Transition from the Pre-Roman World to the Roman World in the Northwest of the Iberian Peninsula: The Example of Bracara Augusta

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Abstract—The foundation ex novo of Bracara Augusta, in the heart of the Bracari’s region, is connected to a strategy of economic, political, and administrative control of the emperor Augustus of a vast area that stretched out from Douro up to the estuary of Vigo, and from the Atlantic up to the Gerês mountains. The foundation was not an independent and solely deed. We cannot speak of her correctly without inserting her in a wide and comprehensive historical context. This historical context is precisely Augustus’ policy in Hispania and the development of the campaigns that the Emperor and his generals carried out against the peoples of the North of the Peninsula in the last years of the first century B.C.E.

The foundation of the city, between the years 16/15 B.C.E., at the time of Augustus’ presence in the Hispania, can be corroborated by the group of exhumed materials, which are the result of a large number of excavations undertaken in several places of the city. The older levels and the turned over contexts of those excavations provided varied materials that unquestionably prove that date. In this study, we will present the ceramic remains dated from the late first century B.C.E. to the mid-first century C.E. Some of this ware have some affinities with ceramic found in fortified settlements (“Castros”), revealing a continuity in the indigenous pottery designed to supply the new nuclei that the Roman world brought about.

Keywords—Bracara Augusta, Bracari, Augustus, ceramic remains.

I. BRIEF OVERVIEW

The Roman city of Bracara Augusta was founded in a region called Entre Douro e Minho, or simply Minho, located on a gently rising plateau of mostly granite substrate and a maximum altitude of 200 meters, at the intersection of the Rivers Cávado and Este, the latter a tributary of the River Ave (Fig. 1).

Examining its origins is a complex exercise. Like a palimpsest, it is a matter of compiling literary references and accumulating archaeological knowledge gathered over decades of excavation in the city of Braga [1].

The literary references are, however, very sparse. In his Natural History, Pliny calls the city Bracarum oppidum Augusta, setting it apart from the other nearby convent seats, Lucus Augusti and Asturica Augusta [2]. It can, thus, be surmised that the city was, from its origins and from an administrative point of view, a site of pilgrimage.

Archaeological remains have revealed that, in the site where the Roman city was found, an older settlement had existed dating back to the Late Bronze Age, in the first millennium B.C. According to Ana Bettencourt, the site was settled by family nuclei whose homes were cabins built of perishable materials [3]. A number of open gravel trenches, post-holes and ceramics suggest there may have been a small settlement located on the top of the Cividade Hill, as well as presumably a necropolis identified in the Granjinhos area [4](Fig 2).

Traditional historiography dates the foundation of the city to the period of Augustus. The foundation of the three convent capitals (conventus iuridicus) is attributed to Augustus during his second trip to the north of the Peninsula, between 15 and 13 B.C. (Fig. 3). The basis of the system was the creation of civitates, regional entities with a well-defined territory and population, from the administrative, legal and political point of view [5].

Archaeological data seem to corroborate that foundational date, in particular the imported earthenware [6] that appear designation and Pliny followed an unidentified source of information that referred to the city in this manner. See R. Morais, “Ah urbe condita. Desde a fundação da cidade de Bracara Augusta,” SAqumet 37, 2005b, pp. 126-137.


5 Idem.


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1 This study was supported by FLAD (Fundação Luso-Americana para o Desenvolvimento).

2 Noteworthy are the excavation and follow-up campaigns carried out under the “Safeguard Project of the Roman city of Bracara Augusta” begun in 1976 by the Archaeology Unit of the University of Minho.

3 N.H. 4, 112. It is possible that like the other cities called Augustae (Augusta Emerita, Augusta Vindelicum, Augusta Taurinorum, Augusta Raurica,...) the city followed the same model. However, it was an unofficial
associated with the regional productions of Castrejo manufacture from the last Iron Age \(^{14}\).

The idea that has been conveyed regarding the ex novo foundation of the city must, however, be duly nuanced. Indeed, while accepting that the act of its official creation conformed to all the precepts and habitual beliefs of a new urban nucleus, we believe that an act of synoecism \(^{15}\) took place resulting from the gradual displacement of indigenous populations that inhabited the region’s settlements. As has recently been suggested, it was most likely the local populations who contributed to the demarcation of streets and areas for housing and public buildings, as well as having participated in building roads and necropolesis \(^{16}\).

