VILLAS AND FARMSTEADS IN THE *AGER SETINUS* (SEZZE, ITALY)

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ABSTRACT: This article presents and discusses the ceramic data of an archaeological surface survey carried out in 1994 by the Pontine Region Project (PRP) in the agricultural territory of the Roman Republican colony of *Setia* in the Pontine plain c. 80 km SE of Rome. While chronological distribution maps were published earlier by the PRP in 2004, in this article the ceramic finds are analysed and discussed for each individual site and the off-site ceramic distributions. From the site data, it appears that rural infill, defined as the process of (either gradually or abruptly) settling a rural territory, around *Setia* began during the post-Archaic period (5th/4th cent. BC) with small farmsteads, a process probably linked to the founding of the colony. Rural infill intensified during the Roman Republican period. By the late Republican period, the terrirory was dotted with farms and villas and a successful agricultural economy was in place, partially based on intensive viticulture. As such, the archaeological data from the survey corroborate information gleaned from the historical sources, that describe the area as one in which the Roman elite invested in rural estates and that was known for its excellent wines.

Keywords: Italy, Pontine Region, Sezze, *Setia*, archaeological field survey, Roman period, Roman economy, off-site archaeology, ceramic production, wine

1. INTRODUCTION

In 1994, the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA) carried out an intensive surface artefact survey in the *ager* of the Roman colony of *Setia* in the Pontine region (fig.1). This was done as a part of the research program "Roman colonization south of Rome, a comparative archaeological survey of three early Romanized landscapes", which aimed at comparing the process of rural infill around the Roman colonies of *Setia* and *Signia* with the non-colonial town of *Lanuvium* (Attema, 1995). This program, directed by the first author and funded by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW), was in turn part of the GIA's long-term Pontine Region Project (PRP). The area where most of the survey took place is on historical maps known as the Campi di Sezze, which can be translated as the "agricultural fields belonging to Sezze" (Attema, 1993: 48 and fig. 7). The area is located in the Pontine plain below *Setia*.[1]

In 2004, Attema and van Leusen published the artefact distribution maps of the Sezze survey and Attema published the pottery in a synthetic paper on pottery classifications in Southern Lazio (Attema & van Leusen, 2004; Attema *et al.*, 2003: 379-383).[2] However, the (Roman) sites themselves have not been published in detail so far. As these site data provide important new insights into rural settlement in the area with respect to previous studies (*e.g.* Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972; Bruckner, 1995), this article aims to provide a thorough presentation and a preliminary analysis of these data and their implications for future research in the area. Following a short introduction on *Setia* and the *Ager Setinus* and notes on field methodology, we present the distribution of sites and off-site materials. Although we comment on the pre-Roman artefacts, we note that there are considerable methodological problems involved in their analysis in terms of post-depositional processes and accurate dating; therefore, our analyses primarily focus on the Roman period artefacts. Following the discussion of the distribution patterns of the artefacts, we focus on the ceramic data of the Roman sites: their chronology, the ceramic assemblages, and the implications for site functions. The sites are described in full detail in Appendix 2, along with the associated diagnostic pottery. The article concludes with a discussion of the insights the ceramic analyses provide in the nature of settlement and land use in the Campi di Sezze.

2. *SETIA* AND THE *AGER SETINUS*: HISTORICAL SOURCES AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

According to the written sources, the Roman colony of *Setia* was founded in 382 BC (Velleius Paterculus, *Hist. Rom* I: 14.2.). The town is located on a hilltop in the foothills of the Lepine Mountains at an elevation of c. 320 m overlooking the Pontine plain. It is surrounded by imposing walls in polygonal masonry that enclosed an area of initially 11 ha, but later 15 ha. In the post-Roman period, the town was overbuilt, but much of its wall circuit is preserved. Whilst only sparse habitation remains have been reported, cultic contexts (votive pottery and terracottas, dedication inscriptions) dating from the mid-Republican period onwards are known from various locations both from inside and outside the polygonal masonry enceinte (Bruckner, 2003; De Haas, 2011: 221; see also Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972: 96-97). Other finds from the town and

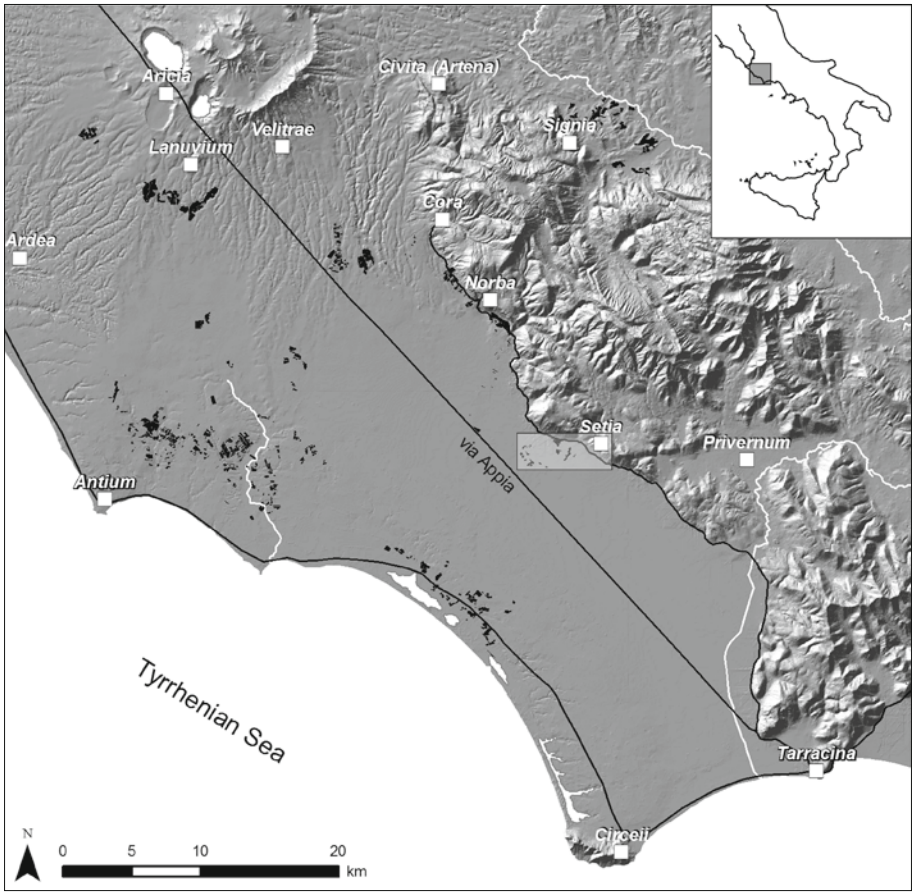

Fig. 1. The Pontine region with main Roman sites and roads, PRP survey areas (in black) and the Sezze 1994 survey area highlighted. Inset: the Pontine Region within central Italy. (Drawing T.C.A. de Haas, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands.)

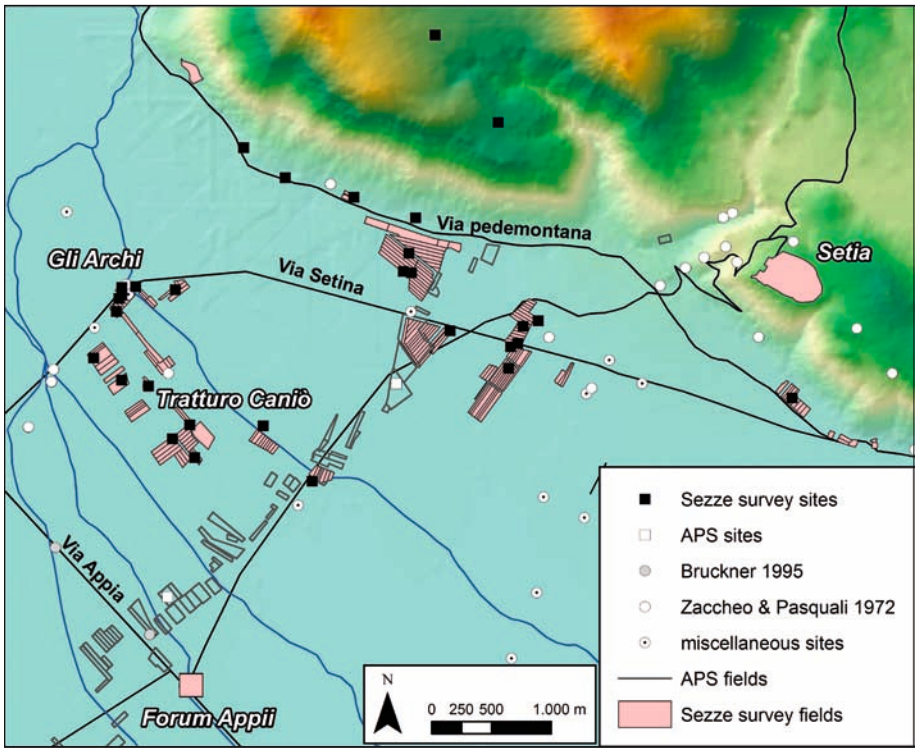

Fig. 2. Sites and intensively surveyed areas in the Campi di Sezze and adjacent Lepine mountains. (Drawing T.C.A. de Haas, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands.)

its immediate surroundings include several mosaic floors, an inscription attesting to the erection of a basilica, and the remains of at least two necropoleis.[3]

In the historical sources, *Setia* is mentioned in connection with the production of much appreciated wines in the late Republican and early Imperial period, and

well-known elite figures owned estates in its *ager*, which must have included areas in the Lepine uplands, the Lepine footslopes and the Pontine plain.[4] The Campi di Sezze lie in the plain below the colony and have been subject of various archaeological investigations that attest to its exploitation in Roman times. Zacccheo & Pasquali (1972) mapped the standing remains of a number of large villas on the footslopes and in the plain. Whilst these scholars made descriptions (and drawings) of these architectural remains, they were less concerned with the associated ceramics that could provide chronological information on these estates. Bruckner mapped several smaller ceramic scatters in the area in her historiographical and archaeological study of the roadside settlement of *Forum Appii* and its surroundings (Bruckner, 1995). In addition, field surveys by the Agro Pontino Survey (APS) project (Voorrips *et al.*, 1991) and previous work by the PRP (Attema, 1993: 133-138) also investigated smaller sites in the Campi di Sezze, and several additional sites and infrastructural remains (roads, bridges) have been identified in the area by local scholars or are known from the archives of the *soprintendenza*. However, while these investigations tell us little about the chronology and nature of settlement in the plain in general, they clearly show that the Campi di Sezze were densely settled and intensively cultivated during the Roman period (*cf.* De Haas, 2011: 221-231) (fig. 2).

In this article, we will follow up on similar work in the Lepine footslopes (De Haas *et al.,* 2012) and analyse this dense rural settlement pattern in the Campi di Sezze as identified in the Sezze 1994 survey in light of current knowledge on agricultural production and specialization.

3. FIELD METHODOLOGY, ARTEFACT PROCESSING AND NOTES ON THE INTERPRETATION OF THE SURFACE DATA OF THE SEZZE 1994 SURVEY

Before analysing the data, this section discusses the methodology by which they were gathered during the PRP survey of 1994 in the Campi di Sezze. Furthermore, it discusses the procedures followed in the artefact processing before concluding with an assessment of the analytical potential and limitations of the data.

3.1 Field methodology

The Sezze survey was conducted in two separate field campaigns in May and October of 1994 (fig. 3). During these campaigns, three main types of surveys were carried out. First and foremost, intensive field surveys were conducted in agricultural fields where visibility was reasonably high and permission had been obtained to survey. Fields were not necessarily contiguous, and there are large unsurveyed areas between (groups) of fields; these groups of fields cover what Attema and van Leusen (2004: figs. 10-15) refer to as four distinct sample areas, which would represent two landscape zones. Areas 1 and 2 are situated in the Pontine graben, while areas 3 and 4 lie on the edge or footslopes of the Lepine foothills (Feiken, 2014: 13-15). In total, 176 fields with a surface area of 84 ha were systematically line-walked in these four sample areas, but less than 7 ha were investigated in sample areas 3 and 4 on the Lepine footslopes. Therefore, we cannot consider the data from this landscape zone to be representative.

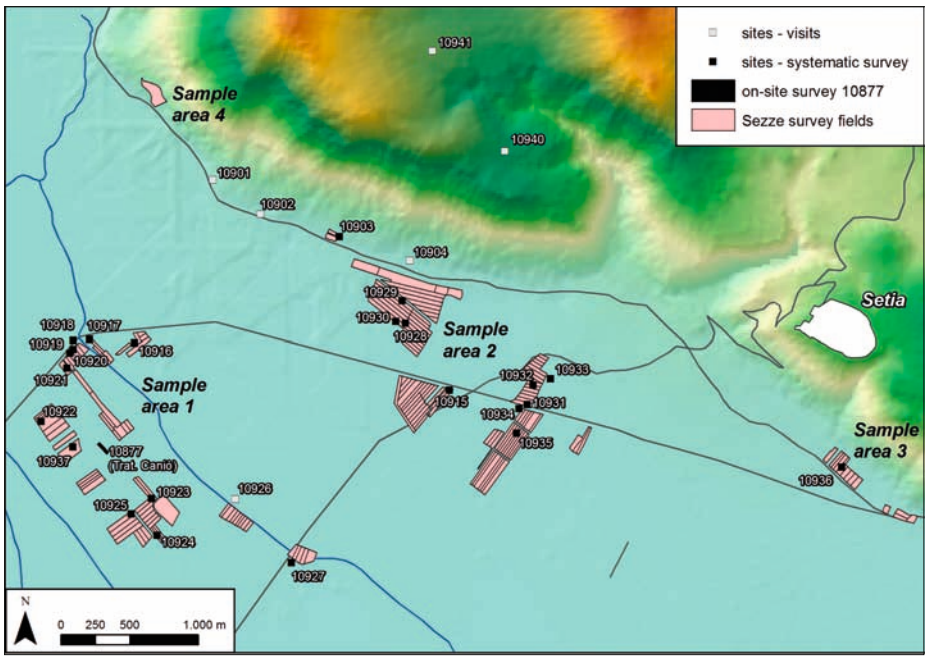

Fig. 3. Fields and sites investigated during the Sezze 1994 survey. (Drawing T.C.A. de Haas, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands.)

The second type of survey concerned the investigation of a single field at the site of Tratturo Caniò, next to the remains of a Republican temple with phases dating back into the Bronze Age (Bruckner, 2003; Cassieri, 2004; Feiken *et al*., 2012). This field was investigated in a much more intensive way; a grid of 4 x 4 m squares was laid out across it, and from each alternating square all surface materials were collected (Attema, 2001).

The third type of survey consisted of a program of visits to known sites outside cultivated areas with the aim of collecting ceramic samples to date these sites. While only one site was investigated in this way in sample area 1 (*i.e.* in the Pontine graben), this survey was especially helpful on the Lepine footslopes, where arable farming is currently less widespread and visibility conditions are often too low to allow systematic sampling as described above.

The first type of survey, the field-by-field surveys, on which the subsequent analysis will mainly be based, used a 'total pick-up' strategy and a typical inter-walker distance of 3-4 m, with an average coverage of c. 30%. The artefacts were collected per indivual walker transect, which resulted in high quantities of finds per field. Increased pottery densities called for the team leaders to interrupt the normal field walking procedure and to identify the contours of the denser artefact spreads.[5] Contours were sketched in on site forms, and as a rule, grab samples of ceramics were taken for dating and functional analysis. Any architectural remains were also recorded on the site forms and described in more detail (see Appendix 3).[6] Sites were typically assigned a function as a 'farmhouse' on the site recording form, but no attempt was made at the time to classify sites into subcategories (*e.g.* farmstead, villa, non-habitation; see below).

3.2 Artefact processing

The original system of classification of pottery was intended to date both site and off-site pottery of the survey and to compile broad chronological distribution maps (as published in Attema & van Leusen, 2004, figs. 11-13 and table 3). It combined different elements, including vessel form, ware and fabric descriptions. As vessel forms were often unidentifiable and surface finish (slip, burnish) had worn off, a large portion of the pottery was classified according to a rough description of their fabrics (see Appendix 1).[7] In addition to the basic technological characteristics, the presence of surface finish and mode of manufacturing (by hand or wheel) were considered.

Recently, the second and third author performed additional analyses on the ceramic data. While inserting the data into a new overarching PRP database, the original fabric types were assigned a functional characterization based on their description, which in turn enables a functional analysis of the site artefact assemblages (see Appendix 1). After that, the diagnostic artefacts (rims, bases, handles, decorated fragments) that had been selected during the original processing, were studied and catalogued in order to provide higher-resolution dating evidence for sites (see Appendix 2).

In this contribution, we will concentrate on two main points concerning the analysis of the ceramic data in order to better interpret the sites that have been recorded - the functional characteristics of the site assemblages as well as the extent in which the chrono-typological characteristics of the pottery, as derived from the general fabric and ware classification and typological ascritpions, confirm or enhance the site chronologies.

3.3 Interpretation of surface data: possibilities and limitations

Several post-depositional biases may distort the site and off-site data as discussed below, and thus merit consideration. In particular, the development of the landscape, its sedimentation history and paleogeography is very complex (Attema, Delvigne & Haagsma, 1999; Attema & Delvigne, 2000; Feiken, 2014: 175-236). Processes of erosion and sedimentation during protohistory have caused Bronze Age, Iron Age and Archaic phases of the rural landscape to be buried below sometimes very thick alluvio-colluvial sediments. Therefore, surface finds from these periods that do occur should be interpreted with caution.

Remains of the post-Archaic and later rural occupation phases are within reach of the plough; hence, they are more reliably mapped and analysed through field surveys. However, regular and intensive ploughing has also damaged these remains - the annual ploughing and harrowing has reduced the size and quality of the ceramic fragments found in the Campi di Sezze greatly, and has also spread the ceramic remains over the fields resulting in large scatters. Compared with Zaccheo and Pasquali's record from the early 1970´s that could still record many standing remains, the 1994 survey only rarely encountered in situ architectural remains. The quantity and quality of the archaeological record at the time of the field survey in 1994 had immensely deminished.[8] At times, however, the foundations of Roman farmhouses have been preserved and are still visible in the sides of ditches, as was the case with site 10915 (see Appendix 3). Therefore, it is likely that the survey has only identified a part of an archaeological landscape that was originally richer, and the off-site carpet may well include the last remains of eroded sites.

Another issue concerns the distribution of investigated fields that shows gaps both between the sample areas and within them, which poses problems of representativeness. This is especially true for the very small sample areas on the Lepine footslopes, which cannot be considered representative of this landscape zone. However, we are confident on account of the size of the area and the number of sites investigated in the Pontine graben (sample areas

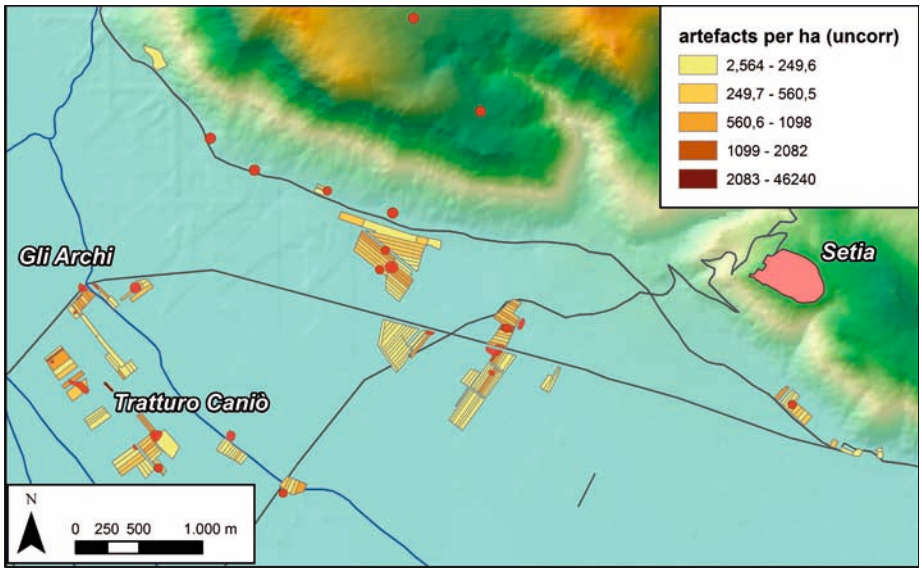

Fig. 4. Off-site densities (all finds) and site contours. (Drawing T.C.A. de Haas, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands.)

1 and 2) that we may consider the range of sites encountered representative for this part of the landscape.

In addition, the spatial resolution of the data is limited due to the method of collecting and recording finds along sometimes very long transects. This means that the distribution maps cannot provide a very precise distribution of finds over any field. Therefore, we chose to aggregate all off-site data per field.[9] Also, the way ceramics were collected does not allow us to distinguish between site and off-site data – materials were systematically collected from transects, while only limited additional sampling took place on the sites in these transects. This means that our analysis of the sites, both in terms of chronology and assemblages, is potentially contaminated by off-site materials found within the same fields. Whilst this factor cannot be corrected for, we believe that it is of limited influence for the interpretation of the sites for two reasons. Firstly, in the field it was observed that sites stood out very clearly within the off-site carpet; therefore, we are certain that most materials come from the sites. Secondly, including off-site materials in the site analysis is in itself reasonable as these originally must have been part of the site considering that much of the off-site material around a site should derive from it, arguably having been spread out by either post-depositional processes (*i.e.* slope erosion and ploughing) or ancient anthropogenic processes (rubbish disposal, garden manuring) (*cf.* De Haas, 2011: 275-78; 2012).

A final issue to consider is chronology. While the ceramic classification was devised to enable easy diachronic analysis, we should stress that the chronological resolution of the ceramic data is low in general. Most ceramics were assigned to periods spanning several centuries. For example, several fabrics are assigned to either the post-Archaic or Republican period, which gives a chronological range of c. 480 – 30 BC. Therefore, it is difficult to provide a more refined diachronical framework as we have done for more recent survey datasets (De Haas, 2011; Tol, 2012). Instead, we will use three broad periods: the post-Archaic (c. 480 – 350 BC), the Republican (c. 350 – 30 BC) and the Imperial period (30 BC – AD 400).

