

Editorial

Where do we go from here ?

Instrumentum is 8 years old and doing well. The *Instrumentum*-Bulletin is now in the competent hands of our Joint Secretary, Isabelle Bertrand, who is clearly maintaining the high standards set in previous issues. The publication of the *Instrumentum*-Bibliography early this year is a magnificent achievement, thanks to the hard work

and dedication of our successive Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Treasurers over the years since 1994, but in particular to our indefatigable Secretary, Michel Feugère, the "Father of *Instrumentum*" with Rupert Gebhard. At the same time, the incredibly rapid publication of the Acts of the meeting in Erpeldange last October, Monographie *Instrumentum* 20, is a testament to that equally indefatigable archaeological publisher, Monique Mergoïl, and to the commitment of the conference organiser, our current President, Michel Polfer.

Also thanks to Dr Polfer and his team the CRAFTS project is also beginning to take real shape, with some university and museum staff across Europe now able to spend a specific amount of hours per week/month compiling the necessary data. The next project meeting will be hosted by the Swiss team at Augst on the 21st-24th November 2002.

So what next ? A look at how our membership breaks down by country shows that there is still

much work to be done in that respect. Perhaps not surprisingly, given the inception of *Instrumentum* in France, by far the greatest number of members are from that country, 54 % of the total (153 out of 281). This is followed by Switzerland at 9 % (26) and Germany at 8 %, then Italy, Spain, Slovenia, and Great Britain all on 4 %, with all the other countries even lower. It is true that population differences mean that we cannot expect ever to have an even split between all our countries, but Switzerland is clearly doing extremely well and proves that population size does not necessarily equate with a low number of members. Those of us belonging to nations now hovering below 5 % and 10 % should make a concerted effort to recruit more members so that we break those barriers, and those with just one or two members should try to at least double that.

Happy hunting !

Nina Crummy
Vice-President, Great-Britain

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Deux décors de chars gallo-romains de Roujan (F, Hérault)

largement diffusées dans les provinces occidentales de l'Empire.

Ghislain Bagan, Michel Feugère (p. 26)

Hellenistic, Roman Imperial and Late Antique-Early Byzantine Terracotta Unguentaria from Cilicia and Pisidia (T)

A classical unguentarium is typically a small narrow-necked glass or terracotta bottle topped with a slender neck and a thin-lipped rim. The base of these vessels can be in some cases rounded or fusiform — in which case it is not self-standing — or flat-bottomed. During the Hellenistic and Roman Imperial periods the main function of these vessels was to keep perfumed oils and cosmetic lotions fresh.

In my Ph.D. thesis at the University of Cologne I am dealing with the unpublished material from excavations, field surveys, and museum research at Cilicia and Pisidia (southern Turkey), sets out a comprehensive model for the study of unguentaria, including their typology, chronology, contexts, function, regional characteristics, and distribution patterns. This research model illustrates how previous assumptions about the vessel's typology must be re-evaluated.

Ergün Lafli (p. 14)



Iron combs for wool or flax processing

Iron double-ended combs of the Roman period are quite frequent archaeological finds in Europe. They originate mainly from settlements and also from hoards. The combs are recognized as tools used in textile-production to remove shorter fibres from wool or to separate flax-fibres. Their shape didn't change over a period of about five centuries. The way in which they were used is presented on a fresco from Pompeii, painted on a front of a workshop producing and selling the felt products. Some inscriptions on Roman stone monuments mention professional wool combers and felt-makers. A tombstone of a blacksmith producing double-ended iron combs with a representation of blacksmith's tools and a comb is also preserved.

Polona Bitenc (p. 27)

A Late Republican bone pendant ...

