

PROTOHISTORIC SITES ON THE COAST BETWEEN NETTUNO AND TORRE ASTURA
(PONTINE REGION, LAZIO, ITALY)

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ABSTRACT: This article, based on recent fieldwork by the GIA, summarizes the ceramic evidence for protohistoric occupation in the coastal part of the Pontine Region near the present-day town of Nettuno. Data derive from three different sources: 1. the mapping and sampling of sections exposed by marine erosion along the coastal stretch between Nettuno and the Roman villa at Torre Astura; 2. the study of a local museum collection, containing mainly stray materials collected in the same area; and 3. GIA surveys carried out in the inland part of the municipality of Nettuno and along the lower streambed of the Astura river. The ceramics of some coastal sites clearly exhibit industrial characteristics and these sites may possibly be associated with salt extraction. As such, they fit into a wider pattern of similar sites found throughout coastal Tyrrhenian central Italy. The ceramic data is less clear for the more inland parts of the study area, where protohistoric sites are predominantly characterized by thin scatters of mainly undiagnostic pottery.

KEYWORDS: Central Italy, Pontine region, Nettuno, Late Iron Age, Orientalising period, Pontine Region Project, protohistoric settlement, field surveys, museum collection, pottery studies, salt extraction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past decade, archaeological fieldwork has been carried out by the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA) in the coastal part of the Pontine Region between the present-day town of Nettuno and the mouth of the Astura river, within the ambit of the Pontine Region Project (PRP) (fig. 1).¹ Field surveys, small-scale excavations and material studies have provided insight into settlement and land-use in this area from prehistory to the Middle Ages. A general overview of the results of these studies has recently been published (Attema *et al.*, 2009 and 2011), whereas separate publications have been dedicated to settlement of the Bronze and Early Iron Age (Alessandri, 2007a and 2009) and the Archaic to medieval periods (De Haas, 2011; Tol, 2012).

The objective of this article is twofold. First, it aims to publish primary documentation on GIA fieldwork around present-day Nettuno, consisting of the recording and sampling of several sections with protohistorical materials (these were earlier briefly commented upon in Attema *et al.*, 2003) and the study of a collection of stray pottery fragments kept at the local museum.² A second aim is to provide an overview of occupation in the Late Iron Age and Orientalising period (roughly the 8th and 7th centuries BC), for which so far no in-depth study has appeared.³

Below we will first provide a survey of previous topographical and archaeological work for the area under study (paragraph 2), after which the various data sources furnishing insight into protohistoric settlement are introduced (paragraph 3). To conclude, the principal results are summarized and embedded within broader settlement

trends (paragraph 4). A catalogue at the end of this article presents the diagnostic protohistoric pottery belonging to the different contexts discussed.

2. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND GIA INVESTIGATIONS IN THE COASTAL AREA

A complete overview of previous archaeological and topographical work in the study area has been published by Attema *et al.* (2011: chapter 3), De Haas (2011: chapter 3), and Tol (2012: chapter 2); here we shall limit ourselves to studies focusing on protohistoric settlement, most of which have concentrated on the Latin proto-urban centres of *Satricum* and *Antium*.⁴ These towns were inhabited from as early as the 10th (*Antium*) and 9th century (*Satricum*) respectively, and in the course of the 6th century BC developed into settlements with urban characteristics. Until recently, the gathering of information on rural habitation was focused mainly on the more visible remnants of the Roman period.⁵ Still, a small number of protohistoric sites were included in Piccarreta's inventory of archaeological sites situated along the lower streambed of the Astura river (Piccarreta, 1977).⁶ The sites mentioned by him comprise both a number of coastal sites exposed by marine erosion, and inland locations, generally of smaller dimensions.

Over the past decade, the study of protohistoric settlement has been one of the main focal points of GIA research in the area. In the 2001-2002 period, small-scale mapping and sampling was conducted on a number of Piccarreta sites along the coast; these investigations were only briefly mentioned before, and are discussed

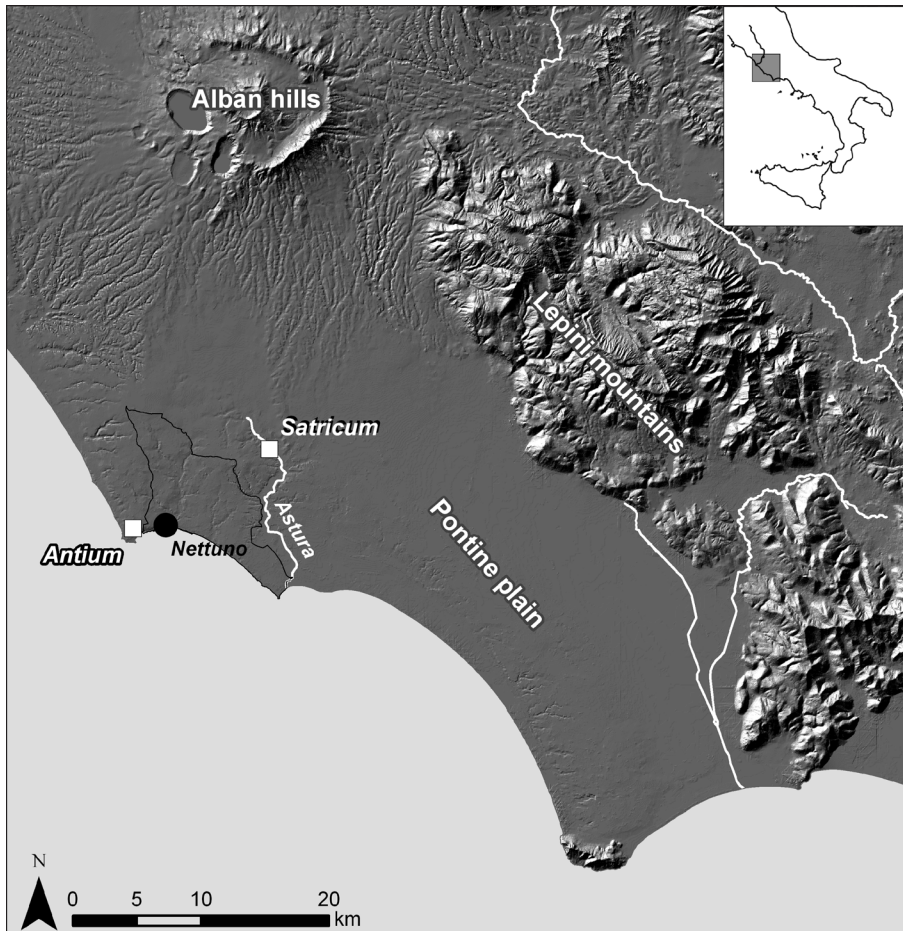


Fig. 1. Location of the study area (T.C.A. de Haas, RUG/GIA)..

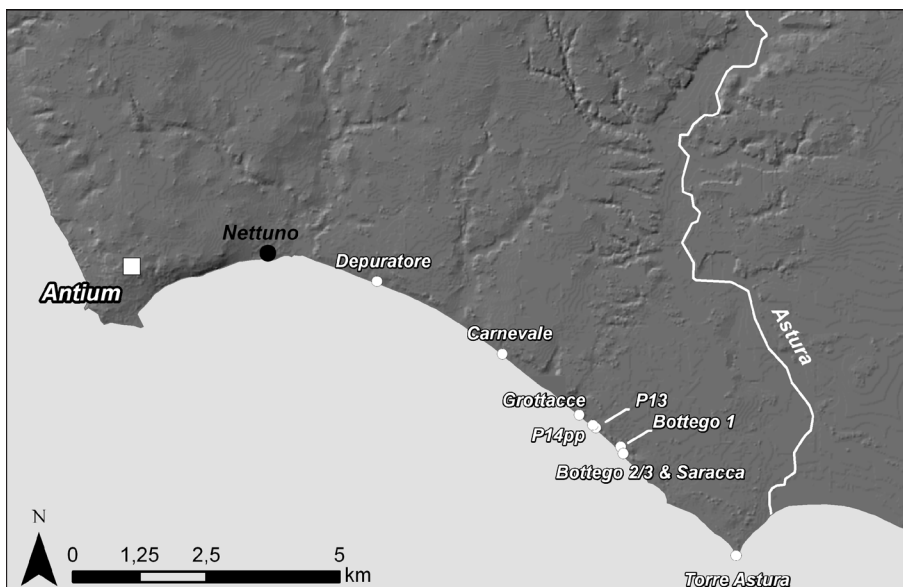


Fig. 2. Overview of the coastal sites mentioned in this article (T.C.A. de Haas, RUG/GIA)..

in more detail in this article. More extensive investigations were conducted on one of the sites, Piccarreta 13, which was interpreted as a Late Bronze Age saltern. This site is referred to as P13 in the remainder of the text and was extensively published before (Attema *et al.*, 2003;

Nijboer *et al.*, 2005/06; Alessandri, 2007a; Attema & Alessandri, 2012). Between 2003 and 2005 a programme of intensive surveys on agricultural fields was combined with targeted revisits to locations mapped earlier (Attema *et al.*, 2007/08 and Attema *et al.*, 2009/10). These previ-

ously mapped locations comprised sites from Piccarreta’s study as well as sites known through examination of the collection at the local museum (the so-called ‘Liboni collection’, see Tol, 2012: chapter 4). The combined results of these investigations formed the foundation of the archaeological map of the Nettuno municipality (Attema *et al.*, 2009 and 2011) and the period-bound studies mentioned above.

3. PRESENTATION OF THE DATA SOURCES

Evidence regarding protohistoric occupation in general and, more specifically, Late Iron Age occupation, is provided by three different data sources. The first of these consists of the mapping and sampling of six sections containing archaeological materials situated in the coastal part of the *Poligono Militare* (fig. 2; paragraph 3.1). Most of these sections have been exposed by marine erosion, caused by a general rise in sea-level since Roman times (Lambeck *et al.*, 2004). A second source is the archaeological collection of a local museum (the *Antiquarium di Nettuno*; paragraph 3.2). This collection was compiled mainly in the 1970s and 1980s by its former director Arnaldo Liboni and comprises finds collected during reconnaissance surveys and at building

sites, supplemented by individual donations and materials confiscated by the *carabinieri per la tutela del patrimonio archeologico*. The third data source on protohistoric settlement and land-use is the evidence gathered in the course of GIA’s field surveys, carried out in the period 2003-2005 (paragraph 3.3).

3.1. Protohistoric sites along the coast

3.1.1. *Depuratore* (RPC site 15125)

The site of *Depuratore* is situated just south of the centre of Nettuno, near the northwestern margin of the *Poligono Militare*. It was first recorded by M. Pacciarelli in a letter to the *Soprintendenza per i beni archeologici del Lazio* in 1976 (di Gennaro & Pacciarelli, 1976, cited in Alessandri, 2009: 241) and was included in an overview of industrial sites along the Tyrrhenian coast possibly associated with salt extraction (Pacciarelli, 2000: 175). In the early 2000s the site was studied in greater detail by Alessandri (2007a: 82–6; 2009: 241–3). Both scholars mention the presence of a long section, containing an accumulation of fragments of large *impasto* vessels. Pacciarelli noted that these were mainly jars with a strongly outcurving or outturning rim bearing plastic decoration on the shoulder and exhibiting an orange-reddish surface colour. He suggested a date in the Early Iron Age for the site, much

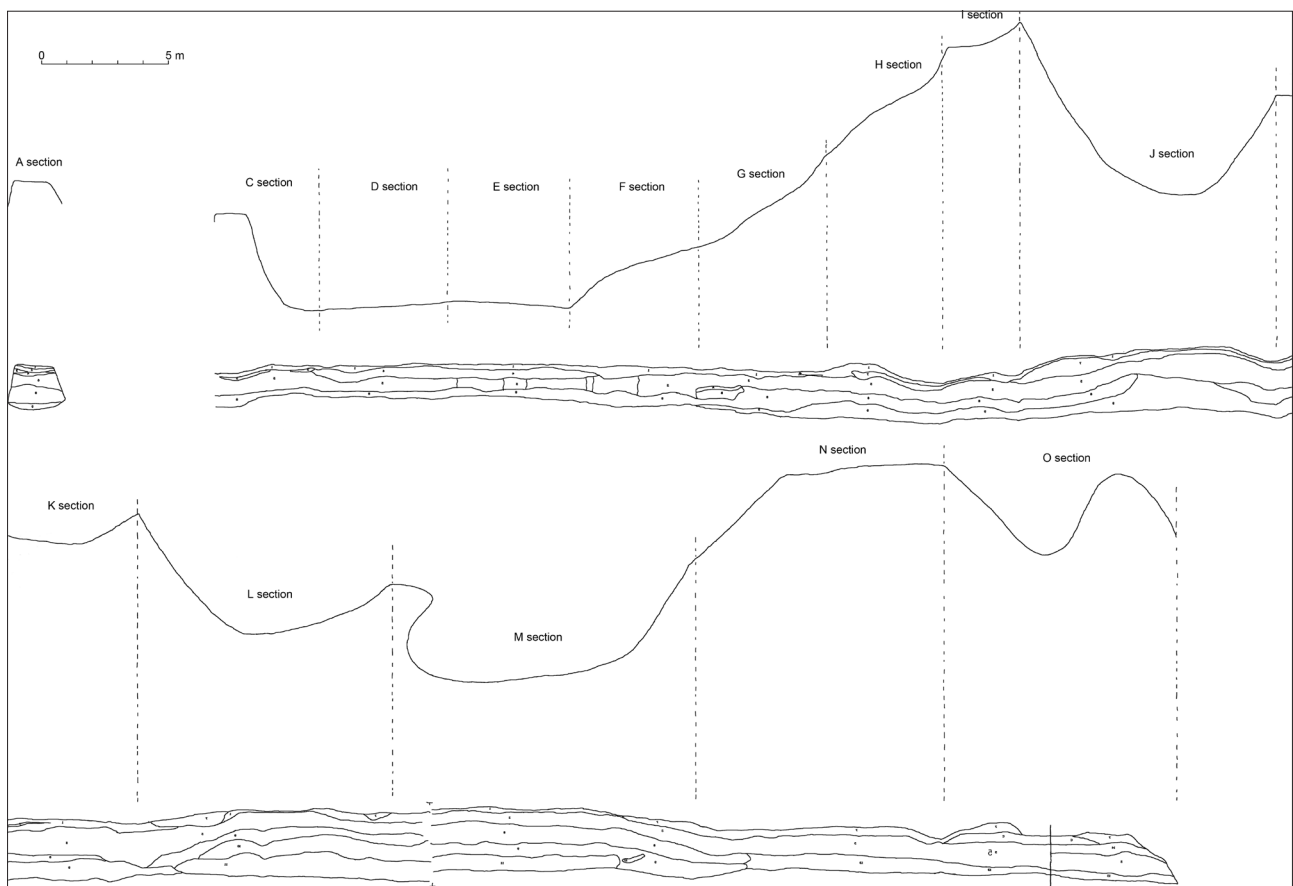


Fig. 3. The *Depuratore* section (G.W. Tol, RUG/GIA).



Fig. 4a. Overview of the Depuratore section (G.W. Tol, RUG/GIA).



Fig. 4b. Dolium fragment exposed in the Depuratore section (G.W. Tol, RUG/GIA)..

earlier than that proposed by Alessandri; on the basis of the pottery sample collected during his visit, he tentatively placed the site in the Late Iron Age to Archaic period (8th to 6th century BC).

Supplementary work at Depuratore was carried out by the GIA in 2002. In the course of two weeks an exposure of c. 100 metres was studied, divided into 15 sections (A-O, most of them about 5 metres long; see figs. 3 and 4a). Section A consisted of a small, isolated cape, while the empty space between this cape and sections

C-O was labelled section B. Up to section I the exposure exhibited a consistent stratigraphical built-up, from top to bottom consisting of two layers of topsoil, a sandy grey layer without finds, a sandy grey layer with finds and two sterile layers of *sabbie rosse*.⁷ Furthermore, section A had an additional layer directly beneath the topsoil, whereas section G contained a pit-like feature consisting of two superimposed strata of burnt reddish soil; however, this feature did not yield any finds. From section I onwards the abovementioned strata are no longer

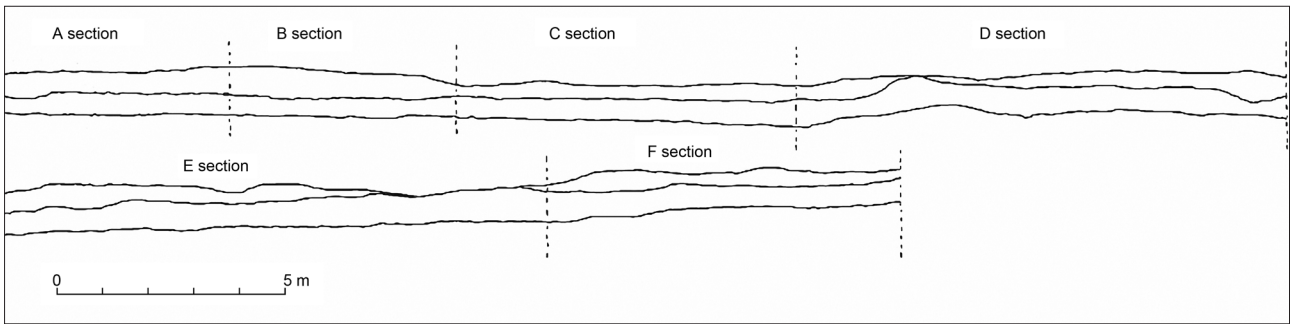


Fig. 5. The Carnevale section (G.W.Tol, RUG/GIA).

consistently present and several new layers appear. Also the finds layer is much reduced in thickness and contains fewer finds.