Despite these biases posing restraints on the analytical potential of the Sezze 1994 data, we stress that the field survey documented many new sites, being the first study in the area to have used systematic collection strategies and therefore allowing to systematically study artefact assemblages and chronological information. Hence, it is the only dataset for the Campi di Sezze that provides high-resolution evidence to date and interpret Roman sites and that also allows analysis of these sites in conjunction with surrounding off-site distributions. This in turn allows us to refine our knowledge of settlement in this area, which is until now limited and biased towards larger sites with monumental architecture.

4. AN ANALYSIS OF SITES AND OFF-SITE CERAMIC DISTRIBUTIONS

Having outlined the potential and limitations of the Sezze survey data, we now turn to the analyses in order to discuss the general characteristics of the distribution of artefacts over the sample areas and then delve into the chronology and assemblages of the sites in more detail.

4.1 General site and off-site distribution patterns

Distribution maps published by Attema & van Leusen (2004: figs. 11 -15) show a widespread occurrence of pottery in the ploughsoil of the Campi di Sezze. The majority of surface finds and scatters attests to a post-Archaic to Roman rural landscape, although the fabric analysis

indicates a consistent presence of protohistoric pottery in all sample areas as well (see Attema & van Leusen, 2004: figs. 11, 12). Protohistoric occupation layers are indeed known from trial excavations and augerings at the site of Tratturo Caniò, but as discussed above, these are buried at a depth of up to 2 m (Feiken *et al*., 2012). A straightforward explanation for the presence of protohistorical pottery in the ploughsoil as the result of normal ploughing is not plausible. Alternative explanations for such presence would be past deep-ploughing, cleaning of deep drainage ditches and/or the occasional presence of palaeorelief within reach of the plough.[10]

For the post-Archaic to Roman period, patterns can be much more confidently interpreted as a combination of sites and dispersed off-site materials, which occur in all investigated fields. In this case, sites are defined as more or less discrete scatters of artefacts with a relatively high density (fig. 4). Many sites were surrounded by areas with intermediate artefact densities or 'haloes'. Beyond these haloes, the surveys attest to the presence of dispersed off-site distributions; as can be seen in fig. 4, in all fields at least a few ancient sherds were picked up, attesting to the widespread occurrence of archaeological materials in the Campi di Sezze.

As discussed above, the low spatial resolution of the data does not allow us to interpret the haloes and off-site distributions in detail. Presumably, the former represent materials deriving from the sites but spread over the surrounding areas through post-depositional processes (*i.e.* ploughing) and ancient cultural behavior (*i.e.* garden manuring and rubbish disposal). The latter might derive from less intensive manuring over wider areas (De Haas, 2012 with references), but the uneven and discontinuous distribution of the investigated fields does not allow us to properly investigate such off-site patterns in relation to sites. It is interesting to note that the datable diagnostic pottery from the off-site distributions is primarily of 4th – 3rd century BC date (see fig. 5). This suggests that either this was the period in which land use was at its most intensive, or that small sites of this period have been destroyed by ongoing ploughing and harrowing, and as a consequence, no longer show up as discrete sites. Abandoned post-Archaic sites may already have been affected by ploughing during the Roman period.

In two locations in sample area 1, off-site densities are relatively high. In the southeasternmost fields (nos.

Table 1. Certain (X) and possible (P) activity on the sites investigated during the Sezze 1994 survey.

Site	post-Archaic			Republican			Imperial		
	Fabric	Ware	Diagnostics	Fabric	Ware	Diagnostics	Fabric	Ware	Diagnostics
10916	P	P	-	X	X	P	X	P	P
10917	P	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
10918	P	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
10919	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
10920	P	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	P
10921	P	P	-	X	X	-	X	X	-
10922	P	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	-
10937	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X
10877	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	-
10923	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	-
10924	P	P	-	X	P	-	P	P	-
10925	P	P	-	X	X	X	X	P	-
10926	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-
10927	P	P	-	X	X	X	X	P	X
10929	P	P	-	X	P	P	P	P	P
10930	P	P	-	X	X	-	P	P	-
10928	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	-
10915	P	P	-	X	X	P	X	X	X
10931	P	P	-	X	X	P	X	X	P
10932	P	P	-	X	X	-	X	P	-
10933	P	P	-	X	X	P	X	X	P
10934	P	P	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
10935	P	P	-	X	P	X	X	X	P
10936	P	P	-	X	P	-	X	P	-
10904	-	P	X	-	X	P	-	X	-
10903	P	P	-	X	P	X	P	P	-
10902	-	P	-	-	P	-	-	P	-
10901	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	P	-
10940	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	P	-
10941	-	P	-	-	X	-	-	X	-

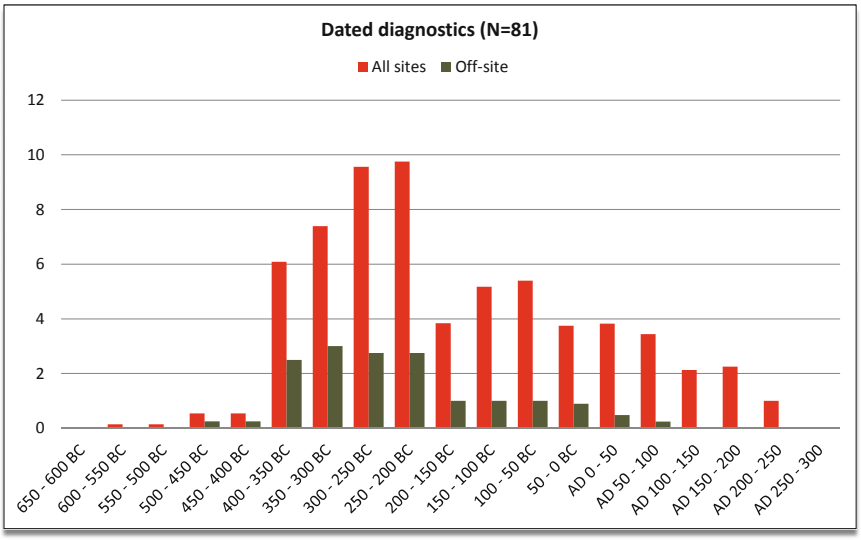

Fig. 5. Chronological trend of all dated diagnostics from sites and off-site contexts (weighed averages of individual date ranges summarized by 50 year period) (G.W. Tol and T.C.A. de Haas, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, the Netherlands).

162 and 163) of this area these high densities may indicate that a site has either been completely destroyed or only barely been touched by ploughing, resulting in a dispersed scatter. The materials found in these fields seem to be of predominantly late- and post-Archaic date (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: fig.13), which could suggest that these 'old' remains are indeed more deeply buried and therefore only marginally visible on the surface, or alternatively, that such sites have been heavily damaged by ploughing. The field (no. 99) directly north from the site of Tratturo Caniò also has rather high densities, and may be part of the halo of this site.

As figure 4 also shows, sites occur throughout sample areas 1 and 2 where the surveys focused. In sample area 1, 13 sites were found over c. 30 ha, while in sample area 2, 9 sites were observed over 46 ha. Although the size of the investigated area does not allow us to come to very firm conclusions on general site densities, the Sezze survey confirms that the Campi di Sezze were quite densely settled and intensively exploited.[11]

4.2 The sites: chronology and assemblages

In total, 30 sites were identified during the Sezze 1994 survey (fig. 3). Six were investigated in an unsystematic manner, as visibility conditions did not allow a systematic approach; one site (10877) was investigated using intensive gridded on-site survey; the remaining 23 sites were (partially) investigated during systematic field walking, either with complete coverage or with only a part of the site being covered. Detailed descriptions of these sites can be found in the site catalogue (Appendix 2).

For 17 of the 30 sites, we have size estimates that seem to fall into three distinct groups (*cf.* De Haas 2011: 28). Three measure less than 500 m^2, which suggests they were either small isolated settlements or non-habitation sites. Nine sites measure between 500 and 5000 m^2, a size arguably compatible with modest isolated settlements. Five sites measure between 6000 and 9000 m^2, and although post-depositional factors may influence the spread of materials (for example on site 10937), these larger sites may well represent larger isolated estates or small nucleated settlements (*e.g.* hamlets). This interpretation also seems likely for the cluster of sites observed near the Roman bridge of Gli Archi (sites 10917-10921, perhaps also including 10916). The remaining sites for which we have no size estimates would probably fall within the same range.

Combining different aspects of the ceramic data (ware, fabric, and diagnostic shapes) allows us to make some general remarks on the development of rural settlement in the studied area between the post-Archaic and Imperial period (see table 1). The sites are characterised by a high average longevity of occupation, in almost all cases spanning both (parts of) the Republican and the Imperial period. Some of them were already established in the course of the post-Archaic period, as is suggested by diagnostic fragments (site 10904) or by the presence of shapes that in the Pontine Region are predominantly documented in confirmed post-Archaic contexts (10928, 10877, 10919).[12] Although post-Archaic sites certainly occur both on the footslopes and in the Pontine graben, whether or not post-Archaic occupation was more widespread remains impossible to assess in the absence of wares and shapes that exclusively belong to this period; many sites may date to this period, but only few for certain. A good example of this problem is provided by site 10936, a small site without any dated diagnostics and/or associated black gloss pottery, which also in terms of its assemblage deviates from 'standard' Republican sites; it may well be post-Archaic, but it is impossible to prove this.

Clearly, rural settlement peaked in the Republican period, when almost all of the mapped sites were certainly occupied. This observation is underpinned by the

Table 2. Chronological composition of the finds assemblages from sites investigated during the Sezze 1994 survey.

Site	Arch/p-Arch		Archaic/ p-Arch/Rep		post-Archaic/ Republican		Republican		Imperial		'Roman'		Other		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
10916	72	16.2%	-	-	93	20.9%	88	19.8%	3	0.7%	137	30.9%	51	11.5%	444
10917	17	7.6%	-	-	16	7.2%	44	19.7%	15	6.7%	120	53.8%	11	4.9%	223
10918	34	8.6%	-	-	61	15.4%	116	29.3%	3	0.8%	120	30.3%	62	15.7%	396
10919	18	12.9%	-	-	5	3.6%	70	50.4%	2	1.4%	30	21.6%	14	10.1%	139
10920	25	8.0%	-	-	49	15.8%	77	24.8%	10	3.2%	142	45.7%	8	2.6%	311
10921	17	9.0%	-	-	8	4.3%	23	12.2%	4	2.1%	130	69.1%	6	3.2%	188
10922	184	20.4%	28	3.1%	356	39.5%	101	11.2%	12	1.3%	148	15.3%	72	8.0%	901
10937	221	20.9%	32	3.0%	208	19.7%	166	15.7%	2	0.2%	252	23.8%	177	16.7%	1058
10877	1378	15.5%	11	0.1%	2795	31.5%	2323	26.2%	19	0.2%	867	9.8%	1483	16.7%	8876
10923	215	14.0%	7	0.5%	347	22.5%	237	15.4%	15	1.0%	552	35.8%	168	10.9%	1541
10924	7	3.9%	-	-	28	15.7%	19	10.7%	-	-	62	34.8%	62	34.8%	178
10925	79	28.8%	1	0.4%	38	13.9%	42	15.3%	3	1.1%	56	20.4%	55	20.1%	274
10927	25	10.8%	-	-	37	15.9%	25	10.8%	4	1.7%	111	47.8%	30	12.9%	232
10929	73	13.5%	-	-	58	10.8%	50	9.3%	-	-	222	41.2%	136	25.2%	539
10930	40	13.0%	-	-	12	3.9%	38	12.4%	-	-	147	47.9%	70	22.8%	307
10928	273	8.4%	-	-	273	8.4%	401	12.4%	19	0.6%	1645	50.7%	633	19.5%	3244
10915	34	7.9%	-	-	5	1.2%	78	18.1%	39	9.0%	263	60.9%	13	3.0%	432
10931	6	1.6%	-	-	6	1.6%	31	8.3%	1	0.3%	311	82.9%	20	5.3%	375
10932	39	4.3%	36	4.0%	33	3.6%	137	15.1%	18	2.0%	598	66.1%	44	4.9%	905
10933	45	6.1%	8	1.1%	24	3.3%	132	18.0%	9	1.2%	458	62.4%	58	7.9%	734
10934	54	7.2%	16	2.1%	25	3.3%	135	18.0%	31	4.1%	392	52.2%	98	13.0%	751
10935	41	6.0%	16	2.3%	84	12.2%	86	12.5%	13	1.9%	393	57.2%	54	7.9%	687
10936	1	0.6%	96	59.6%	5	3.1%	5	3.1%	3	1.9%	33	20.5%	18	11.2%	161
10903	-	-	-	-	6	6.5%	34	36.6%	-	-	45	48.4%	8	8.6%	93
Off-site	1433	13.2%	192	1.8%	1163	10.7%	1461	13.4%	184	1.7%	4587	42.2%	1852	17.0%	10872
Total	**4331**	**12.8%**	**443**	**1.3%**	**5735**	**16.9%**	**5919**	**17.5%**	**409**	**1.2%**	**11821**	**34.9%**	**5203**	**15.4%**	**33861**

very common presence of black gloss wares on sites and a predominance of diagnostic artefacts of this period, both in site and off-site contexts (fig. 5). The presence of terra sigillata fragments indicates that most of the sites continued to be occupied into the 1st century AD, although the lack of Imperial period pottery shows that some had definitely been abandoned by then (see tables 1 and 2). Few sites yielded evidence for later activity and occupation appears to have ceased in this part of the *Ager Setinus* altogether by the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD.

Table 3 presents the composition of the artefact assemblages of the sites that were investigated systematically. The size of these samples ranges considerably, from 93 fragments on site 10903 to no less than 8876 fragments gathered during the intensive on-site survey at site 10877. From the sites not investigated during the systematic walking of ploughed fields, only small grab samples were collected. As these do not allow a similar analysis of assemblage, they have been excluded from the table.
In general, kitchen and storage wares form the largest functional group in the site assemblages, with shares ranging between c. 20 and 65%. Architectural remains (*e.g.* tiles, cover tiles and bricks) form the second largest group, making up between c. 20 and 40% of the site assemblages. Transport pottery (*e.g.* amphorae) comprise between 5 (more commonly 10) and 45% of the site assemblages, whilst table wares occur less frequently and make up between 0 and c. 14% of the assemblages. Production debris occurs on a number of sites, but with a maximum presence of 2% it is a rather marginal, but significant component of site assemblages.

In our opinion, these variations in assemblage composition may be expected within a set of rural settlements (farms), but several sites stand out with deviant aspects in their assemblages that may in turn point towards additional and/or alternative functions.[13] Site 10877, the intensively surveyed area at the sanctuary, stands out with a high share of kitchen and storage wares and table wares, a composition that fits its presumed interpretation as a votive deposit (*cf.* Attema, 2001). Another deviating assemblage comes from the small site 10936, which consists for more than 70% of architectural remains and does not include table wares. There are two possible explanations for this: either the low share of pottery reflects the lower levels of ceramic consumption in the period of occupation (presumably the site dates to the post-Archaic period; *cf.* Table 2). Alternatively, though less likely, we may here be dealing with a non-habitation site.

Equally exceptional is the low share of kitchen and storage wares collected on site 10931, which conversely

Table 3. Functional composition of the artefact assemblages from sites investigated during the Sezze 1994 survey.

Site	Architecture		Transport		Table		Craft Production		Kitchen and storage		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
10916	111	25	90	20.3	10	2.3	0	0	233	52.5	444
10917	65.5	29.4	68.5	30.7	25	11.2	2	0.9	62	27.8	223
10918	119	30.1	68.5	17.3	34	8.6	0	0	174.5	44.1	396
10919	24.5	17.6	23	16.5	19	13.7	0	0	72.5	52.2	139
10920	82	26.4	102.5	33.0	28	9.0	0	0	98.5	31.7	311
10921	64	34.0	73.5	39.1	10	5.3	0	0	40.5	21.5	188
10922	303	33.6	102	11.3	17	1.9	0	0	479	53.2	901
10937	259.5	24.5	141	13.3	12	1.1	2	0.2	643.5	60.8	1058
10877	1762	19.9	422	4.8	1069	12.0	5	0.1	5618	63.3	8876
10923	412	26.7	337.5	21.9	12	0.8	0	0	779.5	50.6	1541
10924	52.5	29.5	26	14.6	0	0	3	1.7	96.5	54.2	178
10925	52.5	19.2	26	9.5	16	5.8	0	0	179.5	65.5	274
10927	79.5	34.3	51	22.0	5	2.2	0	0	96.5	41.6	232
10929	119	22.1	112	20, 8	3	0.6	0	0	305	56.6	539
10930	84.5	27.5	79.5	25.9	2	0.7	0	0	141	45.9	307
10928	978.5	30.2	887	27.3	31	1.0	0	0	1347.5	41.5	3244
10915	146	33.8	178	41.2	8	1.9	0	0	100	23.1	432
10931	168.5	44.9	172.5	46	3	0.8	1	0.3	30	8	375
10932	369.5	40.8	324	35.8	5	0.6	0	0	206.5	22.8	905
10933	235.5	32.1	258.5	35.2	16	2.2	1	0.1	223	30.4	734
10934	227.5	30.3	203.5	27.1	19	2.5	2	0.3	299	39.8	751
10935	276.5	40.2	223.5	32.5	1	0.1	0	0	186	27.1	687
10936	114	70.8	14	8.7	1	0.6	0	0	32	19.9	161
10903	24.5	26.3	40	43.0	0	0	0	0	28.5	30.6	93
All sites	6131	26.7	4024	17.5	1346	5.9	16	0.1	11472	49.9	22989
Off site	3223	29.6	2442	22.4	208	1.9	10	0.1	4989	45.9	10872
Total	**9354**	**27.6**	**6466**	**19.1**	**1554**	**4.6**	**26**	**0.1**	**16461**	**48.6**	**33861**

has a very high share of transport pottery. We suggest that this site was probably not a habitation site, but rather a storage area (*cf.* De Haas, 2011: 26-30). Considering its proximity to site 10934 (which has an assemblage more compatible with habitation), we suggest a link between these sites. Sites 10915 and 10903 also have an exceptionally high share of transport pottery (more than 40%), perhaps reflecting their involvement in specialized agricultural production (see below). Finally, sites 10919 and 10917 have exceptionally high shares of table ware. As these sites are situated along a major road and are part of a large cluster of probably related scatters, we speculate that the high proportion of fine wares reflects the presence of tombs in this part of the cluster. Whilst some sites thus have conspicuously high proportions of table wares, a low share (or even absence) is quite common, and in some cases there is a clear link with lower visibility conditions (*e.g.* site 10903).

In comparison with other parts of the Pontine region, waster fragments occur relatively frequently on sites in the Campi di Sezze (sites 10877, 10917, 10937, 10924, 10931, 10933 and 10934). Whilst the numbers of fragments and their share in the overall site assemblage is low, we suggest that in most cases their presence - even in very low numbers - is indicative of on-site or nearby ceramic production. For example, in the case of site 10924, the absence of table wares is conspicuous and supports an interpretation of this site as a productive rather than a habitation site. Unfortunately, we do not have information regarding the type of wasters represented (building materials, pottery?) or their date, although a Roman origin can be assumed considering their context. For sanctuaries like site 10877 (Tratturo Caniò), the presence of associated production facilities is well-known (*cf.* the case of *Satricum*, see Nijboer *et al.*, 1995; see also Di Giuseppe, 2012). A bronze palmette die used to stamp black gloss vessels found at the sanctuary in a votive context may also suggest local ceramic production (Cassieri, 2004: 174, fig. 41).

The evidence for ceramic production on rural sites in the Campi di Sezze supplements data obtained recently by PRP surveys at *Forum Appii* at sites in its surroundings, and, slightly further to the southeast, at *Ad Medias*. These surveys revealed at least one rural site with multiple tile wasters, whereas at *Forum Appii* a substantial industrial area involved in the production of building materials and possibly other products (amphorae, coarse wares) was active in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC (Tol *et al.*, 2014; Verhagen, de Haas & Tol, 2014). Our most recent surveys

at *Ad Medias* have also identified the presence of kiln slags and waster fragments of tile and amphora.

Whilst the evidence for ceramic production, presumably aimed at a local market, is fascinating in itself, of particular interest is the evidence emerging with regard to amphora production, which fits well with the literary evidence for wine production. Site 10915 is particularly relevant in this respect. This site dates between the 4th century BC and the 2nd century AD and had a particularly high share of amphora (transport wares) in its assemblage. These amphorae included a dozen fragments (rims, handles) typologically ascribable to Dressel 2-4 amphorae and were macroscopically identical, having a distinctive light red (generally 5YR 6/6) and powdery fabric. The presence of such a large number of typologically and compositionally similar fragments on a single site during field survey is highly atypical for a consumption site, and therefore we cautiously suggest that these are locally produced amphorae that served to transport the *Setian* wines that the ancient sources describe as very famous and of high-quality. Future microscopic investigations of these materials, and a comparison with the wasters from the various abovementioned sites, will hopefully provide additional support for their compositional homogeneity and local origin.

5. CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the ceramic and site data of the Sezze 1994 survey has provided valuable new insights into settlement and land use in the Campi di Sezze. While previous studies largely concentrated on the architectural remains of the larger, mainly late Republican and early Imperial villas in this area, the data discussed in this article adds valuable information on the typology, functions and chronology of rural sites. Additionally, the data allows the discussion of these sites in respect to off-site data that may be indicative of land use strategies. Overall, this study has led to a more detailed understanding of the exploitation of the Campi di Sezze.

As to the chronological range of rural sites, our typological dating of the diagnostic pottery fragments confirms that rural infill in the area began in the post-Archaic period. This process is possibly related to the founding of the colony of *Setia* in 383 BC, as previously suggested by Attema & van Leusen (2004: 179-180). Rural settlement expanded during the mid- and late Republican period, and after that, site numbers decrease. There is little evidence for rural sites after the 2nd century AD.

The range of site types and functions conforms to that of other rural areas in the Pontine region where similar complex rural site patterns have been noted (*cf.* De Haas, 2011; Tol, 2012). In the Sezze survey, modest sites with tiled roofs were found, but also sites with substantial wall remains, as in the case of site 10915. Clusters of sites and large scatters may be interpreted as hamlets, as is possibly the case near the Roman bridge of Gli Archi. Apart from functions such as storage of agricultural produce, some sites bear witness to craft production, in the form of waster fragments. Site 10877 is very likely a ploughed out votive deposit belonging to the temple of Juno.

