

SITES OF THE FOGLIANO SURVEY (PONTINE REGION, CENTRAL ITALY),
SITE CLASSIFICATION AND A COMMENT ON THE DIAGNOSTIC ARTEFACTS
FROM PREHISTORY TO THE ROMAN PERIOD

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ABSTRACT: This paper describes the methodology and results of a detailed study of the field data and artefact samples collected in the Fogliano surveys, dealing with both the lithic and the ceramic periods. The backbone of this study is formed by a site catalogue and an accompanying lithic and sherd catalogue describing all diagnostic materials collected in the survey. The study has resulted in a more precise diachronic perspective on the general developments described in the previous reports.

KEYWORDS: Central Italy, Pontine region, Lago di Fogliano, archaeological survey, protohistoric settlement patterns and land use, Roman settlement patterns and land use, lithic studies, pottery studies.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper deals with the data collected during fieldwork in the Fogliano area on the coast of the Pontine region in south Lazio, Italy (fig. 1). The Fogliano survey was carried out in 1998 and 1999 within the context of the RPC project, a multidisciplinary research project studying the settlement history of three Italian regions (Burgers, 2002). The survey forms part of the Pontine Region Project (PRP), a long-term research programme directed by the first author (Attema, 1993). The aim of the survey was to gain insight into the nature and intensity of occupation and land use in a marginal coastal zone in order to compare its specific development with areas elsewhere, both within the Pontine region and in other central and south Italian landscapes (Attema & Van Leusen, 2004; Attema, 2005 forthcoming).

The fieldwork comprised a systematic survey near present-day Borgo Grappa in 1998 with additional surveys of several fields taking place in 1999. Aim of the additional surveys was to assess the influence of weather conditions and land use on visibility, especially on protohistoric sites. A second aim was to collect additional material from low density sites.

Reports on the survey have been published as Attema *et al.* (2002) and Van Leusen & Attema (1999) and the survey results have been evaluated and interpreted by Feiken (2000). Physical geographical work and land evaluation is described by Van Joolen (2003), referring to earlier work on soil mapping and land

evaluation in the area (Sevink *et al.*, 1984; Sevink *et al.*, 1991; Kamermans, 1993). Feiken and Van Leusen have published a study on historic relief change and land reconstruction in the area (Feiken & Van Leusen, 2001). The finds collected in the survey were, however, not published so far.

In this article we first discuss methodological issues concerning both the survey and the artefact studies. We will thereby focus on problems of site definition and periodization of the ceramic assemblages. Next, we will deal with site classification in order to present an overview of the settlement history, discussing site and off-site data in period maps. Finally, we will place the observed developments in settlement patterns in their regional historical perspective. We will pay special attention to issues of continuity versus change in an attempt to trace changes in the rural exploitation of the area and to relate these changes to socio-economic processes. Regarding previous research we may remark here that the presence of lithic industry in the area was noted in the 1970s and 1980s by Italian researchers who collected lithic material from the areas of Cerreto Alto (La Rosa, 2002) near the survey area and Colle Parito (La Rosa *et al.*, 1989–1990) within the survey area. Colle Parito, where thousands of lithic artefacts were collected, proved to be an important open site that could be assigned to the Gravettian-Epigravettian culture. Known archaeological contexts of the ceramic periods are the Roman villa of Archi di San Donato, the supposed way stations *Ad Turres Albas* and *Clostris* along the Via Severiana and some

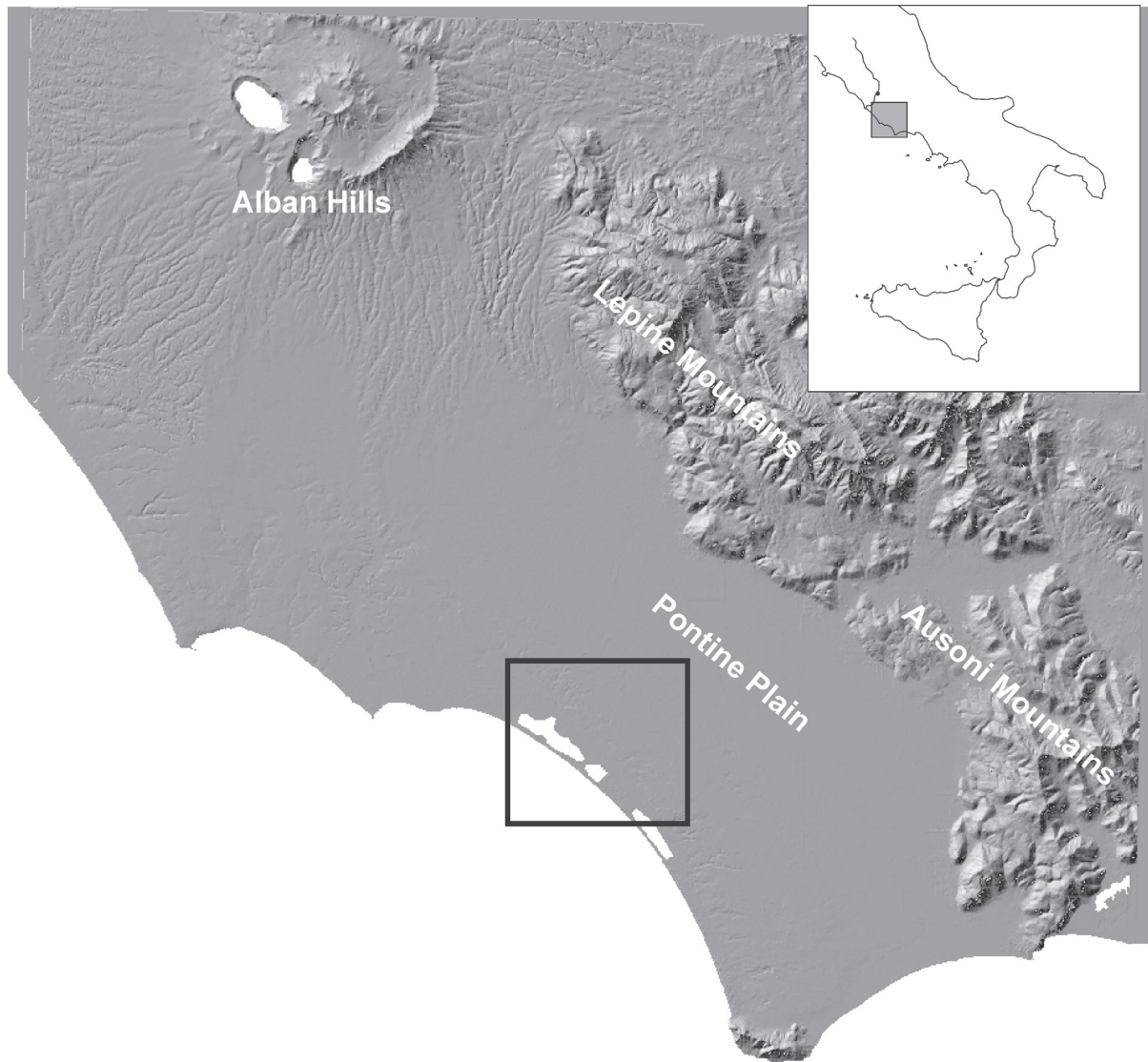


Fig. 1. Location of the Fogliano area in the Pontine region (black frame). Inset: location of the Pontine region in central Italy.

sparse finds of Roman materials (Elter, 1884; Egidi, 1980; De Paolis & Tetro, 1986; Cecere, 1989). All surveyed sites and a selection of the finds are presented in appendix 1 and 2.¹

2. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

2.1. Survey methodology and site definition

The Fogliano survey was one of GIA's first so-called block surveys. In this survey method, each agricultural field is divided into uniform units, in the case of the Fogliano survey measuring 100 by 100 metres.

From these units, all finds are collected from walker transects, usually 10 metres apart.² In certain cases additional samples (diagnostic samples and/or grab samples) are collected, usually from ceramic concentrations and protohistorical findspots. This strategy provides us with detailed data for both site and off-site contexts (fig. 2).

During the Fogliano survey, sites were identified in the field on the basis of relatively high artefact densities, but a priori quantitative criteria were not applied to delimit these.

Regarding the ceramic periods, the preliminary report on the Fogliano survey states that "in general, 'off-site density' can be taken to mean a density of less

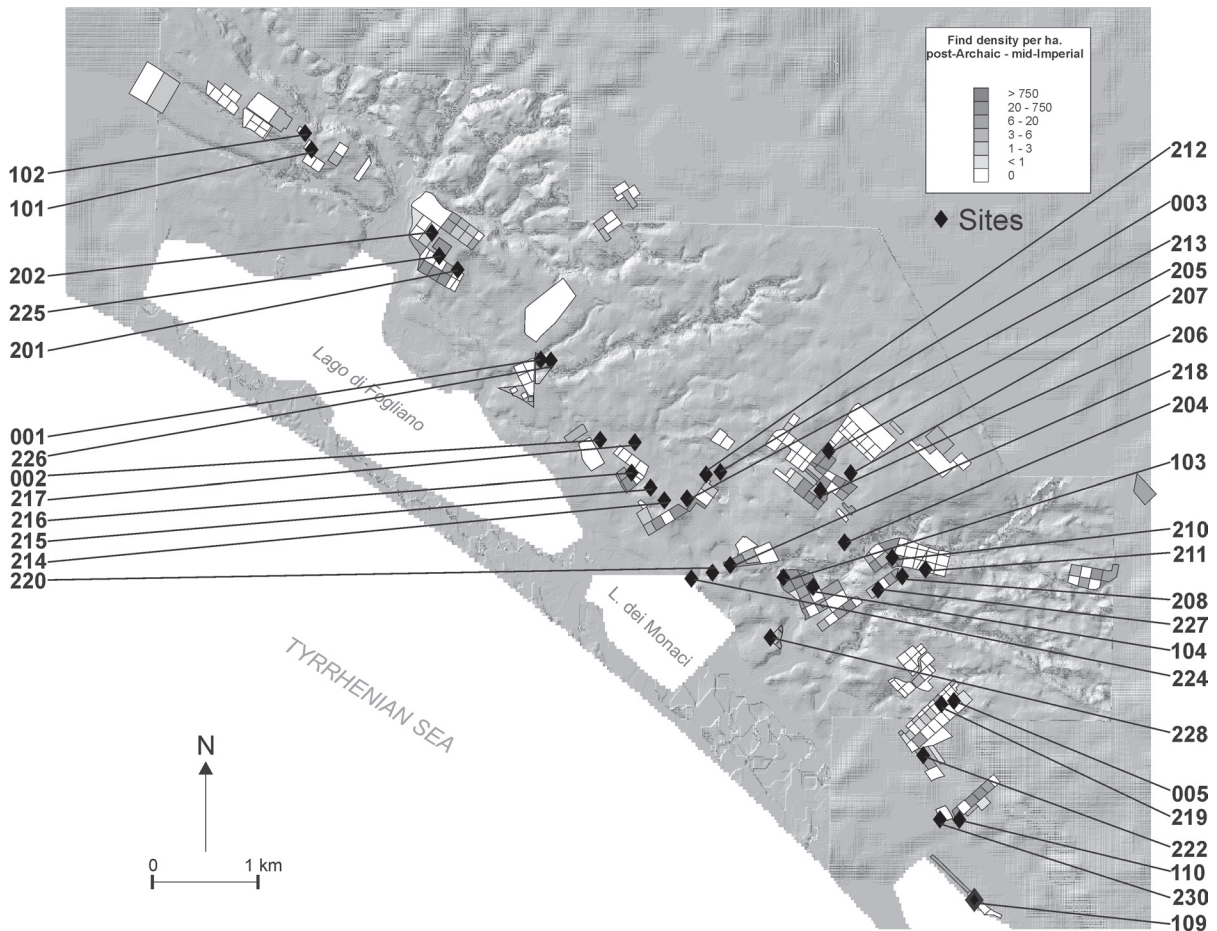


Fig. 2. Surveyed fields with numbered sites and Roman off-site information.

than 10 percent of the typical site density” (Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 154). Using this criterium, several more ceramic sites were defined during data processing, especially low density protohistorical sites. For the present study we have relied on the site inventory defined during these previous studies and have not defined new sites.

Regarding the lithic periods, site definition is rather more difficult. Although five lithic sites were defined in the field on the basis of their relatively high find densities, further study of the lithic material showed that these findspots at the moment cannot be meaningfully interpreted in terms of sites of any kind.³

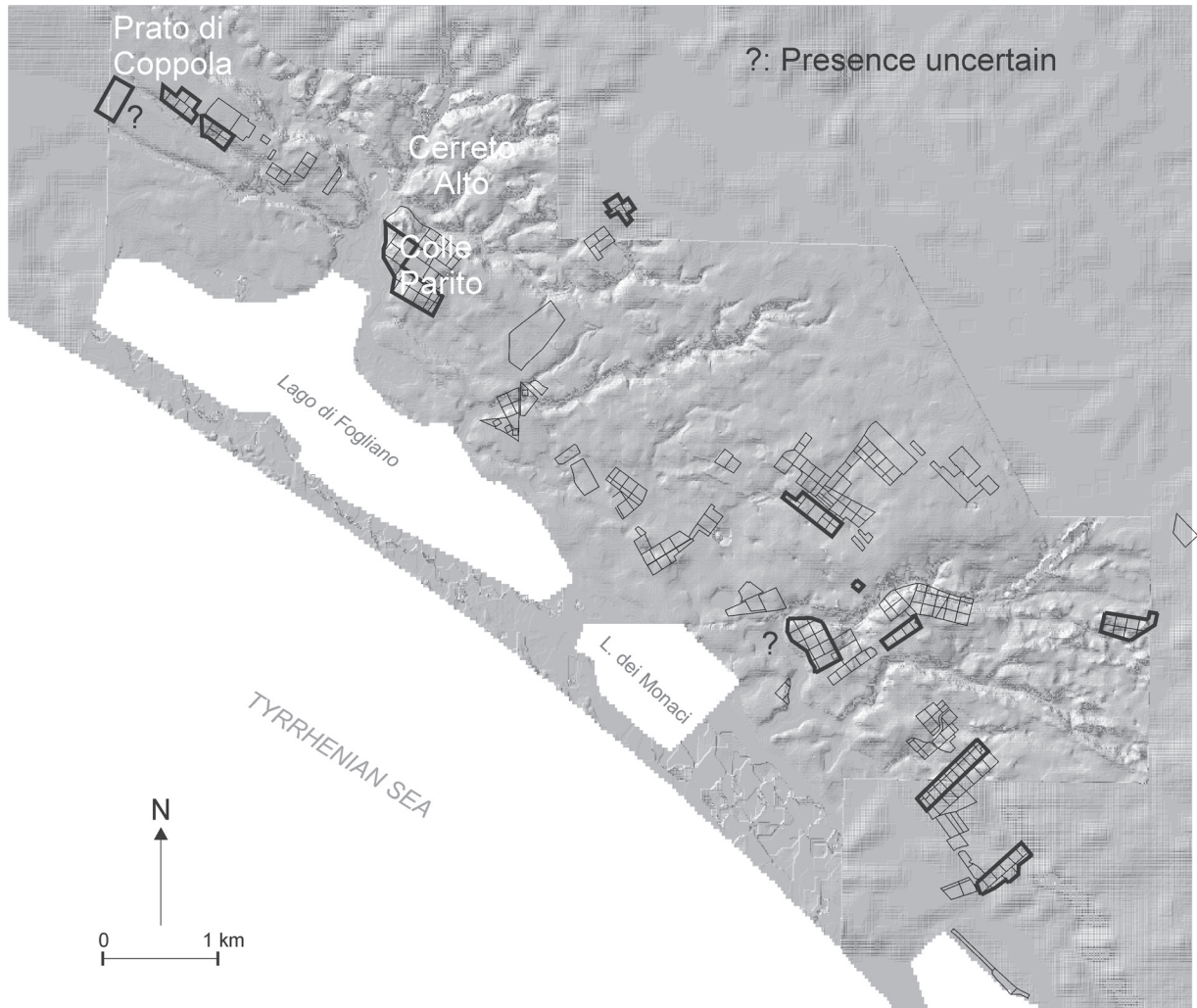
2.2. Methodology of the lithic studies

Because site definition proved impossible for the prehistoric periods, we have instead concentrated on the analysis of individual pieces in order to be able to indicate the periods in which the Fogliano area was frequented by hunter/gatherer groups (fig. 3a–

d). Diagnostic lithics were assigned, where possible and at times with some reservation, to chronological and cultural periods that characterize the regional prehistory. These are the Middle-Palaeolithic (the Pontinian technocomplex, fig.5: Nos 1–7), the Early Upper Palaeolithic (Aurignacian and/or Gravettian, fig.4: Nos 1–6, 11, 12), the Late Upper Palaeolithic (Epigravettian, fig.4: Nos 7–10 and fig.5: No.11), the Mesolithic (fig.5: Nos 8–10, 13) and Neo/Eneolithic (fig.4: Nos 13,14 and fig. 5: No.12). The analysis was done on the basis of both techno-typological and stylistic considerations as well as using dated prehistoric sites in the region.

