. They most probably belong to the building, even if they were found in layers mixed with modern ceramics, mostly of the 19th century and thus maybe coming from Estácio da Veiga's excavation. Those pieces, however, show substantially the former splendour of the building. Examples are some smaller mosaic fragments and hundreds of *tesserae* as well as pieces of different coloured marbles of an *opus sectile*. The marbles are of regional origin (*Trigaches* from Estremoz) and also imported material (*Verde Antico* from Larissa in Thessaly/Greece). Two semicircular pieces of lightly rose-coloured marble and a fragment of a Corinthian capital (Fig. 7) make evident that the structure was surrounded by a *peristasis* with columns as in the cases of Milreu and São Cucufate.

A rather big piece of bronze, 3 cm thick, still holding a bronze dowel and on one side decorated with a scale pattern (Fig. 8), might have been part of a bronze roof construction. This is evident according to the written sources — for instance for the *Pantheon* or the *Temple of Venus and Roma* in Rome. For the popularity of this material such bronze pieces are very seldom preserved. The recovered piece is therefore of substantial importance not only for this structure but for our understanding of ancient bronze roofs as a whole⁴.



Fig. 7 Fragment of a Corinthian capital belonging to mausoleum 1.



Fig. 8 Fragment of a bronze plate with scale pattern, probably from a roof covering.

4. Dating of mausoleum 1

Terra Sigillata Chiara C of the form Hayes 50 A/Lamboglia 40 (Lamboglia 1941; Hayes, 1972) — which is the most common form of *Terra Sigillata Chiara C* in the region (Vázquez, 1985; Coutinho, 1997, p. 37-38) — and fragments of *amphorae*, as well as different bronze objects, e. g. two bronze coins (*antoniniani*) which show the radiated heads of the emperors Volusianus/Trebonianus Gallus and Gallienus (Figs. 9, 10), a bucket attachment and a possible fragment of a crossbow brooch of type 2 (Keller, 1971; Pröttel, 1988; Swift, 2000), were found in undisturbed layers in the internal of the building and are to be dated to the 2nd half of the 3rd century AD (see catalogue in annex). Anyway, we do not have any fragment of *Terra Sigillata Chiara D*. Even the fragment of the Corinthian capital might point to the 2nd half of the 3rd century AD (Barrera Antón, 1984, no. 58, 61). The finds came up in a layer that covered relics of a rectangular structure of mortar, today preserved as a very thin layer. One should expect a former structure here⁵, torn down before the construction of the splendid later building, when it was erected between 260 and 290 AD. This layer must be interpreted as a levelling horizon, filled in before or during the construction work. The date shows, that mausoleum 1 is the earliest of the three similar constructions in southern Lusitania; it obviously had some sort of model character for the following buildings at Milreu and São Cucufate, which date to the 1st half and to the middle of the 4th century AD, and has there been copied with certain modifications. Probably the monumental and brilliantly decorated building had great impact in the region.



Fig. 9 Bronze coin (*Antoninianus*), probably showing the radiated head of Gallienus? (253-268 AD).



Fig. 10 Bronze coin (*Antoninianus*), probably showing the radiated head of Volusianus? or Trebonianus Gallus? (251-253 AD).

5. Architecture and typology of mausoleum 1

Lately a fourth building of similar ground-shape became known at Los Castillejos (Puebla de Alcocer, Badajoz) in the circle of the ancient *municipium* of Lacimurga, which is probably still in Lusitania (Aguilar Sáenz, Guichard and Lefebvre, 1993). As we can see in the published sketch (Fig. 11) until now, the building lays only a few metres west of a Roman *villa suburbana*. It is built also on a *podium* (like the building at Milreu) and surrounded by two rectangular walls which form a yard. In the missing of a *peristasis* it differs to the other three Lusitanian buildings. In analogy to the other three buildings it is also called “temple”, but the immediate neighbourhood of a necropolis and another mausoleum makes it obvious that the “temple” of Los Castillejos has to be considered as a mausoleum, too.