However, the apparent inexistence of structures dating from the Iron Age does not prove the city was founded in a deserted, virgin area. We do not know, for example, whether these remains existed in the northwest area of the Cividade Hill \(^{17}\), to be destroyed during the foundational act itself, or due to different construction works carried out during the imperial period, namely the pre-thermal building, the thermal baths and the theatre \(^{18}\).

These vestiges, if they existed, would not necessarily have been associated with a settlement with the usual characteristics. Alain Tranoy (1981) suggests the hill was where the inhabitants of the various Castros that integrated the Bracari met, in order to discuss matters of common interest and to exchange products \(^{19}\). This hypothesis is seconded by Sande Lemos (2007–2008: 203–239) who emphasized the sacred character of the site and its central position between the river basins of the Ave and Cávado rivers and at the intersection of major land routes \(^{20}\). Tranoy’s hypothesis is very appealing. It is very likely, as Dio Cassius reports with regard to Germania, the legions (even before the Augustan period) would first take control of the main routes of communication and, then, promote the organisation of “markets” or “synodot”, with the purpose of establishing new social and economic relations \(^{21}\).

As has been noted previously, the lack of evidence of a military camp in the city does not mean the absence of strong military contingents in the region in the first years following its foundation \(^{22}\). They were undoubtedly essential in the planimetric representation of its Forma Urbis and, most probably, in the city’s planning, which was carefully parcelled \(^{23}\). This circumstance questions whether the city was founded with a purely civil purpose, as other authors have come to accept, or whether it grew within a militarised environment, given the presence of Roman troops who were passing through on northern campaigns, regardless of whether or not it was a military settlement proper \(^{24}\).

If we look at the location of the Roman city, it is indeed situated in a region with an abundance of vestiges of settlements from the Iron Age, especially that of Castro Maximum \(^{25}\), given its proximity and importance. This

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17 H.P. Carvalho, “Marcadores da paisagem e intervenção cadastral no território próximo da cidade de Bracara Augusta (Hispania Citerior Tarraconensis), Archivo Español de Arqueología 85, 2012, pp. 149-166.
18 One of the most important indications is the existence of more than a dozen coins issued by Augustus with a castra on the reverse found in the ancient areas of Bracara, one of which a rare sestertius found in the Cividade Hill, as well as pieces associated with military weapons and attire, namely 5 spear parts, 3 belt parts and 4 buttons. See R.M.S. Centeno, Circulação monetária no noroeste de Hispânia até 192, diss.Universidade do Porto. Porto: Anexos Nummus 1, 1987; R.M.S. Centeno, “Um novo sestércio de Augusto com a castra no reverso, aparecido em Braga,” in Braga Augusta, R. Morais, Ed. Braga, 2010, pp. 171-173. There is no doubt about the military character of these pieces of material culture. See R. Morais, A. Morillo Cerdán, and M. Sousa, “A fundação de Bracara Augusta: assentamento militar ou estabelecimento civil num ambiente militarizado?” in Rethinking Warfare 2012. International conference on the social perceptions and representations of war, F. R. Queiróga and T.F. Taylor, Eds, Porto: Universidade Fernando Pessoa, 2015, p. 122.
This settlement’s geographical closeness, only about 2 km in straight line distance from the place the city was founded, is quite obvious [20].

This settlement is mentioned for the first time in medieval sources dated 873 and 911 [21]. The first references to archaeological findings were made by Jerome Contador de Argote, taken up a century later by de Senna Freitas, who mentions the discovery of silver coins, and by Albino Belino [22]. However, the first detailed description is made by Carlos Teixeira, who refers to the existence of moats on the slope facing the city and to the south a double line of walls reinforced by moats (still noticeable at the time), besides abundant fragments of pottery, coal and ash [23]. In 1953 and 1954, Russel Cortez cleaned some of the cuttings exposed by quarrying and conducted some land surveys in a housing area [24]. Later, in the 1970s, the settlement was subject to small prospections and surveys under the Archaeological Field of Braga [25], retaken at the end of that decade, with two small surveys conducted in 1977 and 1978 by the newly created Archaeology Unit of the University of Minho [26]. In 2001, the town was partially excavated by the Archaeological Office of the Municipality of Braga, under the responsibility of Armandino Cunha, in the site where today the modern Braga stadium [27] is located. Housing units and circulation areas were discovered, organised according to several road intersections [28]. Among the recovered specimens, a clay pavement is particularly noteworthy, decorated with geometrical patterns (Fig. 4) [29].