Among the numerous small finds from the excavations carried out in the years 1978/79 on the Münsterhügel in Basel (Switzerland), was an exceptionally well-made phallic bone pendant with a longitudinally-perforated crossbar. Phallic pendants of this type belong to a Late Republican group, most of which have come from Spain and Italy, while in Central Europe they are extremely rare. The Basel example originates from the late La Tène fill of a street gutter, and therefore together with the pendants from the shipwreck of Spargi in Italy and from the Ibero-Punic layer of La Alcuia at Elche in Spain confirms the Late Republican date of this group, which can be divided into four types. Late Republican phallic bone pendants differ from the Imperial period phallic bone amulets not only by their form but also by the fact that the latter always have an erect phallus and that they are often combined with a fida.

Eckhard Deschler-Erb, Dragan Božič (p. 39)

Découvertes récentes

Une livraison exceptionnelle pour cette rubrique qui nous permet de signaler rapidement, souvent dès leur découverte, des trouvailles de grand intérêt, dont plusieurs feront naturellement ensuite l'objet d'études et de publications plus détaillées : ce sera le cas des deux statues de bronze repêchées au large d'Agde, comme de la remarquable bouche de fontaine de l'Aube, dont la provenance exacte reste encore à préciser...

Dragan BOŽIČ

Michel Feugère (p. 42)

A Late Republican bone pendant from the Münsterhügel in Basel (CH)

E. Deschler-Erb,
D. Božič

In the years 1978/79 on the Münsterhügel in Basel ditches were being dug for the installation of district heating, sewerage, and telephone. The necessary rescue excavations, carried out on this occasion by the Archaeological Research Office of Basel-Stadt, revealed a series of layers dating from the late La Tène to the early Imperial periods and from Late Antiquity to the early Middle Ages. The missing layers of the middle Imperial period were probably removed during the Late Antique construction works (1).

Among the numerous small finds from these excavations was an exceptionally well-made bone pendant (fig. 1). It was carved from a single piece of bone and then filed and polished. The design consists of two elements, both flat on the reverse. The upper element consists of a profiled crossbar with an erect phallus with scrotum in the middle. The crossbar is longitudinally perforated thus enabling the pendant to be worn on a string or chain. The lower element is in the form of a hanging phallus with scrotum, set on a heart-shaped plate. The plate margins bear fine incisions. The pendant is 47 mm high and up to 27 mm wide. Its weight is 11.1 g.

Phallic pendants of this type belong to a Late Republican group, most of which have come from Spain and Italy (see below), while in Central Europe they are extremely rare.

The Basel example originates from the late La Tène fill of a street gutter, and therefore confirms the early dating of this type of bone pendant.

In addition to the bone pendant, many other finds from the late La Tène settlement on the Münsterhügel were imported from the Mediterranean area. As well as amphorae, Campanian ware, and oil-lamps, there are, for example, a chape from a Late Republican gladius, a dagger scabbard, and numerous handle parts from Late Republican bronze wine strainers (2). All these finds testify to a strong Roman influence here, already begun by the time of Caesar. It can therefore be assumed that this settlement was under direct Roman control from, at the latest, the middle of the 1st century BC, and that it was probably a Republican auxiliary fort defending the state frontier in the name of Rome.

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Late Republican phallic bone pendants can be divided into four types. All types have a longitudinally perforated crossbar in common, but the lower element is different. Type 1, represented by the pendant from Basel (fig. 1), has a bipartite lower element. The upper part is triangular and has two horizontal ribs immediately under the crossbar. The lower part, bearing a short phallus and more or less emphasised scrotum, is heart-shaped. Type 2 (fig. 2 : 2) has an oval plate with phallus and scrotum under the crossbar. Phallic pendants of type 3 (fig. 3) have a purse-shaped lower element with a long phallus and scrotum. The head of the phallus is as long as the rest of it. The scrotum and the phallus are decorated with motifs consisting of concentric circles with a point in the middle. The pendants of type 4 (fig. 4) are finally characterized by a stylized flat phallus of a triangular form with a cut off point and three holes in the scrotum. Their crossbars are decorated with two motifs of concentric circles with a point in the middle.