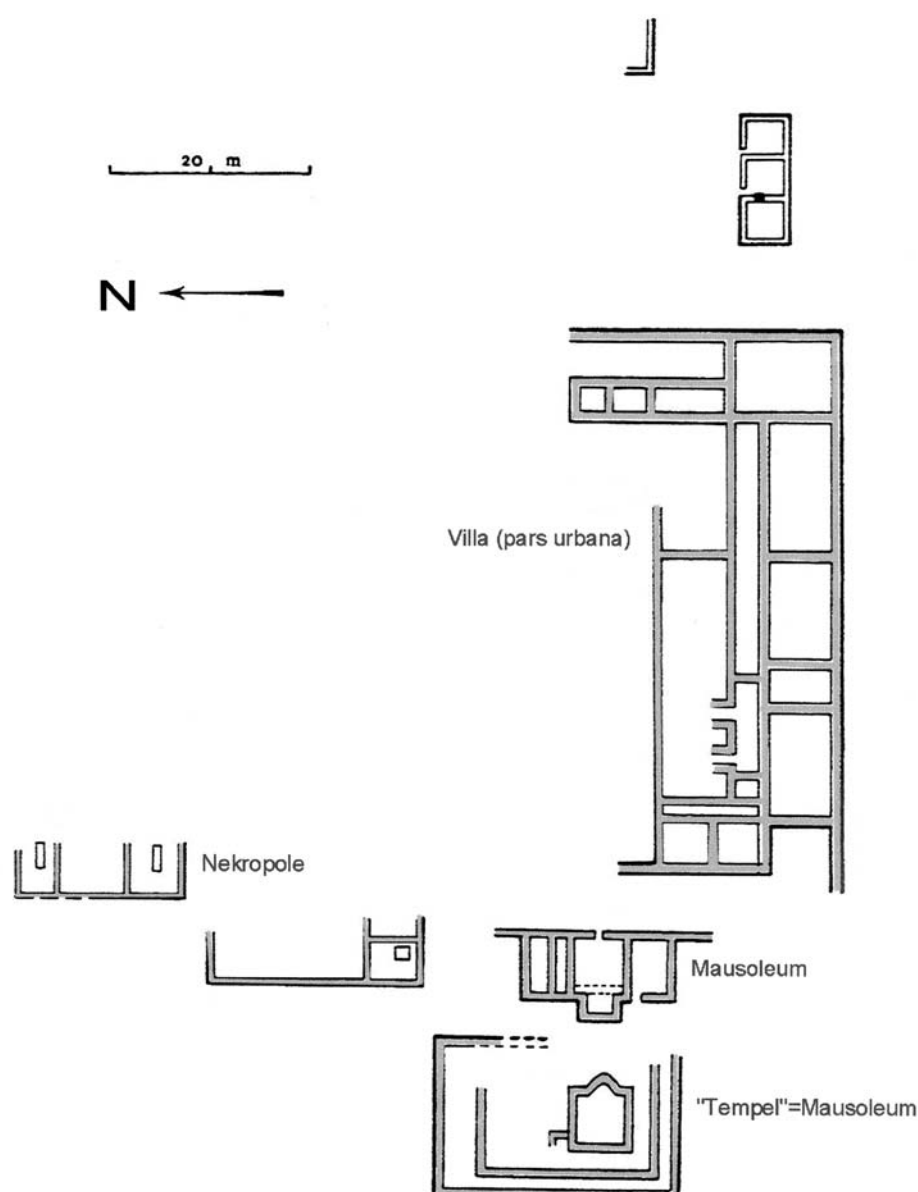


Fig. 11 Plan of the Roman Villa at Los Castillejos with mausoleums, by Sáenz, Guichard and Lefebvre.

