

THE MINIATURE VOTIVE POTTERY DEDICATED AT THE 'LAGHETTO DEL MONSIGNORE', CAMPOVERDE

MARIANNE KLEIBRINK¹

Groninger Instituut voor Archeologie, Groningen, Netherlands

ABSTRACT: Although many objects of the rescue excavation carried out by the *Soprintendenza per il Lazio* in a small lake called the 'Laghetto del Monsignore' were stolen, the remaining miniature pots merit a catalogue, especially because these miniature votive pots date from the 10th to the 6th century BC and thus the deposit is one of the earliest known. Apart from offering a catalogue, this study tries to ascribe the little pots to their proper ware and use categories by comparing their fabrics and forms with normal sized pots manufactured in Lazio. The Iron Age votive deposits at lakes and springs clearly continue votive habits of old: firstly, during the Bronze Age, practised in caves far away from settlements, secondly, during the early Iron Age, dedicated at cremation burials which took place near the settlements, and thirdly during the infill of the urban landscape at open-air springs and lakes near the settlements. The votive deposit at Campoverde contains many jars, which, perhaps, may be interpreted as a female dedication to the supernatural power thought to be present at the lake.

KEYWORDS: Lazio, Campoverde, early Iron Age, religion, water offerings, votive deposits, miniature pottery, pottery fabric analysis, pottery shapes analysis.

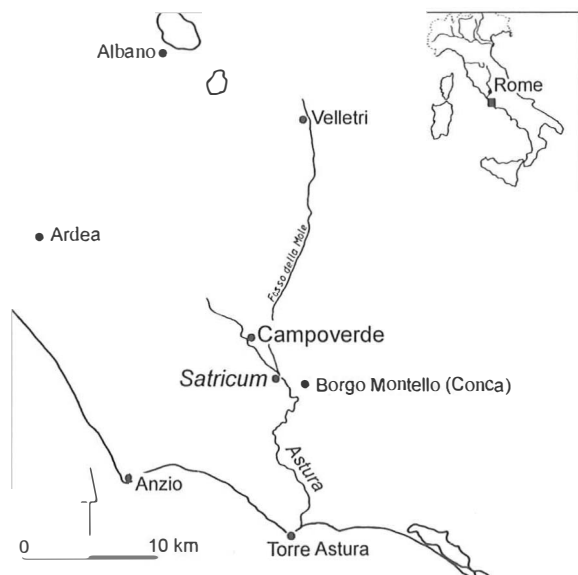


Fig. 1. Map of southern Lazio with the ancient sites of Campoverde and *Satricum* (drawing Huib Waterbolk).

1. NOTES ON THE 'LAGHETTO DEL MONSIGNORE'

In 1977-1978, at Campoverde, a small village c. 60 km south of Rome, the Archaeological *Soprintendenza per il Lazio* rescued a fair quantity of miniature and normal sized ancient artefacts from a small lake with a spring at its heart, today called the 'Laghetto del Monsignore' (fig. 1) (*IGM* map of Italy, F 158, I SO160/113). These

artefacts, mostly ceramic vessels but also a few bronze sheet figurines, *fibulae*, glass and amber pearls, constitutes probably only a very small portion of a much larger quantity of ancient votive objects dedicated at the spring. The spring at Campoverde must be considered an open votive deposit, the gifts were directly thrown into the water and they remained there for a long time as can be concluded from the streaks of scale (limonite) on the little pots. The spring may be called a '*deposito volontario*' or *favissa*.² At the moment of the rescue-excavation the area already had been illegally plundered, but still a few hundred small votive vessels could be stored.³ Today, only the here published miniatures are available for further study because robbers struck again in the storerooms of the *Soprintendenza per il Lazio* at Tivoli.

In the same period, a team of archaeologists from Groningen University, including the present author, still noticed many fragments of full-sized and miniaturized *impasto* pots in the neighbourhood of the lake. This Groningen equip visited the Campoverde site regularly because new excavations at nearby Borgo le Ferriere (*Satricum*) had just been started and we were curious about our surroundings. Previously we had studied the literary sources, particularly Livy on the incessant wars between powerful conquerors like Etruscans, Romans and Volscians, trying to overpower the Latins, who had colonized the area since the 9th century BC or even earlier⁴ (for an overview of the ancient sources Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1989: pp. 13-17). More appealing reading material were the reports on the area of Campoverde, alias Campomorto, by De La Blanchère, who produced most impressive descrip-

tions of the landscape (De la Blanchère, 1883; 1885). He studied the landscape south of Rome in a period when the characteristics that made it so famous were still largely intact.⁵ It was formerly known as the *Campagna Romana* and inspired artists from e.g. the Dutch *italianisante* painters to Goethe's *Italienische Reisen*. His and other 19th century descriptions of the surroundings of Campomorto made us expect to encounter during our wanderings at least some remnants of ancient tombs, castles or roads. Reportedly the 'casale di Campomorto' was built over ancient remains and near that big house in the 19th century still a stretch of an ancient road, paved with polygonal basalt blocks with many tombs alongside it, had been present (Waarssenburg, 1995, p. 151). The name of Campomorto is even said to derive from the presence of these ancient tombs, although today the local inhabitants explain it as referring to the many untimely malaria-deaths in the times before Mussolini's reclamation. Whatever the explanation, we discovered that most archaeological features had disappeared from view during the drastic changes for modern viticulture. The only area with ancient sherds we easily spotted were the surroundings of the small bubbling water of the 'Laghetto del Monsignore', with its depth of c. 1.50 m and its rim of relatively high vegetation in the midst of an immense new vineyard (fig. 2). Later on even this unique small oasis was flattened out and the *impasto* pots and sherds largely disappeared.

In the Early Iron Age hut-settlement period,

Campoverde, *Satricum* and Borgo Montello probably belonged together: the miniatures from Campoverde strongly resemble the ones from the old votive deposit at *Satricum* (Crescenzi, 1978: pp. 51-55; Bouma, 1996: pp. 52, 133 with many references). For Rome it has been concluded that the hut compounds of the earlier Latin families will have stretched out over an area of c. 6 km², while the group living at the former lake of Castiglione must have occupied an area of c. 4 km² (Bietti Sestieri, 1992: p. 235). The area of control will have been very much larger, Pacciarelli and Bettelli even think of c. 100 to 150 km² for the major sites (Bettelli, 1997: p. 218). These cultural unities elsewhere indicate that the Latin group living at Campoverde/*Satricum*/Borgo Montello may have occupied an area of c. 5 km² while controlling a much larger region. At *Satricum* settlement presumably was divided over three or more low hills along the Astura: in use were at least the Poggio delle Ferriere, the Macchia S. Lucia and Macchia Bottacci, as these hills were called before the 1960's when almost the entire ancient morphology of the region was destroyed for the planting of vines. The low hill at Borgo Montello at a distance of 1.5 km from *Satricum*, as the crow flies, may also have been part of the Iron Age occupational system, although as yet no settlement finds are reported from this earlier period. The landscape in between these low hills will have been waterlogged for most of the year, the 19th century name 'Conca' for Borgo Montello indicates a low area and the valley of the Astura between Campoverde and *Satricum* lies low as well. In



Fig. 2. The 'Laghetto del Monsignore', 1978.

any case this southern Astura-centred settlement area to the southeast must have bordered on the marshes of the Pontina. The similarities noted between the artefacts from Campoverde and *Satricum* and the resemblances between those from Caracupa and *Satricum*/Campoverde indicates that at least in certain aspects the Latin groups living in southern Lazio manifested a common cultural identity.⁶ The dedications of large quantities of votives demonstrate that one of those common cultural traits must have been the performance of rituals at sacred springs and lakes. Although these rites are also noted elsewhere, here the veneration may have been linked to the marshy character and hence the liminality of the landscape.

The votive deposits of Le Ferriere and Campoverde both contain biconical miniature jars datable to the 10th century as well as miniatures that imitate full-sized corded jars datable to the 9th century BC.⁷ The evidence for religious activities right at the start of the Iron Age is most welcome as specialists concluded that it was largely absent from the rest of Latium, although this may be due to lack of registration of data⁸ or a general tendency to down-date the dedications. For Campoverde a Bronze Age beginning is generally accepted and based on the presence of decorated late Middle Bronze Age or Late Bronze Age incised fragments of full-sized vessels found in the lake.⁹

2. CERAMIC STUDIES

At an early stage of the *Satricum*-research project a group of Groningen archaeologists have undertaken studies of early Latin ceramics¹⁰; in the first place because settlement stratigraphy for this pottery is needed as almost all evidence stems from tombs. Furthermore it was felt that pottery studies could help solve technological, socio-economic, subsistence and religious questions. We were thus glad to have the opportunity to not only study the stratified material from the *Satricum* excavation but also the pottery rescued at Campoverde and the *impasto* finds from the old *Satricum* excavations in the storerooms of the Villa Giulia Museum.¹¹

In the beginning, our attention was directed at the morphological development of the pottery types through stratigraphical study of the *Satricum* settlement (Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1989; 1991; 1992). Next, various archaeologists took on special subjects: Arnold Beijer studied the *impasto* pottery produced on the site itself (Beijer, 1991a; 1991b; 1992), while Albert Nijboer excavated and published the newly discovered kilns and their productions (Nijboer, 1998). Jelle Bouma constructed a convincing typo-chronology for the wares found in the votive deposit No. 2 at *Satricum* (Bouma, 1996) and subsequently Peter Attema started to process data from the large quantities of small fragments from his surveys in the Pontine region (Attema, 1993 and this volume). A number of years ago the present author

together with these archaeologists set up, much under the influence of the proposals for the classification of ceramics by Adams and Adams (Adams & Adams, 1991), a Lazio pottery project, in order to establish the various pottery fabrics and wares for southern Lazio.¹² The catalogue presented below is the first in which our system for the identification of wares is tested on an extant group of vessels from a single context. Below, it will be attempted to date the miniature pots from Campoverde not only according to their types, but also according to their fabric and ware characteristics. It is hoped that after a number of such studies we will be able to produce a '*Manual of Early Iron Age ceramic wares for southern Lazio*', useful in all field work. In the meantime we would be grateful to those archaeologists who would care to help us with critique, suggestions and comments.

3. THE MANUFACTURE OF THE MINIATURE POTS

Complementary to pottery typology, pottery fabrics and wares can be useful as dating evidence. For miniatures this is fortunate since it is a way to test the general idea that they maintained traditional shapes very much longer than pottery used in daily life. Guidi rightly remarked that early types of miniature vessels can only be called old-fashioned if they are made of a more recent fabric or ware (Guidi, 1989-1990).

In ancient Lazio the manipulation of clays necessary for the production of pots depended either on the function of the ceramic artefact to be produced or on the production technique involved (Nijboer, 1998). As to functional manipulation Nijboer points for instance to experiments by Schiffer and Skibo which showed that sand added to a percentage of 30/40% is a good temper for cooking pots because it reduces thermal shock and also reduces the drying time of the clay paste. With a number of the earlier Latial *impasto* jars a large percentage of sand indeed is present (see below). Later augite was added to the clay for cooking pots in Lazio in order to improve the thermal shock resistance of the clay.

Obviously most miniature vessels were not used to really perform the tasks of the full-sized vessels they imitate. Therefore, if the miniature jars do contain tempering such as for instance large quantities of sand or augite, this would indicate that it was tried to faithfully imitate the full-sized cooking pots. Also, if we find such faithful imitations, which functionally must be regarded as useless, it becomes likely that the miniatures were made together with the full-sized specimens. It is troublesome to add large quantities of quartz or augite to the small clay balls from which the miniatures were produced. At Campoverde there indeed is proof that the miniature vessels were actually produced together with the normal sized pottery made for daily use, because

most miniature vessels with a shape datable to the 9th and 8th centuries BC are made from a relatively pure clay which contains small quantities of FeMn just like the full-sized ones. Especially the small vessels with good shapes found in the spring are made from clay tempered with many small FeMn particles, which in these usually darkly burnished miniature pots stand out by their fiery red colours. The presence of relatively pure clay with fairly large particles of FeMn implies that the clay was chosen and prepared by the same experienced potters as clay used for the full-sized vessels. A second argument to consider the production of the miniatures as a by-product of potters responsible for the full-sized vessels is that with the studied Campoverde and *Satricum* miniature pots the chronological development of the clay fabrics, established with a typo-chronology of the miniatures, resembles the general development of full-sized pottery and tiles. A third argument is that the moment the normal pots were made on fast wheels miniatures immediately copy them in this respect too; obviously the skilful throwing of tiny miniatures is something only an experienced potter can do.

From the above observations we may conclude that the miniature pots were manufactured with the purpose of faithfully imitating normal sized vessels. It is therefore extra noteworthy that not all full-sized types were reproduced in mini size; miniaturization was limited to a few pottery types only. The fact that only certain types were thought fit for miniaturization connects with their ritual functions. Therefore in the catalogue below, I will link categories of miniatures to full-sized prototypes in order to subsequently discuss the possible symbolic functions.

A number of miniature pots found at Campoverde and at *Satricum* were made by pinching and pressing soft clay balls into simple shapes. This technique was especially used for bowls, mugs and other miniatures with simple shapes. Pinching is easily detectable since the depressed areas left by the potter's finger tips can always be seen or felt. At Campoverde only the miniatures datable from the Archaic period onwards were wheel-thrown, so the rest must have been made in the coiling technique as the pots are too tiny for slab building. In fact coiling can be detected (I think) from the good angles the walls of the miniature pots make with the bases and, of course, also from the correct curvatures of bellies and necks, which are not possible with pinching.

In the long and standardized tradition of pottery manufacture in Lazio the clays are not only related to the types of pots but also to the ways of manufacture. The undepurated *impasto* clays with large inclusions like small stones or pellets of FeMn, used in the Iron Age 1-3 periods (traditionally dated 1050-730 BC) were worked by hand or coiled. The term *impasto* is used for fabrics with a fair amount of inclusions which

are visible with the naked eye. Experiments to imitate the *impasto* vessels from Osteria dell'Osa by Pulitani have shown that the lustrous brown or black surface of the *impasto* vessels was obtained by burnishing the surface several times during the drying stage and eventually by polishing it with a piece of leather (Bietti Sestieri, 1992b: pp. 439-446). *Impasto* clays with a fair amount of coarse inclusions of relatively large sizes are not suited to wheel-throwing because of their rigidity (Nijboer, 1998). In Lazio wheel-made pots, especially Greek drinking sets, were imported long before potters in the region started to use the throwing wheel for the manufacture of local household pottery. The ware which probably caused the transition to wheel-production may have been the *impasto rosso*. The original inspiration for this widespread class of red ware came, it seems, from Phoenicia, from where beautiful, glossy red plates were imported. Red ware became very popular in 7th century BC Etruria but had its moments in Lazio too (Rathje, 1983: pp. 7-29). Plates and jars were made from a special *impasto* to imitate this appealing pottery, sometimes by hand, but gradually more frequently on the potter's wheel. As the earlier brown *impasto* production, the red ware manufacture also knew a large variety of shapes and decorations, which all disappear during the next, Archaic, period, in which for household use wheel-made pottery of coarse ware was introduced. For this Archaic period it has been established that coarse pastes were made to especially suit wheel-throwing. During the late seventh and early 6th century BC pots made of coarse ware, manufactured on a wheel and made in workshops, gradually substituted the manufacture of *impasto* pots, which had been made in households, whether by the women of the household or in a family workshop with more members at work. The pastes fit for wheel-throwing contain less and also smaller inclusions than *impasto* clays, because otherwise the coarse particles would cut the potter's hands. In Lazio wheel-thrown coarse ware was not common before the 6th century BC, it comprised jars, trays and bowls and was predominantly made in village workshops (Nijboer, 1998). In the beginning the coarse ware household pots are still made of (light) red firing clays, but subsequently much of the coarse ware was produced in the 'pale ware' tradition which probably derived from the manufacture of roof tiles and is anyway contemporary with the production of pale tiles and architectural terracotta's of the later 6th and entire 5th centuries BC (Nijboer, 1998). An orange coarse ware produced with characteristics similar to pale ware starts slightly earlier. In the households wheel-thrown coarse kitchen and table pots must have been accompanied in the earlier days by *bucchero* and depurated fine ware drinking sets. For the common household pots depurated clays became only popular during the later 5th century BC and subsequent periods in which coarse wares became rare. The above knowledge on the development of clay pastes in use for the manufacture of pots in

combination with the examination of the pastes of the Campoverde miniatures has made clear that the miniatures generally follow the technological development of the full-sized pots found at Campoverde and *Satricum*, so perhaps of Lazio as a whole. The fact that miniatures follow in many aspects normal pots is further proof that miniature pots could be obtained the same way as the full-sized ones. Hence the rituals for which the pots were needed were widespread and regular not secret and private, which of course is exactly what one would expect with open-air rituals.

4. WARE ANALYSIS

A proper ware analysis hinges on a pot's appearance which is not only related to its function but also to its technological level and its degree of sophistication. The archaeologist can enlist quite a number of factors which add up to a vessel's *Gestalt*: the most important are the vessel's form, the colour of its paste, its tempering, firing and finishing, and its decoration. For the pottery wares of Lazio, fortunately, recent studies by Giovanni Colonna as well as by Paolo Carafa, came up with similar results as the Groningen pottery project (Colonna, 1988: pp. 292-316; Carafa, 1995). To reduce confusion to a minimum, we therefore decided to describe the wares of southern Lazio as much as possible in the terms developed by these Italian scholars. Below a short overview of the various wares in use over five centuries of pottery production in Lazio (10th to 5th centuries BC), as relevant for the dating of the Campoverde miniature pots is discussed. Below only a very basic introduction to the wares of southern Lazio is necessary, because the miniatures largely imitate standard local, household pots.

4.1. Short introduction to the early Latin household pottery wares

As elsewhere the stratigraphically collected sherds at *Satricum* demonstrate that red firing clays are dominant from the Early Iron Age till the end of the 6th century BC. In the early days of *impasto* production all vessels were baked in open fires and because of burnishing a reduction of the colour of the red paste to a brown or blackish hue occurred. The red firing clays thus actually resulted in brown or blackish pottery wares (Munsell 7.5YR 4/4, 2.5R 2.5/0). For the brown *impasto* wares the label chosen by Colonna and Carafa '*impasto bruno*' or brown *impasto* will be maintained, but sub-groups will be discerned. In discerning and dating the various ware categories the stratigraphical evidence from *Satricum* has been useful (Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1989; 1991; 1992).

I. BROWN *IMPASTO* WARE (Colonna, 1988: p. 304; Carafa, 1995: pp. 18 ff.). The family of brown wares

(10-8th BC) extends over the whole of Lazio; full-sized vessels as well as the popular grave gift miniatures were made from it. The ware is easily identified, other than by the brown surfaces, by its coiling or slab building technique. We have split this brown *impasto* according to the different functional types and different finishing, or *Gestalt*, of the pots into different groups; here are relevant:

I.1. *Well burnished brown impasto ware*, which contains lustrously burnished vessels with a silky sheen. The paste of these pots must have originated from relatively pure clay beds: the fabrics are well to medium sorted, dominance of a single type of mineral inclusion is absent, although occasionally a few larger inclusions occur. The surface burnishing is soapy and sticks to the sherd, when broken the burnished skin always is broken more sharply than the internal part of the sherd. The brown colours of the pots vary enormously, also within a single specimen. The irregular colours indicate that for firing open kilns have been used. In the *Satricum* stratigraphy pots belonging to this ware were fairly abundant in trench alpha and scarcely present in pits 1, 2 and 3, which means that it is not ordinary kitchen ware. We found that only a few miniature pots of the Campoverde find were well burnished, evidently with small pots it is a hard thing to do: Cat.Nos 3, 64-68, 73-76, 218-219.

I.2. *Common brown burnished impasto ware*, is made of a paste that contains far more inclusions of various kinds than I.1: especially tufa, lava, grog, and FeMn. Burnishing is far less successful, often resulting in a thin superficial skin, which often is crackled. The group originally must have differed from our first group, because at *Satricum* the sherds were found under the same circumstances, but have reacted differently to post-depositional processes. The firing of these pots is uneven. The ware group seems to contain especially jars: these were all made by hand and mostly have a sharp internal ridge at the transition from lip to neck. In many of the fabrics quartz/feldspar tempering is present; although still we have to study the amount of quartz added to these pots, most of them will have been cooking pots. The high percentage of quartz would have increased thermal shock resistance considerably. See Campoverde Cat.Nos 11-22, 54-63, 77-80, 107-108, 173-175, 182-183, 189-193, 209-212.

I.3. *Common brown 'sandy' impasto ware*, with fine to medium sorted sandy clay fabrics. This ware was especially used to manufacture larger shapes: *dolia*, jars, bowls, etc. At *Satricum* fragments were abundant in trench alpha plus stratum IIB. This ware group seems to be a kitchen ware, over time containing increasingly more quartz. The ware is only smoothed with the hands or a stick. Because of the rougher skin it is not always clear whether firing is uneven or more even with these larger pots. At Campoverde a fair number of miniatures belong to this ware: Cat.Nos 23-33, 83-86, 109-111, 115, 139-142.

I.4. *Black slip ware*. At *Satricum* it was noted that in the hut features and trenches from the Iron Age and especially in strata IIA and B, a small amount of fragments belong to an especially fine product, easily recognized by a silky and dark gloss and a sharp contrast between its dark glossy skin and a reddish sandy fabric underneath. The ware comprises drinking cups, bowls and amphorae, the latter often decorated with comb or spiral motifs. The sherds are nearly always thin, the firing is mostly even. Such black shiny products continue into the Orientalising period (Carafa, 1995: pp. 74 ff.). It must be noted that this 'black slip' category is not separated from 'brown *impasto* ware' by Colonna and Carafa, probably because it is not always clear whether the glossy skin actually is a slip or here and there also a skilful burnishing. What is clear though, is that this 'black slip ware' stands out from the earlier 'brown burnished' and 'well burnished ware' because it is far glossier and also has a thinner sherd and more sophisticated pot shapes. The black or darkly slipped pots seem to imitate metal forms, whether directly or indirectly by imitating fine *bucchero*. These pots may have undergone the same treatment as the category of the red slipped *impasto* (see below). On the Campoverde miniature pots a substitute for the dark slip or burnish was in use, the potters covered the miniatures with a thin highly lustrous black slip, which made the miniatures resemble fine black ware. The slip, however, is definitely different from burnish. It may be that burnishing was difficult to carry out on small surfaces and a substitute was invented. Compare Campoverde Cat.Nos 41-49, 69-71, 89-94, 116-123, 149-152, 176-178, 184, 198-200, 204-208.

II. RED *IMPASTO* WARES (7th century BC) (Colonna, 1988, pp. 304 ff.; Carafa, 1995: pp. 91 ff.). During the early decades of the 7th century BC the brown *impasto* vanishes almost completely and is substituted by red ware or *impasto rosso*. This ware shows that traditional pottery making underwent influences of new technologies. As in some cases new clays are contemporary with the introduction of wheel-throwing we may assume that the entire pottery manufacture moved largely away from household production to specialists. The fact that, in contrast to the well burnished brown wares the well burnished red slip is mostly fired to an even red, also points to specialist production, since such evenly coloured surfaces can only be obtained through firing in a proper kiln (Nijboer, 1998). On the basis of its fabric and appearance the ware can be subdivided in the following groups:

II.1. *Fine red slip ware* (real *impasto rosso*), has a large fabric variability, which I will not treat here. Usually the slip is red: Munsell 2.5YR 4/8. (The fabrics for a number of wheel-thrown pots in this period often are lava/or tuff dominant, while another group is augite dominant.) At *Satricum* red slip fine ware is rarely present either in the settlement features or in the tombs

(Waarsenburg, 1995: pp. 500 ff.) and may be considered an import category. In fine red slip ware shapes like bowls, plates, globular jars with long out-turning lips and *holmoi* were manufactured. These pot shapes were all present in the *Satricum* settlement. In the Campoverde catalogue below, Nos 50-51, 95-98, 124-125, 153, 179, 180, 185 belong to fine red slip ware.

II.2. *The common red slip ware* contrasts sharply with the fine red slip ware, because it is a relatively thin walled coarse pottery covered with a soapy red slip that easily rubs off. This ware category in *Satricum* is exclusively known with small jars, almost the size of mugs, as well as plates and bowls. There the paste contains many FeMn nodules. It is a traditional ware, simply substituting brown burnish with a red one, it perhaps was still home made. On the other hand a variant of this ware also was used to produce *dolia*, of large globular shapes. These wear the same soapy red slip that easily rubs off. Compare Campoverde Cat.Nos 99-100, 154, 201-202.

III. COARSE WARE (7th-5th centuries BC). Carafa reintroduced this name for mainly wheel thrown pottery made from a paste that contains a fair amount of quartz, augite, or temper of different nature (Colonna, 1988: pp. 304 ff.; Carafa, 1995: pp. 126 ff.). Coarse ware is mostly fired hard. The forms produced in it are fairly standard: jars, lids, bowls, trays, *dolia* and tiles. Coarse ware production starts (in Rome) early in the 7th century BC, but its production diffuses over southern Lazio only in the second quarter of the 6th century BC and increases from that period onwards.

III.1. *Slipped coarse ware*, is a thin-walled well smoothed product which often carried a thin slip, almost a wash, of red or diluted brownish colour. The paste often is fired to a light red. Jars, a number of bowls, as well as *dolia* often are decorated with concentric circles, which demonstrates that the production was still influenced by Orientalising styles. At Campoverde the miniatures Cat.Nos belong to this ware 102, 105, 106, 126, 127, 131-132, 138, 157, 181, 186.

III.2. *Common red coarse ware*. The *dolia* which were made of a paste with very much quartz/feldspar and tuff tempering, are mostly fired red or reddish orange. They sometimes are covered with a thin slip. Also small bowls with an upturned base ring belong to this category as well as many tiles with a sanded reverse. See Campoverde Cat.Nos 52-53, 159-160, 203.

III.4. *Pale coarse ware* (Carafa, 1995, pp. 232 ff.). All of the above products in a markedly more advanced style and in a pale firing clay. In miniature the later pots often are made in pale coarse ware: Campoverde Cat.Nos 101, 104, 120, 128, 129, 132, 134, 136, 137, 155, 156.

III.5. *Orange coarse ware*. All of the above products, in a more advanced style than the pale firing fabrics (noteworthy for instance are the sharply out-turning rims with thickening lips). This fabric is not present among the preserved Campoverde miniatures which

indicates that they were no longer dedicated in the 5th century BC.

NB. UNTREATED WARES. The description 'untreated' is limited to vessels which we know usually were surface treated, but for some reasons with the miniatures were not and a second descriptive term, i.e. 'pale' or 'coarse' is added to indicate the ware family the pot would have belonged to if it would have been treated.

5. NOTES ON THE MINIATURE POTTERY OF LAZIO

In Italy, at least from the Neolithic onwards many types of vessels were manufactured in miniature. The locations where such miniature vessels usually are found – caves, springs, lakes and tombs – indicate that the small pots were special. It is obvious that they were deposited in places from where retrieval would be difficult and was not intended. The little pots clearly were definitively disposed of, either containing substances, or as objects per se. In both cases the miniatures had a ritual function and were either used as equipment in rites, or were containers for offerings (Whitehouse, 1992: p. 72). Since one may presume that with respect to the supernatural world Italic tribal and early state societies dedicated gifts "to bring something of oneself to the Other's existence, so that a strong bond is tied" (Van der Leeuw, 1933: section 50)¹³ and not quite operated under the *do-ut-des* principle advocated by Tyler, such disposals will mainly have taken place in order to get the attention of a supernatural power and only secondary perhaps also to receive something in return. Questions are whose attention the dedicants sought, what they wanted to receive in return and which supernatural powers were thought to be able to provide that. There are no inscriptions on the small pots, so the archaeologist must try to reconstruct the meaning of the dedications from the miniatures themselves and the locations where they were found.

Archaeology of today has become very interested in the reconstruction of the human landscapes of the past and, especially the sacred or ideological landscapes. Miniature *ex-votos* are for the first time seriously studied. From a number of recent studies (e.g. Malone, 1985; Catacchio, 1989-1990; Fenelli, 1989-1990; Miari, 1995; Guidi, 1989-1990; Whitehouse, 1992), it has become clear that, although miniature pots appear already before the Neolithic, a noteworthy concentration occurs especially in that period while they continue in the Bronze Age. The Neolithic small pots stem predominantly from caves, especially caves with water cults, for instance near sulphurous and thermal springs, defined 'abnormal water' by Whitehouse, and also in funerary contexts (Whitehouse, 1992: fig. 4.6). Later, from the Bronze Age onwards, miniatures were

dedicated also in open-air sacred locations, at lakes or near springs. They are not completely lacking in household contexts either (Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1995: p. 129; 1997: p. 70). In the Final Bronze Age in Etruria and in the Early Iron Age in Lazio the mini pots appear again in graves, while dedications of mini pots in the open, often in deposits which contain other artefacts as well, continue. The Iron Age ritual areas are now much closer to settlements than in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. In Lazio and elsewhere, the miniatures occur over a long time and at specific disposal areas, showing that they must have been continuously used in a ritual common to indigenous societies. Generally such ritualistic behaviour can be associated with societies knowing tight social control (Douglas, 1970; Whitehouse, 1992). Careful analysis of the miniatures thus may deliver knowledge on the social organization of the early Latins.

The fact that the miniature pots imitate certain household vessels indicates that the little pots must have had a function connected with the uses of the full-sized pots in daily life. This link, which would have been apparent from the ritual practised, is now lost. We can only try to retrieve it by engaging in a task recently described as: "to approach ritual from the point of view of the material landscape in which it takes place, the knowledgeable activity of the participants, and the dispositions, the habitus, which it creates in them" (Smith, 1996: p. 75). In the case of the rituals in which Latial miniatures were used, this is a vast undertaking because of their frequent and various occurrence. In order to be able to offer an interpretation for the Campoverde miniatures first a chronological overview of the most important aspects of the depositing of miniatures in Lazio will be given. This overview must serve to reconstruct the 'biography' of the small vessels.

The recent theory on the biography of things may be described as follows: in order to survive, human groups are dependent on the survival of their culture (institutions of power, knowledge, food providing), which is socially transmitted. Social reproduction for the larger part takes place with the aid of objects. In past societies, like today, objects frequently did not stand for themselves, but took their meaning from the use that was made of them in their past, consequently much of their meaning depended on their biographies (Appadurai, 1986; Hoekstra, 1997: pp. 47-63; Hoekstra, 1999). In other words the function of the pots in the rituals can only be understood from the value people earlier had attached to the vessels, whether they stand for full-sized pots still in use or for objects out of use. This value was not in the first place economic, but symbolic, although differences between the economic and the symbolic will not have been perceived in the same way as today. Still, the symbolic functions of miniature objects, is not at all mysterious, even if we are far from understanding their organization. It is best to consider the symbolic miniature vessel as autonomous and as productive as any normal tool, because all tools are mediators of human behaviour,

whether to help individuals and communities handling practical reality (as in the case of visible tools like hammers) or whether to help them to handle mental reality (as in the case of congratulations) (Molino, 1992: p. 18). The task at hand then in the following overview is to reconstruct the symbolic biography of the miniatures. This can be done by looking at a longer life span than only the Early Iron Age and overview the production and dedication of miniatures in earlier times.

5.1. Caves

Miniature vessels in Neolithic wares, called Serra d'Alto, Marmo or Diana, occur in caves with human remains (Malone, 1985: pp. 129 ff.; Whitehouse, 1992: p. 74). Whitehouse defines cave religion as 'underground' religion, which would have been characterized by initiation rites into male secret societies and used as a source of power, exercised by men over women and by older men over younger ones (Whitehouse, 1992). The caves, mostly far removed from settlements and difficult to find and to enter, from early times onwards certainly had a sacred function, either connected to burial or to especially performed rites or both. Rock art, female figurines, painted pebbles, *pintaderas* and carefully decorated pots indicate these sacred functions (Whitehouse, 1992). New theory interprets the caves with human remains more convincingly as used for particular ancestor rites performed by high-ranking, competitive men (Hoekstra, 1999). Unfortunately there are very few indications to help us understand whether the Neolithic cave cults were directed at ancestors, initiation, hunting or healing. In the case of the combination of water and miniatures Ruth Whitehouse makes a strong case for the special veneration of 'abnormal' water: sulphureous and thermal springs and other types of underground phenomena connected with water frequently received little pots. Clearly it was felt that super-natural powers were at work and that these could benefit the dedicant, probably with the tasks of raising animals and growing food. For the Bronze Age the evidence is clearer and a number of the cave rituals indeed must have been connected with the storage and production of food, other rituals may have served ancestor veneration or other, different purposes (for a list of ritual caves in central Italy, 1700-1350 BC: Guidi, 1989-1990: p. 404). The cave at Latronico, in southern Italy, with its large spaces and sulphureous springs of 23 degrees Celsius, for instance certainly offers an example of a food ritual. Three pots with wild apples, sloes, sorb apples and wheat were deposited, together with other pots, in the cave. From the entrance of the Pertosa cave, situated in a steep slope of the Tanagro valley, a natural stream cascades into the Tanagro river nearby. Along the underground stream 324 small pots were piled up in the rock crevices, wild fruits were dedicated too, as for instance black-berries and cornel-berries, from which fermented drinks can be

made (Trump, 1966: pp. 117-118; Barker, 1981: pp. 193-195; Whitehouse, 1992: pp. 62, 71; Hoekstra, 1999). At the entrance more dedications had taken place, not only from the Bronze Age but continuing into Roman Imperial times. The cave seems to represent an open votive deposit in use over a thousand years. Recently Flavia Trucco re-analysed the votive material from this cave (Trucco, 1991-1992), she noted that 55% of the miniatures consisted of one-handled cups (the so-called *atingittoi*), the rest of the miniatures consisted of bowls, cups, mugs and a number of closed vessels with a handle; the entrance dedications contained 80% *atingittoi*. Metal dedications consisted of an EBA axe, 3 MBA daggers and a sword, 1 LBA dagger and 2 knives as well as fibulae, pins, a bracelet, a razor and chisels from the period LBA/EIA. In a useful overview of the Bronze Age caves with miniatures Monica Miari concludes that *atingittoi* together with mugs, medium sized jars and bowls were directly connected with water cults. She thinks that many of these vessels constituted the votive gifts, while a second group of vessels, large trays with handles on the rim, plates and larger closed vessels had served as containers of gifts (Miari, 1995: pp. 11-29). It seems likely that the bowls, cups and mugs which Miari considers to be gifts may have been used first to drink from, as observed in other instances (Whitehouse, 1992: p. 134). In the case of the Grotta Lataia (Milkmaid cave) where white stillicide water is dripping from the cave walls a drinking ritual is attested. The preserved tale says that drinking from the cave water guaranteed nursing mothers abundant milk. The Roman layers of ex-votos include terracotta models of breasts which confirm the legend for that time, but it will be much older.

Caves in Lazio, such as the newly discovered Sventatoio cave, a thermal cave with a temperature of 18 °C which steams perceptibly in winter (Guidi, 1989-1990: pp. 406-407; 1993: p. 460; Whitehouse, 1992: p. 132) seems to also have been used for food offerings; wheat, beans, and a cake made of wheat and barley were found near a hearth together with sherds of many miniature pots (9000, as far as known hitherto unpublished; the objects date from a developed stage of the MBA). Three youngsters, partly incinerated, were buried in this cave, which may have had ritual significance. Pots with carbonized seeds were also found in the cave of Vittorio Vecchio near Sezze. In Etruria miniature pots dating from the Bronze Age are frequently present in caves, for instance in the Poggio la Sassola cave, in combination with carbonized seeds, or in the Grotta Nuova where prepared food and carbonized vegetables were put in pots, which were aligned along the underground water course; the famous Misa cave in the province of Viterbo, made by an underground brook running through travertine bedrock, also held miniature pots with prepared foodstuffs and carbonized vegetables arranged in groups containing one species only (Cocchi Genich & Poggiani Keller, 1984): the Riparo

dell'Ambra; Grotto del Beato Benincasa; Grotta dell'Orso; Grotta S. Francesco; Antro della Noce and Grotta del Re Tiberio are other caves with Bronze Age miniature pots and seeds, vegetables or/and prepared foods (Negroni Catacchio, Domanico & Miari, 1989-1990: pp. 586 ff.).

These dedications show offerings of foodstuffs that were important in the daily diet of the Bronze Age (for literature Miari, 1995). Guidi explains these cults as propitiatory and connected with the agricultural and pastoral practices of the communities. However, many of the caves contain secondarily buried human remains and it seems not too far fetched to see these as venerated ancestral remains (Hoekstra, 1999). Especially in the cases where male-centred bronze offerings are present in the caves a more complicated pattern of veneration emerges. In the earlier phases of the Bronze Age the metal dedications in the caves predominantly consisted of cutting weapons: axes and swords and sometimes a dagger. They are to be explained as symbols of male competition. The dedicated foodstuffs in the caves with weaponry, which often were combined with a hearth, probably were connected with male ritual consumption. During the later stages of the Bronze Age fibulae, chisels and razors became more common than weapons in the caves, while the weapons were often dedicated in lakes and rivers (Trump, 1966: p. 105, fig. 34; Bianco Peroni, 1978-1979: p. 323; Hoekstra, 1999), which thus became the focus of the competitive male chiefs. In these later periods as well as in the cases where underground brooks received large amounts of miniature pots, thus forming an open deposit for many hundreds of years, male activity seems unlikely and female interest a better explanation, perhaps by females in a transitional phase of life in which ancestral help was needed. From the published material it seems that during the later Bronze Age not only for the weapons the function of the caves was taken over by water sites, either lakes or rivers, but also in the case of the miniature pots.