Regarding land use, we note that the off-site carpet of Roman ceramics that characterizes all surveyed fields is plausibly a reflection of the intensive use that was made of the Campi di Sezze during the Roman period. Such extensive off-site spreads, although perhaps including the remains of highly eroded sites can be interpreted, without a doubt, as a result of the manuring of the agricultural land with organic debris containing ceramic remains, while part of the off-site record can be interpreted as 'haloes' pertaining to the Roman sites. Although of limited resolution, the chronological evidence suggests that the Republican period was the primary period of agricultural intensification and manuring, following on an initial phase of rural infill after the installation of the Roman colony of *Setia*.

In the early 1990's, Filippo Coarelli suggested that based on the historical sources, farming in this part of the Pontine plain was highly profitable during Republican times. Well-to-do Romans invested in estates in the area, especially in viticulture, and *Setia* provided some of the most exquisite wines in the late Republican and early Imperial period. Previous studies (*e.g.* Zaccheo and Pasquali, 1972) had already identified large villas in the area, and estates on the adjacent Lepine footslopes engaged in commercial production of wine and olive oil as is also evidenced by the presence of pressbeds (De Haas *et al*., 2012). The ceramic data from the Sezze 1994 survey now provide additional circumstantial evidence to support this view. We tentatively suggest that the high proportion of wine amphorae in the ceramic assemblages of sites 10903 and 10915 and their compositional homogeneity also reflect specialization in winemaking. Based on the specific fabric of amphora fragments found in the survey, we believe that local amphora production is plausible. Future research, both archaeometric and in the field, will further our understanding of the exploitation of the Campi di Sezze and the role of viticulture therein.

6. NOTES

1. This part of the Pontine plain was in Roman times dry land on the edge of the, in Imperial times, infamous Pontine marshes.
2. The two other study areas are situated in the Alban Hills (*Lanuvium*) and in the valley of the Sacco (*Signia*) (Attema & van Leusen, 2004).

3. For a concise introduction on the topography and historical significance of *Setia* we refer to Attema & van Leusen, 2004: pp. 173-175 and De Haas, 2011: pp. 207-208 and the bibliography cited there.
4. Zaccheo & Pasquali, 1972; Coarelli, 1990.
5. The reader is referred to Attema & van Leusen, 2004: 164 and table 1 for summary data on fields and transects, land use, visibility conditions, artefact densities and degrees of wear.
6. Attema & van Leusen, 2004: fig. 14 shows sites with and without surviving architectural remains.
7. During subsequent microscopic fabric analyses of selected samples, three main fabric families were discerned based on colour (red firing, orange firing and pale firing), each subdivided into a number of fabric groups based on clay characteristics (mainly their mineral inclusions). However, these microscopic families and groups are not directly linked to the macroscopic fabric groups used to classify the pottery (*cf.* Appendix 1), and have therefore been left out of consideration in this article (but see Attema *et al.,* 2003: pp. 380-383).
8. This process has in the intervening years up to the writing of this paper probably accelerated due to further intensification of agricultural practices and removal of ancient remains.
9. This is why surveying in square blocks or transects of a regular (and shorter) length should be preferred, as became common practice in PRP surveys from 2000 onwards.
10. Such causes could explain the predominance of protohistoric finds in the more elevated sample area 2 (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: pp. 176-177). However, it is notable that while no clearly delineated protohistoric sites were found, the amount of protohistoric material is in general larger on Roman sites than in off-site distributions, perhaps as a result of more detailed surveying practices on sites.
11. We should stress that the observed sites densities (43.3, or, if we consider the series of scatters at *Gli Archi* as one site consisting of several small nuclei, 33.3 sites per km^2 in sample area 1 versus 19.6 sites per km^2 in sample area 2) are probably too high to be representative of the wider graben area. For density calculations, we deem the size of the sampled area too small.
12. An example of such a secure context is the so-called second votive deposit at *Satricum* (Bouma, 1996). A trial trench at site 10877, dug in 2009 within the framework of the GIA's Hidden Landscapes Project, indeed revealed in-situ post-Archaic features (Feiken *et al.,* 2012).
13. A comparison with the assemblages from other sites surveyed within the PRP would be very interesting, particularly with those surveyed more recently in the Pontine plain. However, as there are differences in the classification procedures that have allowed us to come to a more refined functional categorization for these more recent surveys, this is at present not possible. One may note, however, that on average the proportion of table wares is smaller in the Sezze survey area than in the transect surveyed by de Haas in the plain (De Haas, 2011: pp. 96-100). This may reflect the more profound impact of recent agricultural practice in the Sezze area, that would have reduced black gloss table wares to very small and unrecognizable pieces.

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APPENDIX 1

GENERAL FABRIC AND WARE CLASSIFICATION OF FINDS FROM THE SEZZE SURVEY

Fabric	Description	Material	Date	Functional interpretation
S1	Pale-firing depurated	Amphora	Republican	Transport
S2	Orange-firing depurated	Tile/amphora	Republican/Imperial	Architecture/Transport
S3	Impasto, red-firing	Pottery	Archaic/post-Archaic	?
S4	Pale-firing semi-depurated	Tile/amphora	Republican	Architecture/Transport
S5	Impasto orange-firing	Tile	Republican/Imperial	Architecture
S6	Impasto red-firing	Pottery	Iron Age	?
S7	Orange-firing ´pitted´ surface	Tile/amphora	Republican/Imperial	Architecture/Transport
S8	Glazed	Pottery	Post-Roman	?
S9	Impasto-like semi-depurated	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S10	Impasto pale-firing	Pottery	Post-Archaic/Republican	?
S11	Impasto red-firing	Tile/dolium	Post-Archaic/Republican	Architecture/Storage
S12	Impasto thick-wall pale-firing	Pottery	Archaic/post-Archaic	?
S13	Impasto pale-firing	Tile/dolium	Post-Archaic/Republican	Architecture/Storage
S14	Very hard fired red	Tile	Post-Roman	Architecture
S15	Depurated, ´pitted´ surface	Tile/amphora	Republican/Imperial	Architecture/Transport
S16	Wasters	Wasters	-	Craft production
S17	Impasto-like semi-depurated	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S19	Pale-firing depurated with sand	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S20	Dark gray hard with sand	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S21	Pale-firing very depurated	Tile/amphora	Republican/Imperial	Architecture/Transport
S22	Pale-firing with sand	Pottery	Republican	?
S23	Impasto red-firing thick-wall	Pottery	Archaic	?
S24	Pale-firing depurated red with grog	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S25	Black gloss beige core	Black gloss	Republican	Table Ware
S26	Impasto red-firing	Pottery	Archaic/post-Archaic	?
S27	Orange-firing pitted surface	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S28	Impasto red-firing	Pottery	Archaic/post-Archaic	?
S29	Pale-firing dep	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S30	Orange-firing with sand	Tile/amphora	Republican	Architecture/Transport
S31	Olive slip orange-firing	Tile/amphora	Republican/Imperial	Architecture/Transport
S32	Plain depurated	Fine ware	Republican/Imperial	Table Ware
S33	Black gloss, gray core	Black gloss	Republican	Table Ware
S34	White slipped orange-firing	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S35	Impasto red-firing	Pottery	Archaic/post-Archaic	?
S36	Orange-firing depurated	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S37	Orange-firing	Pottery	Archaic/post-Archaic	?
S38	Black gloss, mottled brown-red	Black gloss	Republican	Table Ware
S39	Hard orange-firing	Pottery	Republican	?
S40	Pale-firing depurate	Tile/amphora	Republican/Imperial	Architecture/Transport
S41	White or gray	Thin-walled ware	Republican/Imperial	Table Ware
S42	Impasto red-firing	Pottery	Iron Age/Orientalizing	?
S43	Pale-firing depurated	Tile/amphora	Republican/Imperial	Architecture/Transport
S44	Impasto red-firing	Pottery	Iron Age/Orientalizing	?
S45	Impasto red firing	Pottery	Iron Age/Orientalizing	?
S46	Pale slipped orange-firing	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S47	Sandy orange	Tile	Imperial	Architecture
S48	Olive slip orange-firing	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S49	Impasto red-firing	Tile	Archaic/post-Archaic/Republican	Architecture
S50	Semi-depurated	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S51	Italic terra sigillata	Italic Terra Sigillata	Imperial	Table Ware
S52	Hard red-firing with white specks	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S53	Impasto red-firing	Pottery	Archaic/post-Archaic	?
S54	Pale-firing depurated with sand	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S55	Depurated with black sand	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S56	Pale-firing depurated	Tile/amphora	Republican/Imperial	Architecture/Transport
S57	Black gloss, yellowish white core	Black gloss	Republican	Table ware
S58	African terra sigillata	African Red Slip Ware	Imperial	Table ware

Fabric	Description	Material	Date	Functional interpretation
S59	Orange-firing washed	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S60	Depurated pink clay	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S61	Red-firing hard with white specks	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport
S62	Orange-firing hard	Pottery	Republican/Imperial	?
S63	Hard depurated	Pottery	Post-Roman	?
S64	Hard-fired core with white specks	Amphora	Republican/Imperial	Transport

APPENDIX 2

CATALOGUE OF SITES AND ASSOCIATED ARTEFACTS RECORDED BY THE SEZZE 1994 SURVEY

This catalogue presents the site data gathered during the Sezze survey of 1994, giving a brief description of each site, accompanied by a location map. Each site description is followed by descriptions of the diagnostic artefacts; the accompanying drawings (scale 1:2) can be found in the plates at the end of the catalogue. The site descriptions are ordered according to the landscape zones in which they were found. First the sites observed in sample areas 1 and 2 in the Pontine graben will be described; followed by sites found in sample areas 3 and 4 and in the wider Lepine footslopes. Finally, the sites investigated higher up in the Lepine mountains will be described. A list of off-site materials is included at the end of the catalogue. Below the contents of the site descriptions are introduced in more detail.

The site descriptions consist of:

- Site-identifiers: a five-digit PRP site ID and, where applicable, identifiers used during the survey and previous investigations.
- Information on its location: a toponym, site coordinates [ED 1950 zone 33N] and a description of the local topography.
- Information on the investigations: visibility circumstances, survey and sampling strategies. For a general explanation of the survey and sampling strategy, the reader is referred to the discussion in the text.
- Information on the characteristics of the site: a description of the architecture and artefacts, a size estimate and when necessary additional remarks.
- References to previous publications.

The maps accompanying the site descriptions display the areas surveyed with uncorrected artefact densities per field as dot densities in light grey (1 dot equals 2 collected sherds and the extent of the ceramic scatter is displayed as a grey polygon. The *Carta Tecnica Regionale* (1:10,000) is used as a background for topographic reference.

Each site entry is accompanied by a table listing the diagnostic artefacts, including references to dated parallels and related drawings in the Plates. Dates for African red slip ware fragments were assigned using Bonifay (2004) and dates for black gloss fragments were assigned using the recent revision of the Gruppo dei Piccoli Stampigli as published in Stanco (2009). The database of the University of Southampton Amphora Project (USAP 2005) complemented by Bonifay (2004) was used for the idenfication and dating of amphora fragments.

Site 10916 (Sezze survey site 94SS3)

Toponym: Gli Archi

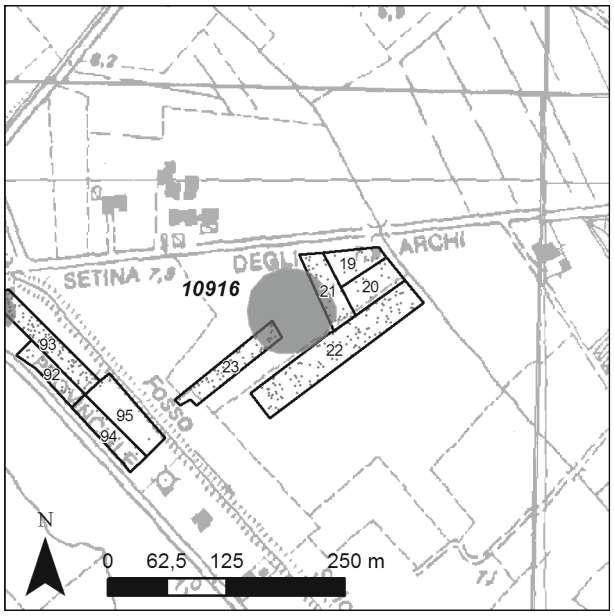
Coordinates: X 332813; Y 4596027

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area c. 400 m east of the Roman bridge at Gli Archi, directly south of the Via degli Archi. The area was partially in use for intensive horticulture and therefore inaccessible (although a grab sample was taken from this area), but its periphery was ploughed and therefore systematically surveyed under good visibility conditions (fields 21-23, 20% coverage).

Samples: Grab sample; standard samples from fields 21-23 (7 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Limestone debris, including two rectangular blocks; tile; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; thin-walled ware.

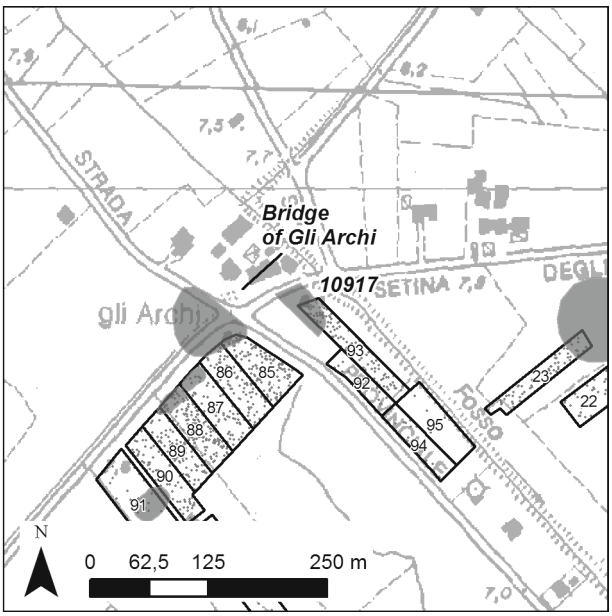
Remarks: The site presumably consisted of a scatter of c. 100 x 100 m, although its exact extent and position are difficult to reconstruct. Based on the ceramic fabrics, it was dated to the 5th century BC until the 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179).



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Body fragment	Tile	depurated ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10917 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S3)

Toponym: Gli Archi
Coordinates: X 332483; Y 4596053
Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area directly east from the Roman bridge at Gli Archi. The area was in use for arable farming, having high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in field 93 (50% coverage).
Samples: Standard sample from field 93 (14 catalogued fragments).
Finds: Tiles; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; ARS; thin-walled ware; wasters.
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 50 x 20 m and is bounded to the west and south by the via Setina and the river traversed by the Roman bridge respectively. Sites 10918, 10919, 10920 and 10921 are situated very close to the site, and probably they form one complex.



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Of North-African origin? Fabric similar to Leptiminus 1 amphorae.	-	1
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Pan	coarse ware	-	-	2
Rim fragment	Pan	coarse ware	-	-	3
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	4
Rim fragment	Bowl	black gloss	Morel (1981), Pl.56-7; serie 2560; Cfr. Bernardini (1986), TAV.XXXVII.457	300 – 200 BC	5
Rim fragment	Plate	terra sigillata	CFTS (1990), form 18	10 BC – AD 25	6
Rim fragment	Bowl	ARS	Hayes (1972), form 9A	AD 100 – 200	7

Site 10918 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S1)

Toponym: Gli Archi

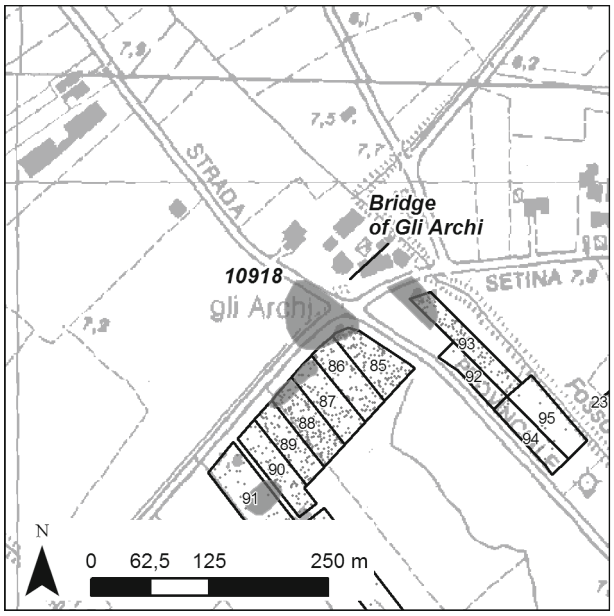
Coordinates: X 332366; Y 4596047

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area directly south from the Roman bridge at Gli Archi. The larger part of the site was inaccessible at the time, but its eastern part was in use for arable farming. This area (field 85 and 86) with high visibility conditions was surveyed systematically at a coverage of 33%.

Samples: Standard samples from fields 85 and 86 (12 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Limestone debris, including dressed blocks; tile; dolium; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata.

Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 70 x 40 m, but the exact extent of the scatter is unclear. Sites 10917, 10919, 10920 and 10921 are situated very close to the site, and they probably form one complex. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the Republican period (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179); however, one fragment of terra sigillata may suggest continued use of the site into the early Imperial period.



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	8
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Pan	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Tegame type 2	200 – 100 BC	9
Rim fragment	Plate	terra sigillata	CFTS, 1990, form 3	AD 50 – 100	10
Rim fragment	Skyphos	black gloss	Morel, 1981: Pl.128, form 4342	350 – 300 BC	11

Site 10919 (Sezze survey site 94-C)

Toponym: Gli Archi

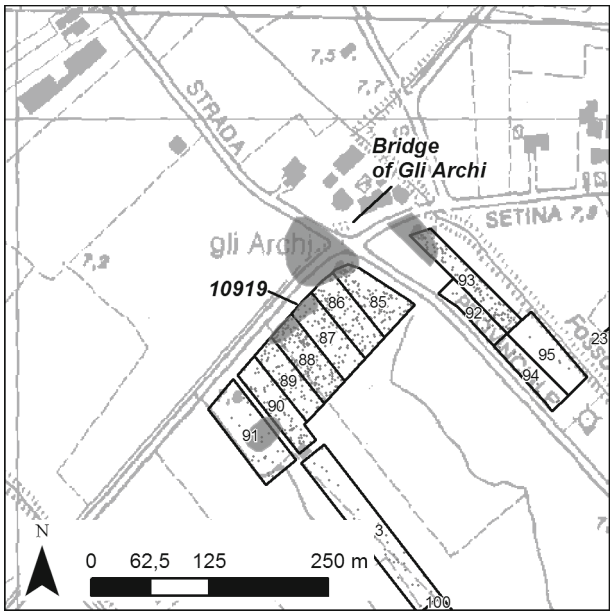
Coordinates: X 332366; Y 4595980

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area 100 m south from the Roman bridge at Gli Archi. The area was in use for arable farming, having medium visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in field 87 (33% coverage).

Samples: Standard samples from field 87 (14 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Tile; coarse wares; amphora; black gloss; terra sigillata.

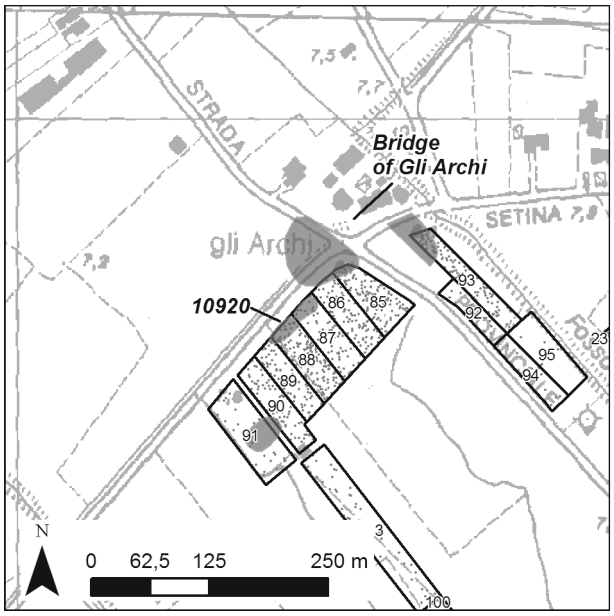
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 50 x 25 m with a conspicuously high share of table ware sherds in the assemblage. Sites 10917, 10918, 10920 and 10921 are situated very close to the site, and they probably form one complex. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th century BC until the 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179).



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Leptiminus 1	AD 75 – 225	12
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	13
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 1A	150 – 50 BC	14
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment	Bowl	coarse ware	As Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXXII, Ciotola/Olla type 1/ Bouma, 1996: Lid/bowl type 1	650 – 100 BC	15
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	As Mejer, 2010: p. 108.124, form 11	100 BC – AD 200?	16
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	17
Rim fragment	Pan	coarse ware	Resembles Di Mario (ed.), 2005: TAV.IX.354-55 – Tegame types 1h/I; see also Carandini *et al.* 2007: TAV.34.295-96.	c. 300 – 200 BC	18
Base fragment		black gloss	Stamp as Bernardini, 1986: TAV.LVIII.115.	285 – 260 BC	19
Base fragment		terra sigillata	-	-	-

Site 10920 (Sezze survey site 94-D)

Toponym: Gli Archi
Coordinates: X 332342; Y 4595954
Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area 150 m south from the Roman bridge at Gli Archi. The area was in use for arable farming, having medium visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in field 88 (33% coverage).
Samples: Standard samples from field 88 (15 catalogued fragments).
Finds: Tile; coarse wares; amphora; black gloss; terra sigillata; ARS.
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 20 x 30 m. Sites 10917, 10918, 10919 and 10921 are situated very close to the site, and they probably form one complex. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th century BC until the 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	20
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	21
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	22
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese (2003), Olla type 2	400 – 200 BC	23
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese (2003), Olla type 2	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar/bowl	coarse ware	-	-	24
Base fragment		black gloss	Lozenge shaped stamp with central rosette; no certain parallel.	-	25

Site 10921 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S2)

Toponym: Gli Archi

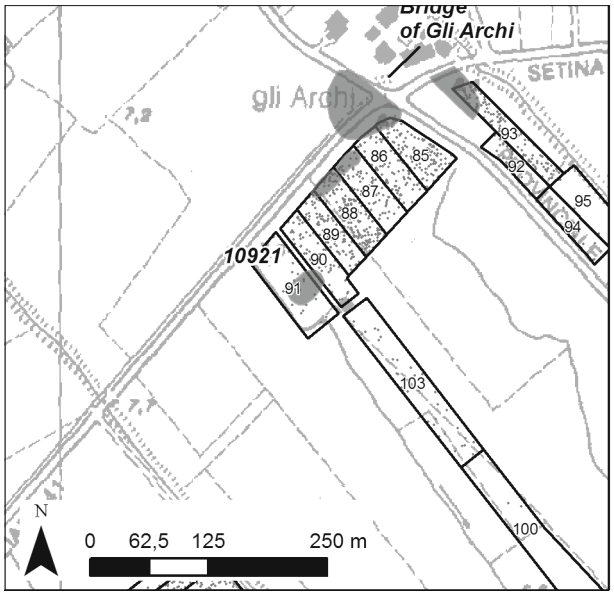
Coordinates: X 332320; Y 4595847

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area south from the Roman bridge at Gli Archi. The area was in use for arable farming, having high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 90 (50% coverage) and 91 (25% coverage).

