Roman and Early Christian burial complex at Leptiminus (Lamtta): second notice
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Introduction

In 1999 and 2000, a rescue excavation was undertaken on a tract of land (labelled Site 304) enclosed by modern streets and houses in Dhaireit Slama, a western suburb of the modern town of Lamta on the E coast of Tunisia. This NW edge of the modern town is built over the S and SE part of the Roman harbor town of Leptiminus (fig. 1). Those excavations revealed a Roman necropolis with monuments and rock-cut tomb chambers (hypogaeum), and a subterranean building with Christian funerary mosaics attached to an extensive, and hitherto unexplored, system of catacombs.¹

Land adjacent to Site 304 had been excavated previously, revealing other parts of the same “East Cemetery” (Site 200 [1992] and Site 302 [1999]), including a mausoleum, the opening to a catacomb, enclosure walls, and mortared tomb-markers which range from the late 2nd through the 4th c.² Concentrations of kiln bricks and wasters provided clear evidence of pottery produc-

Fig. 1. Plan of Leptiminus showing the East Cemetery (Site 304) in relation to other excavated sites.