2.3. Methodology of the ceramic studies

Whilst the dating of the ceramics presented in the preliminary report was carried out on the basis of fabric and ware determinations, which resulted in general distribution maps, we combined these data with typochronological criteria in the present ceramic study. In



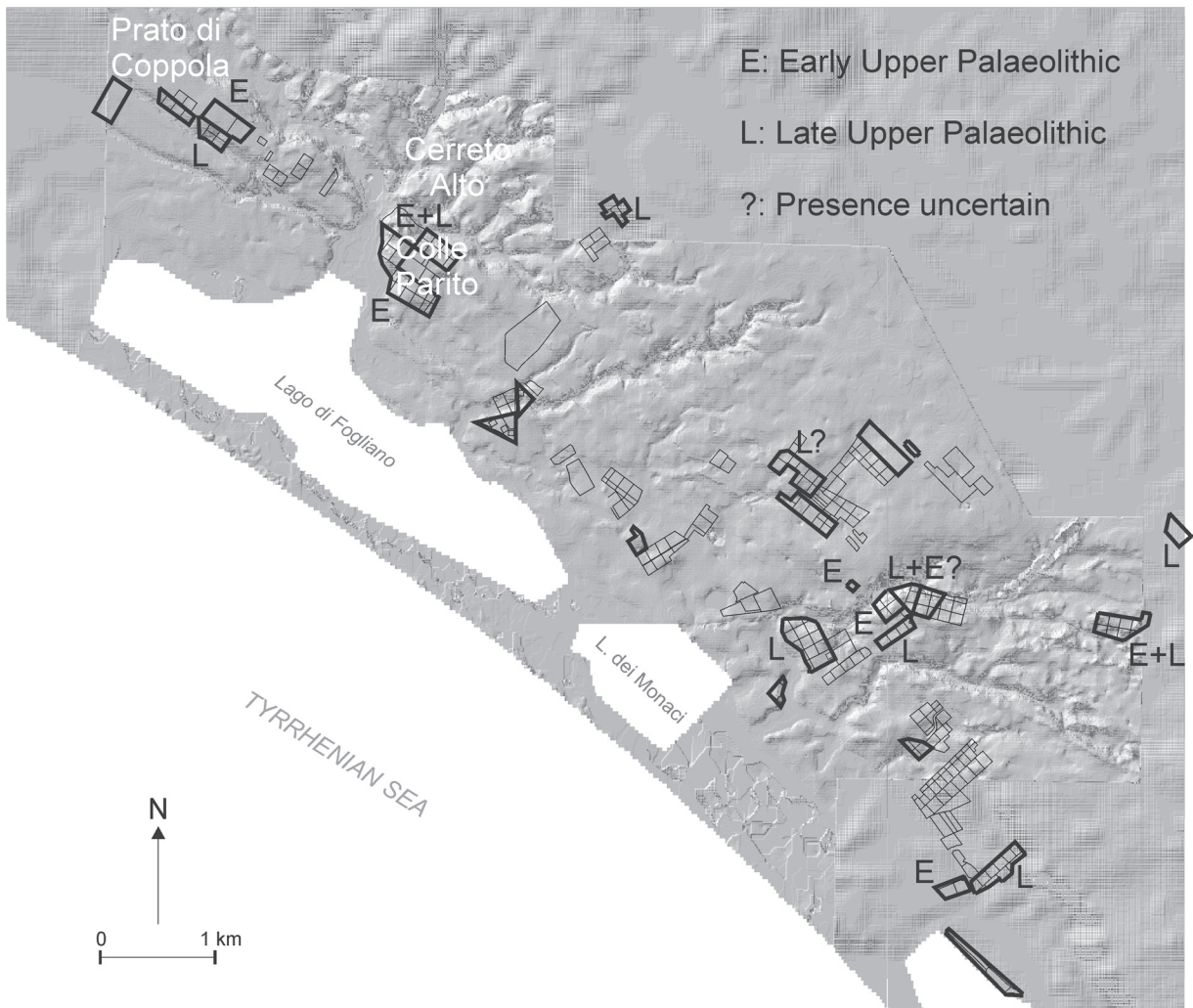
Mid Palaeolithic

Fig. 3a. Fields with evidence for Mid Paleolithic frequentation in the Fogliano area (outlined in black).

the initial finds processing, ceramics were classified by period in order to facilitate a diachronic analysis. Based on specific fabrics and wares, all sherds were assigned to one of the following periods: Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Mid/Late Iron Age, Archaic, Early/Mid Republican, Late Republican/Early Imperial and, finally, Later Imperial. In the present study of the ceramics, we have focused attention on the diagnostic ceramics in order to complement the chronology for individual sites as published previously (see Attema *et al.*, 2002: fig. 3). The periodization was adjusted to fit in with the diagnostic ware and shape classification and conforms to the periodization previously used for survey ceramics in the Pontine region (see Attema, 1993):

Iron Age	1000–700 BC
Orientalizing	700–600 BC
Archaic	600–500 BC
Post-Archaic	500–350 BC
Republican	350–30 BC
Early Imperial	30 BC–100 AD
Mid Imperial	100 AD–300 AD

We have added information on diagnostic fabrics, shapes and wares. Diagnostic sherds were drawn and described to make precise dating of individual pieces possible.⁴ For the Iron Age and Orientalizing periods this has not resulted in much new information, since these periods are represented almost exclusively by small, undiagnostic fragments that were already clas-



Upper Palaeolithic

Fig. 3b. Fields with evidence for Upper Paleolithic frequentation in the Fogliano area (outlined in black).

sified according to fabric. The study has, however, allowed us to ascribe certain shapes and fabrics to the Archaic and post-Archaic periods, for which regional pottery sequences are available (Bouma, 1996; Attema *et al.*, 2003a). Similarly, the study of Republican and Imperial fine wares (especially Mid Imperial African red slip wares) as well as amphorae has allowed us to refine our periodization for certain sites.⁵

3. CHRONOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL CLASSIFICATION OF LITHICS IN THE FOGLIANO AREA

The survey has resulted in a collection of 1016 lithic artefacts (see tables 1–3 in appendix 1). These con-

sisted of 1008 flint stones and 8 pieces of obsidian. Almost half of the lithics (48.6%) are flakes and small waste flakes (*débris*), 201 are cores (19.8%), 282 tools (27.8%) and 32 (3.1%) blades or bladelets. The lithics cover a vast time-span from the Middle (Mousterian) and Upper Palaeolithic (Aurignacian, Gravettian and Epi-Gravettian period) to the Mesolithic and the Neo/Eneolithic. Tools with known typological characteristics could relatively easily be assigned to generally accepted chronological and cultural periods. For atypical tools, pieces of *débitage* and cores this was rather more difficult.

The Middle Palaeolithic is represented by the so-called Pontinian culture that is characteristic of the coastal area of South Lazio (Blanc, 1939; Taschini, 1979). Key elements are sidescrapers and Levallois

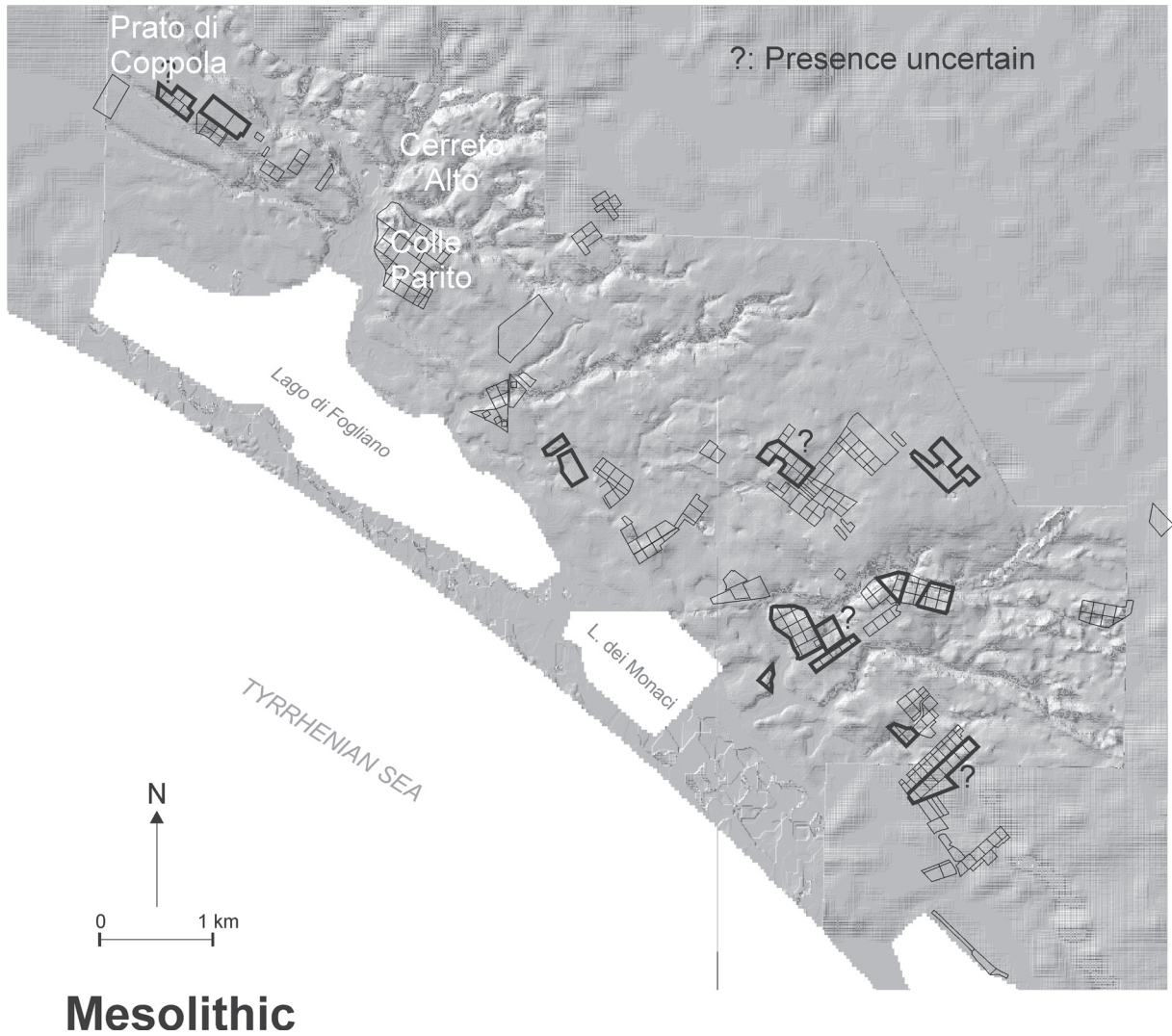


Fig. 3c. Fields with evidence for Mesolithic frequentation in the Fogliano area (outlined in black).

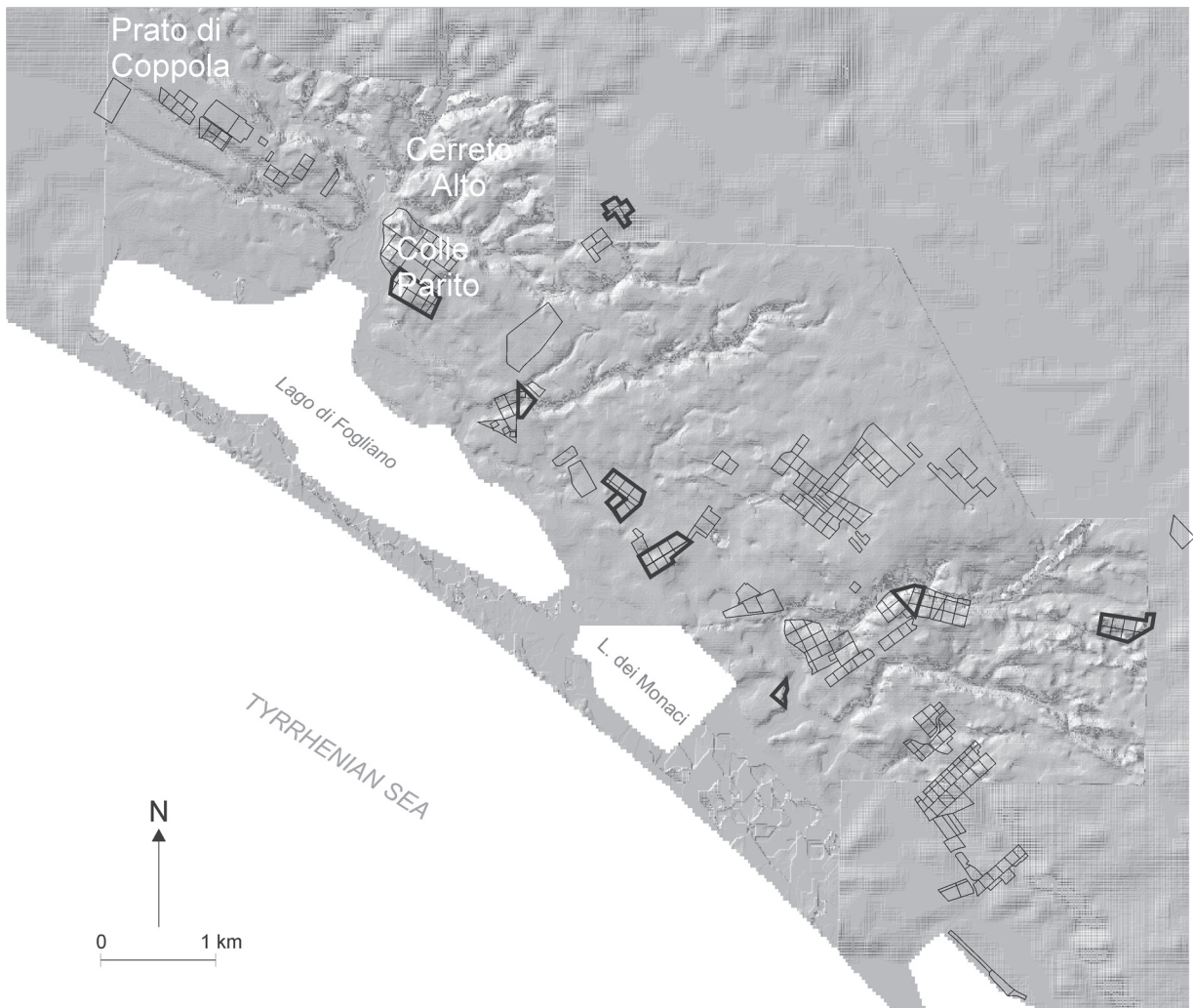
flakes, pseudo-Levallois points, naturally backed knives, discoidal or centripetal cores and a number of flakes without retouch, often with a heavy patina, that clearly belong to the Mousterian typology.

Cores of blades and bladelets, blades and bladelets with and without retouch, endscrapers, burins, truncated tools and all the tools made on blade and bladelets can generally be attributed to the Upper Palaeolithic, which is the period represented best. Within the latter group we can discern nose-ended scrapers, carinated endscrapers and an Aurignacian type of blade that recalls the Aurignacian culture found in the Fossellone cave at Monte Circeo, a facies that seldom occurs in surface contexts (Blanc & Segre, 1953). A number of burins and endscrapers, backed

tools and an *à cran* piece may be assigned to Gravettian contexts *sensu lato*, while almost all microliths can be attributed to the final phase of the Upper Palaeolithic (Epigravettian), well-represented in the Agro Pontino by the site of Molella (Zei, 1973) and Riparo Salvini (Avellino *et al.*, 1987).

Finally, many of the borers and denticulated tools show a strong resemblance with, or are similar to, tools found in a Mesolithic stratum in the nearby Riparo Blanc at Monte Circeo, dated around 8500 BP (Taschini, 1964).

The presence of eight obsidian artifacts and two arrow points make human frequentation also during the Neo/Eneolithic periods feasible.⁶



Neolithic

Fig. 3d. Fields with evidence for Neolithic frequentation in the Fogliano area (outlined in black).

4. CLASSIFICATION OF CERAMIC SITES IN THE FOGLIANO AREA

4.1. Introduction

In order to study the settlement history of the Fogliano area, we have combined data from the survey and the ceramic study to compose a basic site classification system. This classification will form the basis for our interpretation of the resulting patterns (sections 5 and 6). Site classification is still one of the most problematic aspects in analysing survey data and surprisingly few publications explicitly discuss classification criteria.⁷ The criteria that are generally used are of a quantitative (site size) and/or a qualitative nature, but have not been standardized. The

preliminary report has not addressed this issue, but in restudying the available survey data for the area involved here, we think a basic form of site classification forms a crucial part of the analysis of settlement developments. This classification uses a combination of quantitative (site size) and qualitative (assemblage) criteria⁸; moreover, it is flexible in a diachronic sense, meaning that we apply criteria and subsequently classify sites per period. In this way we hope to be able to trace changes in settlement hierarchy over time.