Samples: Standard samples from fields 90 and 91 (1 catalogued fragment).

Finds: Limestone debris; tiles; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; ARS.

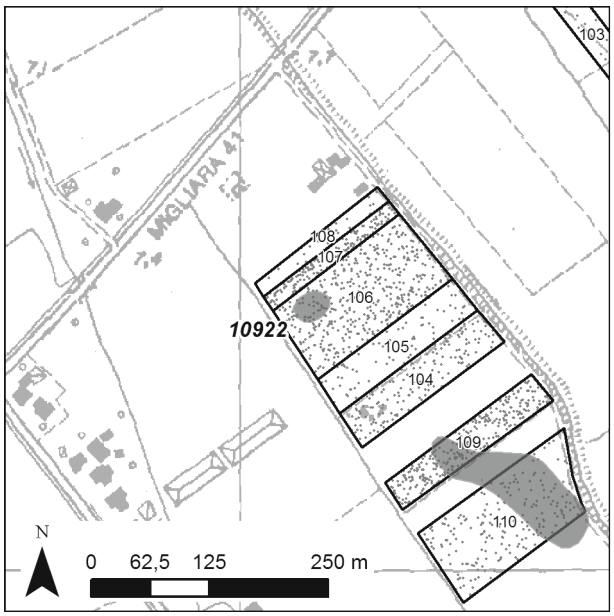
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 40 x 20 m. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th century BC until the Imperial period (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10922 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S4)

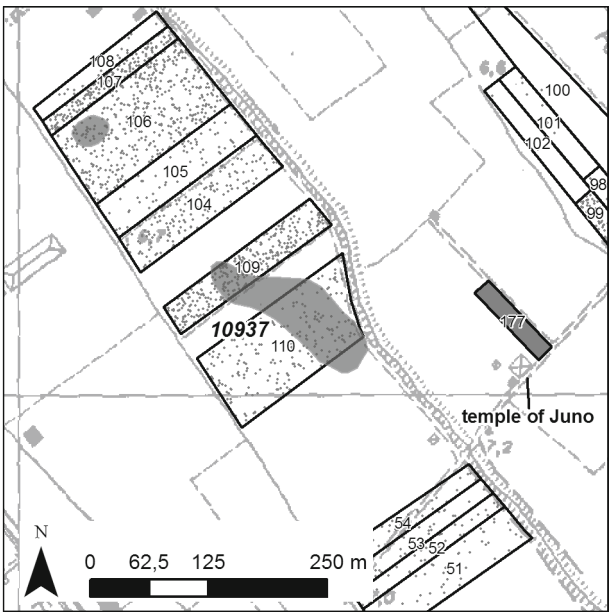
Toponym: Migliara 41
Coordinates: X 332131; Y 4595456
Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area c. 500 m west of the temple of Juno at Tratturo Caniò. The area was in use for arable farming, having medium visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in field 106 (33% coverage).
Samples: Standard sample from field 106 (4 catalogued fragments).
Finds: Tiles; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; thin-walled ware.
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 30 x 35 m. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th – 1st century BC (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawn
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 3a.	200 – 0 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 3a.	200 – 0 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 3a.	200 – 0 BC	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10937 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S5)

Toponym: Tratturo Caniò
Coordinates: X 332364; Y 4595271
Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area c. 250 m west of the temple of Juno at Tratturo Caniò. The area was in use for arable farming, having medium visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 109 (50% coverage) and 110 (33% coverage).
Samples: Standard samples from fields 109 and 110 (16 catalogued fragments).
Finds: Tile; dolium; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; glazed ware; waster fragments.
Remarks: The site consisted of a large scatter of c. 250 x 80 m, extending across fields 109 and 110 and perhaps extending slightly further to the west and east. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the Republican period (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 1A	150 – 50 BC	26
Spike fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Lug fragment		coarse ware	As Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: Type XIII-11	Common between Protohistory and Republican period	27
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	28
Rim and handle fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003, Olla type 9.	AD 0 – 200	29
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-

Site 10877 (Temple of Juno Survey)

Toponym: Tratturo Caniò

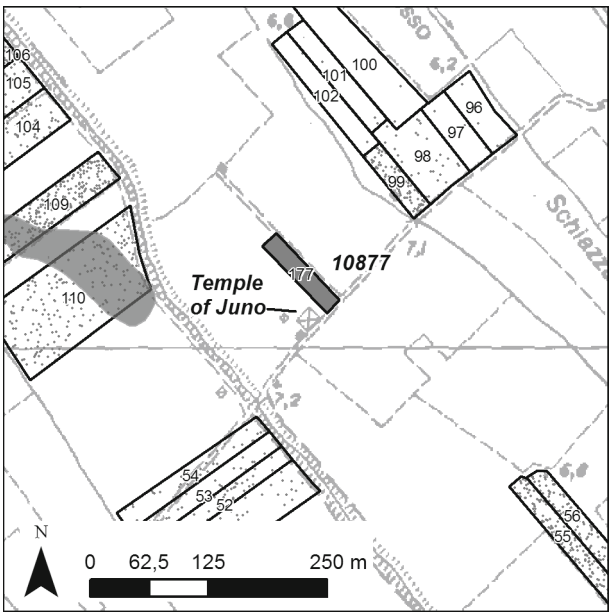
Coordinates: X 332588; Y 4595222

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area directly north of the remains of the temple of Juno. The area was in use for arable farming, having high visibility conditions. The area was investigated through an intensive gridded survey using 4 x 4m string squares/grid units laid out in a checkerboard pattern across field 177; from these grid units all artefacts were collected.

Samples: String square samples from field 177 (165 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Tile; *impasto*; coarse wares; amphora; black gloss; terra sigillata; coins; a gem stone; anatomical terracotta fragments; bronze fragments; bone fragments.

Remarks: The string square survey showed a very dense distribution of artefacts, including both protohistoric, Archaic and Republican materials, presumably attesting to a continued use of the location as a sanctuary from at least the Archaic period into the Republican period. The presence of exceptional finds such as terracotta fragments, coins, a gem stone in combination with the exceptionally large quantities of black gloss wares presumably indicate the presence of a votive deposit (Attema 2001: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Graeco-Italic	350 – 150 BC	-
Body fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Indet fragment		coarse ware	-	-	30
Indet fragment		Coarse ware	-	-	31
Neck fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		depurated ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment	Bowl	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXXII, Ciotola/Olla type 1/Bouma, 1996, Lid/bowl type 1.	650 – 100 BC	-
Base fragment		depurated ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-

Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	With incised cross on top; for similar examples see Bouma, 1996: Pl.CXVII. L84; Di Mario, 2005: TAV.LI.117-118.	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Flange fragment	Baking cover	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Coperchio type 1.	300 – 0 BC	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Coperchio type 2	300 – 0 BC	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003, Coperchio type 1.	300 – 0 BC	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	Same as Attema, 1993, Pl.XVI.1.	Republican	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Coperchio type 1.	300 – 0 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	32
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	33
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-

Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Working of the rim resembles various types in Bouma, 1996: *e.g.* Pl.LXXXVI (type IV/33).	4th – 3rd cent. BC?	34
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		depurated ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Bowl	black gloss	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Bowl	black gloss	Morel, 1981: Pl. 72-73, form 2783/84.	300 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Bowl	black gloss	Morel, 1981: Pl. 72-73, form 2783/84.	300 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Bowl	black gloss	Morel, 1981: Pl. 72-73, form 2783/84.	300 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Bowl	black gloss	-	-	35
Rim fragment	Bowl	black gloss	-	-	36
Rim fragment	Dish	black gloss	-	-	-
Neck fragment	Jug	black gloss	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jug	black gloss	-	-	37
Rim fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	As Morel, 1981: Pl.239.3.	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Body and handle fragment	Skyphos	black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Handle fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	Stamp identical to Tol, 2012, Pl.V-XXIX.262	265 – 240 BC	38
Base fragment	Skyphos	black gloss	-	-	-

Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	Illegible stamp on interior floor.	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	Illegible stamp on interior floor.	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	Illegible stamp on interior floor.	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	Illegible stamp on interior floor.	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	Stamp: too worn for exact parallel; belongs to GPS phase 3.	280 – 260 BC	39
Base fragment		black gloss	Stamp: too worn for exact parallel; belongs to GPS phase 3.	280 – 260 BC	40
Body fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Body fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Body fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Body fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Body fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Body fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Body fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Body fragment		black gloss	-	-	-
Indet fragment		bronze	-	-	-
Coin		bronze	Worn Republican AS.	Republican	-

Site 10923 (Sezze survey site 94SS6)

Toponym: Aqua Zolfa

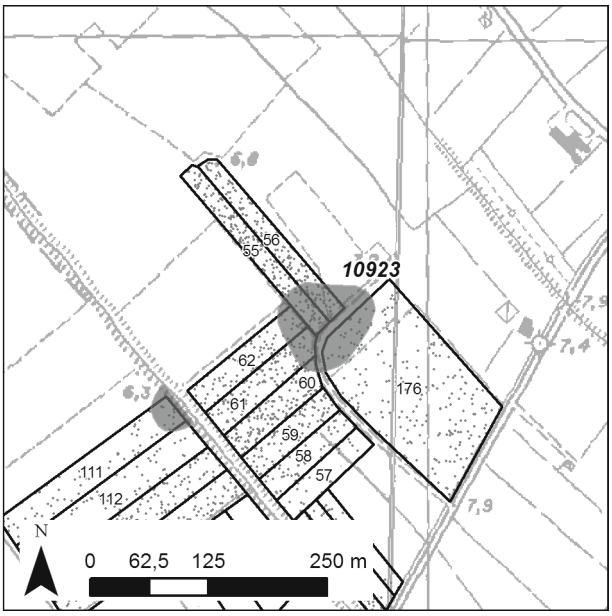
Coordinates: X 332936; Y 4594894

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area c. 5 km southwest of ancient *Setia* and c. 500 m southeast from Tratturo Caniò. The area was in use for arable farming, having very high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 55/56, 60-62 and 176, all at coverage of around 50%.

Samples: Grab sample; standard samples from fields 55-56, 60/62 and 176 (6 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Limestone debris; tile; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; glazed ware.

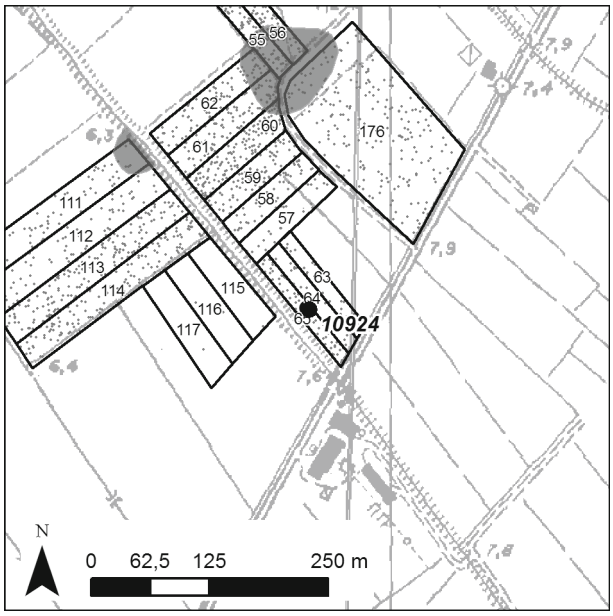
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 100 x 80 m. Based on the ceramic fabrics, it was dated to the 5th century BC until the 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment		coarse ware	As Attema *et al*., 2001/02 : type XIV-5 ; applied decoration.	Common between Protohistory and Republican times	41
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		depurated ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	42
Rim fragment	Dish	black gloss	Morel, 1981: Pl.3, form 1123.	225 – 150 BC	43

Site 10924 (Sezze survey site 94SS6b)

Toponym:	Aqua Zolfa
Coordinates:	X 332976; Y 4594622
Location and method:	The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area c. 5 km southwest of ancient *Setia* and c. 500 m southeast from Tratturo Caniò. The area was in use for arable farming, having very high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 64 (40% coverage) and 65 (50% coverage).
Samples:	Standard samples from fields 64 and 65 (no catalogued fragments).
Finds:	Tiles; coarse wares; amphora; wasters.
Remarks:	The site consisted of a scatter of c. 10 x 10 m. Based on the red ceramic fabrics, it was dated to the 6th century BC (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179)



Site 10925 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S6)

Toponym:

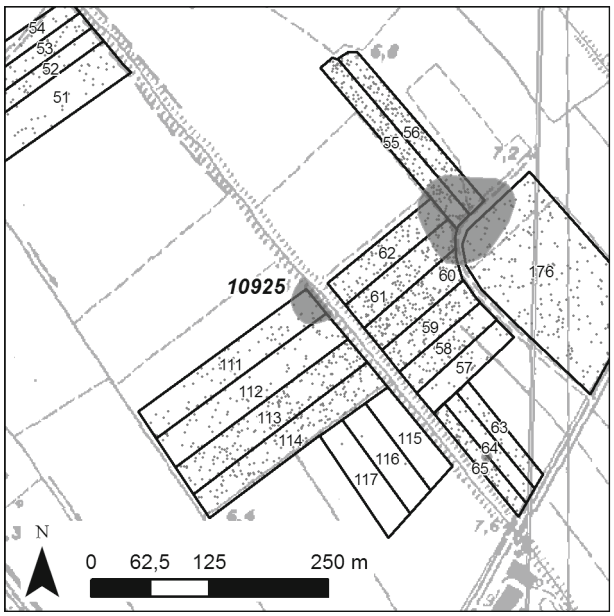
Coordinates: X 332364; Y 4595271

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area c. 500 m southeast of the temple of Juno at Tratturo Caniò. The area was in use for arable farming, having high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 111 (33% coverage) and 112 (50% coverage).

Samples: Standard samples from fields 111 and 112; grab sample (5 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Limestone debris, including small dressed blocks; tile; amphora; dolium; coarse wares; black gloss; glazed ware.

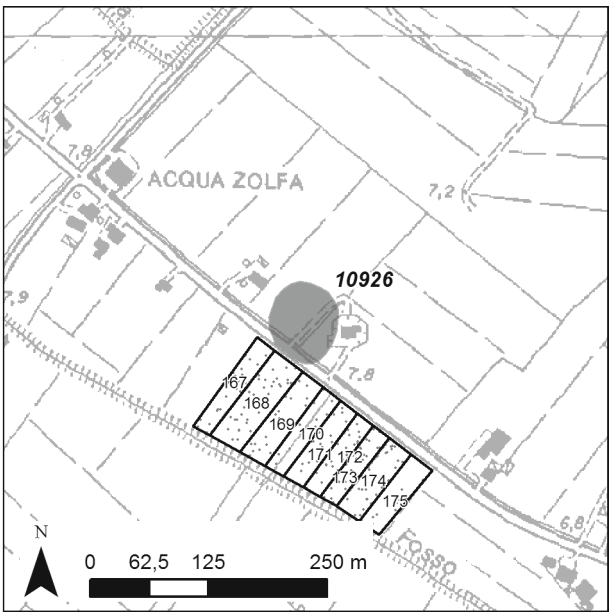
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 30 x 35 m, perhaps extending slightly further to the northwest. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th – 1st century BC (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 1A	150 – 50 BC	44
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Flange fragment	Baking cover	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Clibane type 3.	200 – 0 BC	45
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Basin	coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10926 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S11)

Toponym:	Acqua Zolfa
Coordinates:	X 333549; Y 4594888
Location and method:	The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area c. 4.5 km southwest of ancient *Setia*. The area was in use for arable farming, having high visibility conditions. The site was investigated through an unsystematic exploration of its southern edge.
Samples:	Grab sample (no catalogued fragments).
Finds:	Limestone debris, including dressed blocks; tiles; coarse wares.
Remarks:	The site consisted of a scatter of c. 75 x 75 m, although its extent is somewhat unclear as it has not been investigated systematically. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th/3rd century BC (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179). Materials from fields 167-69 may include off-site scatters related to the site.



Site 10927 (Sezze survey site 94SS7)

Toponym: Aqua Zolfa

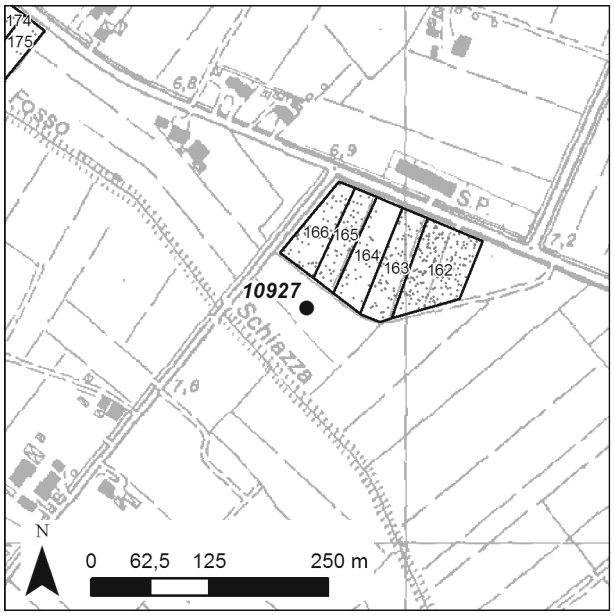
Coordinates: X 333959; Y 4594425

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 1 in a level area c. 4 km southwest of ancient *Setia*. The site was identified during coring in an overgrown area, but related materials were observed in the adjacent fields to the north, in use for arable farming. These fields had good visibility conditions and were investigated during regular field walking at 30% coverage (field 164), 20% coverage (field 165) and 25% coverage (field 166).

Samples: Standard samples from fields 164, 165 and 166 (11 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Tiles; dolium; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; fragment of a loom weight?

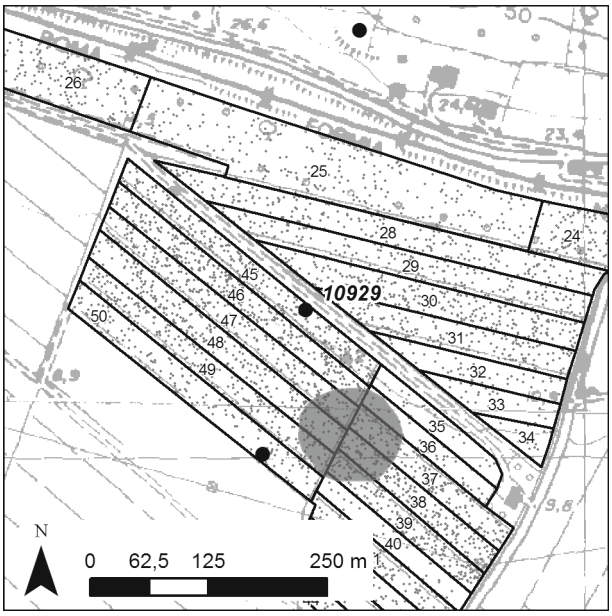
Remarks: The extent of the scatter is unclear, but based on the ceramic fabrics it was dated to the 4th century BC until the 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Tripolitanian 2	AD 100 – 250	46
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Africana 1A	AD 175 – 225	47
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 1A	150 – 50 BC	48
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	49
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Body fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		Black gloss Ware	Stamped, as Tol, 2012: Pl.V-XXIX.265.	265 – 240 BC	50
Base fragment		Terra Sigillata	-	-	51

Site 10929 (Sezze survey site 94SS5b)

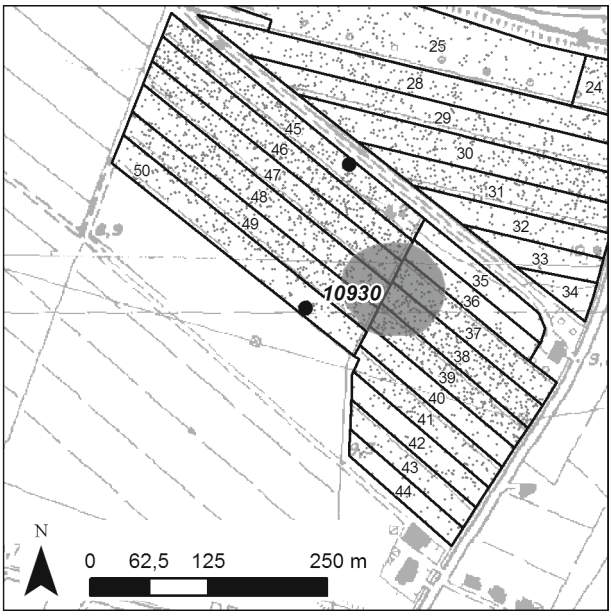
Toponym:	Podere La Fonte
Coordinates:	X 334767; Y 4596335
Location and method:	The site is located in sample area 2 in a level area c. 3 km west of ancient *Setia*. The area was in use for arable farming, having high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in field 45 at 17% coverage.
Samples:	Standard samples from field 45 (2 catalogued fragments).
Finds:	Tiles; amphora; coarse wares; fine wares.
Remarks:	The site consisted of a very small scatter of mainly red-firing coarse wares, which Attema assigned to the archaic period. However, he also notes that the site may be a small structure related to site 10928.



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-

Site 10930 (Sezze survey site 94SS5c)

Toponym:	Podere La Fonte
Coordinates:	X 334722; Y 4596182
Location and method:	The site is located in sample area 2 in a level area c. 3 km southwest of ancient *Setia*. The area was in use for arable farming, having high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in field 50 at 17% coverage.
Samples:	Standard samples from field 50 (1 catalogued fragment).
Finds:	Limestone rubble; tile; coarse wares; black gloss.
Remarks:	The site consisted of a scatter of c. 10 x 10 m. It may represent a small structure related to site 10928.