Finds were collected from a number of designated sample areas. The artefacts from section A were extremely small and abraded and include almost no diagnostic materials. Samples collected from sections E, G and on the transition between H and I were substantial. These consisted predominantly of fragments of storage jars decorated with plastic cords which corroborated earlier observations (fig. 4b). Generally the recovered fragments were found in association with pieces of burnt tuff. The potsherds have a distinct orange/red to purple surface colour and many of the base fragments display discoloured patches on their underside. In most sections, also small amounts of Roman tiles and pottery were present in the finds layer.⁸ This suggests that the finds layer was formed by deflation, resulting in a single thick matrix of sherds.⁹ During two revisits to the site, in 2004 and 2005, an area containing an accumulation of fragments of large open forms (basins/bowls) was noted in section O at beach level. A stray bronze *fibula*, dating from 7th or 6th century BC, constitutes a special find.

Judging by the collected finds the site can indeed, as suggested by Alessandri, be dated between the 8th and 6th century BC. The dominance of large vessels, the discoloured bases and the many pieces of burnt tuff suggest that the site had an industrial function, possibly for the extraction of salt by *briquetage* (see paragraph 4 for a further discussion of this practice). Although the local landscape in the wider area was substantially altered in recent years by the construction of a large water purification plant, this apparently did not involve the mapped area. This premise is predominantly based on the position and the nature (consistently present and dense) of the finds layer.¹⁰

Bibliography: Cardarelli *et al.*, 1980: site 322; Pacciarelli, 2000: 175; Attema *et al.*, 2003: 124/125; Alessandri, 2007a: 82–6; Alessandri & Tol, 2007: 215–8; Alessandri, 2009: 241–3.

Chronology: 8th - 6th century BC.

3.1.2. Carnevale (RPC site 15124)

Midway between Le Grottacce and Depuratore (see fig. 2) a section exposed by marine erosion was recorded on various occasions (Piccarreta, 1977: site 16; Alessandri, 2009: 233, site 3.131). In 2002 the GIA drew and sampled the section over a length of 48 metres. Only two strata were distinguished (fig. 5). The topsoil is black (7.5YR 2/0-10YR 2/1) and clayey, measuring up to 70 centimetres in thickness. The second layer is brown-grey (10YR 3/2), clayey and varies in thickness between 40 and 75 centimetres. The latter contained several isolated concentrations of *impasto* pottery, but yielded only few diagnostic materials. Given the available evidence, no date of any precision can be proposed for the site.

Bibliography: Piccarreta, 1977: 84, site 16; Attema *et al.*, 2003: 125; Alessandri, 2009: 233, site 3.131.

Chronology: Unknown.

3.1.3. Bottego 1 (RPC site 15122)

Near the military watchtower (see fig. 2) a small exposure containing archaeological materials was studied by the GIA. The site Bottego 1 is situated just north of the site of Saracca, where archaeological features of both Roman and protohistorical date have been reported in the past (Piccarreta, 1977: 75/76; Alessandri, 2007b and 2009: 245–7).¹¹

The area sampled by the GIA was situated in a dune and presented two connecting sections (see fig. 6), recording four different strata. Both from layers 3 and 4, fragments of (sometimes secondarily burnt) *impasto* pottery were collected, associated with chunks of tuff. Several slices of unbaked clay were retrieved from the section as well; these could not be associated with the production of

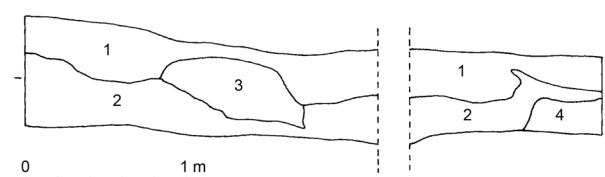


Fig. 6. The Bottego 1 section (G.W. Tol, RUG/GIA).



Fig. 7. Surface distribution of *impasto* pottery at Bottego 3 (P.A.J. Attema, RUG/GIA).

impasto pottery.¹² The recovered pottery indicates that the site was possibly occupied as early as the *Bronzo Recente* period (c. 13th century BC; Plate VII.6), although most fragments date from the 8th or 7th century BC. A thin-walled bowl of the Late Orientalising or Early Archaic period is the most recent pottery form recorded.

Bibliography: Attema *et al.*, 2003: 127.

Chronology: 8th - early 6th century BC, with possibly earlier activity.

3.1.4. Bottego 2 and 3 (RPC site 15123)

Just south of site 15122, two locations exhibiting concentrations of surface finds were investigated in more detail (fig. 7). A single test trench at the first location (Bottego 2) revealed a dense layer of protohistoric pottery and charcoal. This layer, however, was only preserved to a depth of 5 centimetres. It is unclear whether the finds are *in situ* or derive from elsewhere. On the basis of the collected pottery, it is impossible to postulate a date for this site.

At the second location, situated on a dune slope, two test trenches were dug to a depth of 20 cm. Both of these appeared to contain sporadic and mixed materials of both Roman and protohistoric date. Given the absence of a clear stratigraphy and the mixed nature of the materials, the finds are believed to lie in a secondary position, originating from higher up in the dunes. The recovered pottery allows the site to be only generically dated, to the Iron Age.

Bibliography: Attema *et al.*, 2003: 127.

Chronology: Bottego 2: Unknown; Bottego 3: Iron Age

3.1.5. Site P14pp

Approximately 60 metres north of site Piccarreta 13, a small exposure containing a stratum of protohistoric remains was recorded by a GIA team. From the exposure, situated underneath a layer containing Roman building debris, a small sample of *impasto* pottery was retrieved, including a single, broad band handle. No precise date can be proposed for this site.

Bibliography: Attema *et al.*, 2003: 126.

Chronology: Unknown.

3.2. Materials from the collection of the Antiquarium di Nettuno

The bulk of the protohistoric pottery gathered in the archaeological collection of the local museum derives from well-documented Bronze Age and Early Iron Age sites or from contexts outside the municipality of Nettuno (see Alessandri, 2009 for an overview). In this paragraph we present supplementary evidence for protohistoric occupation, mainly focusing on the Late Iron Age and Orientalising periods, hence falling outside the chronological scope of Alessandri's study.

A collection of particular interest originates from the coastal part of the *Poligono Militare*. Apart from a su sample from the site of Depuratore, it is made up of stray finds collected by the former director during reconnaissances in the wider area. The relevant pottery covers the time span between the Late Bronze Age (c. 13th to 11th century BC) and the Early Archaic period (first half of the 6th century BC), and is indicative of different functional contexts. The largest part of the ceramics consists of large, crudely manufactured (storage) jars that could very well originate from industrial establishments of the

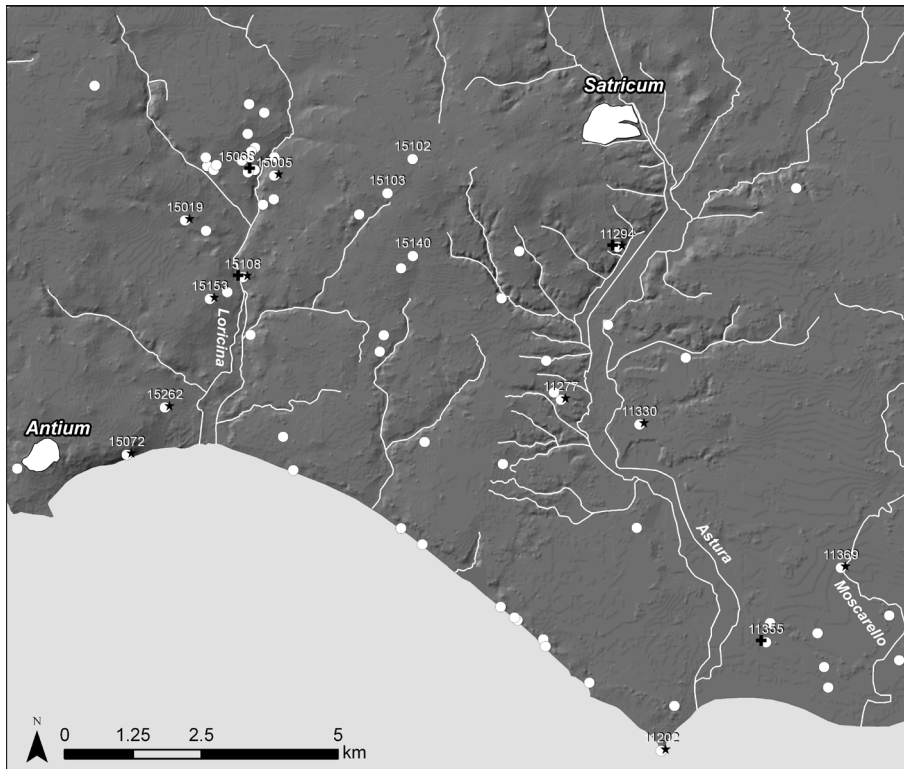


Fig. 8. Distribution of protohistoric sites (T.C.A. de Haas, RUG/GIA). *: bucchero; +: *impasto rosso*.

kind recorded by the GIA at sites P13 and Depuratore. However, fragments of *fornelli* (cooking stands) indicate the presence of permanent settlements, whilst the thin-walled bowls, a spindle-whorl and a *calefattoio* (a vase stand) may occur in both domestic and ritual contexts.

Possible additional evidence for 7th-century occupation, based on the materials in the museum collection, is provided by small amounts of *bucchero* from five sites: two in the coastal area (sites 11202 and 15072) and three inland sites (sites 15005, 15019 and 15262).¹³ The fragments from site 11202 add to the growing evidence for early occupation at the location of the later Torre Astura villa (Alessandri, 2009: 247/248; Tol, 2012: chapters 3 and 4).

3.3. Late Iron Age and Orientalising materials from GIA's field surveys

Given the data gathered in the course of GIA's Astura and Nettuno surveys, protohistoric occupation must have been relatively intense in the inland parts of the study area.¹⁴ Small amounts of protohistoric *impasto* were found in many survey units and a number of protohistoric sites were distinguished on the basis of larger concentrations of pottery (fig. 8).¹⁵ The general lack of diagnostic forms renders the dating of these *impasto* scatters extremely difficult. Sites 15102 and 15103 clearly illustrate this phenomenon (fig. 9). Both sites, situated in the northern part of the Nettuno municipality (the Scopone area) were identified during GIA's intensive surveys (Attema *et al.*, 2009/10: 244–7). At the former, located in the highest part of a fallow field, a scatter of protohistoric material

was noticed, covering an area of 0.31 ha. However, the collected diagnostic fragments (32 in total) either are extremely small or represent base, lug, handle and decoration types that are common throughout the protohistoric period. On the basis of the non-diagnostic pottery, comprising *dolia* as well as medium-thick and thin-walled pottery, the site was identified as a habitation. At the latter site (15103), finds were collected from a small ditch bordering a field, which yielded similarly common and long-lived shapes. The collected fragments allowed no assessment of the site's function. In view of the resemblance of the *impasto* fabrics to those from contemporaneous contexts at *Satricum*, both sites were tentatively dated to the Late Iron Age.

Conversely, a few sites yielded wares and types that could be dated with more precision. A fragment of a carenated bowl from site 15140 may date from the 8th or 7th century BC, as does a bowl fragment recovered from site 15068. Four sites produced undiagnostic fragments of *impasto rosso* (sites 11294, 11355, 15068 and 15108), indicative of 7th-century BC occupation. At a total of seven sites undiagnostic fragments of *bucchero* were collected, possibly dating to the same period.¹⁶

4. DISCUSSION OF THE EVIDENCE

Combined, the three data sources shed additional light on the scale and nature of protohistoric occupation in the study area. The available evidence clearly points to substantial differences in settlement types between different parts of the study area.

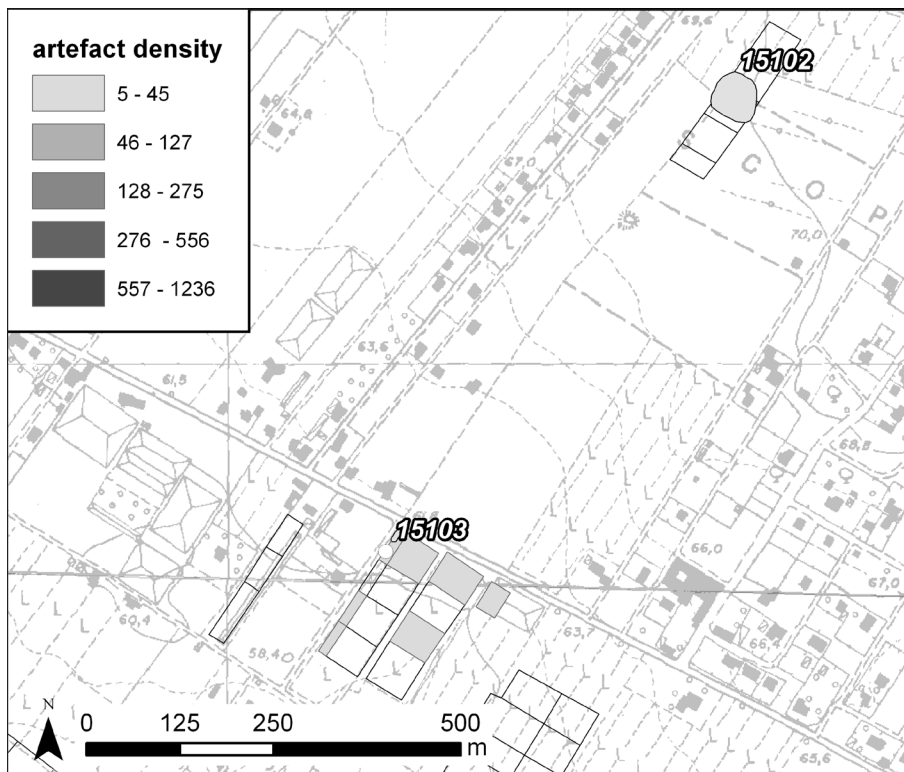


Fig. 9. Location of sites 15102 and 15103 (T.C.A. de Haas, RUG/GIA).

A number of sites in the coastal zone (such as P13, Depuratore and perhaps Bottego 1) are characterized by large accumulations of crudely made *impasto* pottery, often displaying a limited formal repertoire. On all three sites the recovered pottery exhibits traces of exposure to fire and is associated with large amounts of tuff chunks, some with traces of burning. These recurrent elements suggest that they represent sites of an industrial character, aimed at utilizing the economic potential of the coastal area, and fit into a wider pattern of similar sites found throughout coastal Tyrrhenian Central Italy (Pacciarelli, 2000: 170–5). Their commonly agreed interpretation is that these are locations associated with the extraction of salt by *briquetage*. This entails the evaporation of salt water captured in large containers, either by exposure to the sun, by heating or by using so-called thermic intermediaries such as hot stones (Pacciarelli, 2000: 176). The resulting salt crust was obtained by breaking the vessel. If these sites were indeed involved in the extraction of salt, a product of considerable value in ancient times, they must have been controlled from a nearby settlement, probably located somewhat further inland (Lane & Morris, 2001, 385–8). The importance and longevity of this industry is further demonstrated by the time-span covered by the identified sites, ranging from the Late Bronze Age (P13) to the Archaic period (Depuratore).