The Castro pottery, mostly dating from the last phase of occupation, are abundantly represented by jars and pots, followed by the inner handled pots, hoists and bowls. Other forms, such as mortars, are residual. When decorated, these ceramics show the typical incised motifs (grooves and spine patterns) and/or stampings (triangles, circles, series in SSS, etc.); sometimes these motifs are accompanied by the decorative application of cords (Fig. 5).

In spite of the archaeological excavations mentioned above, the dates of occupation of the settlement have not been well defined. Diana Rocha, in a recent Master’s thesis, states that the settlement is part of Manuela Martins’ Phase III, which corresponds to the interval between the end of the 2nd century B.C. / beginning of the 1st century B.C. until the first half of the 1st century A.D.[30]. In a brief analysis of the materials gathered from different excavation campaigns, we found that the Castro had a much longer occupation in time. In fact, we detected the presence of ceramics from the Late Bronze Age and the entire Iron Age, albeit with a clear predominance of the aforementioned Phase III.

Equally problematic is the date of the Castro’s abandonment. According to the author, this moment must have occurred between the time of Augustus or Tiberius, given the lack of Roman archaeological material from that era[31]. In fact, we think that the Castro may have been abandoned in the late 1st century B.C., despite the residual presence of imported Roman pottery. As we have suggested previously [32], and which has recently been upheld by other authors [33], it is possible that the abandonment of the settlement is associated with the displacement of part of its population to the new city [34].

Another testimony in favour of the city’s synecism is documented in the discovery of Castro baths currently integrated in the new building of the Braga railway station (Figs 6a-d). Although subject to several interpretations and distinct chronological proposals [35], what matters here is its location on the outskirts of the Roman city and its relative proximity to Castro Maximus [36].

However, pottery of indigenous tradition are particularly noteworthy as some of the oldest records associated with the fundação da cidade de Bracara Augusta,” Saguntum 37, 2005b, pp. 126-132.
34. According to Martins et ali 2017, 208, “the presence of indigenous labour in the city can also be deduced from the construction of structures, whose facades reveal similarities with those found in the walls and houses of the Castros of the Bracaran region. An example is a large support wall identified at the top of Cividale Hill, or the wall that delimited Via XVII, of which construction began in the time of Augustus”. According to the author (Martins 1990), it is possible that the Castro Maximus corresponded to the castellum Agripia, based on two funeral inscriptions found in Braga, referring to Agrippa, a lieutenant of Augustus.
early days of life in the city. These ceramics are mainly concentrated in the southwest quadrant of the city, at the ‘Alto’ (Top) of Cividade Hill, in the areas next to the forum and ‘Cavalariças’ (stables) [37], as well as in the burial grounds of the Via XVII necropolis [38]. Many of these ceramics, however, come from trench fillers for the extraction of gravel or the foundations of buildings dating back to the middle of the first century [39]. The careful analysis of the manufacture and morphology situates them in Phase III as established by Manuela Martins for the proto-historical and Romanised settlements of the Câvado’s middle course [40]. They are ceramics that evolved significantly from previous phases, with a more consistent use of the lathe and a better quality in manufacture, with thinner pastes and better finishes.

Among many other examples, an indigenous carving tradition is particularly noteworthy, bearing the CAMAL mark, an abbreviation of CAMALVS, a well-known name in native onomastics, found frequently on dolia and stone and rock inscriptions in the settlements of the Northwest, particularly in the Citânia de Briteiros (Fig. 7a) [41]. Similarly, two tegulae were found, one in Braga and the other at an archaeological excavation near the city bearing the SATVR (= SATVRNIVVS) stamp, a cognomen also associated with pre-Roman anthropony [42]. (Fig. 7b-c). We can find this same acronym, SAT, in writing of an actuarial type, on the wall of small red-slip pots from the town of S. Julião (Vila Verde), (Fig. 7d-e).