As well as the pendant from Basel, we know of one other pendant of type 1, found in the Ibero-Punic layer of the site La Alcudia at Elche in Spain (Ramos Folques 1972, 368, fig. 7 ; fig. 2 : 1). The same layer also yielded a pendant of type 2 (fig. 2 : 2). This one is closely connected with the type 1 Basel example, both having on the crossbar vertical rods with an incision in the middle. We know of only three pendants of type 3, all of them having been found on the Balearic island of Ibiza (Vives y Escudero 1917, 83, pl. 28 : 7, 8 ; Moscari 1988, 730, no. 864 ; fig. 3). In the shipwreck of Spargi between Sardinia and Corsica at least five pendants of type 4 were discovered (Pallarés Salvador 1979, 175, fig. 35 ; Pallarés 1987, 98, pl. 9 : e ; fig. 4 : 1-2), while among the old finds from the Celtic oppidum Hradiště, near Stradonice in Bohemia, there is one representative of this type (Pič 1906, pl. 45 : 35 ; fig. 4 : 3).

The Late Republican date of the phallic pendants being discussed in this contribution is confirmed by the shipwreck of Spargi, dated by some authors to around 100 BC or even earlier and by E. Will, on the basis of the amphorae, to around 75 BC (Rotroff 1996, 273, note 10), as well as by the Ibero-Punic layer of La Alcudia at Elche (Ramos Folques 1972). From this layer came, among other things, Iberian painted ceramics, Campanian ware A and B (*ibid.*, 386), the earliest type of the thin-walled pottery (spindle-shaped beakers, decorated with small barbotine dots on the wall, see Vegas 1964, 62-63, fig. 4, 5 ; Mayet 1975, 24-25, pl. 1 : 2-5), Megarian bowls (see Puppo 1995, 147-167 and Horvat 1997, 103) and covers of tongue-shaped bone seal-boxes (Božič 1998, 144-146, fig. 5, 17).

The exact function of the Late Republican phallic bone pendants cannot be determined. Nevertheless it is worth mentioning that in the shipwreck of Spargi such pendants were found together with several other small objects of bone, misinterpreted in the publications (Pallarés Salvador 1979, 175, fig. 34, 36, 37 ; Pallarés 1987, 98, pl. 9 : f-h). In fact they all seem to belong to writing equipment. The conical rods with a pointed lower end (fig. 5) are not hair pins ("aghi

Exposition

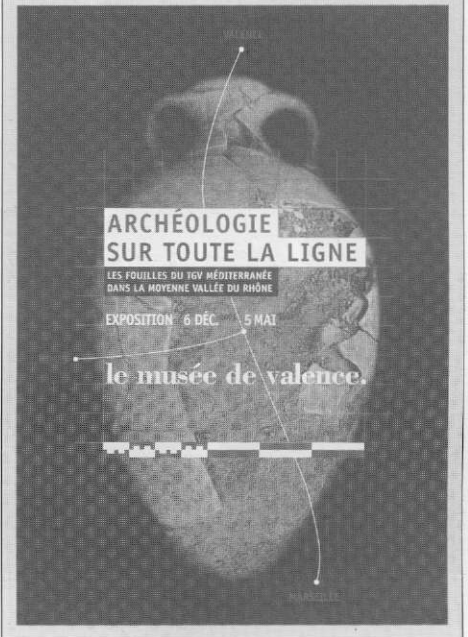
Archéologie sur toute la ligne

Les fouilles du TGV Méditerranée dans la moyenne vallée du Rhône

Musée de Valence (F)
6 décembre 2001 - 5 mai 2002

Les fouilles du TGV Méditerranée, de 1995 à 1997, représentent la plus importante opération de sauvetage archéologique que la moyenne vallée du Rhône ait connue. Cette exposition est la première à restituer au public les résultats considérables recueillis ans cette région à travers quatre grands thèmes : archéologie du climat et des paysages ; habitats, maisons et villages de la Préhistoire au Moyen Âge ; artisanat, savoir-faire et échanges ; archéologie et pratique funéraires.