During GIA's field surveys several protohistoric sites were identified in the inland parts of the study area. However, the absence of diagnostic pottery forms and wares at most of the recorded sites renders it difficult to identify precise diachronic changes in settlement and land-use. Some diagnostic wares indicate certain

(*impasto rosso*) or possible activity (*bucchero*) from the 7th century BC onwards. These wares, whether imported or produced locally, must have been (re-)distributed via the major sites in our study area (*Satricum*, *Antium*). Although the number of sites that yielded such wares is quite small, their occurrence indicates a progressively closer relationship between town and countryside. Indeed, a period of increased rural infill in the hinterland of both *Satricum* and *Antium* is apparent in the subsequent Archaic period.¹⁷

5. NOTES

1. Key publications on the Pontine Region Project include Attema, 1993; Attema & Van Leusen, 2004; Attema *et al.*, 2010; Attema *et al.*, 2011.
2. These fragments reportedly derive from the coastal part of the *Polygono Militare*, a large military base covering an area of 25 sq. km between Nettuno and the Astura river.
3. The period here labelled 'Late Iron Age', is also known as 'Early Iron Age II'; it indicates the time interval between 800 and 725 BC.
4. For *Antium* see mainly Lugli, 1940. Out of the extensive bibliography available on *Satricum* see Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1987 and 1992; Gnade, 2007.
5. Especially the remains of a number of large *villae maritimae* and their associated structures (fishponds, workshops) have received much attention. Several of these villas are included in Marzano, 2007 and Venditti, 2011. Higginbotham, 1997 and Giacopini, 1994 focus on the practice of fish farming. For the amphora workshop identified at the villa of Le Grottacce see Attema *et al.*, 2003 and De

- Haas *et al.*, 2007/08. For earlier work at this site see Hesnard *et al.*, 1989.
6. These are his sites 6, 9, 13, 15C and 16 (on the coast) as well as sites 68, 154, 155, 156, 161, 162, 167, 168 and 196 (inland sites).
 7. These dune sands, thought to be of Late Pleistocene origin, are characterized by their reddish colour (Feiken, 2011: 5). The upper stratum is somewhat darker in colour and has many iron-manganese concretions. The lower layer is paler in colour and contains less iron.
 8. The presence of Roman off-site finds reflects the intensity of Roman occupation in the coastal area. Their presence was noted during the excavation of other protohistoric sites as well (Attema *et al.*, 2003: 121).
 9. By deflation, the soil that originally separated different archaeological strata is blown away. For a description of this process see Given, 2004: 18.
 10. Furthermore, various sections contained within the area of the water purification plant yielded only fragments of Roman date (Attema *et al.*, 2009/10 and 2011; site 15126). A comparison of aerial photographs from 1936 and 2003, purchased from the IGM, also suggests that the area of investigation was not significantly altered by its construction.
 11. The observations made by Alessandri are of particular interest. Beneath a segment of a wall in *opus laterizio* he noted two pits containing fine grey clay that he tentatively associated with the production of pottery. On the strength of associated pottery fragments this activity was dated in the *Bronzo Recente* (c. 13th century BC).
 12. When fired at 600, 800 and 1050 degrees Celsius these slabs of clay turned white rather than red/brown.
 13. It must, however, be noted that all the diagnostic *bucchero* fragments are of 6th- or 5th-century BC date.
 14. For the methodology applied in these surveys, see Attema *et al.*, 2011, chapter 3.
 15. This includes small amounts of *impasto* pottery found within the area of later Roman sites.
 16. These are sites 11277, 11294, 11330, 11369, 15005, 15108 and 15153.
 17. Attema *et al.*, 2011: chapter 8.

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APPENDIX: SHARD CATALOGUE

This catalogue provides an overview of the diagnostic pottery types belonging to the different contexts discussed in this article. All drawings are 1:2 unless mentioned otherwise.

Each pottery type is described in the same manner:

- A type number (only for fragments from Depuratore), followed by a reference to the accompanying drawing. When relevant, the number of fragments assigned to each type is mentioned;
- A description of the ware (impasto etc.);
- A description of the shape (rim of a bowl, base of a jar etc.);
- A description of all physical characteristics of the type;
- A Munsell-value recording the surface colour (both exterior and interior) of the illustrated fragment. When possible the core-colour is given as well.
- The measurements of the illustrated fragment(s).
 - o Rim fragments: height x width; thickness (wall) – thickness (lip); Ø lip;
 - o Base fragments: height x width; thickness (base) – thickness (wall); Ø base;
 - o Decorated body fragments: height x width; thickness (wall) – thickness (wall + decoration);
 - o Handle fragments: height x width x thickness (wall); height x width x thickness (handle);
 - o Weaving utensils: height x width; (Ø hole);
- Bibliographical references to similar types from, preferably well-dated, contexts elsewhere. References are ordered alphabetically;
- A date for the type based on the bibliographical references mentioned above.

DEPURATORE (SEE PARAGRAPH 3.1.1)

BOWLS - Class I

Dep.I.1a (Plate I) - 9 fragments

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl or lid

Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; convex, flattened/pointed lip.

Diameter between 16 and 26 cm.

4.4 x 6.7 x 1.1 (wall)-1.1 (lip); Ø 22.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; int. 2.5YR 5/8 red – 10R 5/3 weak red; core 10R 5/3 weak red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 337, class V, type 1, *Satricum*; Attema *et al.*, 2003: 119, Class III, type 2, *P13 (Nettuno)*; Badoni, 2000: 109, tav. LVII, no. 12, *Sala Consilina*; Carafa, 1995: 43, coperchi tipo 75-76; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1987: 162, cat.no. 380, *Satricum*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 217, cat.no. 2268, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat. no. CVlib2720, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.

c. 13th - late 6th century BC

Dep.I.1a-var.I (Plate I) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl

5.5 x 6.2 x 1.2 (wall) - 1.3 (rim); Ø 20.0 cm

Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; flattened lip with notches on top.

-

Dep.I.1b (Plate I) – 16 fragments

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl or lid

Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; convex, flattened/pointed lip.

Diameter between 30 and 40 cm.

5.4 x 8.3 x 1.4 (wall)-1.1 (lip); Ø 36.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; int. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 2.5YR 5/8 red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 337, class V, type 1, *Satricum*; Attema *et al.*, 2003: 119, Class III, type 2, *P13 (Nettuno)*; Badoni, 2000: 109, tav. LVII, no. 12, *Sala Consilina*; Carafa, 1995: 43, coperchi tipo 75-76; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1987: 162, cat.no. 380, *Satricum*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 217, cat.no. 2268, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat. no. CVlib2720, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.

c. 13th - late 6th century BC

Dep.I.2 (Plate I) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl

Curved wall; straight, upright rim; convex lip.

5.7 x 4.2 x 1.4; Ø 26.0 cm

Ext. 7.5YR 4/4 brown/dark brown; int. 2.5YR 4/6 red; core 5YR 4/4 reddish brown

Alessandri, 2009: 132, fig. 33.6, no. 53, *Torre del Giglio*; Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 337, class V, type 2, *Satricum*; Badoni, 2000: 109, tav. LVI, no. 9, *Sala Consilina*; Brandt, 1996: 202, fig. 131, no. 59a, *Ficana*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 258, cat.no. 2921, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CV18344, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.

c. 12th century BC (*Bronzo Finale*) - first half 4th century BC

Dep.I.3 (Plate I) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl/basin

Almost upright rim; flattened lip with a ridge on the outside.

5.1 x 8.9 x 2.0 (wall)-2.0 (lip); Ø 28.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 red; int. 7.5YR 4/4 brown; core 5YR 4/4 reddish brown

-

LIDS - Class II**Dep.II.1a (Plate I) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a lid

Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; convex lip.

3.1 x 5.4 x 1.1 (wall)-1.2 (lip); Ø 18.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; int. 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 10R 4/6 red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 337, class V, type 1, *Satricum*; Carafa, 1995:45, tipo 84; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CV¹⁰2157, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.

9th - late 6th century BC

Dep.II.1b (Plate I) – 2 fragments

Impasto

Rim fragment of a lid

Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; convex lip. Diameter between 32 and 34 cm.

3.0 x 4.7 x 1.3 (wall)-1.0 (lip); Ø 34.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 4/6 red; int. 2.5YR 5/8 red and 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey; core 2.5YR 5/8 red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 337, class V, type 1, *Satricum*; Carafa, 1995: 45, tipo 85.

9th - 7th century BC

JARS - Class III**Dep.III.1 (Plate II) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Ovoid body; incurving rim; flattened lip.

3.5 x 4.1 x 1.5 (wall) - 1.4 (rim); Ø 12.0 cm

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 335, Class III, type 7, *Satricum*; Brandt, 1996:201, fig. 129, no. 57c; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CV18003, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.

9th - beginning 6th century BC

Dep.III.2 (Plate II) – 3 fragments

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Probably an ovoid body; upright, straight rim; convex lip.

4.2 x 4.2 x 1.4 (wall)-1.0 (lip). Ø >30.0 cm

All 2.5YR 4/6 red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 335, Class III, type 6, *Satricum*; Carafa, 1995: 32, tipo 46.

9th - first half 6th century BC

Dep.III.3 (Plate II) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Cylindrical/Ovoid body; outcurving rim; convex lip.

7.8 x 7.3 x 1.3 (wall) - 1.1 (lip); Ø 24.0 cm

Alessandri, 2009: 190, fig. 78.2, no. 15, *Lanuvio, cimitero*; Attema *et**al.*, 2001/02: 332, Class III, type 4, *Satricum*; Attema *et al.*, 2003: 119, Class II, type 1, *P13 (Nettuno)*; Carafa, 1995: 31, tipo 38; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 241, cat.no. 2649, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CVlib2880, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.

c. 13th - late 6th century BC

Dep.III.4 (Plate II) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Ovoid body; outcurving rim; convex lip.

9.5 x 13.8 x 1.4 (wall)-0.9 (lip); Ø 28.0 cm

Ext. 10R 4/6 red; int. 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; core 10R 4/6 red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 332, Class III, type 3, *Satricum*; Attema *et al.*,2003: 119, Class II, type 4, *P13 (Nettuno)*; Belardelli, 2007: 209,fig. 115.7, *Colle del Fragola (Lariano)*; Bouma, 1996: 150, pl. V,no. 76, *VDII (Satricum)*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 173, cat.no.1570, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CV18054, *Laghetto del**Monsignore (Campoverde)*.

c. 13th - first half 4th century BC

Dep.III.5 (Plate II) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Cylindrical/Ovoid body; outturning rim, with internal angle; convex, slightly flattened lip.

5.7 x 10.1 x 1.1 (wall)-0.7(lip); Ø 24.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; int. 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; core 5YR 4/6 yellowish red

Published before in: Attema *et al.*, 2011: 130, *Depuratore*, no. 4 (with refs.).

8th - late 6th century BC

Dep.III.6 (Plate II) – 2 fragments

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Probably an outturning rim; pointed lip, thickening on the outside and undercut (*almond rim*).

3.5 x 9.0 x 0.5 (wall)-1.4 (lip); Ø 18.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 5/8 red; int. 2.5YR 4/6 red; core 2.5YR 2.5/1 black

Olcese, 2003: tav. VIII, olla type 3a

200 - 0 B.C.

Dep.III.7a (Not illustrated) – 6 fragments

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Outcurving rim, indeterminable fragment. Diameter between 14 and 30 cm.

Dep.III.7b (Not illustrated) – 7 fragments

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Outturning rim, indeterminable fragment. Diameter between 16 and 36 cm.

Dep.III.7c (Not illustrated) – 3 fragments

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Indeterminable fragment.

LARGE/STORAGE JAR - Class IV**Dep.IV.1 (Plate III) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a large/storage jar

Ovoid body; outcurving rim; convex lip. Very thick wall.

14.1 x 13.0 x 2.4 (wall)-1.9 (wall); Ø 34.0 cm

Ext. 10YR 5/1 grey and 10YR 7/6 yellow; int. 2.5YR 5/8 red and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; core 2.5YR 3/1 very dark grey

Published before in: Attema *et al.*, 2011: 130, *Depuratore*, no. 5 (with refs.).

8th - 7th century BC

Dep.IV.2 (Plate III) – 1 fragment

Impasto
Rim fragment of a large/storage jar
Globular body; outcurving rim; convex lip. Very thick wall.
10.2 x 10.0 x 2.2 (wall)-1.4 (lip); Ø 28.0 cm
Ext. & int. 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow; core 7.5YR 4/4 brown
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 330, Class II, type 6, *Satricum*.
8th - 7th century BC

STAND - Class V**Dep.V.1 (Plate III) – 1 fragment**

Impasto
Base fragment of a stand
Rounded body; almost cylindrical base; flattened lip, slightly thickened on the outside.
7.8 x 5.1 x 1.3 (wall)-1.0 (lip); Ø 28.0 cm
Ext. 10R 4/8 red; int. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; burnish: 7.5YR 6/2 pinkish grey; core 10R 4/8 red
Published before in: Attema *et al.*, 2011: 130, Depuratore, no. 1 (with refs.).
8th - 7th century BC

TILE - Class VI**Dep.VI.1 (Plate III) – 1 fragment**

Impasto
Fragment of a tile
Plate of a tile, rounded external angle, angular internal angle, rounded edge.
5.5 x 11.9; 2.5 (lip)
-

Dep.VI.indet (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment

Impasto
Fragment of a tile
Indeterminable fragment

RIM FRAGMENTS INDET - Class VII**Dep.VII.1 (Plate III) – 1 fragment**

Impasto
Ext. & int. 2.5YR 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 4/6 red
Long, outcurving rim; lip slightly bevelled on the exterior.
5.2 x 7.2 x 1.2 (wall) - 0.9 (lip); Ø >30.0 cm
-

Dep.VII.2 (Plate IV)- 1 fragment

Impasto
Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 red; int. 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; core 2.5YR 5/6 red
Long, outcurving rim; convex lip, thickening on the exterior.
3.7 x 3.6 x 1.2 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); Ø 16.0 cm
-

Dep.VII.3 (Plate IV) – 1 fragment

Impasto
Ext. 10R 4/6 red; int. 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 10R 5/8 red
Flaring rim, almost straight; lip is thickening on the exterior and decorated on top with notches.
5.3 x 7.5 x 1.5 (wall) - 1.4 (lip); Ø 34.0 cm
-

Dep.VII.4 (Plate IV) – 1 fragment

Impasto
Possible rim fragment of a bowl
Outturning rim, with internal angle; flattened lip.
4.5 x 5.6 x 1.4; Ø 30.0 cm
Ext. 2.5YR 4/6 red; int. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 5YR 4/6 yellowish red
Possible parallel: Alessandri, 2007b: 225, fig. 139, no. 5, *Saracca (Nettuno)*.
c. 13th century (*Bronzo recente*)

Dep.VII.indet (Not illustrated) – 37 fragments

Impasto
Indeterminable rim fragments.

WALL FRAGMENTS - Class VIII**Dep.VIII.1 (Plate IV) – 5 fragments**

Impasto
Wall fragment decorated with a plain, shallow cord.
5.4 x 5.9 x 1.5 (wall) - 2.5 (wall and decoration)
Ext. & int. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 5YR 4/6 yellowish
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 352, Class XIV, type 3, *Satricum*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1987: 145, cat.no. 114-p. 189, cat.no. 806-p. 220, cat.no. 1303-p. 220, cat.no. 1305, *Satricum*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 171, cat.no. 1537, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CVlib2363, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.
9th - beginning 6th century BC
red

Dep.VIII.2a (Plate IV) – 18 fragments

Impasto
Wall fragment decorated with a notched, shallow cord.
6.2 x 4.3 x 1.6-2,1 (wall) - 2.2 (wall and decoration)
Ext. & int. 2.5YR 4/6 red; core 2.5YR 2.5/4 dark reddish brown
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 352, Class XIV, type 4-6, *Satricum*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1987: 220, cat.no. 1306-8, *Satricum*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 164-5, cat.no. 1427, 1428, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat. nos. PDA53771, PDA53790, CVlib2353, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.
9th - beginning 6th century BC

Dep.VIII.2b (Plate IV) – 4 fragments

Impasto
Wall fragment decorated with a notched, protruding cord.
5.1 x 9.2x 3.8 (wall and decoration) -1.5 (wall)
Ext. & int. 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 352, Class XIV, types 4-6, *Satricum*.
9th - 7th century BC

Dep.VIII.indet (Not illustrated) – 7 fragments

Impasto
Indeterminable wall fragments

HANDLES - Class IX**Dep.IX.1 (Plate IV) – 8 fragments**

Impasto
Fragment of a ring handle, rounded in section.
5.5 x 2.4 x 2.4
Attema *et al.* 2001/02: 350, Class XIII, type 6, *Satricum*.
9th - 7th century BC

Dep.IX.2 (Plate IV) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a band handle, flattened in section

3.7 x 2.0 - 3.3 x 0.8

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 350, Class XIII, type 8, *Satricum*.

9th - first half 8th century BC

LUGS - Class X**Dep.X.1 (Plate V) – 4 fragments**

Impasto

Fragment of a convex lug, in section rounded

3.5 x 3.3 x 1.2

Ext. 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown; core 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 351, class XIII, type 12, *Satricum*

9th - 7th century BC

Dep.X.1-var. I (Plate V) – 2 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a convex lug, in section rounded, decorated on the exterior with four, finger impressed notches

Wall: 4.6 x 6.1 x 1.1; lug: 7.5 x 4.8 x 2.2

Ext. & int. 2.5YR 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 4/6 red.

-

Dep.X.2 (Plate V) – 2 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a trapezoidal lug, in section rounded

Wall: 3.5 x 5.6 x 1.1 lug: 4.8 x 3.9 x 2.0

All sides 5YR 4/6 yellowish red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 351, class XIII, type 11, *Satricum*

First half 8th century BC

BASES - Class XI**Dep.XI.1a (Plate V) – 23 fragments**

Impasto

Fragment of a small-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter between 8 and 12 cm.

3.9 x 8.4 x ?(base) - 1.7 (wall); Ø 12.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; int. 2.5YR 4/6 red; core 2.5YR 4/8 red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 349, Class XII, type 1, *Satricum*.

9th - 7th century BC

Dep.XI.1b (Plate V) – 23 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a medium-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter between 13 and 22 cm.

5.3 x 6.3 x 2.0(base) - 1.6 (wall); Ø 20.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 4/6 red; int. 10R 4/4 weak red; core 2.5YR 4/8 red

For parallels see Dep.XI.1a

Dep.XI.1b-var. I (Plate V) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Base fragment of a *teglia*

Fragment of a medium, flat base; spreading wall; lug attached to base, rounded in section.