The most important criteria generally used are ceramic assemblage, building material/architecture, other finds, and in some cases size and location. In analysing site assemblages in the Fogliano area, it is conspicuous that these are rather poor, both for pro-

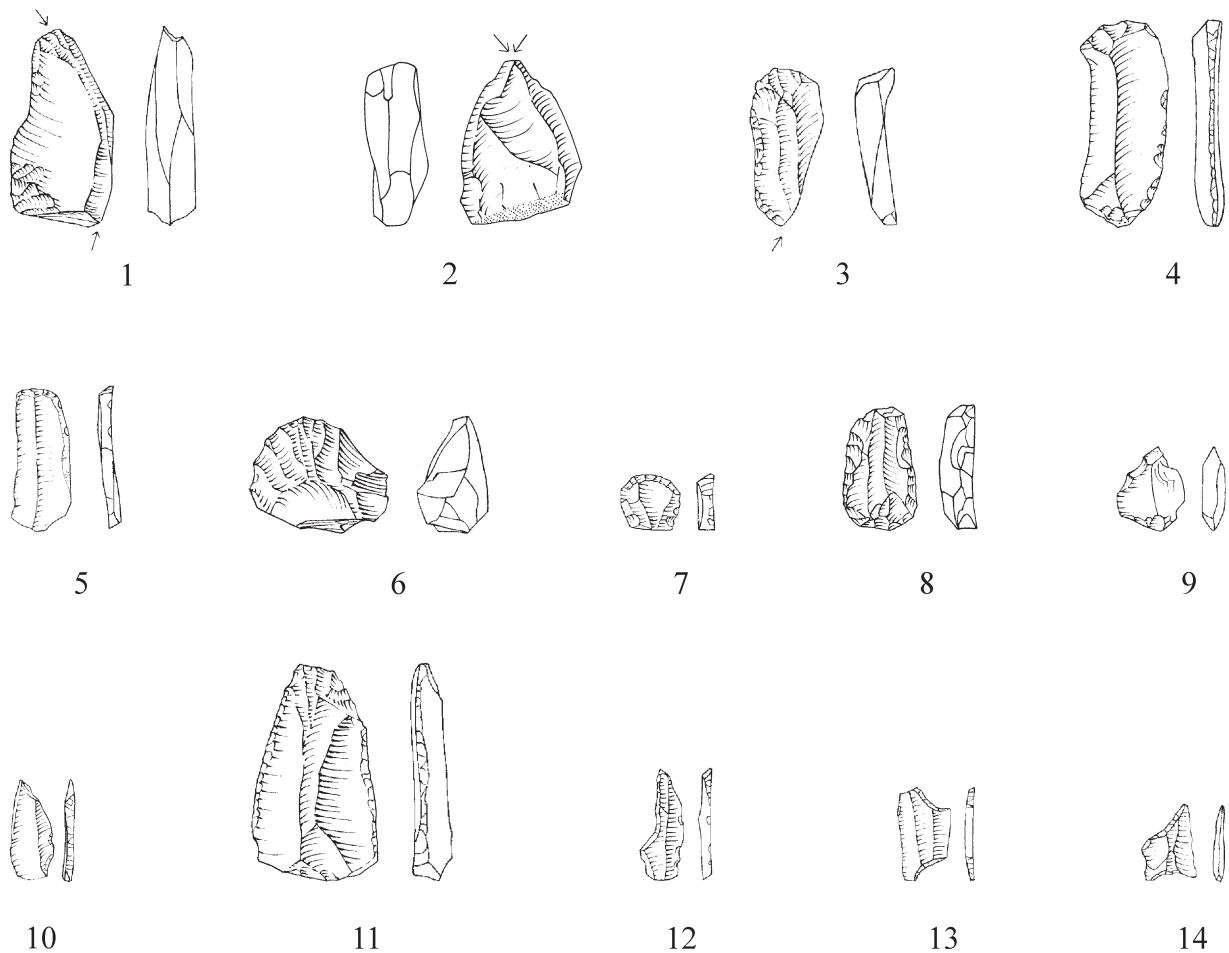


Fig. 4. Diagnostic lithic artefacts.

tohistoric and Roman periods. Due to this it proved impossible to compose a classification scheme for the Iron Age to post-Archaic periods and for these periods we will limit ourselves to comments on site characteristics. For the Republican to Mid Imperial periods we can present a proper classification scheme. The data on which we base this classification is presented in appendix 2 (site and sherd catalogue).

4.2. Iron Age/Orientalizing periods

The Fogliano area contains three Iron Age and seven Orientalizing sites. Find assemblages on these sites are very limited: *impasto* is found on all sites, grinding stones occur on two. Stone (foundation?) blocks are found on three sites, but these cannot be securely ascribed to this period. Based on these assemblages, we see no possibilities to discern site classes.

Site location can, however, help us in interpreting the settlement pattern for this period (figs 7 &

8). Looking at the site distribution map, two clusters of sites can be discerned, one to the northwest (sites 201, 202 and 225) and one to the southeast (sites 005 and 219). It is possible that we here deal with clusters of huts or farmsteads; the two other sites (227, 226) may represent isolated huts/farmsteads, but considering their size (3,200 m² and 1,000 m² but extending in an adjacent field) they may also represent larger-scale occupation. Because of the low number of sites, it cannot be said at the moment whether this clustered occupation is representative for protohistoric settlement.

4.3. Archaic period

Twenty Archaic sites have been recorded in the Fogliano area. Their assemblages consist of *impasto* or coarse wares; in eleven cases stone (foundation?) blocks were also recorded, but then again dating these features to a specific period is impossible and

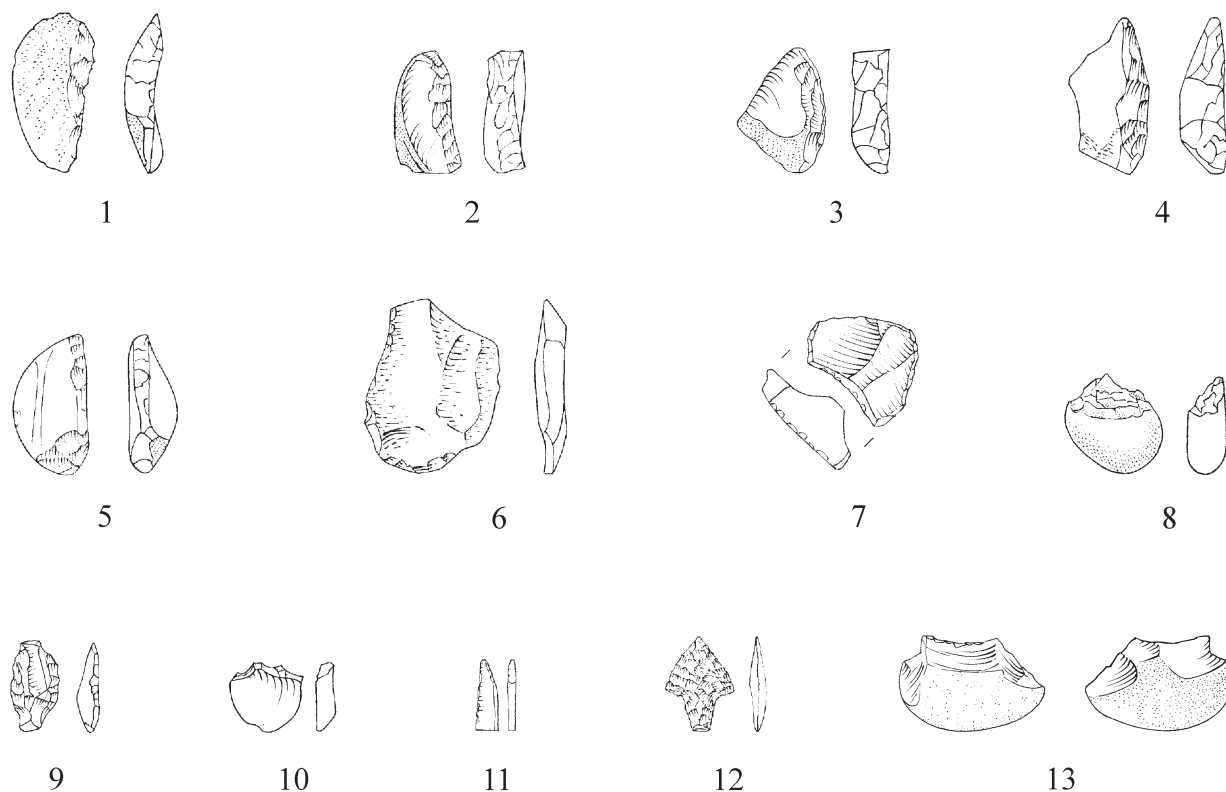


Fig. 5. Diagnostic lithic artefacts.

they can therefore not be used as a classification criterion. However, site size estimates may help us in our analysis. Nine sites provide a size estimate that is not conditioned by the spread of Roman materials. Of these, five range between 300 and 1,200 m², the other four (sites 226, 219, 225, 214) are considerably larger (3,200, 5,000, 13,280, 20,000 m²). Although conditions of visibility and site conservation may strongly influence site size estimates, they seem to indicate that we deal with both small sites (farmsteads) and larger sites, perhaps clusters of farmsteads (hamlets).⁹

4.4. Post-Archaic period

The Fogliano survey has revealed nineteen post-Archaic sites. Because our knowledge of the ceramics of this period is still limited we can only note the general presence of coarse wares and tiles. Stone blocks are present on virtually all of these sites but cannot be assigned to the post-Archaic period with certainty. Size estimates of almost all sites are determined by Republican and Imperial materials. For only two sites the estimates are based on Archaic and post-Archaic materials, one measures 300 m², one 20,000 m². A

classification of sites is not possible for this period, but the two size estimates indicate that the differentiation between smaller and larger sites noted for the Archaic period, probably persisted.

4.5. Republican and Imperial periods

Twenty-five sites have yielded evidence for Roman occupation (25 Republican, 23 Early and eight Mid Imperial). For this period we have sufficient evidence to devise a basic site classification system based mainly on size, but sub-classes are defined on the basis of architectural and luxury elements and finds assemblage. We feel that size is usable here as a criterion, because size estimates have been established for virtually all sites and a uniform method has been used to establish these estimates. Architectural remains include tiles, stone blocks (mainly used for foundations) and wall remains. Luxury elements (marble, sculpture) were found in only one case, but perhaps resurveys would yield such material also for other sites. Ceramic assemblages usually include coarse wares, fine wares (black glazed, terra sigillata and African red slip wares), and amphorae; the presence or absence of dolium fragments was often not recorded.

1) Small sites (<1,050 m²):

This class comprises seven sites with a size varying from 200 to 1,050 m², with an average of 600 m². Using variations in ceramic assemblages, we can discern three groups.

- * site 109 contains no coarse or fine wares, but only tile, amphora and dolium; this site probably represents a storage area.
- * sites 110 and 213 have a complete pottery assemblage (coarse wares, fine wares, amphorae) and building remains (tile, stones); these sites must probably be interpreted as farmsteads.
- * sites 101, 104, 208 and 212 have an incomplete ceramic assemblage and building remains (tiles, in some cases stones). The interpretation of these sites is uncertain: they could represent storage areas/outbuildings, farmsteads or perhaps rural cemeteries.

2) Large sites (2,500–7,800 m²):

Our second class comprises nine sites with a size estimate at least twice as large as that of class 1 sites. The estimates vary between 2,500 and 7,800 m² with an average of 5,111 m². A subdivision is made, based on the presence of luxury items.

- * sites 102, 103, 204, 205, 207, 220, 228 and 230 yielded a complete and sometimes quite large ceramic assemblage (coarse wares, fine wares, amphorae), building remains (tile, stones, in one case a cistern and in one case stone and cement walls), and sometimes glass or metal finds; these sites can probably be interpreted as large farmsteads.
- * site 206 has a complete and quite large ceramic assemblage (coarse wares, fine wares, amphorae) and building remains (tile, stones), glass, coins, marble and sculpture; this site can probably be interpreted as a large farmstead with a residential function, a villa.

3) Very large sites (>2 ha):

This class consists of two very large sites (sites 201 and 218) with complete pottery assemblages (coarse wares, fine wares, amphorae), building remains (tile, stones), and in one case glass; one of these sites includes evidence for production of metal and pottery (slags, wasters, and possibly kiln material); these sites should possibly be interpreted as villages, although the size estimate may be influenced by levelling activities in the case of site 201.

4) Roads:

The presence of pavement stones on sites 109 and 110 indicates the presence of local paved roads.

5) Tomb(s):

The small size and occurrence of tiles and pottery on site 222 indicates that it probably represents a *tomba a cappuccina*; Site 210 was similarly interpreted, but the restudy of the material has not revealed to what period it should be ascribed and it is now included in class 6.

6) Indeterminate group:

This class includes six sites on which we have insufficient information or doubts about their site status.

- * for sites 001, 002 and 003 we have a very limited record of the finds assemblage and/or size.
- * sites 215 and 216 are probably located on disturbed soil and may not be in situ.
- * site 210 has an uncertain status; it was recorded as a tomb, but there is no data available apart from the data on the finds of the entire block that date to various periods.

5. REFINING THE SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF THE FOGLIANO LANDSCAPE

5.1. Continuity and discontinuity

Using the new data presented in this study, and information obtained from other studies carried out within the framework of the PRP, we may refine the settlement history of the Fogliano area with respect to the comments given in the preliminary report.

The lithic materials lead to the conclusion that the Fogliano area was frequented by hunters/gatherers from the Middle Palaeolithic up to the end of the Neolithic period, after which there is a hiatus in the archaeological record. Individual lithic fragments could be ascribed to the Middle Palaeolithic, the (Early and Late) Upper Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (fig. 3a–d, figs 4 and 5 and appendix 1). To draw conclusions on site level from the lithic surface material of the Fogliano survey is, however, not possible due to the lack of chronologically and spatially discrete scatters. Also on matters of continuity and discontinuity the data are not clear.

We noted that the ceramic samples of the Fogliano survey did not yield any firm evidence for Neolithic or Bronze Age occupation, except for a number of sherds of a sandy fabric that we cannot classify as yet.¹⁰ After the appearance of the preliminary report, however, an analysis was made of a pollen core that at an earlier stage was taken in the clayey/peaty sediments adjacent to Lake Fogliano (Van Joolen, 2003).¹¹ From the diagram, the conclusion must be drawn that agricultural

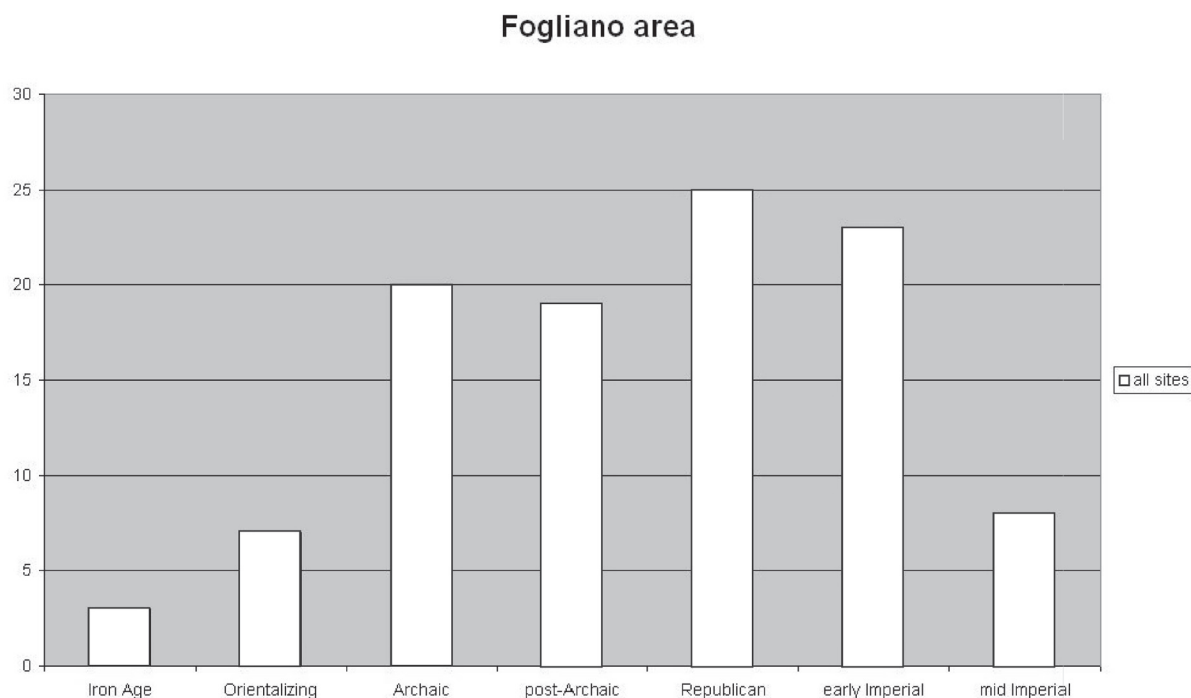


Fig. 6. Histogram showing site numbers per period.