5.2. Graves

The practice of offering miniature grave-gifts was continuous from the Neolithic into the early Iron Age, after which it ceased fairly abruptly. The practise seems to have been especially connected with cremation burials. Most archaeologist working in Lazio consider the extensive use of miniature grave goods, especially in cremation graves, as one of the most distinctive archaeological features of the Early Iron Age culture in Lazio (Formazione, 1980: pp. 57, 62). This is not quite correct because slightly earlier it had occurred during the Final Bronze Age in southern Etruria (Hoekstra, 1999). Evidently over time the tradition of the deposition of miniatures had turned into a detailed symbolical system. The meaning of the sets of miniature vessels offered as grave gifts in early Latial tombs recently has

become more comprehensible by the excavations at Osteria dell'Osa directed by Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri, who also has extensively explained the particular sets of small vessels (Bietti Sestieri, 1992a; 1992b). Osteria dell'Osa presently is a small town c. 20 km to the east of Rome on the edge of the now dry Lago di Castiglione. Here nuclei of small Iron Age settlements developed from the 10th/9th centuries BC onwards, which around 600 BC clustered into Archaic Gabii. In the 9th century BC miniature grave gifts were especially found in cremation burials of young males with a special status (labelled *type a* cremation by the excavator). Women and other males, buried in contemporary tombs near the cremations, were mainly interred with full-sized vessels. The information that at Osteria dell'Osa miniature pots mostly go together with cremation and apparent ritual status, while full sizes go together with inhumation and normal status is of great importance. In the first place it excludes the often expressed idea that miniature votive offerings are a cheap substitute for full-sized pottery and demonstrates that such explanations are anachronistic and dependent on modern economic reasoning.¹⁴ Secondly, the information obtained at Osteria dell'Osa indicates that miniaturization expresses a special status in death of a number of men, otherwise buried normally amidst their families. Sets of miniature gifts in early Latin tombs are fairly standard, although never identical: miniature pots comparable to those at Osteria dell'Osa are also known from tombs elsewhere in Latium, for instance from tombs in the *Colli Albani* and the Roman Forum. Here the meaning of the miniature tomb gifts may have differed because tombs with miniatures are known to have contained spindles and spools, which indicate female burials. The chronology of the early southern Etrurian and Latial tombs with miniatures still is the subject of much debate. Bietti Sestieri (Bietti Sestieri, 1986; 1992) criticized the chronological system invented by Hermann Müller-Karpe in the 1960's in which he uses an association table in which the graves are arranged according to the presence/absence of chronologically significant objects (Müller-Karpe, 1962: pp. 22-30). In this system six cremation tombs of the small cemetery in front of the Antoninus and Faustina temple on the Forum Romanum are dated to the first phase of the Iron Age in Latium (*Stufe* I, last decades of the 10th century BC) and twelve other inhumation tombs quite near to the cremation burials are dated to phase IIA from the 9th century BC. On bases of the data at Osteria dell'Osa where cremations and inhumations belong chronologically together but are socially different, Bietti Sestieri sees the two groups from the Forum Romanum also as contemporary and contemporary too with the oldest tomb groups at Osteria dell'Osa (beginning of the 9th century BC). Marco Bettelli (1997: p. 162) also explains the differences between cremation and inhumation as ritual differences, but dates the majority of the Osteria dell'Osa cremation tombs later than the cremation tombs in the Alban hills

and the Roman Forum, because the latter demonstrate more traditional outfits. The earliest inhumation graves are dated to phase IIA1 in Bettelli's system (Bettelli, 1997: tab. 2). His dating of the cremation tombs in Lazio makes a link with the cremation tombs in southern Etruria chronologically more plausible while their dating by Bietti Sestieri in the 9th century BC would leave a gap of over a century between the two regions.

The following comparison of miniatures in the earlier Final Bronze Age tombs in southern Etruria and Early Iron Age tombs in Latium indicates that we are dealing with a long-standing burial ritual with a wide geographical distribution (the references stem mainly from the *Civiltà del Lazio Primitivo* (CLP) where indications to Gierow 1964, 1966 will be found; the southern Etrurian tombs will be further commented upon by Hoekstra, 1999):

1. *Amphora*, a globular or broad pot with two vertical handles; the shape does, as far as I know, not occur in earlier tombs of the Final Bronze Age in southern Etruria and is unique in early Iron Age tombs in Lazio: e.g. Grottaferrata, Villa Cavalletti T. 6, No. 4 (CLP, p. 75), h. 7 cm; V. Cavalletti T. 4, No. 4 (CLP, p. 78), h. 9.5; V. Cavalletti T. 7, No. 4 (CLP, p. 78) h. 10.5 – Forum Romanum T. Y, No. 3, h. 5.7/6.5 cm (CLP, p. 112), compare Bettelli, 1995: p. 169 (references to the specimens in cremation tombs in Lazio, no measurements given);

2. *Askos*, a squat pot with an asymmetrical spout and a vertical ring handle. It usually is interpreted as a pottery imitation of a leather bag that was designed to contain liquids. *Askoi* are often miniaturized. The shape occurs in cremation tombs of the Final Bronze Age in southern Etruria and seems to be associated with typically male objects, like serpentine fibulae, razors and funnel shaped lids (Hoekstra, 1999). It occurs less frequently in Latium and gender association here seems not as strict as in Etruria: Rocca di Papa, S. Lorenzo Vecchio T. 10, No. 8 (CLP, p. 83) h. 9.8 cm; Velletri, Vigna d'Andrea, Nos 14, 15 (CLP, p. 84) Forum Romanum T. 3 at the Arc of August (CLP, p. 109) h. 10.5 cm, compare Bettelli, 1995: p. 169 (specimens in cremation tombs);

3. Jug with a vertical ring handle sometimes with a double loop – *brocchetta* in Italian. The Final Bronze Age *brocchette* in southern Etruria strongly remind us of the *askoi* just discussed and again the vase shape occurs much more frequently in southern Etruria than in Lazio. It seems the cremation burials in southern Etruria either contain *askoi* or *brocchette* but never both, which indicates that in the mortuary ritual these pots fulfilled similar functions. However, the *brocchetta* is more frequently associated with female instead of male graves; thus it will have been the female counterpart of the *askos* in male tombs (Hoekstra, 1999; e.g. Poggio La Pozza cemetery). Forum Romanum plot at the Antoninus and Faustina temple Tomb C No. 3 (CLP, p. 109) h. 6.9 cm, Tomb Q, No. 10, h. 12.7 cm;

4. Jars with incurving rim, decorated with cords in a

reticulate pattern. This shape does not occur in southern Etruria and is unique for Lazio. Interestingly the shape occurs often in pairs or sets, both in tomb C of the cemetery in front of the Antoninus and Faustina temple and in tomb 21 of the cemetery at *Lavinium*. We find a group of three identical pots which clearly copy a standard set of reticulate jars (Hoekstra, 1999); compare also Grottaferrata, V. Cavalletti T. 6, Nos 6-7 (CLP, p. 75) h. 13.5/13; T 2, Nos 5-7 (CLP, p. 76) h. c. 8 cm.

5. Jars of globular shape and incurving rim, plain or decorated with one, three or even more lugs below the rim – *olletta* in Italian. The decorated type was already known in *impasto* in the Final Bronze Age and an example is known where the knobs are pierced by a small bronze ring (Poggio La Pozza cemetery cf. Peroni, 1960: p. 352, No. 5, fig. 12) an adornment that reminds us how closely this shape of jar resembles a bronze cauldron. In the region around Rome the pot is often associated with objects associated to the male sex, serpentine fibulae and razors (Hoekstra, 1999). The *olletta* was a popular gift in tombs in Lazio: at least 25 tombs contain it, e.g. a plain example: V. Cavalletti T. 6, No. 5 (CLP, p. 74) h. 5.3 cm – decorated with lugs: V. Cavalletti T. 2, No. 4 (CLP, p. 76) h. 5.5; S. Lorenzo Vecchio T. 10, No. 5 (CLP, p. 82) h. 4.5 cm, with four lugs (Forum Romanum T. 3, Nos 3-4 (h. 6/6.4 cm) and tombs A, C, N, Q, U and Y (CLP, pp. 108 ff.) from the burial plot in front of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina; *Lavinium* T. 24 (h. 5.6), compare Bettelli, 1995: p. 166;

6. Small jars with globular body decorated with a single lug and high distinct neck – termed *biconico* in Italian. These pots are biconical jars with a distinct neck and an out-curving rim, despite the term the transition from base to shoulder is often smooth. In a number of tombs a single biconical pot was extant, but in the majority of tombs pairs of *biconici* were found (23 examples) and from the finds we get the impression that the *biconico* often substitutes a reticulate jar, a type of jar that also often occurs in pairs. These vases in the funerary ritual consequently may have had a similar function in the *corredi* see especially the tomb on the Palatine near the House of Livia in which a pair of *biconici* was discovered together with a reticulate jar of the same shape and size (Hoekstra, 1999); see S. Lorenzo Vecchio T. 10, Nos 3-4 (CLP, p. 82) h. 8/7.5 cm, *Lavinium* T. 21, Nos 4-5 (h. 10.5/10.05; *Lavinium* T. 7, No. 5 (h. 7), Campofattore (CLP, p. 81), Vigna d'Andrea Nos 4-5 (CLP, p. 84), compare Bettelli, 1995: p. 40;

7. Cup with a distinct neck and a vertical handle with a single or a double loop – *tazzina*. This shape enjoyed a great popularity, especially in tombs in Lazio. The vessels occur often in pairs and often also in pairs with a different type of cup or bowl. In Etruria – and perhaps also in Lazio – the combination of a *tazzina* and a different type of small cup, e.g. a miniature carinated cup or even a semiglobular bowl occurred frequently

(Hoekstra, 1999: Poggio La Pozza cemetery; tumulus grave of Campaccio, Le Caprine cemetery at Casale del Fosso) neither the single nor the paired *tazzine* may confidently be linked with either male or female tombs. In Lazio e.g.: Grottaferrata, V. Cavalletti T. 7 (CLP, p. 79) Nos 8-9; h. 8.5 + 5.5 together with a semiglobular cup; S. Lorenzo Vecchio, T. 10, No. 6 (CLP, p. 83) h. 4.5 cm; Forum Romanum T. 3, Nos 7-9, (CLP, p. 108) h. c. 5.4 cm; Forum Romanum T. Q, No. 2 (CLP, p. 110) h. 6.8; *Lavinium* T. 24, No. 3 (h. 3.8, D 7) - Bettelli, 1995: p. 170;

8. Round bowl with incurving rim; this type of bowl often was used as a lid, it sometimes has a horizontal handle. The shape is popular both in the *corredi* of southern Etruria and Lazio. Eight tombs of the Monti della Tolfa and fourteen from Latium Vetus comprise just one miniature rounded bowl but there are quite a number of tombs in which more than one specimen was found. In many of the tombs in Lazio the bowls are not miniaturized to very small proportions, the diameter often circling around 10 cm (Grottaferrata, Villa Cavalletti T. 2, No. 9 (CLP, p. 76) h. 5,8; from the Antoninus and Faustina temple lot: T. C, No. 9, h. 4 cm (CLP, p. 110), T. Q, No. 7, h. 7 cm (CLP, p. 111), tomb Y, No. 5, h. 6 cm (CLP, p. 112), T. CG, No. 4, h. 4.7 cm (CLP, p. 115); *Lavinium* T. 21, No. 8 (h. 3, D 6.9);

9. Carinated bowl; it is a conical bowl with a lug, a narrowed neck and an out-curving rim, thus with an angular profile. In southern Etruria five tombs contained such a small bowl, except for the Final Bronze Age tomb of the Casale del Fosso cemetery, they were all found in graves around the Monte Rovello (Hoekstra, 1999). For an example from Lazio see the Boschetto Tomb No. 6, h. 3.8 cm (CLP, p. 80);

10. Bowls or plates on three legs – three-legged *piatello*. It consists of a small plate on three legs and may be inspired by bronze tripods which were found in contemporary bronze hoards. It seems a male gift: Tomb 7 at *Lavinium* T 7, No. 4 (h. 3.9) and tomb I of the burial plot at the Pascolaro of Marino in the Colli Albani, the cremation tomb 135 at Osteria dell'Osa (Bietti Sestieri, 1992a: p. 132);

11. Bowls or plates on solid profiled foot – *piatello su piede*. It consists of a small plate on a relatively high cylindrical foot resting on a broader base. In Etruria it occurs in 3 graves, in Lazio in 10. With possibly two exceptions the *piatella* is associated with male objects: *Lavinium* T. 21, No. 8 (h. 3.9 cm), tomb N and Y from the burial plot in iron of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina; *Lavinium* T. 7, No. 3 (h. 2.6, D 4.6);

12. Truncated conical vessel (cup/bowl), plain; this is a simple, small vase with a widening diameter from base to rim. Most examples have an oblique lug or knob pulled out of the lip – Forum Romanum Tomb 3 of the Arc of August cemetery; Tomb N of the Antoninus and Faustina cemetery, the Boschetto tomb and V. Cavalletti T. 2, No. 10 (h. 4, D 9.3). Thus in Latium this shape is common, in Etruria it is seldom found;

13. Mug – *boccale/bicchiere*, with a cylindrical body and relatively high in relation to the width. The difference between these vessels is that the *boccale* is equipped with a vertical ring handle and the *bicchiere* carries no handle. The vessels never occur together in the same tomb and will have been interchangeable. The vessels occur more frequently in female than in male tombs;

14. Vessel in the shape of a small boat – *barchetta*. It is an oval-shaped bowl or dish with lugs on the rim at the short sides V. Cavalletti T. 2, No. 11 (h. 5, l. 7.5 cm); Forum R. T. Q, No. 3;

15. Stands. The stand or *calefattoio* seems to be a typical Latin dedication, to my knowledge it is not known in the Final Bronze Age cremation tombs in southern Etruria;

16. Hut-urns. A shape that occurs much more frequently in Lazio, and is not frequent in southern Etruria (Bartoloni et al., 1987). In votive deposits it is unknown, although house models do occur in the 7th/6th century deposits;

17. Statuettes. The difference between the statuettes dedicated in graves and the majority of the statuettes dedicated in votive deposits is that the first are made of *impasto* while the latter are either cutout of sheet bronze or fused in bronze (Galestin, 1987; 1992: pp. 97 ff.; 1995: pp. 16 ff.). The *impasto* statuettes traditionally are interpreted as symbolic representations of the deceased, new theory interprets them as substitutes for a double burial (Hoekstra, 1999).

Among these miniatures quite a number (Nos 10-14) do not copy clay vessels but refer to ceremonial metal objects, as tripods, stands, cauldrons and helmets, which had been in use in an earlier period. The famous miniature hut-urns generally are considered to copy the contemporary huts of the living (Bartoloni et al., 1987). However, the urns demonstrate quite a number of simplifications and anomalies when compared to actual huts, and for that reason the identification as normal huts is problematic. The urns, like the tripods, boats, etc. rather seem to be changed into ritual objects (Olde Dubbelink, 1994: pp. 24-30), which I hold true for the statuettes as well, because in a later stage they are dedicated in water (e.g. the votive deposit at the mouth of the Garigliano). However that may be, from the Osteria dell'Osa grave-gifts we learn that the system of miniature offerings in Lazio was complicated. In itself the small pots cannot have had any real value; each family easily could have offered in each *corredo* an entire set of miniature pots. The fact that the various types of miniatures were very carefully distributed and special types reserved for special burials demonstrates the highly symbolic value of the little pots. The miniatures together will have formed a symbolic toolkit in which each object had a specific meaning and when grave-rituals or other rituals took place, were put to use according to their meaning, probably mostly

referring to differences in gender, in age class and status.

In the Latial cremation tombs burials with similar rites have different tool-kits. Bietti Sestieri was able to discern among the gifts donated in *type a* male cremation burials at Osteria dell'Osa sets with various different meanings (Bietti Sestieri, 1992; compare also Olde Dubbelink, 1992: pp. 91 ff.). Two examples of burials at Osa with miniature gifts will make this clear:

1. *Tomb 126*, belonging to a male of 20-30 years old (1992b: pp. 130, 564-565, fig. 3a 20-21). The burial pit of 0.95 m was marked by a number of tufa blocks, a *dolium* which was found on the bottom of the pit with beneath it a statuette which will have been buried first. Between the *dolium* and the wall of the pit an intentionally broken full-sized amphora was found, a hut urn containing the cremation was buried on the bottom of the *dolium*. At the height of its roof three miniature corded jars and an ovoidal jar with 5 lugs were present, furthermore a jar on a foot with two handles, a cup with double loop handle, a knife, a fibula, a deer's bone, a low cylindrical bowl, a bowl with inverted rim and a truncated conical jar with out-turning rim together closed the mouth of the large *dolium* and the burial itself;

2. *Grave 87*, an inhumation, probably of a male and certainly of a mature adult, dating to the second half of the 9th century BC (1992b: pp. 124-25, 658-659, fig. 3a 216). The burial was covered with a large lava block and contained a truncated conical amphora, a globular jug, a cup with double loop handle and a fibula; furthermore a knife and a statuette. The tomb is exceptional because on top of the closed grave unidentifiable sherds of *impasto* pots were found and among these miniature vessels: a cylindrical bowl of 1.6x3 cm and a cylindrical bowl with horned handles 1.5x3.4 cm.

The excavator concluded that the Osteria dell'Osa miniature gifts should be divided in the following sets, all with a different social meaning:

1. Exclusively, or almost exclusively, miniatures, such as the hut-urns or roofed globular urns;

2. The mini lamp, mini three-legged table and the mini perforated stand, which were only present in a limited number of *type a* cremation burials. These objects seem to belong to the class of males with possessions of land (Nos 14-16 above);

3. The corded jars and the jar with in-turned rim, which are seen as "apparently reproducing specialized types of storage vessel" (Bietti Sestieri, 1992: p. 87), which makes them indicative again for individuals with possessions (Nos 4-5 above);

4. Miniatures which copy "real sets of objects the deceased possessed in life, possibly in a more complete form as they were especially made for burial" (Bietti Sestieri, 1992: p. 104). To this category the pots listed above with Nos 1-9 must be reckoned, obviously they are mostly liquid containers;

5. Miniatures occurring only in a few tombs and indicating a special function of the interred individual:

a) The miniature terracotta statuette of a human being holding a small cup or bowl. Such terracotta statuettes are also known from tombs in the Alban hills; at Osteria dell'Osa two tombs contained one each (Bietti Sestieri, 1992a: p. 129). The excavator remarks that the size of the terracotta human being would fit the hut urn and consequently she thinks that with the figure the deceased is represented in an act of worship; b) A miniature knife which occurs rarely and which in the ancient world is connected with sacrifice; c) Miniature pots, entirely different from the miniatures buried in the tombs and resembling miniatures found in votive deposits in Lazio (De Santis & La Regina, 1989-1990: pp. 65 ff.; Bietti Sestieri, 1992a; 1992b).

From the above analyses of miniatures in caves and tombs the function of at least some of the miniatures has become clearer: at Osteria dell'Osa the corded jar and the jar with inverted rim probably refer to storage vessels. The globular jar with distinct foot is, like the amphora, associated with cups and together they form drinking sets. In the Osa-graves the mugs are associated with children and young girls. The little cups, either plain or with horned handles, found on top of the graves are votives *per se*, they are very much smaller than the pots in the graves. These cups, plain and with handles, as well as mugs, bowls and jars have a long tradition, they were already frequently dedicated in the Bronze Age (Miari, 1995: figs 8-11). The dedications of miniature cups and bowls on top of special tombs indicate a personal, commemorative act. Members of the family especially honoured these burials, an act which to my mind seems to recall ancestor veneration. At the same time the presence of these different and much smaller miniaturized pots shows that different sets of miniature pots were manufactured contemporary with the grave miniatures. Two very different deposits of miniatures were found at Osteria dell'Osa too; one contained a dog sacrifice buried beside an area which was used for Period III burials (Smith, 1996) and the other dates from period IVA, a period when no grave-miniatures at Osteria dell'Osa are known. This interesting votive deposit, comprising of 60 vessels buried 4 to 5 cm deep, occurred on the northern edge of the necropolis. The excavators state that the vessels, among which miniatures, are identical to those used in votive deposits used elsewhere in Lazio and suggest that the dedication marked the closing of the Osteria dell'Osa cemetery (Bietti Sestieri & La Regina, 1989-1990: p. 76; Bietti Sestieri, 1992a: pp. 34-35; 873-874). Thus at Osteria dell'Osa in the third Latin period the giving of miniature gifts changes considerably: on the one hand miniatures became used in different votive gift rituals such as the deposit closing the Osteria dell'Osa cemetery (Smith, 1996: pp. 73-90) and on the other miniaturization was replaced by a different symbolic act, that of smashing pots at burial. Smashing

is as effective as miniaturization because it also makes the pot unfit for use. In Lazio a number of special deceased individuals by burial were delivered to a realm where normal sized pots were not thought to be effective, evidently it was hoped that by miniaturization or by smashing this realm could be reached. Bietti Sestieri concluded for the *type a* cremations at Osteria dell'Osa that the individuals who received extra miniature objects were themselves cult performers or intermediaries dealing with the supernatural. For Osteria dell'Osa this is likely. However, in view of the many miniature objects referring to Late Bronze Age metal status objects, the earlier cremation graves in southern Etruria and the Alban hills will have been more closely connected with ancestor veneration. Cremation as a burial rite in itself was connected with the ancestors, as has become particularly clear from the difference between the burial plots at Osteria dell'Osa: on the one hand the cremations of important males together with miniature weapons, tools and symbolic, miniature pots and on the other the inhumations of women and children. The important men had to be cremated or buried elsewhere because their ties with the ancestors would have made them dangerous, especially when inhumated with full-sized weapons in burial plots near the settlements, the inhumated individuals were not considered to have that power (Hoekstra, 1999). The cremation and miniaturization really was a good solution to a problem, because for the sense of continuity in the extended families the ancestors had to be venerated nearby. In anthropological theory "tombs are the symbols of continuity of the group not only because they are the containers of the ancestors but because they are the containers of the ancestors fixed in a particular place" (Bloch, 1976: p. 208). In other words, the careful cremation ritual accompanied by miniature status objects reserved for a number of special men indicates that the ritualistic behaviour of the early Latin communities still was tightly connected with ancestors. As the use of grave miniatures at Osteria dell'Osa is later than, for instance those in tomb C of the Roman Forum (Bettelli, 1997: p. 160), the cremation graves with their references to old status utensils must primarily have been reserved for status ancestor burials, which in a later phase, like at Osteria dell'Osa, may have been transformed into more linear burials of performers of ancestral rites like Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri suggested.

5.3. Dedications of miniatures in open-air deposits

From the appearance of many votive deposits with miniatures in open country it is clear that at some point in Latin history the hidden cave cults as well as the grave cults expanded into different ones, which may be described as village-based, open-air cults. Special or 'abnormal' water in open country, such as the sulphureous spring at the Lago delle Colonne near Tivoli in the Bronze Age already had attracted ritual

behaviour, but this deposit never will have been close to a settlement as the sulphur prohibits human presence (Guidi, 1989-1990: p. 409) and its veneration must be seen in the light of the earlier veneration of special water in caves. All other open-air votive deposits of the Early Iron Age are connected to hut settlements, whether the depositions are directly in their neighbourhood, near their burial areas or near the boundaries of their territories. It is a phenomenon known in S. Italy and Etruria as well (Edlund, 1987). At Osteria dell'Osa a votive deposit of miniature and full-sized pots was probably used to mark the boundary of the necropolis or even to mark its closing down at the moment the cult activities moved with the community to a different, more centralized settlement site. Here at the new settlement site in the 7th century BC the dedication of votives steadily continued, but now was carried out at a central open-air, sacred spot, where eventually in the 6th century BC a temple arose (Smith, 1996). The archaeological dataset obtained at Osteria dell'Osa makes it necessary to separate the burial of votives near necropolis from the votive deposits near settlements: for instance, the votive deposits on the Esquiline hill which are near burial plots, from the deposit at S. Omobono which at a later stage was replaced by a temple. In both cases the votive deposits in open-air may be seen as markers of the proto-urban phase in early Latin society, but in the case of the cemeteries the ancestors are still important, in the case of the centralized settlement spots different *numina* or supernatural powers received the votive gifts. Both acts are indicators of a transitional phase, from the veneration of (ancestral) burial sites to the veneration of higher supernatural powers in or near settlements. In general, water cults played an important part in this transitional phase, in the formative period of the larger villages. Edlund (1987: p. 141) discerns three different functions for sacred places outside villages or towns: 1) The sacred places in nature dependent on the setting in the landscape rather than on a settlement; 2) The rural sanctuaries which both incorporate natural features such as springs, and are set within the context of individual farms or clusters of rural activities; 3) The extra-urban sanctuaries belonging to the sphere of the city. For instance sanctuaries which were connected with water and purification were usually extramural. The more common form is a sanctuary separated from the city only by a wall or an equivalent boundary.

In Latium one of the first open-air deposits we know of is the 'Laghetto del Monsignore' here under discussion; the deposits near the mouth of the river Garigliano and two on Monte Cassino were next (for lists and references: Guidi, 1989-1990, p. 412; Bouma, 1995: vol. 3). It seems that the Garigliano and Monte Cassino deposits contained statuettes similar to those from the cremation graves. The deposits at Cassino and Campoverde also continue practices of earlier times, because at Cassino the 8th century BC deposits of Pietra Panetta and S. Scolastica are near Fontino all' Eremità

(Guidi, 1989-1990: p. 409) which had received dedications in the Bronze Age. We saw that the spring at Campoverde had also received a number of earlier dedications before a more steady stream of dedications indicates more regular cult activities by a larger group of people. It would seem that the scarce, earlier votives – from the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age – appear at sacred places high in the mountains as well as at low lying special water places. Cults for *numina* or deities, later on venerated with temples, obviously started in this way. From later historical sources it is known that in Latium water nymphs Iuturna and Carmentis played a major role: both had their own festivals, the Iuturnalia on the 11th of January and the Carmentalia on the 15th of January; Iuturna is important at Ardea, *Lavinium* and Rome and Carmenta is especially connected with the Palatine. She had her own *flamen* in Rome and could prophecy. The nymph Egeria was connected with the lake at Nemi with its Diana cult and in Rome she was also venerated together with Diana; the literary sources mention offerings of clear water and milk in her case (Muthmann, 1975: pp. 36 ff.). Veneration on mountains is known from the sanctuary for Feronia near Capena on the Soracte, where first fruits of agriculture were offered (Muthmann, 1975: p. 45). The Latins and Romans venerated river gods as well and moreover a general water god, named Fons. The gift-giving to these nurturing *numina* or open-air deities, especially miniature vessels, weaving sets and female jewellery by the inhabitants of early Latin villages generally started in the 8th century BC. The deposit at *Satricum* shows a few dedications from the 9th century BC, a much larger amount dates from the 8th century BC. A number of deposits in Rome, for example the one near the S. Maria della Vittoria on the Quirinal, are dated to the 8th century BC too (Bartoloni, 1989-1990: p. 753), but certainly also had received a few earlier dedications (Bettelli, 1997: p. 217). The deposit on the Capitoline hill flourished in the 8th century BC (Bartoloni, 1989-1990: p. 753; Bettelli, 1997: p. 217; Carafa, 1995: p. 14), the period in which also the first traces of the Vesta-cult are detectible (Carafa, 1995: p. 14 with lit.). The other Roman deposits e.g. near the Villa Hüffer, near S. Antonio on the *Cispinus*, below the *Lapis Niger* on the Roman Forum, near S. Omobono, near the *Aedes Saturni* on the *Oppius*, near the Porta Esquilina as well as the Porta Portese seem to predominantly contain materials from the 7th and 6th centuries BC (Bartoloni, 1989-1990: p. 749; for a full list with starting dates, Bouma, 1995: vol. 3). Many of these deposits contain small jars, miniature *keranoi* and small wheat cakes imitated in terracotta and the so-called *focacce*, as well as statuettes either cut out of bronze sheet or fused of bronze. The deposit near S. Omobono contained many foodstuffs (Costantini & Costantini Biasani, 1989: pp. 61-64; Tagliacozzo, 1989: pp. 65-69). Gilda Bartoloni noted that many of the Roman deposits contained gifts which in graves

accompany female burials, in those cases either the dedicants or the supernatural power will have been female. Many deposits occur where slightly later temples arose: for instance at *Satricum*, in Rome on the Campidoglio, on the Forum Boarium, and at the Vesta temple on the Forum. Thus a number of the deposits indicate the start of temple cults in Rome itself as well as in the Latin towns, emerging during the 7th and 6th centuries BC. The spread of the Roman cults is attributed to the power of the Tarquins (Bettelli, 1997).

The miniaturization in the tombs almost entirely ceases after period II; the miniaturization of votive vessels in open-air deposits for the greater part only start during this period and continues, even well into Republican times, while the number of votive miniatures in Lazio steadily increases. The many pots dedicated at e.g. the spring at Campoverde shows that individual acts of worship occurred at sacred locations. For the users of the miniatures the difference between grave miniatures and dedicatory ones must have been clear, not only types but also sizes differ. The grave gift miniatures are larger, mostly over 7 cm (see list above) and better made than the very small votive miniatures.¹⁵

6. DISCUSSIONS OF TYPES AND FUNCTIONS

In general for the purpose of dedication only a few pottery types were in use: at Campoverde were found storage jars, cooking jars and jars for liquid, amphorae and cups accompanied by a few bowls, dishes, trays and stands. At *Lavinium* also cooking stands are frequent among the miniatures. This complies with the general picture of miniatures found in Lazio, all other categories of vessel types dedicated in the deposits are small or of uncertain identification except for the so-called libation tablet and *focacce* and other imitations of foodstuffs which elsewhere, for instance at Tivoli, have been found in larger quantities than at Campoverde.

6.1. Storage jars

In order to detect the function of the miniatures we must compare the extant miniature jars with full-sized types. A minor difficulty stems from the fact that it is sometimes unclear to what specific category miniature jars belong, because of a sloppy manufacture. In the earliest cremation graves in the Alban hills and the Roman Forum *dolia* are exclusively used in combination with male adult burials (Olde Dubbelink, 1992: p. 91). Full-sized storage jars:

Type 1. In the early tombs in Lazio storage jars with very pronounced profiles were in use. They have a small base diameter and distinct neck with out-curving rim and a large body diameter to which often handles are attached (recently Bettelli, 1997: pp. 167-68: types 1, 2 and 3, with references). These handles show that it was not customary to dig the pots in. These vessels could be

lifted by cords applied around their necks which for that purpose often were 'collared' at the spot where the cord was applied (compare e.g. *dolium* Bettelli, 1997: pl. 80, 1, dating from his phase IIA1) while the areas below and above were made to excessively protrude to prevent the cord from slipping: thus many rims of these vessels are very sharply out-turning and the shoulder starts with a sharp ridge. The notched cord decoration on the neck of many full-sized pots stands for this way of lifting. In the miniature imitation the cord is missing and we may hope to identify the *dolia* by their morphology. Below only Cat.No. 54 comes close, but the decoration on that pot makes it more likely that it is a water jar;

Type 2. Storage jars with a cylindrical body and fairly straight rims appear during the *Ferro I* period and are in use during period II. The type continues in 8th century BC tombs of Veio. In settlements the straight jars continue well into the 7th century (Castel di Decima; *Lavinium*; *Satricum*). In miniature they are sloppy products and rather than see them as bowls, for which they generally are too high in relation to their diameter, I propose to identify Campoverde Cat.Nos 10, 19-22, 32-33, 38-40, 52-54 as storage vessels;

Type 3. Together with the miniature corded jar (compare miniatures 1 and 2 and the discussion of the grave gifts of this type above under No. 4), a plain similar type with inverted rim decorated with lugs was pointed out by Bietti Sestieri among the grave gifts in the *type a* cremation burials as miniature storage jars. This globular type of miniature vessel with lugs is also present among the *ex-voto* miniatures. The problem is that among the miniatures dedicated in southern Etrurian cremation tombs, miniature vessels occur decorated with three or more lugs below the rim, which clearly are referring to bronze cauldrons (compare above under No. 5). In view of the general height compared to the largest diameter it seems the lug-decorated mini jars generally are not cauldrons but storage jars, since in Latium from the *Ferro I* period large storage vessels of cylindrical shape were produced and decorated with lugs below the rim. These full-sized storage jars have a flat base, a narrow, ovoidal body and a plain rim. They usually are decorated with a notched relief cord around the body below the rim from which four trapezoidal lug handles are protruding. These lugs usually have a small central concavity and curve slightly upwards. With the large Latial storage jars the handles and cord decoration are suggestive of the way in which these large vessels were lifted, i.e. with a cord underneath the lugs. I think that with the miniature pots the cords generally were left out, as they were too complicated to reproduce well (see however, the Garigliano deposit, Mingazzini, 1938: pl. 34, 6). The lugs, however, were added below the rim to indicate the type of pot. As it seems likely that these pots with the three lugs sitting just below the rim, in such a way that they could be dug in, are to be identified with storage vessels, the jars with lugs below the rim in this catalogue are enumerated under this heading, with

which the identification by Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri is followed. In a number of cases though the wide shapes in relation to the diameter seems against this identification and these miniatures must be identified as imitations of cauldrons. Whether referring to cauldrons or to storage jars the miniatures with in-turning rims and little lugs underneath those in the tombs are associated with male burials.

Storage jars: Nos 3-18, 23-31, 34-37, 41-46, 50-51; probable cauldrons Nos 107-114 (here identified as cooking pots because of their relatively late fabrics; the Orientalising period);

Type 4. The moment it was possible to manufacture *dolia* from segments formed on a slow turning tassel, the early elegant Iron Age jars were replaced by a thick walled undecorated type, often of globular or ovoidal-globular shape with strongly overhanging lip: there is only one such shape in miniature; No. 128.

The storage jars from later periods are discussed in Bouma, 1996: pp. 333 ff.

6.2. Jars

The jar, miniature or full-sized, is the most traditional offering in the Iron Age, Archaic and Republican votive deposits. At *Lavinium* in the late Orientalising period thousands of small two-handled jars were dedicated; at Nemi jars and bowls, in full-size only, were offered as in the cult place of Juno at Gabii (from the mid 8th century BC onwards). Elsewhere in Latium jars and *focacce* or *teglie* seem to have been a standard combination (for these, and further references, Bouma, 1996: p. 219). In some, Early Republican, cases they are known to have contained meat and/or lima beans and peas (Bouma, 1996: p. 221). The bulk of miniatures offered at Campoverde also comprises various types of jars. In most Latial cases, as at Campoverde, their contents are unknown.

At Campoverde there are two size groups with the jars: very small ovoidal (2.1/3.5 cm) and cylindrical jars (3.6/5 cm) and a group of ovoidal (5.6/7 cm) and cylindrical (4.1/6 cm) vessels that are larger. Below they are treated together:

Type 1. Biconical vessels, for the history of these vessels compare my remarks above under No. 6. With the biconical miniatures handles are either absent or small lugs are attached to the bodies. Because of the small dimensions it is unclear whether all biconical miniatures imitate biconical jars or a number perhaps the early elegant storage jars. Campoverde Cat.Nos 54-55, 56, 63-64, 69;

Type 2a. Globular jars with more or less distinct necks. By the time consumption patterns were established in early Latium, a distinct type of liquid container was developed out of the biconical shape. It was more globular, had two horizontal handles attached at the broadest diameter of the vessel and a tapering cylindrical neck with a wide out-turning rim. A special

variant is set on a high conical foot (Osa). In the Osteria dell'Osa tombs the type, with a cup, belongs to a drinking set; possession of such a set must have implied control over the production of the liquid poured from it, since the vessels only appear in graves of adults and old men and women. Campoverde Cat.Nos 57-58, 60-62, 66, 67-70;

Type 2b. In the Orientalising period, probably derived from this kind of earlier jar (above 2a) for liquids, a special globular water/liquids vessel came into use. In miniature it is best known from *Lavinium* where in red *impasto* ware thousands of such miniature jars were found (Fenelli, 1989-1990: pp. 487 ff.). The shape in votive deposits had a very long existence: Bouma, 1996: p. 373 ff. From the Campoverde deposit Cat.Nos 115-132;

Type 3. Globular jar with inverted rim. At Osteria dell'Osa occasionally a jar with inverted rim, plain or with four horizontal upturning handles appears. Elsewhere the globular jar with rim is a fairly consistent type. This pot, in Lazio appearing from the earliest period onwards, will mainly have been used for cooking. The world over cooking pots have this shape, as contents do not easily spill from it and heat remains better inside than in wide mouthed pots, moreover flat lids easily cover it. A number of such globular jars with inverted rims have sets of lugs beneath the rim (Gierow, 1964: fig. 25) but most are plain. In my opinion the globular cooking jar with a short out-turning rim derived from this earlier type of pot. Thus Campoverde Cat.Nos 107-114 may be cooking pots rather than *dolia*. Another possibility for this type of miniature is that it refers to a cauldron, but these will have been wider at the openings and less rounded;

Type 4. Ovoidal jars. These vessels often are perfectly oval although they also are elongated into a cylindrical/ovoidal shape. They all have a sharply out-turning rim (the so-called *spigolo interno*). After the initial periods of Latin culture pouring from cooking pots must have become important (introduction of porridges?) as we find mostly ovoidal cooking pots with sharply out-turning rims in later Latial culture, from period III onwards. These ovoidal jars often have horizontal handles attached to the widest diameter of the pot. In the Orientalising period, when the throwing wheel was introduced, potters must have been proud of the long and out-curving rims they could produce: most jars, either for liquids or for cooking, proudly show this type of elaborate overhanging rims, often decorated with three ridges or grooves to show them off. In the Archaic period lips and rims became simply functional, out-curving and often thickening at the rim to give the lip solidity. In miniature this type of jar is present in the cremation graves (see above) and at Campoverde: Cat.Nos 72-106;

Type 5. An interesting development in Lazio concerns the stamnoid globular jars, a shape tied up with the Orientalising 'revolution' in pottery shapes. Cat.Nos

133-138 in miniature belong to this category;

Type 6. During the Late Orientalising period a type of wider jar came into fashion, which often was produced on the throwing wheel of coarse ware. These later jars often have a wider opening than the older vessels, they may be tapering towards a smaller base diameter and demonstrate two handles, often near the base resulting in an upside down 'bell' shape, or may continue a heavier shape towards a base diameter more equal to the opening diameter, a shape we labelled 'block jar', because the form of the pot inscribes a square block (e.g. Bouma, 1996: pp. 371 ff.);

Type 6a. The miniatures imitating bell jars are Cat.Nos 139-141, 145-152;

Type 6b. The miniatures imitating block jars are Cat.Nos 142-144, 155-156, 160.

6.3. Amphorae

There are only a few amphorae among the miniatures found in the *laghetto* at Campoverde (Nos 161-163). For the history of the shape see under No. 1 above; it continues to be dedicated for a long time in votive deposits in Lazio (compare Bouma, 1996: pp. 396 ff.).