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crinali"), but styli of the Late Republican form (Déonna 1938, 254-255, pl. 80 : 676-678 ; 81 : 681-682 ; Abbado 2000, 296, fig. 1, 2), and the tongue-shaped objects are not pendants ("pendagli"), but covers of bone seal-boxes. Even biconical rods with a gutter in the middle and button-shaped terminals, interpreted by Béal (1983, 237-239, pl. 41 : 744, 745) as belt elements, could be connected with writing equipment, if we consider the tomb from Belgioioso in Northern Italy (fig. 6), which contained two such rods, a bone stylus with

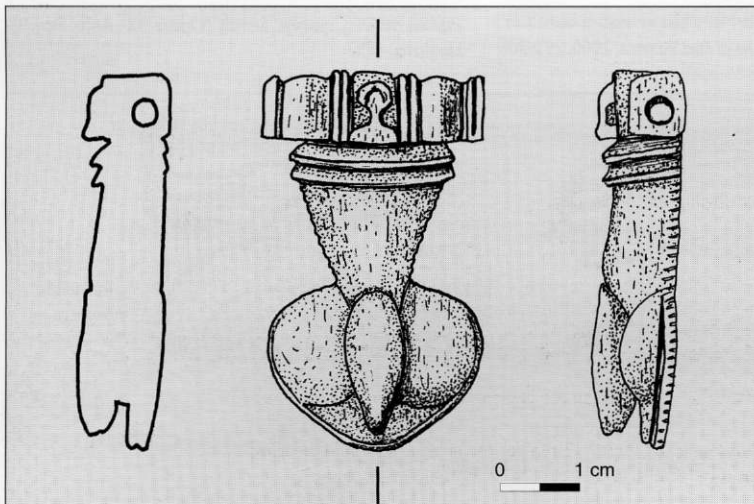


Fig. 1 — Basel - Münsterhügel. A phallic bone pendant from the late La Tène fill of a street gutter.

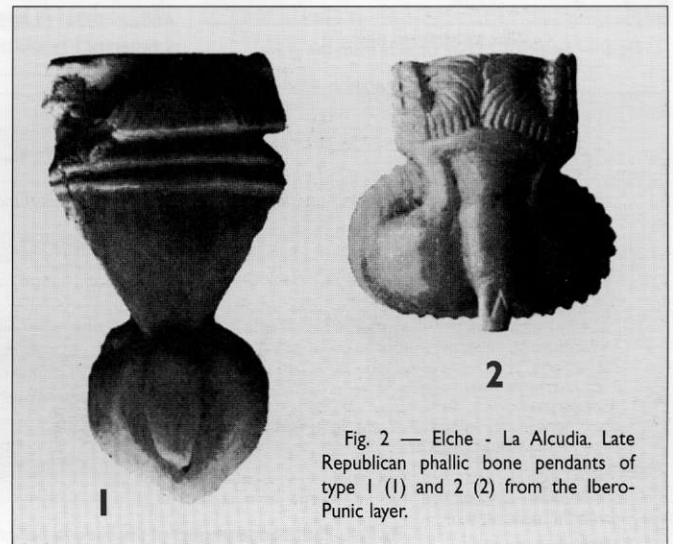


Fig. 2 — Elche - La Alcudia. Late Republican phallic bone pendants of type 1 (1) and 2 (2) from the Ibero-Punic layer.