4.0 x 6.5 x 0.7 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 4.1 (wall + base); Ø 20.0 cm

-

Dep.XI.1b-var. II (Plate V) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a medium-sized flat base; spreading wall; lug attached to base, rounded in section, decorated on the exterior with two finger impressed notches.

4.1 x 8.4 x 1.0 (base) - 0.9 (wall); lug: 5.8 x 3.2 x 1.3; Ø 18.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; int. 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; core 5YR 6/2

Published before in: Attema *et al.*, 2011: 130, Depuratore, no. 3 (with refs.).

8th century BC

Dep.XI.1c (Plate V) – 4 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a large-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter between 22 and 30 cm.

5.1 x 6.1 x 1.4(base) - 1.5 (wall); Ø 24.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 red and 7.5YR 4/4 brown; int. 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown; core 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown

For parallels see Dep.XI.1a

Dep.XI.2a (Plate VI) – 11 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a small-sized raised flat base; spreading wall. Diameter between 5 and 12 cm.

5.9 x 5.5 x 1.2 (wall)-1.5(base); Ø 12.0 cm

Ext. 10R 4/6 red; int. 10R 4/6 red; core 10R 4/8 red Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 349, Class XII, type 2, *Satricum*.

9th - 7th century BC

Dep.XI.2b (Plate VI) – 8 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a medium-sized raised flat base; spreading wall. Diameter between 13 and 20 cm.

6.7 x 6.6 x 2.0 (base) - ? (wall); Ø 19.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 red; int. & core 2.5YR 4/6 red

For parallels see Dep.XI.2a

Dep.XI.3a (Plate VI) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a small-sized raised flat base with protruding edge; spreading wall.

4.3 x 3.4 x 2.6 x 1.7 (wall)-1.1 (base); Ø 10.0 cm

Ext. 10R 4/8 red, int. 2.5YR 5/6 red, core 2.5YR 5/6 red

-

Dep.XI.3b (Plate VI) – 7 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a medium-sized raised flat base with protruding edge; spreading wall. Diameter between 14 and 22 cm.

10.4 x 8.2 x 4.6 x 1.6 (wall)-1.6(base); Ø 18.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 4/6 red; int. 10R 4/6 red; core 10R 4/8

-

Dep.XI.3c (Plate VI) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a large-sized raised flat base with protruding edge; spreading wall.

5.3 x 5.9 x 3.2 x 1.5 (wall)-1.4 (base); Ø 24.0 cm

Ext. 10R 5/4 weak red and 2.5YR 5/6 red; int. 10R 4/6 red; core 10R 5/8 red

-

Dep.XI.indet (Not illustrated) – 4 fragments

Impasto

Indeterminable base fragments

BRONZES**Type 1 (Plate VI) – 1 fragment**

Bronze

Fragment of a fibula

Bow of a small fibula, thickening towards the centre; decorated with two incised concentric double circles.

1.2 x 2.5 x 0.6

Published before in: Attema *et al.*, 2011: 131, no. 8 (with refs.).

7th - 6th century BC

BLACK GLAZED WARE**Type 1 (Plate VI) – 1 fragment**

Black Glazed Ware

Rim fragment of a bowl

Rounded body; almost upright rim; convex lip.

2.5 x 2.7 x 0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); Ø 10.0 cm

Ext. & int. 2.5Y 2.5/1 black; core 2.5Y 6/1 grey

Bouma, 1996: 179, B57, *Satricum*; Morel, 1981: pls. 72-73, form 2783/84.**CARNEVALE (SEE PARAGRAPH 3.1.2)****JARS****1. (Not illustrated) – 4 fragments**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Indeterminable fragment of a jar with an upright rim. Diameter between 16 and 38 cm.

2. (Plate VI) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment, probably of a jar

Outcurving rim; convex lip.

2.4 x 3.4 x 1.0 (wall) - 0.8 (lip); Ø 10.0 cm

Ext. & int. 5YR 4/4 reddish brown; core 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown

-

WALL FRAGMENTS**3. (Not illustrated) – 2 fragments**

Wall fragment decorated with a plain, shallow cord.

For parallels see Dep.VIII.1

4. (Not illustrated) – 6 fragments

Impasto

Wall fragment decorated with a notched, shallow cord.

For parallels see Dep.VIII.2a

5. (Not illustrated) – 3 fragments

Impasto

Indeterminable wall fragments

HANDLES**6. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Fragment of a ring handle, rounded in section.

For parallels see Dep.IX.1

BASES**7. (Not illustrated) – 2 fragments**

Fragment of a small-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter 12 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1a

8. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a medium-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter 18 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1b

9. (Not illustrated) – 2 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a large-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter 26 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1c

BOTTEGO 1 (SEE PARAGRAPH 3.1.3)**BOWLS****1. (Plate VII) – 4 fragments**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl

Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; convex, flattened or pointed lip.

Diameter between 20 and 30 cm.

6.9 x 8.5 x 1.1-1.6 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); Ø 22.0 cm

Ext. & int. 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; core 5YR 4/4 reddish brown

For parallels see Dep.I.1a

2. (Plate VII) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl

Shallow, rounded bowl; strongly outcurving rim; convex lip.

3.9 x 9.7 x 0.5 (wall) - 0.9 (lip); Ø 28.0 cm

Ext. 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown; int. 7.5YR 4/4 brown; core 7.5YR 4/4 brown

Published before in: Attema *et al.*, 2011: 131, Bottego 1, no. 1 (with refs.)

7th - first half 6th century BC

LID**3. (Plate VII) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a lid

Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; convex lip.

5.3 x 5.5 x 1.2 (wall) - 0.9 (lip); Ø 20.0 cm

All 2.5YR 5/8 red

For parallels see Dep.II.1a

JARS**4. (Plate VII) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Cylindrical/ovoid body; short, outturning rim; convex lip.

6.9 x 8.5 x 1.1-1.6 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); Ø 22.0 cm

Ext. & int. 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; core 5YR 4/4 reddish brown

Published before in: Attema *et al.*, 2011: 131, no. 7 (with refs.).

9th - first half 7th century BC

5. (Plate VII) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Cylindrical body; upright rim; flattened lip.

4.4 x 4.3 x 1.3 (wall) - 0.7 (lip); Ø 16.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 4/3 reddish brown; int. 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; core 2.5YR 4/6 red

Published before in: Attema *et al.*, 2011: 130, no. 6 (with refs.).

10th - 7th century BC

6. (Plate VII) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Small, cylindrical body; upright rim; flattened lip; convex lug attached to body, in section triangular.

6.7 x 6.5 x 1.2 (wall) - 0.9 (lip); Lug: 5.9 x 2.6 x 1.0-2.1 (section); Ø 12.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 2.5/1 black; int. 7.5YR 4/4 brown; core 7.5YR 4/4 brown

Attema *et al.*, 2003: 119, Class II, type 2, *P13 (Nettuno)*; Alessandri, 2009: 271, fig. 162.6, *Colle della Mola, Capanna A.*Possibly c. 13th century (*Bronzo Recente*) - 9th century BC**7. (Plate VIII) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Medium, cylindrical body; upright rim; flattened lip, somewhat bevelled on the interior; exterior body is decorated with a plain cord.

7.6 x 8.7 x 1.2 (wall) - 1.1 (lip) - 1.7 (wall and decoration); Ø 22.0 cm

Ext. 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown; int. 7.5YR 4/4 brown; core 10YR 3/3 very dark greyish brown

For parallels see Bottego 1.6

-

LARGE/STORAGE JAR**8. (Plate VIII) – 2 fragments**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a large jar

Large, cylindrical body; upright rim; flattened lip.

4.3 x 7.6 x 1.4 (wall) - 0.8 (lip); Ø >30.0 cm

Ext. 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; int. 5 R 4/4 reddish brown; core 2.5YR 4/6 red

Attema *et al.*, 2003: 118, Class I, type 1, *P13 (Nettuno)*.

c. 13th - 9th century BC

STAND**9. (Plate VIII) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Base fragment of a stand

Conical base; straight rim; lip is flattened on top and thickening towards the exterior.

4.0 x 5.4 x 1.4 (wall) - 1.7 (lip); Ø 24.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; int. 7.5YR 4/3 brown; core 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 348, Class XI, type 2, *Satricum*.

Beginning 8th - first half 7th century BC

RIM FRAGMENTS INDET**10. (Not illustrated) – 3 fragments**

Impasto

Indeterminable rim fragment

WALL FRAGMENTS**11. (Not illustrated) – 3 fragments**

Impasto

Wall fragment decorated with a plain, shallow cord.

For parallels see Dep.VIII.1

12. (Not illustrated) – 3 fragments

Impasto

Wall fragment decorated with a notched, shallow cord.

For parallels see Dep.VIII.2a

13. (Plate VIII) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Wall fragment decorated with a semi-circular plain shallow band, with a small, diagonal thickening on top.

Ext. 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown; int. 2.5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown; core 2.5YR 4/8 red

-

LUGS**14. (Not illustrated) – 2 fragments**

Impasto

Fragment of a convex lug, in section rounded.

For parallels see Dep.X.1

BASES**15. (Not illustrated) – 4 fragments**

Impasto

Fragment of a small-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter between 10 and 12 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1a

16. (Not illustrated) – 6 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a medium-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter between 14 and 22 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1b

17. (Not illustrated) - 3 fragments

Impasto

Fragment of a large-sized flat base; spreading wall. Diameter between 24 and 26 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1c

18. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a flat base; spreading wall. Diameter indeterminable.

19. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a small-sized raised flat base; spreading wall. Diameter 12 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.2a

20. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a medium-sized raised flat base; spreading wall. Diameter 16 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.2b

BOTTEGO 2A (SEE PARAGRAPH 3.1.4)**1. (Plate VIII) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar

Ovoid body; slightly incurving rim; flattened lip.

2.1 x 2.3 x 0.8 (wall) - 0.8 (lip); Ø 14.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 4/6 yellowish red; int. 7.5YR 3/1 very dark grey; core 5YR 2.5/1 black

-

BOTTEGO 3A (SEE PARAGRAPH 3.1.4)**BOWLS****1. (Plate VIII) – 2 fragments**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl

Spreading wall; straight rim; convex, flattened or pointed lip. Diameter between 16 and 24 cm.

5.3 x 4.1 x 0.8; Ø 24.0 cm

For parallels see Dep.I.1a

2. (Plate VIII) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl

Spreading wall; straight rim; convex, flattened or pointed lip; exterior of the body is decorated with a notched cord. Diameter between 16 and 24 cm.

5.8 x 7.6 x 0.9 (wall) - 1.2 (wall + deco) - 1.0 (rim); Ø 24.0 cm

For parallels without notches see Dep.I.1a

WALL FRAGMENTS**3. (Not illustrated) – 2 fragments**

Impasto

Wall fragment decorated with a plain, shallow cord.

For parallels see Dep.VIII.1

4. (Not illustrated) – 5 fragments

Impasto

Wall fragment decorated with a notched, shallow cord.

For parallels see Dep.VIII.2a

No drawing

HANDLES**5. (Not illustrated) – 3 fragments**

Impasto

Fragment of a large, band handle, flattened in section.

For parallels see Dep.IX.2

LUGS**6. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Fragment of a convex lug, in section rounded.

For parallels see Dep.X.1

BASES**7. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment**

Impasto

Fragment of a medium, flat base; spreading wall. Diameter 16 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1b

8. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a large, flat base; spreading wall. Diameter >30 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1c

P14PP (SEE PARAGRAPH 3.1.5)**1. (Not illustrated) - 1 fragment**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a jar/bowl,

Indeterminable outcurving rim. Diameter 20 cm.

2. (Not illustrated) – 5 fragments

Impasto

Wall fragment decorated with a notched, shallow cord.

For parallels see Dep.VIII.2a

3. (Plate IX) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a vertical, band handle, flattened in section.

Wall: 5.6 x 7.3 x 0.8 handle: 3.6 x 3.5 x 0.9

Ext. 10R 4/8 red; int. 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; core 2.5YR 3/1 dark reddish grey

-

4. (Not illustrated) – 1 fragment

Impasto

Fragment of a medium, flat base; spreading wall. Diameter 14 cm.

For parallels see Dep.XI.1b

MUSEUM COLLECTION (SEE PARAGRAPH 3.2)**1. (Plate IX) – 3 fragments**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a large bowl

Curved wall; straight, upright rim; convex or flattened lip.

7.0 x 8.7 x 1.5; Ø 34.0 cm

All 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown and 5YR 3/1 very dark gray

For parallels see Dep.I.2

2. (Plate IX)

Impasto

Rim fragment of a large bowl

Curved wall; straight, upright rim; convex lip, slightly thickening on the exterior; the body is decorated on the exterior with a notched, shallow cord.

5.9 x 6.9 x 1.0 (wall) - 1.6 (wall + deco) - 1.3 (rim); Ø 25.0 cm

Attema *et al.*, 2003: 119, Class III, type 4, *P13 (Nettuno)*.

-

3. (Plate IX)

Burnished impasto

Rim fragment of a lid/bowl

Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; convex lip, slightly bevelled on the inside.

5.5 x 4.3 x 1.1 (rim) - 0.9 (lip); Ø approx. 25.0 cm

All 2.5YR 3/1 reddish brown to 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray

Abrasions due to rehydrated chalky inclusions, 0.5–0.9 cm in diameter; lip very irregular

For parallels see Dep.I.1a

4. (Plate IX)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a bowl
Shallow body; flaring wall curving towards an almost straight rim; lip is flattened on top and slightly thickening on the interior.
5.6 x 6.3 x 1.0 (wall) x 0.6 – 0.7 (rim); Ø 32.0 cm
Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 dark red; int. 2.5YR 5/6 red
Small inclusions; traces of burnishing
-

5. (Plate IX)

Fine dark impasto
Rim fragment of a carenated bowl
Low conical body; smoothly curved carena on the in- and exterior; short upright shoulder; outcurving rim; convex, somewhat pointed lip.
3.3 x 3.6 x 0.5 – 0.4 (wall) – 0.2 (lip); Ø 15.0 cm
Ext. 5YR 3/1 very dark gray; int. 5YR 5/1 gray to 5YR 3/1 very dark gray; core 5YR 3/1 very dark gray
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 340, class V, type 6, no. 1034, *Satricum*.
Beginning 8th - first half 4th century BC

6. (Plate IX)

Red impasto, possibly *impasto rosso*
Rim fragment of a *ciotola*
More or less flat base curving into an upright rim; horizontal ring handle on the exterior of the body, slightly elevated above lip; convex lip
8.0 x 5.5 x 5.2; Ø 20.0 cm
Ext. 2.5YR 4/6 red; int. 2.5YR 5/8 red; core 7.5YR 7/4 pink
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 340, class V, type 4, *Satricum*.
Beginning 8th - first half 4th century BC

7. (Plate X)

Impasto
Rim fragment of a lid
Spreading or oblique wall; straight rim; convex lip.
2.8 x 10.1 x 0.7/1.3 (wall); Ø 13.0 cm
Ext. 2.5YR 5/2 weak red and 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray; int. 2.5YR 4/6 dark red; core 2.5YR 4/3 dusky red
For parallels see Dep.II.1a

8. (Plate X)

Common brown impasto
Knob of a lid
Circular top ring with convex edge, exterior concave, interior unknown.
3.3 (H); Ø 5.5 cm
Ext. 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; core 10YR 5/2 grayish brown
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 347, class X, type 2, *Satricum*.
Beginning 8th - first half 7th century BC

9. (Plate X) – 2 fragments

Burnished impasto
Rim fragment of a jar
Straight, almost upright rim; convex lip, slightly bevelled on the inside.
6.6 x 3.7 x 1.0 (rim) – 0.9 (lip); Ø 27.0 cm
All sides 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown to 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown
Alessandri, 2009: 233, fig. 130.1, no. 2, *Bosco Nettuno*.
Possibly older than *Bronzo finale* (hence before 12th century BC)

10. (Plate X)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a jar
Almost cylindrical body; outcurving rim; convex lip.
7.3 x 5.9 x 1.4; Ø 16.0 cm
Ext. 10YR 5/2 grayish brown and 10R 5/8 red; int. 2.5YR 5/8 red; core between 10YR 5/2 grayish brown and 10R 5/8 red.
For parallels see Dep.III.3

11. (Plate X)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a jar
Cylindrical body, sharp outcurving rim; convex lip.
5.7 x 6.6 x 1.2 - 0.8 (wall) – 0.6 (lip); Ø 20.0 cm
Ext. 2.5YR 5/6 red; int. 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black to 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 2.5YR 4/4 reddish brown to 2.5YR 2.5/1 reddish black
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 335, Class III, type 5, *Satricum*; Carafa, 1995: 31, tipo 38.
8th - late 6th century BC

12. (Plate X)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment, probably of a jar
Wide outcurving rim; convex lip.
5.5 x 10.0 x 1.0; Ø 35.0 cm
All 2.5YR 5/6 red
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 335, Class III, type 8, *Satricum*; Bouma, 1996: 151, pl. VI, no. 89, *VDII, Satricum*; Carafa, 1995: 22–23, tipo 4-9; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CV18133, *Laghetto del Mosignore (Campoverde)*.
8th - late 6th century BC