6.4. Bowls

Type 1. For the history of the shape see the remarks above under No. 8, the shape has a very long existence in votive deposits (Bouma, 1996: pp. 334 ff.). Lid-bowls are very few at Campoverde (Nos 193, 194-195, 198). These bowls must have been produced with little attention for their proportions and general appearance: often they are only little lumps of clay in which a hole has been made with a fingertip. Perhaps they were only used for lids and not for offering anything in them. The existence of such sloppy miniatures, to my mind indicates that such pots were not presented to the deity in any complicated, official, cult, in which they would have been visible for long;

Type 2. Deep bowls with a single handle or without any handles. The deep bowl (*scodella*) in Lazio in the early Iron Age is of a standard Italic type with a half round body and in-turning rim (Bettelli, 1995: pl. 81/4, 84/6, 84/7-8). It is not present among the miniatures at Campoverde;

Type 3. A different type is the very deep little bowl with out-turning straight wall (recently Bettelli, 1995: pl. 81/5-6). Campoverde Cat.Nos 189-192, 196-197, 198-201, 203 imitate this kind of bowl.

6.5. Cups

In Latium it is the cups that demonstrate the most consistent morphological development (e.g. Carafa, 1995: pp. 60 ff.; Bettelli, 1997: pp. 62 ff.). With the miniature imitations, the *tazzine*, the morphological traits are less easy to follow; see for the history of the

form above under No. 7. Interestingly, traditional cups with double loop handles or carinated shapes did not continue to be offered, already during the Orientalising and Archaic period they gradually were replaced with all kinds of imported drinking cups:

Type 1. The full-sized earlier cups have a relatively high cylindrical or truncated conical neck with out-curving rim on a fairly deep globular body and the standard double loop handle (e.g. Carafa, 1995: pp. 60 ff.; Bettelli, 1997: type 8, pl. 84/5; type 12, pl. 81/3), it is found until the middle of the 7th century BC. Globular mini cups at Campoverde are Cat.Nos 166-172;

Type 2. Later on in phase II and III the full-sized cups expand and are less deep but still rounded, while the necks become shorter and straighter. The bodies of the later cups are truncated conical, hemispherical or squat. These three variations appear in the period 730-700 BC, all at the same time and subsequently are found in all kinds of contexts of the 7th century BC (Carafa, 1995: p. 60). Compare the Campoverde miniatures e.g. Nos 164-165;

Type 3. The rounded bodies of the earlier cups during the 7th century BC changed into carinated types. This happens gradually, the earliest carinated cups with double loop handle are to be dated in the second quarter of the 7th century BC (Carafa, 1995: p. 60). See Campoverde Cat.Nos 182-186;

Type 4. Bowls/cups with horned protrusions on the rim are certainly special old-fashioned products. They continue to imitate the Bronze Age cups which frequently were decorated with plastic protrusions on the handles. Such a cup was dedicated at Osteria dell'Osa on top of a cremation tomb, and is not frequently present among grave gifts, although sporadically it was offered. At Campoverde see Cat.Nos 173-181.

6.6. Mugs

For the history of this shape compare above under No. 13. Most miniatures elsewhere listed under mugs in my opinion are *dolia*, because they generally have no handle and are not tapering, a distinct feature with the full-sized mugs. Here a few examples that are markedly pinched at their bases have been listed as mugs, because such bases are not expected with *dolia*: Campoverde Cat.Nos 208-214.

6.7. Dishes

For a change the dishes and *teglie* are easily detectable because of their specific forms. However, the triangular dish shape is not found in Iron Age settlements. Therefore it is likely that with the triangular miniature shape of dish an imitation of an old fashioned metal form is meant, as was the case with the horn-decorated shapes. For triangular miniature dishes see Cat.Nos 204-208. The *teglia* is known from settlement excavations and votive deposits of comparatively later dates in Latium

(Bouma, 1996: pp. 376 ff.): compare Campoverde Cat.Nos 187-188.

6.8. Stand

At Campoverde the stand is a rare item in the votive deposit, at *Lavinium* it occurred more often. It is part of luxury drinking sets and goes well with globular jars for wine or other special liquids. Compare Campoverde Cat.Nos 218-220.

6.9. *Kernoi* and composite vases

These are normal equipment in later Latial deposits, at Campoverde they are rare, compare Cat.Nos 216-217.

6.10. Spool

In contrast to the situation in Rome as noted by Bartoloni for the votive deposits in Rome at Campoverde only one spool was found, the rest may have been overlooked as the object is very small. The survival rate of many objects from the votive deposit may have been very narrow.

7. CONCLUSIONS

In Latium, after a modest start in the 8th century BC, votive deposits of various types increased and received gifts ever more regularly. Many of these deposits are found on the spots where in the 7th and early 6th centuries BC temples arose. The many deposits with miniatures in Rome, which was, judging from the contemporary necropoles, one of the more densely occupied areas, shows that the deposits are a sign of centralization, or in more familiar words, of '*Stadtwerdung*'. They demonstrate that after a Final Bronze Age initial period with only a few dedications, village-based ritual activities of a controlled society turned into controlled temple rituals. The divinities venerated with the deposits most likely were female, probably the 'nymphs' later Latin authors write about, at a later date merging with higher powers like Mater Matuta, Iuno Sospita, Fortuna, Dea Marica. In the early Latin periods I and II the supernatural powers received miniatures although not very many yet, in period III and IV they received miniatures as well as full-sized pots, which after c. 550 BC were largely replaced by full-sized vessels. In Roman literary sources (2nd to 1st centuries BC) cooked entrails in jars are mentioned as special offerings to female deities (Bouma, 1996: p. 223) and jars, both for food and for liquids were the most frequently offered miniatures too.

As explained above, a number of open-air deposits received gifts already in the Late Bronze Age, while the bulk of the gifts came only two or three centuries later. This difference between the earlier dedication of a number of miniature pots and frequent ritual dedications,

or between a ritual performance by a single individual and the regular offerings by a group of individuals, or even a crowd, is significant. For Campoverde, there was evidence for occasional offerings in the late Bronze Age (in all probability the earliest period of Latin occupation). Ritual behaviour of a group of people can only be concluded for the period from the 8th to 5th centuries BC (compare also Di Gennaro, 1979: p. 151; Giovannini & Ampolo, 1976; Bouma, 1997: 91). The later rituals in Latium are village-based and start apparently the moment the miniatures in graves lost their significance. Or in other words, ancestor based veneration changed into environment based veneration. Sporadically, as the excavations at Osteria dell'Osa demonstrated, special people, called intermediaries dealing with the supernatural, received miniatures on top of their graves as well as receiving miniatures of different morphology in their graves. It seems to me that it is precisely these intermediaries, evidently associated with dedicatory miniatures, who dedicated the first small vessels at the sacred spots, or in other words who must have started the open-air cults. These priests and their cremation graves are the only possible link between the earlier grave cults and the later practices of open-air cults by any number of individuals.

As has recently been pointed out it is important to look for evidence of offerings only made at a certain time, which would imply connections with the agricultural year (Smith, 1996: p. 85). At Campoverde no such connection is evident: the miniatures vary in shape and in manufacture and were moreover accompanied by dedications of full-sized pots. It is also important to know whether the miniatures were dedicated one by one or in sets, because sets could be representative of different daily life rituals such as meals, banquets or ceremonial drinking. The deposit at Campoverde cannot answer this question because it is incomplete, but the discrete variation in pot types seems to indicate that the pots were rather dedicated in sets, just like in the graves.

From the locations where miniatures are found it is clear that they were always directed at natural forces, which, it must be suspected, were paradoxically enough perceived as forces, just because they demonstrated super-natural characteristics: thermal, sulphurous or clear water springs, lakes, small underground streams, etc. Why was food and drink or why were substitute little pots offered? The miniature burial gifts symbolize continuity of a presence of a buried individual in a symbolical sense, this presence is expressed by pots because in life the best exchange with this individual occurred during meals, banquets and/or drinking rituals which are thought to continue in a symbolical way. The dedication of miniatures at a spring almost certainly is directed at a similar symbolical presence of a super-natural power, whose presence also is perceived in a commensural way and whose existence was deduced from the possibility to offer it gifts. More precisely

formulated, at the spring the miniature gift will have expressed a moment in an individual's life which could be symbolized by the offer of the little pots and their contents, because the deity was perceived as symbolically consuming the gifts. Christopher Smith along a different line of reasoning, arrived at a similar conclusion: "the rising importance of the votive deposit may be seen as a form of acquisition of a kind of knowledge for the individual from the specialists: the truth against which the agent measures her/his experience is not the hierarchical truth, but the private truth of experience" (Smith, 1996: p. 85).

As we saw, Bartoloni noted predominantly female attention at the Roman deposits. In view of the male cremation burials at Osteria dell'Osa it is uncertain whether for the earlier Latin deposits this is likely too. It is true that women in the earlier periods generally were producing and handling pots and it is therefore likely that they thought out the different functions, including the symbolic ones. This would mean that for special occasions in male life miniature pots were made by the women as well. Anyway the deposits which were the subject of this article, are sharply contrasted by the hoards or *ripostigli* with their many metal objects as well as the dedications of single swords and other weapons in rivers and lakes, which may have resulted from male competition (Hoekstra, 1997). From the general literature on the subject and the miniatures dedicated at the 'Laghetto del Monsignore' it seems safe to state that the powers venerated were female, and also that the dedicants were predominantly females. In the ancient world small lakes, springs, thermal waters etc. were perceived as female powers and/or nymphs and for that reason received female objects. At Campoverde the percentage of jars, the vessel obviously associated with female toil, far outnumbers the *dolium*, the storage vessel associated with the male and his protection of the household. The miniature jars and cups are usually well manufactured, the storage jars are far less well made. To me the *dolia* seem to be obligatory additions made by females in order to represent the males of their households, the moment they performed their cult acts. Male veneration of water gods was different and required metal objects, swords, axes and the like, which were dedicated in rivers either as hoards or as single objects. All over the ancient world rivers were perceived as male deities (Muthmann, 1975).

8. ADDENDUM

On the significance of the cult at the spring of Campoverde with regard to the urbanization process of Early Latium only a few speculations are as yet available. Lorenzo Quilici identified the site of modern Campoverde with the ancient town of *Polusca*, mentioned by Pliny and known to have been situated somewhere in the Anzio region (Quilici, 1979: pp. 122,

211). In a later article (1984: pp. 130 ff.) Stefania and Lorenzo Quilici report on finds of Archaic roof-tiles pointing to a building-complex to the west of the spring of the 'Laghetto del Monsignore'. An uncertain factor in the reconstruction of this south-western early Latin landscape still is the *Pometia* question. Surveys (Melis & Quilici-Gigli, 1972: pp. 219-247; Attema, 1993: p. 197; Attema & Bouma, 1995: pp. 127 ff.) identified a large site north of modern Cisterna di Latina as the possible location of this ancient Latin town, famous from ancient literary sources (compare Bouma, 1996: p. 202 with note 229). If we accept the idea that a large settlement, perhaps *Pometia*, existed near Cisterna, then *Satricium* may have developed into its harbour, which would fit the many imported objects present in the 7th century BC. Smaller sites with cult places such as Campoverde, without early imports, may have marked territorial boundaries: the district of Ardea to the north definitely was different territory. Territorial studies in combination with Latin written sources have resulted in the theory that most open-air cult places in early Lazio were sacred woods placed at the borders of the various territories and functioning among other things as places where the different tribes or clans could meet (Guidi, 1989-1990: p. 411). For Campoverde, however, new evidence points to intensive use of the surroundings for agriculture already in the Bronze Age (Veenman, 1996: pp. 59-62). Interestingly the ¹⁴C dates together with the pollen core taken near the now dry lake at Campoverde indicated a so-called mirrored sediment, being the effect of lateral erosion of the lake shores. This erosion, very likely, was caused by denudation of the surrounding landscape as a result of removal of all trees in favour of cereal farming. This occurred around 3100 ± 100 BP = calibrated (1 sigma) to 1414-1272 BC, which is fully in the Bronze Age (Veenman, 1997: pp. 59-62). This of course does not exclude a wooded cult-side near the spring, but it does indicate that if there was such a sacred wood, it was deliberately kept.

9. CATALOGUE OF THE MINIATURE VESSELS

9.1. Storage jars

9.1.1. Corded, 9th century BC

1. Miniature corded storage jar

Shape: Globular/ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, straight, slightly inverted, cylindrical rim, convex lip bevelled on the inside, slightly corded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior light brown 7.5YR 6/4; interior brown 7.5YR 5/4; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/
 Ware: Brown untreated *impasto*
 Meas.: 7.9x1.0 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 5.0, diam. body 8.1, diam. lip 6.3 cm
 Comm.: Surface crackled
 Inv.: cv 18315; Cat. 87, No. 10.

2. Miniature corded storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, short out-turning rim with internal angle, convex lip, slightly corded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 10YR 3/1; interior black 7.5YR N2/ dark gray 10YR 4/1 dark gray and strong brown 7.5YR 5/6; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 5.9x6.2x1.4 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. lip 6.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18213; CV I, 8; Cat. 87., No. 16.

9.1.2. Plain with inverted rim, mainly 8th century BC

3. Miniature ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base with slightly inverted rim with tapering lip, below the rim three unevenly spaced small knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, matrix invisible
 Colour: Covered with a thick burnish in black 7.5YR 1/1; interior very dark grey 10YR 3/1; core 10YR 4/1
 Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 7.2x7.6x6 (base) cm; diam. mouth 7x, max. diam. body 7.4x, diam. base 4.7 cm
 Comm.: Small fragment of rim missing, traces of scale on the interior; near perfect little vessel
 Inv.: cv 18204; Cat. 87, No. 131.

4. Miniature cylindrical storage jar

Shape: Cylindrical body, flat base, spreading wall, with knobs, slightly incurving rim
 Ware: Unknown
 Comm.: Now missing (stolen) but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1
 Inv.: Cat. 87, No. 151.

5. Miniature ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, flaring wall, incurving rim, with knobs below the rim
 Ware: Unknown
 Comm.: Now missing but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1
 Inv.: Cat. 87, No. 147.

6. Miniature ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, flaring wall, incurving rim decorated with knobs
 Ware: Unknown
 Comm.: Now missing (stolen), but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1
 Inv.: Cat. 87, No. 145.

7. Miniature storage jar

Shape: Conical body on flat base, flaring wall, straight rim with knobs
 Ware: Unknown
 Comm.: Now missing (stolen), but published in Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1
 Inv.: Cat. 87, No. 146.

8. Miniature ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body, raised flat base, flaring wall, with knobs or lugs on widest part of body, slightly out-curving rim
 Ware: Unknown
 Comm.: Now missing (stolen), but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1
 Inv.: Cat. 87, No. 149.

9. Miniature globular storage jar

Shape: Globular body on a raised flat base, flaring wall, incurving rim, with knobs
 Comm.: Now missing but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1
 Ware: Unknown
 Inv.: Cat. 87, No. 150.

10. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Globular body, flat base, flaring wall, incurving rim
 Comm.: Now missing, but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1
 Inv.: Cat. 87, No. 193.

11. Ovoidal miniature storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside flat, slightly spreading wall, slightly inverted rim, convex lip, below rim attachments of two horizontal ring-handles, in section rounded, surface covered with yellowish scale
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and reddish yellow 5YR 6/6; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and reddish yellow 5YR 6/6; core red 2.5YR 5/6
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 5.0x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.3, diam. lip 4.1 cm; handles: W (total) 2.5, S 1.0 cm
 Comm.: Handles missing
 Inv.: cv 18159; CV I, 26; Cat. 87, No. 73.

12. Miniature cylindrical storage jar

Shape: Cylindrical body, flat base, inside flat, slightly spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, on medium part of body two horizontal trapezoidal ring-handles (one broken)
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior black 5YR 2.5/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; core dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.1x4.0x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. lip 3.0 cm
 Comm.: Mended
 Inv.: cv 18299; Cat. 87, No. 69.

13. Rim-fragment of miniature storage jar

Shape: Flaring wall with rounded knob, carelessly manufactured
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and dark gray 7.5YR N4/; core light brown 7.5YR 6/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.2x2.7x0.4 (wall); knob: L 0.2, S c. 0.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18597; Cat. 87, No. 154.

14. Miniature cylindrical storage jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight upright or slightly inverted rim, flattened to convex lip, upper part of body with two horizontal semi-rectangular lugs, pierced by stick according to traces on wall
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; core reddish yellow 5YR 6/6
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.1x4.6x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.8, diam. lip 3.2; lugs W 1.8., L 0.8., diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18291; Cat. 87, No. 102.

15. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Globular body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, decorated with three rounded knobs just below rim, slightly inverted rim, convex lip

Clay: With fine, well sorted quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.5x3.4x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. body 3.0, diam. lip 2.2 cm; knobs: W 1.4, L 0.3, S 1.4 cm
 Inv.: cv 18281; CV II, 30; Cat. 87, No. 134.

16. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Globular/ovoidal body, flaring wall, slightly incurving rim, convex lip, on widest part of body decorated with rounded knobs, on inside strokes of burnish
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6, very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ and light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4; interior light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 and gray 10YR 5/1, core gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 6.3x4.6x0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 0.6/0.7 cm; knob: L 0.7, S 1.3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18632; Cat. 87, No. 153.

17. Miniature ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, flaring wall with pronounced shoulder with attachments of two horizontal handles, cylindrical (?) neck, rim missing
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to dark gray 5YR 4/1, core reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.8x4.8x1.0 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 4.8; handles: W (total) 3.5, S c. 1.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18294; Cat. 87, No. 40.

18. Base-fragment of miniature storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, out-turning (?) rim with spreading wall, decorated with three knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2 and yellowish red 5YR 5/6; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.4x3.8x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18252; Cat. 87, No. 126.

19. Miniature conical/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Conical/ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, inverted rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 4/3; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.5x2.8x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. body 2.9, diam. lip 2.7 cm
 Inv.: cv 18290; Cat. 87, No. 176.

20. Miniature cylindrical storage jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, straight rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some biotite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 4/3, very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.7x3.6x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. lip 3.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18183; Cat. 87, No. 177.

21. *Miniature conical storage jar*

Shape: Conical body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior reddish brown 5YR 3/2; core dusky red 2.5YR 3/2
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.0x4.5x0.8 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.9 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. lip 4.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18239; Cat. 87, No. 185.

22. *Miniature cylindrical storage jar*

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat slightly raised base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight or slightly inverted rim, flattened lip, on medium part of body with attachments of probably horizontal lugs pierced by stick
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/2 and brown burnish 7.5YR 5/4 and scale reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior brown 7.5YR 5/4; core light brown 7.5YR 6/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 5.6x5.1x1.4 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 2.7, diam. lip 4.5-4.7; lugs: W 3.7, S 1.1-1.8, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18309; Cat. 87, No. 101.

23. *Miniature storage jar*

Shape: Conical body on a slightly raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight to slightly out-curving rim tapering lip, just above widest part of body semi-circular knob
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6; core dark gray 10YR 4/1
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.2x3.6x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 3.0, diam. lip 2.8 cm; knob: W 0.8, L 0.4, S 0.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18277; CV II, 34; Cat. 87, No. 142.

24. *Miniature ovoidal storage jar*

Shape: Oblique cylindrical body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, just below rim four knobs
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, augite, biotite, olivine and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to pinkish gray 5YR 6/2 and gray 7.5YR N5/; interior red 2.5YR 4/6; core gray 2.5YR N6/
 Ware: Common (sandy) brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.9x4.0x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.7, diam. body 3.4, diam. lip 2.3; knobs: W 0.9-1.4, L 0.5-0.6, S 0.5-1.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18282; Cat. 87, No. 139.

25. *Miniature ovoidal/cylindrical storage jar*

Shape: Ovoidal, slightly elongated body, slightly raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly inverted rim, lip irregularly flattened, on widest part of body horizontal trapezoidal lugs not wholly perforated
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior black 10YR 2/1, red 2.5YR 4/8 and strong brown 7.5YR 5/8; interior red 2.5YR 4/8; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8 and gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 5.7x5.8x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. body 4.1, diam. lip 3.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18268; Cat. 87, No. 105.

26. *Ovoidal/cylindrical miniature storage jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-curving rim, convex lip, bevelled on the inside, on widest part of body horizontal semi-circular ring-

handle, in section triangular and attachment of handle

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 and light gray 10YR 7/1; interior light gray 10YR 7/1; core light gray 10YR 7/1
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 7.1x1.0 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. body 4.3; handle: W 1.8, L 1.1, S 0.6 cm
 Comm.: Worn
 Inv.: cv 18266; Cat. 87, No. 75.

27. *Miniature cylindrical storage jar*

Shape: Cylindrical body on irregular almost flat base, inside concave, straight rim, convex lip, on medium part of body with two attachments of horizontal ring-handle
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some augite
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/4 and very pale brown 10YR 7/3; interior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6; core dark gray 10YR 4/1 dark gray
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.3x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. lip 3.3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18280; Cat. 87, No. 82.

28. *Miniature ovoidal storage jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly inverted rim, convex lip, with rounded horizontal pierced lug on medium part of body and on opposite lower part of body horizontal triangular conical lug; top of little finger fits
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to dark reddish gray 5YR 4/3; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.9x3.9x1.0 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 1.9, diam. body 2.8, diam. lip 2.0 cm; lugs: W 0.9-1.0, L 0.5, diam. (perforation) 0.1-0.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18255; CV II, 32; Cat. 87, No. 104.

29. *Miniature conical storage jar*

Shape: Conical body, raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, body decorated with three knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior strong brown 7.5YR 5/6, yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and strong brown 7.5YR 5/6, core strong brown 7.5YR 5/6
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.6x4.1x1.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 3.4, diam. lip 3.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18283; Cat. 87, No. 129.

30. *Miniature ovoidal storage jar*

Shape: Ovoidal shaped body on a slightly raised flattened base, inside concave, flaring to spreading wall, straight rim, just beneath lip decorated with three knobs, in section triangular, convex lip, bevelled on the inside
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with patch, very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior dark gray 5YR 4/1; core very dark gray 5YR 3/1
 Ware: Common (sandy) brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.2x4.5x1.1 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.8, diam. lip 4.3; knobs: L 0.4, S 1.0 cm
 Comm.: Fragment missing from rim
 Inv.: cv 18199; Cat. 87, No. 127.

31. *Miniature cylindrical storage jar*

Shape: Straight and spreading body, flat base, inside concave, convex lip, wall just beneath lip decorated with two extant knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite

Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6. Interior very dark gray 5YR 4/1; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/
 Ware: Common (sandy) brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.0x1.1 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. lip 3.5 cm; knobs: L 0.3, S 1.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18198; Cat. 87, No. 130.

32. Miniature conical storage jar

Shape: Conical body, flat base, spreading wall, straight rim, irregular flattened lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 5/6, pinkish gray 7.5YR 6/2 and very dark gray 10YR 3/1; Interior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and very dark gray 10YR 3/1; core light brown 7.5YR 6/4
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.5x3.6x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. lip 3.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18189; Cat. 87, No. 174.

33. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Globular body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, incurving rim, flattened lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
 Ware: Common (sandy) brown *impasto*
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/2; interior brown 7.5YR 5/2 and gray 10YR 5/1; core gray 10YR 5/1
 Meas.: 5.5x4.6x1.2 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 5.1, diam. lip 4.4 cm
 Inv.: cv 18676; Cat. 87, No. 160.

34. Miniature cylindrical storage jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, straight slightly inverted rim with three knobs, in section triangular rounded, convex lip irregularly formed
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeMn
 Colour: Exterior brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/4 and black 5YR 2.5/1. Interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1
 Ware: Untreated brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.9x3.5x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.8, diam. lip 3.3; knobs: L 0.4, S 0.9 cm
 Comm.: Much scale on body
 Inv.: cv 18197; Cat. 87, No. 133.

35. Miniature globular storage jar

Shape: Globular body on convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly inverted rim, decorated with a knob, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 and black, mottled 7.5YR N2/; interior light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 and black mottled 7.5YR N2/
 Ware: Untreated brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.4x3.2x0.6 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. lip 3.0; knob: L 0.2, S 1.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18196; Cat. 87, No. 144.

36. Ovoidal miniature storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, conical neck, incurving rim, irregular lip bevelled slightly inverted rim, shoulder decorated with two knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior pink 7.5YR 7/4 and black 7.5YR N2/, interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/, core very pale brown 10YR 7/3
 Ware: Untreated *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 3.2x1.0 (base) - 1.1 (wall) - 2.1 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. body 2.9, diam. lip 2.1; knobs: W 0.8, L 1.2, S 0.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18254; Cat. 87, No. 122.

37. Miniature ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, on wall two irregularly placed knobs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior pink 7.5YR 7/4 and black 7.5YR N2/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core very pale brown 10YR 7/3
 Ware: Brown untreated *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 3.2x1.0 (base) - 1.1 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. body 2.9, diam. lip 2.1; knob: W 0.8, L 1.2, S 0.9 cm
 Comm.: Damaged on one side
 Inv.: cv 18243; Cat. 87, No. 121.

38. Fragment of a globular/ovoidal miniature storage jar

Shape: Flat base, inside concave, lip slightly in-turning and flattened
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior and interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 and light gray to gray 7.5YR N6/
 Ware: Untreated brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.9x3.6x0.3 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. 4 cm
 Inv.: cv 18670; Cat. 87, No. 266.

39. Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a pinched, raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, irregular modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior brownish yellow 10YR 6/6. Interior yellow 10YR 7/
 Ware: Untreated pale *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.3x0.7 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 3.5, diam. lip 2.8 cm
 Inv.: cv 18190; Cat. 87, No. 163.

40. Miniature cylindrical storage jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, irregular, spreading wall, slightly incurving rim, flattened lip, irregular modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior dark gray 5YR 4/1, light gray to gray 10YR 6/1 and reddish brown 5YR 3/4; interior dark gray 5YR 4/1 core dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Ware: Untreated brown *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 3.6x1.2 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.7 (lip); diam. base 2.8, diam. body 3.9, diam. lip 3.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18288; Cat. 87, No. 168.

41. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim decorated with four knobs, in section rounded, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and biotite
 Colour: Exterior weak red 2.5YR 4/2 shifting to black 2.5YR N2.5/ and mottled or striped with brown scale 7.5YR 5/4; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; core very dark gray 2.5YR N3/
 Ware: *Impasto* with traces of black slip
 Meas.: 4.9x4.7x1.2 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. body 4.7, diam. lip 4.0; knobs: L 0.5, S 0.8 cm
 Comm.: Obliquely modelled; much scale
 Inv.: cv 18200; CV II, 2+3; Cat. 87, No. 141.

42. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Globular body on flat base, inside concave, slightly inverted rim, convex lip, rim decorated with three knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1
 Ware: *Impasto* with internally black slip
 Meas.: Height 3.4x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 4.0, diam. lip 3.0 cm; knobs: L 0.5, S 1.1 cm
 Inv.: cv 18201; CV II, 4+5; Cat. 87, No. 136.

43. Miniature conical storage jar

Shape: Straight and spreading body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, body just beneath lip decorated with four rounded knobs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 yellowish red and black 2.5YR N2.5/; Interior reddish brown 5YR5/4 shifting to red 2.5YR 5/6; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6
 Ware: *Impasto* with traces of black slip
 Meas.: 3.4x3.6x1.4 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. lip 3.6; knobs: L 0.3, S 0.8-1.1 cm
 Inv.: cv 18195 Cat. 87, No. 140.

44. Miniature cylindrical storage jar

Shape: Elongated cylindrical body, flat base, inside concave, straight upright rim, flat lip, just beneath lip decorated with three rounded knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior burnished black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/ and light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 4.6x3.7x1.1 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 3.2, diam. lip 3.2 cm; knobs: L 0.3, S 0.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18194; Cat. 87, No. 132.

45. Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Cylindrical ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, on widest part of body decorated with three knobs, irregular modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ and very pale brown 10YR 7/3, with traces of burnish black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 3.2x3.4x1.0 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.0, diam. body 3.0, diam. lip 2.0; knobs: S 0.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18273; Cat. 87, No. 135.

46. Ovoidal miniature storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, conical neck, incurving rim, irregular lip bevelled on the inside, shoulder decorated with two knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ and dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ and dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4; core dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 5.3x1.0 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.7 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 4.3, diam. lip 2.7; knobs: W 1.5, L 1.3, S 1.3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18257; Cat. 87, No. 123.

47. Miniature cylindrical storage jar

Shape: Cylindrical body, flattened base, inside concave, straight to very slightly incurving rim, flattened lip bevelled on the inside, on inside wall few nailprints visible
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 with burnish between very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 with burnish very dark gray 2.5YR N3/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 5.0x4.5x1.0 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 6.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18603; Cat. 87, No. 175.

48. Miniature globular storage jar

Shape: Globular body on a flat base, inside flat, wall in-turning, inverted rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray burnished 2.5YR N3/; interior brown 7.5YR 5/2; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 2.2x2.4x0.4 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. lip 1.7 cm
 Inv.: cv 18244; Cat. 87, No. 194.

49. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Globular ovoidal body, flat base, inside irregular concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, flattened lip
 Clay: With fine and coarse quartz/feldspar and biotite; a number of small holes in the clay matrix probably indicate coarse tempering
 Colour: Exterior and interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1 shifting to black 2.5YR N2.5/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 3.9x4.8x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.4, diam. body 4.8, diam. lip 4.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18167; cv II, 9; Cat. 87, No. 192.

50. Miniature cylindrical ovoid storage or cooking jar

Shape: Cylindrical ovoid body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, wall just below lip decorated with three knobs well proportioned and modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and biotite
 Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 5/6 and dark gray 2.5YR N4/; interior light reddish brown 5YR 6/4; core reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common red slip *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.7x4.2x1.2 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. body 4.5, diam. lip 2.8 cm; knobs: W 0.9, L 0.5, S 0.7 cm
 Inv.: cv 18258; CV II; Cat. 87, No. 137.

51. Miniature globular storage jar with a single lug

Shape: Globular body, convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, with a small lug
 Clay: With fine and coarse quartz/feldspar and some augite
 Colour: Exterior covered with burnished slip in reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4, red 2.5YR 4/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1. Interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; core reddish yellow 5YR 6/6
 Ware: Red slip *impasto* (*impasto rosso*)
 Meas.: 2.5x3.2x0.4 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 1.2, diam. body 3.2, diam. lip 2.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18225; Cat. 87, No. 191.

52. Miniature ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal, spreading body, flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, short inverted rim with flattened lip
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite
 Colour: Exterior dark reddish brown 5YR 3/3 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/3 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core gray 10YR 5/1
 Ware: Dark slipped coarse ware
 Meas.: 4.1x4.7x0.5 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. body 4.7, diam. lip 4.4 cm
 Inv.: cv 18186; Cat. 87, No. 161.

53. Fragment of a globular/ovoidal storage jar

Shape: Slightly raised base, outside concave, globular body and slightly inverted tapering lip
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, semi-depurated *impasto*
 Colour: Exterior, interior and core reddish yellow 7.5YR 7/6
 Ware: Near coarse ware
 Meas.: 2.2x0.6 (base)x0.3 (wall); diam. base 1.8-2.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18236; Cat. 87, No. 267.

9.2. Decorative jars for liquids (biconical/with distinct neck, or deriving from those) 10th/8th century BC

54. Miniature jar with distinct neck

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, flaring wall with two horizontal-ring-handles attached to widest part of the body, high cylindrical neck, out-curving rim, lip irregularly modelled. Body decorated with horizontal and vertical incised lines in quadrangular patterns, no incision on the handles
 Colour: Exterior blackish-grey

Meas.: 13.0xdiam. base 7.8-8.0xdiam. (lip) 10.8-11.0 cm

Ware: Unknown

Comm.: Now missing (stolen) but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 52 n.2, pl. XIX n.2. for the decoration compare: Giglioli, BPI 1940: pp. 177 ss; Gierow II, pp. 276 ss; Bietti Sestieri in *CLP*, pp. 82-83, pl. VI, D; VII - dated to the Early Latin Period I

55. Miniature biconical jar

Shape: Biconical body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, sharply out-turning rim, convex, tapering, lip; well proportioned and modelled

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior burnished brown to dark brown 10YR 4/3; interior dark gray 10YR 4/1, core brown 7.5YR 5/2

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: 4.6x4.1x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.0, diam. body 4.1, diam. lip 2.9 cm

Comm.: Fragments missing from rim, some scale on body

Inv.: cv 18275; CV I, 1; Cat. 87, No. 8.

56. Miniature biconical jar

Shape: Biconical body on a raised flat base, inside concave; flaring wall, short out-curving rim, convex lip, on widest part of body two attachments of horizontal ring-handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite

Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior red 2.5YR 5/6; core 2.5YR 5/6

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: Height 6.4x0.9, thickness 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 5.0, diam. lip 3.2; handles: W 2.4, S 8 cm

Inv.: cv 18217; Cat. 87, No. 60.

57. Rim-fragment of a biconical(?) miniature jar

Shape: Fragment with an elongated conical neck, with attachment of a probable lug on lower part of body, short out-turning rim, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some augite

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: 4.6x3.3x0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 4.0 cm

Comm.: Secondarily burned?

Inv.: cv 18620; Cat. 87, No. 110.

58. Ovoidal miniature jar with distinct neck

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, with attachments of two horizontal ring-handles on widest part of body, conical neck, straight rim, convex lip (attachment of ring-handles show round cavities)

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and small pellets of FeM

Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4, reddish brown 5YR 4/3 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior brown 7.5YR 5/4, reddish brown 5YR 4/3 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: 5.1x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.4x, diam. body 4.0x, diam. lip 2.8; handles: W (total) 2.0-2.3 cm

Inv.: 18143; Cat. 87, No. 74.

59. Ovoidal miniature jar with distinct neck

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, long out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body with attachments of two horizontal ring-handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some biotite

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; core red 5YR 5/6

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: Height 6.1x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 5.2, diam. lip 4.0; handles: W 3.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18246; Cat. 87, No. 57.

60. Miniature jar with distinct neck

Shape: Ovoidal body, irregular slightly concave base, inside convex, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, with attachments of two horizontal handles to widest part of body, with angular transition from body to neck, out-curving rim, convex to tapering lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 shifting to black 5YR 2.5/1; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; core brown 7.5YR 5/2

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: 5.4x5.4x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 5.4, diam. lip 5.0; handles: W (total) 3.5, W 1.2 cm

Inv.: cv 18237; Cat. 87, No. 42.

61. Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal jar with distinct neck

Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body on flat irregular base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body horizontal semi-circular ring-handles, in section rounded, and attachment of ring-handle, irregular modelled

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite

Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and dark gray 10YR 4/1

Ware: Common brown *impasto*

Meas.: 5.2x4.8x0.7 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 4.8, diam. lip 3.4; handles: W (total) 2.1, L 1.4, S 0.8 cm

Comm.: Fragments missing

Inv.: cv 18163; CV II, 35; Cat. 87, No. 58.

62. Ovoidal miniature jar with distinct neck

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, just below widest part of body with horizontal semi-circular ring-handle, in section rounded, and attachment of the other ring-handle

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite

Colour: Exterior yellowish brown 10YR 5/4 and dark gray 10YR 4/1, smoothed; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and brownish yellow 10YR 6/6; core very dark gray 10YR 4/1

Ware: Common brown *impasto*

Meas.: Height 5.2x5.9x1.2 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 4.8, diam. lip 4.5; handles W (total) 2.4, IL 0.9, S 0.7 cm

Inv.: cv 18161; Cat. 87, No. 59.

63. Miniature jar with distinct neck

Shape: Ovoid body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, on widest part of the body horizontal segmental ring-handles, in section rounded, conical neck, short flaring rim

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior and interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6; core strong brown 7.5YR 5/6

Ware: Common brown *impasto*?

Meas.: 5x5.2x0.9 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.6; handles W 3.1, L 1.2, S 0.8 cm

Inv.: cv 18241; Cat. 78, No. 84.

64. Fragment of a miniature biconical jar

Shape: Fragment of a biconical neck with short out-turning rim, flattened lip and flaring wall with attachment of probably horizontal ring-handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite

Colour: Exterior brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2, shifting to very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 10YR 5/1, very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2

Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*, slightly burned

Meas.: 5.5x3.4x0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 6.0?; handle: L 0.7, S 1.1 cm
Inv.: cv 18657; Cat. 87, No. 78.

65. *Miniature globular/ovoidal jar with distinct neck*

Shape: Ovoidal body, irregular slightly concave base, inside convex, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, with attachments of two horizontal handles to widest part of body, with angular transition from body to neck, out-curving rim, convex to tapering lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 shifting to black 5YR 2.5/1; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; core brown 7.5YR 5/2

Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*

Meas.: 5.4x5.4x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 5.4, diam. lip 5.0; handles: W (total) 3.5, W 1.2 cm

Inv.: cv 18237; Cat. 87, No. 42.

66. *Miniature globular/ovoidal jar with distinct neck*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, with external angular transition to neck, long out-turning rim, convex lip, shoulder decorated with segmental lug

Clay: With fine, well sorted, quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior burnished black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/ shifting to very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core dark gray =7.5YR N4/

Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*

Meas.: 6.2x5.8x0.6 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 3.1, diam. body 6.2, diam. lip 4.8; knob: W 2.0, L 0.5, S 0.5-1.6 cm

Comm.: Well proportioned, thin walled, fragments missing

Inv.: cv 18203 (on sticker No. 4210); CV I, 11-12; Cat. 87, No. 34.

67. *Ovoidal miniature jar with distinct neck*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, short sharply out-turning rim with internal angle, convex lip, with two horizontal semi-circular lugs on widest part of body

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 slip, burnished to lustre; interior black 7.5YR N2/ and strong brown 7.5YR 5/8; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4

Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*

Meas.: 4.8x4.9x0.8 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 4.2, diam. lip 3.6; lugs: W 1.3, L 0.4, S 0.3 cm

Comm.: Fragments missing from rim, some scale on rim

Inv.: cv 18202; CV I, 34; Cat. 87, No. 112.

68. *Miniature jar with distinct neck*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, rounded shoulder with triangular shaped, not wholly perforated lug, almost conical neck, with probably slightly out-curving rim

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior black 2.5YR N2.5/ with traces of burnish, reddish brown 5YR 4/4; interior dark gray 5YR 4/1; core gray 10YR 5/1

Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*

Meas.: 4.1x4.5x1.2 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.7, diam. body 3.8; lug: W 1.5, L 0.9, S 0.4-1.5 cm

Inv.: cv 18274; CV II, 31; Cat. 87, No. 106.