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10928 (Sezze survey site 94SS5)

Toponym: Podere La Fonte

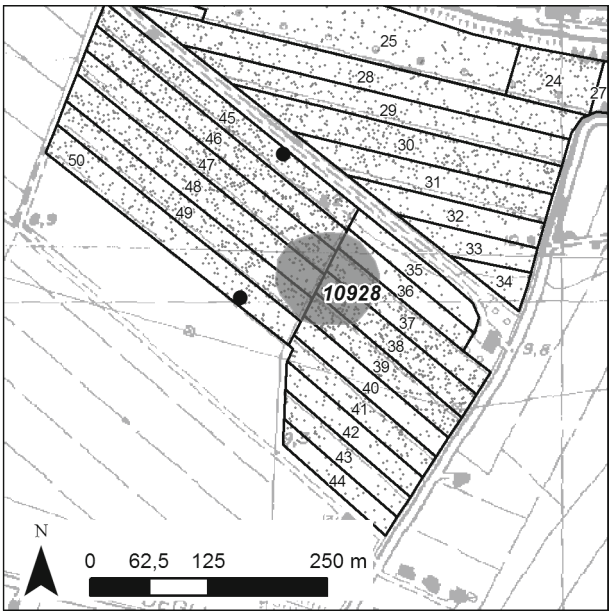
Coordinates: X 334791; Y 4596171

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 2 in a level area c. 3 km west of ancient *Setia*. The area was in use for arable farming, having medium visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 36-39 (20% coverage) and fields 46-49 (17% coverage).

Samples: Grab sample; standard samples from fields 36-39 and 46-49 (19 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Tiles; dolium; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; a bronze coin; glazed ware.

Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 200 x 200 m, but the exact extent and position of the scatter is unclear. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 5th - 1st centuries BC (Attema & van Leusen 2004: p. 179).



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	Dressel 1A	150 – 50 BC	52
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment		coarse ware	Applied decoration on exterior; pinched cord.	-	53
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment		coarse ware	As Attema *et al*., 2003, Type XIV-5, applied decoration.	Common between Protohistory and Republican times	54
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	55
Foot fragment	Baking tray	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Teglia	coarse ware	For generic parallel see Bouma, 1996: Teglia types 1 and 2.	600 – 250 BC	56
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 3a.	200 – 0 BC	57
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 3a.	200 – 0 BC	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 3a.	200 – 0 BC	-
Rim and handle fragment	Jug	coarse ware	-	-	-
	Coin	bronze	-	-	-

Site 10915 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S9)

Toponym:

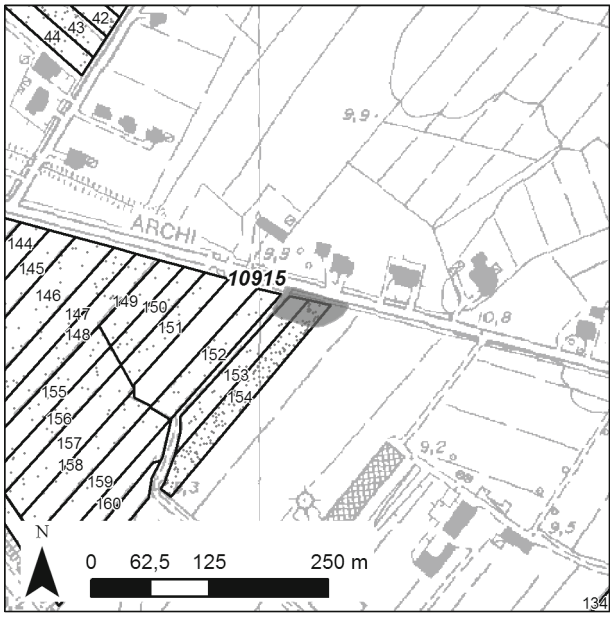
Coordinates: X 335113; Y 4595685

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 2, a level area c. 2.5 km southwest of ancient *Setia*, directly south of the Via degli Archi. The area was in use for arable farming, having medium visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 153 (30% coverage) and 154 (25% coverage).

Samples: Standard samples from fields 153 and 154 (38 catalogued fragments).

Finds: *Opus caementicium* wall fragments; limestone debris; tile; dolium; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; thin-walled ware; glass bottle; bone fragments; iron fragments.

Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 65 x 30 m, but its extent to the east is somewhat unclear. The scatter surrounds the remains of walls in *opus caementicium* that were exposed in a drainage canal (see appendix 3 for drawings and descriptions of the sections). Two wall fragments in *opus caementicium*, 8 m apart, were visible in the southeastern section of the ditch, while in the northwestern section four wall fragments were exposed, 3.20, 3 and 5.8 m apart. As in the SE section, a smaller limestone wall fragment further to the SW was visible. In between the wall fragments layers containing ceramics, mortar and limestones were recorded. Based on the walls and ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th century BC until the 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179)

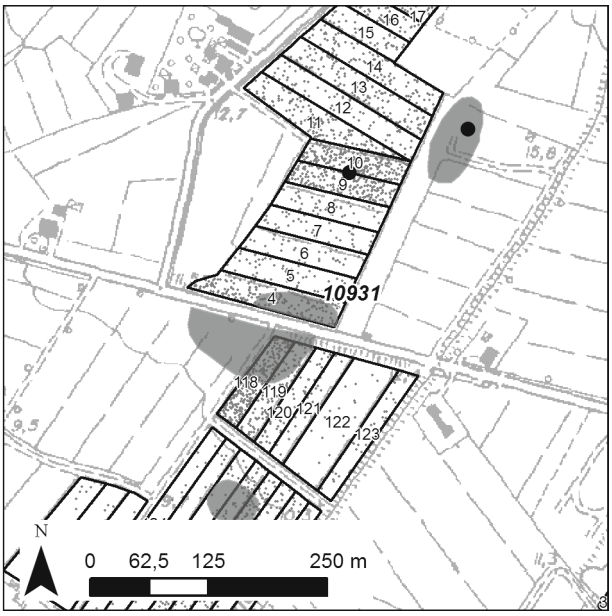


Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Tile	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Tile	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Tile	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Tile	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	58
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Beltran 2B	AD 25 – 175	59
Rim fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	Imperial	60
Neck fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Neck fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	61
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-

Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Double bar, but very small, no certain identification.	-	62
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	63
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	64
Rim fragment	Pan	coarse ware	-	-	65
Base fragment		terra sigillata	-	-	-
Base fragment		terra sigillata	-	-	-

Site 10931 (Sezze survey site 94SS1)

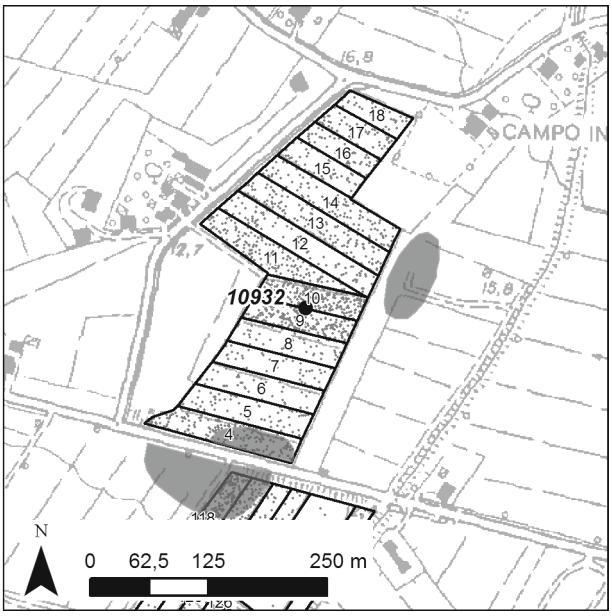
Toponym: Campo Inferiore
Coordinates: X 335679; Y 4595579
Location and method: The site is located in sample area 2 in a level area c. 2 km southwest of ancient *Setia*, directly north of the Via degli Archi. The area was in use for arable farming and ploughed, having very high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in field 4 (20% coverage).
Samples: Standard samples from field 4 (5 catalogued fragments).
Finds: Tile; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; a waster fragment.
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 70 x 25 m, bordering on the Via Setina. It lies directly opposite site 10934 (see below), but considering the fact that the road separating them is presumably of ancient origin, they may represent two separate sites. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th century BC onwards (Attema & van Leusen 2004, p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Body fragment		coarse ware	Applied decoration on exterior body.	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10932 (Sezze survey site 94-A)

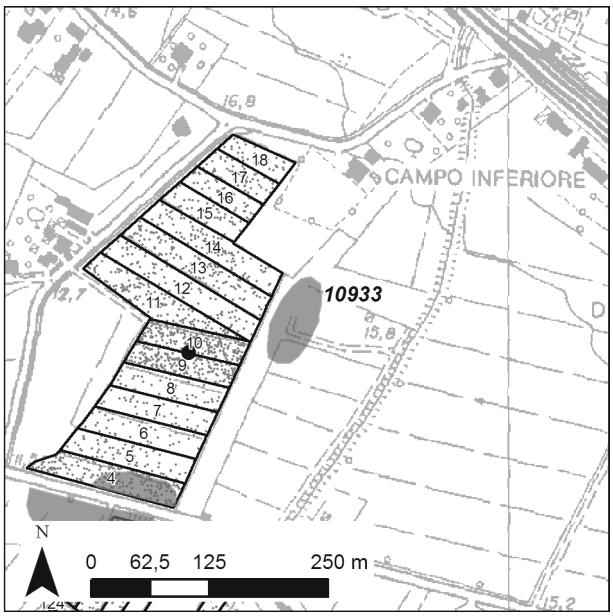
Toponym: Campo Inferiore
Coordinates: X 335725; Y 4595722
Location and method: The site is located in sample area 2 in a level area c. 2 km southwest of ancient *Setia*. The area was in use for arable farming, having high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 9 and 10 (20% coverage).
Samples: Standard samples from fields 9 and 10 (1 catalogued fragment).
Finds: Tile; amphora; coarse wares; amphora; black gloss; glazed ware.
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 40 x 40 m, although it has a larger halo that suggests it is related to site 10933 situated c. 100 m to the east. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th century BC until the 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179).



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10933 (Sezze survey site 94SS2)

Toponym: Campo Inferiore
Coordinates: X 335850; Y 4595768
Location and method: The site is located in sample area 2 in a level area c. 2 km southwest of ancient *Setia*. The area was partially overbuilt, and partially lay fallow with very low visibility. The site was investigated through an unsystematic exploration of the area.
Samples: Grab samples; related off-site material in standard samples from fields 11-13 (1 catalogued fragment).
Finds: Limestone debris, including two rectangular blocks; tile; dolium; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; glazed ware; a waster fragment.
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 120 x 50 m, although its exact extent and position are difficult to reconstruct. It is situated at close proximity to site 10932, and they may be related. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th century BC - 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p.179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10934 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S7)

Toponym: Fosso Venereo

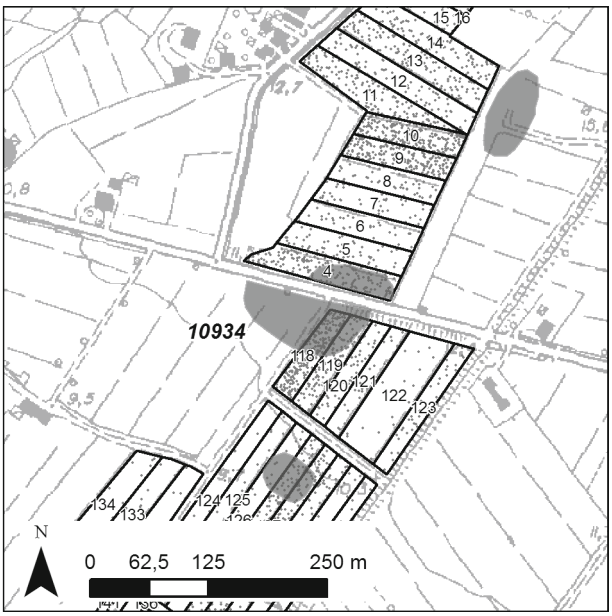
Coordinates: X 335620; Y 4595549

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 2 in a level area c. 2 km southwest of ancient *Setia*, directly south of the Via degli Archi. The area was in use for arable farming, having medium visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 118 (25% coverage) and 119 (20% coverage).

Samples: Standard samples from fields 118 and 119; grabsample (18 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Limestone debris, including dressed blocks; tile; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata; ARS; thin-walled ware; glazed ware; waster fragments.

Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 50 x 100 m, of which only the eastern half was investigated systematically. It borders on the Via Setina, and lies directly opposite site 10931 (see above), but considering the fact that the road separating them is presumably of ancient origin, they probably represent two separate sites.



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Flange fragment	Baking cover	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: TAV.XVIII, Clibane type 3.	200 – 0 BC	66
Rim fragment		coarse ware	As Johannsen, 2010: p.223. 8-9 (bowls); also Ostia III, TAV.XXVI.146; close to Olcese, 2003: Bacino types 3/4.	AD 0 – 125	67
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	68
Rim fragment		terra sigillata	CFTS, 1990: form 26	AD 0 – 50	69
Base fragment		terra sigillata	-	-	-
Base fragment		terra sigillata	Stamped	-	70

Site 10935 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S8)

Toponym: Fosso Venereo

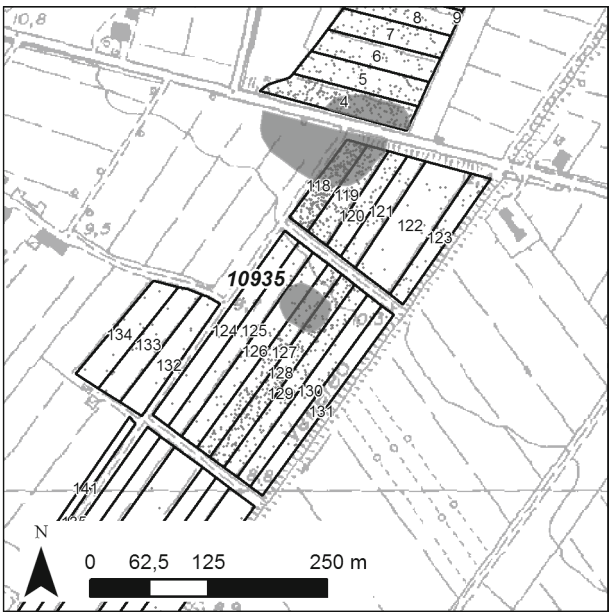
Coordinates: X 335603; Y 4595370

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 2 in a level area c. 2 km southwest of ancient *Setia*. The area was in use for arable farming, having medium visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in fields 126 (20% coverage), 127 (25% coverage) and 128 (25% coverage).

Samples: Standard samples from fields 126, 127 and 128 (4 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Limestone debris; tile; amphora; coarse wares; terra sigillata; glazed ware.

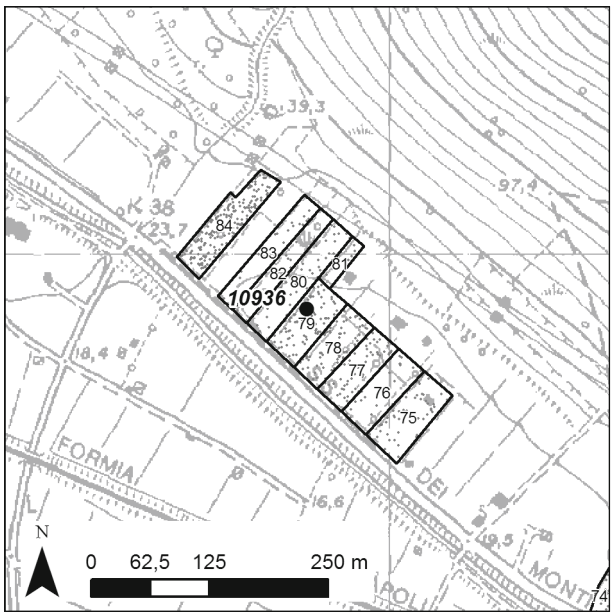
Remarks: The site consisted of a scatter of c. 50 x 40 m, and lies 250 m south of site 10934 (see above). Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th century BC until the Imperial period (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179)



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Body fragment	Cover tile	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment		coarse ware	With perforation - strainer?	-	71
Flange fragment	Baking cover	coarse ware	-	-	72

Site 10936 (Sezze survey site 94-B)

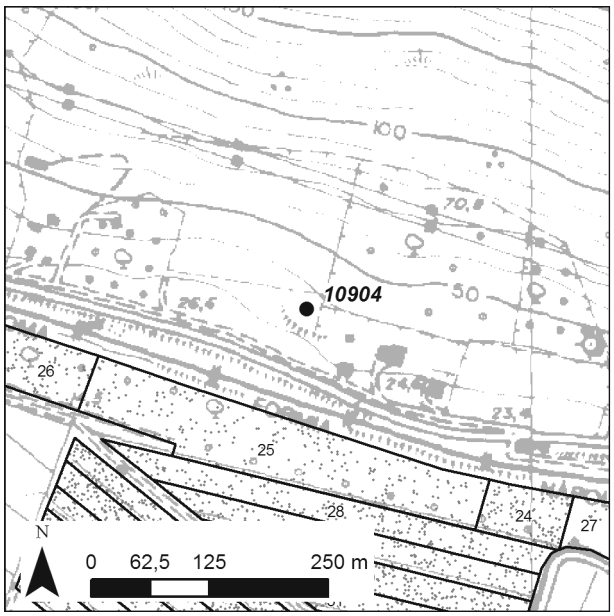
Toponym: Campo Inferiore
Coordinates: X 337976; Y 4595120
Location and method: The site is located in sample area 3 on the footslopes of the Lepine mountains c. 1 km south of ancient *Setia*, directly north of the Strada Consolare/Via Pedemontana. The area was used as a vineyard/olive orchard, having high visibility conditions. The site was investigated during regular field walking in field 79 (33% coverage).
Samples: Standard samples from field 79 (1 catalogued fragment).
Finds: Tile; amphora; coarse wares; glazed ware
Remarks: The site consisted of a small scatter. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the post-Archaic period (5th /4th century BC; Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179).



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-

Site 10904 (Sezze survey site 94SS4, Zaccheo & Pasquali site 14)

Toponym: Contrada Antoniana
Coordinates: X 334824; Y 4596630
Location and method: The site is located on the footslopes of the Lepine mountains c. 3 km west of ancient *Setia*, directly north of the Strada Consolare/Via Pedemontana. The area was partially overgrown, partially extensively used as meadows and therefore had low visibility conditions. The site was investigated through an unsystematic exploration of the area.
Samples: Grab sample (5 catalogued fragments).
Finds: Tiles; tesserae; amphora; coarse wares; dolium**;** black gloss; terra sigillata; ARS.
Remarks: Zaccheo & Pasquali (1972: 114-116) previously identified this site, which consists of a 28 m long vaulted villa platform in *opus caementicium* with surface finish in *opus incertum* dated to the 1st century BC. These vaults may have been used as cisterns, and *opus reticulatum* walls presumably represent a second construction phase. Based on the ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 4th/3rd century BC until the 1st century AD (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179).



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Basin	coarse ware	See Carandini *et al.*, 2007: TAV.19.155.	500 – 375 BC	73
Rim fragment	Basin	Coarse ware	-	-	74

Site 10903 (Sezze survey site 94SS8)

Toponym: Prato Coppola

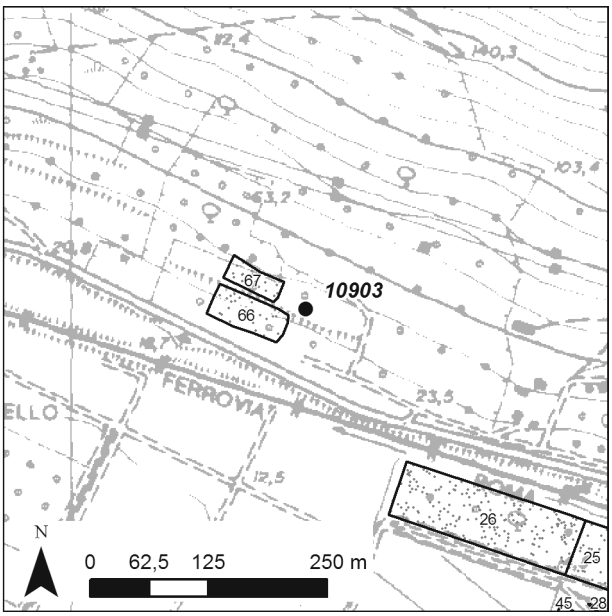
Coordinates: X 334309; Y 4596803

Location and method: The site is located in sample area 4 on the footslopes of the Lepine mountains c. 3.5 km west of ancient *Setia*, directly north of the Strada Consolare/Via Pedemontana. The site itself was overgrown, but two fields to its west with medium visibility conditions were surveyed systematically at a coverage of 60% (field 66) and 12% (field 67).

Samples: Grab sample; standard samples from fields 66 and 67 (4 catalogued fragments).

Finds: Limestone debris; tile; dolium; amphora; coarse wares; glazed ware.

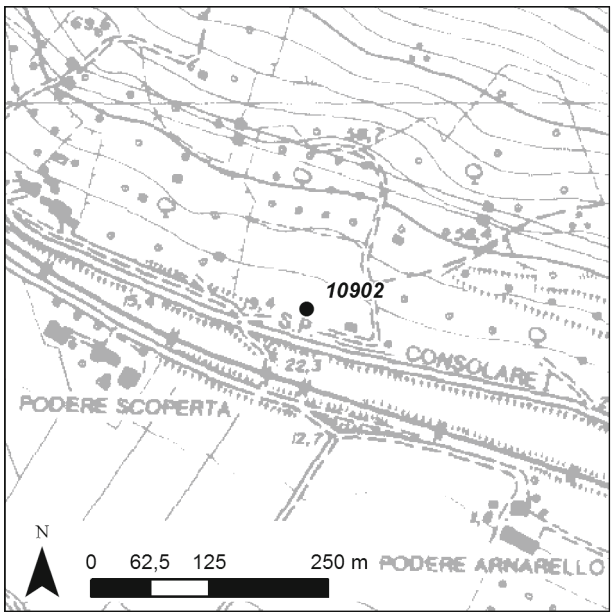
Remarks: The site consists of a polygonal masonry platform (or rather an elongated terrace) with a frontal wall of at least 100 m, to the west bounded by a second perpendicular containment wall (*cf*. De Haas *et al.,* 2012: pp. 253-255).



Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Graeco-Italic	350 – 150 BC	75
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Dolium	chiaro sabbioso	-	-	76

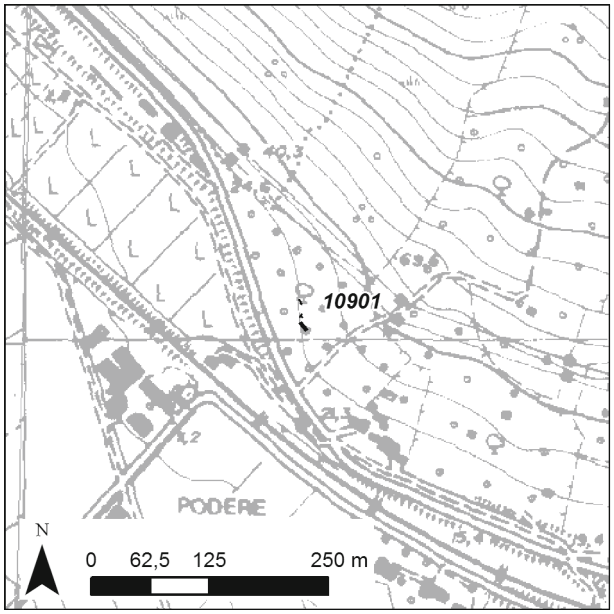
Site 10902 (Sezze survey site 94SS13)

Toponym:	Podere Scoperta
Coordinates:	X 333733; Y 4596967
Location and method:	The site is located on the footslopes of the Lepine mountains c. 4 km west of ancient *Setia*, directly north of the Strada Consolare/Via Pedemontana. The site itself was overgrown, and the area was unsystematically explored.
Samples:	Grab sample (no catalogued fragments).
Finds:	Limestone debris; tiles; limestone pressbed.
Remarks:	The observed remains are all removed from their original location.



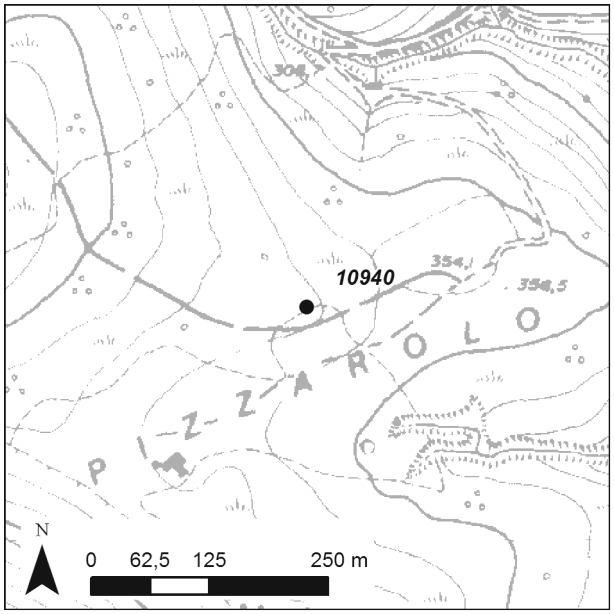
Site 10901 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S10)

Toponym:	Podere Pantanello
Coordinates:	X 333385; Y 4597219
Location and method:	The site is located on an alluvial fan at the foot of the Monte Acquapuzza, c. 4.7 km west of ancient *Setia*. The area was in use as an olive grove, having very low visibility conditions. The site was investigated through an unsystematic exploration of the area.
Samples:	Grab sample (no catalogued fragments).
Finds:	Polygonal masonry platform (frontal retaining wall); building remains in *opus caementicium* and *opus quadratum*; limestone debris; tile; dolium; amphora; coarse wares; black gloss.
Remarks:	The site consisted of the remains of a polygonal masonry platform (thick black line in the map) with two buildings on top of it; one circular with walls in *opus caementicium*, the other consisting of *opus quadratum* wall footings (thin black lines in the map). For an extensive description, see De Haas *et al.,* 2012: pp. 251-252). Based on the walls and ceramic fabrics, the site was dated to the 7th – 1st century BC (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179), but later research has shown the presence of some Imperial period (non-diagnostic) materials as well.



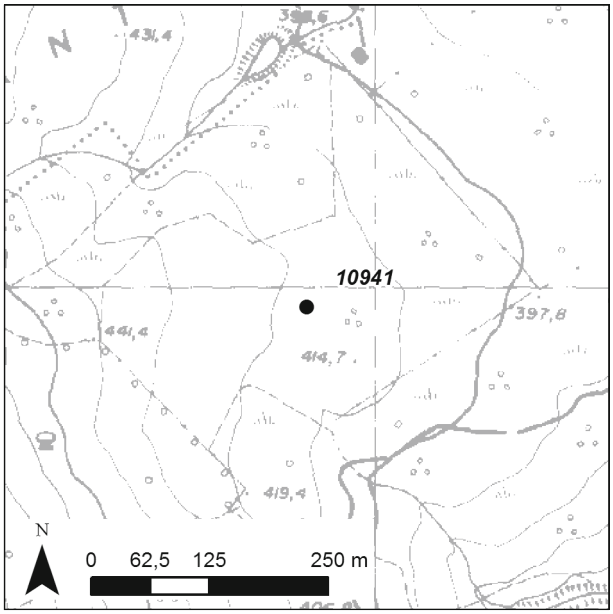
Site 10940 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S12)

Toponym:	Pizzarolo
Coordinates:	X 335516; Y 4597430
Location and method:	The site is located on a small knoll on an upland plateau c. 2.5 km northwest of ancient *Setia*. The area was uncultivated and largely covered by macchia vegetation, having very low visibility conditions. The site was investigated through an unsystematic exploration of the area.
Samples:	No samples.
Finds:	Limestone wall remains; tiles; coarse wares; black gloss.
Remarks:	The site consisted of a few in situ wall blocks visible within the macchia vegetation, which probably hides more architectural remains. Sparse ceramics occur in the surroundings of these wall remains. Based on the few ceramics observed, the site was dated to the Republican period (Attema & van Leusen, 2004: p. 179).



Site 10941 (Sezze survey site 10 94-S13)

Toponym:	Contrada Antignana
Coordinates:	X 334988; Y 4598163
Location and method:	The site is located on an upland plateau with thick colluvial sediments c. 3.5 km northwest of ancient *Setia*. The area was uncultivated, having very low visibility conditions. The site was investigated through an unsystematic exploration of the area.
Samples:	No samples.
Finds:	Tiles; coarse wares; black gloss; terra sigillata.
Remarks:	The site consisted of a scatter of unspecified dimensions; most of the materials were observed in a deep gully. The site was later revisited by a PRP team (van Leusen *et al.,* 2010: pp. 366-68), establishing the core of the site slightly further to the southeast and collecting ample evidence for occupation from the 3rd cent. BC until the late 2nd cent. AD. Zaccheo (1985: p. 215) reports a large press bed found on the site. Van Leusen *et al.* erroneously identify this site with a platform site reported by Zaccheo & Pasquali (1972: pp. 114-116, site 14) as the Villa Antoniana (see site 10904 above).



ARTEFACTS RECORDED IN OFF-SITE CONTEXTS DURING THE SEZZE 1994 SURVEY

Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Base fragment		terra sigillata	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Graeco-Italic	350 – 150 BC	77
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	78
Base fragment	Bowl	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: TAV.XXXII, Ciotola/Olla type 1/Bouma 1996: Lid/bowl type 1.	650 – 100 BC	79
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 3a.	200 – 0 BC	-
Foot fragment	Bowl	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	80
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Rim fragment	Bowl	coarse ware	Identical to Tol, 2012: Pl.III-XXIX.17.	Uncertain date	81
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		black gloss	Stamped; as Tol, 2012: Pl.V-XXIX.265.	265 – 240 BC	82
Rim fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	Graeco-Italic	350 – 150 BC	83
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	84
Foot fragment		coarse ware	-	-	
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 3a.	200 – 0 BC	85
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Foot fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jug?	coarse ware	No certain parallel from literature; type is common in the Pontine plain.	Republican?	86
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	87
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	88
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-

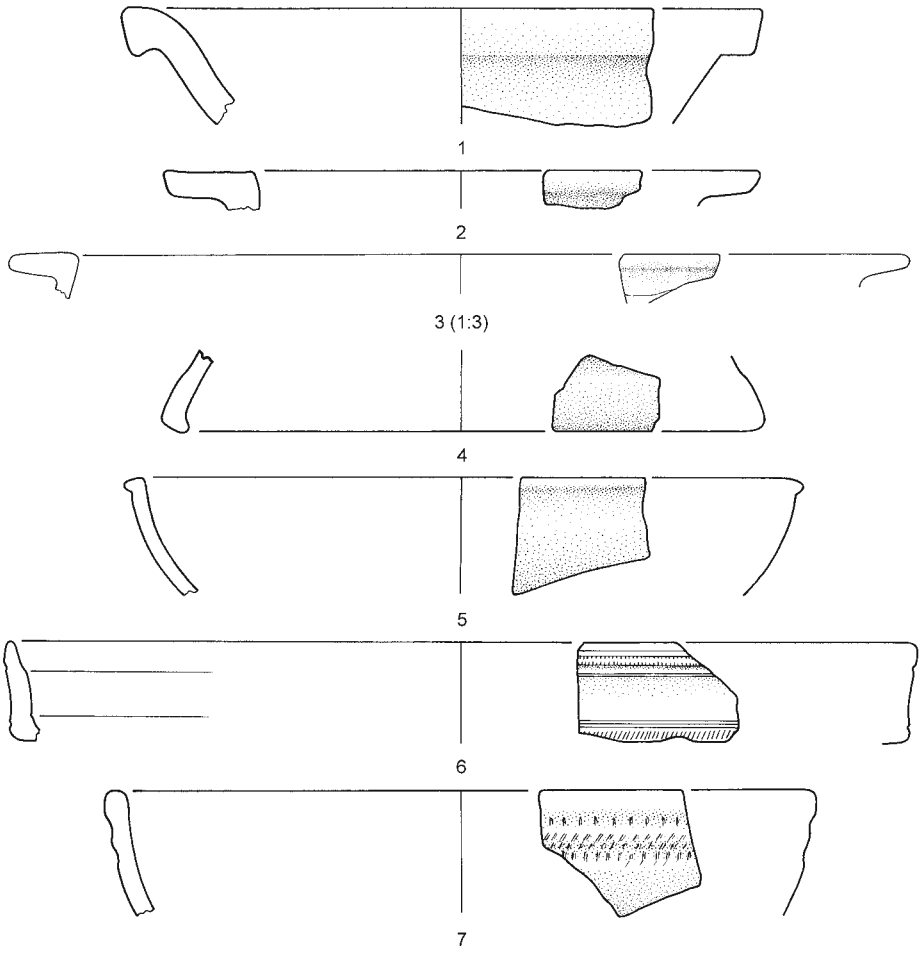
Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Body fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	89
Rim fragment	Flask	glass	-	-	90
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment		glass	-	-	-
Base fragment		glass	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		glass	-	-	-
Base fragment		glass	-	-	-
Knob fragment		glass	-	-	-
Rim and handle fragment	Jug	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	91
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Tile	depurated ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Dolium	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 7	30 BC – AD 75	92
Body fragment	Dolium	coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Tile	depurated ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Tile	chiaro sabbioso	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		depurated ware	-	-	93
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	94
Body fragment		impasto	Applied decoration	-	-
Rim fragment	Tile	coarse ware	-	post-Roman	-
Body fragment	Tile	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Tile	depurated ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim and handle fragment	Jug	coarse ware	-	-	95
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim and handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	96
Rim fragment		coarse ware	-	-	97
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Knob fragment	Lid	coarse ware	-	-	-
Body fragment		coarse ware	applied decoration as Attema *et al.*, 2003: type XIV-4.	Common from Protohistoric period until the Republican period	98
Rim fragment	Basin	coarse ware	Bouma, 1996, Pl.II.33 (unstratified); Castagnoli, 1975: p. 435, fig. 503.110.	500 – 300 BC	99

Artefacts recorded in off-site contexts during the Sezze 1994 survey, continued

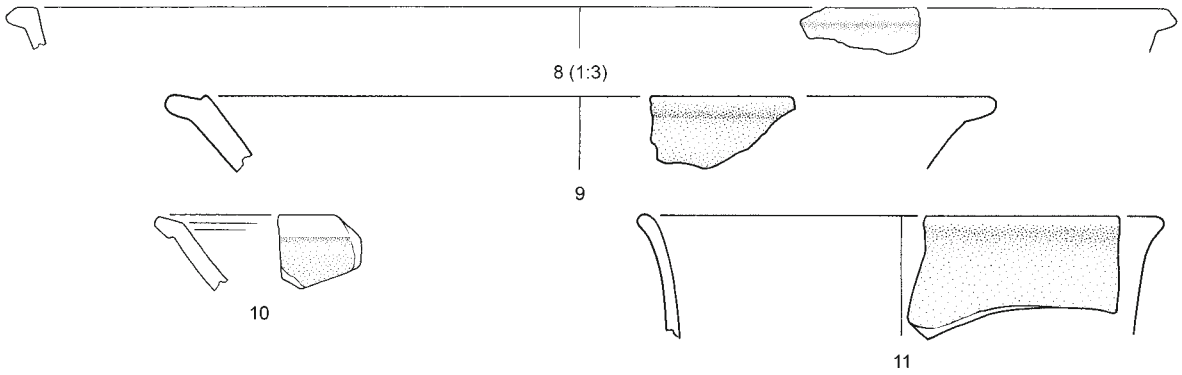
Fragment type	Shape	Ware	Type	Date	Drawing
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Flange fragment	Baking cover	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Clibane type 3.	200 – 0 BC	100
Rim fragment	Jar	coarse ware	Olcese, 2003: Olla type 2.	400 – 200 BC	-
Spike fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	depurated ware	-	-	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Handle fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 2-4	75 BC – AD 100	-
Base fragment		coarse ware	-	-	-
Base and lug fragment	Teglia	coarse ware	Bouma, 1996: Teglia type 1 and (*e.g.*): Pl.CV.T7-10; see also Di Mario, 2005: TAV. XIII.441/45/47.	500 – 200 BC	101
Rim fragment	Amphora	coarse ware	Dressel 1A	150 – 50 BC	102
Rim fragment	Miniature Bowl/Plate	coarse ware	-	-	103

Sezze Plate I

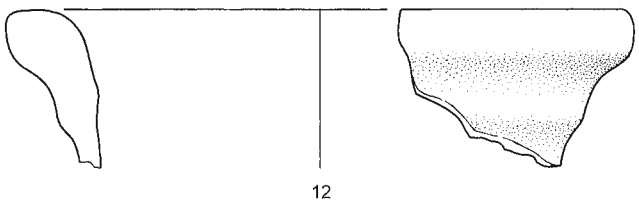
Site 10917



Site 10918

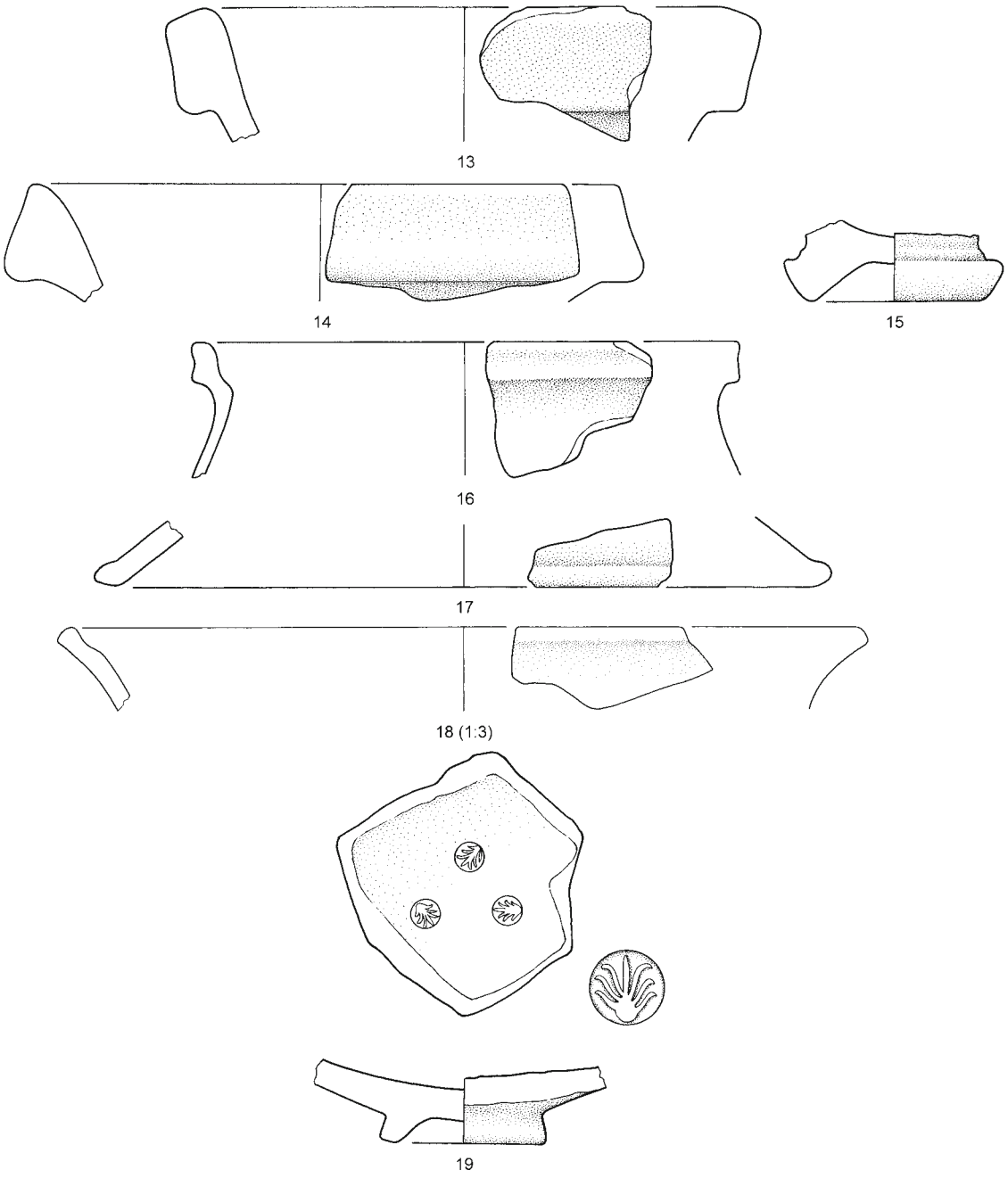


Site 10919

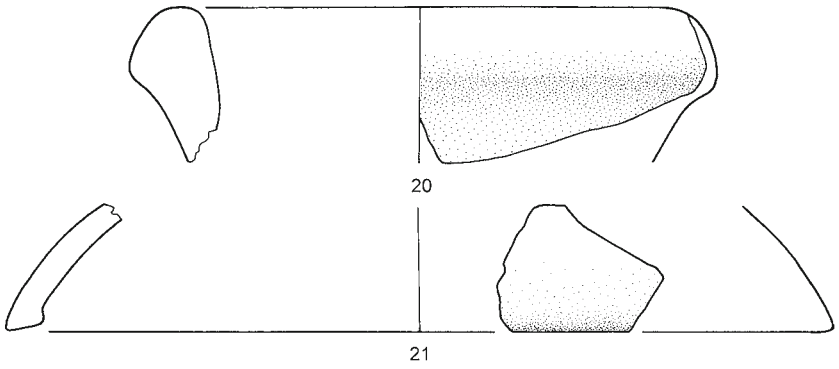


Sezze Plate II

Site 10919 cont.