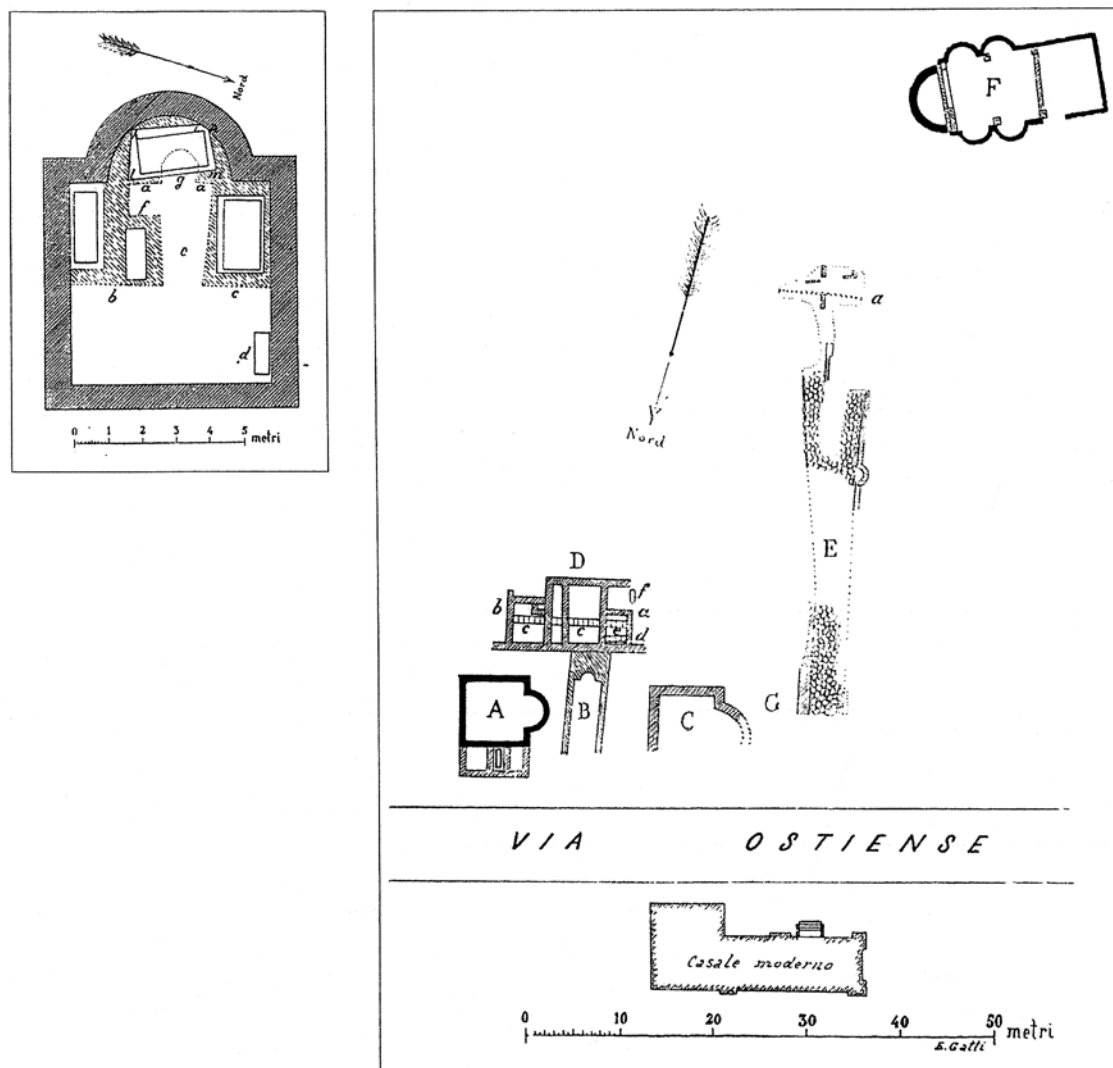


Fig. 12 Plan of St. Cyriac's cemetery in Rome at the Via Ostiense (A, C = mausoleums), and detail of a mausoleum, plans by F. Fornari.

This interpretation becomes even more evident with the search for the origins of this kind of grave-buildings. The architecture finds typological parallels in the vicinity of Rome and within Rome itself. In the area of the *necropolis* of St. Cyriacus at the Via Ostiense not far outside of Rome are known two buildings of absolutely the same architecture (Fig. 12). They consist of a square-shaped chamber which has got an annexed apse on that side which is at the opposite of the entrance. Both are built in *opus testaceum* (like the Milreu mausoleum). Under the *opus caementitium* floor have been found several burials, laid down in marble *sarcophagi* with Christian iconography. The structures can be dated to the 4th century AD (Fornari, 1916; Tommasi, 2004).

Another mausoleum with the same ground-shape can be found in the area of the *trichia* of the necropolis under Constantine's *Basilica Apostolorum*, known also as *Basilica of St. Sebastian* at the Via Appia (Fig. 13a). The funeral building as well consists of a square-shaped *cella* with an apse, all in *opus testaceum*, the entrance is flanked by two columns. The later *coemeterium basilica*, erected in the 1st quarter of the 4th century AD by the emperor Constantine, gives a *terminus ante quem* for the the mausoleum, which dates between the beginning and the end of the 3rd century

