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Amphorae Production of Locri

Introductory Note

The identification of the Locrian amphorae production is based on the evidence of a kiln in the Centocamere area, until now one of the very few secured production sites.¹ Unfortunately, the definition of the fabric LOC-A-1 relies on only two samples of amphorae of the type MGS III from the Centocamere area, one of which is even from a misfired specimen (M 59/2). Though the evidence may appear statistically irrelevant, the similarity to Locrian coarse wares and the good correlation of local raw materials make the identification rather secure.

LOC-A-1 The fabric LOC-A-1 is characterized by a fine grained matrix of buff colour with frequent inclusions of quartz and carbonate. The density of the matrix might not be typical for all samples from Locri as the representative sample M 59/2 has been taken from a misfired piece, but as the sample M 59/3 from the Centocamere area is very similar, the identification might be rather correct.

References

- Barra Bagnasco M. 1989. "Lo scavo". In *Locri Epizeferi* Vol. II. *Gli isolati I₂ e I₃ dell'Area di Centocamere*, edited by G. Gullini, 7–65. Firenze: Università degli Studi di Torino.
- Barra Bagnasco M. (ed.). 1992. "Lo scavo di Marasà Sud. Il sacello tardo arcaico e la «casa dei leoni»". *Locri Epizeferi* Vol. IV. Firenze: Università degli Studi di Torino.
- Barra Bagnasco. M. 2001. "Mineralogical and Chemical Composition of Transport Amphorae Excavated at Locri Epizephiri (Southern Italy)". *Journal of Cultural Heritage* 2.3: 229–239.

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¹ The kiln area is presented in Barra Bagnasco 1989, 37–8. Selected samples from the kiln are presented in: Barra Bagnasco 1992. 237–9 appendice (amphorae of the type *orlo ad echino*, now Van der Mersch's MGS III). For archaeometric analysis of the finds see Barra Bagnasco et al. 2001.