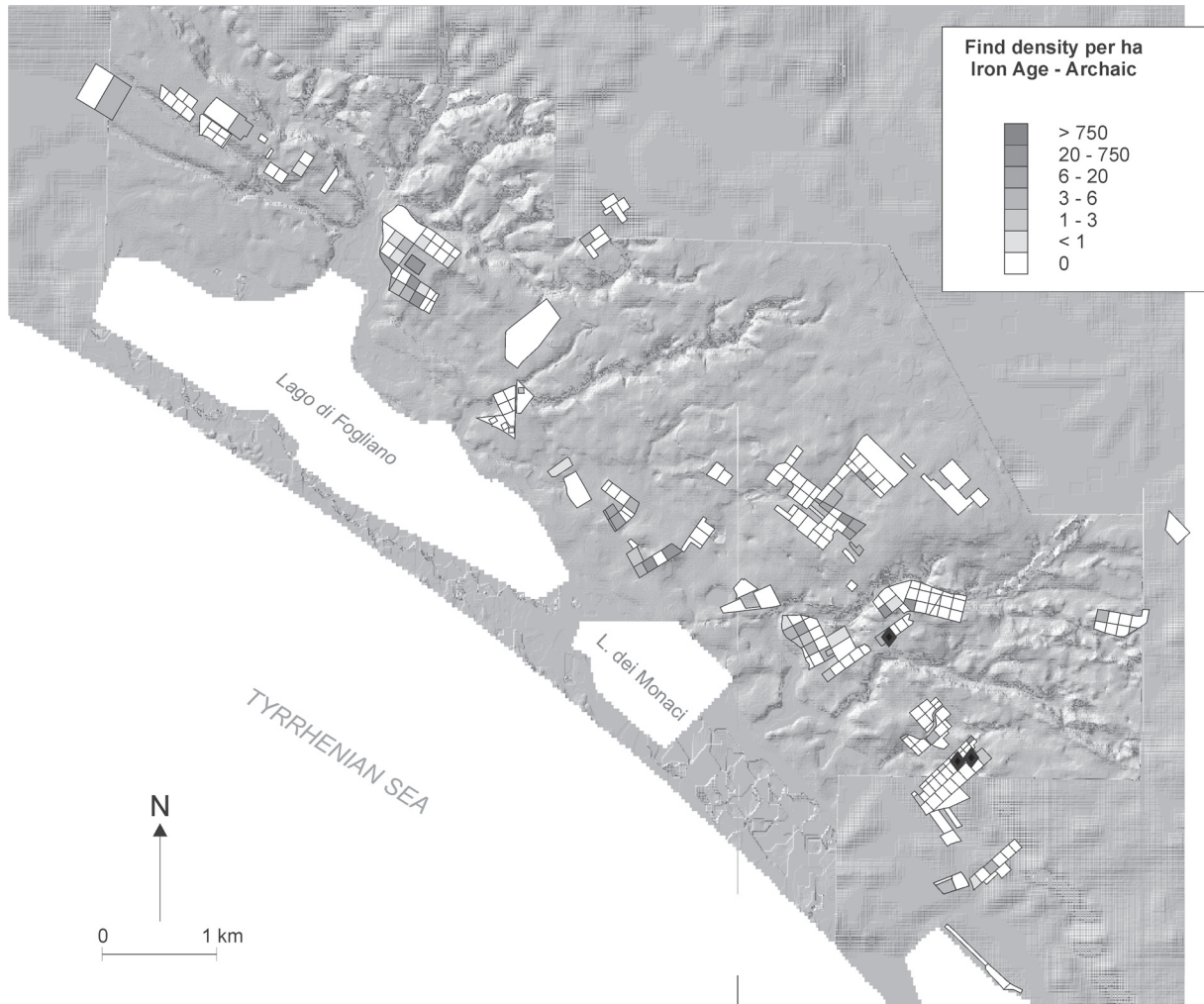
activities in the area surrounding the lake took place at least from the Early Bronze Age onwards and probably had already started in the Neolithic, be it that in both periods exploitation of the landscape took place on a modest scale. It is therefore probably largely due to research biases in the survey data that ceramic periods prior to 800 BC have not been attested with certainty in the Fogliano survey.¹²

From this period on, the survey record shows a strong measure of continuity till *c.* 300 AD (fig. 6).¹³ For the late Antique period, *i.e.* after *c.* 300 AD, we can, just as for the early ceramic periods, not be sure that our survey data, which would indicate that the area was totally abandoned, can be wholly trusted. In any case, the villa complex of Archi di San Donato at least continued to 385 AD and sparse materials in the area are known from the 8th century AD (Elter, 1884; see below). Some of our sites contain sparse ceramics that may date to the 4th–7th century AD (*e.g.* sites 103, 204, 218, see appendix 2). Knowledge of common pottery of this period is lacking to date and thus sherds of the late antique and later periods may have gone unnoticed. We believe, however, that the sharp decline in the number of sites that already in the Mid Imperial period is apparent does reflect the situation in late Antiquity, although marginal settlement in later periods certainly should not be ruled out. The Early

and High Middle Ages in the Pontine lake area are, however, centuries of obscurity. No Medieval archaeological traces in the wider area go back further than the 12th century AD. The only historically attested early medieval activity on the Lago di Fogliano has been documented for the church (and possible) settlement of *S. Andrea a Fogliano* on the south-eastern shore. Its origin has been tentatively traced back to the 8th century (Cecere, 1989: p. 27), although solid historical prove is still lacking.

5.2. Ceramic sites and their interpretation

Earlier in this article we noted that no site classification is possible for the Iron Age and Orientalizing sites. We did however, remark that the spatial arrangement of sites over the landscape points to clustered occupation and isolated sites (figs 7 and 8). Interpretation in socio-economic terms of the archaeological evidence may take two forms. Either this late Iron Age settlement pattern was the result of an agricultural colonization of new grounds sought for by the inhabitants of proto-urban settlements such as Satricum or Antium in the coastal area or from Caracupa Valviscolo in the Monti Lepini, or we must assume that we deal with seasonal occupation either related to the above-mentioned settlements or to transhumant groups coming in



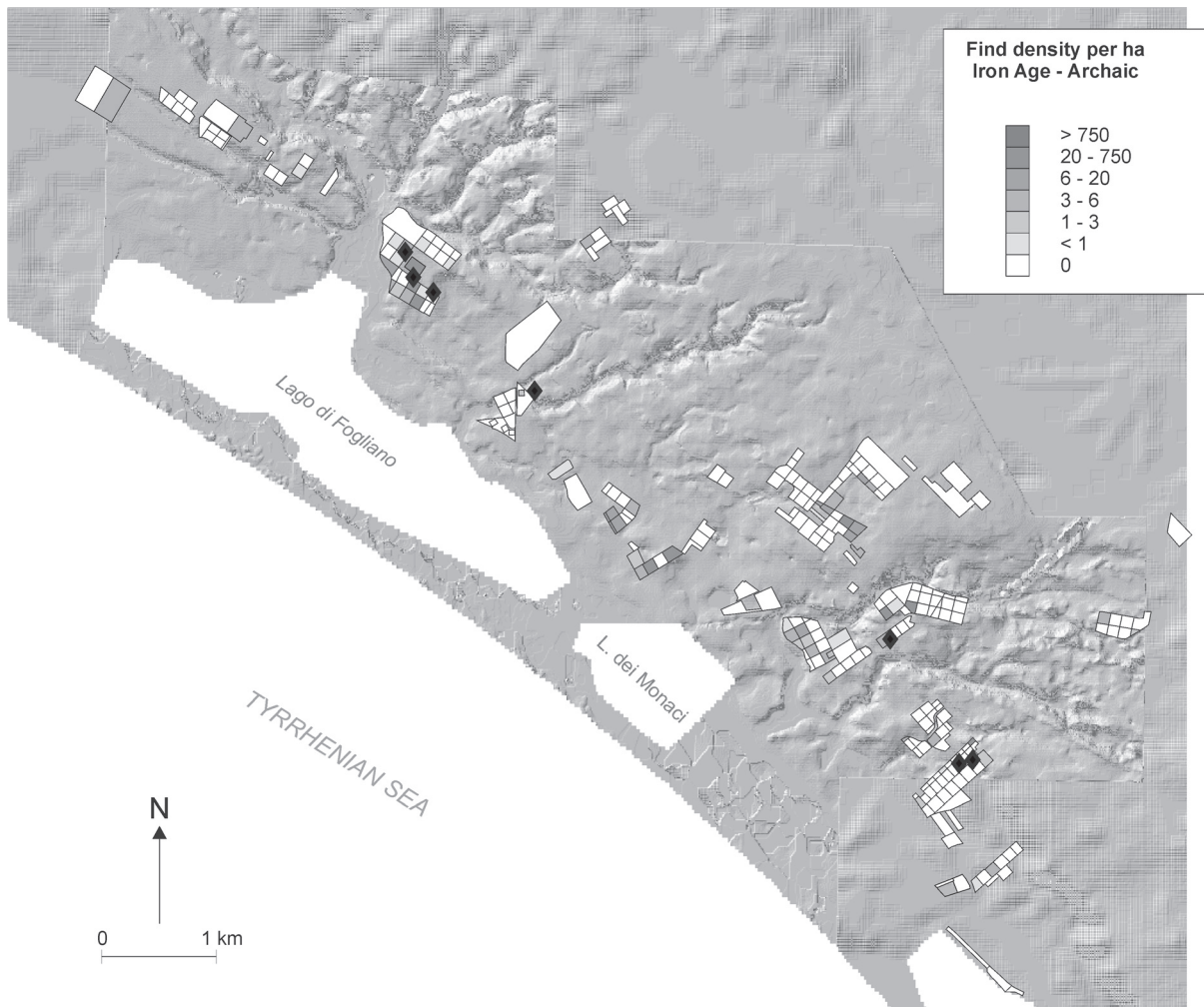
Iron Age

Fig. 7. Iron Age sites in the Fogliano area (block densities indicate all Iron Age to Archaic finds).

from the mountains. The environmental record points at the latter. In the Fogliano pollen diagram indicators of agricultural activity appear and disappear in the pollen zone that covers the period between the Recent Bronze Age and the Iron Age. This would indicate occasional and small-scale land use. A function of the protohistorical sites as seasonal camps that could be used for the exploitation of the particular coastal and marsh resources during the late autumn, winter and early spring season should therefore not be ruled out.¹⁴ The clusters of sites may in this case represent several consecutive seasonal camps. If we would opt for the former possibility, agricultural colonization, this would imply that the rural territories of the Iron Age proto-urban settlements within a radius of more than 20 km were already fully occupied and this does not seem very likely at the present state of knowledge.

In the Archaic period the number of sites increases and peaks (fig. 6); sites are located throughout most of the area. It is now possible to discern a clear pattern of clustered occupation and isolated sites, most probably farmsteads (fig. 9). Notable, however, is the lack of red-firing tiles and dolia in the pottery assemblages, ceramic categories that must be taken as typical for Archaic farmsteads elsewhere in the Pontine region.¹⁵ The absence of these materials on the sites recorded in the Fogliano survey suggests that in both cases we still deal with modest structures. If the Fogliano area by now had become a regular part of the rural hinterland of, for example, Satricum, it probably functioned at its margins and had no regular access to tile and storage jar production.

In the post-Archaic period the number of sites slightly decreases (fig. 6). Tiles and coarse wares have



Orientalizing

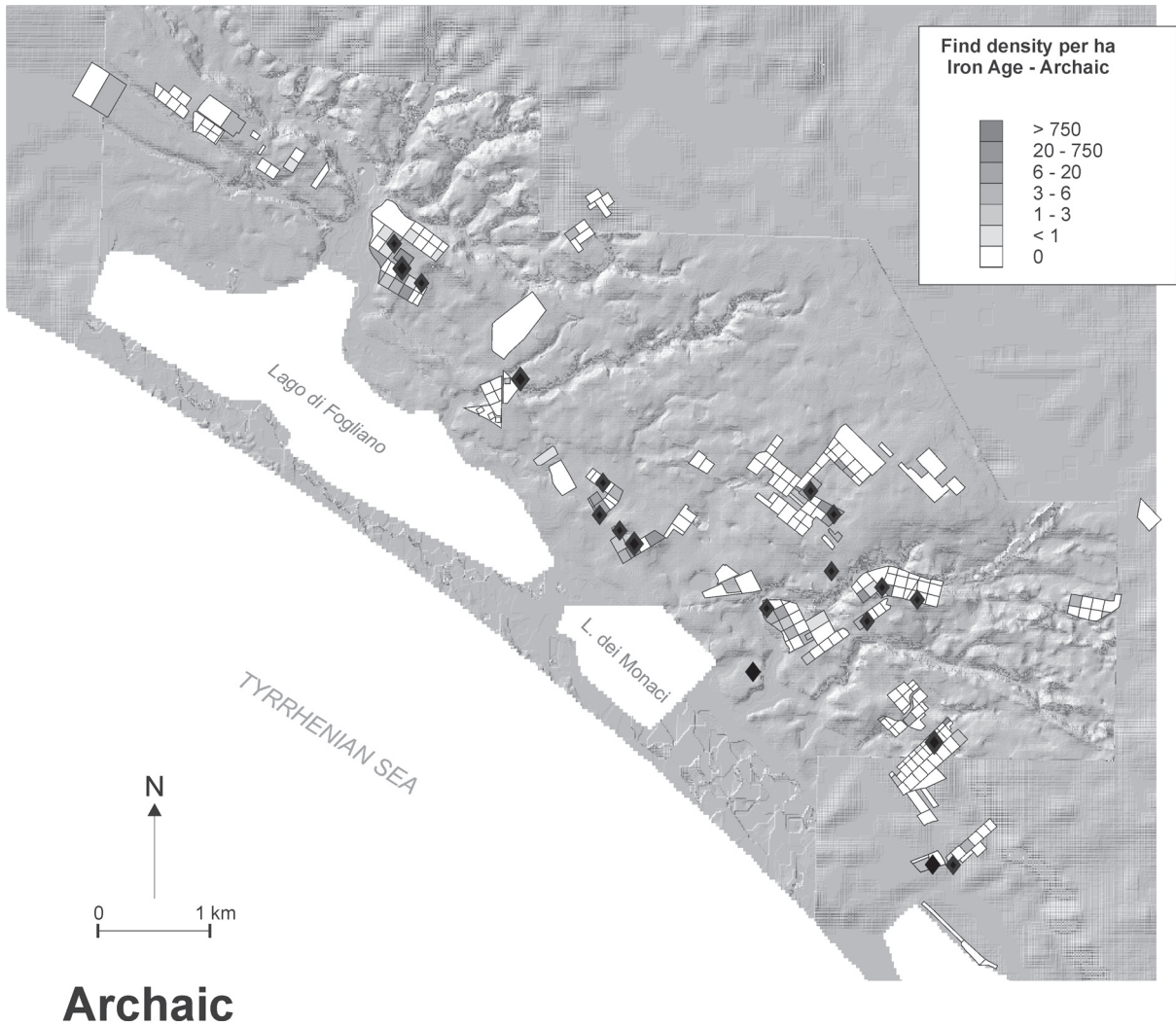
Fig. 8. Orientalizing sites in the Fogliano area (block densities indicate all Iron Age to Archaic finds).

now become a normal feature on sites in the Fogliano area (fig. 10).¹⁶ Although site classification proved impossible, we did note that differentiation between smaller and larger sites persists while the distribution of sites over the landscape does not change significantly. The presence of large sites indicates the persistence of clusters of farmsteads.

It is not certain whether the increase in the number of sites in the Roman Republican period can be interpreted as an increasingly dense settlement pattern, as this period is relatively long (figs 6 and 11).¹⁷ The clear differentiation in size classes reflects, however, the growth of a more complex settlement hierarchy, with at its top small villages of over 2 ha and a differentiation in smaller and larger, poorer and richer farmsteads. Small and poor scatters may in some cases also be interpreted as the outbuildings of the larger

and richer farmsteads.