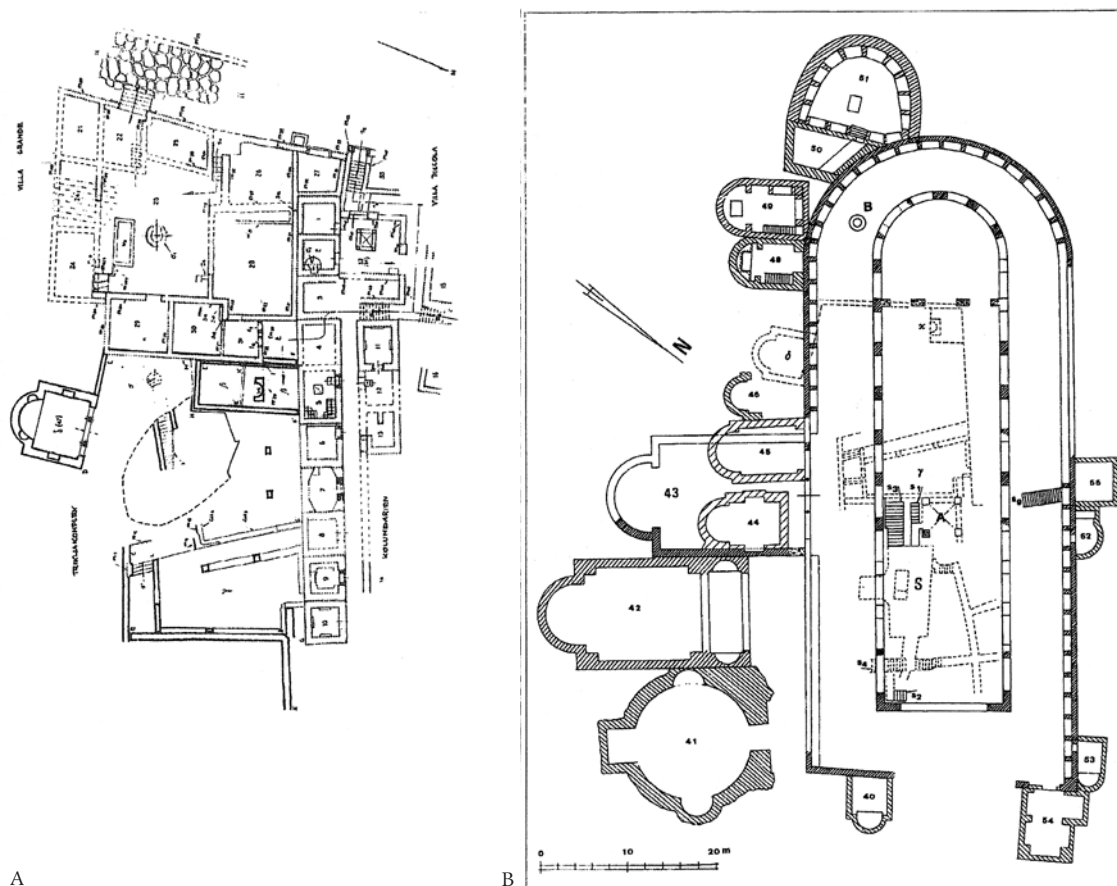


Fig. 13A/B Plan of St. Sebastian's basilica and former necropolis in Rome, Via Appia, by F. Tolotti (δ = mausoleum of 3rd century AD; 43 = 1st added and not long after erection destroyed mausoleum of 4th century).

AD (Jastrzebowska, 1981, p. 67-81; Tolotti, 1953). There must have been, as minimum, five burials inside the mausoleum, because 2 complete marble *sarcophagi* and fragments of three more have been covered there. One of the *sarcophagi* is depicting dolphins, and we remember the mosaics on the *podium* of the Milreu "temple"-mausoleum in this context, which depict dolphins, fishes, seashells and mythological sea-creatures (Hauschild, 1994; Kremer, 1998; Graen, 2005). We do not know exactly if the deceased believed in pagan or Christian religion, but the fact that the entrance of the mausoleum has been closed within the erection of the basilica makes it possible that they have been pagan. F. Tolotti believes that this type of architecture belongs to a later type, even more spread in early Christian cemeteries (Tolotti, 1953, p. 194-202). Even some of the later to St. Sebastian's basilica added early Christian mausoleums (Fig. 13b) have a very similar ground shape (Brandenburg, 1979, p. 78; Tolotti, 1982; Fiocchi Nicolai, 2002; Jastrzebowska, 2002). A similar situation is to be observed in the area of the *Basilica ad duas lauros*, known also as *Basilica Ss. Marcellino e Pietro*, at the Via Labicana in Rome: apart from the imperial mausoleum *rotunda* of St. Helen all of the later added mausoleums of the 4th century AD have the same ground-shape, they consist of a square-shaped/rectangular *cella* with an apse at the opposite of the entrance (Tolotti, 1982, p. 177).

We find other examples of this type of funeral architecture even quite far away from the capital of the Empire. A mausoleum in the *necropolis* at Contrada Diana on the Island of Lipari (near

Sicily) is constructed in the same manner: a square-shaped *cella* with an apse, we even find a kind of *pronaos* like at Milreu or São Cucufate; a *peristasis* is missing. The burials and coffins of several individuals have been found under the floor; the building dates to the 4th or 5th century AD (Bietti Sestieri, Lentini e Voza, 1995, p. 103).

The idea of surrounding the mausoleum with a *peristasis*, which thus give the impression of a sacred atmosphere to it, finds its explanation in the later great imperial *mausolea*. With the so-called “Temple of Portunus” (a mausoleum of the first half of the 3rd century AD) in Porto/Fiumicino near Ostia (Crema, 1959; Testaguzza, 1970) and the mausoleum of the emperor Gallienus (253-268 AD) at the 9th milestone of the Via Appia near Rome (De Rossi, 1979) the development to the monumental, column surrounded Central Buildings (*Zentralbauten*) in Late Antiquity is beginning. It culminates in the erection of buildings like the emperor Diocletian’s mausoleum at Spalato-Split/Croatia (Marasović, 1982; Wilkes, 1993), the mausoleum of his colleague Galerius at Romuliana-Gamzigrad/Serbia (Srejšević and Vasić, 1994; Brenk, 1996), the large imperial mausoleum at Tor de’ Schiavi in Rome (Rasch, 1993) and the dynastic mausoleum of the emperor Maxentius at the Via Appia (Rasch, 1984). The mausoleum 1 at Quinta de Marim and the following temple-mausoleums at Milreu and São Cucufate must be seen in this context of late antique funeral architecture. The mausoleum at Los Castillejos, near to the Lusitanian capital Augusta Emerita, may have functioned as a mediator between the Italian and the Lusitanian buildings. But this thesis has to be hypothetical until its exact dating.