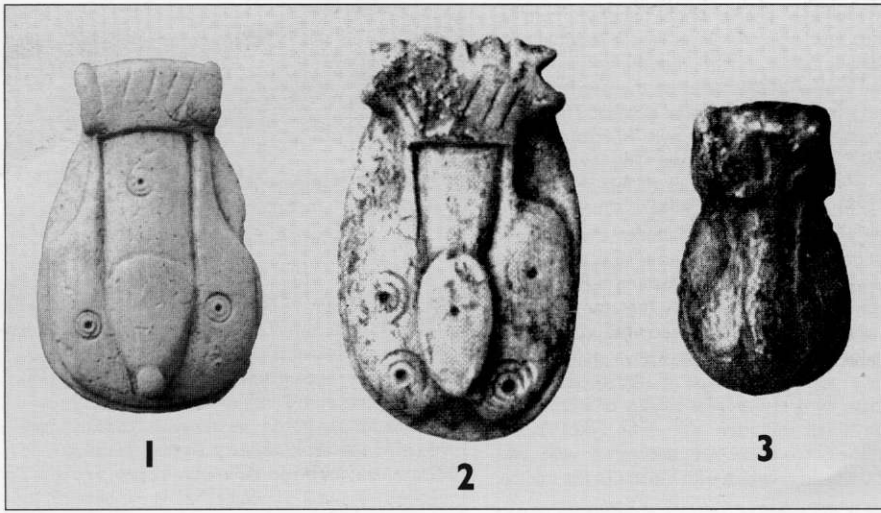


Fig. 3 — Ibiza. Phallic bone pendants of type 3.

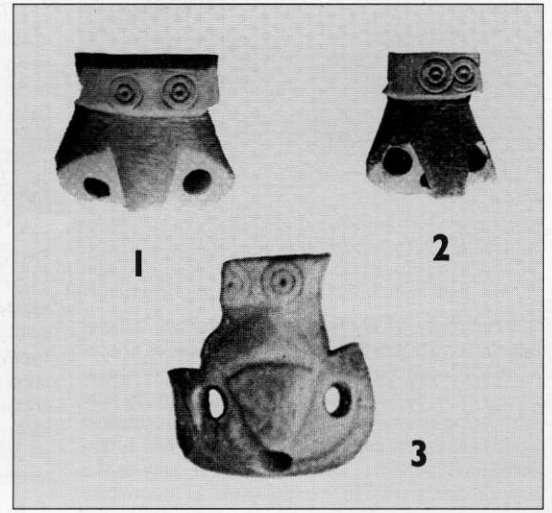


Fig. 4 — Phallic bone pendants of type 4 from the shipwreck of Spargi (1-2) and from the oppidum Hradiště near Stradonice (3).



Fig. 5 — Bone styli from the shipwreck of Spargi.

broken-off upper end, and the bottom of a bone seal-box (Frontini 1985, 101, pl. 42 : 4).

Late Republican phallic bone pendants differ from the Imperial period phallic bone amulets not only by their form but also by the fact that the latter always have an erect phallus and that they are often combined with *fica*. The most common Imperial forms are amulets made out of antler roses decorated with an erect phallus and scrotum (Mikler 1997, 21, pl. 10 : 5, 6 ; 11 ; 12 : 1-3, map 5 ; Gostenčnik 1999, 81, fig. 1 : 2 ; 2 ; fig. 7 : 1) and straight or curved amulets with phallus-*fica* terminals and a big hole in the middle (Mikler 1997, 20, pl. 8 : 9 ; Bakker 1986, fig. 60 ; Abauzit 2002, fig. 1 ; fig. 7 : 3). A well preserved example of the straight ones was found in a female grave in Aquileia (Mezzi 1997, 92-93, fig. 7, pl. 4 : 7 ; fig. 7 : 2). To the list of the curved phallus-*fica* amulets, published recently by Abauzit, a fragmented amulet from Chur in Switzerland can be added (Siegfried-Weiss 1986, 165, pl. 52 : 1).

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Notes :

- (1) See Deschler-Erb 2001, 27-31.
- (2) For the gladius chape and the dagger scabbard see Berger, Helmig 1991, 18, fig. 9 : 9 and 19, fig. 10 : 17. For wine strainers see Deschler-Erb 1999, 177, fig. 7.

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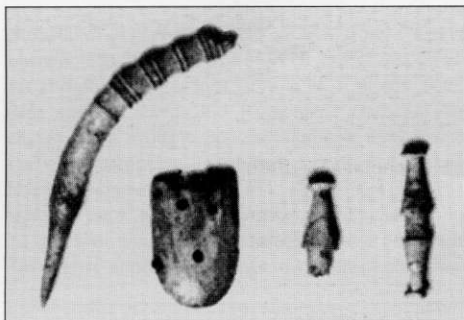


Fig. 6 — Belgioioso. Bone objects from the grave.