41 See R. Morais, “Ab urbe condita. Desde a fundação da cidade de Bracara Augusta,” Saguntum 37, 2005b, pp. 125-138; R. Morais, “Bracarum oppidum Augustam. Os dados da cultura material,” in Contextos cerámicos y cultura material de época augustea en el occidente romano. Actas de la reunión celebrada en la Universitat de Barcelona los días 15 y 16 de abril de 2007, V. Revilla and M. Roca, Eds. Barcelona: Universitat de Barcelona, 2010, pp. 443-461; M. Delgado and R. Morais, Guía das cerámicas de producción local de Bracara Augusta. Porto: Centro de Investigación Transdisciplinar Cultura, Espaço e Memória (CITCEM), 2009, pp. 13; 18-19, nº 27. The presence of this name in funeral inscriptions found in the city is also very interesting. On such names, see A. Tranoy and P. Le Roux, As necrópoles de Bracara Augusta. B. Les inscriptions funéraires. Cadernos de Arqueologia, 6-7, Braga : Universidade do Minho e Museu D. Diogo de Sousa, 1990, pp. 201, nº 11, 212-213, nº 3, Fig. 17; 216, nº 4, Fig. 20, 220, nº 2; 224-225 and 226, which indicate close relations with the indigenous elite, who would have been interested in the advantages associated with the imperial foundation of the new town.

Apart from these ceramics, there is a significant and important amount of ceramic bivalve moulds used in the casting of bronze escutcheons. Dating from the last decades of the first century B.C. and the first decades of the next century, these moulds are, as would be expected, black on the inside and orange on the outside. They have profuse geometric decorations on the inside, although limited in the number of motifs: elements in interlaced SSS arranged into horizontal bands, spine-type elements and lines of pearls, also placed horizontally. One of them, represented by the two faces of the bivalve mould, reveals that these are moulds for the casting of decorated slabs probably belonging to the upper part of the escutcheons (Fig. 8a). Another corresponds to the upper part of the annular support of the handle of an escutcheon (Fig. 8b).

Although these scattered examples clearly indicate the presence of indigenous production materials in the early days of the city, we will focus on the presentation of two case studies, one in the context of housing [43], and the other of a necropolis [44].

II. FIRST CASE STUDY: THE MATERIALS FROM HOUSING AREAS

A good example of a housing site dating back to the early days of the city is associated with the earliest vestiges of a domus, which still houses mosaic walls and pavements, located east of the Rua dos Bombeiros Voluntários and currently on the property of the D. Diogo de Sousa Museum of Archaeology (Fig. 9) [45]. From this site we will highlight the sample collected in the so-called "Survey No. 8 of the Stables", where a gravel extraction pit was identified, sealed by a beaten earth floor (UE 2295), possibly used in the mortars for the construction of the building (Figs. 10 a-b). Three datable contexts were identified: a first one, dating from the end of the reign of Augustus, associated to the construction of an insula (UE 2301); a second, dating from the early Flavian period, related to a levelling filler for the construction of a series of infrastructures for new housing units (UE 2300); a third, from the end of the first century, corresponding to a draw ditch of structures associated with the previous context (UE 2294) (Fig. 11).

We are particularly interested in the first of these three contexts. The fine pottery is represented by Italic *sigillata*, belonging mainly in the Haltern I and II services (Conspr. 12, 18, 21, 22 and 23) (Fig. 12, no. 1-22), as well as by the thin walls from the Po Valley (XXXIII-XXXV form) and Etruria.

(VIIC, X, XIB) [46] (Fig. 13, no. 23-32). The oil lamps, although very fragmented, are also ofItalic production, one of which can be attributed to the Loeschcke type IA (no. 33-36). In this sample, the amphorae are particularly interesting, especially the Haltern 70 of Baetican manufacture, with 32 specimens (no. 37-51; Fig. 14, no. 52-66). The remaining amphorae correspond to Iberian productions, namely Baeticans of the Dressel type 2-4 (no. 67), urceoi (no. 68-69) and Dressel 7-11 (no. 70-76), Lusitanians of the archaic Dressel type 14 (no. 77-79) and Tarraconensis, possibly Pascual 1. A specimen from the island of Ibiza of Pellicer type 18 (no. 80) can also be mentioned, and several wall fragments most probably belonging to Rhodian amphorae and to amphorae from the Lipari Island of the Richborough form 527.

The remaining productions dated from the end of the Augustan period belong to common and kitchen pottery, divided into imported and regional productions. Among the imported dishes, most of the pieces are of Baetican origin, represented by mortars (Fig. 15, no. 81-84) and common pottery (no. 85-86), followed by Lusitanian pottery (no. 87-88) and of the new Ilicic productions such as mortars (no. 89) and the typical Pompeian red-glazed vases of Campanian origin (no. 90-92).

The regional productions are mostly represented by pottery of indigenous tradition (no. 93-94; Fig. 16, no. 95-107) and, to a lesser extent, by pieces of Roman manufacture, of which the pots, bowls and the large platters, together with some lids and a spindle whorl (no. 108-112).