13. (Plate X)

Common brown impasto
Rim fragment of a jar
Wide outcurving rim (end of the rim almost horizontal); convex lip, thickening on the exterior.
5.0 x 6.7 x 0.8 (wall) – 0.7 (lip); Ø 26.0 cm
Ext. 5YR 5/4 reddish brown to 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; int. & core 5YR 5/4 reddish brown to 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
For parallels see no. 12

14. (Plate X)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Cylindrical body; upright, slightly outcurving rim; flattened lip; exterior of the body is decorated with a plain cord.
7.0 x 6.9 x 1.4 (wall) – 1.9 (wall + ridge); Ø 47.0 cm
Ext. 10YR 6/1 gray; int. between 2.5YR 5/6 red and 2.5YR 4/6 red; core 5YR 5/1 gray
Attema *et al.*, 2003: 118, Class I, type 2, *P13 (Nettuno)*.
c. 13th - 9th century BC

15. (Plate XI)

Common brown impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Cylindrical body; upright, slightly incurving rim; flattened lip; exterior of the body is decorated with a notched cord.
6.4 x 4.0 x 1.0 – 1.1 (wall) – 2.0 (wall + cord) – 1.2 (lip); Ø c. 40.0 cm
Ext. 2.5YR 5/3 reddish brown to 2.5YR 6/6 light red to 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray; int. 2.5YR 4/2 weak red to 2.5YR 4/6 red; core 2.5YR 4/1 dark reddish gray to 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Attema *et al.*, 2003: 118, Class I, type 3, *P13 (Nettuno)*.
c. 13th - 9th century BC

16. (Plate XI)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Probably a cylindrical body; outturning rim, with internal angle; convex lip, bevelled on the interior; on the outside underneath the rim is a horizontal cord decoration with oblique notches made by a stick.
9.5 x 9.2 x 1.8 (wall) – 1.7 (rim) – 1.1 (lip); Ø 44.0 cm
Ext. & int. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core between 5YR 6/2 pinkish gray and 5YR 5/2 reddish gray
-

17. (Plate XI)

Burnished impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Probably an ovoid body; slightly incurving shoulder; almost upright rim; flattened lip, bevelled on the interior.
5.2 x 3.4 x 1.1 (rim) – 1.5 (lip); Ø 32.0 cm
All 5YR 4/3 reddish brown
Attema *et al.*, 2003: 118, Class I, type 3, *P13 (Nettuno)*.
c. 13th - 9th century BC

18. (Plate XI)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Probably an ovoid body; outcurving rim; convex lip; exterior is decorated with a horizontal notched cord.
6.3 x 10.8 x 1.5 - 2.9 (rim); Ø 32.0 cm
Ext. & int. 2.5YR 5/6 red; core 10YR 5/2 grayish brown
Very worn, sloppily executed decoration
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 329, Class II, type 3, *Satricum*; Attema *et al.*, 2003: 118, Class I, type 3, *P13 (Nettuno)*; Attema *et al.*, 2011: 129, *Torre Astura*, no. 3; Bergonzi & Bietti Sestieri, 1980: 51, tav.1: 1b, *Rome*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 246, cat.no. 2722, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. PDA53755, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.
11th - beginning 6th century BC

19. (Plate XI)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Ovoid body; outcurving rim; convex lip; exterior is decorated with a horizontal cord.
7.2 x 6.9 x 1.3 (wall) – 2.4 (wall + cord) – 1.3 (lip); Ø 44.0 cm
Ext. 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow to 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; int. 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow to 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; core 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
For parallels see no. 18

20. (Plate XI)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Ovoid body; outcurving rim; tapering lip; exterior is decorated with a lug ending in a horizontal notched cord.
9.6 x 10.1 x 1.3 x 2.1 (wall) – 1.2 (lip); Ø 30.0 cm (inner angle)
Ext. 2.5YR 6/6 light red to 2.5YR 5/8 red; int. 2.5YR 5/8 red to 2.5YR 6/6 light red; core 2.5YR 6/6 light red
For parallels see no. 18

21. (Plate XII)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Ovoid body; outturning rim, with internal angle; tapering lip.
9.6 x 13.0 x 1.3 – 1.5 (wall) – 0.8 (lip); Ø 33.0 cm
Ext. 10R 5/6 red to 10R 4/6 red; int. & core 10R 4/6 red to 10R 3/6 dark red
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 329, Class II, type 1, *Satricum*.
9th - 7th century BC

22. (Plate XII)

Impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Ovoid body; outturning rim, with internal angle; lip is flattened on top; possibly a lug attached to the exterior of the body.
9.5 x 10.0 x 1.2 (wall) – 1.0 (lip); Ø approx. 50.0 cm
All 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 329, Class II, type 1, *Satricum*.
9th - 7th century BC

23. (Plate XII)

Common red impasto, burnished
Rim fragment of a large jar
Ovoid body; outturning rim; convex lip; the exterior is decorated with a notched lug ending in a horizontal notched cord.
10.1 x 10.2 x 1.4 – 1.1 (body) x 2.7 (wall + cord) x 3.6 (wall + lug) x 0.9 (rim)
Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 dark red; int. 2.5YR 4/6 dark red
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 329, Class II, type 1, *Satricum*; Alessandri, 2009: 190, fig. 78.2, no. 19, *Lanuvio, cimitero*, Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: 244, cat.no. 2683, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. PDA53788, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.
10th - beginning 6th century BC

24. (Plate XII)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Probably a globular body; outturning rim; flattened lip; the exterior is decorated with a horizontal notched cord.
7.6 x 12.2 x 1.2 – 1.1 (wall) – 1.0 (lip) - 1.8 (cord + wall); Ø 40.0 cm
Ext. 10R 5/6 red to 10R 4/6 red; int. 10R 5/8 red to 10R 4/4 weak red; core 10R 5/6 red to 10R 4/4 weak red
Alessandri, 2009: 241, fig. 136.1, no. 1, *Loricina (Nettuno)*.
Late 9th - first half 8th century BC

25. (Plate XII)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Probably a globular body; outturning rim; convex lip, decorated on top with notches.
8.6 x 8.3 x 1.2 – 2.0 (wall) – 1.0 (lip); Ø 42.0 cm
Ext. 2.5YR 5/6 red to 10R 4/6 red; int. 2.5YR 5/6 red to 10R 4/6 red; core 2.5YR 5/6 red to 10R 4.6 red
-

26. (Plate XII)

Common red impasto
Rim fragment of a large jar
Probably a globular body; strongly incurving neck; outcurving rim; convex lip, thickening on the outside and inside.
5.7 x 14.0 x 1.4 (wall) – 2.6 (lip); Ø 30.0 cm
Ext. 10R 5/8 red; int. 2.5YR 6/8 red
Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 332, Class II, type 7, *Satricum*.
Beginning 8th - beginning 6th century BC

27. (Plate XIII)

Common red impasto
Base fragment of a cooking stand
Tronco-conical base; straight rim; lip is flattened on top; cord decoration along the edge of the porch and bevelled on the inside towards the porch.
8.4 x 8.5 x 1.5 – 2.0 – 1.8 (edge base) - 3.5 (cord + wall); Ø approx. 40.0 cm
Ext. 10R 6/6 light red to 10R 5/6 red; int. 10R 6/6 light red to 10R 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 6/6 light red to 2.5YR 5/8 red
Quilici & Quilici Gigli, 1980: 103, no. 1, tav. XXXIV, *Crustumarium*; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CV¹⁰0660, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.
6th century BC

28. (Plate XIII)

Common red impasto

Wall fragment of a stand with part of the grate of a cooking stand.

Tronco-conical stand with horizontal notched band with remains of protruding lug (flange) of a grate.

7.7 x 9.6 x 1.2 – 2.2 (wall) – 2.7 (wall + decoration) – 5.6 (wall + cord + remains of grate); Ø 27.0 cm; lug: 3.2 x 4.8 (oval) x 2.8;

Ext. 10R 6/6 light red – 10R 5/6 red; int. 10R 6/6 light red – 10R 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 6/6 light red and 2.5YR 5/8 red

-
-**29. (Plate XIII)**

Common red impasto

Wall fragment of a cooking stand

Tronco-conical stand with remains of a protruding flange of a grate.

6.0 x 9.0 x 1.2 – 2.2 – 3.9 (wall + remains of grate); Ø 22.0 cm; lug of grate: 2.1 x 3.1 x 2.6

Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 red; int. 2.5YR 5/6 red to 2.5YR 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 4/6 red

-

30. (Plate XIII)

Common red Impasto

Pilaster of a stand/*calefattoio*

Wall fragment with protruding, horizontal pilaster; the exterior of the pilaster is decorated with incised meander decoration.

Wall: 5.7 x 7.6 x 1.3; pilaster: 4.3 x 5.0 x 2.9

Ext. 10R 4/6 red; int. 2.5YR 4/6 red; 10R 4/4 weak red

Alessandri, 2009: 59, fig. 1.2.9, no. 57-61, *Castel Gandolfo* (without a direct parallel for the decoration).

Second half 10th century BC

31. (Plate XIII)

Impasto

Spindle whorl

Biconical and faceted spindle whorl

2.0 x 2.7-3.0; Ø 0.8 (perforation)

Ext. 2.5YR 4/8 red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 354, Class XVII, type 3, *Satricum*; Badoni, 2000: 122, no. LXXXII,2; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CV18471, *Laghetto del Monsignore (Campoverde)*.

Second half 8th – 7th century BC

32. (Plate XIII)

Smooth common brown impasto

Rim fragment of an unknown shape

Slightly flaring wall; straight rim, thickening on the inside; convex lip, somewhat flattened and thickening on the outside.

2.6 x 3.2 x 0.6 – 0.7 (wall) – 0.9 (lip); Ø 7.0 cm

All 5YR 4/1 dark gray

-
-**33. (Plate XIII)**

Common red impasto

Handle fragment

Fragment of flaring wall with large vertical band handle, in section rectangular.

Wall: 5.5 x 10.4 x 1.2, Ø 30.0 cm; handle: 5.0 x 6.1 x 4.0 x 1.7, Ø approx. 2.5 cm

Ext. varying from 2.5YR 5/8 red to 2.5YR 4/8 dark red; int. 2.5YR 4/6 dark red; core 2.5YR 5/8 red

-
-**MATERIAL FROM GIA-SURVEYS (SEE PARAGRAPH 3.3)****1. (Plate XIII)**

Impasto

Rim fragment of a carenated bowl

Spreading wall; convex carena, smooth transition on in- and exterior; slightly outcurving rim; convex lip.

1.9 x 2.3 x 0.35; Ø 10.0 cm

Ext. 5YR 4/3 reddish brown; int. 5YR 5/3 reddish brown; core 5YR 4/6 yellowish red

Attema *et al.*, 2001/02: 340, Class V, type 5, *Satricum*.

Second half 8th – first half 4th century BC

2. (Plate XIII)

Impasto

Rim fragment of a bowl

Flaring wall; straight rim; tapering, convex lip

Ext. 5YR 5/6 yellowish red and 5YR 5/4 reddish brown; int. 7.5YR 6/4 light brown; core 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown

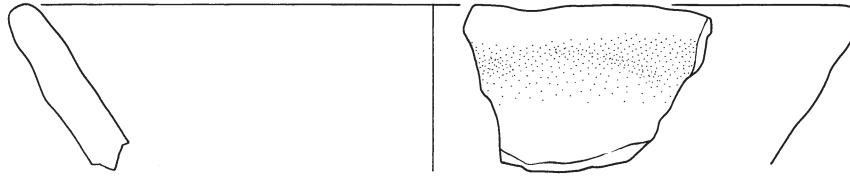
3.6 x 5.8 x 0.9 (wall) – 0.4 (lip); Ø 22.0 cm

Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1987: cat.no. 1073, *Satricum*; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1992: cat.nos. 1608 & 1802, *Satricum*; Van Loon, 2009: cat.no. CV18647. Fragment published before in Tol, 2012: 95, no. III-XXVIII.1.

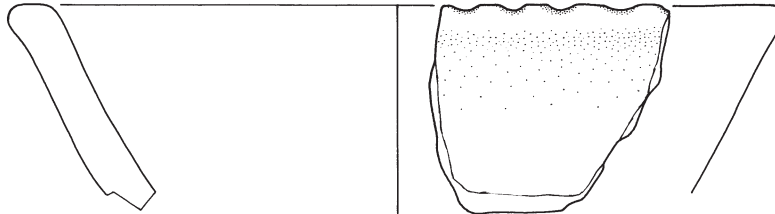
8th – 7th century BC

Depuratore
Class I - Bowls

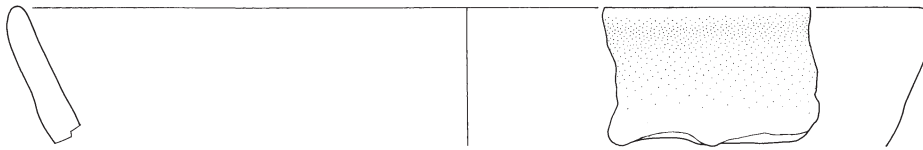
Plate I



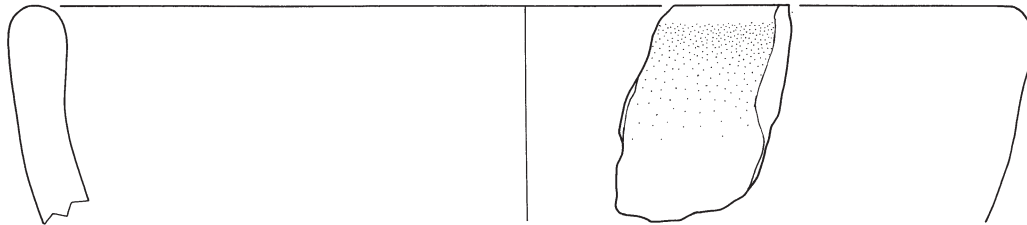
Dep.I.1a



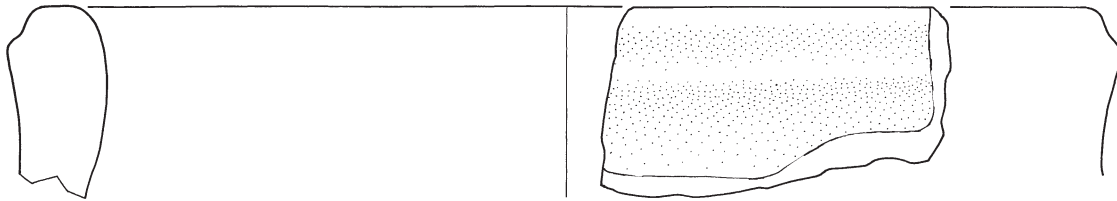
Dep.I.1a-var.I



Dep.I.1b (1:3)

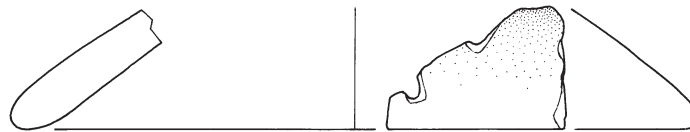


Dep.I.2

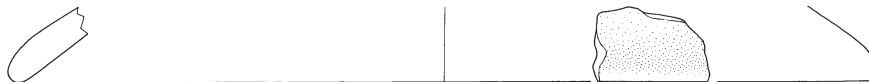


Dep.I.3

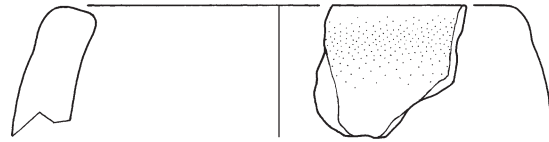
Class II - Lids



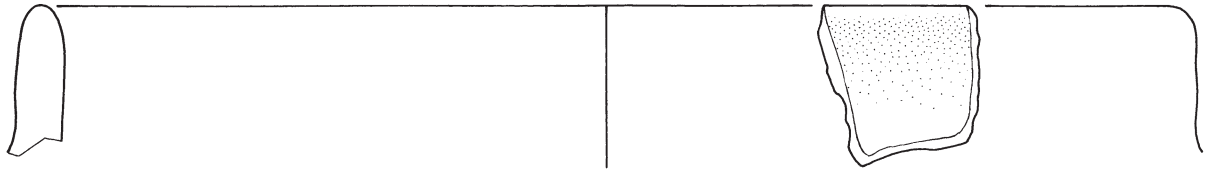
Dep.II.1a



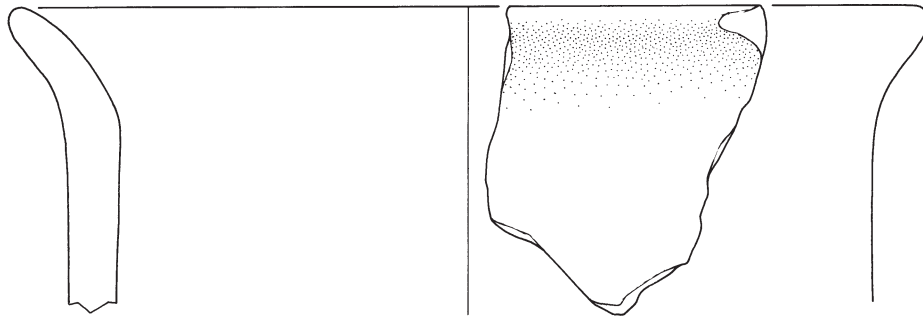
Dep.II.1b (1:3)