6. Mausoleum 2

A neighbouring structure is visible on Estácio da Veiga’s sketch which thus is connected by a wall to the mausoleum 1. We do have a square-shaped structure here, about 6 to 6 metres on the sides, with massive foundations of broken stones and mortar (*opus caementitium*). The walls are about 1,50 m thick. The building consists of a single chamber, which is cut into the ground. The structure is surrounded by a thick mortar floor, possibly forming the basis of a mosaic floor of which several *tesserae* and fragments could be found. The mosaics were destroyed or taken away in later times – maybe by Estácio da Veiga in 1877. There are seven bigger fragments of mosaics with geometrical design which he had taken away at Quinta de Marim, today preserved in the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia in Lisbon. Five of those pieces (Fig. 14-18) could have been placed once at this floor – or alternatively within the mausoleum 2. These *tesserae* fit very well with those ones found in the excavations in 2003 because they have the same colour and size.

No other interpretation than as a mausoleum in a grave-yard, surrounded by a wall, seems possible. It might have been a mausoleum with a central chamber for the *sarcophagi* of a family. But if the interpretation of Estácio da Veiga’s sketch (Fig. 1) is right, there is another square-shaped structure visible in the centre of mausoleum 2, which has disappeared, but which might have been functioned as a construction with *loculi* for urns. There are numerous funeral buildings similar to this mausoleum, on the great grave-streets in Rome and in the provinces, for instance at Shorden Brae (Gillam and Daniels, 1961) and Welwyn (Rook, Walker and Denston, 1984) in Britain. Also in the nearer area comparable buildings can be found, like the mausolea of Cerro da Vila and Pisões (Fig. 19; Matos, 1984-88). Most of the time such “cores” of *opus caementitium* are reconstructed as towers or *aediculae* (Hesberg, 1992, p. 72 ff., 121 ff., 1993, p. 161). The mausoleum 1 at Quinta de Marim is probably datable to the 2nd or earlier 3rd century AD. In this time incineration is still in



Fig. 14 Mosaic with geometrical design from Quinta de Marim (MNA Lisbon).



Fig. 15 Mosaic with geometrical design from Quinta de Marim (MNA Lisbon).



Fig. 16 Mosaic with geometrical design from Quinta de Marim (MNA Lisbon).



Fig. 17 Mosaic with geometrical design from Quinta de Marim (MNA Lisbon).



Fig. 18 Mosaic with geometrical design from Quinta de Marim (MNA Lisbon).

use; even body funerals are already common, but they are not necessarily to be found in great sepulchral structures featuring large rooms for the ceremonial actions of the family honouring the deceased person, as it became normal in the Later Roman Empire and in Late Antiquity.

A very interesting piece of a marble relief (Fig. 20) showing two legs, most probably belonging to a little *Eros*, was found in a small chamber (Fig. 21) which is connected to the mausoleum 2. It is a part of a *sarcophagus*' cover. Similar scenes of *Erotes* picking up grapes in a vineyard are often found on reliefs of Roman *sarcophagi* between *Antoninian* and *Tetrarchic* time, mostly belonging to children, seldom even to women. Those scenes of the landlife without



Fig. 19 Mausoleum at Pisões (Beja).



Fig. 20 Fragment of a marble *sarcophagus* from Quinta de Marim.

sorrows express the parents' hope of a lucky afterlife for their children (Koch and Sichtermann, 1982, p. 209; Koch, 1993, p. 84; Kranz, 1999; Zanker and Ewald, 2004, p. 65, 239)⁶. A comparable situation of a *sarcophagus* laid down in such a small chamber can be found, for example, in the above discussed mausoleum at the necropolis of St. Cyriacus in Rome and in another mausoleum from the end of 1st/beginning of 2nd century AD at Munigua (Sevilla) in the province of Baetica (Hauschild, 1993, p. 7-34). Probably this chamber was added to the mausoleum 2 in a time when its interior was too small for putting up new burials of the family, before a new mausoleum – the mausoleum 1 – had to be built a few years later. The important fragment of the *sarcophagus* additionally underlines the interpretation of the area as a cemetery and – considering the rare discovery of Roman marble *sarcophagi* with relieves in Lusitania (Matos, 2002) – shows how luxurious the funeral location of the *domini* at Quinta de Marim was equipped.



Fig. 21 Annex chamber of mausoleum 2 at Quinta de Marim.

7. Catalogue of finds dating mausoleum 1 (by Thomas Schierl⁷)

The researched finds complex can be dated generally between the second half of the 3rd and the first half of the 4th century, with some older finds. Some aspects — mainly the dating of the coins and the total missing of *Terra Sigillata Chiara D* — could suggest a filling mainly in the 2nd half of the 3rd century or the first decades of the 4th century (Sierra, 1998, p. 253f.; Pröttel, 1996, p. 15-23, 42; Mackensen, 1993, p. 433-435).