69. *Miniature biconical jar*

Shape: Low conical body on a flat irregular base, inside convex, long concave neck, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body horizontal ring-handle, in section rounded, and attachment of horizontal ring-handle

Clay: With quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 4/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior

red 2.5YR 4/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1, core red 2.5YR 4/6

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: Height 5.1x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 4.5, diam. lip 4.3; handles: W (total) 2.3, L 0.9, S 0.6 cm

Comm.: One handle missing

Inv.: cv 18145; CV I, 18; Cat. 87, No. 47.

70. *Miniature jar with distinct neck*

Shape: Conical body, flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, rounded shoulder with angular transition to conical neck, straight rim, convex lip, on lower part of body two horizontal semi-circular pierced lugs. lip damaged

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite

Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4, strong brown 7.5YR 5/6, very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 5YR 6/8; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and brown 7.5YR 5/4; core very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 4.2x4.7x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.7, diam. body 3.9, diam. lip 2.8; lugs: W 1.5, L 0.5, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm

Inv.: cv 18141; CV I, 31; Cat. 87, No. 107.

71. *Ovoidal miniature liquid jar with distinct neck*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat irregular base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, with attachments of two horizontal handles just below widest part of body (perforated with a hole at the height of the handles)

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, a small amount of augite and some FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to black, which seems burned into the vessel .5YR N2.5/; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/; core dark gray 2.5YR N4/

Meas.: 4.6x4.0x1.3 (base) - 0.8 (wall); diam. base 2.1, diam. body 3.5; handles: W (total) 2.3, W 0.7-0.9, L 0.4, S-cavity 0.5 cm

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Comm.: Larger part of the rim is missing

Inv.: cv 18151; Cat. 87, No. 80.

9.3. Cooking jars

9.3.1. *Ovoidal (8th and 7th centuries BC)*

72. *Miniature ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body, flat base, flaring wall, lowest part of body with knobs, slightly out-curving rim

Ware: Unknown

Comm.: Now missing (stolen), but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1; Cat. 87, No. 148.

73. *Rim fragment of miniature cooking jar*

Shape: Vessel with fairly straight wall, a short out-turning rim and convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn

Colour: Exterior between very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2; interior between very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2; core yellowish red 5YR 5/6

Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*

Meas.: 3.0x2.8x0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 4.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18638; Cat. 87, No. 22.

74. *Rim-fragment of miniature jar*

Shape: Slightly out-curving, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Ex- and interior dusky red 2.5YR 3/2; core red 2.5YR 4/8

Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*

Meas.: 1.9x2.5x0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip c. 6.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18614; Cat. 87, No. 28.

75. *Fragment of miniature cooking jar*

Shape: Vessel with very slightly out-turning rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and reddish brown 5YR 4/4; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 1.7x2.7x0.5 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 6.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18653; Cat. 87, No. 23.

76. *Miniature jar*

Shape: Ovoidal/biconical body with long out-turning rim, with flattened rim, just below the maximum diameter of the body a horizontal ring-handle and the attachments of the second handle are preserved
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some small black particles probably augite
 Colour: Covered with a shiny burnished slip in dark brown 7.5 YR 4/2 over reddish brown core 5 YR 5/4
 Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 8.5x7.2x0.5 (lip); diam. mouth 6.9; diam. body on widest part 7.1. diam. base 4.5 cm
 Comm.: Two fragments from rim missing, some scale on rim
 Inv.: cv 18314; Cat. 87, No. 52.

77. *Base fragment of an ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, on lower part of body horizontal segmented ring-handle, and attachment of the second one, in section rounded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 burnished; interior strong brown 7.5YR 5/6; core very dark gray 10YR 5/1
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 5.9x7.3x0.8 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18240; Cat. 87, No. 83.

78. *Miniature ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, very short out-turning rim, convex lip, just below widest part of body attachments of two horizontal ring-handles
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite, FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and black 2.5YR N2.5/, burnished; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/4; core brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2
 Ware: Common brown burnished ware
 Meas.: 6.5x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 3.6, diam. lip 6.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18164; CV I, 23; Cat. 87, No. 55.

79. *Rim-fragment of a miniature cooking jar*

Shape: Convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1, pale brown 10YR 6/3 red 2.5YR 4/6; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1, core very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.5x3.4x0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip c. 5.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 186**; Cat. 87, No. 20.

80. *Miniature cooking jar*

Shape: Conical/ovoidal body on a flat base, flaring wall, out-curving rim with a convex irregular lip, on the maximum diameter of the vessel two horizontal ring-handles in section rounded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, red FeMn
 Colour: Reddish yellow burnished 5YR 6/1, shifting from 5YR 4/4 to 5YR 3/1; core very dusky red 2.5YR 2/5.2; inner core very dark gray 2.5YR 3/
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 10.5x11.8x8 - 6 (lip); diam. mouth (without rim) 3.4x, max. diam. body 9.0, diam. base 4.6 cm

Comm.: Mended, irregularly modelled
 Inv.: cv 18250; Cat. 87, No. 43.

81. *Rim-fragment of an ovoidal miniature cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body with out-curving rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior black 7.5YR N2/; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.2x2.6x0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 3.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18577; Cat. 87, No. 13.

82. *Ovoidal miniature cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body attachments of two horizontal handles
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 4/8 and black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior dark red 2.5YR 3/6 and dark reddish brown 2.5YR 2.5/4; core dark red 2.5YR 3/6
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 8.0x0.8 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.6, diam. body 5.8, diam. lip 4.8; handles: W 2.7, L 0.2, S 0.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18313; CV I, 20; Cat. 87, No. 50.

83. *Miniature cylindrical cooking or storage jar*

Shape: Cylindrical body on a slightly raised flat base, inside concave, straight rim, convex lip, just below rim horizontal semi-circular ring-handle and attachment of second ring-handle, in section rounded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and small black particles probably augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6, grayish brown 10YR 5/2 and dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior dark gray 10YR 4/1 shifting to very dark gray 10YR 3/1; core gray 10YR 5/1
 Ware: Common (sandy) brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.3x4.7x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 3.8, diam. lip 3.7; handles: W (total) 1.7, L 0.7, S 0.5 cm
 Comm.: Fragments missing from rim, some scale on body
 Inv.: cv 18162; CV I, 22; Cat. 87, No. 63.

84. *Ovoidal miniature cooking or storage jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, on widest part of body with attachments of two horizontal ring-handles, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite, olivine, biotite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4; interior light brown 7.5YR 6/4; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6
 Ware: Common brown (sandy) *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.2x4.5x0.5 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 3.6, diam. lip 3.0 cm; handles: W (total) 2.3, W 1.0, S 0.8 cm
 Inv.: cv 18286; Cat. 87, No. 70.

85. *Ovoidal miniature cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body on slightly raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, cylindrical neck, straight rim, convex lip, on widest part of body attachments of two horizontal ring-handles, in section oval and irregular modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior dark brown 7.5YR 3/2 and reddish brown 5YR 4/4, burnished; interior dark brown 7.5YR 3/2 and reddish brown 5YR 4/4; core yellowish red 5YR 4/6 and light brownish gray 10YR 6/2
 Ware: Common (sandy) brown *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 5.7x1.4 (base) - 1.1 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 5.5, diam. lip 4.5; handles W (total) 2.5, S 0.8 cm
 Inv.: cv 18158; Cat. 87, No. 71.

86. *Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, cylindrical neck, straight upright rim, flattened lip, on lowest part of body attachments of two horizontal lugs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6, reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and patch, dark gray 2.5YR N4/; interior dark gray 2.5YR N4/ and brown 7.5YR 5/4; core light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4

Ware: Common (sandy) brown *impasto*

Meas.: 4.3x4.6x0.9 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 4.0, diam. lip 3.5; lugs: W 2.2, S 1.1-2.2 cm

Inv.: cv 18298; Cat. 87, No. 93.

87. *Miniature ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-curving rim, convex lip, on widest part of body two attachments of horizontal ring-handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite, olivine and FeMn

Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core red 2.5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1

Ware: Common brown (sandy) *impasto*

Meas.: 6.9x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.7, diam. body 5.4, diam. lip 4.7 cm

Inv.: cv 18263; Cat. 87, No. 51.

88. *Miniature ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly out-turning rim with tapering lip; on widest part of body a horizontal, trapezoidal, pierced lug and attachment of a damaged lug

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeM nodules

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/3; core dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4

Ware: Common sandy brown *impasto*

Meas.: Height 6.0x1.7 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. lip 4.2; lugs W (total) 2.8, L 1.3, S 0.5 cm, diam. of perforation 0.2 cm

Comm.: Damaged on part of body, fragment missing from rim. Some scale on body

Inv.: cv 18153; Cat. 87, No. 94.

89. *Miniature ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Elongated ovoidal body, flat base, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body pierced lug, in section triangular

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, 'augite', FeMn

Colour: Exterior burnished black 7.5YR N2/; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; Core yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 and light gray 7.5YR N7/

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 5.0x5.1x0.6 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 1.9, diam. body 4.1, diam. lip 3.8; handle: W 1.1, L 1.0, S 0.4 cm

Inv.: cv 18136; Cat. 87, No. 90.

90. *Miniature cylindrical ovoid cooking jar*

Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body on a slightly raised flat base, inside flat, short out-turning rim, neck slightly 'a gola', convex lip, on widest part of body attachments of two horizontal ring-handles, in section probably rounded

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 4/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/4; core reddish brown 5YR 4/4

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 5.7x0.9 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.5, diam. body 4.9, diam. lip 4.6; handles: W (total) 2.7 cm

Inv.: cv 18147; Cat. 87, No. 56.

91. *Miniature ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, out-turning rim with flattened lip; on widest part of the body

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, 'augite' FeMn

Colour: Exterior black 2.5YR 2.5/; interior black 5YR 2.5/; core red 2.5YR 5/6

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: Height 6.7x7.5x1.0 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. lip 4.8; handles W 3.5 cm

Inv.: cv 18265; Cat. 87, No. 46.

92. *Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal cooking jar*

Shape: Cylindrical body on irregular flat base, inside concave, long out-turning rim, convex lip, on lower part of body attachments of two horizontal pierced lugs, irregular modelled

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and some FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6; interior brown 7.5YR 5/4; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and dark gray 7.5YR N4/. Rim treated a *stecca*

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 5.8x1.3 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. lip 4.8 cm; lugs: W (total) 2.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18152; Cat. 87, No. 92.

93. *Miniature cylindrical cooking jar*

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body two horizontal semi-circular ring-handle

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior and interior black 2.5YR N2.5/; core dark gray 2.5YR N4/

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 3.7x4.4x0.5 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. body 3.0, diam. lip 2.7 cm; handles: W (total) 1.5-1.7, W 0.5, L 0.8, S 0.4 cm

Inv.: cv 18140; CV I, 33; Cat. 87, No. 98.

94. *Rim fragment of a miniature cylindrical cooking jar*

Shape: Cylindrical body, short out-turning rim, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and 'augite' mica

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core very dark gray 7.5YR N3/

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 4.3x3.4x0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. lip 3.5 cm

Comm.: Mended, two fragments

Inv.: cv 18633; Cat. 87, No. 14.

95. *Ovoidal miniature cooking or storage jar*

Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body with horizontal lug and attachment of lug

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and small blackish particles, other whitish particles for the most part 'burned' away

Colour: Exterior light brown 7.5YR 6/4, very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior light brown 7.5YR 6/4, very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; core red 2.5YR 5/6

Ware: Red and black slip *impasto*

Meas.: 4.7x0.9 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 1.9, diam. body 3.5, diam. lip 2.8 cm

Inv.: cv 18278; Cat. 87, No. 115.

96. *Miniature cooking jar*

Shape: Ovoidal/cylindrical body on a flat slightly pinched base, short, slightly out-curving rim with rounded lip, above the maximum diameter of the body two horizontal ring handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, white grog and 'augite'

Colour: Exterior and part of the interior covered with a well burnished slip in reddish yellow to strong brown YR 7.5 6/6-4/6

Ware: Red slip *impasto*

Meas.: 8.9x6.5x0.5 (rim); diam. mouth 6.3, max. diam. body 6.5x, diam. base 4.1 cm
 Comm.: In the interior traces of scale
 Inv.: cv 18154, old No. 1505; Cat. 87, No. 49.

97. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, on widest diam. of body two horizontal semi-circular lugs with two incised cavities, out-curving rim, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar

Colour: red 2.5YR 4/6 with shining slip red 10R 2.5/1, to black 2.5YR 3/1, core weak red 10R 4/4

Ware: Red slip *impasto*

Meas.: 8.5x8.7x7 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 7 cm

Inv.: cv 18221; Cat. 87, No. 85.

98. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, out-curving rim, convex lip with two horizontal semi-circular lugs on widest part of body with incised cavities made with a finger nail

Clay: With quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 4/6 with shining slip 10R 2.5/1; interior black slip 5YR 2.5/1; core weak red 10R 4/4

Ware: Red/black slip *impasto* (*impasto rosso*)

Meas.: 8.5x3.3 cm; diam. base 3.3, diam. body 7.0, diam. lip 7.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18222; Cat. 87, No. 86.

99. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, out-curving rim, convex lip, on shoulder with two horizontal rectangular ring-handles, in section rounded

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite

Colour: Exterior mottled yellowish red 5YR 5/6, very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior yellowish red 5.YR 5/6; core strong brown 7.5YR 5/6

Ware: Red slip *impasto*

Meas.: 5.4x6.5x1.1 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 4.2, diam. lip 4.0; handles: W (total) 1.5-1.8, L 1.0-1.3, S 0.7-0.8 cm

Inv.: cv 18160; Cat. 87, No. 54.

100. Miniature cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on convex base, flaring wall, out-curving rim, convex lip, on widest part of body horizontal semi-circular ring-handle, in section rounded, on the other side the attachment of a similar handle

Clay: With quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core black 7.5YR N2/

Ware: Red slip *impasto* (*impasto rosso*)

Meas.: 9.8x3.3 cm; diam. base 4.4, diam. body 7.8, diam. lip 6.2 cm

Inv.: cv 18312; Cat. 87, No. 53.

101. Miniature cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, flaring wall, out-curving rim, convex lip, on shoulder attachments of two horizontal ring-handles, in section rounded

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 5/6 and light brown 7.5R 5/4; interior red 2.5YR 5/6; core red 2.5YR 5/6

Ware: Untreated pale ware

Meas.: 7.0x3.3; diam base 4.1, diam. body 5.6, diam. lip 4.7 cm

Inv.: cv 18215; Cat. 87, No. 48.

102. Miniature cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base with out-turning rim with rounded internal angle and rounded lip, at the max. diameter of the vessel two horizontal ring-handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, some augite and red FeMn

Colour: Inside and outside covered with a thin slip in gray 5YR 5/1

over pinkish core at the neck 5YR 7/4, the core is pinkish gray 5YR 6/2

Ware: Dark slipped pale coarse ware

Meas.: 10x thickn. base 0.1 - 0.8 (lip); diam. body 8.7x, diam. opening 8 cm

Comm.: Large part from upper body and rim missing, on the inside traces of scale, wheel-made

Inv.: cv 18156; Cat. 87, No. 44.

103. Miniature cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, out-curving rim with a rounded tapering lip, just below the maximum diameter of the vessel two horizontally placed and internally pierced lugs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Thin greyish brown smoothed slip in 7.5YR 5/3-4/1; core grey 7.5 YR 6/1

Ware: Dark thin slipped coarse ware

Meas.: 8.9x6.4x0.5 (lip); diam. mouth (without rim) 3.4x, max. diam. belly 6.4, diam. base 3.4 cm

Comm.: Large part of the rim and part of the lower wall are missing, some traces of scale inside

Inv.: cv 18218; Cat. 87, No. 109.

104. Fragment of a miniature ovoidal cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a slightly raised convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, on widest part of body with attachments of two horizontal handles, probably out-curving rim, holes in wall for attachment of handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, olivine and FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior weak red 2.5YR 4/2; core reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4

Ware: Dark slipped coarse ware

Meas.: 6.4x5.0x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 2.8, diam. body 4.8; handles: W (total) 2.8, S 0.9 cm

Inv.: cv 18267; Cat. 87, No. 81.

105. Ovoidal miniature jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, long out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body two horizontal lugs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/, light brown 7.5YR 6/4 burnished; interior dark gray 10YR 4/1; core light brown 7.5YR 6/4 and dark gray 10YR 4/1

Ware: Dark slipped sandwich coarse ware

Meas.: 6.6x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.6, diam. lip 4.8; lugs: W 2.3, L 1.1, S 0.7 cm

Comm.: Wheel-turned

Inv.: cv 18219; CV I, 3; Cat. 87, No. 111.

106. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, short out-turning rim, lip tapering and bevelled on the inside, on widest part of body two horizontal semi-circular pierced handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5.4; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core black 7.5R n2/

Ware: Common coarse ware

Meas.: Height 6.1x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. body 4.8, diam. lip 4.0; lugs: W 2.0, L 1.2, S 0.9, diam. (perforation) 0.4 cm

Comm.: Fragments missing; rim wheel-made

Inv.: cv 18144; Cat. 87, No. 87.

9.3.2. *Globular (8th/7th centuries BC)*

107. Miniature cooking jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, short, sharply out-turning rim with internally rounded spigolo interno and rounded lip, below the rim four evenly spaced knobs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeM nodules
 Colour: Fairly well burnished slip in brown 7.5YR 4/2-3/2, core light brown 7.5YR 6/4
 Ware: Common burnished brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 6.8x7.1x0.4, diam. mouth (without rim) 5.1x, max. diam. body 7.1x0.6 cm
 Comm.: More than half of the rim is missing, some traces of scale on the inside of the rim
 Inv.: cv 18214; Cat. 87, No. 138.

108. Miniature cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal/cylindrical body on a flat base, out-turning rim and rounded lip, on the shoulder two (of presumably three) knobs are preserved
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeM nodules
 Colour: Dark gray 5YR 4/1 over light reddish brown core 5YR 6/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 6.5x5.5x0.6; diam. mouth 5, body max. 5.4, base 3.9 cm
 Comm.: Large part of upper body missing. some scale on the inside
 Inv.: cv 18269; Cat. 87, No. 125.

109. Miniature globular/ovoidal jar

Shape: Globular/ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, on widest part of body with attachments of two horizontal handles, short out-turning rim
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, olivine and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 and very dark gray 10YR 3/1; interior brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2; core yellowish brown 10YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown (sandy) *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.1x5.4x0.6 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 4.5, diam. lip 4.3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18135; Cat. 87, No. 62.

110. Miniature cylindrical cooking jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, short out-turning rim with vaguely internal angle, tapering lip, on widest part of body with horizontal semi-circular ring-handles, in section rounded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to brown 7.5YR 5/4; Interior dark gray 7.5YR N4/ and brown 7.5YR 5/4; core brown 7.5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 6.2x7.7x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. body 6.3, diam. lip 6.1; handles: W (total) 2.5, W 1.0, L 0.8, S 0.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18249; Cat. 87, No. 67.

111. Miniature cooking jar

Shape: Conical body, flaring body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly out-turning rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeM nodules
 Colour: Exterior and interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; core dark gray 2.5YR N4/ and reddish brown 5YR 4/4
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 2.9x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. lip 3.8 cm
 Inv.: cv 18253; Cat. 87, No. 178.

112. Rim fragment of miniature cylindrical cooking jar

Shape: Cylindrical vessel, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, lip bevelled on the inside, just beneath rim decorated with rounded knob, on wall vertical damaged line
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 5YR 3/1 with shining slip 7.5YR N3/; interior dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2; dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2 shifting to very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core very dark gray 5YR 3/1
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 3.7x4.0x0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. lip 5.5; knob: L 0.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18634; Cat. 87, No. 152.

113. Miniature globular cooking jar

Shape: Globular body on flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, just below the rim knobs, short out-turning rim with internal angle, tapering lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 and yellowish red 5YR 5/6; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and dark grey 7.5YR 4/1; core pinkish white 7.5YR 8/2
 Ware: Red slip *impasto*
 Meas.: 6.7x0.6 (base) - 0.1 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 3.4, diam. body 6.8, diam. lip 6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18220; Cat. 87, No. 124.

114. Miniature globular cooking jar

Shape: Bell shaped, conical body on flat base, inside concave, flaring almost spreading wall, slightly out-curving rim, convex lip, wall just below rim decorated with two rounded knobs, one missing
 Clay: Semi-depurated with fine quartz/feldspar, augite/biotite
 Colour: Exterior base, light brownish gray 10YR 6/2, wall, reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4, core probably reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: Untreated pale semi-depurated *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.0x4.7x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.5, Z diam. body 4.1, diam. lip 4.6; knob: S 1.2, L 0.3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18243; CV II, 1; Cat. 87, No. 1.

9.4. Orientalising globular jars, for liquids (end of 8th and full 7th centuries BC)

115. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Body, convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, long out-turning rim, convex lip, at body decorated with knob
 Clay: With small amounts of augite and biotite, quartz/feldspar and red FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Ware: Common sandy brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.8x3.0x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip), diam. base 1.4, diam. lip 3.0; knob: W 0.9, L 0.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18251; CV II, 6; Cat. 87, No. 143.

116. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Globular body on a flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, on widest part of body two horizontal handles, in section rounded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, some augite particles visible
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray slip 10YR 3/1, interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and yellowish brown scale 10YR 5/6; core reddish brown 5YR 4/3
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 5.1x8.4x0.7 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.3; handles: W (total) 2.7, L 1.5-1.6, S 0.8-0.9 cm
 Comm.: Rim missing, some scale on body
 Inv.: cv 18134; Cat. 87, No. 79.

117. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Globular body, interior concave, pronounced shoulder, conical neck, convex lip, on widest diameter the opposite attachments of lugs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior black 5YR 2.5/1; core very dark gray 2.5YR N3/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 3.3x4.6x1.3 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 1.5, diam. body 4.3, diam. lip 2.2; handles: W 2.9, S c. 0.8 cm
 Inv.: cv 18301; CV I, 17; Cat. 87, No. 39.

118. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-

turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of the body conical and rectangular horizontal lug with small cavity imitating perforation

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, tuff and biotite
 Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/; interior and core very dark gray 10YR 3/1 - 7.5YR N3/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 5.1x8.0x1.1 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.0, diam. body 4.6, diam. lip 3.3; lug: L 1.7 cm
 Inv.: cv 18259; CV I, 30; Cat. 87, No. 108.

119. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Ovoidal body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, cylindrical neck, convex lip, on widest part of body two horizontal trapezoidal lugs with perforation
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1 Core red 2.5YR 4/6
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: Height 4.7x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 4.2, diam. lip 3.2; lugs: W 1.8, L 0.9, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18137; CV I, 27; Cat. 87, No. 95.

120. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Ovoidal body, rounded shoulder with external angular transition to neck, long out-turning rim, flattened lip, on widest part of body two horizontal semi-circular ring-handles, in section oval
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4. brown to dark brown 10YR 4/3 and black 7.5YR N3/; interior pale brown 10YR 6/3; core brown 7.5YR 5/4 and dark gray 7.5YR N3/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 6.6x6.9x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. body 9.2, diam. lip 7.0; handles: W (total) 4.0, L 2.1, S 1.2 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18146; Cat. 87, No. 76.

121. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Globular body on flat base, inside concave, wide flaring out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body a horizontal trapezoidal pierced lug and attachment of lug
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior brown highly burnished slip 7.5YR 5/2, lack 7.5YR N2/; interior reddish brown with black slip 5YR 5/4 7.5YR N2/; core reddish brown 5YR 4/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 4.9x5.8x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. body 4.2, diam. lip 3.6; lug: W 1.4, L 1.2, S 5.0x1.4, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18142; CV I, 28; Cat. 87, No. 88.

122. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Globular body, flat base, inside concave, pronounced rounded shoulder, with two horizontal conical lugs, rim missing, well proportioned and modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior dusky red 10R 3/2 shifting to reddish black 10R 2.5/1 to black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/; core dusky red 10R 3/2
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 4.2x5.7x0.4 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. base 2.3-2.4, diam. body 4.4; lugs: W 1.8, L 0.6, S 0.6-1.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18304; CV I, 16; Cat. 87, No. 38.

123. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Globular body on a flat base, inside concave, pronounced rounded shoulder, decorated with two lugs, neck missing, out-curving rim

Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior black shifting 2.5YR N2.5/ to very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 5.4x7.0x1.2 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 2.6, diam. body 5.5; knobs: L 0.8, S 2.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18308; CV I, 15; Cat. 87, No. 37.

124. Half of a miniature jar

Shape: Body on flat base, long out-turning rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeM and fine augite/biotite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with traces of slip in red 2.5YR 5/6; interior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; core brown 7.5YR 5/4
 Ware: Red slip *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.0x3.0x0.4 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.0, diam. body 3.0, diam. lip 2.3 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18229; CV I, 2+3; Cat. 87, No. 9.

125. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, cylindrical neck straight rim, convex lip, bevelled on the inside, widest part of body decorated with three knobs
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6, dark gray 5YR 4/1 and slip, red 2.5YR 4/8; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6. red 2.5YR 4/8 and dark gray 5YR 4/1; core dark red 10R 3/6
 Ware: Common red slipped *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.9x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 1.2, diam. body 3.2, diam. lip 2.7 cm; knobs: L 0.7, S 0.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18224; CV II, 33; Cat. 87, No. 128.

126. Miniature jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, decorated with two lugs, angular external transition from shoulder to conical neck, wide flaring out-turning rim with internal angle, convex lip, well proportioned and modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/; core weak red 10R 4/3
 Ware: Dark slipped pale coarse ware
 Meas.: 6.6x6.6x1.4 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 6.4, diam. lip 4.6; knobs: L 0.3, S 1.5 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18305; CV I, 13; Cat. 87, No. 35.

127. Ovoidal miniature jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, out-turning rim with rounded internal angle, convex lip, on widest part of body two horizontal pierced lugs
 Clay: With fine, well sorted, quartz/feldspar and much augite and biotite
 Colour: Exterior and interior thin slip of very dark gray colour 7.5YR N3/ over a very pale brown clay 10YR 7/3
 Ware: Dark slipped pale coarse ware
 Meas.: 5.6x1.0 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 5.5, diam. lip 4.0 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18223; CV I, 29; Cat. 87, No. 89.

128. Miniature jar

Shape: Body with convex shoulder, flaring wall, out-turning rim, lip rounded, with marked transition from shoulder to neck, on shoulder small attachment of handle
 Clay: With angular fine quartz/feldspar and very small particles of FeMn or grog
 Colour: Exterior black 5YR 2.5/1; interior black 5YR 2.5/1; core gray 5YR 5/1
 Ware: dark thin slipped pale coarse ware

Meas.: 3.5x4.6x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 5.0-6.0; wall with attachment: 0.7 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made; with much scale
 Inv.: cv 18232; Cat. 87, No. 77.

129. Fragment of a jar

Shape: Body with angular transition at shoulder, long out-curving rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite/biotite and FeMn/grog
 Colour: Exterior light brown 7.5YR 6/4 and white 10YR 8/1 with traces of brown slip 10YR 5/3; interior burnished grayish brown 10YR 5/2; core light gray to gray 10YR 6/1
 Ware: Dark thin slipped coarse ware
 Meas.: 4.3x4.9x0.5 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. body 5.8, diam. lip 5.0 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18230; Cat. 87, No. 17.

130. Fragment of a miniature jar

Shape: Globular body conical neck with out-curving rim, convex lip
 Clay: With fine, well sorted, quartz/feldspar, augite and small particles of FeMn/grog
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4, very dark gray 10YR 3/1 over gray core 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
 Meas.: 2.9x3.1x0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. lip 4.0 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18630; CV I, 9-10; Cat. 87, No. 18.

131. Rim-fragment of a miniature jar

Shape: Globular body on a flat base, inside concave, pronounced rounded shoulder with two horizontal segmental lugs, long out-curving rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite/biotite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2 shifting to very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core dark reddish brown 5YR 4/2
 Ware: Augited dark thin slipped coarse ware
 Meas.: 5.4x6.8x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 5.6, diam. lip 4.6; lugs: W 2.0, L 4, S 2-6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18303; CV I, 14; Cat. 87, No. 36.

132. Fragment of a globular jar, nearly full-sized

Shape: With convex shoulder, slightly out-turning rim, convex lip
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, some FeMn/FeMn
 Colour: Exterior and interior black 7.5YR N2/; core dark gray 10YR 4/1; in- and exterior slightly burnished
 Ware: Dark thin slipped semi-depurated ware with organic inclusions
 Meas.: 4.1x4.3x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 10 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18643; Cat. 87, No. 19.

9.5. Globular stannoid jars

133. Miniature stannoid jar

Shape: Cylindrical body, out-curving rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior burnished, black 7.5YR N2/; interior black 5YR N2/; core gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Burned *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.2x2.0x0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. lip 2.3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18663; Cat. 87, No. 15.

134. Miniature stannoid jar

Shape: Body with flaring wall, with at shoulder slightly external angular transition to rim, short inverted conical neck, straight rim, flattened lip, well proportioned and modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 4/6 shifting from dark reddish gray 5YR

4/2 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 2.5YR 3/1; core red 2.5YR 4/6

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.5x4.3x0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. body c. 6.0, diam. lip 4.0 cm
 Comm.: Presumably coiled
 Inv.: cv 18628; Cat. 87, No. 31.

135. Miniature globular jar

Shape: Body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, out-curving or out-turning rim (missing)
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and probably augite
 Colour: Exterior between very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and dark gray 5YR 4/1; interior light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4; core brown 7.5YR 5/2
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 3.4x3.5x0.7 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. base 1.8, diam. body 3.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18182; Cat. 87, No. 32.

136. Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal stannoid jar

Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body with short out-turning rim, flattened and rounded lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite
 Colour: Exterior grayish brown 10YR 5/2, very dark gray 10YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/
 Ware: Pale coarse ware
 Meas.: 4.2x4.1x0.6 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. lip 7.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18637; Cat. 87, No. 30.

137. Fragment of a miniature cylindrical/ovoidal jar

Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body with straight inverted collar, slightly out-turning rim on an almost cylindrical neck, convex lip
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, FeMn and biotite
 Colour: Exterior grayish brown 10YR 5/2 with traces of burnish, dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior burnished, dark gray 10YR 4/1; core light reddish brown 5YR 6/4
 Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
 Meas.: 3.7x2.2x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 3.5-4.0 cm
 Comm.: Presumably wheel-thrown
 Inv.: cv 18636; Cat. 87, No. 29.

138. Miniature ovoidal jar

Shape: Globular body on a convex base, inside concave, short out-curving rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and much augite
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 and dark grey 7.5YR n3/; interior very dark grey 7.5YR N3/; core very dark grey 10YR 3/1
 Ware: Fine augited coarse ware
 Meas.: 4.6x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 4.5, diam. lip 3.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18261; Cat. 87, No. 11.

9.6. Orientalising and archaic bell & block shaped cooking jars

139. Miniature cylindrical bell jar

Shape: Cylindrical body, flat base, inside concave, straight and slightly out-curving rim, flattened lip, faceted on the inside, on lowest part of body two semi-circular horizontal lugs
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior dark gray 10YR 4/1 shifting to very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ with traces of burnish black 7.5YR N2/; interior dark gray 10YR 4/1 with traces of burnish black 7.5YR N2/
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 5.3x6.4x1.4 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 3.4, diam. lip 3.6; lugs: W 1.8, L 1.0, S
 Inv.: cv 18258a; Cat. 87, No. 119.

140. Ovoidal miniature bell jar

Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, cylindrical neck, straight rim (very slightly out-curving), convex lip, on lower part of body with a horizontal semi-circular pierced lug and a trapezoidal not completely pierced lug

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, probably augite and red FeMn

Colour: Interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1; exterior slightly burnished very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and some reddish brown 5YR 5/4

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: 4.5x5.4x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 3.5, diam. lip 3.5 cm; lugs: W 1.8-2.0, L 1.0, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm

Comm.: Mended

Inv.: cv 18138; Cat. 87, No. 100.

141. Ovoidal miniature bell block jar

Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body with attachments of two horizontal ring-handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior brown 7.5YR 5/4

Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: Height 3.2x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.7, diam. body 2.7, diam. lip 2.4; handles: W 1.7 cm

Inv.: cv 18284; Cat. 87, No. 113.

142. Miniature bell jar

Shape: Conical body on a slightly raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-curving rim, convex lip exterior of rim just below lip finger imprints as a result of the modelling process, on widest part of body attachments of two horizontal ringhandles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn; in wall several small holes as a result of burnt material

Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 and some very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 shifting to dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/

Ware: Common (sandy) brown *impasto*

Meas.: 5.2x5.6x1.1 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.0, diam. lip 5.0; attachments handles: W (total) 2.9, S c. 1.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18150; Cat. 87, No. 45.

143. Ovoidal miniature block jar

Shape: Ovoidal body (fragment of) with short out-turning rim, decorated with vertical and parallel notches, made by stick,

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4; interior dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6

Ware: Untreated semi-coarse *impasto*

Meas.: 3.7x3.0x0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. body 5.7, diam. lip 6.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18093; Cat. 87, No. 156.

144. Ovoidal miniature block jar

Shape: Ovoidal body (fragment of) with short out-turning rim, decorated with notches, made by a stick,

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 4/6 shifting to reddish brown 5YR 5/3, slightly smoothed; interior yellowish red 5YR 4/6; core gray 5YR 5/1

Ware: Untreated semi-coarse *impasto*

Meas.: 3.5x3.2x0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. body 5.5, diam. lip 6.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18092; Cat. 87, No. 155.

145. Miniature cylindrical ovoidal bell jar

Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body on a flat, slightly concave base, inside concave, flaring wall, out-turning rim, convex lip, on

wall horizontal rectangular pierced lug and attachment of lug

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite

Colour: Exterior dark gray 7.5YR N4/ and brown 7.5YR 5/4; interior light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 and red 5YR 5/6; core brown 7.5YR 5/4

Ware: Untreated semi-coarse *impasto*

Meas.: 5.1x4.4x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.0, diam. lip 4.4; lugs: W 1.9, L 1.8, S 1.3 cm

Inv.: cv 18238; Cat. 87, No. 91.

146. Miniature ovoidal bell jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex to flattened lip, on wall horizontal semi-circular lugs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite

Colour: Exterior light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 and yellowish red 5YR 5/6; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6

Ware: Untreated semi-coarse *impasto*

Meas.: 4.5x4.6x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 1.7, diam. lip 3.1 cm

Inv.: cv 18279; Cat. 87, No. 120.

147. Miniature block jar

Shape: Slightly ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, with horizontal semi-circular pierced lug on widest part of body, out-turning rim, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and 'augite'

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and black 7.5YR N2/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core very dark gray 5YR 3/1

Ware: Untreated semi-coarse *impasto*

Meas.: 4.7x5.2x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. body 4.3; lug: W 2.2, L 1.0, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm

Comm.: Some scale on the base part

Inv.: cv 18139; Cat. 87, No. 96.

148. Miniature cylindrical bell jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, with spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, on medium lower part of body two horizontal semi-circular lugs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, probably augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 and very pale brown 10YR 7/3; interior light brown 7.5YR 6/4

Ware: Untreated semi-coarse *impasto*

Meas.: 3.8x4.5x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. lip 3.3; handles: W (total) 1.3, L 0.8, S 0.4x1.2 cm

Inv.: cv 18149; Cat. 87, No. 116.

149. Miniature bell jar

Shape: Square body on flat base, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on lower part of body with attachment of horizontal handle

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn

Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 4/6 (scale) on and very dark gray well burnished slip 5YR 3/1; interior black burnished slip 7.5YR N2/; core dark gray 5YR 4/1

Ware: Black slip *impasto*

Meas.: 5.8x5.0x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 4.5, diam. lip 7.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18644; Cat. 87, No. 65.

150. Miniature bell jar

Shape: Square cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on lower part of body with attachments of horizontal handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior burnished black slip 2.5YR N2.5/ with yellowish red scale 5YR 5/6 to 5YR 4/6 and dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 10YR 3/1; core yellowish red 5YR 5/6

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 4.8x6.5x1.1 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 6.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18247; Cat. 87, No. 66.

151. Miniature bell/block jar

Shape: Wide square body on flat base, inside flat, spreading wall, short out-turning rim, lip bevelled on the inside, on medium part of body horizontal semi-trapezoidal ring-handle, in section rounded, and attachment of handle

Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core very dark gray 7.5YR N3/

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 5.4x0.6 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 6.0; handle: W 2.7, L 1.2, S 0.7 cm
 Inv.: cv 18157; CV I, 24; Cat. 87, No. 68.

152. Ovoidal miniature block jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a raised flat base, inside concave, slightly out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body semi-circular lug

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn
 Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/, dark reddish brown 5YR 3/3, yellowish red 5YR 5/6; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 shifting to very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2; core reddish brown 7.5YR 6/6

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 5.6x6.2x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 5.2, diam. lip 5.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18264; Cat. 87, No. 117.

153. Miniature cylindrical bell jar

Shape: Conical body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, on lower part of body two lugs

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 5/6 shifting to very dark gray 2.5YR N3/, interior light red 2.5 6/6, core light red 2.5YR 6/8

Ware: *Impasto* with black and red slip
 Meas.: 3.2x2.6 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. lip 3.7; lugs: W 1.2-1.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18148; Cat. 87, No. 118.

154. Miniature bell jar

Shape: Bell body on a flat base, inside irregular concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex and flattened lip, on lower part of body horizontal pierced semi-circular lug and trapezoidal not wholly perforated lug

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn/red grog
 Colour: Exterior weak red 10YR 4/3 burnished; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 shifting to reddish yellow 5YR 6/6

Ware: Red slip *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.2x6.2x1.0 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. lip 4.5; lugs: W 2.7, L 1.1, S 0.7-2.7; diam. (perforation) 0.2-0.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18270; CV I, 32; Cat. 87, No. 103.