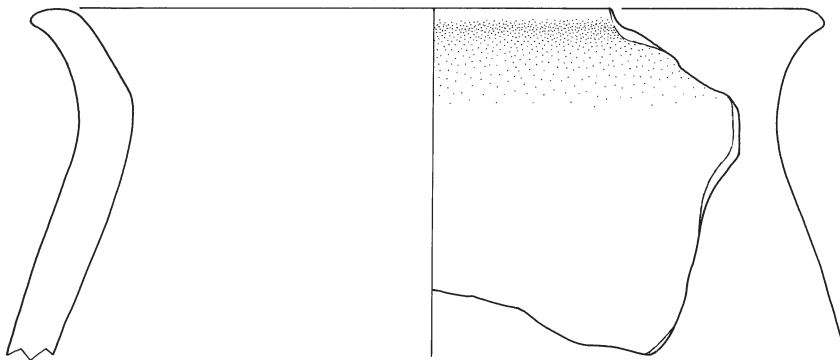
Dep.III.1



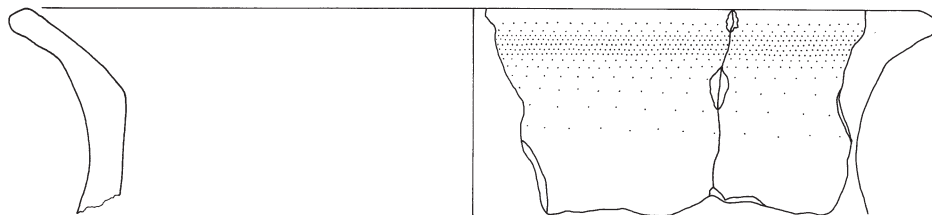
Dep.III.2



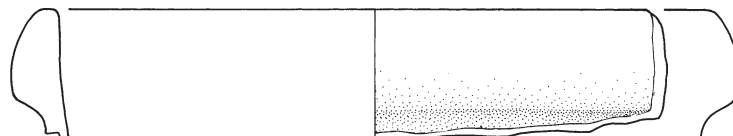
Dep.III.3



Dep.III.4



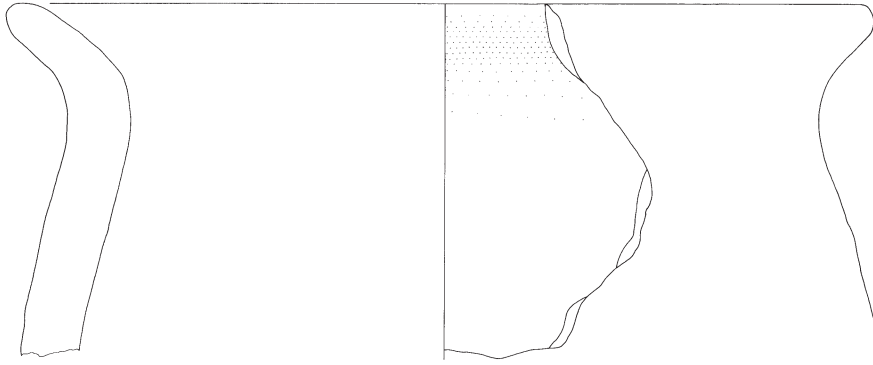
Dep.III.5



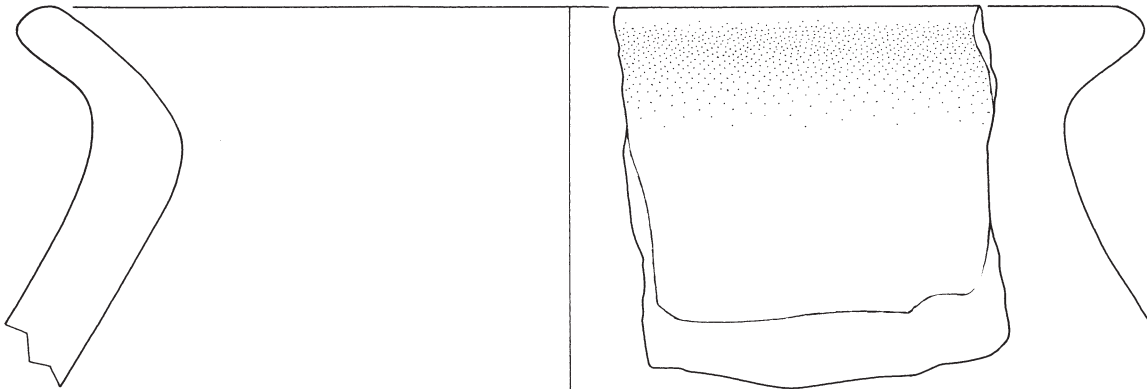
Dep.III.6

Depuratore cont.
Class IV - Large/storage jars

Plate III

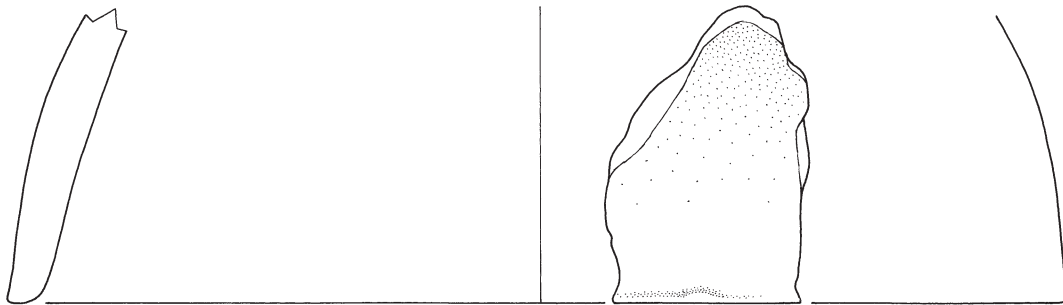


Dep.IV.1 (1:3)



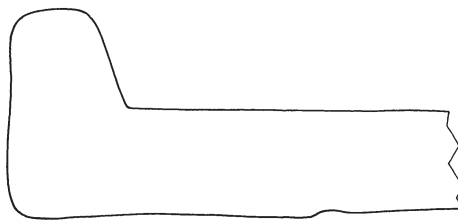
Dep.IV.2

Class V - Stands



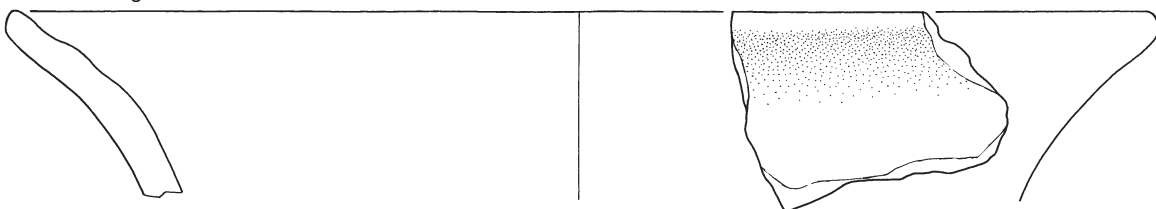
Dep.V.1

Class VI - Tiles



Dep.VI.1

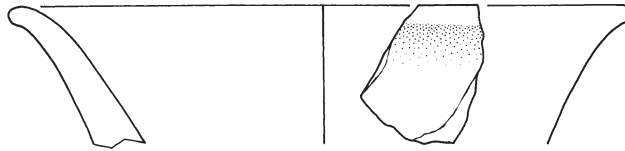
Class VII - Rim fragments indet



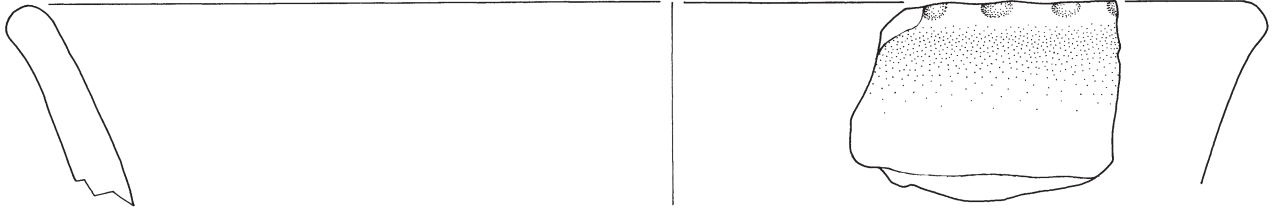
Dep.VII.1

Depuratore cont.

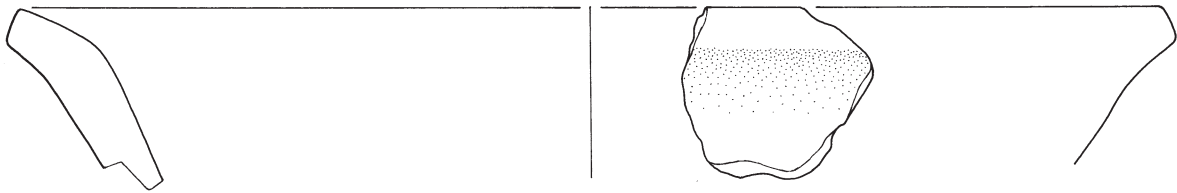
Plate IV



Dep.VII.2

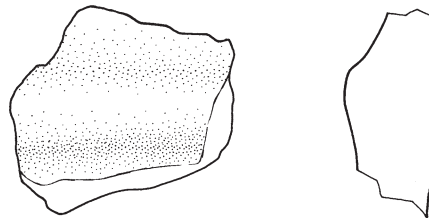


Dep.VII.3

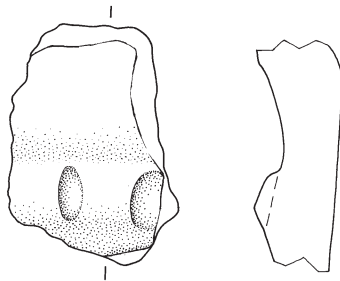


Dep.VII.4

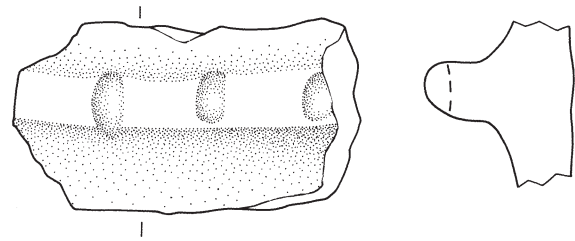
Class VIII - Wall fragments



Dep.VIII.1

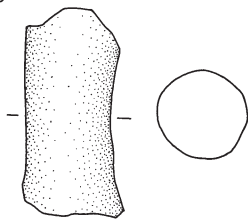


Dep.VIII.2a

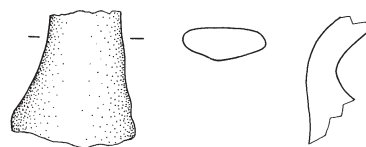


Dep.VIII.2b

Class IX - Handles



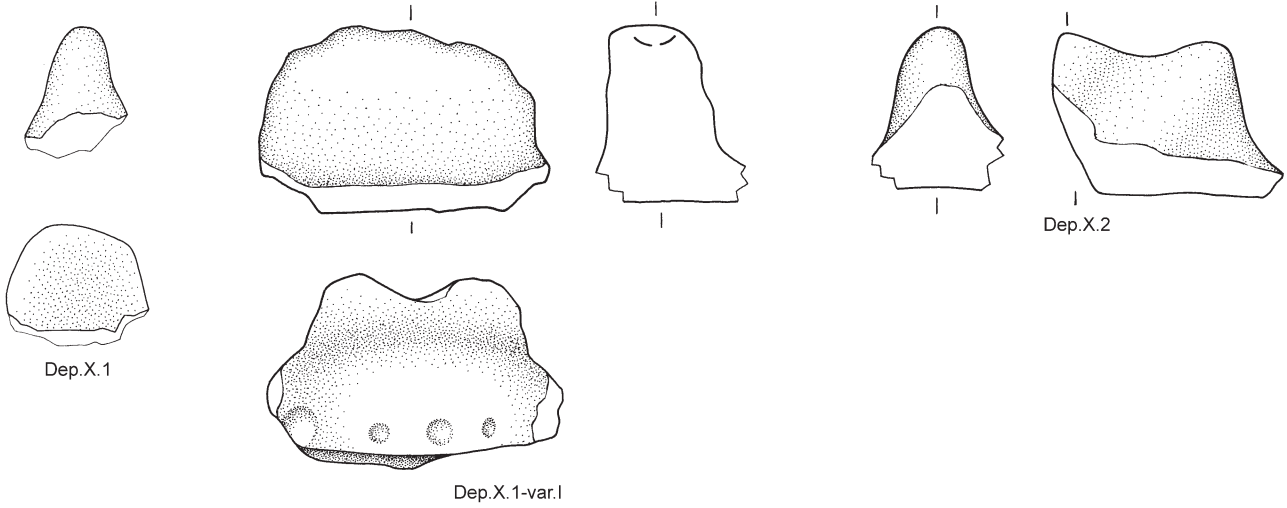
Dep.IX.1



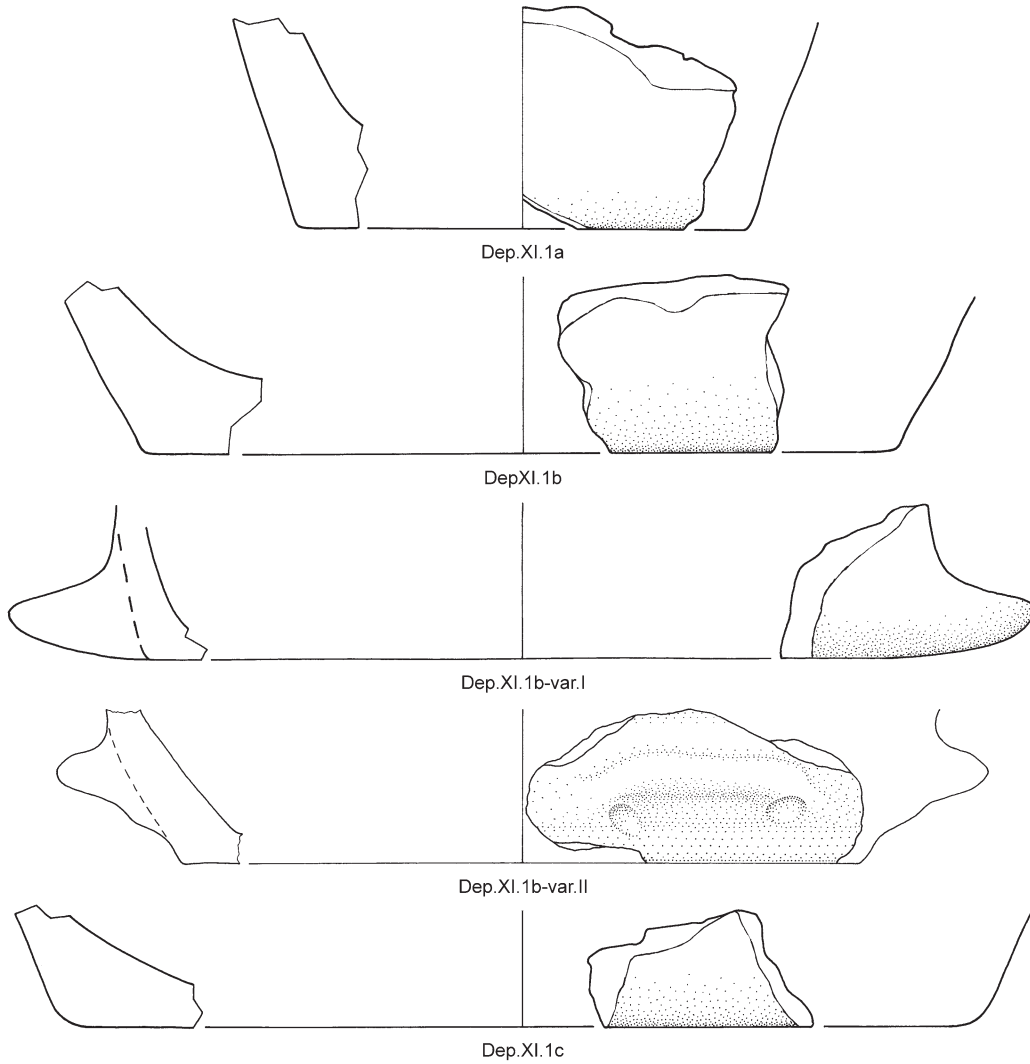
Dep.IX.2

Depuratore cont.
Class X - Lugs

Plate V

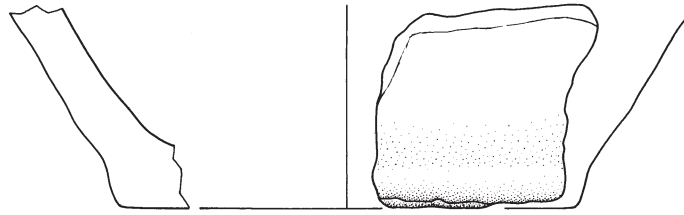


Class XI - Bases

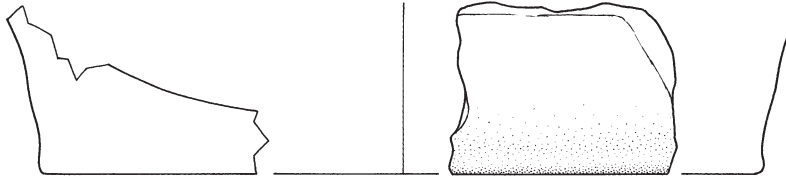


Depuratore cont.