The Fogliano pollen core gives us additional data on environmental change and land use that we may relate to these Roman settlement patterns. The pollen assemblage zone incorporating the Roman period shows an intensification of farming activities in an increasingly dry environment, as aquatics significantly decrease throughout the pollen assemblage zone. Van Joolen notes how the surrounding alder-willow forest is replaced by an open landscape of mirte, grasses, heath and sedges. Regionally, the common oak/hornbeam/hazel forest regenerates, but the variety of trees is diminished. According to Van Joolen the preparing of the land for olive cultivation with accompanying deforestation may have caused this phenomenon. The percentage of olive pollen increases towards the upper level of the pollen assemblage zone while the lithol-



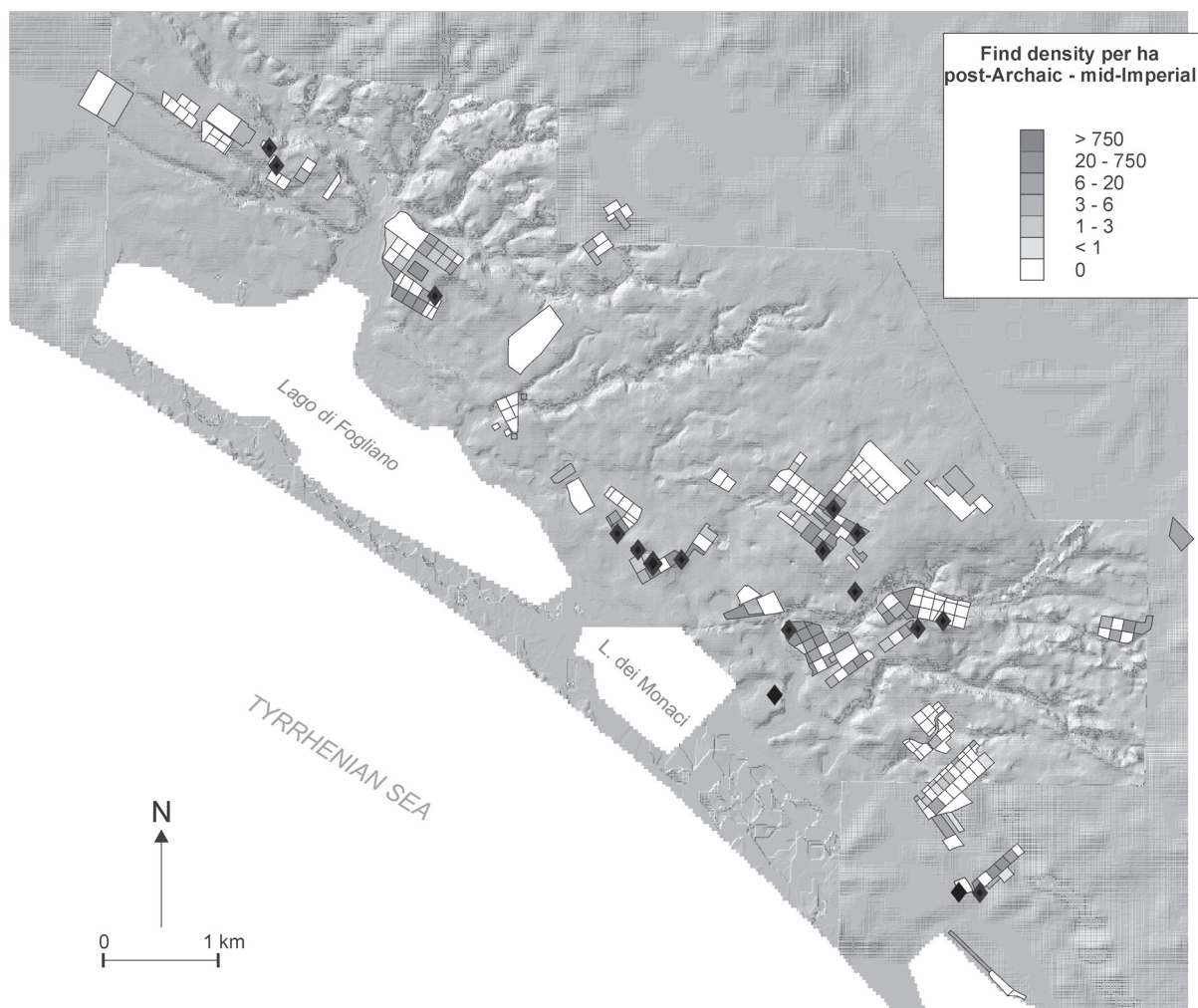
Archaic

Fig. 9. Archaic sites in the Fogliano area (block densities indicate all Iron Age to Archaic finds).
Small diamonds: <1,200 m²; medium diamonds: >3,200 m².

ogy of the core indicates an increasingly dynamic environment in terms of sediment supply. These observations, although generic in nature, indicate a growing human impact on the landscape that is reflected in the Roman settlement pattern.

There is a strong measure of continuity of the Roman Republican sites into the Early Imperial period (figs 6, 11 and 12). At least one of the Roman scatters now classifies as a proper villa. This site may correspond to the villa described by Elter (1884). He refers to various finds near the Rio Martino, most importantly walls that may be connected to hydrological works, the tomb of Alfenius Ceionius Julianus Kamenius, and, below the tomb, the remains of a Roman villa. Elter describes the site as a large *latifundium* that must have controlled a large area between Astura and Circeii, but this seems unlikely. Our survey data show that

the area around present day Borgo Grappa even in the Mid-Imperial period contains a number of relatively large and rich Roman sites, which may well represent several estates (fig. 13). The importance of this area may be related to the Rio Martino, that several scholars have identified with the canal dug by Cornelius Cethegus in 160 BC (Elter, 1884: pp. 74–75; Egidi, 1980: p. 123) and the presence of two way stations in the area, Clostris and Ad Turres Albas, situated along a road that connected the Roman colony of Antium with that of Terracina. This road and the way stations along it are depicted in the Tabula Peuteringana and, according to a reconstruction by Paola Brandizzi Vittucci made independently from our survey data, this road would have passed through the Fogliano survey area.¹⁸ Remarkably the way stations of Clostris and Ad Turres Albas are in her reconstruction locat-



Post-Archaic

Fig. 10. Post-Archaic sites in the Fogliano area (block densities indicate all post-Archaic to mid-Imperial finds).

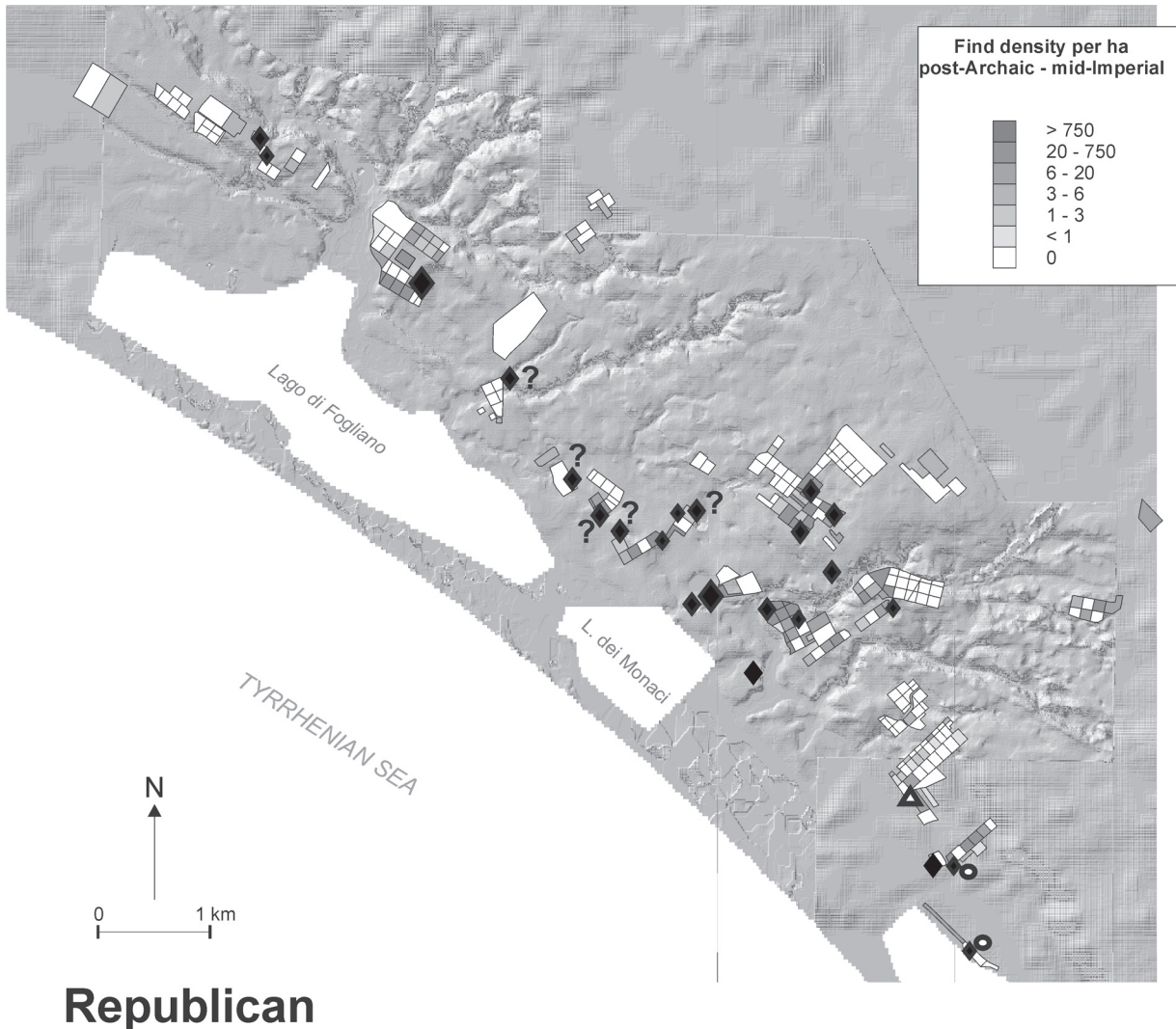
ed respectively north of the Lago di Fogliano, near where the river Cicerchia flows into the lake, and at Archi S. Donato near present-day Borgo Grappa.¹⁹ In both areas the survey indicates the presence of several Roman sites. Although the survey data and Brandizzi Vittucci's hypothetical reconstruction do not allow for a factual archaeological identification of either road or way stations, it is clear from maps 11 and 12 that the Roman sites found in the survey must have been related to a well maintained road network with various branches leading to the way stations Tripontium, Mesa and La Sega along the Via Appia (Lugli, 1928: p. 44; Egidi, 1980: p. 123; Cancellieri, 1985: p. 45).

Apart from its agricultural potential, the economic importance of the Fogliano area may also have been connected with the fish industry. Finds of fish

hooks and net weights in the area indicate that fishing took place in the lakes (De Paolis & Tetro, 1986: pp. 22–29), while Elter interprets the walls he observed along the Rio Martino as canalization works to accommodate fish breeding in the lakes (Elter, 1884: pp. 76–77).²⁰ Between the Lago di Fogliano and the Lago dei Monaci, Elter mapped the estate of the Ceionii Juliani where hydrological works were carried out from Republican times onwards.²¹

6. THE FOGLIANO AREA IN THE REGIONAL ECONOMY

In this final section we discuss the economic role of the Fogliano area in the wider context of the Pontine region. We will again take a chronological approach.



Republican

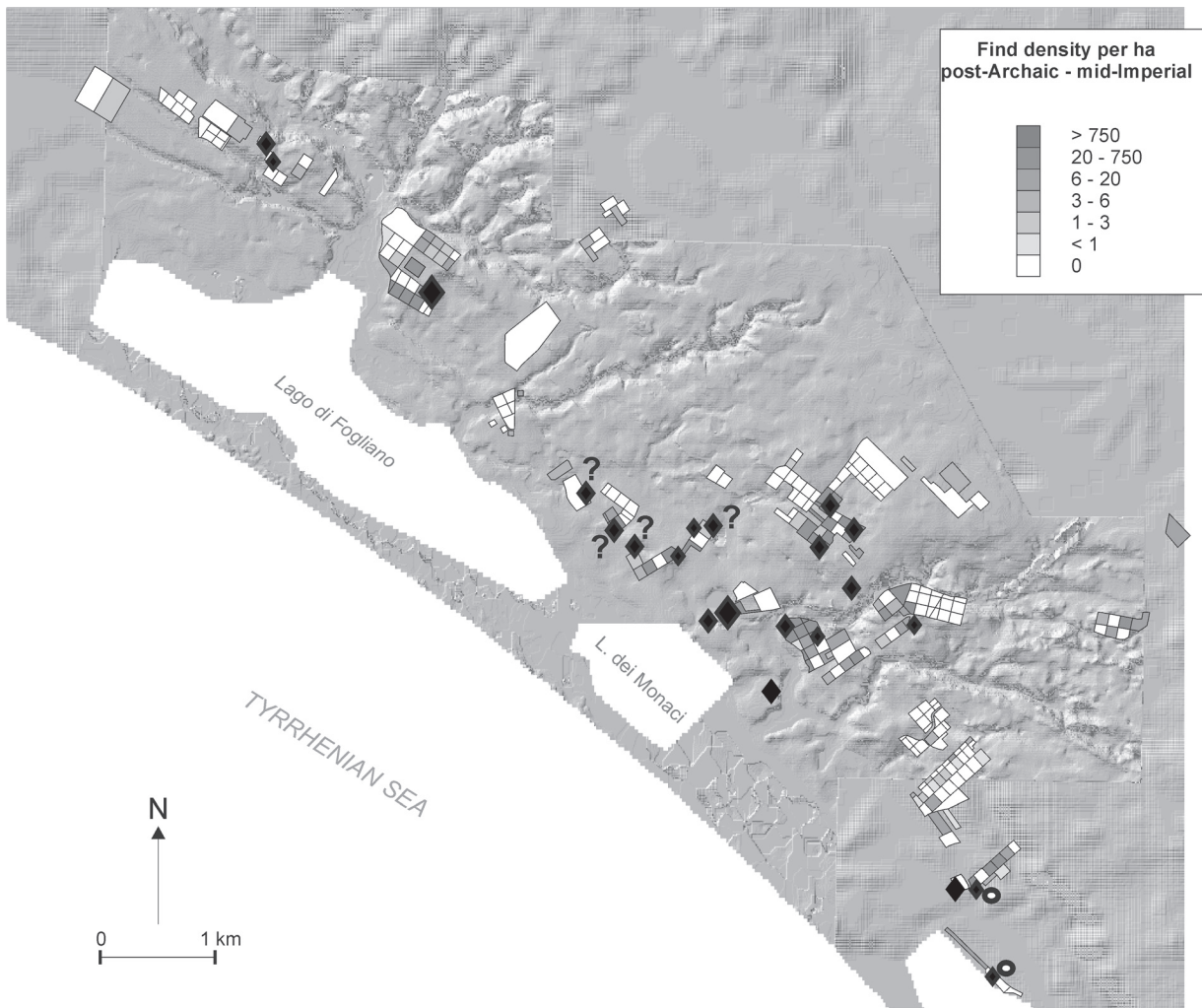
Fig. 11. Republican sites in the Fogliano area (block densities indicate all post-Archaic to mid-Imperial finds).

Small diamonds: <1,050 m²; medium diamonds: 2,500–7,800 m²; large diamonds: >2 ha; triangles: tombs; circles: roads; ?: indet. sites.

6.1. Prehistory

Due to the dispersed distribution of the lithic materials in time and space, it is with reservation that we present some palaeoethnological considerations on the nature of human frequentation in the survey area. More than one-third of the total of artefacts found (38%), most of which belong to the Pontinian technocomplex and Early Upper Palaeolithic, comes from the area of the known site of Colle Parito (fields 201, 202, 204) (fig. 3: b). Here, as referred to in the introduction, an important open site was localized during earlier research (La Rosa, 2002). The site of Colle Parito was situated on a hilltop dominating the river valley of the Cicerchia on the sandy relief of the beach ridge depo-

sits of the Minturno level at a height of 13–15 metres above sea level (Sevink *et al.*, 1991). The location appears to have been a privileged spot in the landscape used by innumerable generations of hunters starting with Neanderthal man and continuing into the Upper Palaeolithic (La Rosa, 2004). Also in the zone of Prato di Coppola, on the highest point of the sandy ridge that delimits the Cicerchia valley in the south artefacts were found belonging to the Pontinian culture and the initial phase of the Upper Palaeolithic period. These concentrations are indicative of the strategic role that the higher points in the landscape dominating the Cicerchia river valley played for Palaeolithic human groups.