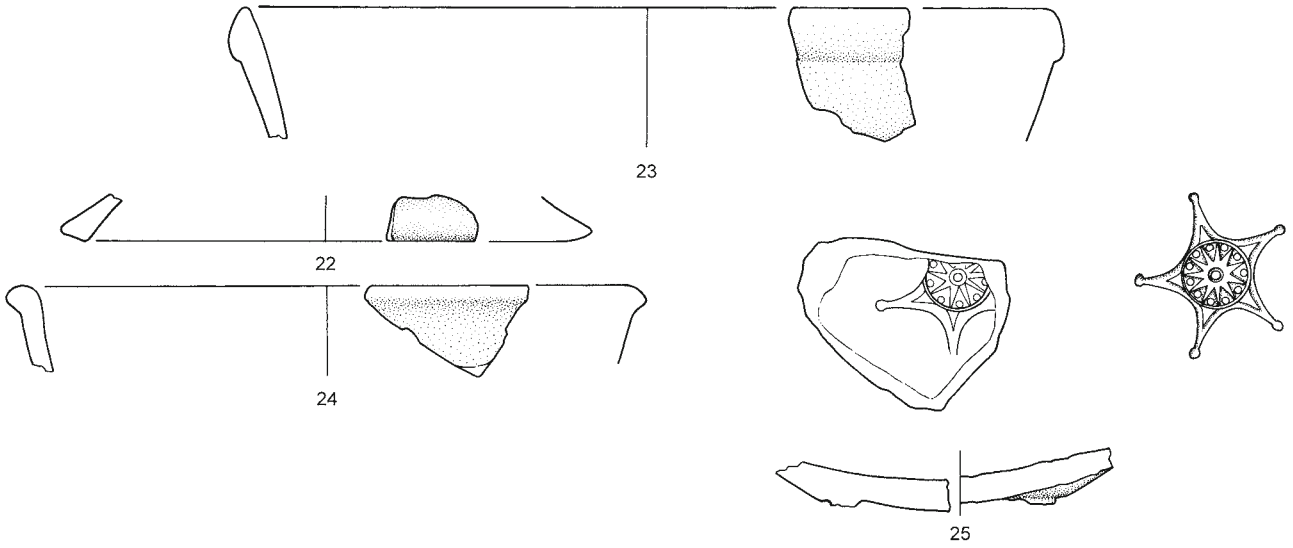


Site 10920

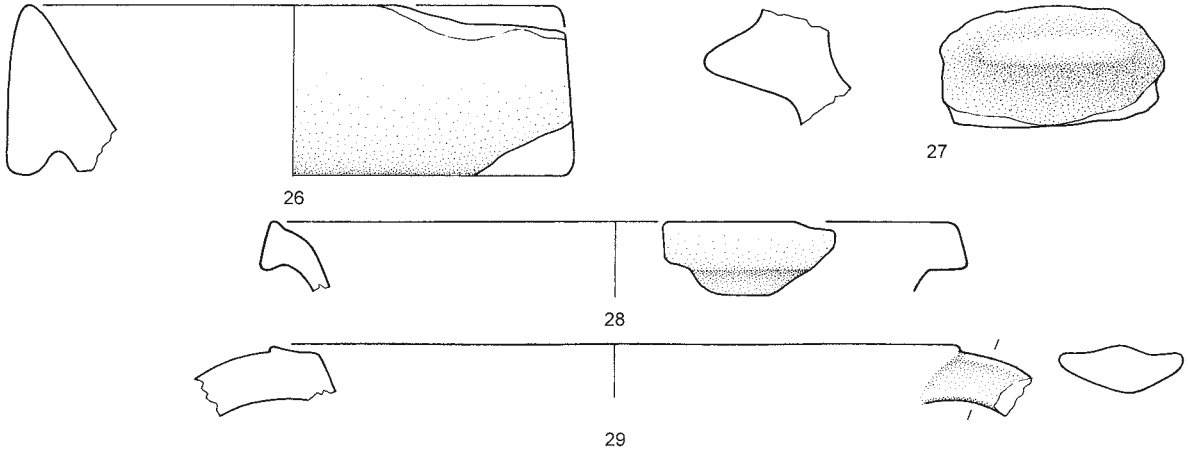


Sezze Plate III

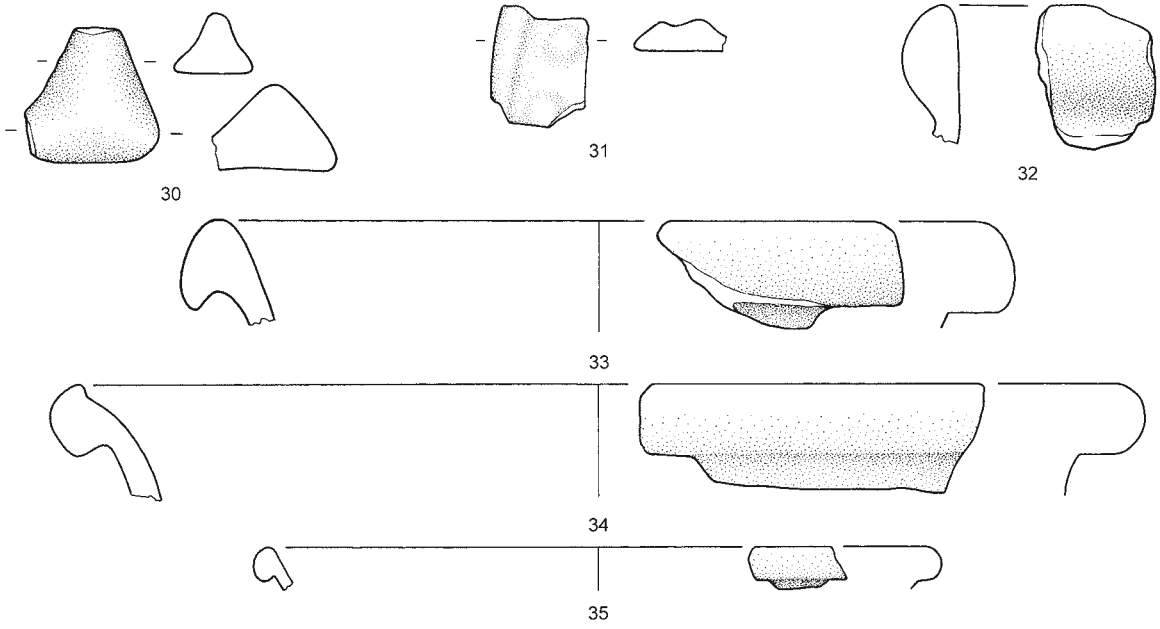
Site 10920 cont.



Site 10937

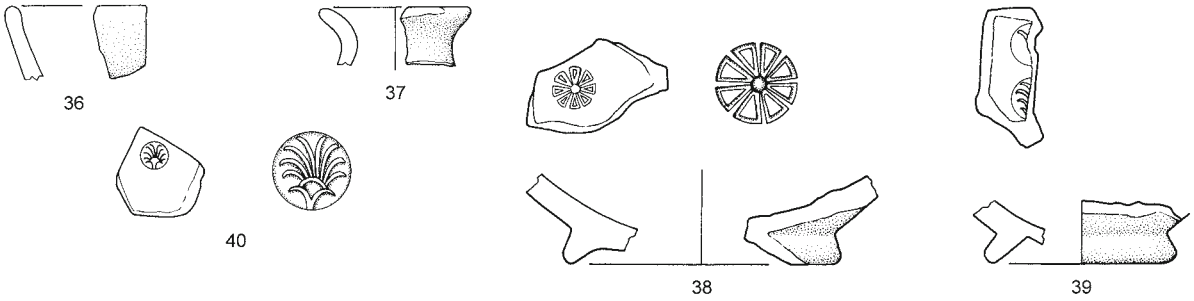


Site 109877



Sezze Plate IV

Site 10877 cont.



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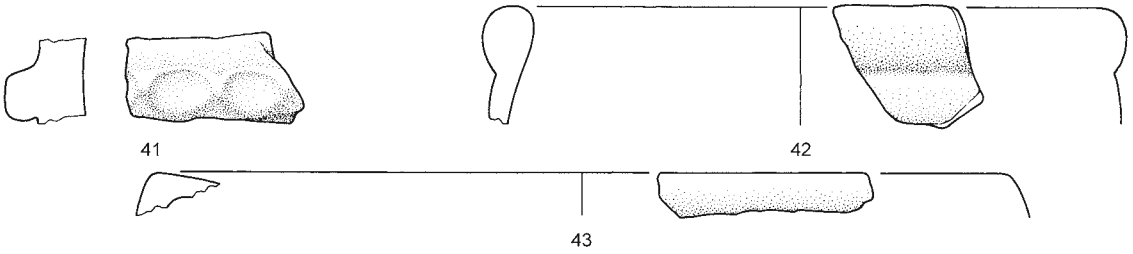

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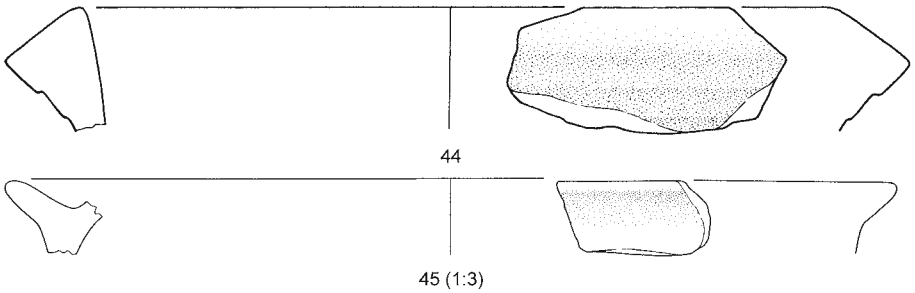

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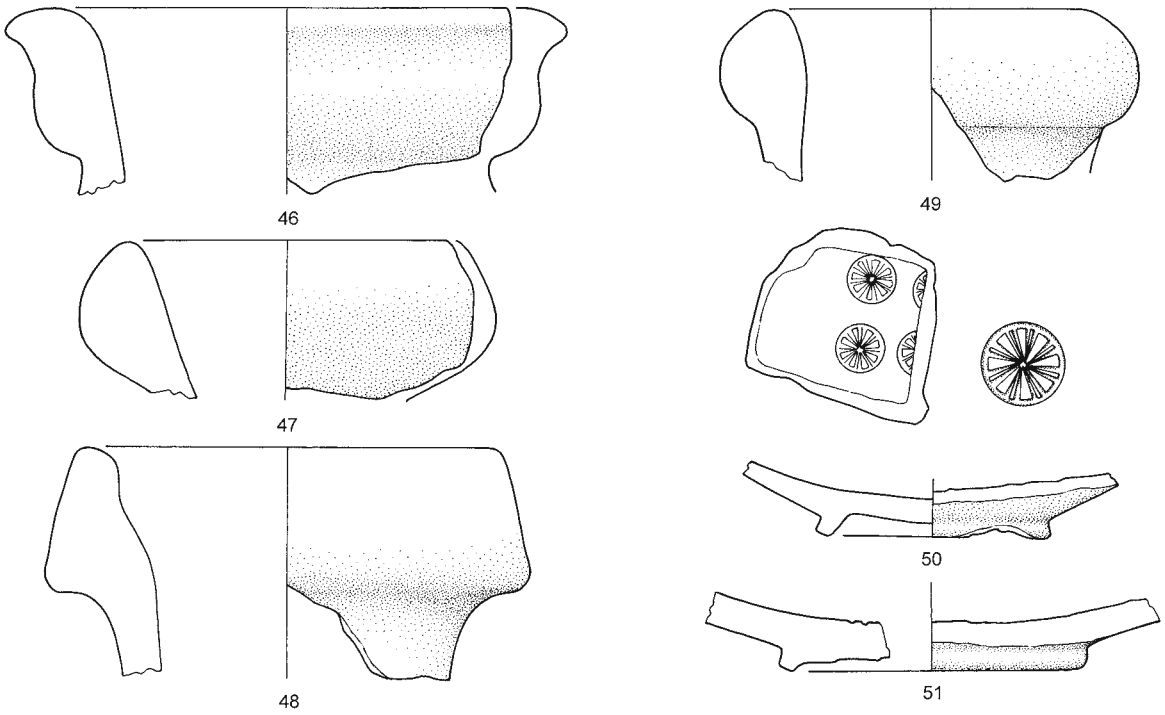
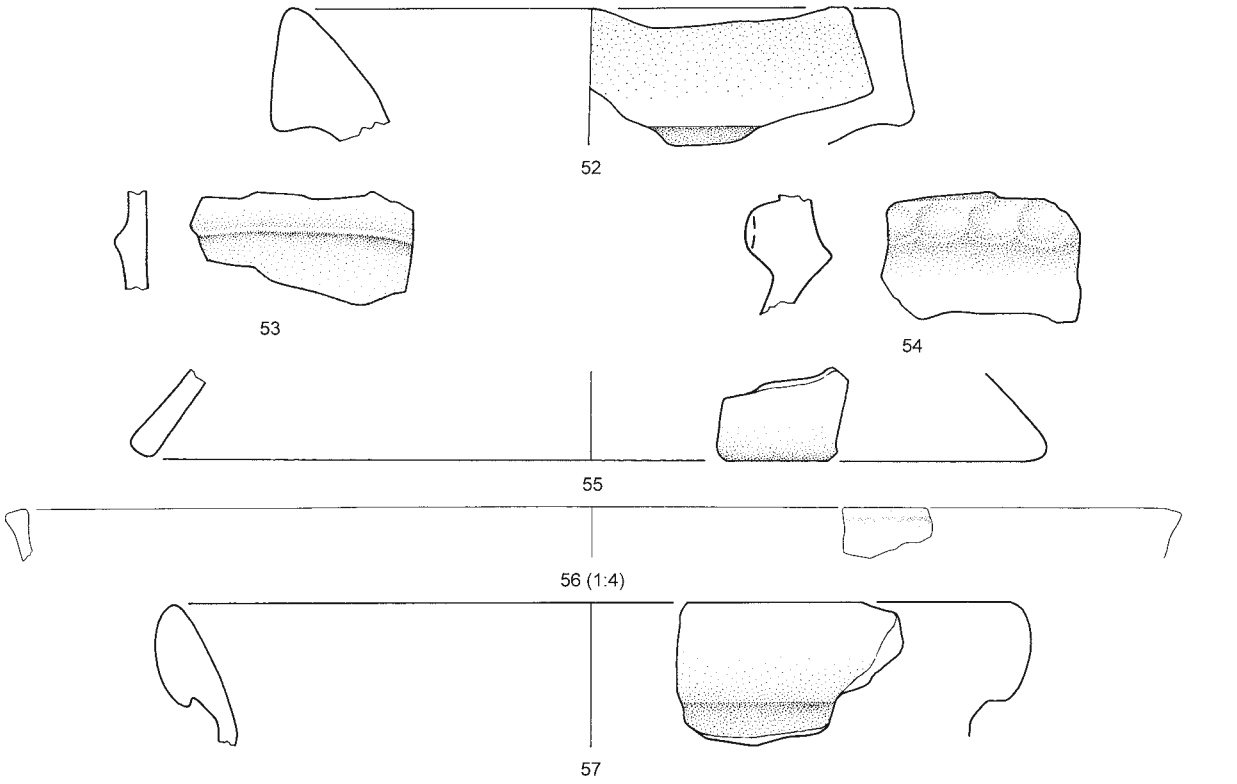
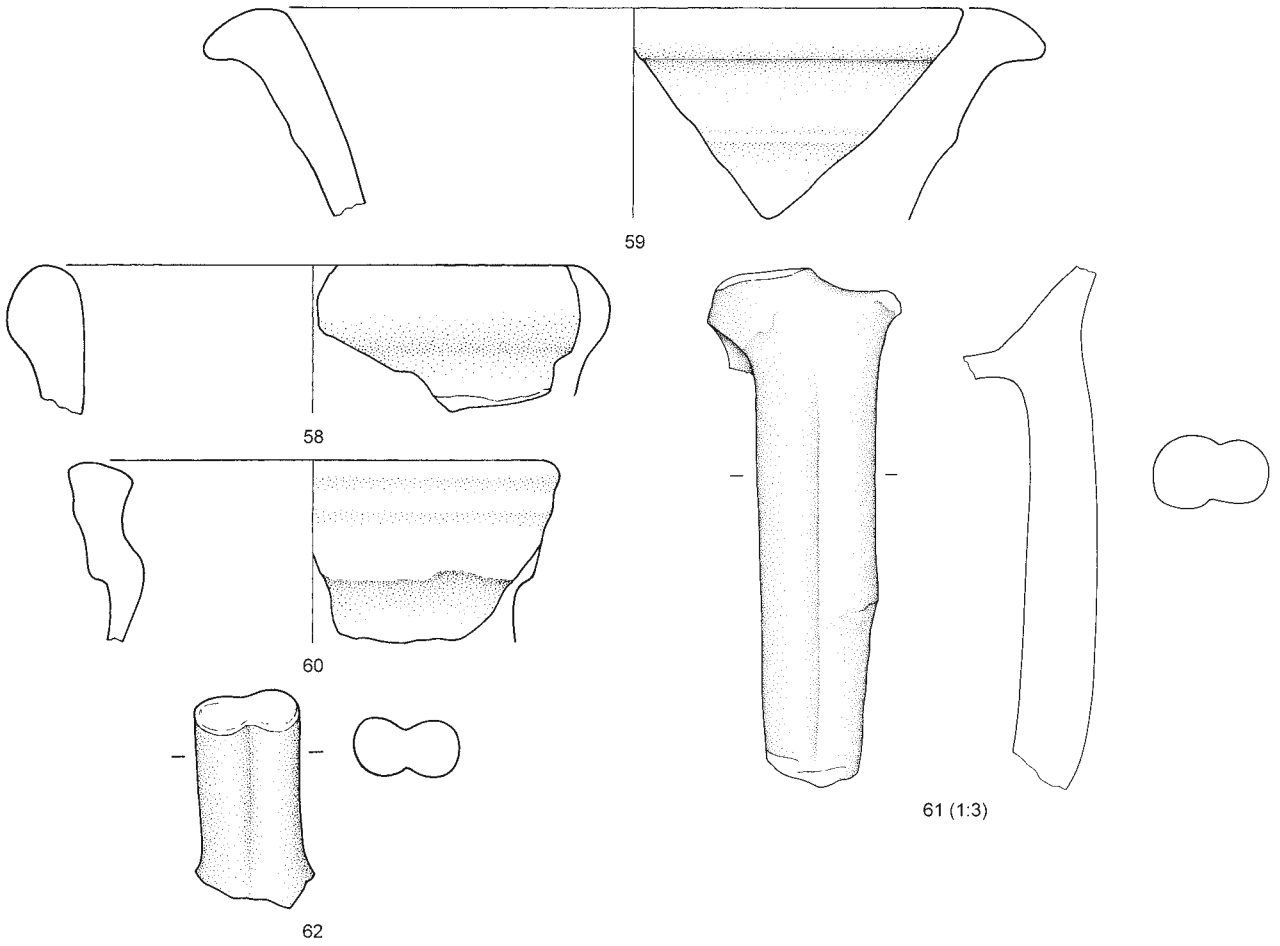


Sezze
Site 10928

Plate V

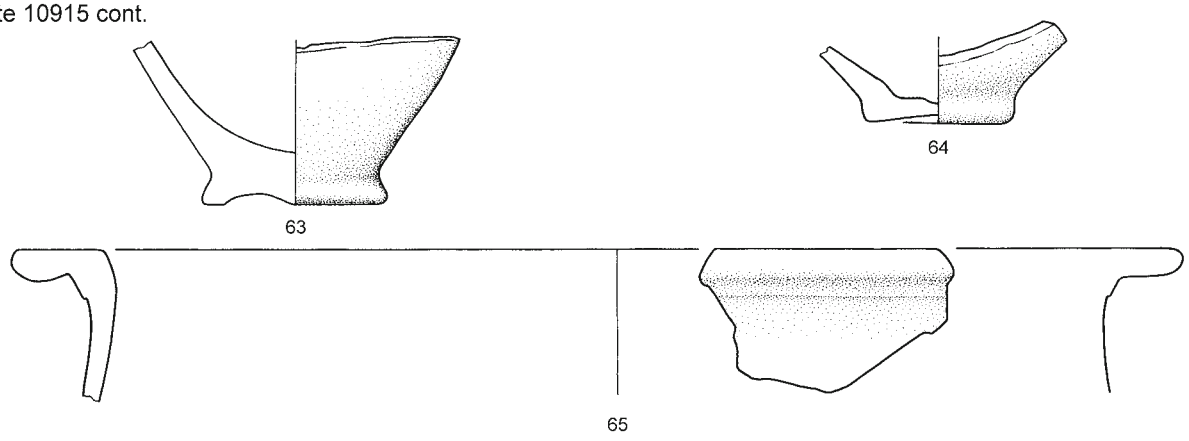


Site 10915



Sezze Plate VI

Site 10915 cont.



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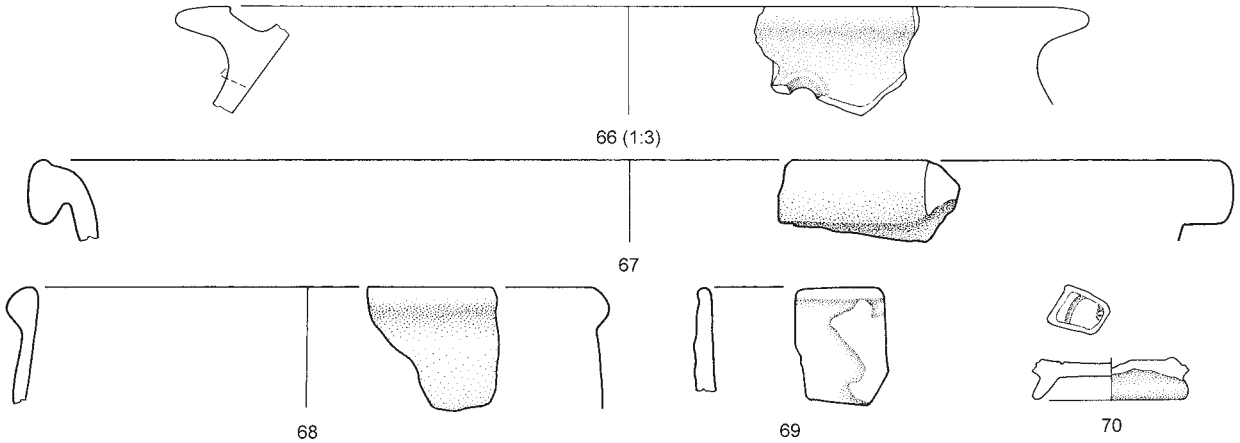

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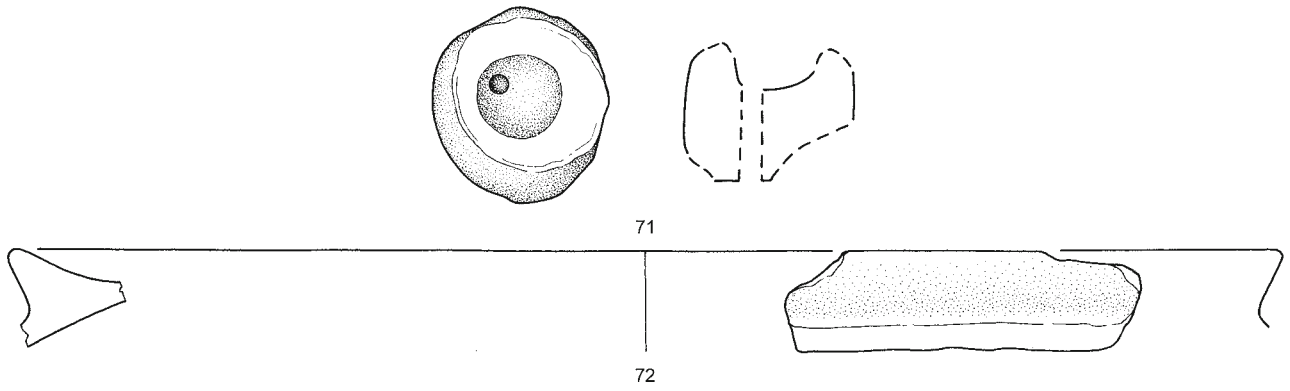