A. Coins

- A1. AE-Antoninianus of Gallienus? (259-268 AD); Av. legend not visible; bust of emperor to the right, radiated; Rv. standing female figure (Fig. 9).
- A2. AE-Antoninianus of Volusianus? or Trebonianus Gallus? (252-253 AD); Av. legend not visible; bust of emperor to the right, radiated; Rv. standing female figure (Fig. 10).

B. Bronze objects

- B1. Fragment of a bronze nail; head broken off; tip bend; cross section: rectangular, more quadratic to the tip (length: 39 mm) (Fig. 22).
Compare: Ponte, 1987, pl. 12, 116. 124; Alarcão et al., 1979, pl. 7, 98. 99. 103 and 101 (copper).

- B2. Bronze rivet; cross section: round, with facets (length: 20 mm; diameter: 7 mm; 8-9 mm on the top) (Fig. 22).
- B3. Bronze attachment; S-formed in the profile; in the lower part broken off; rests of a hole for a rivet; marks of using in the part of the eyelet (thickness: 1,3-2 mm; in the part of the eyelet: 4 mm) (Fig. 22).
 Comment: Simple riveted attachments are from a simple bucket or a caldron with pleated, funnel formed or thickened rim that were used during the most part of Roman Imperial times. An exact dating for simple non figured attachments is not possible, especially if the form is not sure. For the non figured formed attachments from type B by Delgado there is dating evidence from Conimbriga for the 4th century. Compare: Alarcão et al., 1979, p. 156 with pl. 39, 42-43; Delgado, 1970, p. 15-43.
- B4. Bronze button; round; cross section: oval; surface with patina (diameter: 11 mm; height: 7 mm) (Fig. 22).
 Comment: could be a button from a crossbow brooch. The appearing of such a brooch – often used by soldiers of the Roman army – is extraordinary on the Iberian Peninsula. But it could be understandable with the evidence of comparable pieces in Northern Africa. Oval but poured buttons can be found more often on developed pieces of this brooch. Possibly find on pieces of type 2 by Keller or 2ii by Swift. Such buttons are characteristic for type 3 and 4 by Keller and 3/4 by Pröttel and have to be dated at the latest in the 4th century. An appearance of flat oval buttons on brooches of type 1 is not impossible. Compare: Pröttel, 2002, pl. 2, 12; Swift, 2000, p. 13-88; Erice, 1995, p. 202-205; Pröttel, 1988, p. 347-372; Gerharz, 1987, p. 77-107, offprint, p. 84f.; Keller, 1971, p. 26-55.
- B5. Fragment of a bronze sheet; bended to an open socket (thickness: 0,7 mm).
- B6. Fragment of a straight bronze sheet; one side clean cut (thickness: 1,5-3 mm).
- B7-15. Smelted bronze rests from different sizes; identification of the origin impossible.
- B16. Lump of smelted bronze with rests of mortar on the underside.
 Comment: Probably smelted bronze dropped into mortar or into a mixture of mortar and earth. Together with other fragments (B3-B15) it seems to prove a processing of a possible bronze scrap on the site (comparing the fragment of bronze sheet – B5 and B6 – and the bronze button – B4).

C. Pottery

- P1. Wall sherd of Samian ware (hispanic?) (thickness: 4 mm).
- P2. Wall sherd of a bowl with curved wall (Hayes 9,14 or 14/17?); quality: African Red Slip A; colour: light red (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/6), surface: red (Munsell 10 R 5/6), shining (thickness: 5 mm) (Fig. 22).

Compare: Sierra, 1998, p. 242-244; Ribeiro Coutinho, 1997, p. 30f.; Pröttel, 1996, p. 26f.; Cueva, 1985, p. 33f.; Hayes, 1972, p. 35-37. 39-41; Delgado et al., 1975, pl. 1,1.