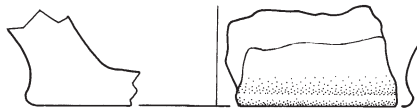
Plate VI



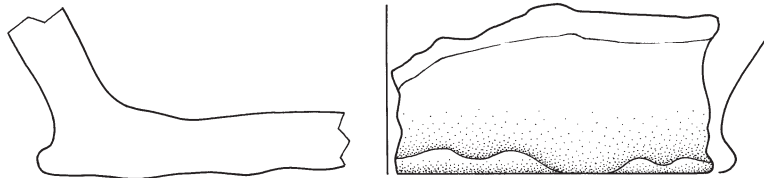
Dep.XI.2a



Dep.XI.2b



Dep.XI.3a

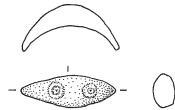


Dep.XI.3b



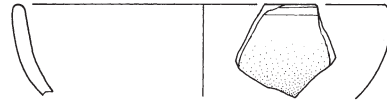
Dep.XI.3c

Bronzes



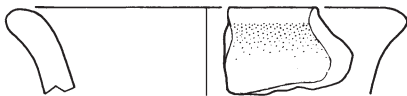
Bronze.type 1

Black glazed



Black Glazed.type 1

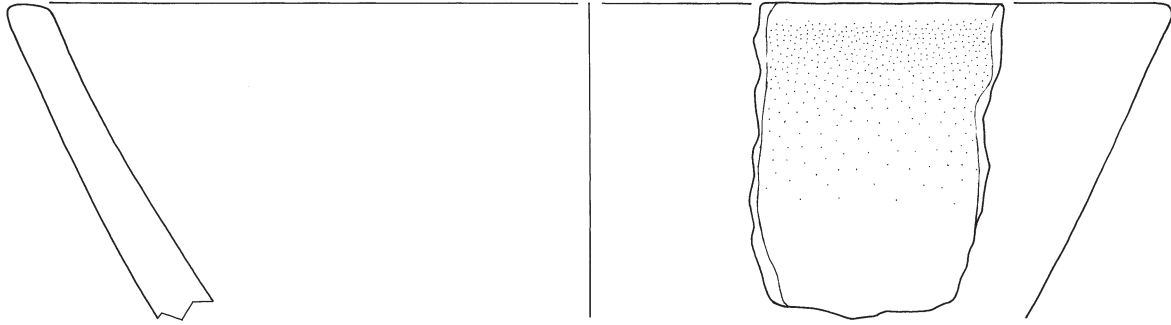
Carnevale
Jars



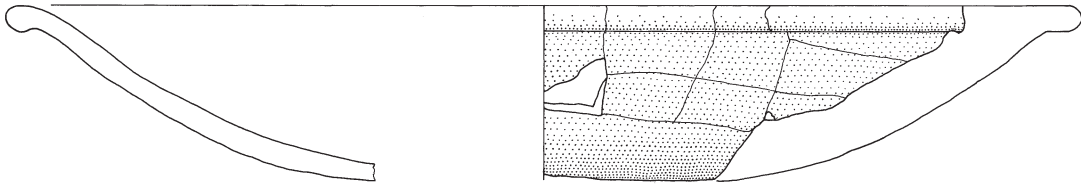
2

Bottego 1
Bowls

Plate VII

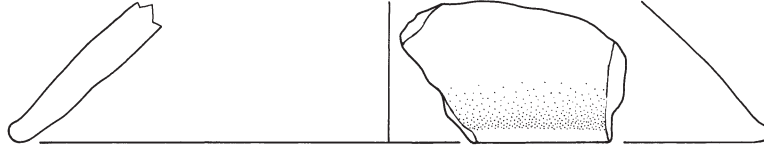


1



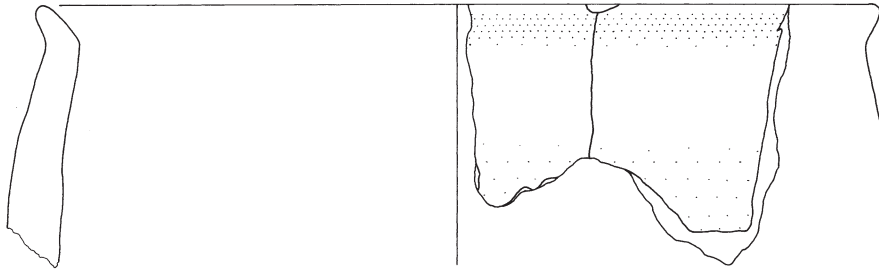
2

Lids

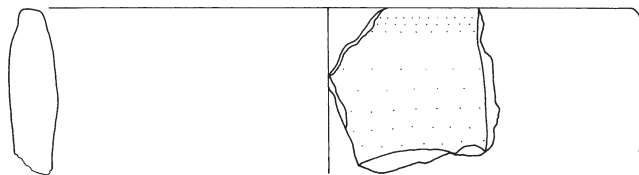


3

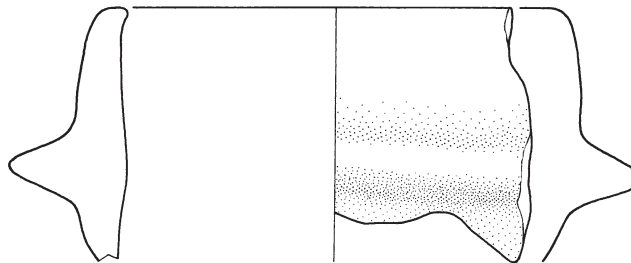
Jars



4



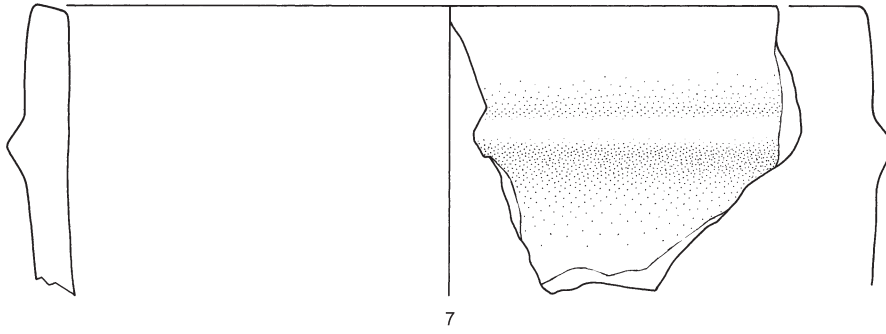
5



6

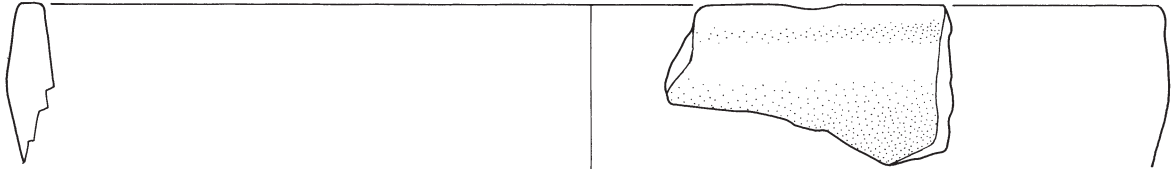
Bottego cont.

Plate VIII



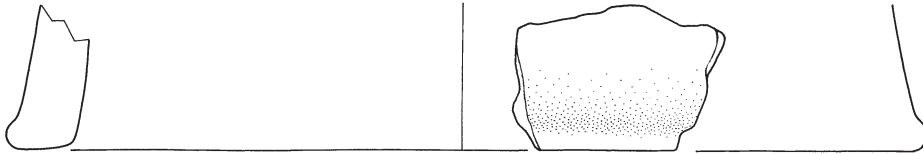
7

Large/Storage jars



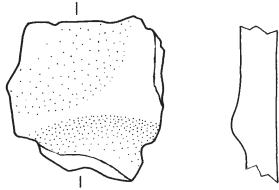
8

Stands



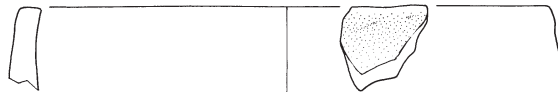
9

Wall fragments



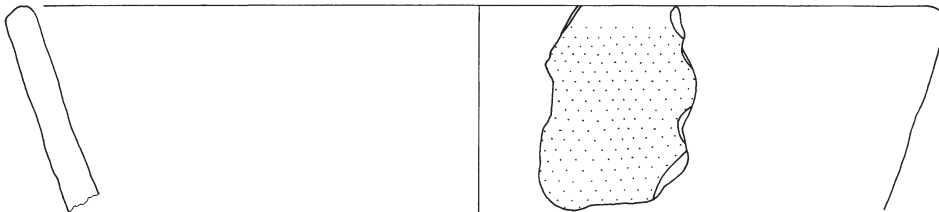
13

Bottego 2A
Jars

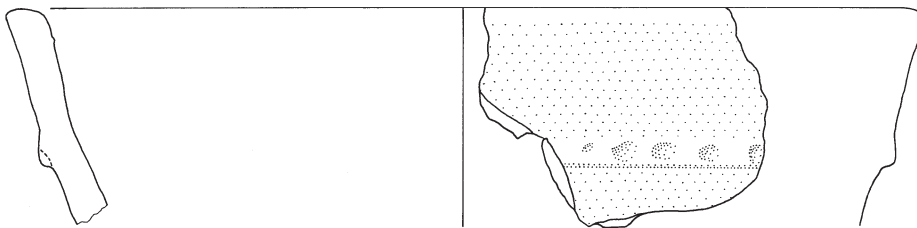


1

Bottego 3A
Bowls



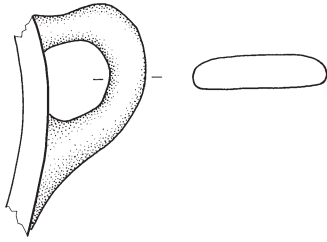
1



2

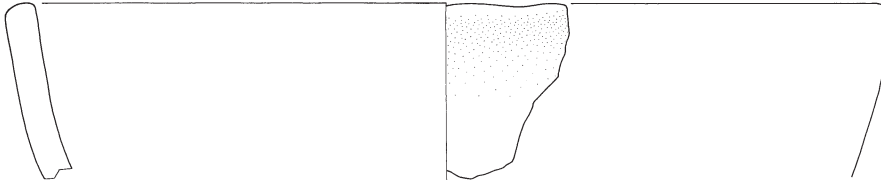
P14pp
Handles

Plate IX

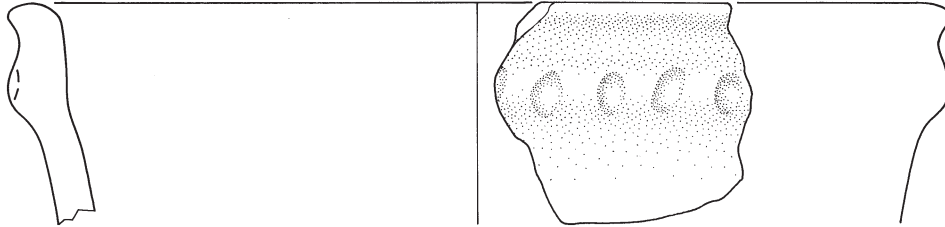


3

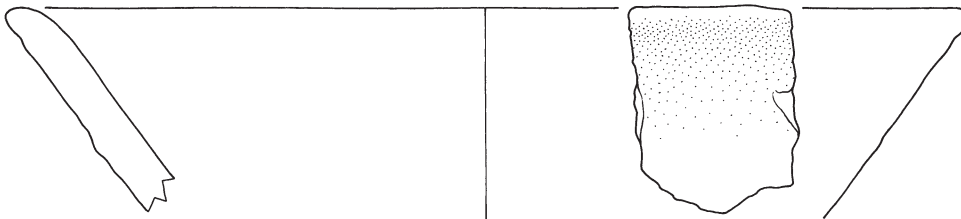
Museum collection
Bowls



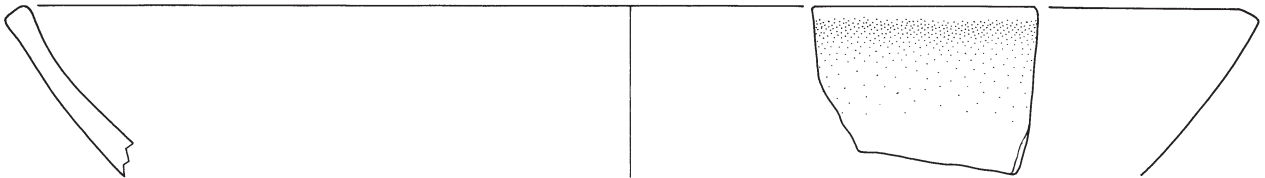
1 (1:3)



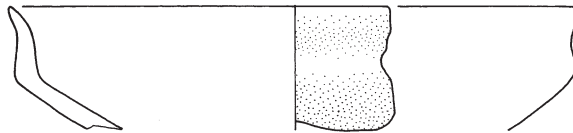
2



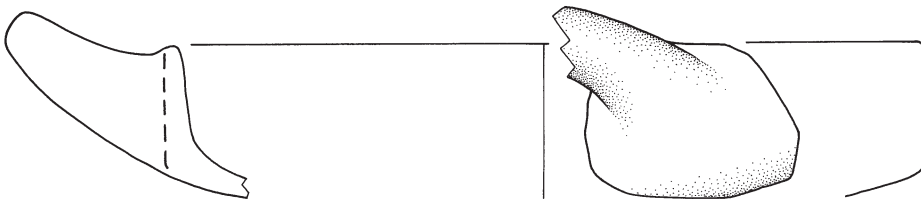
3



4



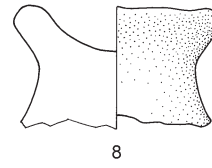
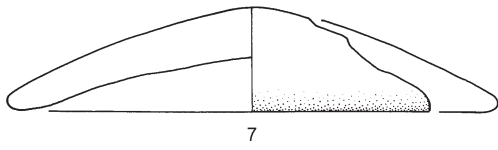
5



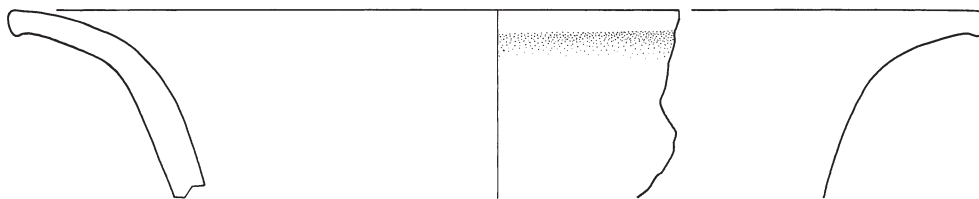
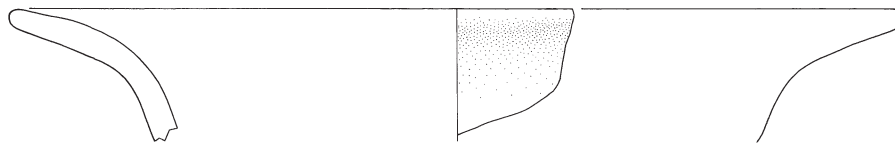
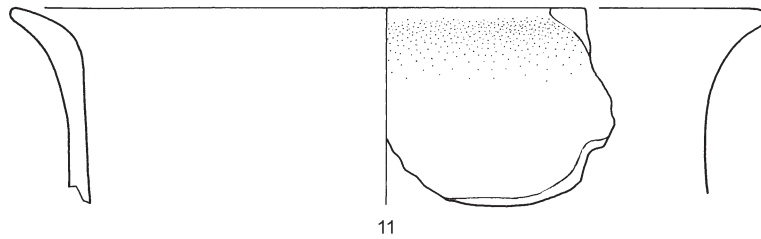
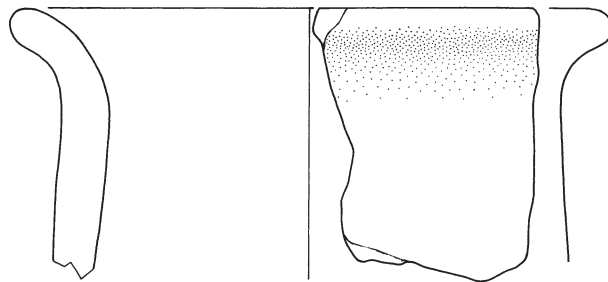
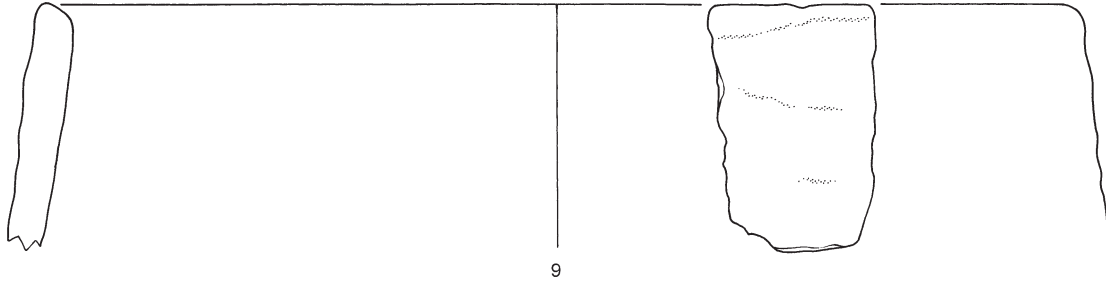
6

