

Public Abstract

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Title:Late Roman Ceramics from the Panayia Field, Corinth (late 4th to 7th c.): The Long-Distance, Regional and Local Wares in their Economic, Social and Historical Contexts

This dissertation presents the Late Roman (late 4th- to 7th-century) ceramic material from the archaeological excavations of the Panayia Field (Corinth, Greece). Through careful analysis of the ceramic fabrics, including the application of the results of a collaborative petrographic analysis, all of the major wares from the site are fully characterized, and the mechanisms and networks responsible for each ware's distribution are reconstructed through consideration of economic analyses, geohistorical concepts (connectivity; *longue durée*), and topographical studies. A major contribution of this study is the equal attention paid to local and regional wares alongside the better-understood long-distance imports. A typological presentation of the ceramic forms follows, documenting the range of vessels manufactured in each ware followed by a consideration of what their presence or absence reveals about the activities practiced on or near the site. Additionally, a comparison of contemporary assemblages from other regional sites illustrates that similar relationships with long-distance, regional, and local networks were practiced at other neighboring sites. This study concludes with the application of these results to broader issues of economic, social, and historic significance. It explores Corinth's relationship with its regional ceramic workshops (the ceramic *koine*) and argues that a context of economic stability, as opposed to decline, was responsible for the intensification of local production and regional networks. Finally, it examines how the study of these ceramics and the various networks that distributed them contributes to the understanding of the history of Corinth and the northeastern Peloponnese at the end of antiquity.