- P3. Bottom sherd of a plate or dish; quality: African Red Slip A; colour: light red (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/8), surface: red (Munsell 10 R 5/6), shining (Fig. 22).
- P4. Rim sherd of a dish Hayes 50A/Lamboglia 40; quality: African Red Slip C (1); colour: red (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6), surface: red (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6), shining (thickness: 3 mm). Compare: Ribeiro Coutinho, 1997, p. 37f.; Pröttel, 1996, p. 32; Sierra, 1998, p. 249-252 with Fig. 4, 41-42; Cueva, 1985, p. 42; Delgado et al., 1975, pl. 65, 18-23; Atlante I, 65.
- P5. Rim sherd of a dish Hayes 50A/Lamboglia 40 (Rdm. 33 cm); quality: African Red Slip C (2); colour: red (Munsell 10 R 5/8), surface: red (Munsell 10 R 4/8), pale shining (Fig. 22).
Compare: P4
- P6. Rim sherd of a dish Hayes 50A/Lamboglia 40; quality: African Red Slip C (2); colour: light red or reddish yellow (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/6 or 5 YR 6/6), surface: red (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6 to 8), pale shining.
Compare: P4
- P7. Rim sherd of a dish Hayes 50A/Lamboglia 40; quality: African Red Slip C (2); colour: red (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6), surface: red (Munsell 10 R 5/8), pale shining.
Compare: P4
- P8. Wall sherd of a dish Hayes 50A/Lamboglia 40; quality: African Red Slip C (2); colour: red (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6), surface: red (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6), pale shining (Fig. 21).
Compare: P4
- P9. Wall sherd of a plate or dish; quality: African Red Slip C; colour: light red (Munsell 10 R 6/6), surface: red (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8), small rests of the surface (thickness, p. 2,5 mm).
- P10. Wall sherd; quality: African Red Slip C (1); colour: light red (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/6), surface: red (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/6), shining.
- P11-17. Wall sherds; quality: African Red Slip C (2) mostly with same colours like before (P5-P10).
- P18. Bottom sherd of a casserole (maybe Hayes 19, 23 or Ostia III); quality: African Kitchen ware; colour: light red (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/6-8 to 2.5 YR 7/6-8) thin slip on the inside (thickness: 4 mm).
Comment: Probably the piece is coming from a casserole Hayes 19 or 23, because of the straight wall. Compare: Teichner, 2001, p. 295-297; Sierra, 1998, p. 276f.; Aquilué, 1995, p. 67-69; Nolen, 1994, p. 111-116; Hayes, 1972, p. 44-48.

- P19-20. Two wall sherds of a pot; surface: no traces of production, smooth; colour: light red (2.5 YR 6/6-8 to 2.5 YR 7/6-8) and reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6-8 to 5 YR 7/6-8) (thickness: 4 mm).
- P21. Bottom sherd of a dish or plate with a foot-ring (Bdm. 9-10 cm); surface: smooth; colour: outside: brown to light brown (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/3-4 to 5/3-4), inside: dark grey to black (Fig. 22).
- P22. Bottom sherd with a wider base (Bdm. 4 cm); colour: grey to light grey (Munsell 2.5 Y 6/1 to 7/1), surface: outside: smooth, inside: grooves (thickness: 3-4 mm) (Fig. 22).
- P23. Rim sherd of a bowl; colour: reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 7/4 to 6/4); surface: smooth (Fig. 22).
Comment: Simple bowls with to the inside curved rim sometimes showing horizontal grooves on the outside. The scratches which probably were made by a small comb formed a rough surface on the inside so it can be used like a *mortarium*. Compare: Teichner, 2001, p. 314 Fig. 35, K164 und K 166; Serrano, 1995, p. 238, Fig. 8, 64. 66 and 240, Fig. 9, 68. 69; Josep et al. 1992, supplements.
- P24. Rim sherd from a pot with high shoulders; colour: reddish yellow to pink (Munsell 5 YR 7/4-6); surface: smooth; inclusions: little (Fig. 22).
Comment: Simple thickened rims are often found on *dolia* and as well on smaller simple pots in the Roman Imperial times. Compare: Nolen, 1985, p. pl. 45, 478-479; Alarcão, 1975, p. pl. 6, 87; 8, 129; 16, 326; 21, 416; 29, 600; 35, 704; Vegas, 1969, p. 237, Fig. 12, 250; Rüger, 1969, p. 261 Fig. 3, 8; *Dolia*: Teichner, 2001, p. 320, Fig. 38, M23. M 24 und M19; Vegas, 1973, p. 117f.
- P25. Rim sherd; handmade; colour: brown to dark brown (Munsell 7.5 YR 3/2 to 4/4); surface: irregular, rough; inclusions: medium (Fig. 22).
Comment: An orientation of the rim is not possible. It could be a prehistoric fragment because of the fabric.
- P26. Rim sherd of a big jug (Rdm. 10 cm); traces of a handle direct under the rim; colour: pink (Munsell 5 to 7.5 YR 7/4); surface: outside: spread, inside: grooves; inclusions: little quartz (Fig. 22).
Compare: Nolen, 1985, pl. 20, 132; Alarcão, 1975, pl. 28, 585 and 29, 591; Vegas, 1973, p. 88-90.
- P27. Wall sherd from a shoulder of a spherical pot with rests of a handle; colour: reddish yellow (Munsell 5 YR 6/6-8 to 7/6-8), outside: no trace of the production process, inside: grooves; inclusions: medium and fine (thickness: 5 mm).
- P28. Wall sherd of a big pot or amphora with handles; handle with an 8-formed cross section; colour: outside: reddish yellow (Munsell 2.5 YR 7/4 to 6), inside: light red (Munsell 2.5 YR 7/6-8 to 6/6-8), surface: smooth; inclusions: mostly medium to fine quartz. (Fig. 22).