155. Miniature block jar

Shape: Square body on flat base, inside flat, spreading wall, with attachments of horizontal ring-handle on medium part of body, with angular transition from shoulder to rim, short out-turning rim with internal angle, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 shifting to light red 2.5YR 6/6; core light gray to gray 7.5YR N6/

Ware: Semi-depurated pale ware
 Meas.: 4.5x5.5x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 5.8; handle: W (total) 2.6, S 0.7 cm
 Comm.: (sticker 4211); 3/4 missing
 Inv.: cv 18602; Cat. 87, No. 64.

156. Miniature cylindrical block jar

Shape: Cylindrical body, flaring wall with at shoulder external angular transition to slightly out-curving rim, convex to pointed lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior shifting from reddish brown 5YR 5/4 to brown 7.5YR 5/4; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and dark gray 7.5YR N4/

Ware: Common pale ware
 Meas.: 3.7x3.0x0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 5.0 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-thrown
 Inv.: cv 18625; Cat. 87, No. 26.

157. Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal bell jar

Shape: Cylindrical ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, short out-turning rim, lip bevelled on the inside, on medium part of body with two horizontal lugs, pierced by stick

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, olivine, grog and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 weak red 10R 4/4, black 5YR 2.5/1; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/3 and black 5YR 2.5/1; core gray 5YR 5/1

Ware: Dark slipped coarse ware
 Meas.: 3.5x4.7x0.6 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. lip 2.8 cm
 Inv.: cv 18242; CV II, 15; Cat. 87, No. 99.

158. Miniature bell jar

Shape: Conical spreading body, flat base, inside concave, cylindrical neck one side spreading wall, short out-turning rim, other side flaring wall, straight rim, exterior slightly depressed, convex lip, irregularly shaped

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, augite and biotite
 Colour: Exterior between red 7.5YR 5/6 and reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior reddish yellow 5YR 5/4

Ware: Close to orange coarse ware
 Meas.: 2.7x2.9x0.8 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.7, diam. lip 2.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18168; Cat. 87, No. 167.

159. Ovoidal miniature block jar

Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on an irregular flat base, inside concave short out-turning rim, convex to tapering lip, bevelled on the inside; half way up the body two horizontal semi-circular, not wholly perforated, lugs

Clay: With fine, well sorted, quartz/feldspar and much augite
 Colour: Exterior brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2 brown and very dark gray thin slip 5YR 3/1, interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core light reddish brown 5YR 6/4

Ware: Dark slipped orange coarse ware
 Meas.: 5.1x6.1x1.2 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. lip 3.7; lugs: W (total) 2.1, L 1.1, diam. of perforation 0.3 cm

Comm.: Fragments from rim missing
 Inv.: cv 18295; Cat. 87, No. 97.

160. Miniature cylindrical block jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside flat, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, slightly bevelled on the inside, with two attachments probably of lugs, very irregularly modelled

Clay: With coarse, well sorted, quartz/feldspar, some augite/biotite and FeMn,
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and pinkish gray 7.5YR N3/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/

Ware: Untreated orange coarse ware
 Meas.: Height 6.2x1.3 (base) - 1.2 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 5.6, diam. lip 7.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18216; Cat. 87, No. 114.

9.7. Amphorae

161. Complete miniature amphora

Shape: Biconical body on a flat base, flaring wall with four knobson the widest part of the body, high conical neck, out-curving rim, two vertical handles from lip to shoulder

Comm.: Now missing, but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: pl. IXX, No. 3; dating from period II.

162. Complete miniature amphora

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, conical neck with an out-curving rim which is tapering and rounded; the transition from body to neck is marked with a rounded external angle, From the rim two large band-handles

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, 'augite' some grog and some FeM

Colour: Exterior and interior slipped dark gray 5YR 4/1-2; core is pinkish gray 5 YR 6/2

Ware: Dark thin slipped orange coarse ware

Meas.: Height 8.5x5.4x0.5 (rim); diam. mouth 4, diam. body on widest part 5.4, diam. base 2.7 cm

Comm.: Wheel-made

Inv.: cv 18205; Cat. 87, No. 158.

163. Rim-fragment of an amphora

Shape: Broad ovoidal body on a flat base, inside convex, flaring wall with small attachment of handle, rounded shoulder with pronounced transition to a conical neck

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, some FeMn

Colour: Exterior and interior dull slip in dark gray 7.5YR 3/1-4/2 over light brown and pinkish core 7.5YR 7/4

Ware: Dark slipped orange coarse ware

Meas.: 6.8x6.4x0.8 (base); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 6.0, wall thickness with attachment 0.9 cm

Comm.: Wheel-made

Inv.: cv 18227; Cat. 87, No. 157.

9.8. Cups

9.8.1. With double loop handles

164. Fragment of a miniature cup

Shape: Flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, on widest part of body a knob decoration

Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior black 5YR 2/51, burnished; interior black 5YR 2/51, burnished; core red 2.5YR 5/6 and gray 5YR 5/1

Ware: Well burnished black *impasto*

Meas.: 4.9x5.1x0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 8.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18623; Cat. 87, No. 8.

165. Miniature cup

Shape: Rounded body on a flat base, straight neck, bevelled rim

Clay: No description available

Colour: N

Inv.: cv 18600; Cat. 87, No. 210.

166. Miniature cup with loop handle

Shape: Low squat body on concave base, inside convex, flaring wall with rounded shoulder, conical neck, straight rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical loop handle on lip

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 shifting to very dark gray and brown 7.5YR N3/ to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2. scale reddish brown 5YR 4/3; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; core gray to light gray 5YR 6/1; innercore gray 7.5YR N5/

Ware: Well burnished black *impasto* over grey core

Meas.: 2.9x3.0x4.3x0.5 (base) - 0.3 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 3.7, diam. lip 2.5; handles: W 1.3; L 0.5; S c. 0.9 cm

Inv.: cv 18310; CV II, 27-28; Cat. 87, No. 221.

167. Miniature cup with loop handle

Shape: Low squat body on a flat base, inside slightly convex (flattened with 'omphalos'), flaring wall, rounded shoulder, conical neck, straight rim, convex lip, with parts of vertical loop handle from lip to shoulder, in section oval, well modelled

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar/feldspar and augite

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and brown 7.5YR 5/4, interior dark gray 7.5YR N4/; core light gray to gray 7.5YR N6/

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 3.1x4.7x0.6 (base) - 0.3 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. body 4.5, diam. lip 3.0; handle: W 1.4, L 3.0, S 0.6-1.3 cm

Inv.: cv 18180; CV II, 29; Cat. 87, No. 221.

168. Miniature cup with loop handle

Shape: Low squat body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, cylindrical neck, straight upright rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical handle on lip and shoulder, underside base is decorated with graffito of incised cross and circle

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/ shifting to very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core very dark gray 7.5YR N3/

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 2.3x4.5x0.4 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 3.9, diam. lip 2.4; handle: S 0.7-1.1 cm

Inv.: cv 18311a; CV II, 23-26; Cat. 87, No. 223.

169. Miniature conical cup with loop handle

Shape: Conical body on a flat base, inside flat, slightly flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical handle on lip and wall of base

Clay: With fine, well sorted, quartz/feldspar/feldspar, some augite

Colour: Exterior and interior burnished in dark gray 5YR 4/1 shifting to very dark gray 7.5YR N3/, core brown 10YR 5/3, innercore dark gray 5YR 4/1

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 2.9x3.9x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.7, diam. body 3.7, diam. lip 2.9 cm

Inv.: cv 18272; Cat. 87, No. 219.

170. Miniature cup with loop handle

Shape: Low squat body on a flat base, inside concave, high conical neck and straight rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical loop handle on lip and wall, in section rounded

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar covered with black slip

Colour: Exterior and interior dark gray 10YR 4/1; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/

Ware: *Impasto* with black slip

Meas.: 2.8x3.8x0.6 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. lip 2.6; handle: W 2.0, L 0.9, S 0.5 cm

Inv.: cv 18176; Cat. 87, No. 220.

171. Rim-fragment of miniature cup

Shape: Broad globular body, rounded shoulder, cylindrical neck, flattened rim

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and some FeMn

Colour: Exterior and interior dull slip in dark gray 7.5YR 3/1-4/2 over pink core 7.5YR 7/4

Ware: Dark slipped orange coarse ware

Meas.: Total height 4.1 x height of body 3.1 x height of collar 0.9 cm, thickness of base 0.5 x thickness of wall max. 0.5 at shoulder and min. 0.4 cm at rim

Comm.: Wheel-thrown

Inv.: cv 18667; Cat. 87, No. 204.

172. *Fragment of a miniature cup, presumably with loop handle*
 Shape: Broad ovoidal body and inverted high collared rim, which is flattened on top
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, some FeMn
 Colour: Exterior and interior dull paint or slip in dark gray 7.5YR 3/1, 4/2 over pink core 7.5YR 7/4
 Ware: Dark slipped orange coarse ware
 Meas.: Total height 4.8x height of body 3.9x height of collar 1.5x thickness of base 0.3x thickness of wall max. 0.6 at shoulder and min. 0.4 cm at rim
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18624; Cat. 87, No. 205.

9.8.2. Conical with horns

173. *Miniature cup decorated with horns*
 Shape: Conical spreading body, flat slightly concave base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, flattened lip, on lip attachments of vertical double handle or horns, in section rounded, irregularly modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, FeM and some augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core yellowish red 5YR 4/6
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.0x7.1x0.9 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.4, diam. lip 6.4; handle: W 1.6, L 1.1, S 1.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18173; Cat. 87, No. 228.

174. *Miniature cup decorated with horns*
 Shape: Conical spreading body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, flattened lip, on lip attachment of horns
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
 Colour: Exterior red 10YR 5/8 light brown 10YR 6/4 shifting to brown 10YR 5/3; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 2.5YR N5/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: Height 2.0x2.5x4.7x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.8, diam. lip c. 4.4 cm
 Inv.: cv 18606; Cat. 87, No. 230.

175. *Miniature cup decorated with horns*
 Shape: Low conical body, flat base, inside concave, slightly inverted wall, straight rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical handle on lip and wall
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, augite, olivine and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to dark gray 5YR 4/1; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/3 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.0x8.2x1.3 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.8, diam. lip 8.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18175; Cat. 87, No. 232.

176. *Miniature deep cup with broken handle*
 Shape: Cylindrical body on a raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly incurving rim, convex lip, flattened and convex lip; on lip attachment of knob, now broken
 Clay: With fine, well sorted quartz/feldspar/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 4/3 and dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2 with streaks of thin slip in black 10 YR 2/1; interior dusky red 2.5YR 3/4, Core: dark gray 7.5YR 4/1
 Ware: Black slip *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 3.9/4.1x4.7x0.4 (rim); diam. opening 4.4x, diam. base 2.9/3 cm
 Comm.: Part of knob broken off
 Inv.: cv 18179; Cat. 87, No. 224.

177. *Miniature cup decorated with horns*
 Shape: Conical spreading body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, on lip with double attachments of vertical handle or horns

Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar FeMn or grog
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Black slip
 Meas.: 3.0x7.0x1.1 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 6.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18174; Cat. 87, No. 227.

178. *Miniature cup decorated with horns*
 Shape: Conical spreading body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex and flattened lip, on lip vertical conical horn and attachment of second horn
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2 with lustrous black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/3 shifting to very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 5YR 5/1
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 4.3x6.0x0.9 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. lip 4.7-5.0; horn: W 1.6; L 1.4, S 0.8-1.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18178; Cat. 87, No. 229.

179. *Miniature cup*
 Shape: Almost flat base, inside concave, slightly flaring wall, incurving rim, convex lip; on lip attachments of two protruding horns, broken off
 Clay: With fine, well sorted quartz/feldspar/feldspar and some glimmer
 Colour: Exterior and interior yellowish red 5YR 4/6, core reddish brown 5YR 4/4; exterior streaks of black slip
 Ware: Common red slip
 Meas.: Height 3.9/4.1x4.7x0.4 (rim); diam. opening 4.4x, diam. base 2.9/3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18181; Cat. 87, No. 225.

180. *Miniature cup decorated with horns*
 Shape: Low rounded body, flattened base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, with vertical horned handle
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and biotite
 Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 4/6; interior between red 2.5YR 4/6 and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; core light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4
 Ware: Red slip
 Meas.: 2.1x3.7x6.4x1.0 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 3.6, diam. lip 5.4; handle: W 2.0, L 3.1 cm
 Inv.: cv 18300; CV II, 16-17; Cat. 87, No. 233.

181. *Miniature cup decorated with horns*
 Shape: Conical body, slightly raised, slightly concave base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, with attachments on lip of horns, in section oval irregularly modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn or grog and some augite
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and reddish gray 5YR 5/2; core gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Augited coarse ware
 Meas.: 2.9x4.7x0.6 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. lip 4.4; horns: S 0.7-1.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18177; Cat. 87, No. 226.

9.8.3. Carinated

182. *Fragment of a miniature carinated bowl/cup*
 Shape: Carinated body, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, straight rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn
 Colour: Exterior and interior black 7.5YR N2/, burnished; core reddish brown 5YR 4/3
 Ware: Common brown/black burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.1x5.0x0.9 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 8.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18622; Cat. 87, No. 217.

183. Fragment of a miniature carinated cup

Shape: Rounded shoulder, out-curving rim, flattened lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior dark gray 5YR 4/1, burnished; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; innercore dark gray 7.5YR N4/
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 2.8x2.9x0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip) cm
 Inv.: cv 18579; Cat. 87, No. 212.

184. Fragment of a miniature carinated bowl/cup

Shape: Carinated body, long tapering and out-curving rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/ and reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4, burnished to lustre; interior dark gray 5YR 4/1; core black 7.5YR N2/
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 3.2x3.4x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 1.1 cm
 Inv.: cv 18615; Cat. 87, No. 215.

185. Miniature carinated cup

Shape: Carinated body, out-curving rim, convex tapering lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 5/6; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1. burnished; core dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 3.0x3.8x0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. body inside wall c. 7.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18580; Cat. 87, No. 216.

186. Fragment of a small cup

Shape: Vertical fragment of cup with convex base, ovoidal body and high straight lip with tapering lip
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior and interior dull slip in dark gray 7.5 YR 3/1. 4/2 over pink core 7.5YR 7/4
 Ware: Dark thin slipped orange coarse ware
 Meas.: Total height 2.9x height of collar 1.3x thickness of wall max. 0.6 at shoulder and min. 0.3 cm at rim
 Comm.: Wheel-turned
 Inv.: cv 18619; Cat. 87, No. 213.

9.9. Large flat bowls (teglie)

187. Fragment of a large flat bowl

Shape: Flat base and one lug preserved
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior gray 7.5YR 5/1 over light brown sherd 7.5YR 6/4, which is characteristic for Archaic
 Ware: Common brown sandy *impasto*, on surface perhaps extra augite
 Meas.: 5.7x4.8x0.6 (base); diam. base 11; lug 4.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18228; Cat. 87, No. 203.

188. Fragment of a miniature carinated bowl/cup

Shape: Carinated body, straight short rim, convex lip,
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with burnished slip in black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with burnished slip in black 2.5YR N2.5/; core dark gray 2.5YR N4/
 Ware: Well burnished black *impasto*
 Meas.: 1.8x3.3x0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. lip 6.0-7.0; carena wall: 1.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18621; Cat. 87, No. 218.

9.10. Bowls

189. Fragment of a bowl

Shape: Straight rim, flattened lip slightly, bevelled on the inside

Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, FeMn, red flint, medium to poorly sorted
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; interior red 2.5YR 5/8 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core gray 5YR 5/1 gray
 Ware: Well burnished brown ware
 Meas.: 3.4x2.2x0.5 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 8.0-9.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18649; Cat. 87, No. 197.

190. Vertical rim-fragment of a miniature bowl

Shape: Ovoidal body with flaring wall and tapering lip with internal ridge
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and some FeMn
 Colour: Exterior grayish brown 10YR 5/2 and dully slipped in dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior dark 10YR 4/1, grayish brown 10YR 5/2 and scale yellowish red 5YR 5/8, core gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Common brown burnished ware
 Meas.: 3.1x2.7x0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. lip 6.0-8.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18650; Cat. 87, No. 196.

191. Fragment of a straight vessel, presumably bowl

Shape: Cylindrical body, flaring wall, straight rim, lip flattened, bevelled on the inside
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior with traces of slip black 7.5YR N2/; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1, burnished; core reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4
 Ware: Well burnished ware
 Meas.: 3.3x3.5x0.4 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 6.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18646; Cat. 87, No. 198.

192. Fragment of a miniature lid bowl

Shape: Conical body with slightly inverted wall, rim flattened
 Colour: Black slip 2.5YR N; interior 2.5YR N 2.5; core 5YR 5/8 reddish yellow
 Ware: Well burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.6x2.5x0.6; diam. lip 7/8 cm?
 Inv.: cv 18645; Cat. 87, No. 200.

193. Miniature bowl

Shape: On convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 and dark gray burnished 5YR 4/1; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and light reddish brown 5YR 6/4; core brown 7.5YR 3/4, very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2,
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.2x3.9x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. body 3.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18234; CV II, 12; Cat. 87, No. 186.

194. Fragment of miniature bowl

Shape: Body with flaring tapering wall, lip rounded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar. red flint, FeMn, some augite/biotite
 Colour: 7.5YR from brown to very dark gray 4/2-3/1
 Ware: Untreated *impasto*
 Meas.: Height 3.2x thickness of wall 0.7/0.3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18647; Cat. 87, No. 201.

195. Fragment of a miniature bowl

Shape: With flaring and tapering wall, lip rounded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, FeMn, flint and high percentage of augite
 Colour: 7.5YR from brown to very dark gray 4/2-3/1
 Ware: Untreated *impasto*
 Meas.: Total height 2.5x thickness of wall 0.7/0.5 cm
 Inv.: 'cv 18642; Cat. 87, No. 202.

196. Miniature bowl

Shape: Conical body on flat base, inside flat, spreading wall, straight rim, irregular flattened lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and biotite

Colour: Exterior dark reddish brown 5YR 3/4 and black (scale) 10YR 2/1; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and black (scale) 10YR 2/1
 Ware: Common untreated brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.2x4.1x0.6 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. lip 4.1 cm
 Inv.: cv 18187; Cat. 87, No. 165.

197. Miniature bowl

Shape: Conical, flaring body, almost hexagonal pinched, raised and flat base, inside concave, inverted rim, convex lip, on exterior fingerprints visible, irregular modelled, almost hexagonal
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, some 'augite' or biotite and some FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior between light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 and light brown 7.5YR 6/4; core gray 10YR 5/1
 Ware: Untreated brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.0x3.7x1.3 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. lip 3.8 cm
 Inv.: cv 18226; Cat. 87, No. 179.

198. Miniature plate/bowl

Shape: Triangular concave body on a flat base, spreading wall, flaring rim, convex lip
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior base: reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and black 2.5YR N2.5/, wall: reddish brown 5YR 4/3 and very dark 5YR 3/1 very dark; interior weak red 2.5YR 4/2 shifting to black 2.5YR N2.5/; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown *impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 2.3x4.4x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. lip 4.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18289; Cat. 87, No. 238.

199. Miniature lid bowl

Shape: Conical body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip,
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior light brown 7.5YR 6/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.1x3.0x1.0 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 1.9, diam. lip 3.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18296; Cat. 87, No. 183.

200. Miniature bowl

Shape: Almost conical body on flat irregular base, inside concave, straight rim, convex lip, underside base conical or triangular shaped, as result of modelling
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
 Colour: Exterior and interior slipped/painted black 2.5YR N2.5/ shifting to weak red 10R 4/3
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 2.4x2.9x0.7 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.1-2.2, diam. lip 2.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18166; Cat. 87, No. 182.

201. Miniature bowl

Shape: Body on irregular flat base, inside concave, inverted rim, convex to flattened lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with traces of red slip 2.5YR 4/6; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common red slipped *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.4x3.4x0.4 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. body 3.4, diam. lip 2.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18287; CV II, 10; Cat. 87, No. 189.

202. Half of a miniature bowl

Shape: Body, irregular flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, with fingerprints

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; core dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4
 Ware: Red slip *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.4x3.5x1.1 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 3.4 cm
 Inv.: cv 18235; Cat. 87, No. 195.

203. Miniature lid bowl

Shape: Conical almost cylindrical body, irregular flat base, inside irregular oblique concave, almost spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, inside base made with finger
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite, olivine and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 shifting to grayish brown 10YR 5/2; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4
 Ware: Augited coarse ware
 Meas.: 2.0x2.9x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. lip 2.9 cm
 Inv.: cv 18169; Cat. 87, No. 187.

9.1.1. Plates

204. Miniature plate

Shape: Triangular body, convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, biotite and some FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Black slip *impasto*
 Meas.: 1.5x5.3x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.0, diam. body 5.4 cm
 Inv.: cv 18306; Cat. 87, No. 234.

205. Miniature plate

Shape: Triangular shaped body, flattened base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/, burnished; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4; innercore dark gray 7.5YR N4/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 2.2x6.4x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. lip 6.4 cm
 Inv.: cv 18307; CV II, 18-19; Cat. 87, No. 235.

206. Fragment of miniature plate

Shape: Probably triangular shaped body, flattened base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, on inside strokes of burnish visible, made by finger?
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, some red FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/, burnished; core very dark gray 7.5YR N3/
 Ware: *Impasto* with black slip
 Meas.: 1.2x4.0x1.0 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip) cm
 Inv.: cv 18302; Cat. 87, No. 236.

207. Miniature plate

Shape: Semi-quadrangular form, rounded base, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, with four extensions
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior dark gray 10YR 4/1 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1, burnished; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/
 Ware: Black slip *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.0x7.5x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. lip 7.2 cm
 Inv.: cv 18206; Cat. 87, No. 239.

208. Miniature plate

Shape: Low conical body, flat base, inside flattened, straight upright rim, flat to convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; core gray 2.5YR N6/
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 2.7x3.0x0.7 (base) - 0.6(wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 6.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18617; Cat. 87, No. 240.

9.12. Mugs

209. Miniature mug

Shape: Conical body, raised base, straight and inverted rim, convex lip,
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite;
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6, light gray 10YR 7/2 shifting to light brownish gray 10YR 6/2 and dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8 and light brownish gray 10YR 6/2
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.4x3.5x1.3 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. lip 3.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18191; Cat. 87, No. 171.

210. Miniature mug

Shape: Conical body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4, strong brown 7.5YR 5/6, brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/4 and dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/4,84
 Ware: Untreated common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.6x4.0x0.6 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 1.5, diam. lip 4.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18184; Cat. 87, No. 172.

211. Miniature mug

Shape: Conical body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with burnish reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and patch black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; core gray 2.5YR N5/
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.5x2.8x0.6 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. lip 2.7 cm
 Inv.: cv 18297; Cat. 87, No. 166.

212. Fragment of a mug

Shape: Irregular raised flat base, inside irregular concave
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 shifting to black 7.5YR N2/ and reddish brown 5YR 4/3, burnished, Interior dark reddish brown 5YR 3/3 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8
 Ware: Common brown burnished
 Meas.: 4.0x5.2x0.9 (base) - 0.5 (wall); diam. base 3.2-3.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18233; Cat. 87, No. 274.

213. Miniature mug

Shape: Ovoidal body, raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly inverted rim, convex lip
 Clay: Semi-depurated with much biotite
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 7/6; interior reddish yellow 5YR 6/8
 Ware: Untreated pale ware
 Meas.: Height 4.7x0.5 (wall); diam. lip 4, diam. base 2.4, diam. widest part 4.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18188; Cat. 87, No. 164.

214. Miniature mug

Shape: Conical body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
 Colour: Exterior grayish brown 10YR 5/2, light brownish gray 10YR 6/2, strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 and dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior red 2.5YR 5/8, grayish brown 10YR 5/2 and black 10YR 2/1; core light gray to gray 10YR 6/1
 Ware: Common brown untreated *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.3x3.7x1.0 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. lip 3.7 cm
 Inv.: cv 18185; Cat. 87, No. 173.

9.13. Votive libation tablet

215. Miniature libation tablet

Shape: Convex base, inside concave, with nine rounded impressions, some with upturned edges as result of modelling, convex lip, irregular shaped
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, 'augite' and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1, Interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1, Core reddish brown 5YR 4/3
 Ware: Untreated brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 1.8x7.9x1.3 (base) - 0.6 (lip); diam. lip 7.5/7.9; impressions: diam. 1.4; H 0.7 cm
 Comm.: Fragment at rim missing
 Inv.: cv 18207; CV II, 21-22; Cat. 87, No. 242.

9.14. Composite vases/keinoi

216. Miniature composite vessel on cylindrical base-ring

Shape: High hollow base ring, with flattened edge, on it a vessel with a straight wall and concave interior, with semicircular, irregularly modelled lug
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn, slightly smoothed on the outside
 Colour: Exterior and interior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6, core reddish yellow 5YR 7/6
 Ware: Untreated *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.1x5.2x1.5 (base) - 1.3 (wall); diam. base 3.5, diam. body 4.1; lug: W 2.5, L 1.6, S 0.7 cm
 Comm.: Most of the upper part missing, much scale on body
 Inv.: cv 18262; Cat. 87, No. 243.

217. Fragment of composite vase, consisting of small bowl, conical body, base inside concave, straight rim, flattened lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and olivine
 Colour: Exterior very dusky red 2.5YR 2/52 and black 2.5YR N2.5/ burnished; interior weak red 10R 4/3 and very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Meas.: 3.3x4.0x1.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. (lip) 3.3 cm
 Inv.: cv 18292; Cat. 87, No. 244.

9.15. Stands

218. Miniature stand

Shape: With conical body, flat open base ring, straight wall, out-curving rim, convex lip, transition from rim to shoulder decorated with a horizontal encircling plain cord, in section triangular, body decorated with three vertical plain cords from horizontal cord to base, in section triangular; good proportioned and modelled,
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 with shining slip, very dark gray 2.5YR N3/. Interior lip: shining slip, very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; body: very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ shifting to dusky red 2.5YR 3/2 and yellowish red 5YR 5/6
 Ware: Well burnished brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 1.x9.9x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 8.5, diam. lip 9.9, diam. (shoulder) 6.4; diam. (horizontal cord) 6.9; cords: W 0.8-0.9, S 0.3-0.7 cm
 Publ.: QuadAEI, 1978: pl. XX, 7
 Inv.: cv 18210; Cat. 87, No. 245.

219. *Stand*

Shape: With conical body, flat open base ring, with horizontal cord on edge, straight wall, wall decorated with vertical plain cord; on interior limonite
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior black 5YR 2/51, burnished, Interior black 5YR 2/51 shifting to very dark gray 10YR 3/1, burnished; core dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/6 and gray 5YR 5/1
 Ware: Highly burnished black *impasto*
 Meas.: 5.3x4.1x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 9.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18209; Cat. 87, No. 246.

220. *Cooking stand*

Shape: With conical body, flat open base ring, straight wall with partly preserved ventilation hole, body decorated with partly preserved horizontal and vertical plain cords; cords are later on attached to wall
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, some augite, some white FeMn
 Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/ with burnish, reddish brown 5YR 4/3 shifting to very dark gray 5YR 3/1, Interior brown 10YR 5/3, burnished; core black 7.5YR N2/
 Ware: Common burnished brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 4.4x5.4x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 1.2, wall with decoration 1.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18208; Cat. 87, No. 247.

9.16. Loomweight/spool

221. *Miniature spool*

Shape: Central part concave, with thickening slightly convex ends
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ and light brown 7.5YR 6/4 shifting to reddish brown 5YR 4/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished
 Meas.: Height 3.0; diam. base 1.8, diam. body 1.3, diam. lip 1.6 cm
 Inv.: cv 18212; Cat. 87, No. 280.

9.17. Base-fragments

222. *Base, presumably of a globular jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside concave, with small encircling lines on the inside
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and red and white FeMn
 Colour: Exterior and interior between reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 and light reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core light gray to gray 10YR 6/1
 Ware: Coarse 'sandwich' ware
 Meas.: 2.5x6.6x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 3.6 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18248; Cat. 87, No. 248.

223. *Base, presumably of a globular jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside concave
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, FeMn and micaceous particles, fine and well sorted
 Colour: Exterior dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4, burnished; core dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2
 Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
 Meas.: 2.1x2.9x1.2 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 2.5-3.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18671; Cat. 87, No. 249.

224. *Base, presumably of a globular jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside flat clay with quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; core reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4 and gray 10YR 5/1
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 3.8x3.9x0.9 (base) - 0.9 (wall); diam. base 4.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18598; Cat. 87, No. 252.

225. *Base, presumably of a globular jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside flattened, flaring wall, forming ovoidal body of a jar
 Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ with traces of shining slip black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; core dark gray 2.5YR N4/
 Ware: Smoothened sandy brown with traces of black slip
 Meas.: 4.2x5.3x0.8 (base) - 0.5 (wall); diam. base 3.1, diam. body c. 5.1 cm
 Comm.: Wheel-made
 Inv.: cv 18605; Cat. 87, No. 268.

226. *Base, presumably of a globular jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside concave, flaring wall; irregularly modelled
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: N
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 4.3x4.1x0.6 (base) - 0.5 (wall); diam. base 2.3, diam. body c. 5.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18609; Cat. 87, No. 269.

227. *Base, presumably of a globular jar*

Shape: Raised flat base, inside concave
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn
 Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 5/6 and black 2.5YR N2.5/, burnished. Interior red 2.5YR 4/6; core yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Ware: Untreated *impasto*
 Meas.: 1.9x2.6x0.8 (base) - 0.5 (wall); diam. base 4.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18659; Cat. 87, No. 272.

228. *Base, presumably of a globular jar*

Shape: Raised flat base, inside concave with traces of modelling by a stick
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and white FeMn
 Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/ and brown to dark brown 7.5YR 3/2; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4; core reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4
 Ware: Dark slipped coarse *impasto*
 Meas.: 5.4x8.0x1.4 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 4.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18611; Cat. 87, No. 273.

229. *Base of a miniature jar*

Shape: Slightly concave base, inside concave,
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4. Interior light reddish brown 5YR 6/4; core light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1
 Ware: N
 Meas.: 3.1x3.0x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 3.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18582; Cat. 87, No. 250.

230. *Base fragment of a bowl/ open vessel*

Shape: Flat base, inside concave, flaring wall
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior between reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and light gray to gray 7.5YR N6/; interior brown 7.5YR 5/2; core light gray to gray 7.5YR N6/
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 1.9x2.9x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall); diam. base 3.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18595; Cat. 87, No. 252.

231. *Base fragment presumably of a jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside concave, irregular as result of modelling
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior between light brown 7.5YR 6/4 and light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4; interior grayish brown 10YR 5/2; core gray 10YR 5/1
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 2.3x3.6x0.5 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. base 4.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18604; Cat. 87, No. 253.

232. *Base fragment of a jar*

Shape: Flattened slightly convex base, inside flattened
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior gray 7.5YR N5/ and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and scale reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/
 Ware: Well burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.3x4.8x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 3.8 cm
 Inv.: cv 18655; Cat. 87, No. 255.

233. *Base of a jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside slightly convex, ovoidal body
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite, FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 with traces of burnish in brown 7.5YR 5/2; interior dark gray 10YR 4/1; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and light gray to gray 10YR 6/1
 Ware: Untreated brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.5x4.8x0.5 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 4.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18651, old sticker, unreadable number; Cat. 87, No. 256.

234. *Base, presumably of a jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside concave
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 5YR 6/6; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 5YR 6/6
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Meas.: 2.6x2.5x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall); diam. base 2.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18581; Cat. 87, No. 257.

235. *Base fragment of a globular jar*

Shape: Flat base, flaring wall, inside irregularly concave
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, FeMn, poorly sorted
 Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2; core between light brown 7.5YR 6/4 and brown 7.5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.7x5.6x1.2 (base) - 0.5 (wall); diam. base 3.5 cm
 Inv.: cv 18664; Cat. 87, No. 259.

236. *Flat base of jar/closed vessel*

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, high percentage of augite, olivine
 Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/; interior black 7.5YR N2/; core gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Untreated *impasto*, slightly burned?
 Meas.: 3.8x4.1x1.0 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 4.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18666; Cat. 87, No. 260.

237. *Base fragment of an ovoidal jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside concave
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, red flint, organic material, FeMn, biotite, poorly sorted
 Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; interior grayish brown 10YR 5/2; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4
 Ware: Common brown *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.1x5.1x1.0 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 5.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18665; Cat. 87, No. 261.

238. *Base of a jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside concave, flaring wall with attachments of horizontal handle,
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and biotite
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 with burnish, very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior reddish brown YR 5/4 very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*

Meas.: 3.0x4.4x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 3.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18668; Cat. 87, No. 262.

239. *Lower half of a miniature cup/open vessel*

Shape: Flat base, inside irregular concave
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, grog and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior black 10YR 2/1; interior dark gray 7.5YR N4/; core dark gray 10YR 4/1
 Ware: Black slip
 Meas.: 2.8x5.0x0.9 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.9 cm
 Comm.: Perhaps wheel-thrown
 Inv.: cv 18607, old sticker 4296; Cat. 87, No. 263.

240. *Lower half of a jar*

Shape: Raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall with attachment of handle
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, rest matrix invisible
 Colour: Exterior, interior and core very dark gray 10YR 3/1
 Ware: Burned
 Meas.: 3.4x4.0x1.1 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. 3.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18612, old sticker 4219; Cat. 87, No. 271.

241. *Base, presumably of a globular jar*

Shape: Flat base, inside flat, flaring wall
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some augite/biotite
 Colour: Exterior grayish brown 10YR 5/2, light gray 10YR 7/2 and scale yellowish red 5YR 5/8; interior grayish brown 10YR 5/2 and scale yellowish red 5YR 5/8; core gray 7.5YR N5/
 Ware: Untreated *impasto*, burned
 Meas.: 3.5x3.5x0.5 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.0 cm
 Comm.: Much scale on body
 Inv.: cv 18245; Cat. 87, No. 264.

242. *Base fragment of a cup/bowl*

Shape: Flat base, inside flat, in-turning wall
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core gray 5YR 5/1
 Ware: Brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.4x3.1x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall); diam. base 2.0 cm
 Inv.: cv 18596; Cat. 87, No. 265.

243. *Base fragment of a miniature jar/closed vessel*

Shape: Slightly raised flat base, inside irregular concave; with fingerprints
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior dusky red 2.5YR 3/2 and very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; interior weak red 2.5YR 4/2; core reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1
 Ware: Common brown burnished *impasto*
 Meas.: 3.8x5.8x1.1 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 3.1 cm
 Inv.: cv 18608, old sticker 4459; Cat. 87, No. 275.

9.18. Handles

244. *Handle of a miniature pot*

Shape: Flaring wall-fragment with horizontal ring-handle in section rounded
 Clay: With quartz, augite, olivine and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior 10R 4/4 weak red with traces of slip in 10R 4/6; interior weak red 10R 5/3; core dark grey 2.5R4N/
 Ware: Red slip *impasto*
 Meas.: 2.7x6x5 (wall); diam. body inside wall 7; handle W 4.2, W 2.2, L 2, S 1.1 cm
 Inv.: cv 18231; Cat. 87, No. 276.

245. *Fragment of a jar with a horizontal ring-handle*

Shape: Flaring wall-fragment, with encircling ridge on inside, with horizontal semi-circular ring-handle, in section rounded
 Clay: With quartz/feldspar FeMn, much leucite?
 Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with very dark gray slip

7.5YR N3/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with reddish gray slip 5YR 5/2; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Meas.: 3.8x2.0x0.6 (wall); diam. body inside c. 9.0; handle: W (total) 3.4, W 1.0, L 2.1, S 0.8 cm
 Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
 Comm.: Wheel-thrown
 Inv.: cv 18631; Cat. 87, No. 277.

246. Fragment of a jar with a horizontal ring-handle

Shape: Flaring wall-fragment, with horizontal segmental ring-handle, in section rounded
 Clay: Semi-depurated with quartz and FeMn
 Colour: Exterior light reddish brown with slip 5YR 6/4; interior very dark grey 7.5YR N3/; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
 Meas.: 3.6x2.2x0.5 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. body inside 7.5/8.5; handle: W (total) 3.7, W 1.0, L 1.8, S 0.8 cm
 Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
 Comm.: Wheel-thrown
 Inv.: cv 18627; Cat. 87, No. 278.

247. Fragment of a jar with a vertical handle or horn

Shape: Flaring wall-fragment, straight rim, probably convex lip, with attachment of vertical handle or horn
 Clay: With quartz and augite
 Colour: Exterior weak red 2.5YR 4/2; interior weak red 2.5YR 4/2; core dark reddish grey 10R 4/1
 Meas.: 2.7x3.1x0.5 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); attachment handle: W (total) 1.2, W 1.2, L 1.1, S 0.8 cm
 Ware: *Impasto*
 Inv.: cv 18626; Cat. 87, No. 279.