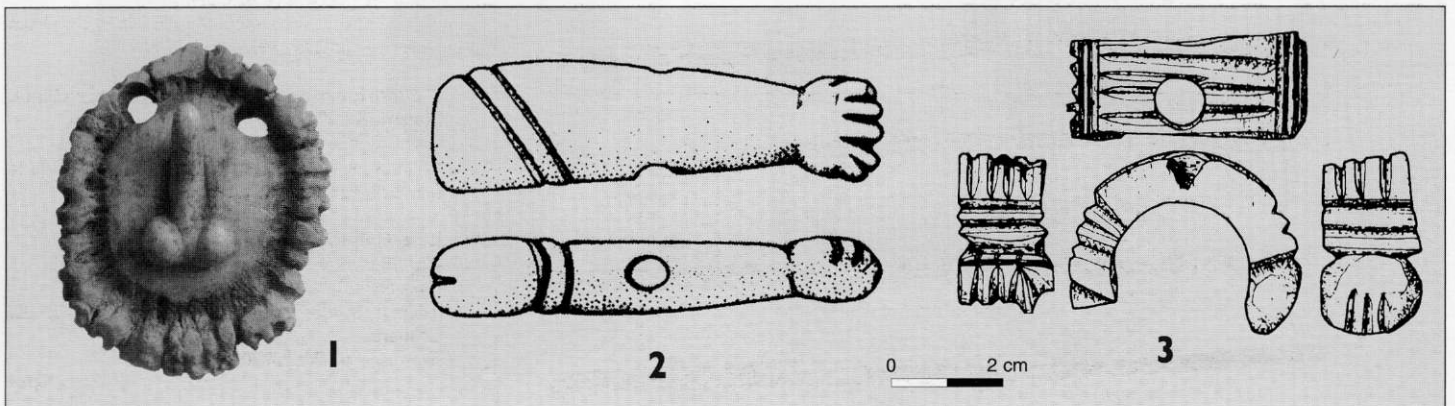


Fig. 7 — Phallic bone amulets of the Imperial period. 1. Magdalensberg ; 2. Aquileia, via S. Girolamo, grave 6 ; 3. Augsburg.

Mayet 1975 : F. Mayet, *Les céramiques à parois fines dans la Péninsule Ibérique* (Publ. du Centre Pierre Paris I). Paris, 1975.

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Aus der erhaltenen Hälfte des Maßstabes mit einer Länge von 14,81 cm (ohne die Scharnieröse des Klappscharniers) läßt sich ein "Virunum-Fuß" von 29,62 cm rekonstruieren. Dies entspricht exakt dem eigentlichen römischen Fuß (Gostenčnik 1998 ; Heinz 1981). Auffallend am Virunenser Maßstab sind die stark variierenden Werte bei unciae (Werte zwischen 2,40 und 2,57 cm) und digiti (Werte zwischen 1,78 und 1,83 cm). Damit weichen diese Werte deutlich von den durchschnittlichen Längenwerten für unciae (2,46 cm) und digiti (1,85 cm) ab.

Zusammenstellungen römischer Fussmassstäbe aus Bronze und Bein wurden von M. Feugère und K. Gostenčnik vorgelegt (Feugère 1983 ; Gostenčnik 1998). Neben dem hier vorgestellten Neufund aus Virunum ist noch das Fragment eines Klappscharniers aus Kempten zu ergänzen (Faber 1998, 63 f. Abb. 17, 349).

Beschreibung des Maßstabes

Skala A (auf Vorderseite mit Arretierungsblech) : Einteilung in digiti (sechs Unterteilungen). Abstände zwischen den Meßpunkten : ab = 1,97 cm ; bc = 1,92 cm ; cd = 1,79 cm ; de = 1,77 cm ; ef = 1,83 cm.

Skala B (auf Seitenfläche 1) : Einteilung in unciae (fünf Unterteilungen). Abstände zwischen den Meßpunkten : AB = 2,57 cm ; BC = 2,46 cm ; CD = 2,43 cm ; DE = 2,54 cm ; EF = 2,41 cm ; FG = 2,40 cm.