As we mentioned previously, the second case study corresponds to a necropolis area, Bracara Augusta, renowned as an important transit centre, was intersected by a number of routes connecting it to the main cities of the Northwest and South of the Peninsula (Fig. 17). Associated with these routes were six necropolises: the Maximinos necropolis, probably associated with Via XX, per loca maritima; the Via XVII necropolis, which lies mostly under the Avenida da Liberdade, Largo Carlos Amarante and Cangosta da Palha [47]; the highway necropolis, in the southeast part of the Roman city, associated to the south door and to the exit of Via XVI; the necropolis of Campo da Vinha, probably belonging to Via XIX that linked the city to Lugo, by Ponte de Lima and Valença (still poorly defined); the necropolis of Via Nova, located in the northwest part of Avenida Central and which seems to mark Via XVIII; and finally, the necropolis of S. Lázaro, which may be associated with an exit from the city to the southeast and following the direction of Mérida, through Viseu (this is the only route not mentioned in Antonino’s Itinerary) [48].

In this study, we present the materials from the oldest occupation of the Via XVII necropolis, whose graves date from the era transition to the mid-first century (Figs. 18-22). The analysis of the findings from this first occupation provides an accurate idea of the type of pottery used in funeral rituals. With the exception of three graves documented in the intervention called Interligação (‘Interconnection’) (graves 5, 18 and 22), the graves are documented in an intervention known as CTT (graves 2, 27, 90, 91, 97, 112, 183, 187, 188 and 199).

The pottery found in these graves corresponds to vases of regional production, with curved rims, which were used as funeral urns (graves 12, 13, 20, 25 and 26). One of these graves, number 18, contained a vase/urn which still had its lid, made in the same manufacture. Besides these vases/urns these graves also documented other pottery pieces which are similar to specimens found in the Castro settlements. An example is grave number 2, dating from Augustus/Tiberius, where a small vase [49] identical to those from Phase II (IV-IV B.C.) of Castro da Pena was recovered, next to an imported oil lamp and a set of necklace beads [50]. The same can be said, even though we have not identified clear similarities, in relation to a vase found in grave 27, dating from the beginning of the first century, which bears features peculiar to the Iron Age [51]. More clearly similar to the Castro world is a vase found in grave 183, dating from the first third of the first century, known as the Lusitanian vase (Type C2b), one of the most common forms in Phase III - 1st century A.D.) found in numerous settlements in the Bracarian area [52]. The same can be said of the bell-shaped vase found in grave 187, dating from the reign of Tiberius, which exhibits a red-glazed outer surface.

Apart from these materials of regional production, other imported materials were recovered such as glass unguentaria (ointment jars) and, as already mentioned, imported oil lamps (graves 2, 90, 91, 187 and 188). The unguentaria are blue in colour, ovoid or drop-shaped in form, similar to the Isings type 8, generically dated from the 1st century [53]. This kind of unguentaria is common in Roman limes camps, as is the case with Vindonissa [54]. The oldest oil lamps are Italic in origin, bearing a triangular rostrum, a narrow, horizontal rim separated from the discus by a variable number of transition frames and by the absence of handles. The first, considering the ratio between the separation of the volutes and the vertices of the nozzle, are Loeschcke type IA in form, dating from the Augustus-Tiberius period, and the second, in the Loeschcke type IB, dating from the time of Tiberius to the end of the reign of Claudius [55]. As is
Imported fine ceramics were only found in grave 183, specifically, a Conspl type 20.3 vase, dated between the turn of the millennium and 30 A.D. [56].

Graves 2 and 199 deserve some mention, due to their singularity. The first, mentioned previously, dating from the reigns of Augustus/Tiberius, stands out for the quality and rarity of its findings, which included the following: a vase of indigenous tradition, an Italic lamp, a piece in perforated brass and three Egyptian faience beads possibly belonging to a necklace deposited as an offering. In grave 199, a granite urn sealed with lead clamps was recovered, similar to urns found in the Uxama and Poitiers necropoleis. Once opened, the urn contained a coin and an imported glass unguentarium of the Isings type 8, drop-shaped and bluish-green in colour. The coin gives us a very precise date: it is an Augustus aes from the mint of Victrix Iulia Celsa, dated between the years 5 and 3 B.C. (RPC I - 278), although its wear points to circulation situated at the end of the reign of Augustus.

IV. Final considerations

The two case studies presented here reveal the importance of imported ceramics and regional pottery in the early life of the city of Bracara Augusta.