10. NOTES

- This article, a preliminary report, resulted from the work of a group: the catalogue was for the larger part prepared by Ruud A. Olde Dubbelink after descriptions and drawings made at the Dutch Institute in Rome, in 1987, by various Groningen students of archaeology: Annelies Borchert, Margriet Haagsma, Erik Seiverling, together with Huib Waterbolk, draughtsman at the Groningen Institute of Archaeology. Earlier their work was the basis for a thesis by Annelies Borchert, the first in our department to recognize the importance of miniatures (Borchert, 1987). Arnold J. Beijer will publish the full-sized vessels of the Campoverde votive deposit after which the entire find complex will be evaluated afresh. The drawings were finished by Mirjam A. Weijns. I am greatly indebted to all, the rearrangements made afterwards are, of course, my own responsibility.
- Veloccia Rinaldi, 1978: p. 24; compare Bouma, 1996: p. 52 who characterizes it as a *favissae* within the terminology developed by Tony Hackens (Hackens, 1963).
- Giovannini & Ampolo, 1976: p. 347 "*alcune centinaia di vasetti miniaturistici*"; further Ampolo, in *CPL* 1976; Bouma, 1996: Crescenzi, 1978; Guidi, 1980: pp. 149 ff.; Veloccia Rinaldi, 1978; Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1995; Waarsenburg, 1995.
- Marco Bettelli (Bettelli, 1997), recently demonstrated that the earlier Latin periods in absolute dating need to be placed considerably higher.
- For a recent evaluation of the merits of De La Blanchère's work: Attema, 1993; Attema, forthcoming.
- The spread of a southern identity may even have known a wider range: Waarsenburg connects the 'shallow technique' (of incising decorative patterns like out-curving tendrils, MK) of the *Satricum* potters with the decorative styles at Cassino, Frosinone and Afidena. The carinated crater-bowl with surmounting cups are connected with the Liri/Sacco valley *impasto* and the ribbed amphora with the Apennine hinterland (Waarsenburg, 1995: pp. 500-501).
- The traditionally attributed starting date of 725 BC for votive deposit I (VD I) at *Satricum* was applied because of the presence of a single Proto-Corinthian pot dating from that era (see recently and with lit. Quilici-Gigli in Cristofani, 1990: pp. 234 ff.). This dating demonstrates the usual neglect of indigenous artefacts for dating; Lowe, 1978: pp. 141-142 even advocates the use of only full-sized and imported artefacts for dating. At Le Ferriere quite a few metal votive gifts as well as miniature pots in the deposit are of a considerably earlier date than the imported Corinthian material (Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1995: pp. 123-133; Bouma, 1996: p. 124).
- See for instance the remark by Lorenzo Quilici that on the slopes of the Monte Cavo miniature vessels imitating the famous corded jars of the 9th century BC were found (Quilici, 1979: p. 210).
- Waarsenburg (1995: p. 24, note 69) is of the opinion that these decorated sherds are not of Bronze Age date, but were imported from the Apennine hinterland where (he thinks) such incised Bronze Age decorations remained in fashion for a very long time. I am of the opinion that without a very thorough examination of such sherds in question, we cannot lightly do away with very important evidence for early cult activities. Such statements should be backed up by actual comparisons or references to decorated sherds from the *Satricum*/Campoverde finds and those from the 'hinterland', dated in the later Iron Age by proper find circumstances. The Campoverde Bronze Age sherds in question are now missing, so their date cannot be established afresh.
- Now Peter Attema, Arnold Beijer, Jelle Bouma, Bert Nijboer and Gert van Oortmerssen together with the present author.
- Both categories will be incorporated and studied together with the *Satricum* excavation material, as promised. The *Soprintendenza per il Lazio* as well as the directors of the Villa Giulia Museum are heartily thanked for this opportunity.
- Attema and Nijboer are directing the fabric-analysis studies, helped by laboratory work by Van Oortmerssen (Attema, Nijboer & Van Oortmerssen, 1996: pp. 84-89); the present author and Attema are directing the ware analysis studies.
- For a discussion of 'gift giving to the gods' and the ideas of Tyler, Mauss and Van der Leeuw, see Grottanelli, 1989-1990: pp. 45 ff., where the problem of the expectation of a counter-gift by the deity is debated.
- As a result of a pre-occupation with the rise of an aristocratic upper class the miniatures have been interpreted as dedications by the lower classes, compare also the remarks by Bouma (Bouma, 1996) against this notion.
- In the Campoverde deposit only a number of vessels were offered that are larger than most votive miniatures, half way between miniature (c. 3/5 cm) and normal sized vessels (larger than 6.5 cm). In view of the sizes of the grave miniatures they still are to be considered miniatures as they were used in the same rituals. It seems that in Early Latin periods 3 and 4 the discrepancies in size disappeared because miniature grave goods disappeared altogether and votive miniatures could become larger.

11. REFERENCES

- ADAMS, W.Y. & E.W. ADAMS, 1991. *Archaeological typology and practical reality: a dialectical approach to artifact classification and sorting*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge.
- ANGLE, M., A. GIANNI & A. GUIDI, 1991-1992. La grotta dello Sventatoio, Età del Bronzo in Italia. *Rassegna di Archeologia* 10, pp. 720-721.
- APPADURAI, A., 1986. Introduction: commodities and the politics of value. In: A. Appadurai (ed.), *The social life of things: commodities in cultural perspective*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge etc., pp. 3-63.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J., 1993. *An archaeological survey in the Pontine region: a contribution to the early settlement history of South Lazio 900-100 BC*. Groningen.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J. & J.W. BOUMA, 1995. The cult places of the Pontine region in the context of a changing landscape. *Caeculus. Papers on Mediterranean Archeology* 2 (The landscape of the goddess), pp. 119-154.
- ATTEMA, P.A.J., A.J. NIJBOER & G.J.M VAN OORTMERSEN,



Fig. 3. Miniature dolium, Cat.No. 3.



Fig. 4. Left: miniature corded storage jar, Cat.No. 1; centre: mini biconical jar, Cat.No. 55; right: miniature globular jar, Cat.No. 138.



Fig. 5. Left: miniature storage jar, Cat.No. 26; right: miniature biconical jar, Cat.No. 56.



Fig. 6. Left: miniature jar with distinct neck, Cat.No. 65; right: miniature ovoidal cooking jar, Cat.No. 89.

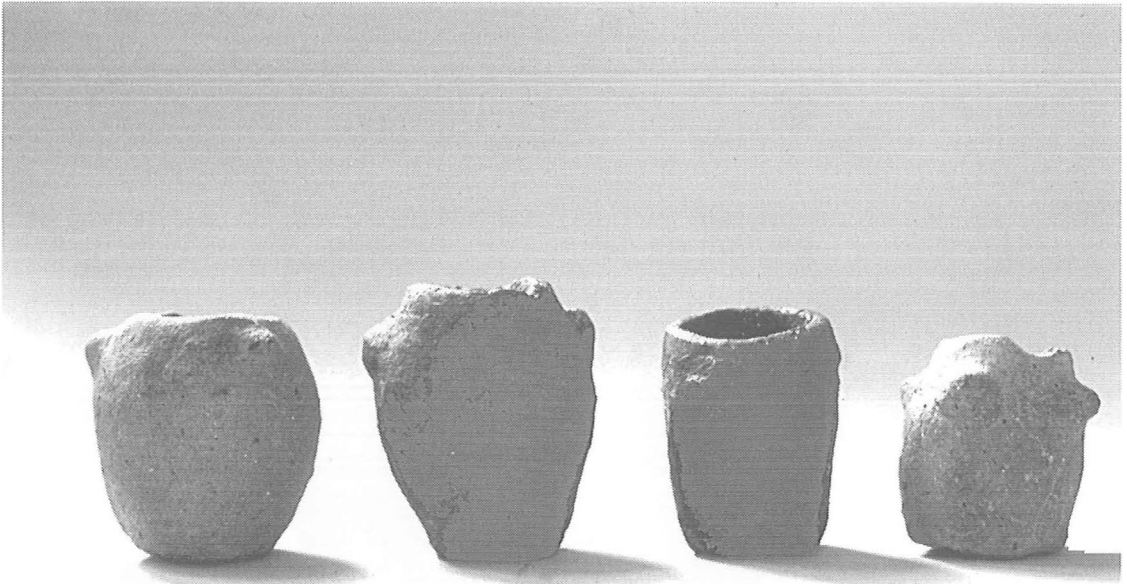


Fig. 7. From right to left miniature storage jars: Cat.Nos. 24, 44, 46 and 50.

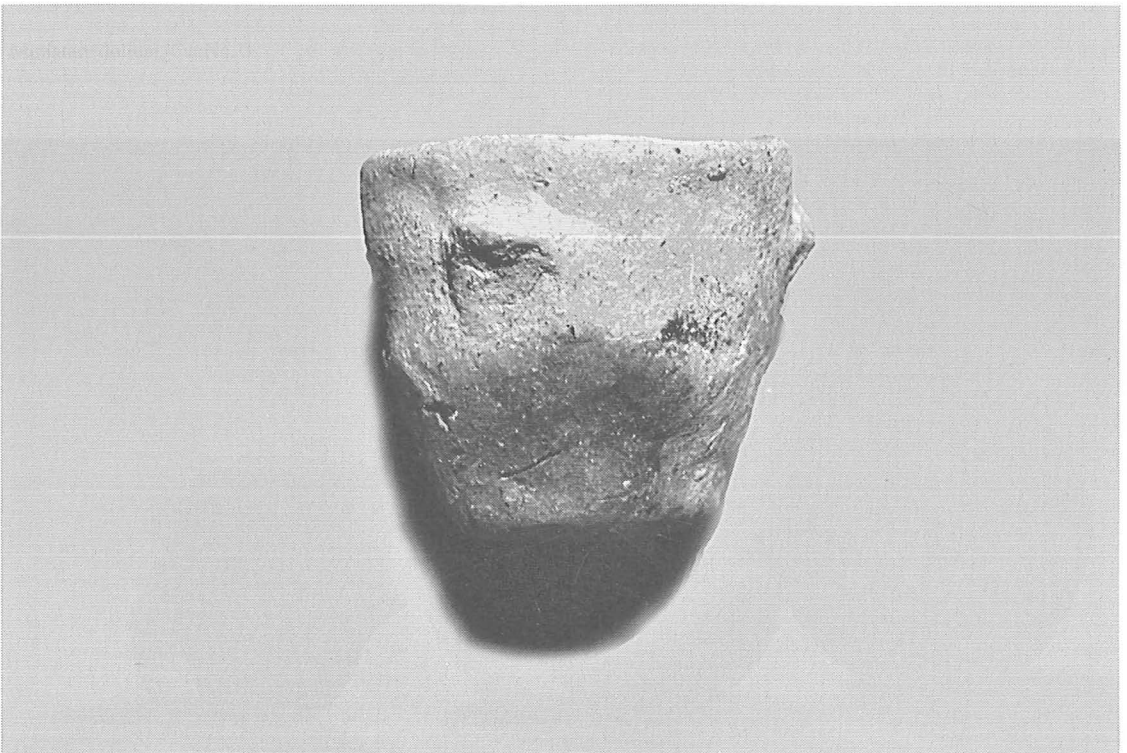


Fig. 8. Miniature ovoidal storage jar, Cat.No. 37.

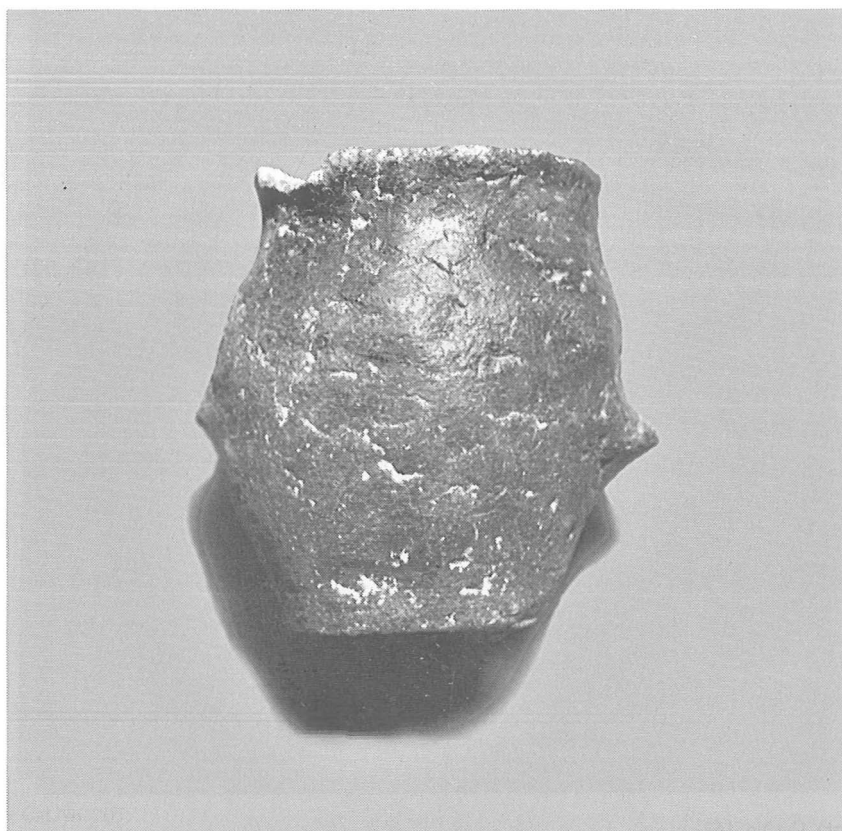


Fig. 9. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar, Cat.No. 89.

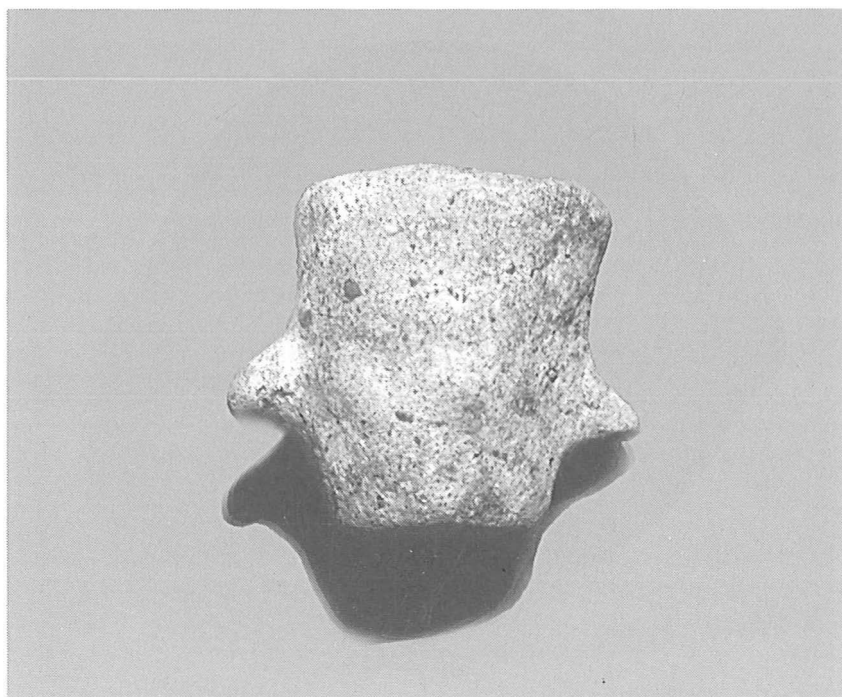


Fig. 10. Miniature cylindrical bell jar, Cat.No. 148.



Fig. 11. Miniature amphora, Cat.No. 162.



Fig. 12. Miniature cup, reverse, Cat.No. 177.

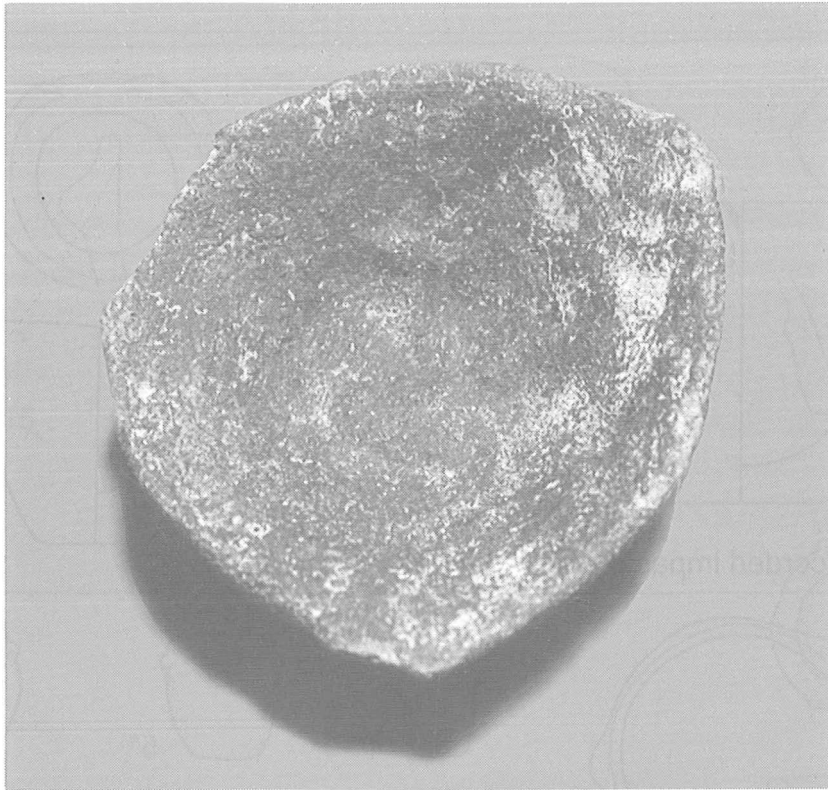
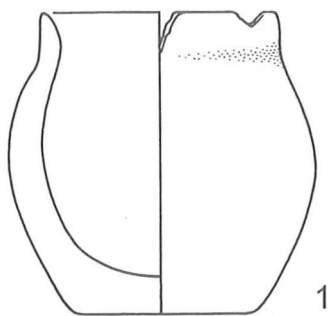


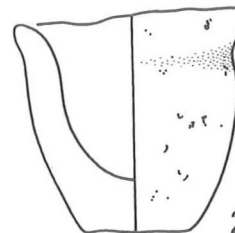
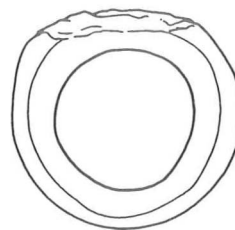
Fig. 13. Miniature plate, Cat.No. 205.



Fig. 14. Miniature libation tablet, Cat.No. 215.

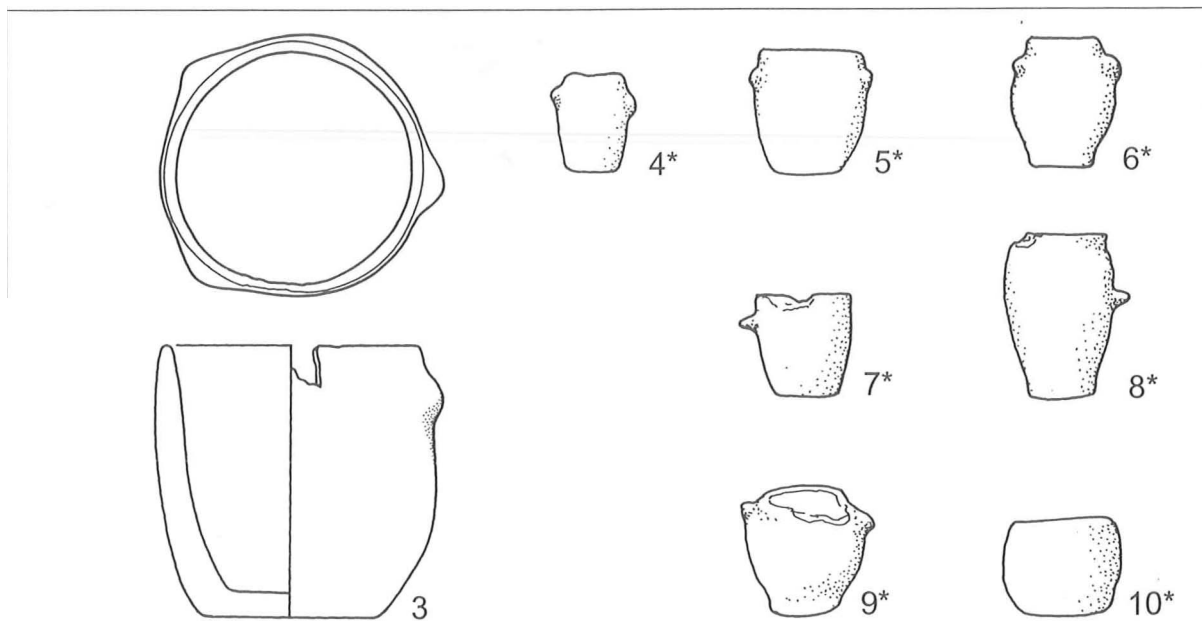


1

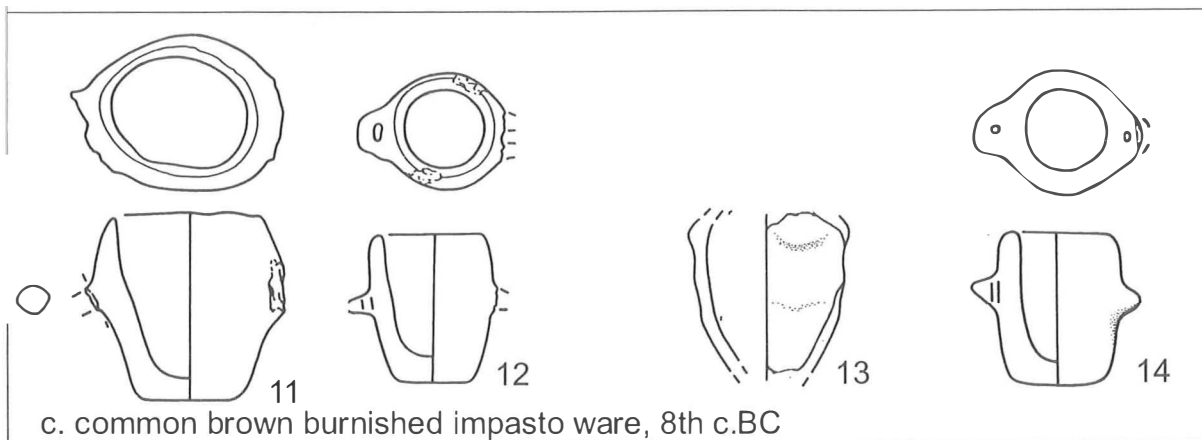


2

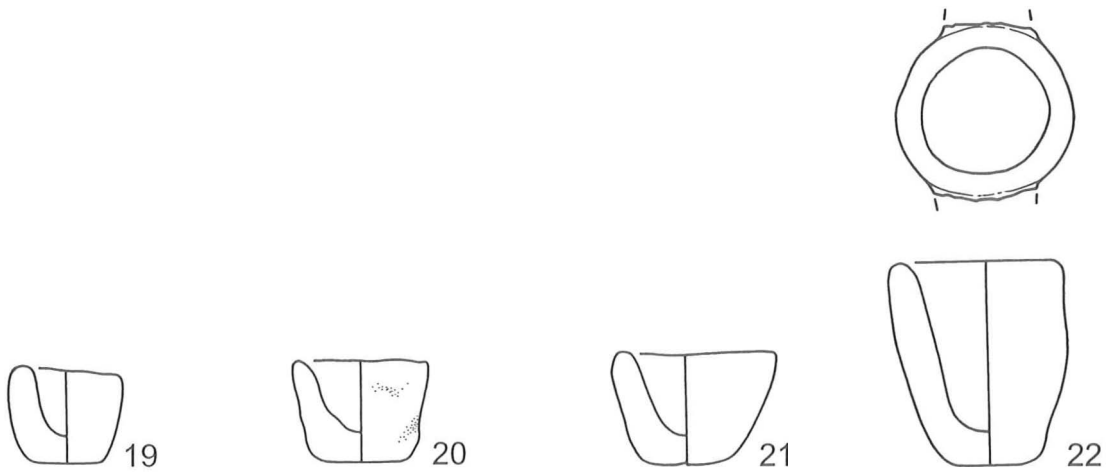
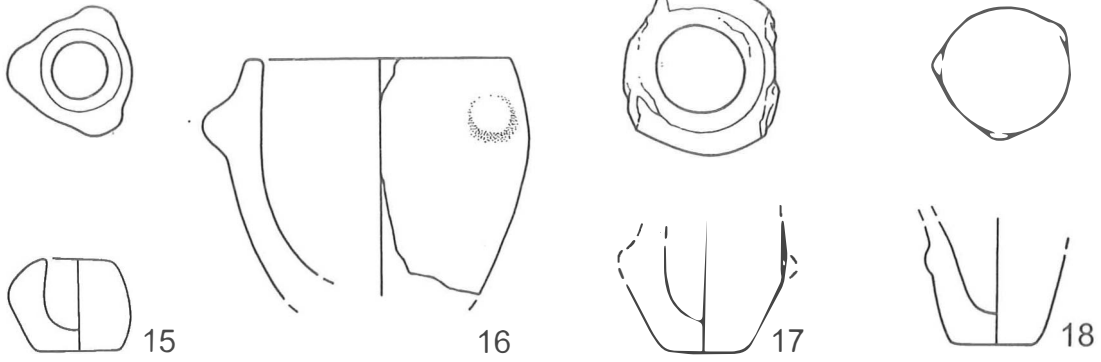
a. untreated corded impasto ware, 9th c.BC



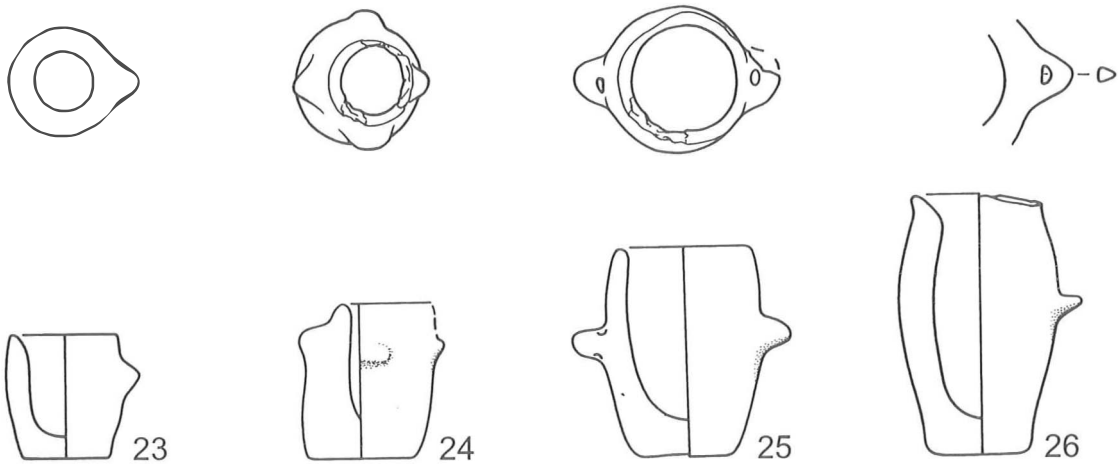
b. well burnished impasto, 9th/ 8th c.BC



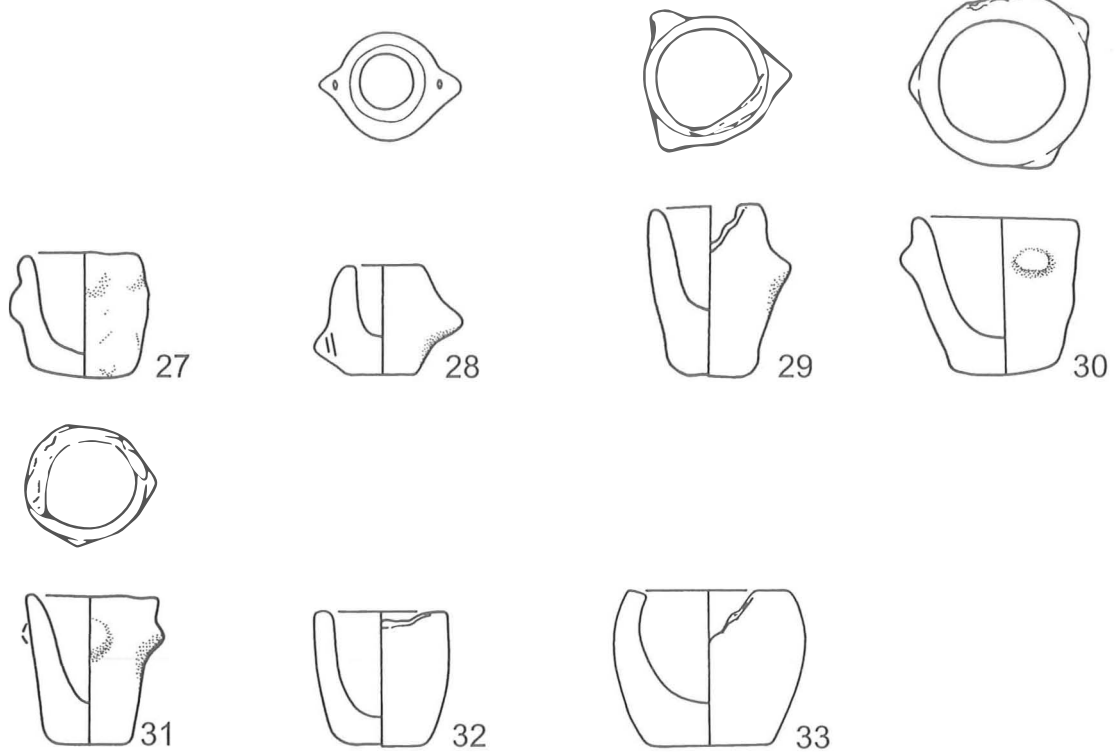
c. common brown burnished impasto ware, 8th c.BC



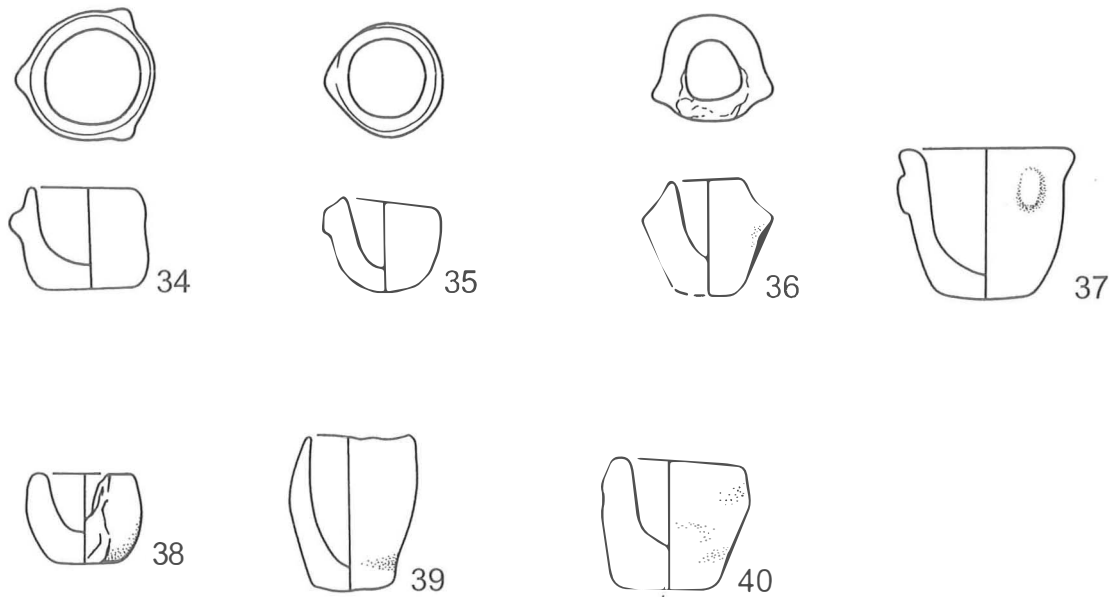
c. common brown burnished impasto, 8th c.BC



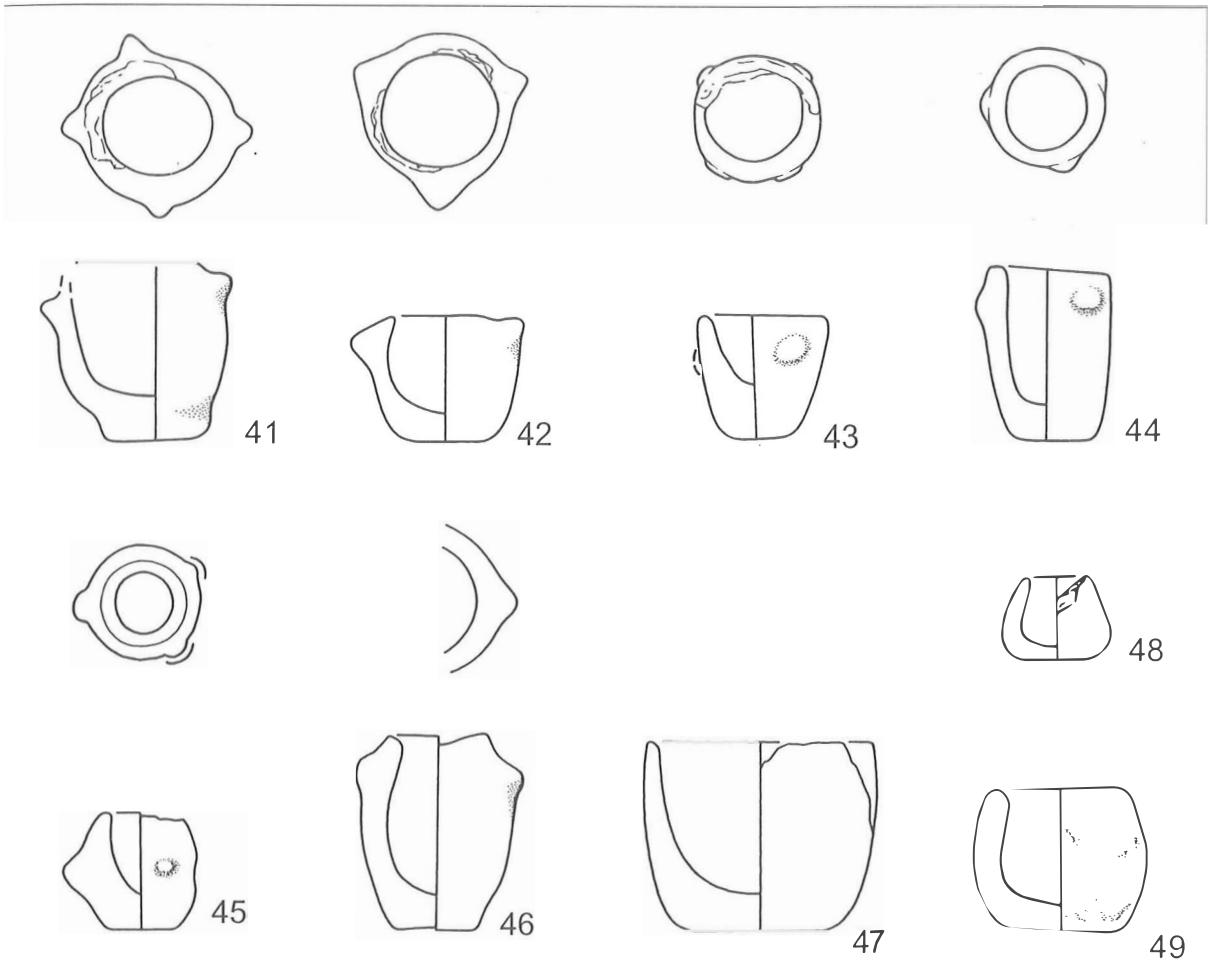
d. common brown impasto, 8th c.BC



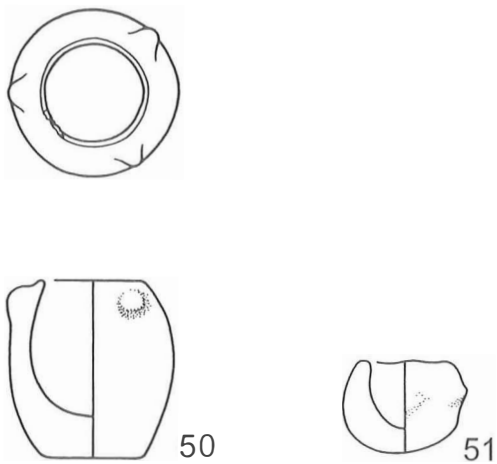
d. common brown impasto, 8th c.BC



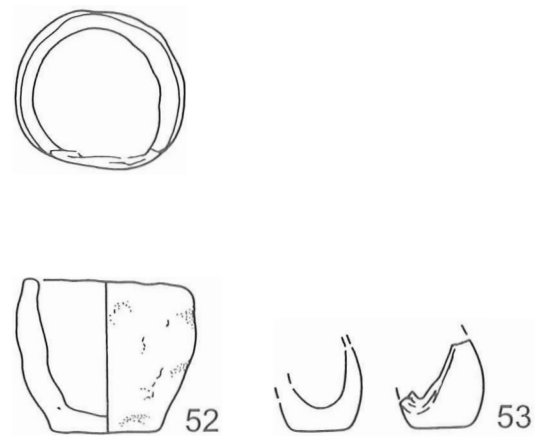
e. untreated impasto, 8th/7th c.BC



f. impasto with black slip, later 8th and full 7th c.BC

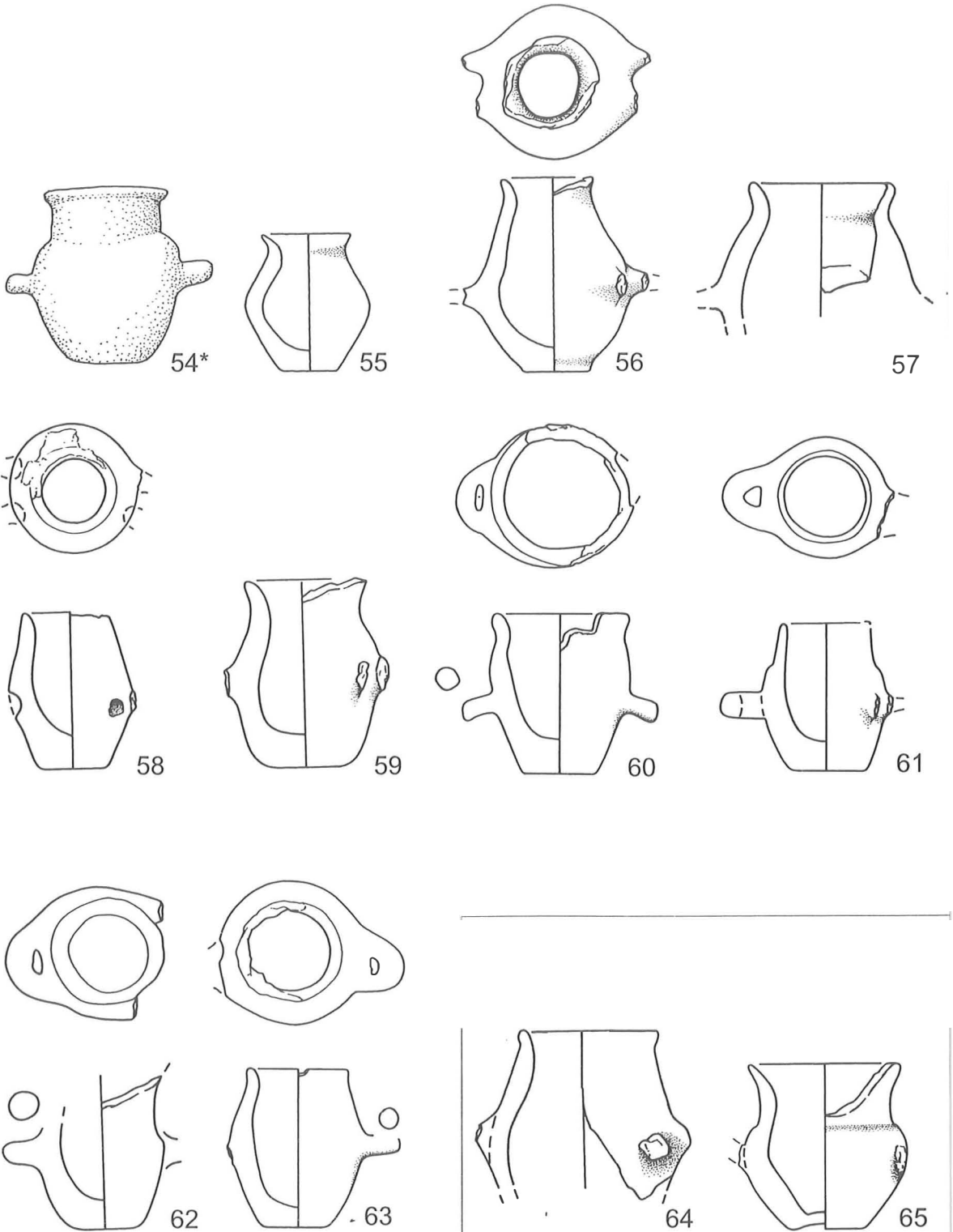


g. impasto rosso, later 8th and full 7th c.BC



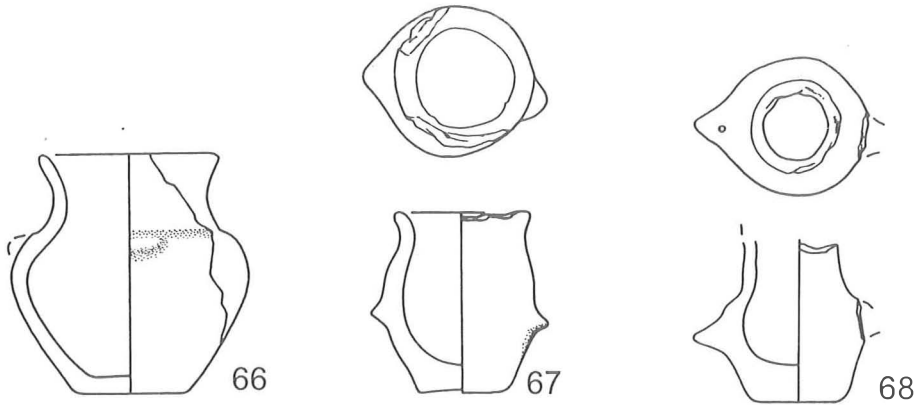
h. coarse ware, later 7th and full 6th c.BC