Skala C (Rückseite) : Einteilung in palmi (eine Unterteilung). Abstände zwischen den Meßpunkten : AA-BB = 7,48 cm ; BB-CC = 7,33 cm.

Skala D (Seitenfläche 2) : keine Unterteilung, d.h. ein halber pes (14,81 cm). L. mit Scharnieröse noch 15,03 cm. Inv.Nr. VA 99/232/18.

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Expositions / Mostre / Austellungen

Medicina Carnuntina-Römische Medizin und Hygiene

Place : Bad Deutsch Altenburg (neben Wien)

Address : Archäologischer Park Carnuntum

Duration : till 3rd November 2002

Time : 10.00 bis 17.00

<http://carnuntum.co.at/>

I coloni di Carnuntum

Die Siedler von Carnuntum

Place : Bressanone

Address : Museo Diocesano, Palazzo Vescovile

Duration : till 22nd September 2002

Time : Tue-Sun 10.00 bis 17.00

<http://brixen@diocesano-museum.bz.it>

Tel. 0472/830505

Fax 0472/208282

7000 Jahre Persische Kunst

Place : Bonn

Address : Kunst und Ausstellungshalle der

Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Duration : till 26th Mai 2002

Römische Bildnisse aus Berlin

Place : Freiburg i. Br.

Address : Universitätsbibliothek, Ausstellungsraum

der Archäologischen Sammlung, Werthemannplatz 2

Duration : till Januar 2003

Time : Mo Fr 14.00-19.00 Sat-Sun closed

Lacrime d'Ambra - Ornamenti femminili della Basilicata Antica

Place : Torino

Address : Museo di Antichità

Duration : till 30th September 2002.

www.museoantichita.it

Nova Antiqua Phlegrea : gli ultimi dieci anni di scoperte nei Campi Flegrei

Place : Castello di Baia (Napoli)

Address : Museo Archeologico dei Campi Flegrei

Duration : permanent

Information : Mo-Fri 10.00-13.00 ; Sat and holidays

In Crypta. Un tratto della Crypta Neapolitana

Place : Fuorigrotta (Napoli)

Address : Via della Grotta Vecchia

Duration : till 31st December 2002

Information : 9.00-14.00

L'archeologia a Rieti : ieri, oggi e domani

Place : Rieti

Address : Museo Civico

Duration : till 30th Juni 2002

Antichità cristiane in Carnia

Place : Zuglio (Udine)

Duration : till 30th September 2002

Antichità cristiane in Carnia

Place : Museo Civico Archeologico Iulium Carnicum

Duration : till 27th September 2002

Il quadriportico della basilica paleocristiana. Materiali dal pozzo

Place : Concordia Sagittaria

Address : Area Archeologica di Concordia Sagittaria

Duration : till 30th September 02

Le arti di Efesto

Capolavori in metallo dalla Magna Grecia

Place : Trieste

Address : Scuderie del Castello di Miramare - strada

Costiera

Duration : till 8th Juli 2002

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Ein bronzenener Klappmaßstab aus Virunum

C. Flügel,
C. Gugl

Aus den Ausgrabungen im Amphitheater der norischen Provinzhauptstadt Virunum (Kat. Virunum 1999) stammt der Schenkel eines zweiteiligen bronzenen Klappmaßstabes mit einer rekonstruierbaren Gesamtlänge von einem römischen Fuß (Flügel/Gugl im Druck Kat. 159). Der Maßstab (Fundnummer VA 99/232/18) bestand ursprünglich aus zwei Teilen, die durch ein Klappscharnier, das mit einem Arretierungsblech fixiert werden konnte, verbunden waren. Die vier Seiten des Maßstabes tragen unterschiedliche Skalen für die Längenmessung, angefangen von digiti (Skala A), über unciae (Skala B) bis zu palmi (Skala C) und pes (Skala D). Die Unterteilungen sind durch einfache Doppelpunkte wiedergegeben.