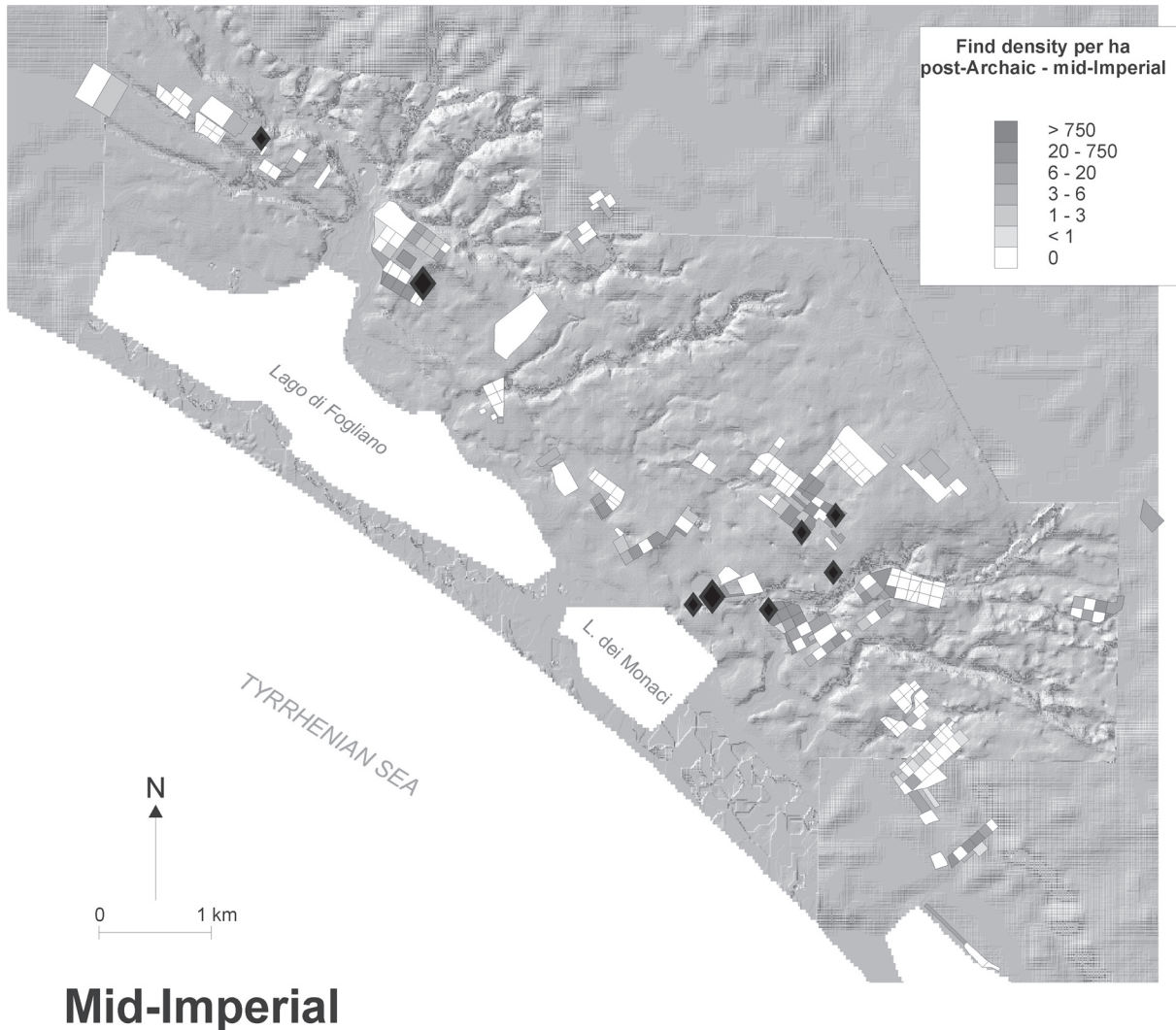
Early Imperial

Fig. 12. Early Imperial sites in the Fogliano area (block densities indicate all post-Archaic to Mid-Imperial finds).
 Small diamonds: <1,050 m²; medium diamonds: 2,500–7,800 m²; large diamonds: >2 ha; circles: roads; ?: indet. sites.

The data that we dispose of on the final phase of the Palaeolithic period, on the contrary, indicates that the human groups of this period rather frequented the slightly lower zones between 8–12 metres, *i.e.* the sandy deposits of the Minturno level nearer to the inland beaches of the lagoons and coastal still waters. These mostly correspond to the mouths of the ancient river beds. The natural resources of these locations, fish, fowl, shells, will have been most attractive. It is interesting to note that this settlement behaviour is attested also south of the actual lake of Sabaudia, where an important prehistoric settlement was found on a dominant height near the fossil valley of the Molella stream. This site can be attributed to a final phase of the Epigravettian (Zei, 1973).

6.2. Protohistory

First of all we must note that the absence in the Fogliano survey of earlier protohistorical sites (Early Iron Age, Bronze Ages) is anomalous for the coastal area of the Pontine region. As stated this may be the result of research biases. Guidi (1986) states that the Bronze Age period in the Colli Albani and the Pontine region in general is characterized by a preference for lake-side locations and is able to illustrate this in the case of Lake Sabaudia.²² Alessandri (2000–2001), in his inventory of protohistorical sites in the coastal stretch between Ostia and Formia, has demonstrated a substantial coastal occupation from the Middle Bronze Age well into the Iron Age. Also the PRP mapped



Mid-Imperial

Fig. 13. Mid-Imperial sites in the Fogliano area (block densities indicate all post-Archaic to mid-Imperial finds). Medium diamonds: 2,500–7,800 m²; large diamonds: >2 ha; circles: roads.

and excavated various protohistorical sites along the coast between Nettuno and Astura and found that at least one of these functioned as a salt extraction site in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (Attema *et al.*, 2003). It is thought that salt was an important commodity of exchange in the regional economic network. Slightly inland to the north of the Fogliano area the superintendency of Lazio excavated a late Bronze Age site with evidence for metallurgy (Angle *et al.*, 1992). On two sites a small fragment of Italo-Mycenean pottery was found and various sites mentioned in the literature show evidence for local pottery production. The available evidence therefore implies that the coastal landscape of the Pontine region was involved in a wider exchange network in which vari-

ous products played a role (salt, fish, metal, pottery). These economic activities must have been sustained by agricultural production and this will have involved permanent settlements. As Alessandri notes, these permanent sites are usually situated slightly inland (Alessandri, 2000–2001).

Till now neither specialized nor permanent agricultural sites have been attested south of Torre Astura and we may suppose that until *c.* 800 BC the Fogliano area fell outside the main stream of economic developments taking place in the economy of the Pontine region. Although exploited, as the pollen record indicates, the Fogliano area remained marginal as an area for settlement and production. Economic developments remained restricted to the area north of Torre

Astura, and we may assume that these developments were related to the process of centralization of settlement that occurred in the Alban hills from the Middle Bronze Age onwards.

In the Archaic period the settlement patterns in the Fogliano area indicate exploitation on a permanent basis, but, judging from the limited ceramic assemblages, we think that it still did not play a significant role in the regional economy. Compared to the ceramic assemblages of rural sites in the area between Antium and the Alban hills and the area along the footslopes of the Monti Lepini, settlement evolution between the 8th and 5th century BC (Iron Age to the start of the post-Archaic period) in the Fogliano area certainly was less marked (Van Leusen *et al.*, forthcoming; Attema & Van Oortmerssen, 2000). We have already indicated that distance to the major proto-urban sites may have been the inhibiting factor here, but we may also point to the marshy environment of the immediate hinterland of the Fogliano area.

6.3. Roman period

Judging from the extension of the ceramic assemblage (introduction of tile) and the increase in site size, it is probably only at the end of the post-Archaic period that the area was fully opened up as a rural area to gradually become an integral part of the rural landscape of the Pontine region. The main economic activity in the post-Archaic and Roman period was agriculture, among which olive culture. We may connect these developments in agricultural exploitation to Romanization, that especially from the later 4th century BC onwards is noticeable all over the Pontine region. Improvements in infrastructure in the Early Roman Republican period undoubtedly played an important role in this process and it is likely that the coastal route, later known as the Via Severiana, now connected Antium and its port Caenon with the Fogliano area. The way stations Ad Turres Albas and Clostris were located somewhere in the Fogliano area, and this indicates travel and commerce taking place along the coast in this period. Also developments in infrastructure inland, notably the Via Appia, may have helped to open up the Fogliano area as a rural production area. Still, however, the distance of the Fogliano area to the nearest Roman colony was considerable and therefore socio-economic relations between the Early Republican Roman farmsteads on the inland beach ridges of Fogliano cannot have been very strong.

As noted above, we have evidence for at least one substantial Republican/Imperial villa in the sur-

vey area, located near present-day Borgo Grappa, but probably there were more. Such villas will in the Late Republican period and after have increased the level of economic activity in the area as we already suggested in our earlier report (Attema *et al.*, 2001: p. 160). This economic activity, besides agriculture, will also have involved pisciculture. Roman remains on the shore of Lake Monaci and near the Rio S. Martino may be taken as the archeological evidence for this. Although at the top of the settlement hierarchy, these villas will not have had the status of the veritable *vil-lae maritimae* known at Torre Astura to the northwest and the Villa of Domitianus on the lago di Paola to the southeast (Piccarreta, 1978; Lugli, 1928).

7. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have discussed archaeological sites and scatters of archaeological material found in a survey of the territory around lake Fogliano. The area proved to have been frequented from the Middle Palaeolithic to the Eneolithic periods by hunter/gatherer groups. (Semi-)permanent occupation of the area occurred from the protohistorical period onwards with evidence for the opening up of the area as a rural landscape dating to the Archaic and Roman periods. The introduction of olive culture and the widespread introduction of Roman pottery wares, pisciculture and infrastructural works may be interpreted as signs of the Romanization of the area. Part of the Roman Republican and Early Imperial sites continue until at least the end of the 3rd century AD. Both this aspect as well as the decline in number of sites is in line with our observations elsewhere in the Pontine region.

8. NOTES

1. The catalogue of lithic finds in appendix 1 was compiled by the third author, Michelangelo La Rosa, the site catalogue and catalogue of ceramic finds in appendix 2 was compiled by the second author, Tymon de Haas. Jan Smit drew and inked the lithics, Rita Aalders drew and inked the ceramic material. Mirjam Los-Weijns and Siebe Boersma scanned the catalogue items and compiled the tables. Distribution maps were compiled by Tymon de Haas and Martijn van Leusen.
2. Material from these transects are referred to in the site catalogue as 'standard samples'. Diagnostic samples are obtained by means of a search for artefacts with specific form characteristics (in the case of ceramics *e.g.* rims, handles) or specific ware characteristics (*e.g.* *impasto rosso*, black glazed, *terra sigillata*). In the case of grab samples any materials additional to

the standard sample can be collected.

3. Remarkably, one of these find spots concerned the known site of Colle Parito, but despite high numbers of lithic finds in this area, no site was defined here by the survey team. This may be due to levelling activities in the area.
4. No diagnostic pottery was recovered from the ceramic Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, nor pottery from the post-antique periods. In the preliminary report a sandy impasto fabric, identified during the initial quantitative artefact processing, was tentatively ascribed to the Bronze age (Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 158). To date, no diagnostic forms belonging to this fabric have appeared and we therefore cannot use this material as an indicator for Bronze Age occupation (but see appendix 2, site 227).
5. The Republican period is recognized by black glazed wares (Bernardini, 1986), Graeco Italic and Dressel 1A/B amphorae (Will, 1982; Peacock & Williams, 1991) and coarse wares (Olcese, 2003). Typical Early Imperial finds include Italian *terra sigillata* (Ettlinger *et al.*, 1990), coarse wares (Olcese, 2003) and Dressel 2–4 amphorae (Peacock & Williams, 1991). For the Mid Imperial period we find African red slip wares (Hayes, 1972), globular and African amphorae (Peacock & Williams, 1991) and coarse wares (Olcese, 2003).
6. Also two trapezoidal *armature* have been classified as Neo/Eneolithic, these, however, may also belong to the Mesolithic period.
7. The problems relating to this subject are discussed more extensively in Van Leusen (2002).
8. The site size criterion should be used carefully; it does not take into account the fact that sites often exceed the actually surveyable area, e.g. when extending into a not surveyable part of the landscape. Also site size is influenced by intensity of ploughing and levelling, which may cause vast but relatively diffuse scatters. However, we have used this criterion here, since its consequent application does provide us with some basically classifiable data.
9. Most probably the calculation of 20.000 m² for site 214 is far too high; the site was already during the time of survey described as 'very diffuse'. Similarly the 13280 m² for site 225 (Colle Parito) is caused by levelling activities. During survey on the beach ridges northwest of Fogliano in 2003 we found a clear example of a single phase Archaic site (early 6th century BC) on the ancient beach ridges measuring 2500 m². This size may be an indication of the size of an Archaic hamlet.
10. See note 4. A similar fabric was also noted in our latest intensive survey in the territory of Nettuno (the Nettuno 2004 campaign).
11. The core was taken by H. Woldring, F. Veenman and B.J. Haagsma in 1997. Analyses were made by E. Stuyts, H. Woldring and E. van Joolen at the palaeobotanical laboratory of the Groningen Institute of Archaeology. Thanks are due to H. Woldring and Prof. Dr. S. Bottema.
12. For a discussion on the biases inherent in the Fogliano survey, see Attema *et al.*, 2002: pp. 153–154.
13. In the preliminary report we assumed that the area was occupied till 100 AD. The present study has prolonged the period with two centuries. See Attema *et al.*, 2000: pp. 158–161, figure 3, table with summary results of the 1998 and 1999 surveys.
14. See for a discussion of seasonal sites in the Agro Pontino used by transhumant herders, hunters, fishermen, subsistence farmers and their families and distribution maps of these temporary hut settlements, Attema, 1993: pp. 50–51 and Veenman, 2002: pp. 119–122.
15. A number of Archaic sites elsewhere in the Pontine region, as for instance in the Astura valley, do have red-firing tiles and storage pottery.
16. As part of our restudies, tiles and amphora fabrics were analysed by G. van Oortmerssen. This study resulted in the definition of about 30 fabrics, most of which can be related to local production. It also showed that amphora and tile fabrics are often very similar.
17. Cf. the Archaic period: c. 100 years, the Post-Archaic period: c. 150 years, the Roman Republican period: c. 320 years.
18. This road is by many scholars erroneously referred to as the Via Severiana. According to Brandizzi Vittucci (1998: pp. 929–938) it is only a small tract near Ostia that may have had this name. The presence of the lagoons and marshes along the coast makes it indeed very plausible that the road ran land inwards from the lagoons and not along the dunes separating the coastal lakes from the sea, as is sometimes claimed (cf. Lugli 1928, 42–43; Egidi, 1980: p. 123; De Paolis & Tetro, 1986: p. 6).
19. This rules out the identification of archaeological remains near the Torre di Fogliano with Ad Turres Albas (Lugli, 1928: p. 43; Egidi, 1980: pp. 124–125).
20. Elter says that the Rio Martino functioned both to drain the marshy inlands and to supply fresh water to the lakes to optimize fish breeding conditions. Likewise, De Paolis & Tetro ascribe Roman origins to the Rio Giordanello, that connects the Astura river to the Lago di Fogliano and may also have supplied fresh water for fish breeding. The Fossa Augusta (now Canale Papale) was in their view part of the same project and facilitated naval transport between the lakes of Fogliano, Monaci and Caprolace (De Paolis & Tetro, 1986: pp. 6–13).
21. Near the villa of Archi di San Donato another inscription has been found, describing hydrological works carried out by a freedman by the name of Phaenippus (Elter, 1884: pp. 73–74).
22. Also known as Lake Paola.

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APPENDIX 1. LITHIC INDUSTRY

Appendix 1 consists of a catalogue containing a description of the lithic industry, and three tables (table 1: general classification and chronology of lithics; table 2: typological classification of the tools; table 3: débitage characteristics).

DESCRIPTION OF THE LITHIC INDUSTRY

The formal tools are described according to the standard Bordeaux taxonomy (Bordes, 1961; Bietti, 1976–77), while the débitage is classified according to the definitions introduced by J. Tixier (Tixier *et al.*, 1980; see also Bietti, 1976–77).

FIELD 101*Block 1 Upper Palaeolithic*

1 oblique burin on lateral retouch. Re-retouched (with double patina).

Block 2

1 flaked pebble.

Pebble with only one or two negative scars without any preparation of striking platform or débitage surface, the result of testing the pebble?

FIELD 102*Block 2 Upper Palaeolithic, Neo Eneolithic*

1 fragment of retouched blade;

1 retouched flake;

12 flakes;

3 flakes of obsidian;

5 cores, among which is a bladelet core with one striking platform and two flaked pebbles;

1 debris (small waste flake).

FIELD 103*Block 1 Early Upper Palaeolithic*

1 great size endscraper on retouched blade (length = 58 mm);

1 notched tool on flake;

1 chopping tool;

1 'esquillé' tool on cortical flake;

22 flakes;

12 cores, among which a large size blade core with two opposed striking platforms (62×45×31 mm).

Block 2 Mesolithic

1 denticulated tool of 'Riparo Blanc type' obtained from cortical flake*;

5 flakes;

3 cores.

* Such tools are obtained from split pebble, cortical flake or parts of pebble fragment, retouched on opposite side of the cortex. They are relatively plenty in the Mesolithic levels of the Riparo Blanc at Monte Circeo (Taschini, 1964: fig. 3: Nos 14,15 and 16).

FIELD 104*Block 1*

1 denticulated tool on core fragment;

8 flakes;

1 core.

Block 2 Upper Palaeolithic

1 blade with marginal retouch, broken;

3 flakes ;

2 cores, one is a flaked pebble.

Block 3 Middle Palaeolithic

1 sidescraper with bifacial retouch heavily patinated;

1 retouched flake;

2 flakes;

1 discoidal core heavily patinated.

Block 4

1 flake;

2 cores.

Block 5 Mesolithic ?

1 double borer made on core fragment;

1 flake;

2 cores.

Block 6

1 core.