DECORATIVE JARS, FOR LIQUIDS

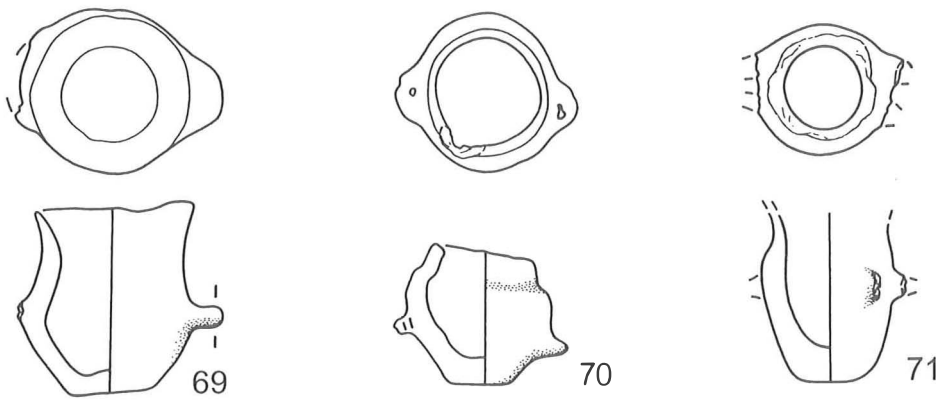


a. common brown burnished impasto, 10th/8th c.BC

b. well burnished brown impasto, 9th/8th c.BC

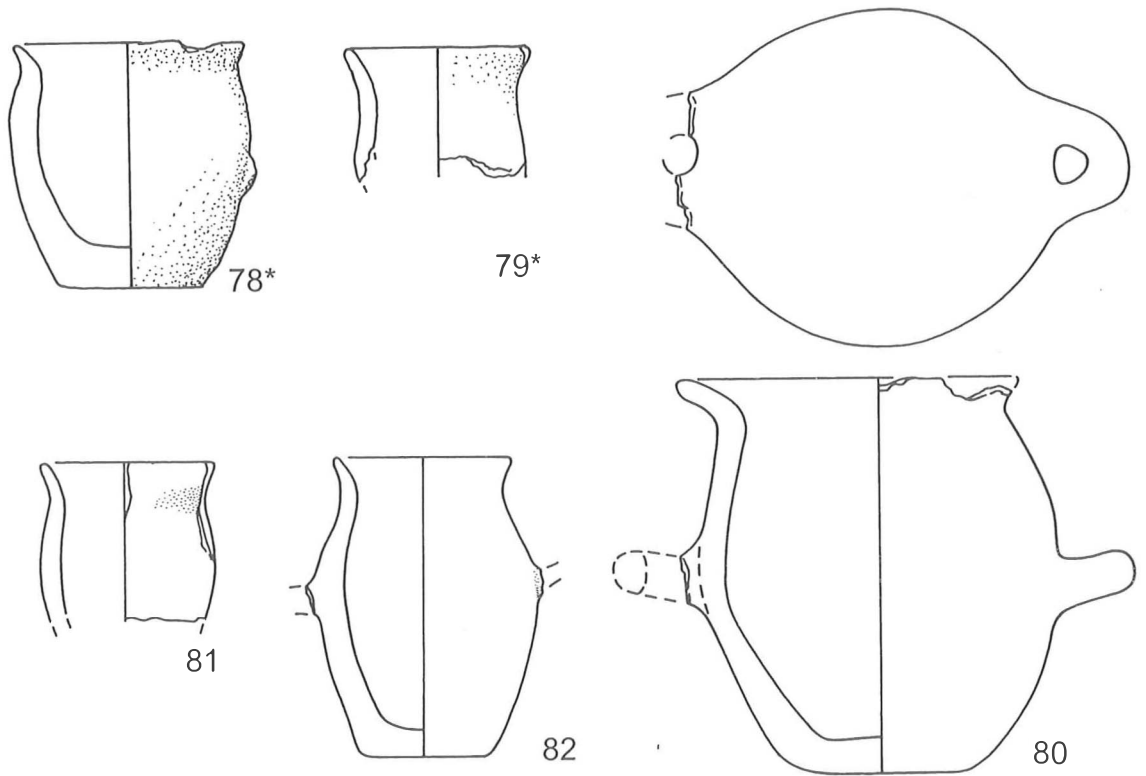
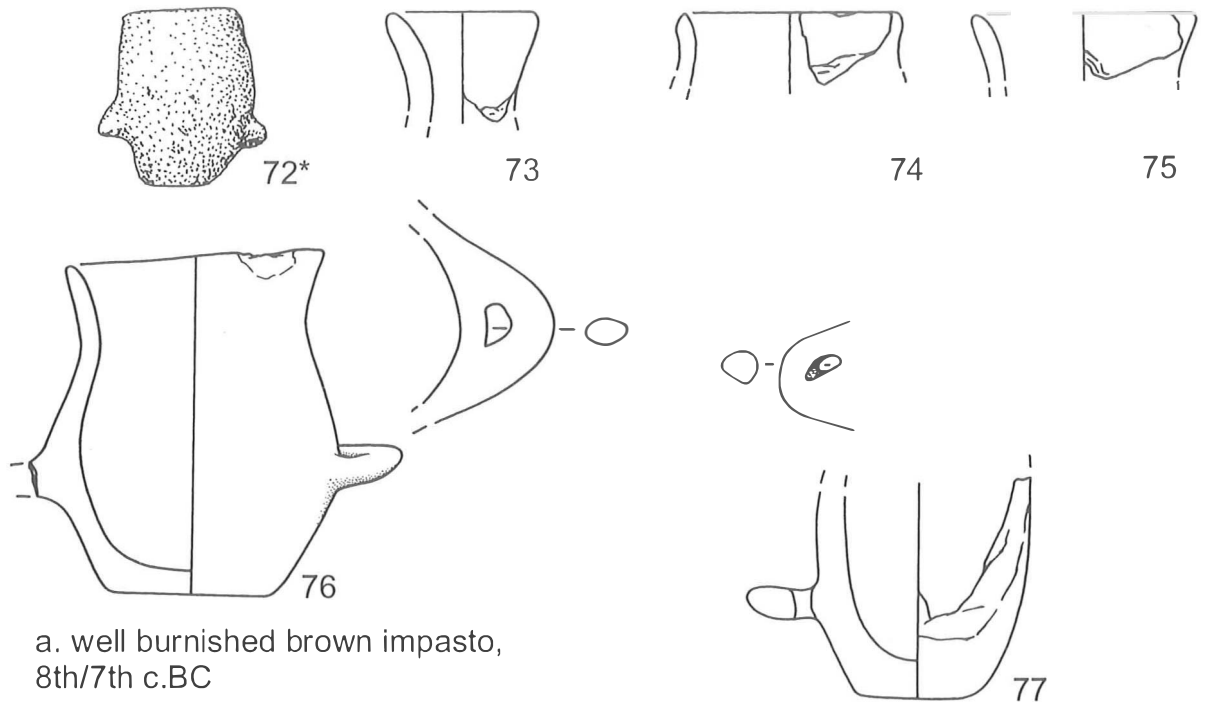


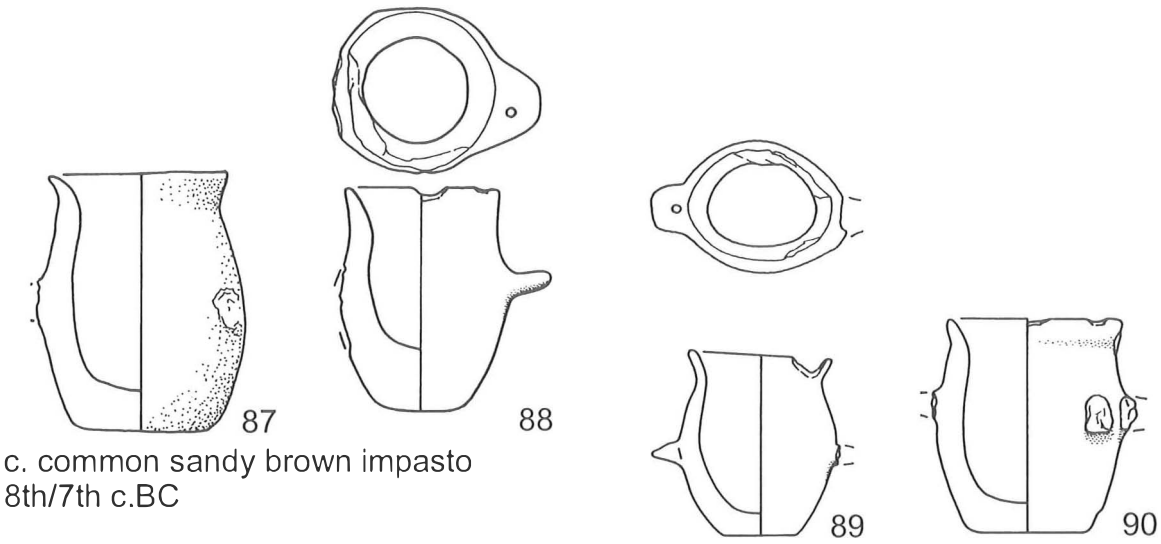
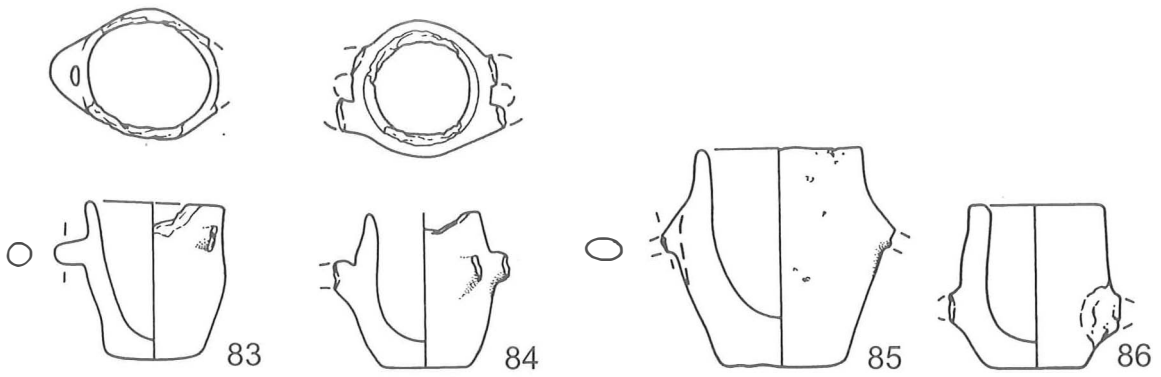
b. well burnished brown impasto, 9th/8th c.BC



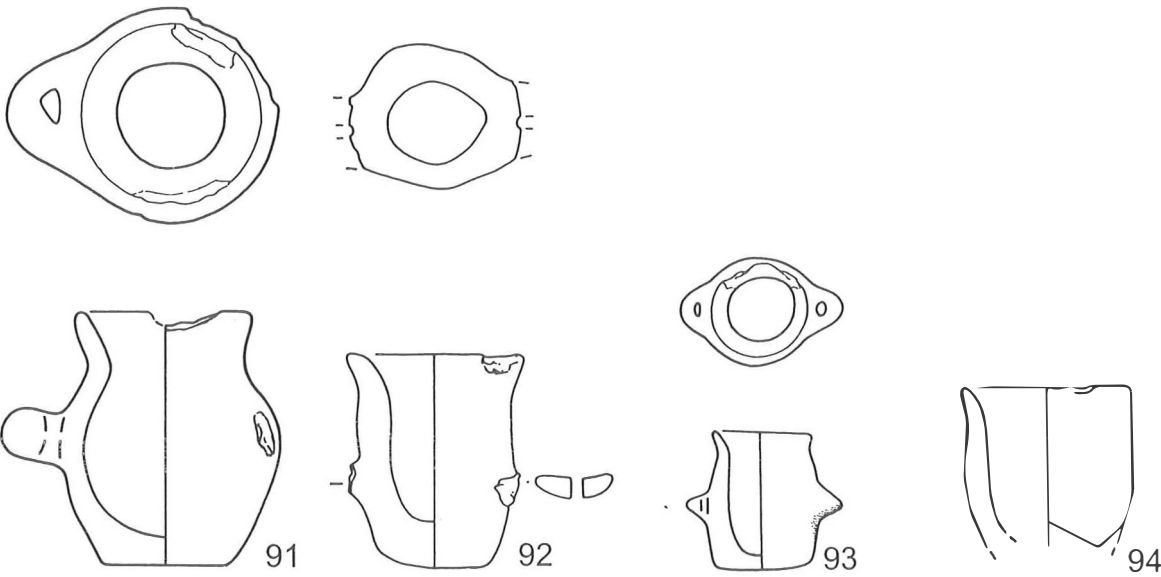
c. impasto with black slip, 8th/7th c.BC?

OVOIDAL COOKING JARS

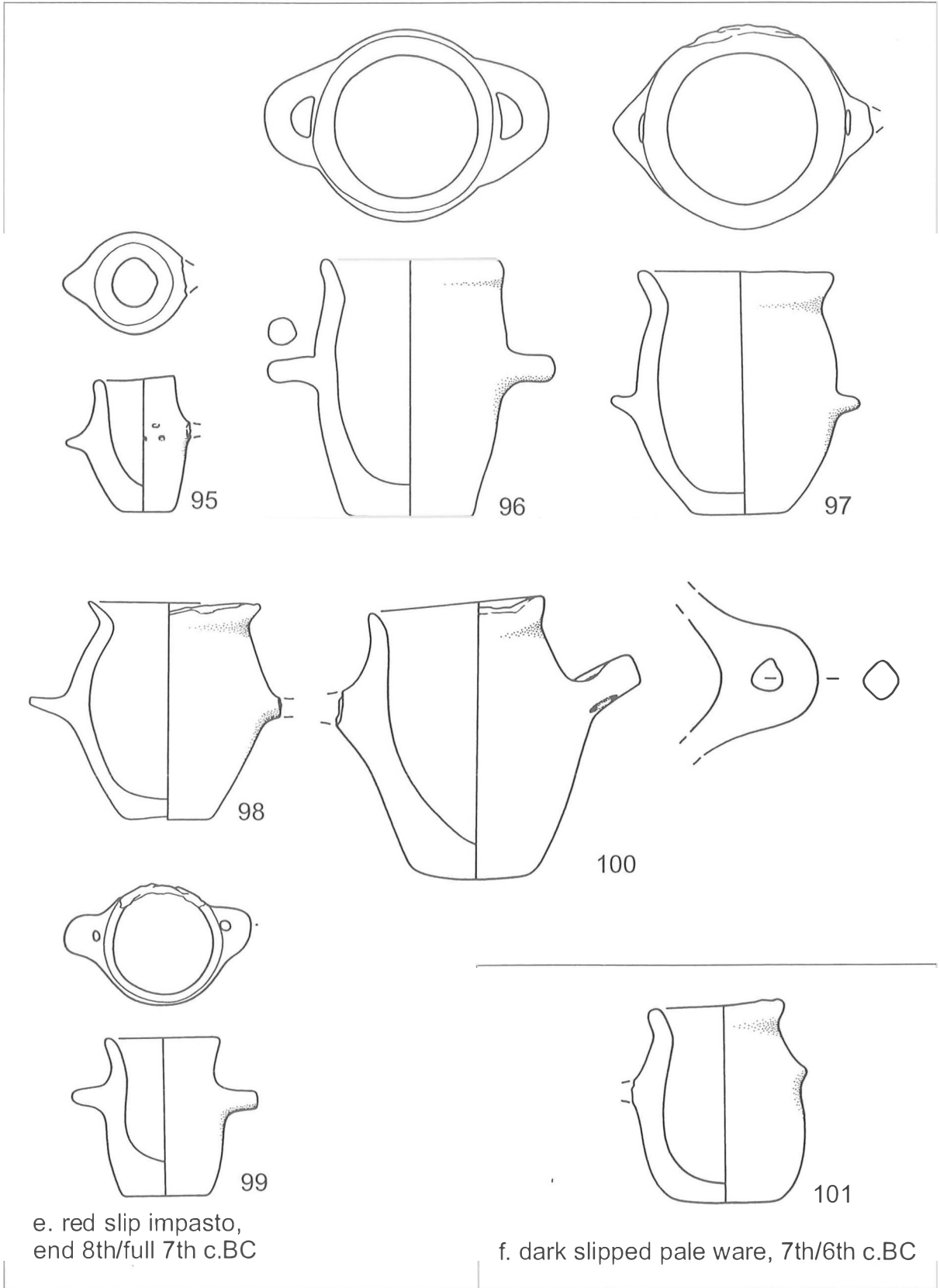




c. common sandy brown impasto
8th/7th c.BC

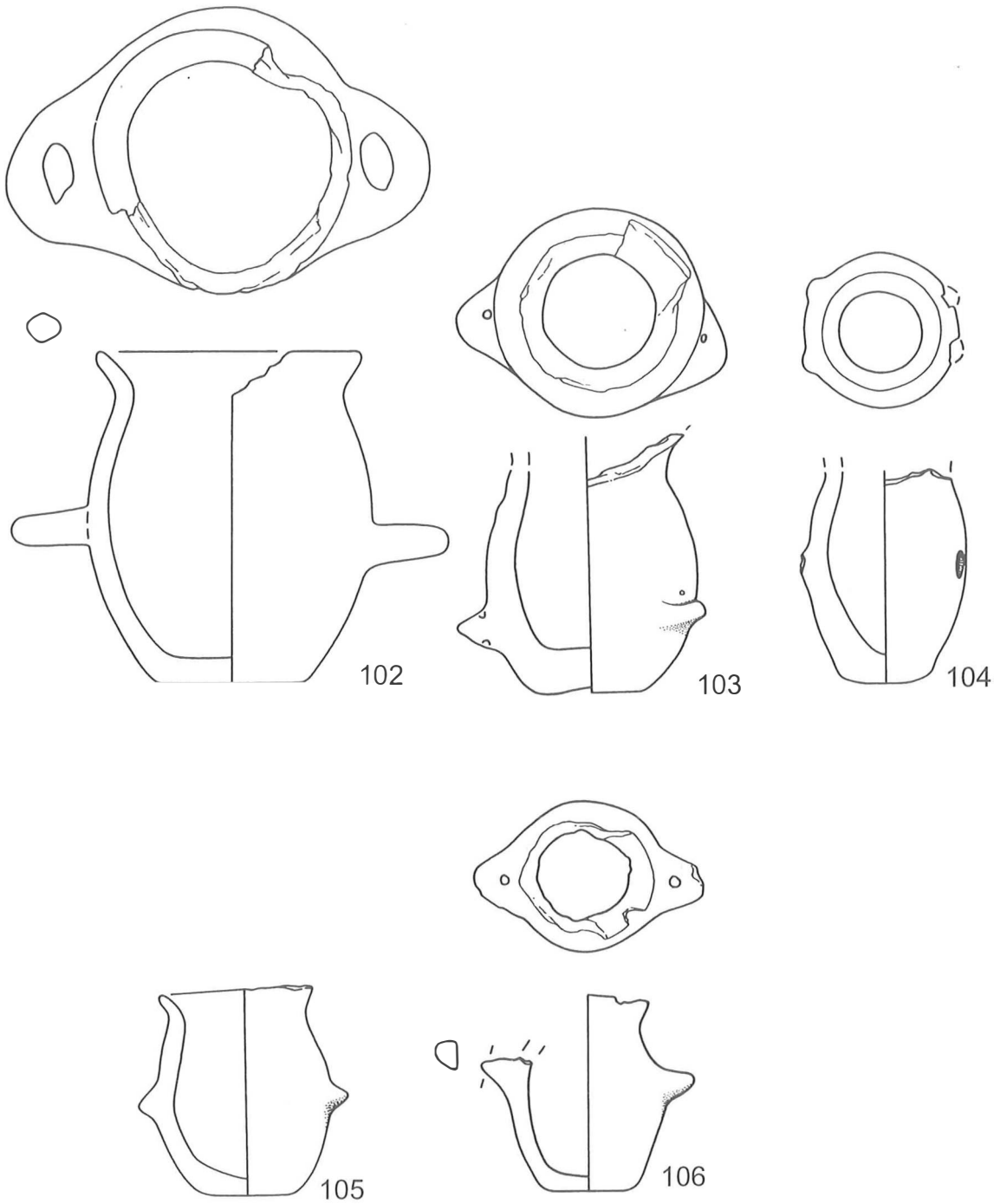


d. impasto with black slip, late 8th/7th c.BC



e. red slip impasto,
end 8th/full 7th c.BC

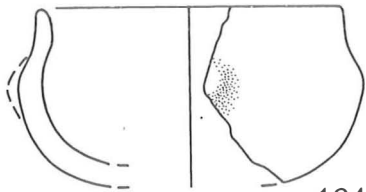
f. dark slipped pale ware, 7th/6th c.BC



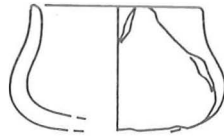
g. dark slipped coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC

CUPS WITH DOUBLE LOOP HANDLES

PL. 16

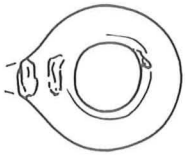


164

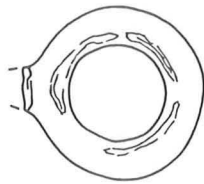


165

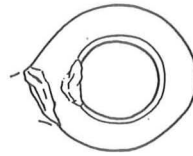
a. well burnished brown impasto, 9th/8th c.BC



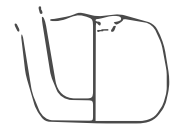
166



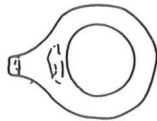
167



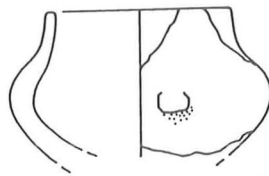
168



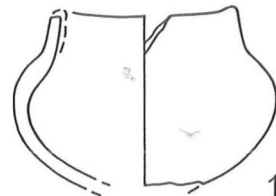
169



170



171

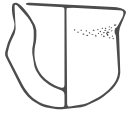
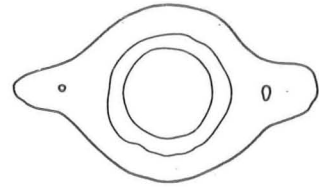
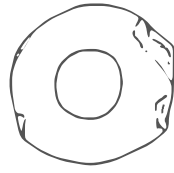
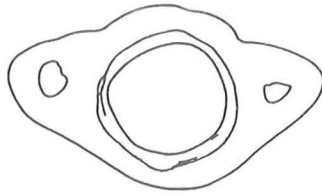


172

b. black slipped impasto, 8th/7th c.BC

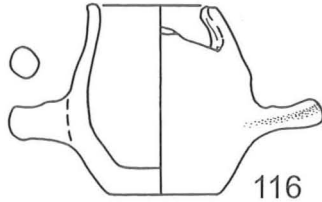
ORIENTALISING GLOBULAR JARS, FOR LIQUIDS

PL.12

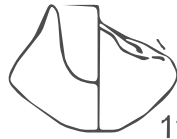


115

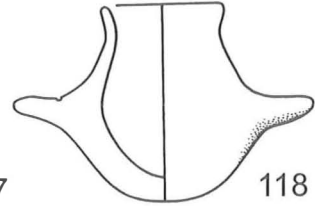
a. common sandy brown impasto



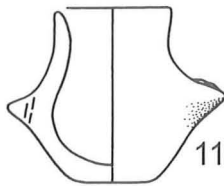
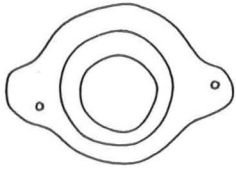
116



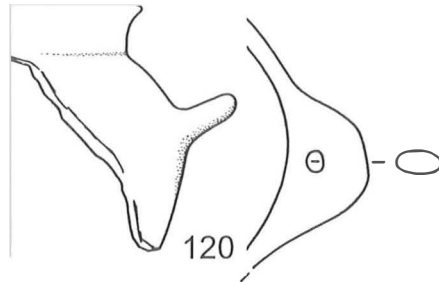
117



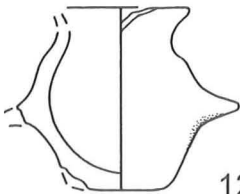
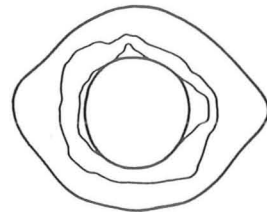
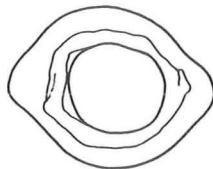
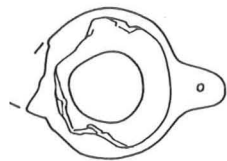
118



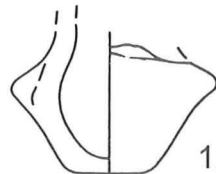
119



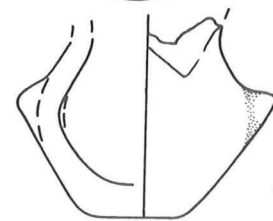
120



121



122



123

b. impasto with black slip, late 8th/full 7th c.BC

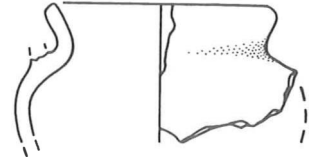
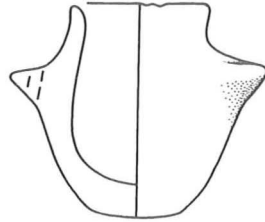
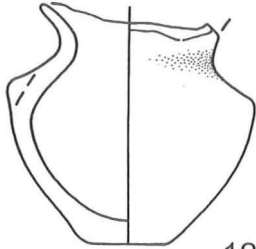
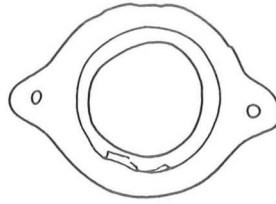
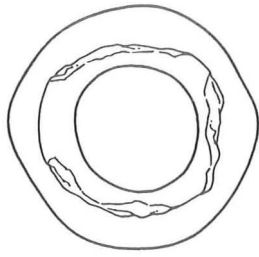


124



125

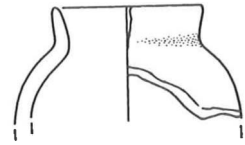
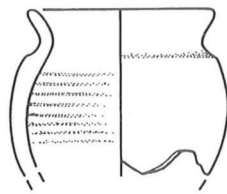
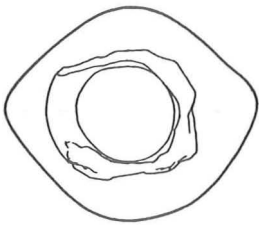
c. impasto with red slip, late 8th/full 7th c.BC



128

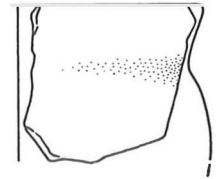
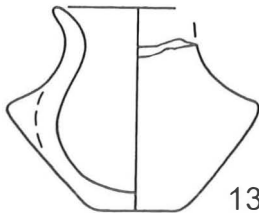
126

127



130

129

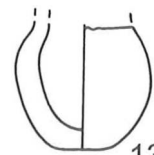
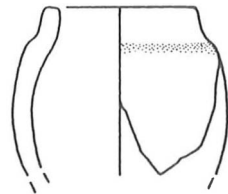
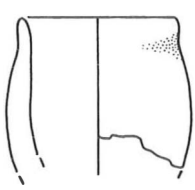


132

131

d. dark slipped pale coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC

GLOBULAR STAMNOID JARS



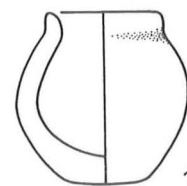
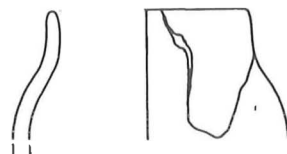
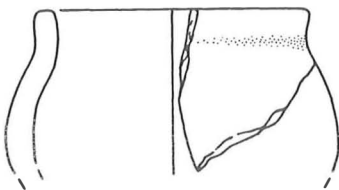
133

134

135

a. common brown burnished, 8th/7th c.BC

b. black slip, 8th/7th c.BC



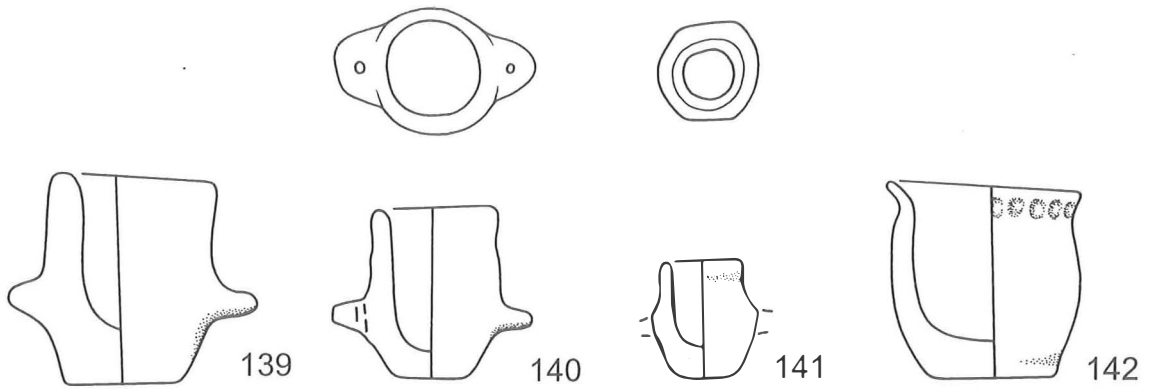
136

137

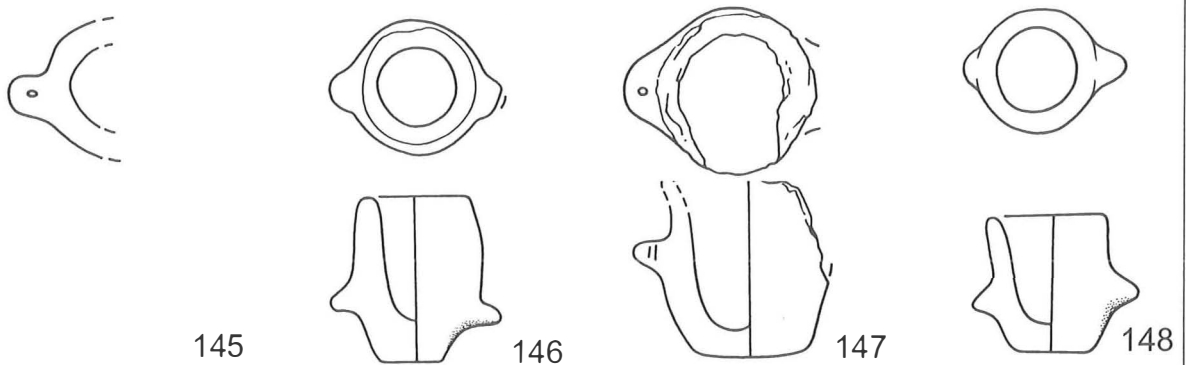
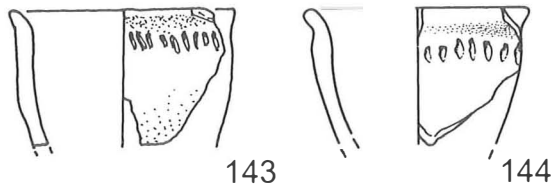
138

c. dark slipped coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC

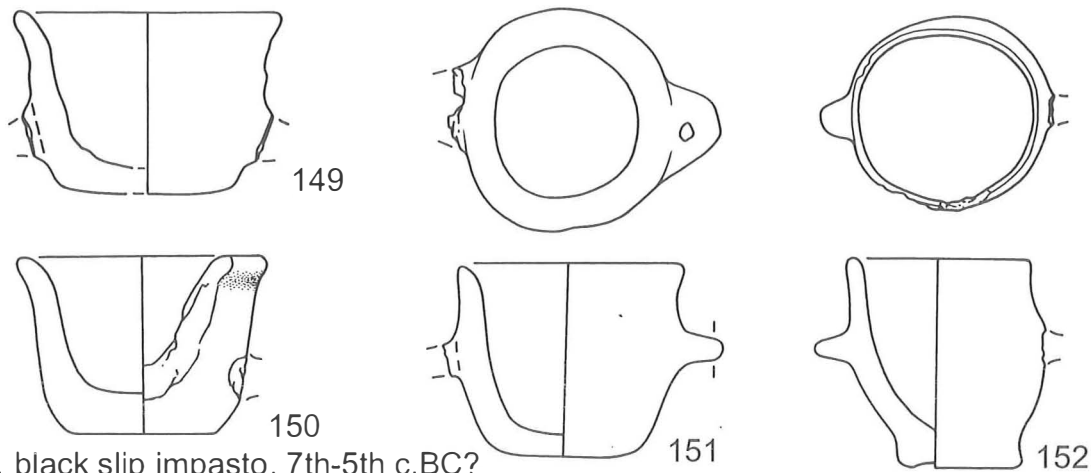
ORIENTALISING AND ARCHAIC BELL & BLOCK SHAPED JARS PL.14



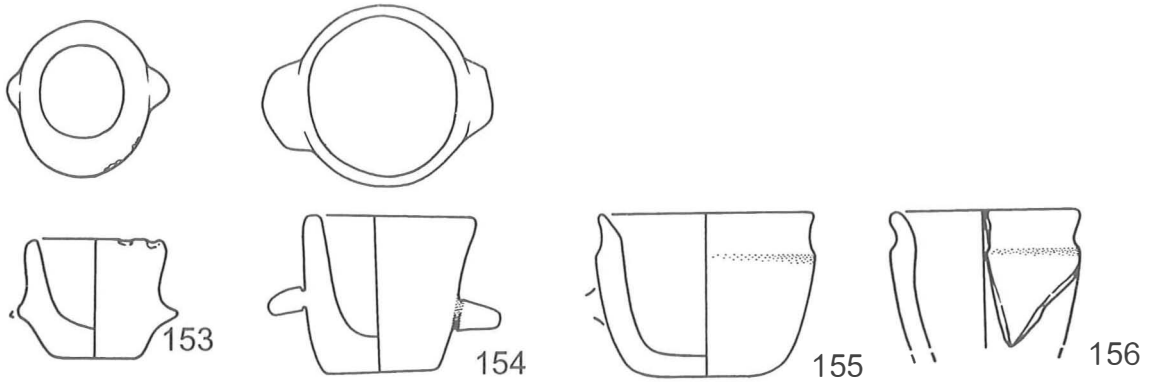
a. common (sandy) brown impasto, 7th/6th c.BC



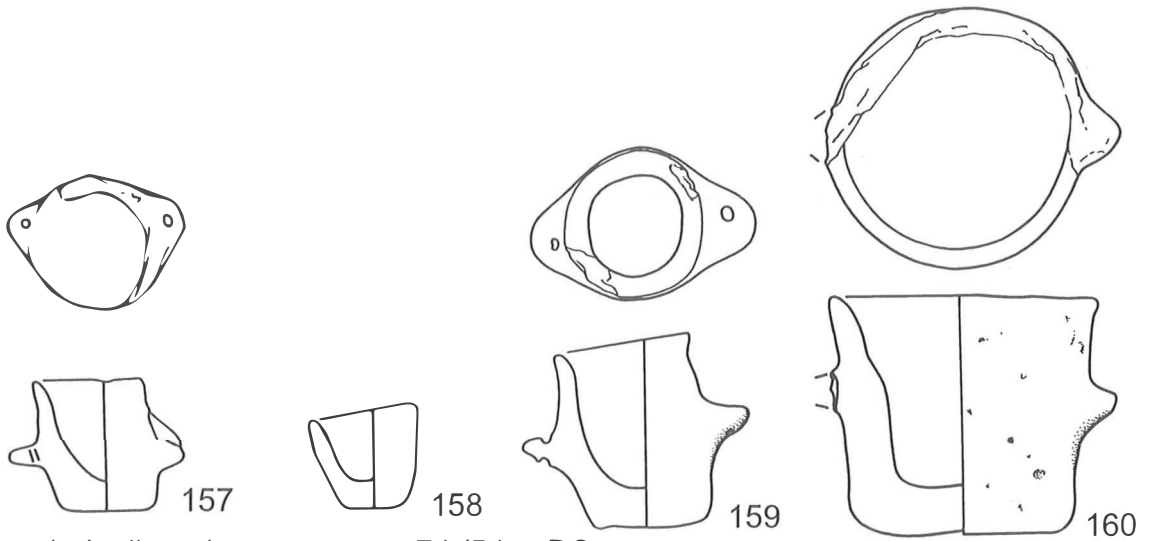
b. untreated semi-coarse impasto, 7th/5th c.BC



c. black slip impasto, 7th-5th c.BC?