Museum collection cont.
Lids

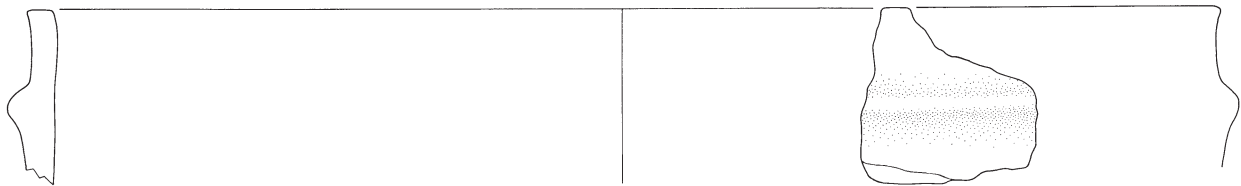
Plate X



Jars

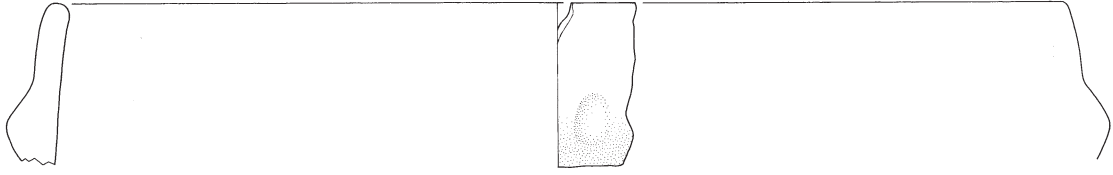


Large/Storage jars

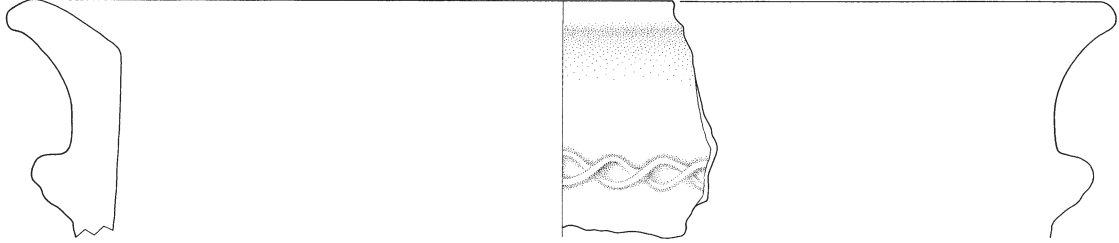


Museum collection cont.

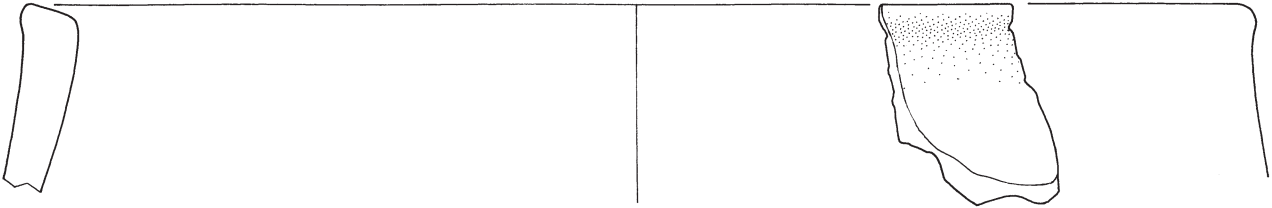
Plate XI



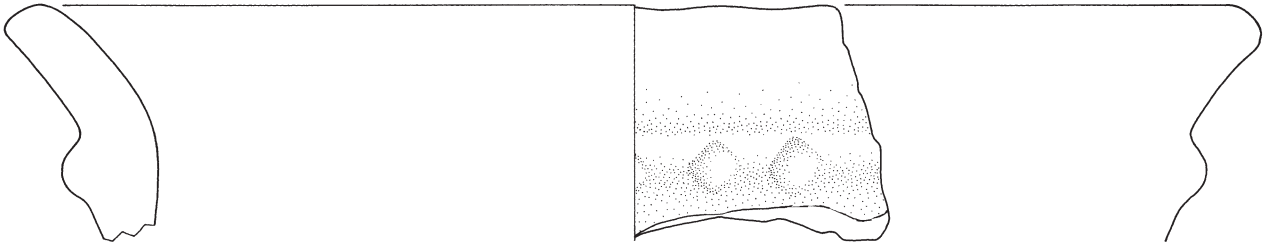
15 (1:3)



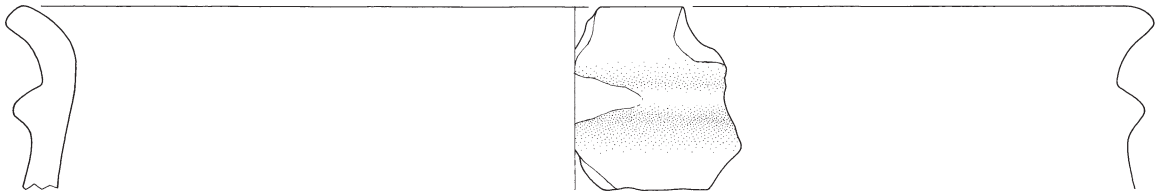
16 (1:3)



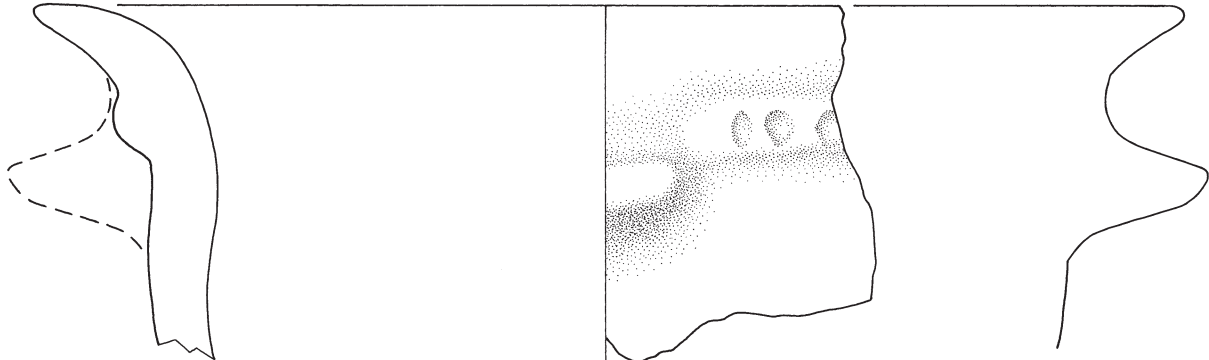
17



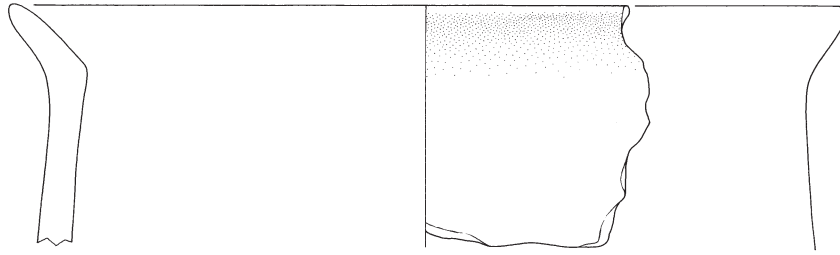
18



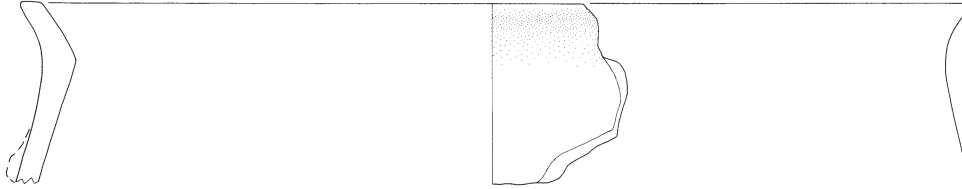
19 (1:3)



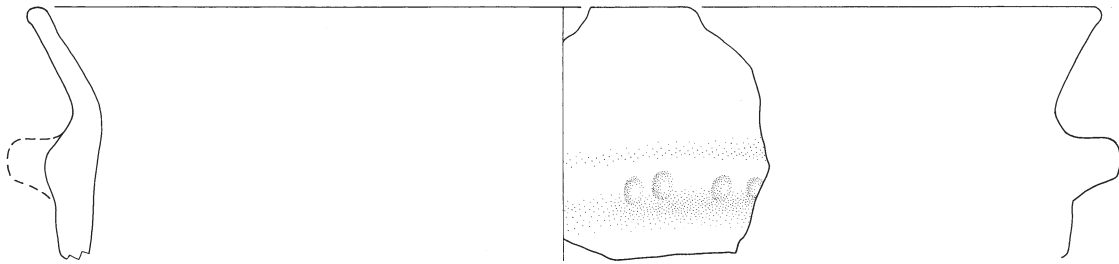
20



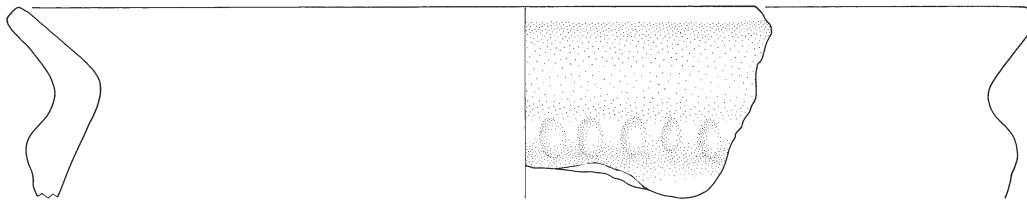
21 (1:3)



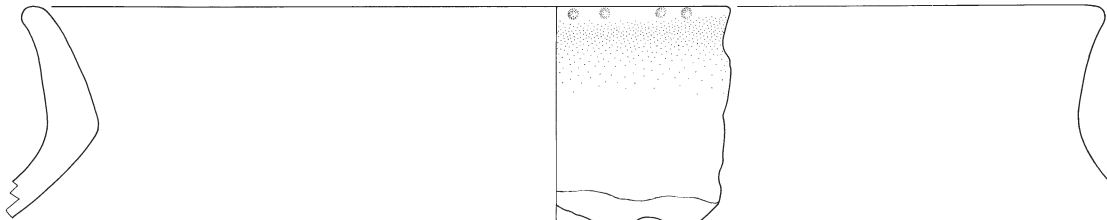
22 (1:4)



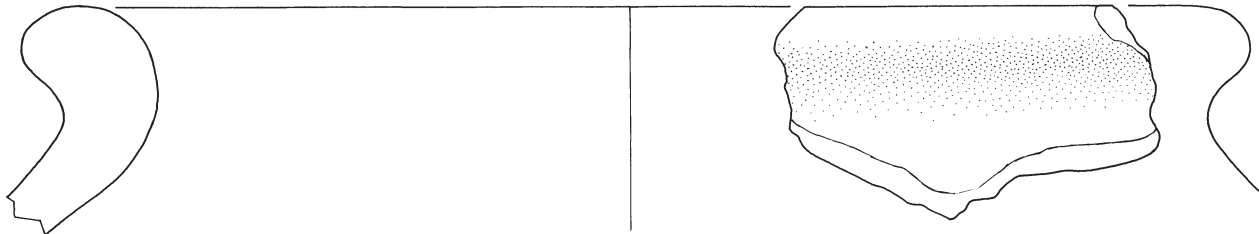
23



24 (1:3)



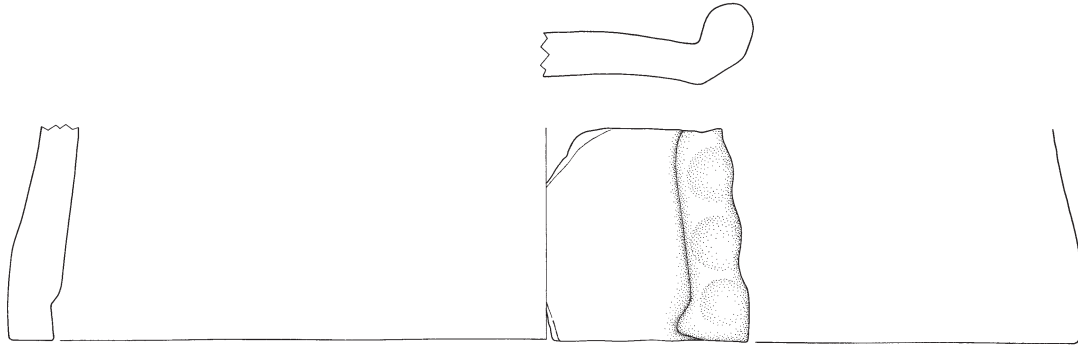
25 (1:3)



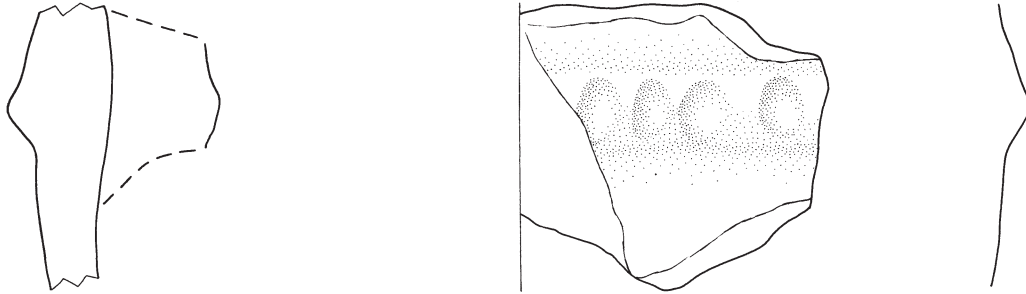
26

Museum collection cont.
Stands

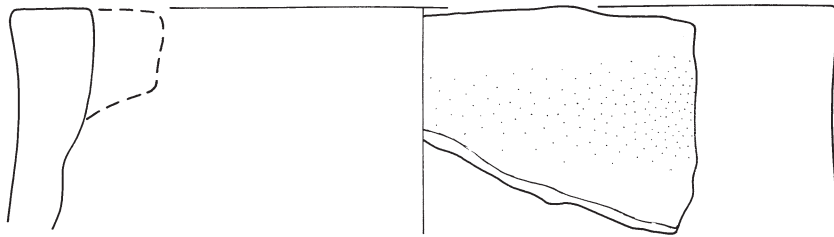
Plate XIII



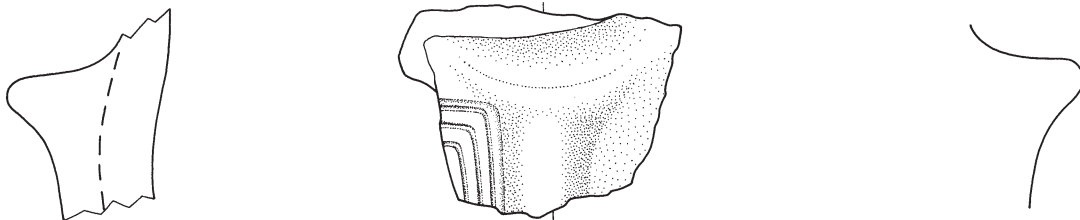
27 (1:3)



28



29

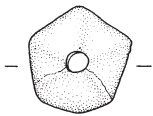


30

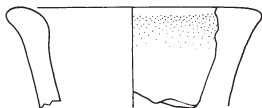
Spindle whorls

Miscellaneous

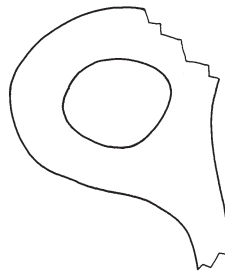
Handles



31

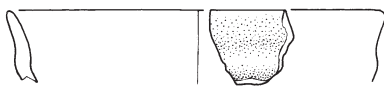


32

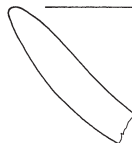


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GIA-surveys



1



2