FIELD 105*Block 1*

1 naturally backed knife with traces of utilization on cutting edge;

5 flakes;

1 core.

Block 2 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 sidescraper with bifacial retouch;

2 cores, one is a bladelet core with one striking platform.

Block 3 Middle Palaeolithic, Late Upper Palaeolithic

1 déjeté sidescraper;

1 retouched bladelet, broken;

1 chopping-tool;

1 'esquillé' tool;

1 flake;

1 core.

Block 4

3 flakes;

1 core.

Block 5

2 denticulated tools on pebble;

1 chopping-tool obtained from core fragment;

2 flakes.

Block 6 Upper Palaeolithic

1 denticulated tool with inverse retouch, on flake;

3 flakes;

2 cores: one flaked pebble and one bladelet core with one striking platform.

FIELD 106

Block 1

1 notched tool on flake;

3 retouched flakes;

3 flakes;

2 cores.

Block 2 Middle Palaeolithic ?, Upper Palaeolithic

1 angle burin on fracture, made on pebble;

1 blade with marginal retouch;

1 'esquillé' tool;

1 fragment of unretouched bladelet;

3 flakes;

3 cores, one is a 'protocentripetal' core with yellowish patina.

FIELD 107

Block 1 Upper Palaeolithic

1 transversal burin on notch;

1 endscraper on retouched blade;

1 unretouched blade, broken;

3 flakes;

3 cores;

4 debris.

FIELD 108

Block 1

2 flakes.

FIELD 109

Block 2

1 retouched flake;

1 core.

FIELD 110

Block 1 Mesolithic ?

1 borer made on core fragment;

1 small retouched flake (L = 17 mm);

1 flake.

Block 3 Late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic ?

1 borer on flake. It shows an inverse *écaillée* retouch rather invasive;

1 bladelet core with one striking platform.

Block 4

1 core.

FIELD 111

Block 2

1 small core (23×21×10 mm).

FIELD 112

Block 1

1 rounded flake.

FIELD 113

Block 1

1 flake;

1 core of chopping-tool type.

Block 2

1 'esquillé' tool ;

2 flakes ;

2 cores, one is a flaked pebble.

Block 3

1 flake.

Block 5

2 cores: one chopping-tool type and a flaked pebble.

Block 6

1 denticulated tool made on core fragment.

Block 7

1 'esquillé' tool on flake;

1 denticulated tool made on core fragment.

Block 8 Upper Palaeolithic

2 rounded flakes;

1 bladelet core with one striking platform.

Block 9 Mesolithic

1 borer made on pebble (fig. 2: No.13);

1 flake;

1 core.

Block 10 Mesolithic

2 borers on flake;

5 denticulated tools on flake;
1 notched tool on flake;
5 flakes;
2 cores, one is a flaked pebble;
5 debris.

Block 11 Late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic

2 borers on flake;
3 denticulated tools, one is made on flake and two are of the 'Riparo Blanc type';
1 backed bladelet and *piquant triedre* (fig. 1: No. 10);
1 retouched flake;
4 flakes, one rounded.

Block 12 Late Upper Palaeolithic ?, Mesolithic

1 composite tool: a borer added to an endscraper on flake (fig. 4: No. 9);
1 borer on flake;
1 chopping-tool with denticulated cutting edge, obtained from a small pebble (L = 25 mm);
2 flakes;
2 cores, one is a bladelet core with one striking platform.

Block 13 Middle Palaeolithic ?

5 flakes, one rounded;
3 cores, one partially rounded and another discoidal.

Block 24

1 flake.

FIELD 114

Block 1

1 flake;
2 cores.

Block 2 Mesolithic

1 borer made on core fragment;
1 notched tool with inverse retouch on cortex, made on flake;
1 denticulated tool;
1 unretouched blade, broken;
3 flakes;
1 core.

Block 3

1 flake.

FIELD 115

Block 1 Mesolithic ?

1 borer made on flake;
5 flakes;
1 core.

Block 2 Mesolithic

1 double borer on flake;
1 very large notch with inverse retouch on cortex;
1 retouched flake;

1 unretouched blade;
1 flake;
3 cores;
2 debris.

FIELD 116

Block 1 Middle Palaeolithic ?, Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 flat nose-ended endscraper;
1 fragment of retouched flake. It is of mousterian type and shows a reddish patina;
1 retouched blade, broken;
1 notched bladelet, broken;
1 small retouched flake (L = 16 mm);
1 denticulated tool on core fragment;
3 unretouched bladelet, one is broken;
10 flakes;
4 cores;
6 debris.

Block 2 Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 Aurignacian blade, broken;
1 retouched flake;
5 flakes;
2 cores.

Block 3 Upper Palaeolithic

2 notched tools on flake;
1 fragment of unretouched bladelet;
2 flakes;
5 debris.

Block 4 Late Upper Palaeolithic

1 multiple mixed burin;
1 fragment of small backed tool;
1 notched tool obtained from pebble;
5 flakes;
1 debris.

Block 5 Upper Palaeolithic (Early ?)

1 angle burin on fracture;
1 retouched blade of great size (L = 57 mm);
1 lateral simple convex sidescraper;
2 borers on flake;
1 flake;
1 core;
1 debris.

Block 6 Late Upper Palaeolithic ?, Neo Eneolithic

2 borers on flake;
1 arrow point (fig. 5: No. 12);
2 flakes;
1 small flake core (25×22×15 mm) that also shows scars of bladelets.

Block 7 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 lateral simple sidescraper with double patina (fig. 5: No. 1);
1 pseudo-Levallois point, rounded (fig. 5: No. 7);

1 chopper on pebble;
 1 retouched blade, broken;
 2 retouched flakes, the patinated one is of mousterian type;
 1 unretouched blade, broken;
 1 unretouched bladelet, broken;
 4 flakes, one with double patina is of mousterian type;
 2 cores;
 2 debris.

Block 8 Upper Palaeolithic

1 multiple notched tool on flake;
 2 flakes, one has great size (L = 60 mm);
 2 cores: one bladelet core with two opposed striking platforms and one flaked pebble.

FIELD 117

Block 1 Late Upper Palaeolithic

1 fragment of small backed tool;
 1 unretouched bladelet, broken;
 4 flakes;
 2 cores, one is a small (26×18×11 mm) bladelet core with one striking platform.

FIELD 118

Block 1 Upper Palaeolithic

1 angle burin on retouch made on fragment of bladelet core;
 1 chopping-tool;
 1 core.

Block 2

1 double borer made on flake.

FIELD 119

Block 1 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 angle burin on fracture;
 1 notched tool on crested blade;
 1 discoidal core.

Block 3 Late Upper Palaeolithic

1 truncated bladelet, broken.

Block 8 Late Upper Palaeolithic

1 endscraper on blade, broken (fig. 4: No. 5);
 1 flake.

FIELD 120

Block 1

1 multiple notched tool;
 5 flakes.

Block 2 Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 fragment of backed tool with double patina;
 1 notched tool on flake;
 2 flakes.

FIELD 121

Block 5

1 flake.

FIELD 122

Block 1 Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic

1 denticulated tool of the 'Riparo Blanc type', made on flake (fig. 5: No. 10);
 3 cores, among which a bladelet core with two crossed striking platforms.

FIELD 124

2 cores.

FIELD 201

Block 1 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 composite tool: it is composed of an endscraper on retouched blade and an axial on retouch burin (fig. 4: No. 3);
 1 lateral simple convex sidescraper (fig. 5: No. 3);
 2 flakes;
 2 cores.

Block 3 Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 endscraper on flake;
 1 double endscraper on blade (fig. 4: No. 8);
 1 multiple dihedral burin (fig. 4: No. 1);
 1 fragment of sidescraper made on a large size flake;
 1 'esquillé' tool;
 2 unretouched blades, broken;
 5 flakes;
 3 cores, among which a large flake core size (57×50×35 mm) and a bladelet core with one striking platform (51×40×27 mm);
 1 debris.

Block 4 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 lateral simple concave sidescraper (fig. 5: No. 2);
 1 fragment of large size blade (width = 31 mm), retouched on both sides;
 1 retouched flake of mousterian type;
 1 notched tool on flake;
 1 flake;

1 rejuvenation flake;
2 cores.

Block 5 Middle Palaeolithic

1 double sidescraper, broken, on Levallois flake;
1 notched tool on flake;
2 flakes;
2 cores;
1 debris.

Block 6 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 déjeté sidescraper;
1 naturally backed knife; with on the cutting edge two notches;
1 notched tool on flake;
1 'esquillé' tool;
2 retouched flakes;
4 flakes;
2 cores: one is discoidal of great size (49×43×18 mm) while the other is a small bladelet (24×17×10 mm) core with one striking platform.

Block 7 Upper Palaeolithic

1 partially truncated tool on blade fragment;
1 notched tool made on core fragment;
1 retouched flake;
8 flakes;
1 debris.

Block 8 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 pointed backed bladelet (fig. 5: No. 11);
2 partially truncated tools on blade;
4 sidescrapers: 3 lateral simple, 1 transversal;
1 retouched Levallois flake, broken (fig. 5: No. 6);
1 blade with marginal retouch, broken;
7 notched tools: five are made on flake and two are made on broken blade;
1 'esquillé' tool;
2 retouched flakes;
26 flakes;
11 cores, among which a chopping-tool type and a flake core that shows also scars of bladelets;
16 debris.

Block 9 Middle Palaeolithic, Early Upper Palaeolithic, Neo Eneolithic

3 lateral simple sidescrapers (two are convex, one is concave);
1 fragment of backed tool retouched on both sides;
1 notched tool on flake;
1 fragment of unretouched blade;
1 fragment of unretouched bladelet;
21 flakes;
8 cores, four are discoidal cores and one is a bladelet core with one striking platform;
1 small core of obsidian that shows the scar of one bladelet;
9 debris.

Block 10 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 denticulated tool on flake;
1 retouched flake;

1 flake of mousterian type with double patina;
3 cores, among which a blade core and a chopping-tool type of large size (52×43×32 mm).

Block 11 Upper Palaeolithic

1 denticulated tool on broken blade;
1 notched tool on flake;
3 flakes.

Block 21 Upper Palaeolithic, Neo Eneolithic

1 trapezium (fig. 4: No. 14);
1 unretouched blade, broken;
4 flakes;
1 core.

Block 22 Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 carinated endscraper (fig. 4: No. 6);
1 borer-endscraper;
2 notched tools, one is on broken blade and the other is on flake;
1 flake.

FIELD 202

Block 7 Middle Palaeolithic ?

1 naturally backed knife;
2 notched tools, one on flake and the other on core;
7 flakes;
1 core;
1 debris.

Block 8

1 retouched flake;
6 flakes;
2 debris.

Block 9 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic

1 retouched flake;
1 'esquillé' tool;
1 unretouched blade, broken;
1 unretouched bladelet, broken;
9 flakes;
5 cores, one discoidal and two bladelet cores with two opposed striking platforms.

Block 10 Upper Palaeolithic

1 angle burin on fracture;
1 microborer made on flake (L = 21 mm);
1 notched tool on flake;
1 unretouched blade, broken;
1 unretouched bladelet, broken;
14 flakes;
5 cores, one of them is a flaked pebble;
6 debris.

Block 11 Middle Palaeolithic, Early Upper Palaeolithic

3 burins: one axial dihedral made on thick flake (fig. 4: No. 2), one angle dihedral (broken) and one axial on retouch (broken);
1 endscraper on retouched blade (fig. 4: No. 4);

5 sidescrapers: four are lateral simple convex (fig. 5: No. 5), one is lateral double;
 2 retouched flakes;
 2 denticulated tools, one is on flake and the other one is on blade;
 2 notched tools on flake;
 1 unretouched blade, broken;
 2 unretouched bladelets, broken;
 8 flakes;
 9 cores, among them one fragment of a discoidal core and one bladelet core with two opposed striking platforms;
 3 debris.

Block 12 Middle Palaeolithic, Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 transversal burin on retouch;
 1 endscraper on flake. Front is retouched with lamellar scars;
 2 sidescrapers: one lateral simple convex and one lateral double (on Levallois flake ?);
 5 notched tools, four are on blades and one is on flake;
 1 unretouched bladelet, broken;
 25 flakes;
 11 cores, among which one discoidal core, one bladelet core with one striking platform and one flaked pebble;
 11 debris.

FIELD 204

Block 13 Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 endscraper on retouched blade, broken;
 1 great size blade (width = 34 mm), broken, retouched on both sides (fig. 4: No. 11);
 2 flakes;
 1 debris.

Block 16

1 large flake core size (60×57×45 mm).

Block 17 Early Upper Palaeolithic, Late Upper Palaeolithic

3 endscrapers: one thumb-nail shaped (fig. 4: No. 7), one on flake and one flat nose-ended made on flake;
 1 bladelet core with one striking platform.

Block 18

2 cores.

Block 19 Upper Palaeolithic

1 endscraper on flake;
 1 lateral simple convex sidescraper, broken;
 1 retouched flake;
 2 cores.

Field 206 site 203 Middle Palaeolithic, Early and Late Upper Palaeolithic, Neo Eneolithic

1 endscraper on small flake;
 1 'à cran' bladelet;
 1 'à cran' piece on broken bladelet (fig. 4: No. 12);

1 backed blade with marginal partial retouch ;
 1 normally truncated tool on blade;
 1 notched bladelet, broken;
 1 déjeté sidescraper with double patina;
 1 pseudo-Levallois point with double patina;
 1 arrow point;
 4 flakes, one of them shows double patina.

FIELD 207

Block 1 Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 backed tool on denticulated blade, broken.

Block 2 Middle Palaeolithic

1 lateral simple convex sidescraper with double patina (fig. 5: No. 4);
 1 notched tool on flake;
 1 flake of mousterian type;
 1 discoidal core.

Block 5

2 flakes.

FIELD 208

Block 2 Upper Palaeolithic

1 small sidescraper (21×14 mm);
 1 notched tool on broken blade;
 1 inversely notched bladelet;
 1 denticulated tool on flake;
 2 fragments of unretouched blades;
 6 flakes;
 5 cores, two are flaked pebbles.

Block 7 Middle Palaeolithic

3 flakes of mousterian type;
 2 discoidal cores.

FIELD 209

Block 1

1 lateral simple convex sidescraper;
 2 debris.

FIELD 210

Block 1 Upper Palaeolithic

1 axial dihedral burin;
 1 core.

FIELD 211*Block 2 Mesolithic*

2 denticulated tools made on flake, one of the 'Riparo Blanc type';
1 notched tool on flake;
1 unretouched bladelet, broken;
1 flake.

Block 3 Mesolithic ?

1 borer on flake.

FIELD 212*Block 1 Upper Palaeolithic*

1 angle burin on fracture, made on blade.

FIELD 214

4 flakes.

FIELD 215*Block 2 Mesolithic*

1 endscraper on small flake (23×21 mm);
1 denticulated tool of the 'Riparo Blanc type' obtained from pebblefragment;
1 notched tool obtained from very small pebble (17×15×5 mm);
2 cores;
1 debris.

FIELD 216*Block 1 Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic (Late ?)*

1 angle dihedral burin;
1 déjeté sidescraper with alternating retouch;
2 denticulated tools, one on flake, the other on a core fragment;
3 notched tools, two on pebble and one on flake;
10 flakes, among them one is of large size (L = 66 mm), another, with double patina, of the mousterian type;
11 cores, three are bladelet cores with one striking platform, one is a core of the chopping-tool type;
2 debris.

Block 2 Upper Palaeolithic

1 axial dihedral burin made on cortical flake of great size (52×37 mm);
1 lateral double biconvex sidescraper;
1 notched tool on core fragment;
5 flakes.

Block 3 Late Upper Palaeolithic

1 truncated bladelet.

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1 borer on flake ;

1 'esquillé' tool.

FIELD 217*Block 1 Upper Palaeolithic (Early ?), Mesolithic, Neo Eneolithic*

1 multiple mixed burin;
1 fragment of backed tool;
2 truncated tools on flake;
3 borers, all of them on flake;
1 denticulated tool of the 'Riparo Blanc type', made on flake;
1 thick retouched flake;
3 fragments of unretouched bladelets;
2 bladelets of obsidian, broken;
11 flakes;
2 cores.

Block 2 Late Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic

1 endscraper on small flake (18×22 mm);
2 borers, one made on flake, the other obtained from small pebble (fig. 5: No. 8);
2 notched tools on flake;
2 denticulated tools, one on blade the other of the 'Riparo Blanc type' (fig. 5: No. 9);
1 fragment of an unretouched bladelet;
16 flakes;
5 cores, one of them a bladelet core with one striking platform;
3 debris.

Block 3 Upper Palaeolithic (Late ?), Mesolithic, Neo Eneolithic

1 borer on flake;
1 unretouched bladelet, broken;
1 unretouched bladelet of obsidian;
2 flakes;
1 bladelet core with one striking platform.

Block 4

5 flakes;
3 cores.