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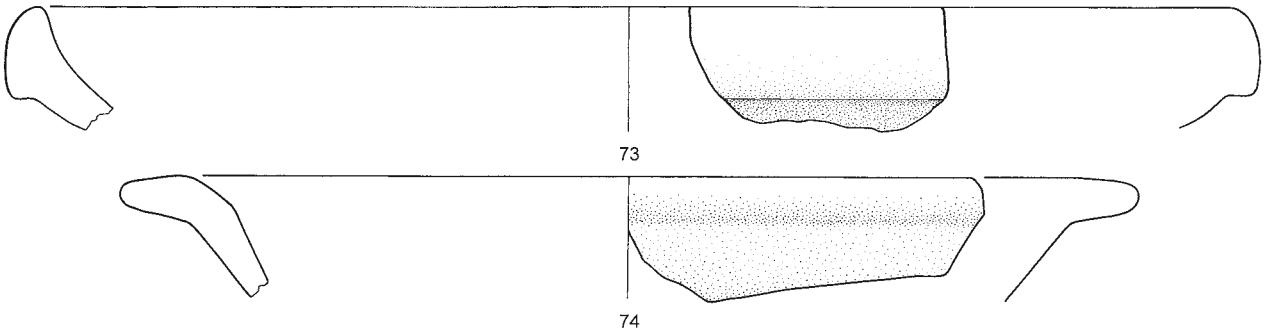
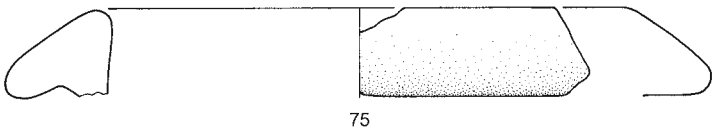
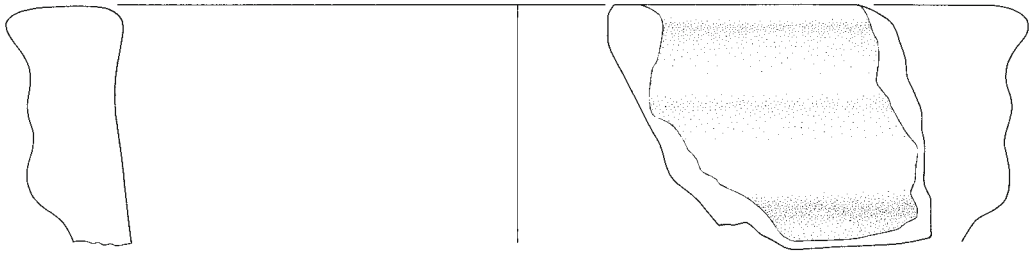


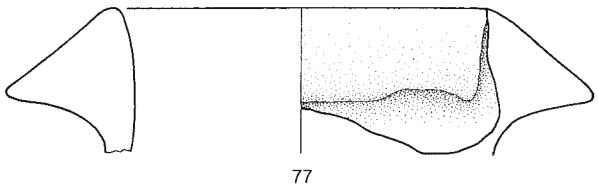
Sezze
Site 10903

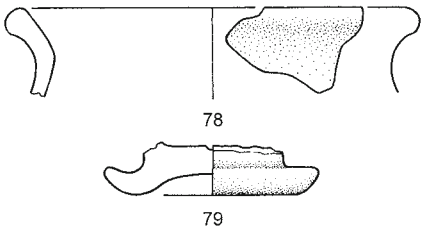
Plate VII

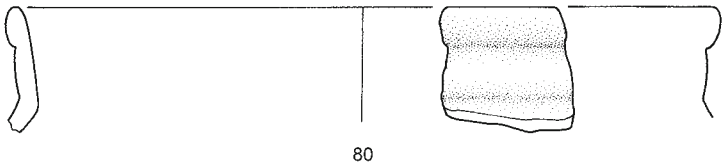


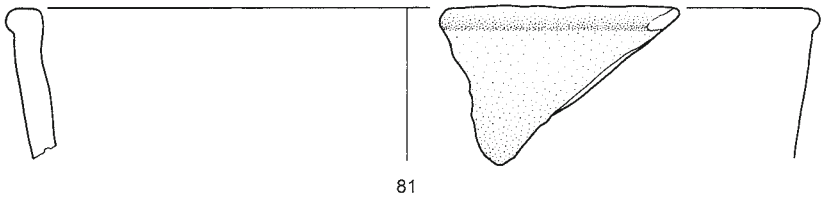


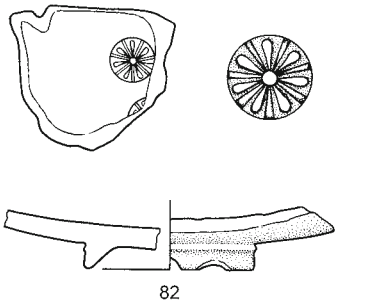
Off-site

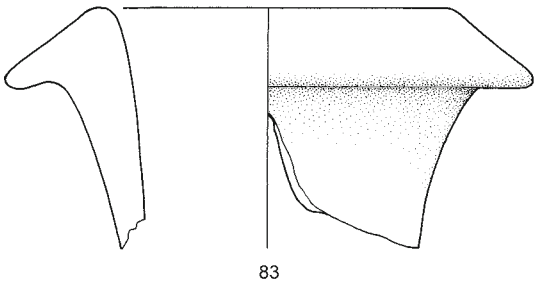


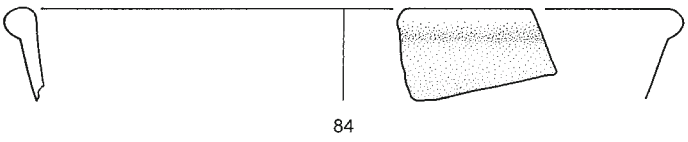


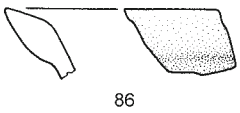


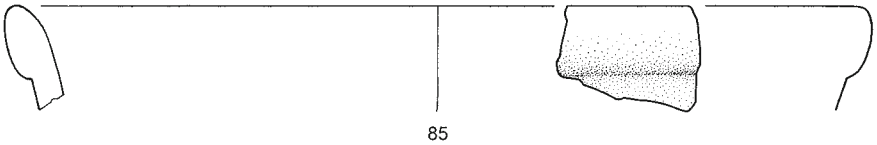


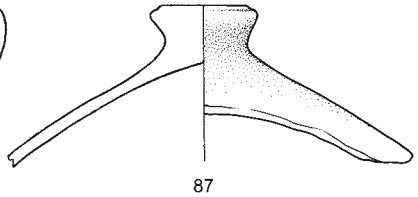




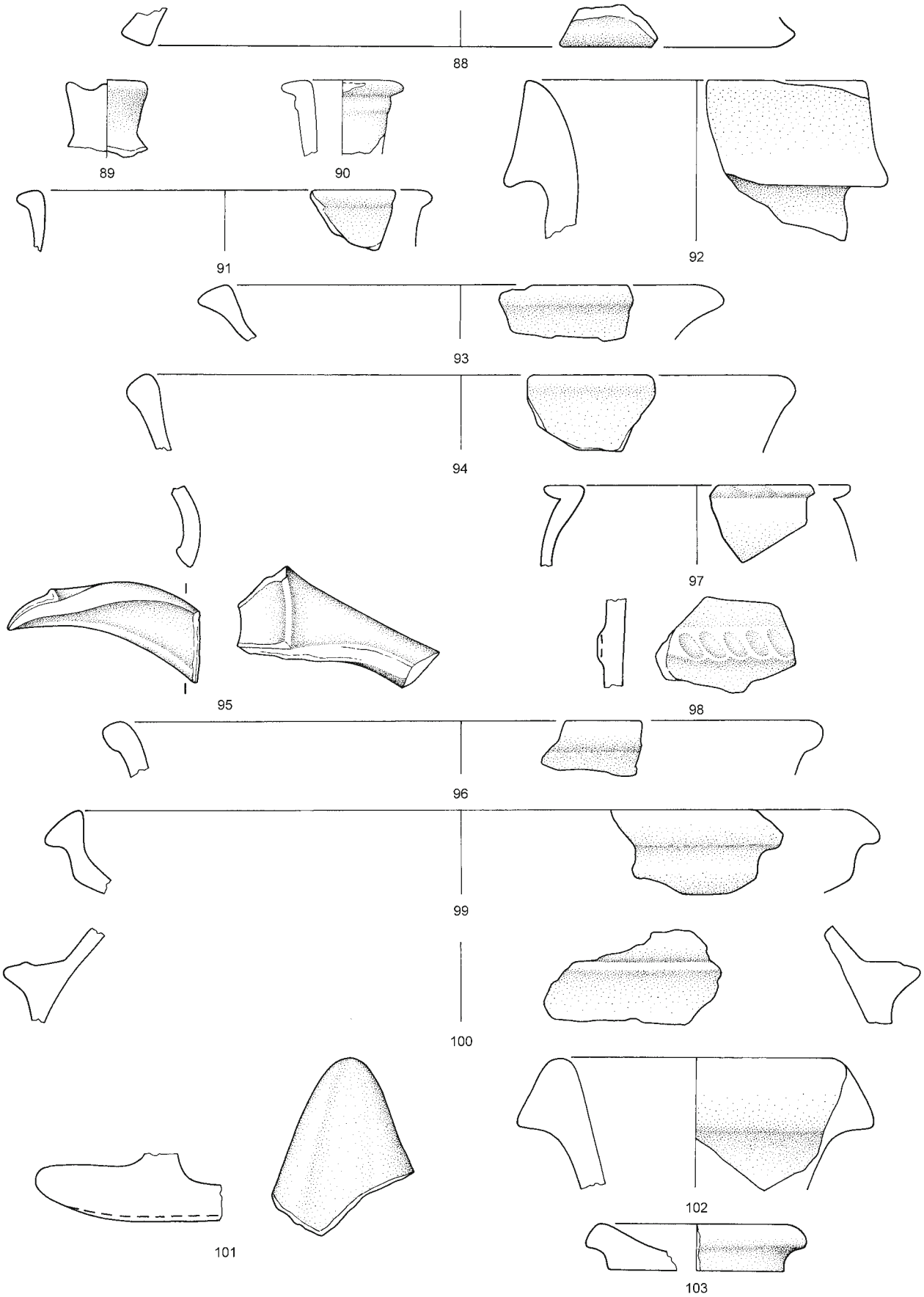








Sezze Plate VIII
Off-site cont.



APPENDIX 3

DESCRIPTION OF SECTIONS AND ARCHITECTURE RECORDED AT SITE 10915

At site 10915 architectural remains were found exposed in a drainage ditch dug at the time of the survey (figs. 1 and 3 of this appendix, for the location see site catalogue). Soil heaps coming from the ditch contained many ceramic pieces (Fig. 2). Architectural remains visible in the SE section of the ditch consisted of two substantial wall fragments in *opus caementicium*, 8 m apart, and some smaller ploughed out remains further to the SW. In the NW section of the ditch four substantial wall fragments in *opus caementicium* were exposed (limestone fragments rendered in dark blue in figs. 10 and 11). As in the SE section, also in the NW section a smaller limestone wall fragment further to the SW was visible. In between the wall fragments were recorded layers containing ceramics, mortar and limestones (figs. 4-9, for section drawings see figs. 10 and 11). Considering the length of 25 m over which wall fragments are visible in the ditch and the large extent of the ceramic scatter at the surface of at least 65 x 30 cm, but likely much larger, we deal with a substantial building. In the table in this appendix, we present a description of the soil profile recorded at 13.50 m in the NW profile. Study of the sections shows that the foundation walls of the structure are embedded and preserved in a colluvial deposit to a depth of at least 1.50 m, while near the surface the walls have been totally destroyed by ploughing. In figs. 10 and 11, the numbers refer to ceramic samples collected from the section. The densest sherd concentrations were found in a fill of light brown soil in the NW section (No. 2) and in between the two wall fragments immediately to the SW (No. 3). These had roof tiles of various fabrics, coarse ware pottery for cooking and storing and amphorae of various fabrics. Additionally, a small glass bottle, a piece of terra sigillata and some fragments of animal bone were found. The sherds in the grab samples collected at the surface of the adjacent fields consisted of pieces of black gloss and terra sigillata pottery among many roof tiles, fragments of cooking and storage pottery and amphorae. Therefore, site 10915 serves as a rare example of surface remains that could be studied in conjunction with subsurface remains. Based on the *opus caementicium* remains and the associated finds, we are dealing with a late Republican/early Imperial structure that is probably a part of a *villa rustica*.

Fig. 1. Location of site 10915 with in the background present-day Sezze, the former Roman colony of Setia (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Fig. 2. Debris heap on the side of the ditch with remains of *opus caementicium* and fragmented pottery (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Fig. 3. Overview on remains in the sides of the ditch towards the SW (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Fig. 4. Overview on remains in the sides of the ditch towards the NE (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Fig. 5. NW section with wall fragments in *opus caementicum* (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Fig. 6. SE section with wall fragments in *opus caementicum* (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Fig. 7. Wall remains in the *opus caementicium* in SE section (detail) (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Fig. 8. Wall and remains of possible pavement in the NW section (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Fig. 9. Cleaned section of profile at 13.50 m in NW section (Photo P.A.J. Attema, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

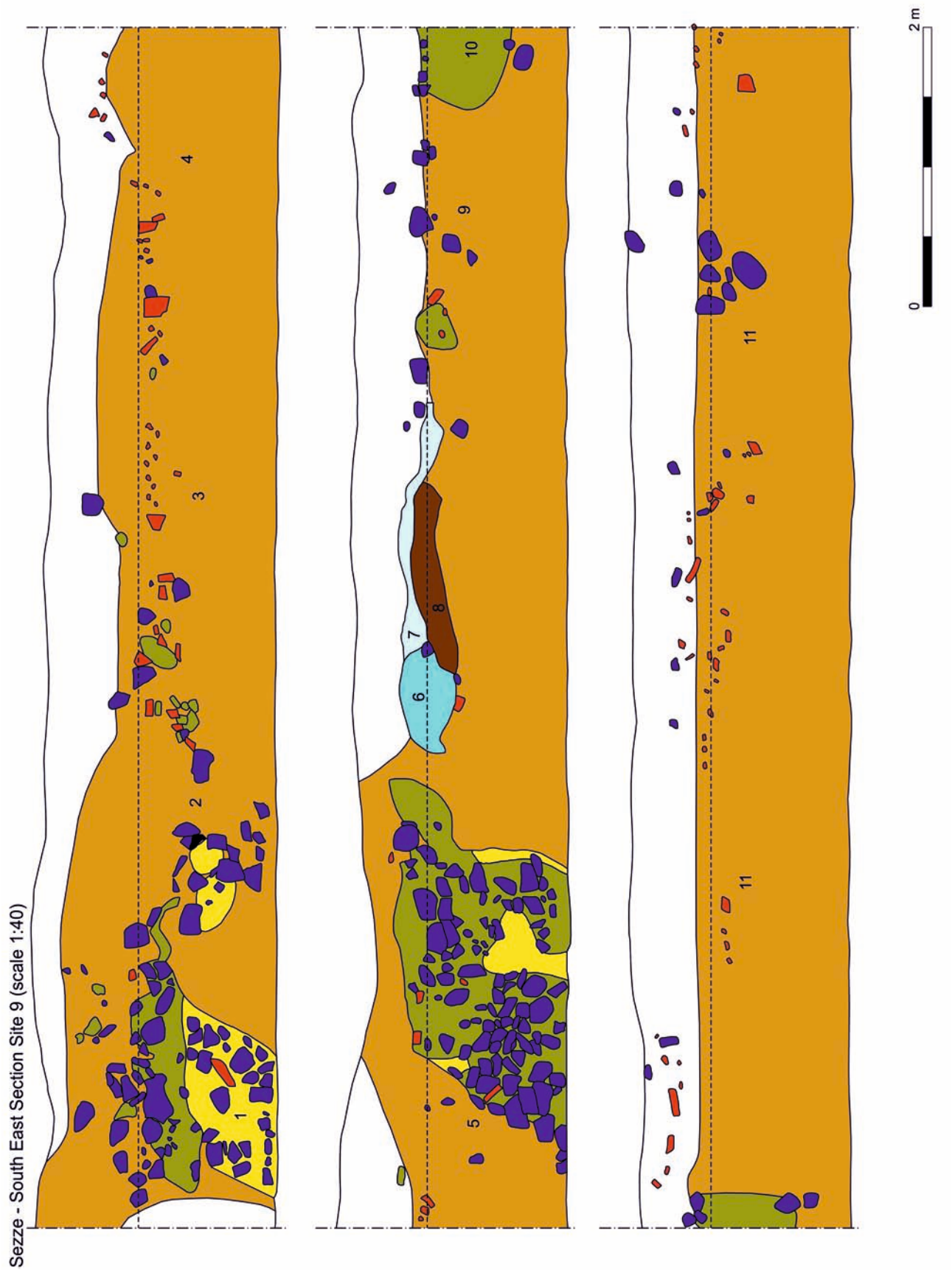


Fig. 10. Drawing of the NW section of a drainage ditch (Drawing E. Bolhuis, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

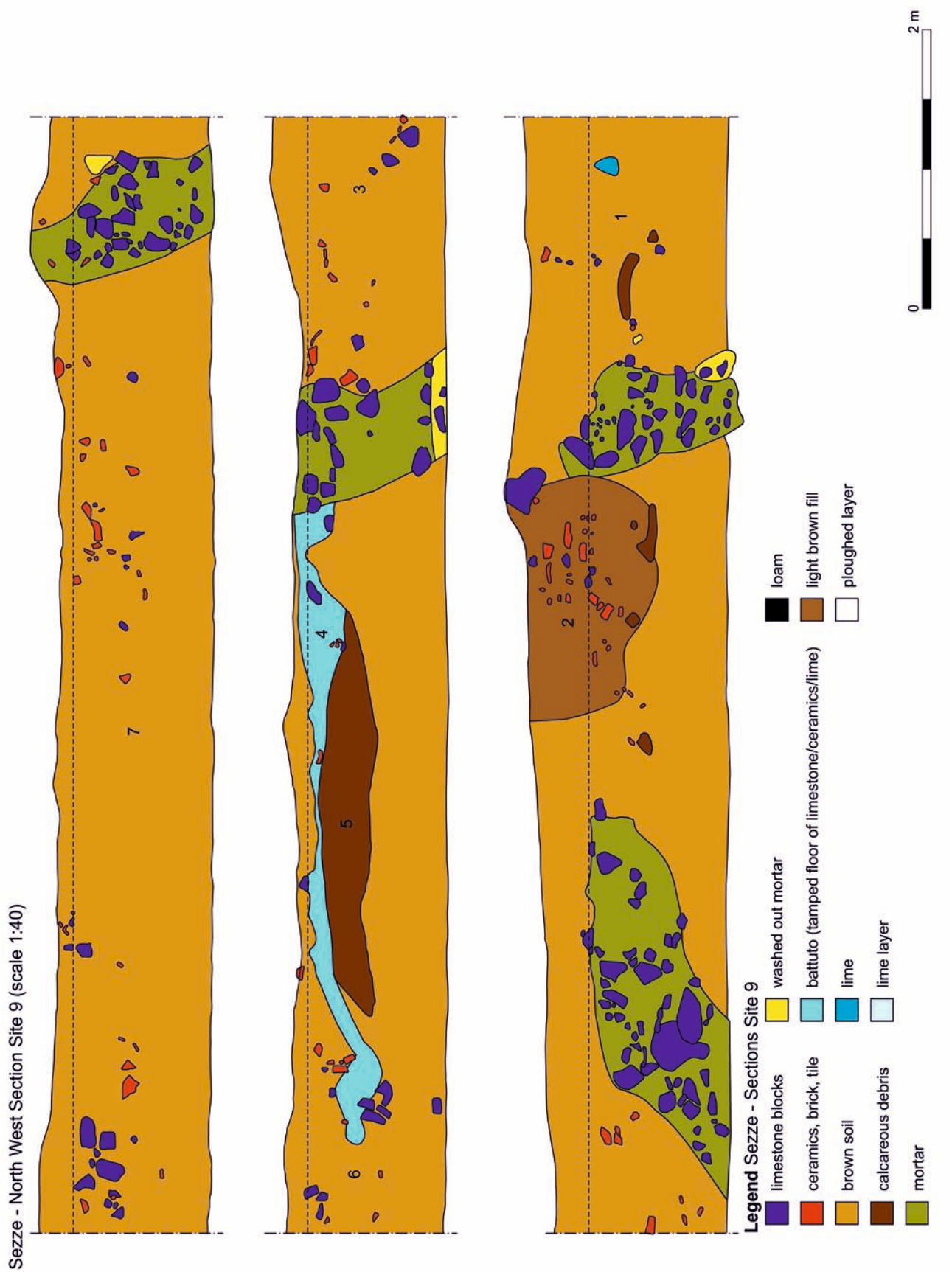


Fig. 11. Drawing of the SE section of a drainage ditch (Drawing E. Bolhuis, Groningen Institute of Archaeology, Groningen, the Netherlands).

Table: Soil profile description of cleaned section at 13.50 m in the NW section.

	Layer A	Layer B	Layer C	Layer D	Layer E	Layer F
Depth in cm	0-25	25-50	50-68	68-80	80-90	90-150
Munsell colour (dry)	5YR 3/2	5YR 3/2	5YR 3/2, 5Y 8/1	5YR 3/2, 10YR 4/6	5YR 3/2	5YR 3/4
Texture	clayey silt	clayey silt	sandy silt	sand and stones	silty clay	silty clay
Frontier	sharp	sharp	sharp	sharp	diffuse	-
Inclusions	stones 7% calcrete (0.1 - 0.5 cm), angular	stones 5%, calcrete (0.5 cm), angular; limestones, (0.1 - 2 cm), rounded	stones: 15%, limestones, angular (0.5 - 5 cm)	stones: 30%, mortar (or calcrete), somewhat rounded, (1 - 2 cm), shells and sandy material	stones: 3%, limestones, angular (0.2 - 0.4 cm)	stones: 3%, limestones, angular (0.2 - 0.4 cm)
Biopores	5%, small	5%, small	2%, small	no	2%, small	2%, small
Roots	small, modest	5%, small	2%, small	no	2%, small	2%, small
Artefacts	1% pottery	5% pottery	1% pottery	no	0.5%, some large fragments of pottery	no
Sorting	well-sorted	poorly sorted	poorly sorted	moderately well-sorted	moderately well-sorted	well-sorted
Genese	plough zone	colluvium	possibly floor level	uncertain, possibly wash layer of mortar from the wall-structures	Probably debris belonging to wall-structures	pre-Roman colluvium