The amount and diversity of the former is associated with its economic importance, thanks to the logistical facilities provided by the city’s privileged location, functioning as a veritable transit centre intersected by multiple routes (land, river and maritime) [57].

Regional productions, mostly made up of pots, vases and the typically indigenous small, two-handled jars, are similar to specimens found in the northwestern Castros of the Peninsula. As we have mentioned previously, this circumstance is very interesting in that it reveals that, at the time, the city had no potteries and was dependent on the traditional supply centres of the pre-Roman epoch, namely the hamlets near the town. They present, as usual, micaceous pastes identical to those documented in Phase III of the Castro settlements, used in daily life (to eat, cook, store, etc.), but also used as cinerary urns or as part of funeral offerings.

The stratigraphic analysis and contextualisation of the materials found in Survey 8 (UE 2301) of the Stables, dating from the end of Augustus’ reign (Morais, Fernández, Magalhães, in the press), reveals the same trend: in addition to the numerous imported productions, there is an important group of ceramics of indigenous tradition (only a few pottery fragments can be considered “Roman”, less than 2% of the total).

In terms of funeral pieces, with the exception of the oil lamps and a piece of Italic sigillata from grave 183, imported materials are absent. This circumstance shows that in the first decades of the city the local population tended to...


deposit ashes in vases/urns and other pottery of indigenous tradition.

The pottery materials recorded associated with these early times of the city are in accordance with epigraphic and onomastic data that reveal that the civic population was mostly made up of natives from the region’s Castros, as we mentioned previously. The foundation of the city was part of a strategy of economic, political and administrative control and was motivated by the desire to equip the “powerful” gens of the Bracari with a concilium gentis and a necessary caput for citizens living in the city’s area of influence.

APPENDIX OF FIGURES

Fig. 1. Location of Bracara Augusta in the context of the peninsular road network

Fig. 2. Late Bronze Age ceramics. Granjinhos necropolis, Braga

Fig. 3. Location of Bracara Augusta

Fig. 4. Castro Máximo Hillfort. Clay pavement decorated with geometric patterns

Fig. 5. Castro Máximo Hillfort ceramics, mostly dating from the last phase of occupation

Fig. 6a Ruins of the pre-roman bath
Fig. 6b. Musealization of the pre-roman bath

Fig. 6c. “Pedra Formosa” of the pre-roman bath

Fig. 6d. 3D Reconstitution of the pre-roman bath. @ UAUM

Fig. 7a. *Dolia* with stamp **CAMAL** (*VS*).

Fig. 7b. *Tegulae* with stamp **SATUR(NINUS)**.

Fig. 7c. *Tegulae* with stamp **SATUR(NINUS)**.
Fig. 7d. Pot with graffito SATUR (S. Julião Hillfort, Vila Verde)

Fig. 7e. Pot with graffito SATUR (S. Julião Hillfort, Vila Verde)

Fig. 8a. Bivalve ceramic molds used in the foundry of bronze situlae

Fig. 9. Location of insulae in the urban city plan of Bracara Augusta

Fig. 10a. Location of Survey No. 8 in the urban city plan of Bracara Augusta

Fig. 10b. East stratigraphic profile of Survey No. 8
Fig. 11. East stratigraphic contexts of Survey No. 8

Fig. 12. Cavalaricas (Braga). Italic Terra sigillata

Fig. 13. Cavalaricas (Braga). Thin Walled Ware, Lamps and amphorae (Haltern 70)

Fig. 14. Cavalaricas (Braga). Amphorae (Haltern 70, Ureus Type, Dressel 2-4, Dressel 7-11, Archaic Dressel 14, Pascual 1, Pellicer 18, Rhodian type and Richborough 527).
Fig. 15. Cavalariças (Braga). Baetican mortars and ceramics of indigenous tradition

Fig. 16. Cavalariças (Braga). Ceramics of indigenous tradition and roman common ware

Fig. 17. Localization of the necropolises in the Roman Urban Grid of Bracara Augusta, with the Via XVII necropolis

Fig. 18. Via XVII necropolis (graves 2, 89 a 91, 95 and 96)
Fig. 19. Via XVII necropolis (graves 183 and 186)

Fig. 20. Via XVII necropolis I (graves 112, 123, 130, 145 and 162)

Fig. 21. Via XVII necropolis (graves 5, 18 and 22)

Fig. 22. Via XVII necropolis (graves 187, 188, 190 and 199)