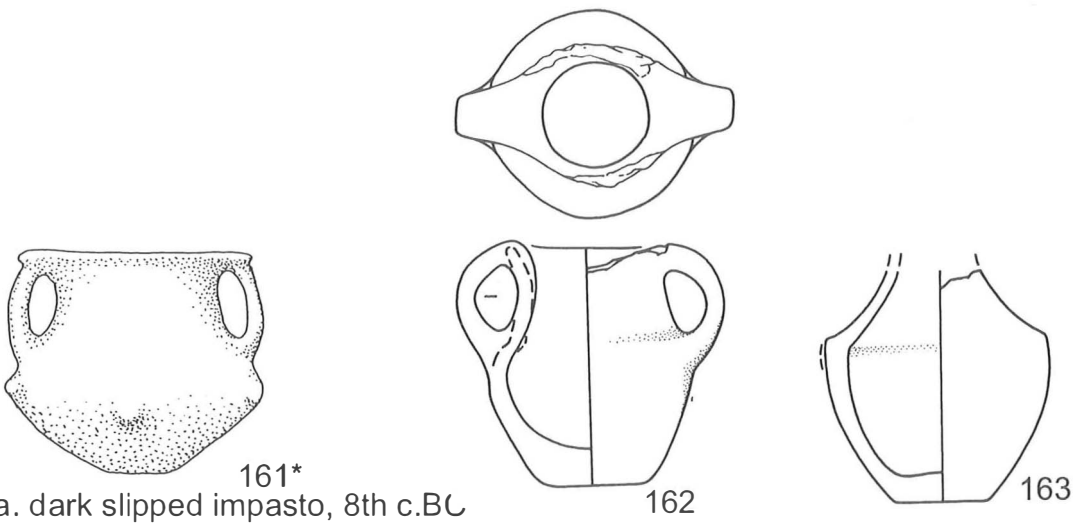


d. red slip impasto, 7th c.BC



e. dark slipped coarse ware, 7th/5th c.BC

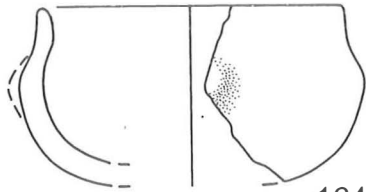
AMPHORAE



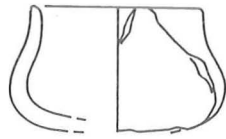
a. dark slipped impasto, 8th c.BC

CUPS WITH DOUBLE LOOP HANDLES

PL.16

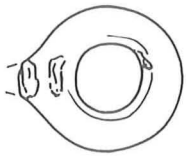


164

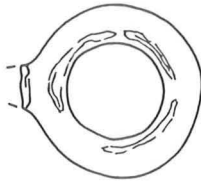


165

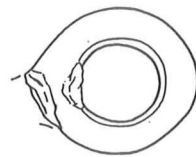
a. well burnished brown impasto, 9th/8th c.BC



166



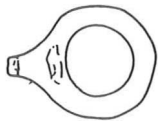
167



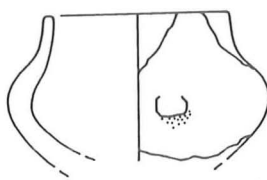
168



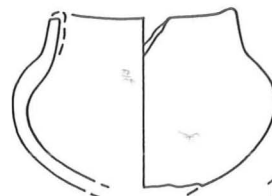
169



170



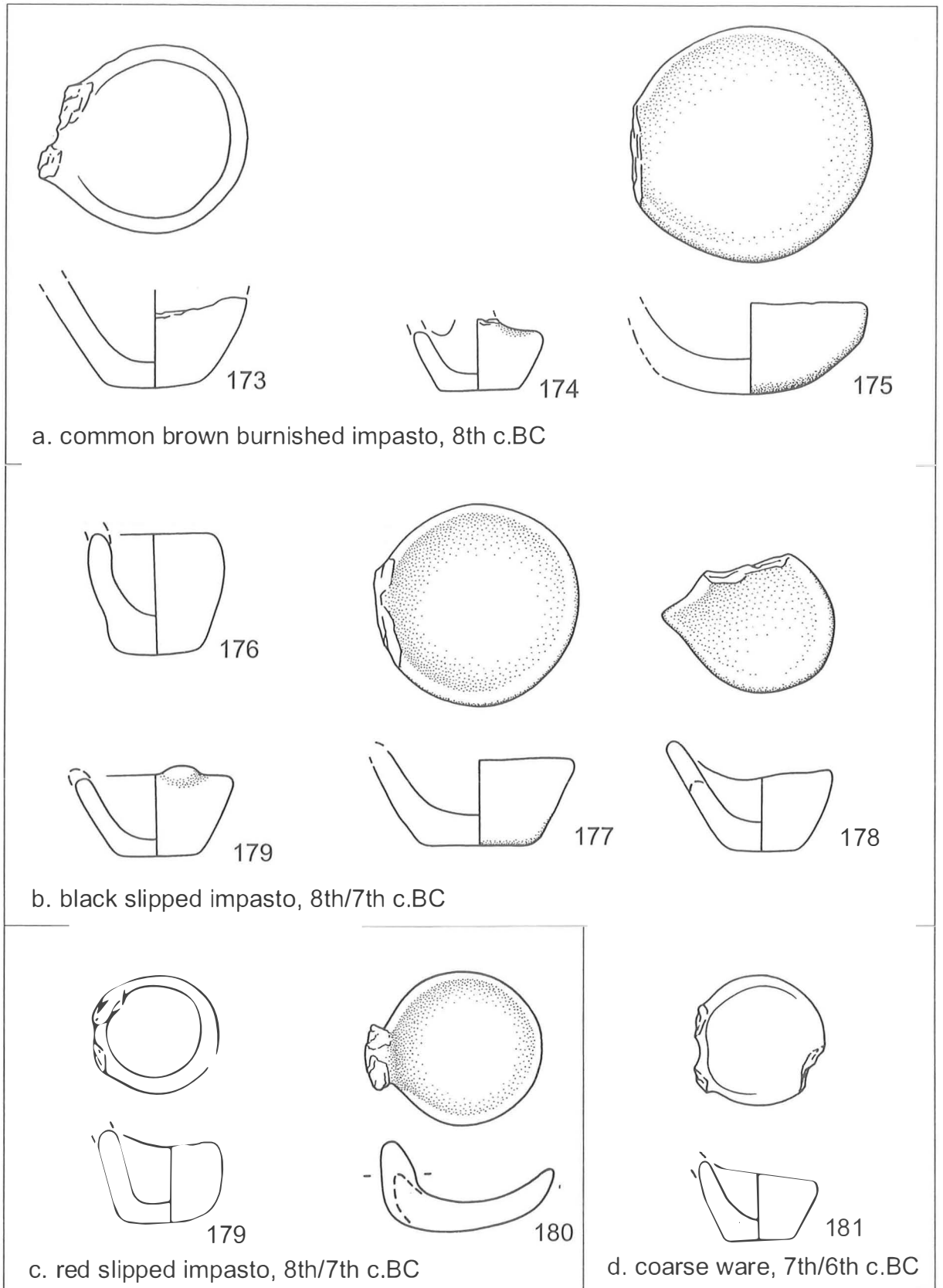
171



172

b. black slipped impasto, 8th/7th c.BC

CONICAL CUPS WITH HORNS



a. common brown burnished impasto, 8th c.BC

b. black slipped impasto, 8th/7th c.BC

c. red slipped impasto, 8th/7th c.BC

d. coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC

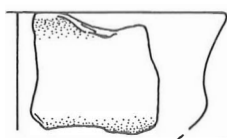


182

a. common brown burnished impasto, 8th/7th c.BC

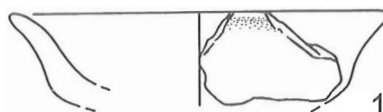


183



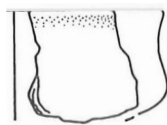
184

b. black slipped impasto, 7th c.BC



185

c. red slipped impasto, 7th c.BC



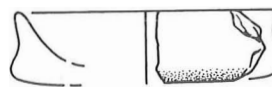
186

d. coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC

LARGE FLAT BOWLS (TEGLIE)

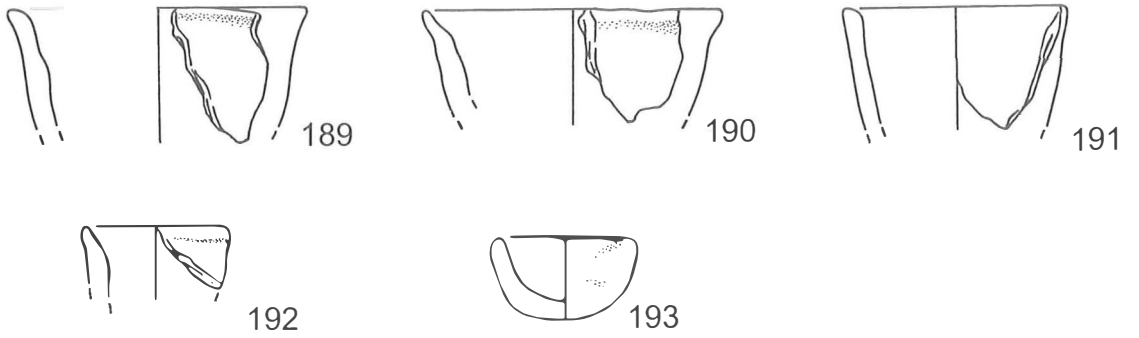


187

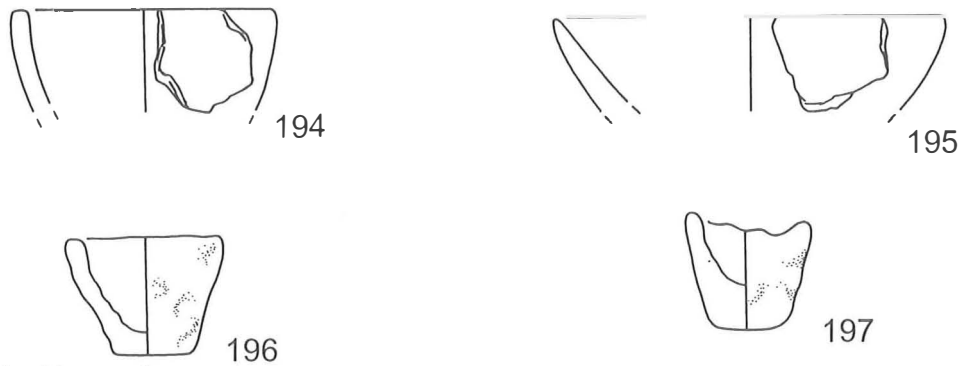


188

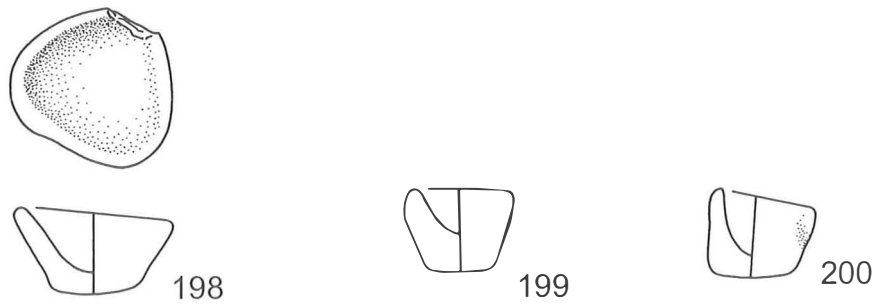
BOWLS



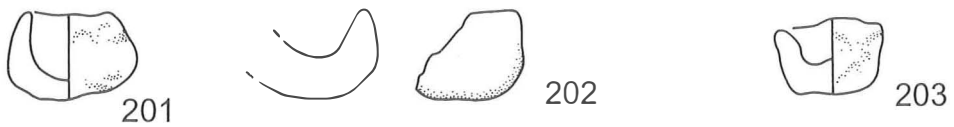
a. common brown burnished impasto, 8th/7th c.BC



b. untreated impasto



c. black slipped impasto, 8th/7th c. BC

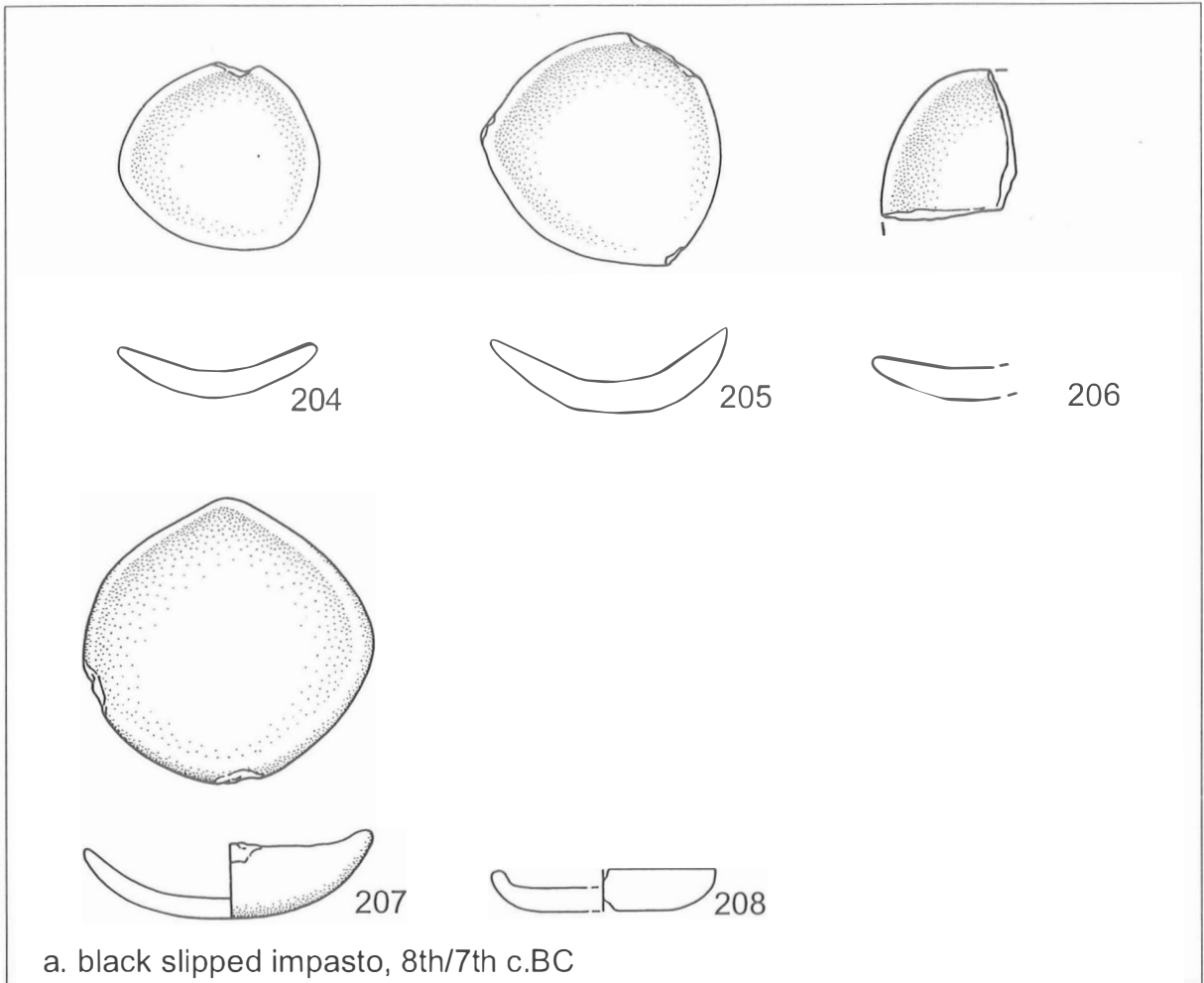


d. red slipped impasto, 8th/7th c.BC

e. coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC

PLATES

PL.20

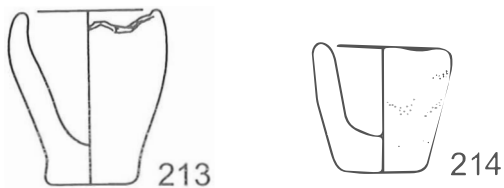


a. black slipped impasto, 8th/7th c.BC

MUGS



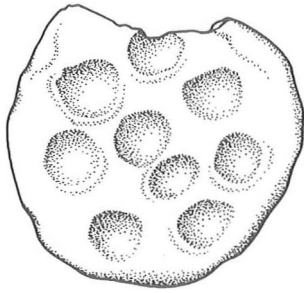
a. common brown burnished impasto, 8th c.BC



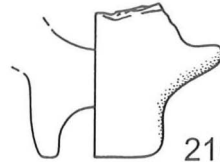
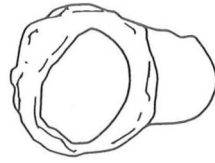
b. untreated pale impasto, 8th/7th c.BC

VOTIVE LIBATION TABLET

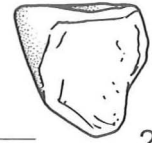
COMPOSITE VASES/KERNOI



215

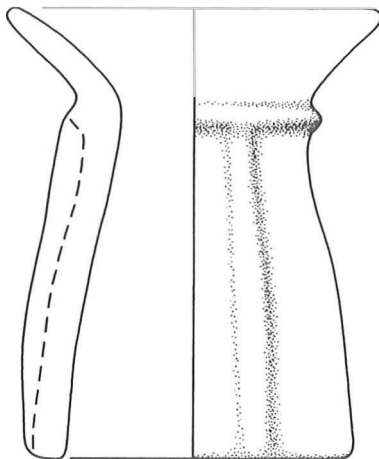
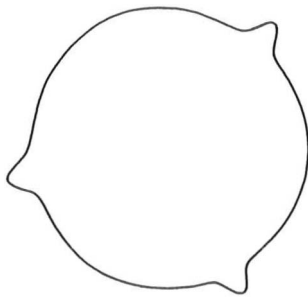


216

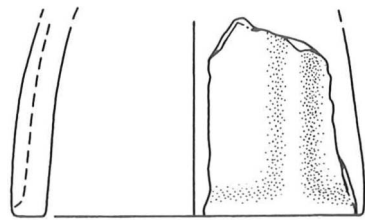


217

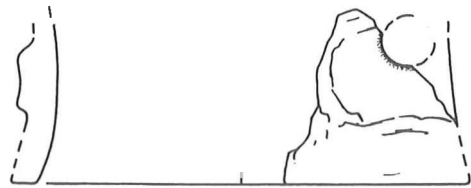
STANDS



218



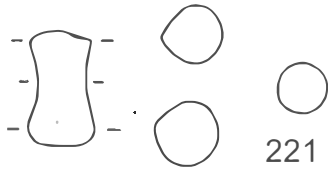
219



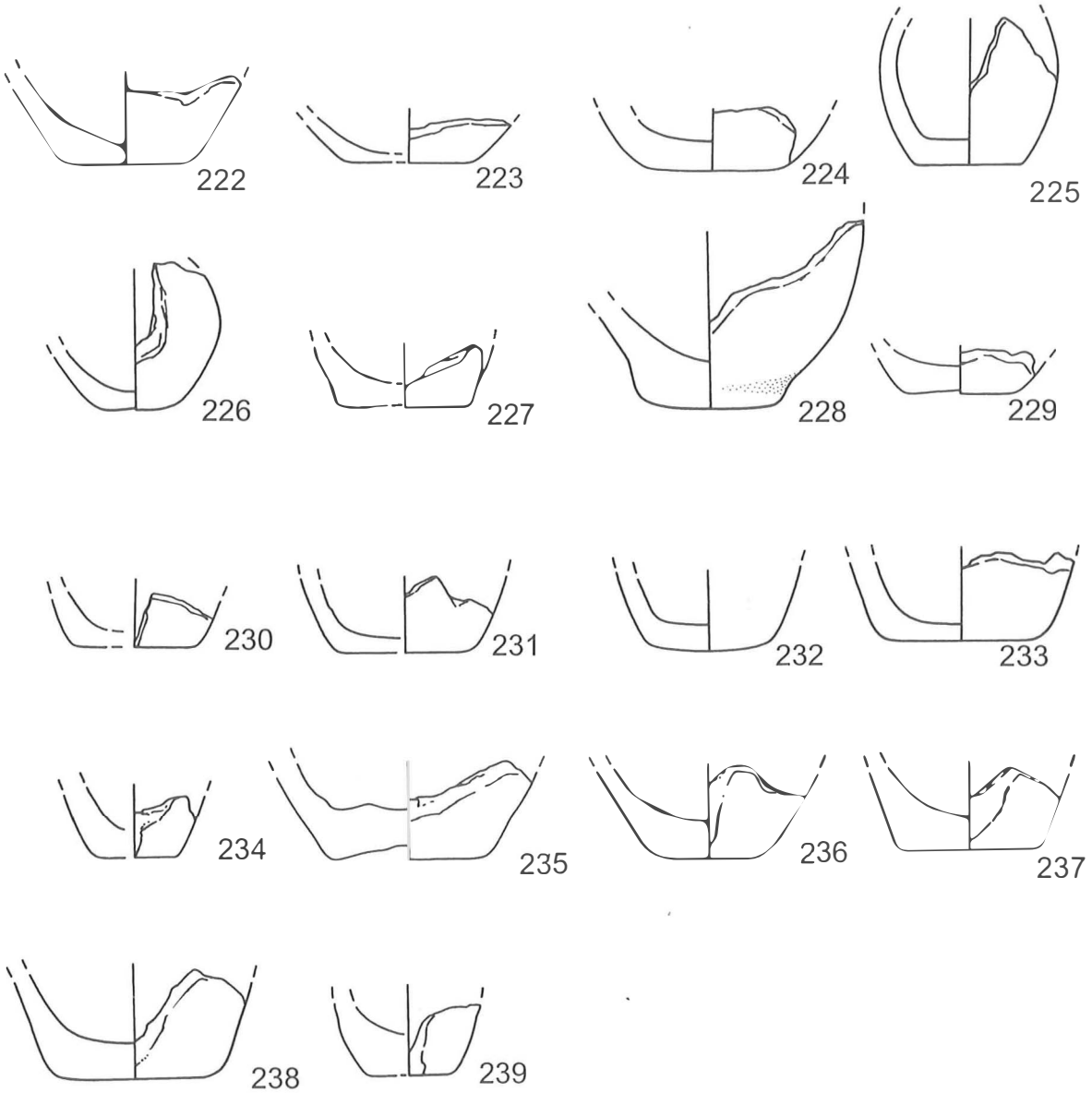
220

LOOMWEIGHT / SPOOL

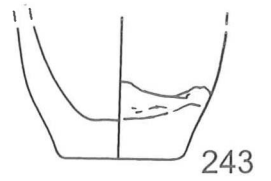
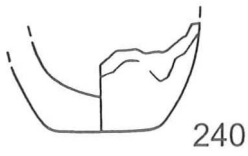
PL.22



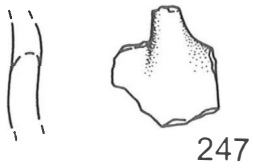
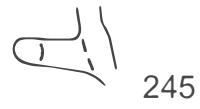
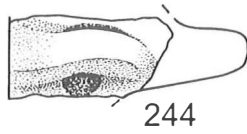
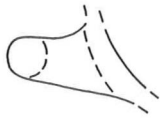
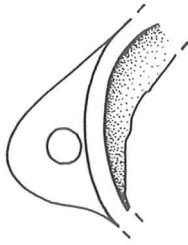
BASE FRAGMENTS



BASE FRAGMENTS



HANDLES



1996. Romeinse kolonisatie ten zuiden van Rome (3): het aardewerkonderzoek. *Paleo-aktueel* 8, pp. 84-88.
- BARKER, G., 1981. *Landscape and society: prehistoric Central Italy*. Academic Press, London etc.
- BARTOLONI, G. et al., 1987. *Le urne a capanna rinvenute in Italia*. Bretschneider, Roma.
- BARTOLONI, G., G. COLONNA & C. GROTTANELLI (eds), 1989-1990. *Anathema: Regime delle offerte e vita dei santuari nel Mediterraneo antico. Atti del Convegno Internazionale, 15-18 giugno 1989 Roma* (= Scienze dell'Antichità, 3-4). Dipart. di Scienze Storiche Archeologia e Antropologia, Roma.
- BARTOLONI, G., 1989-1990. I depositi votivi di Roma arcaica: alcune considerazioni. In: G. Bartoloni et al. (eds), *Anathema*. Roma, pp. 747-759.
- BETTELLI, M., 1997. *Roma. La città prima della città: i tempi di una nascita*. Bretschneider, Roma.
- BEIJER, A.J., 1991a. Un centro di produzione di vasi d'impasto a Borgo le Ferriere (*Satricum*) nel periodo dell'orientalizzante. *Mededelingen van het Ned. Instituut te Rome* 50, pp. 63-86.
- BEIJER, A.J., 1991b. Impasto pottery and social status in Latium Vetus in the Orientalising period (725-575): an example from Borgo le Ferriere (*Satricum*). In: E. Herring et al. (eds), *Papers of the fourth Conference of Italian archaeology, II: The archaeology of power*. Accordia Research Centre, London, pp. 21-39.
- BEIJER, A.J., 1992. Pottery and change in Latium in the Iron Age. *Caeculus, Papers on Mediterranean Archeology 1* (Images in ancient Latial culture), pp. 103-115.
- BIANCO PERONI, V., 1987-1979. Bronzerne Gewässer- und Holenfunde aus Italien. *Jahresbericht des Instituts für Vorgeschichte der Universität Frankfurt a.M.*, pp. 320-335.
- BIETTI SESTIERI, A.M. & G. BERGONZI, 1979. La fase più antica della cultura laziale. In: *Atti XXI Riunione Scientifica: il Bronco finale in Italia, Firenze 21-23 Ottobre 1977*. Istituto Italiano di Preistoria e Protostoria, Firenze, pp. 399-423.
- BIETTI SESTIERI, A.M., A. DESANTIS & A. LA REGINA, 1989-1990. Elementi di tipo culturale e doni personali nella necropoli laziale di Osteria dell'Osa. In: G. Bartoloni et al. (eds), *Anathema*. Roma, pp. 65-88.
- BIETTI SESTIERI, A.M., 1992a. *The Iron Age community of Osteria dell'Osa: a study of socio-political development in central Tyrrhenian Italy*. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge.
- BIETTI SESTIERI, A.M. (ed.), 1992b. *La necropoli laziale di Osteria dell'Osa*. Quasar, Roma.
- BLANCHÈRE, M.R. DE LA, 1883. Un chapitre de l'histoire pontine. Etat et décadence d'une partie du Latium. *Mémoires présentés par divers savants à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres* 10, pp. 33-191.
- BLANCHÈRE, M.R. DE LA, 1885. Villes disparues. *Mélanges de l'École française de Rome: Antiquité* 5, pp. 81-95.
- BLOCH, R., 1976. *Recherches sur les religions de l'Italie antique*. Droz, Genève etc.
- BORCHERT, A.J.A., 1987. Miniaturaardewerk heilig? Unpublished thesis, Groningen.
- BOUMA, J.W., 1996. *Religio votiva: the archaeology of Latial votive religion*. Groningen.
- BOUMA, J.W. & E. VAN 'T LINDENHOUT, 1997. Light in Age Latium, evidence from settlement and cult places. *Caeculus* 3, pp. 91-103.
- CARAFÀ, P., 1995. *Officine ceramiche di età regia: produzione di ceramica in impasto a Roma dalla fine dell'VIII alla fine del VI secolo a.C.* Bretschneider, Roma.
- Civiltà del Lazio primitivo*. Exhibition catalogue, Palazzo delle Esposizioni. Multigrafica, Rome, 1976.
- COCCHI GENICK, D. & R. POGGIANI KELLER, 1984. La collezione di grotta Misa conservata al Museo Fiorentino di Preistoria. In: M.G. Marzi Costagli & Luisa Tamagno Perna (eds), *Studi di antichità in onore di Guglielmo Maetzke*. Bretschneider, Roma, pp. 31-65.
- COLONNA, G., 1988. La produzione artigianale. In: A. Momigliano & A. Schiavone (eds), *Storia di Roma. I: Roma in Italia*. Einaudi, Torino, pp. 291-316.
- CRESCENZI, L., 1978. Campoverde. *Archeologia Laziale* 1, pp. 51-55.
- CRISTOFANI, M., 1990. *La grande Roma dei Tarquini*. Exhibition catalogue, Palazzo delle Esposizioni. Rome.
- DOUGLAS, M., 1970. *Natural symbols: explorations in cosmology*. Barrie & Rockliff, London.
- EDLUND, I.E.M., 1987. *The gods and the place: location and function of sanctuaries in the countryside of Etruria and Magna Graecia (700-400 BC)*. Svenska Institut i Rom, Stockholm.
- FENELLI, M., 1989-1990. Culti a *Lavinium*: le evidenze archeologiche. In: G. Bartoloni et al. (eds), *Anathema*. Roma, pp. 487-505.
- FORMAZIONE, A., 1980. La formazione della città nel Lazio. *Dialoghi di Archeologia* 2, pp. 1-2.
- GALESTIN, M.C., 1987. Etruscan and Italic bronze statuettes. Proefschrift Groningen.
- GALESTIN, M.C., 1993. Figural bronzes as indicators of political and social changes in Latium. *Caeculus* 1, pp. 97-103.
- GALESTIN, M.C., 1995. Sheet bronzes and the landscape of the Goddess in Central Italy. *Caeculus* 2, pp. 16-31.
- GENNARO, FR. DI, 1979. Topografia dell'insediamento della media età del Bronzo nel Lazio. *Archeologia Laziale* 2, pp. 148-156.
- GIEROW, P.G., 1964. *The Iron Age culture of Latium. II: excavations and finds*. Gleerup, Lund.
- GIEROW, P.G., 1966. *The Iron Age culture of Latium. I: classification and analysis*. Gleerup, Lund.
- GIOVANONINI, G. & C. AMPOLO, 1976. Campoverde. In: *Civiltà del Lazio primitivo*. Multigrafica, Roma, p. 347.
- GROTTANELLI, CH., 1989-1990. Do ut Des? In: G. Bartoloni et al. (eds), *Anathema*. Roma, pp. 45-54.
- GUIDI, A., 1980. Luoghi di culto nell'età del Bronzo finale e della prima età del ferro nel Lazio meridionale. *Archeologia Laziale* 3, pp. 148-155.
- GUIDI, A., 1989-1990. Alcune osservazioni sulla problematica delle offerte nella protostoria dell'Italia centrale. In: G. Bartoloni et al. (eds), *Anathema*. Roma, pp. 403-414.
- GUIDI, A., 1991-1992. L'età del Bronzo in Italia nei secoli dal XVI-XIV a.C. *Rassegna di Archeologia* 10, pp. 427-437.
- HACKENS, T., 1963. Favisae. In: *Études Étrusco-Italiques, Mélanges pour le 25 anniversaire de la Chaire d'Étruscologie a l'Université de Louvain*. Leuven, pp. 71-99.
- HOEKSTRA, T.R., 1996. Life and death in South Etruria. The social rhetoric of cemeteries and hoards. *Caeculus* 3, pp. 47-63.
- HOEKSTRA, T.R., 1999 (forthcoming). Buried wealth and its social significance: Metal hoards and tombs in Italy, XII-VIIIth centuries BC. Thesis, Groningen.
- LEEUEW, G. VAN DER, 1933. *Phänomenologie der Religion*. Groningen.
- LOWE, C., 1978. *The historical significance of early Latin votive deposits (up to the 4th century BC)* (= B.A.R. Intern. Series 41). B.A.R., Oxford.
- MAASKANT-KLEIBRINK, M., 1989. *Settlement excavations at Borgo le Ferriere <Satricum> I: The Campaigns 1979, 1980, 1980*. Forsten, Groningen.
- MAASKANT-KLEIBRINK, M., 1991. Early Latin settlement plans at Borgo Le Ferriere (*Satricum*). Reading Mengarelli's maps. *Bulletin van de Vereniging tot Bevordering ter Kennis van de Antieke Beschaving* 66, pp. 51-114.
- MAASKANT-KLEIBRINK, M., 1992. *Settlement excavations at Borgo le Ferriere <Satricum> I: The campaigns 1983, 1985, 1987*. Forsten, Groningen.
- MAASKANT-KLEIBRINK, M., 1995. Evidence of households or of ritual meals? A comparison of the Finds at *Lavinium*, Campoverde and Borgo le Ferriere (*Satricum*). In: N. Christie (ed.), *Settlement and economy in Italy 1500 BC to 500 AD* (= Oxbow Monograph, 41). Oxbow, Oxford, pp. 123-133.
- MAASKANT-KLEIBRINK, M., 1997. Dark Age or Ferro I? A tentative answer for the Sibaritide and Metapontine Plains. *Caeculus* 3, pp. 63-91.
- MALONE, C., 1985. Pots, prestige and ritual in Neolithic southern Italy. In: C. Malone & S. Stoddart (eds), *Papers in Italian*

- archaeology, IV, 2: *Prehistory* (= B.A.R., Intern. Series, 244). B.A.R., Oxford, pp. 118-151.
- MELIS, F. & S. QUILICI GIGLI, 1972. Proposta per l'ubicazione di Pometia. *Archeologia Classica* 24, pp. 219-147.
- MIARI, M., 1995. Offerte votive legate al mondo vegetale e animale nelle cavità naturali dell'Italia protostoria. *Agricoltura e commercio nell'Italia antica, Atlante tematico di topografia antica, 1 supplemento*. Rome, pp. 11-31.
- MINGAZZINI, P., 1938. Il santuario della dea Marica alle foci del Garigliano. *Momenti Antichi* 37, pp. 693-984.
- MOLINO, J., 1992. Archaeology and symbol systems. In: J.-C. Gardin & Chr.S. Peebles (eds), *Representations in archaeology*. Indiana Univ. Press, Bloomington etc., pp. 15-29.
- MUTHMANN, F., 1975. *Mutter und Quelle: Studien zur Quellenverehrung im Altertum und im Mittelalter*. Archäologischer Verlag, Basel etc.
- NEGRONI CATAACCHIO, N., L. DOMANICO & M. MIARI, 1989-1990. Offerte votive in grotta e in abitato nelle valle del Fiora e dell'Albegna nel corso dell'età del Bronzo: indizi e proposte interpretative. In: G. Bartoloni et al. (eds), *Anathema*. Roma, pp. 580-598.
- NENCI, G., 1985. Campoverde. *Bibliografia topografica della colonizzazione greca in Italia e nelle isole tirreniche* 4, pp. 336-337.
- NIJBOER, A.J., 1998. From household to workshop, from village to town. Transformations and urbanisation in Central Italy, 800 to 400 BC. Thesis, Groningen.
- OLDE DUBBELINK, R.A., 1992. Gifts in cremation tombs and their religious setting during the Iron Age. *Caeculus* 1, pp. 87-96.
- OLDE DUBBELINK, R.A., 1994. Huturnen: Imitaties of symbolen. *Tijdschrift voor Mediterrane Archeologie* 13, pp. 24-30.
- PIACCIARELLI, M., 1995. Sviluppo verso l'urbanizzazione nell'Italia tirrenica protostoria. *Atti del convegno 'La presenza etrusca in Campania meridionale', Pontecagnano-Salerno 1990*.
- QUILICI, L., 1979. *Roma primitiva e le origini della civiltà laziale*. Newton Compton, Roma.
- QUILICI, L. & S. QUILICI GIGLI, 1976. Longula e Polusca. *Archeologia Laziale* 6, pp. 107-132.
- RADMILLI, A.M. (ed.), 1962. *Piccola guida della preistoria Italiana*. Sansoni, Firenze.
- RATHJE, A., 1983. A banquet service from the Latin city of Ficina. *AnalRom* 12, pp. 7-29.
- SMITH, C., 1996. Dead dogs and rattles. In: John Wilkins (ed.), *Approaches to the study of ritual, Italy and the ancient Mediterranean* (= Accordia specialist studies on the Mediterranean, 2). Accordia Research Centre, London, pp. 73-90.
- TRUCCO, F., 1991-1992. Revisione dei materiali di Grotta Pertosa, Età del Bronzo in Italia. *Rassegna di Archeologia* 10, pp. 471-479.
- TUSA, S., 1980. Problematica sui luoghi di culto nel Lazio dal neolitico all'età del Bronzo. *Archeologia Laziale* 3, pp. 143-147.
- VEENMAN, F., 1996. Landevaluatie in de Pontijnse regio (Zuid-Latium, Italië): dateringsproblemen rond een bronstijd-akkerbouw-fase. *Paleo-aktueel* 8, pp. 59-63.
- VELOCCIA RINALDI, M.L., 1978. Aspetti protostorici ed arcaici del Lazio meridionale. *Archeologia Laziale* 1, pp. 22-255.
- WAARSENBURG, D., 1995. The northwest necropolis of Satricum: an Iron Age cemetery in Latium Vetus. Proefschrift V. U., Amsterdam.
- WHITEHOUSE, R.D., 1992. *Underground religion: cult and culture in prehistoric Italy* (= Accordia Specialist Studies on Italy, 1). Accordia Research Centre, London.