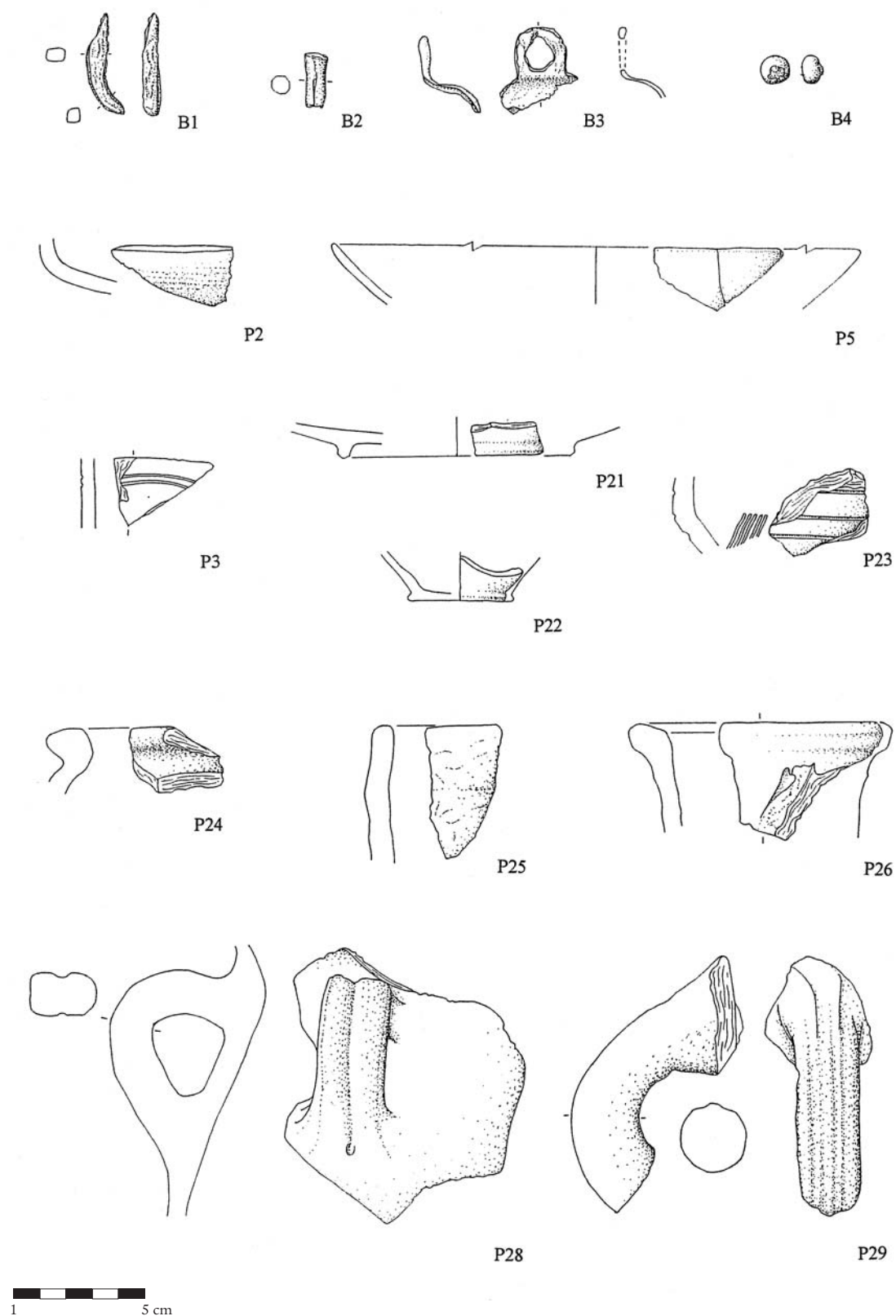


Fig. 22 Finds dating the mausoleum 1 at Quinta de Marim. Drawings by Th. Schierl.

P29-30. Two fragments of a handle of an amphora (maybe Dressel 20 or 23?); round cross section; colour: brown to reddish yellow (Munsell 7.5 YR 5/4 to 7/4); surface: no trace of the production process; inclusions: medium quartz and little lime (Fig. 22).

Compare: Fabião, 1994, p. 19; Peacock et al., 1986, p. 136-141.

NOTES

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- ¹ This identification is problematical: Vasconcelos, II, 1905, p. 198; Schnetz, 1929, p. 79. The part of the *tabula Peutingeriana* showing the Iberian Peninsula which could help in this case is the only missing.
- ² A detailed publication of the hole finds complex by the author is in preparation.
- ³ The reconstitution is made in analogy to Th. Hauschild's reconstitution of the Milreu "*nymphaeum*" and G. Charpentier's reconstitution of the S. Cucufate "temple".
- ⁴ The bronze fragment is still going to be analysed for chemical and archaeometrical results.
- ⁵ Probably a former grave building; a very similar ground plan is shown on a map of a Roman cemetery excavated by Estácio da Veiga in the area of Balsa, the map belongs to the archive of the MNA in Lisbon.
- ⁶ A very similar *vindemia* scene is shown even on a *sarcophagus* from Castanheira do Ribatejo in the Museu Nacional de Arqueologia in Lisbon (Matos, 1995, p. 100-101).
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