FIELD 218*Block 1 Mesolithic*

1 convex sidescraper obtained from a pebblefragment;
1 denticulated tool of the 'Riparo Blanc type';
3 flakes;
1 core;
1 debris.

FIELD 219*Block 1*

1 fragment of a leaf-shaped tool;
1 double borer on flake;
1 notched tool on flake.

Block 2 Early Upper Palaeolithic

1 atypical nose-ended carinated endscraper;
1 double microborer made on flake (23×14 mm) ;
1 retouched blade, broken;
1 retouched flake;
1 notched tool on cortical flake;
7 flakes;
3 cores, one of them a bladelet core with two opposed striking platforms.

Block 3

1 retouched flake.

Field 220 Upper Palaeolithic

1 bladelet core with one striking platform.

FIELD 223*Block 2*

1 borer on flake;
2 flakes.

Block 4 Neo Eneolithic

1 trapezium (fig. 4: No. 13);
1 multiple notched tool.

FIELD 224*Block 1 Upper Palaeolithic*

1 retouched blade, broken;
1 flake.

FIELD 225*Block 1 Neo Eneolithic*

1 partially truncated tool on flake;
1 unretouched bladelet of obsidian, broken;
3 flakes;
2 cores.

FIELD 226*Block 1*

1 microborer on flake (16×12 mm).

Block 6 Middle Palaeolithic

1 convergent sidescraper on Levallois flake ;
2 fragments of sidescrapers;
4 flakes;
2 debris.

Block 10

1 notched tool on flake;
1 retouched flake;
1 flake;
1 debris.

Block 18

1 transversal convex sidescraper.

Block 20

1 small retouched flake (21×12 mm);
1 flake.

Table 1. General classification and chronology of lithics.

	<i>Artifacts</i>	<i>Tools</i>	<i>Blades</i>	<i>Flakes</i>	<i>Cores</i>	<i>Debris</i>	<i>Obsidian</i>	<i>Periods</i>
<i>Field 101</i>	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	
block 1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	UP
block 2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	
<i>Field 102</i>	23	2	–	12	5	1	3	
block 2	23	2	–	12	5	1	3	UP, N-E
<i>Field 103</i>	47	5	–	27	15	–	–	
block 1	38	4	–	22	12	–	–	EUP
block 2	9	1	–	5	3	–	–	M
<i>Field 104</i>	29	5	–	15	9	–	–	
block 1	10	1	–	8	1	–	–	
block 2	6	1	–	3	2	–	–	UP
block 3	5	2	–	2	1	–	–	MP
block 4	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	
block 5	4	1	–	1	2	–	–	M ?
block 6	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	
<i>Field 105</i>	31	10	–	14	7	–	–	
block 1	7	1	–	5	1	–	–	
block 2	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	MP, UP
block 3	6	4	–	1	1	–	–	MP, LUP
block 4	4	–	–	3	1	–	–	UP
block 5	5	3	–	2	–	–	–	
block 6	6	1	–	3	2	–	–	
<i>Field 106</i>	19	7	1	6	5	–	–	
block 1	9	4	–	3	2	–	–	
block 2	10	3	1	3	3	–	–	MP ?, UP
<i>Field 107</i>	13	2	1	3	3	4	–	
block 1	13	2	1	3	3	4	–	UP
<i>Field 108</i>	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	
<i>Field 109</i>	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	
<i>Field 110</i>	6	3	–	1	2	–	–	
block 1	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	M ?
block 3	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	LUP, M ?
block 4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	
<i>Field 111</i>	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	
block 2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	
<i>Field 112</i>	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
block 1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
<i>Field 113</i>	66	23	–	24	14	5	–	
block 1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	
block 2	5	1	–	2	2	–	–	
block 3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
block 5	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	
block 6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
block 7	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	
block 8	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	UP
block 9	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	M
block 10	20	8	–	5	2	5	–	M
block 11	11	7	–	4	–	–	–	LUP, M
block 12	7	3	–	2	2	–	–	LUP ?, M
block 13	8	–	–	5	3	–	–	MP ?

Table 1. (*cont.*)

	<i>Artifacts</i>	<i>Tools</i>	<i>Blades</i>	<i>Flakes</i>	<i>Cores</i>	<i>Debris</i>	<i>Obsidian</i>	<i>Periods</i>
block 24	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
<i>Field 114</i>	12	3	1	5	3	–	–	
block 1	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	
block 2	8	3	1	3	1	–	–	M
block 3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
<i>Field 115</i>	17	4	1	6	4	2	–	
block 1	7	1	–	5	1	–	–	M ?
block 2	10	3	1	1	3	2	–	M
<i>Field 116</i>	92	28	6	31	12	15	–	
block 1	29	6	3	10	4	6	–	MP?, EUP
block 2	9	2	–	5	2	–	–	EUP
block 3	10	2	1	2	–	5	–	UP
block 4	9	3	–	5	–	1	–	LUP
block 5	8	5	–	1	1	1	–	UP (E ?)
block 6	6	3	–	2	1	–	–	LUP ?, N-E
block 7	16	6	2	4	2	2	–	MP, UP
block 8	5	1	–	2	2	–	–	UP
<i>Field 117</i>	8	1	1	4	2	–	–	
block 1	8	1	1	4	2	–	–	LUP
<i>Field 118</i>	4	3	–	–	1	–	–	
block 1	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	UP
block 2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
<i>Field 119</i>	6	4	–	1	1	–	–	
block 1	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	MP, UP
block 3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	LUP
block 8	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	LUP
<i>Field 120</i>	10	3	–	7	–	–	–	
block 1	6	1	–	5	–	–	–	
block 2	4	2	–	2	–	–	–	EUP
<i>Field 121</i>	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
block 5	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	
<i>Field 122</i>	4	1	–	–	3	–	–	
block 1	4	1	–	–	3	–	–	UP, M
<i>Field 124</i>	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	
<i>Field 201</i>	203	56	5	79	34	28	1	
block 1	6	2	–	2	2	–	–	MP, UP
block 3	16	6	2	5	3	1	–	EUP
block 4	8	4	–	2	2	–	–	MP, UP
block 5	7	2	–	2	2	1	–	MP
block 6	12	6	–	4	2	–	–	MP, UP
block 7	12	3	–	8	–	1	–	UP
block 8	72	19	–	26	11	16	–	MP, UP
block 9	46	5	2	21	8	9	1	MP, EUP, N-E
block 10	6	2	–	1	3	–	–	MP, UP
block 11	5	2	–	3	–	–	–	UP
block 21	7	1	1	4	1	–	–	UP, N-E
block 22	5	4	–	1	–	–	–	EUP
<i>Field 202</i>	164	33	8	69	31	23	–	
block 7	12	3	–	7	1	1	–	MP ?
block 8	9	1	–	6	–	2	–	

Table 1. (cont.)

	<i>Artifacts</i>	<i>Tools</i>	<i>Blades</i>	<i>Flakes</i>	<i>Cores</i>	<i>Debris</i>	<i>Obsidian</i>	<i>Periods</i>
block 9	18	2	2	9	5	–	–	MP, UP
block 10	30	3	2	14	5	6	–	UP
block 11	38	15	3	8	9	3	–	MP, EUP
block 12	57	9	1	25	11	11	–	MP, EUP
<i>Field 204</i>	17	8	–	2	6	1	–	
block 13	5	2	–	2	–	1	–	EUP
block 16	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	
block 17	4	3	–	–	1	–	–	EUP, LUP
block 18	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	
block 19	5	3	–	–	2	–	–	UP
<i>Field 206</i>	13	9	–	4	–	–	–	MP,LUP,N-E
<i>Field 207</i>	7	3	–	3	1	–	–	
block 1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	EUP
block 2	4	2	–	1	1	–	–	MP
block 5	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	
<i>Field 208</i>	22	4	2	9	7	–	–	
block 2	17	4	2	6	5	–	–	UP
block 7	5	–	–	3	2	–	–	MP
<i>Field 209</i>	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	
block 1	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	
<i>Field 210</i>	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	
block 1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	UP
<i>Field 211</i>	6	4	1	1	–	–	–	
block 2	5	3	1	1	–	–	–	M
block 3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	M ?
<i>Field 212</i>	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
block 1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	UP
<i>Field 214</i>	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	
<i>Field 215</i>	6	3	–	–	2	1	–	
block 2	6	3	–	–	2	1	–	M
<i>Field 216</i>	41	13	–	15	11	2	–	
block 1	30	7	–	10	11	2	–	MP,UP(L?)
block 2	8	3	–	5	–	–	–	
block 3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	LUP
216 S 208	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	
<i>Field 217</i>	72	17	5	34	10	3	3	
block 1	27	9	3	11	2	–	2	UP (E?), M, N-E
block 2	32	7	1	16	5	3	–	LUP, M
block 3	5	1	1	2	–	–	1	UP (L?), M, N-E
block 4	8	–	–	5	3	–	–	
<i>Field 218</i>	7	2	–	3	1	1	–	
block 1	7	2	–	3	1	1	–	M
<i>Field 219</i>	19	9	–	7	3	–	–	
block 1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	
block 2	15	5	–	7	3	–	–	EUP
block 3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
<i>Field 220</i>	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	UP
<i>Field 223</i>	5	3	–	2	–	–	–	
block 2	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	
block 4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	N-E

Table 1. (*cont.*)

	<i>Artifacts</i>	<i>Tools</i>	<i>Blades</i>	<i>Flakes</i>	<i>Cores</i>	<i>Debris</i>	<i>Obsidian</i>	<i>Periods</i>
<i>Field 224</i>	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	UP
block 1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	
<i>Field 225</i>	7	1	–	3	2	–	1	
block 1	7	1	–	3	2	–	1	N-E
<i>Field 226</i>	17	8	–	6	–	3	–	
block 1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
block 6	9	3	–	4	–	2	–	MP
block 10	4	2	–	1	–	1	–	
block 18	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	
block 20	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	
<i>Totals</i>	1016	282	32	402	201	91	8	

Table 2. Typological classification of the tools.

	N	%
Burins	15	5.3
Multiple burins	3	1.1
Endscrapers	14	5
Double endscraper	1	0.3
Flat nose-ended e.s.	2	0.7
Nose-ended carinated e.s.	1	0.3
Carinated e.s.	1	0.3
Composite tools	3	1.1
Retouched blades	11	3.9
Aurignacian blade	1	0.3
Truncated tools	7	2.5
Backed tools	5	1.8
'à cran' piece	1	0.3
<i>Microliths</i>		
Small backed tools	2	0.7
Truncated bladelets	2	0.7
Pointed backed bladelet	1	0.3
'a cran' bladelet	1	0.3
Backed bladelet and <i>piq. tried.</i>	1	0.3
Retouched bladelets	1	0.3
Notched bladelets	3	1.1
Trapeziums	2	0.7
Borers	23	8.2
Microborers	2	0.7
Double borers	5	1.8
Notched tools	48	17
Multiple notched tools	3	1.1
Denticulated tools	23	8.2
Dent. 'Rip.Blanc type'	9	3.2
Sidescrapers	35	12.4
Retouched Levallois flake	1	0.3
Naturally backed knives	3	1.1
Pseudo-Levallois points	2	0.7
Retouched flakes	31	11
Choppers/Chopp. Tools	6	2.1
'Esquillé' tools	10	3.6
Arrow points	2	0.7
Leaf-shaped tool	1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	282	99.8

Table 3. Débitage Characteristics.

	N	%
<i>Cores</i>		
Flake cores and fragments	142	19.6
Blades/Bladelets cores	26	3.6
Discoidal or Centripetal cores	15	2.1
Flaked pebbles	13	1.8
Chopping tool type cores	5	0.7
<i>Blades (unretouched)</i>	13	1.8
<i>Bladelets (unretouched)</i>	19	2.6
<i>Flakes (unretouched)</i>	395	54.4
Flakes of Mousterian type	7	1.0
<i>Debris</i>	91	12.5
<i>Total</i>	726	99.9

APPENDIX 2. THE FOGLIANO SITE AND SHERD CATALOGUE

In this site catalogue, basic information on all sites and the diagnostic ceramic materials is recorded. For off-site densities, we refer to Attema *et al.*, 2002.

SITE DESCRIPTION.

The site description consists of:

- 1) Information on the site-id's and site location (Fogliano site id, RPC code (a unique site ID for each individual site that has been inventoried by the regional RPC project), coördinates and, where available, a toponym);
- 2) Information on the survey conditions (survey method, visibility conditions, and sampling method). For a further explanation of the survey and sampling strategy, the reader is referred to the discussion in section 2.1);
- 3) Information on the sites (size estimates, finds, remarks). For this report, we have studied site material, but in some cases the sampling strategy has caused off-site material to be mixed with site material (standard samples include material from linewalking in a block, both in and outside sites). If from the field notes it is clear that certain material should be considered off-site, it is not included here. In some cases the existence of a site in certain periods remains uncertain; these periods are here indicated with 'possibly'. They have not been used in our diachronic analysis. Size estimates are calculated by multiplying maximum length and width, although this may give relatively high figures;
- 4) References to previous publications.

SHERD DESCRIPTION.

Each site entry is followed by a description of the diagnostic ceramic fragments and accompanying drawings (scale 1:2). The ceramic material was divided into the following five classes: Tiles; Large storage and transport vessels; Impasto; Coarse wares; Fine wares. In the following, the terms and abbreviations used in the catalogue are explained, serving as an introduction to the sherd descriptions and drawings. The descriptions are, where possible, based on the description method used in the Satricum excavations. In the descriptions, the following characteristics are included for every sherd:

Number. This number refers to the sherd drawing.

Sherd number. The sherd number consists of the following:

- 1) Survey code, usually F (Fogliano; in some cases FS);
- 2) Field number, usually placed directly behind the survey code (fields 101–113 and 201–233);

- 3) Site code, consisting of an S and the site number;
- 4) The block number, usually placed behind the field number;
- 5) Individual sherd number.

Not all sherds have been numbered in the same way; sometimes the sequence differs and sometimes block-or fieldnumbers were left out in case material was provenient from a site.

Shape. For every sherd the fragment type is noted (base, body, neck, rim, handle, etc.) as well as, where possible, vessel shape. Within the five material classes, the following shapes are discerned:

- Tiles;
- Large storage and transport vessels: large storage jars (*dolia*), amphorae;
- Impasto, coarse and fine wares: jugs, jars (*olle*), large bowls (*teglie*), bowls, plates, cups, lids.

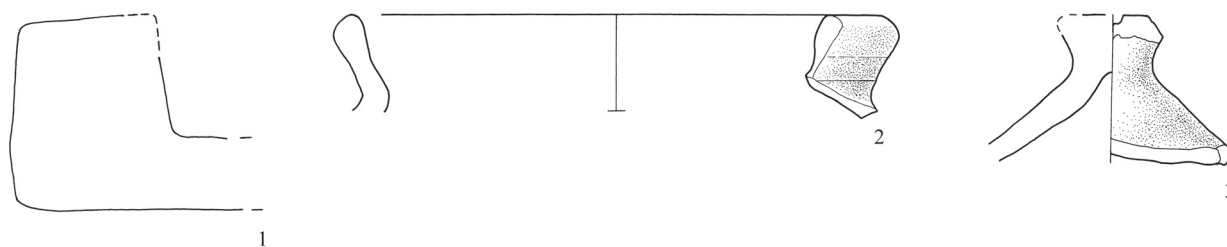
Ware. For every sherd, information on the composition and properties of the clay are included. Since no fabric analyses were executed, this ware classification can only be very general. Sometimes wares are discerned on the basis of their surface finish. The wares discerned are:

- Impasto: hand made coarse pottery, mainly dated to the Iron Age to Archaic period;
- Coarse ware: wheel-turned pottery with large (visible to the naked eye) inclusions;
- Depurated ware: wheel-turned pottery with hardly any or without inclusions visible to the naked eye. Generally, this material is of a very thin, powdery fabric, although also amphora sherds may be classified as depurated ware. Part of this class of material probably consists of black glazed, *terra sigillata* or possibly ARSW; conservation circumstances for surface finds sometimes cause the slip to be partially or totally eroded;
- Black glazed: wheel-turned fine pottery of Republican date with a brown to black slip;
- *Terra sigillata*: wheel-turned fine pottery with a red slip. This class is generally of Italian origin, dating from approximately 30 BC to the end of the first century AD (Ettlinger, 1990);
- African red slip ware (ARSW): a class of very common kitchen and fine ware, produced in northern Africa from the end of the 1st century AD onwards (Hayes, 1972);
- Brown-slipped ware: fine ware with a brown slip;
- Combed ware: fine ware of a hard fabric with incised lines.

Description. For every sherd, the shape of its profile is described in detail; the shape of the base, body, neck, rim and lip are described, for handles the shape of the section as well. These descriptions are based on the description method used for the Satricum publications, but is sometimes adjusted. If present, surface features such as handle attachments, decorations, grooves or ridges are described as well.

Colour. For every sherd, a Munsell-value is noted for its surface colour (using the Munsell chart of 1975). Where a fresh fracture is

Site 102



present, core-colour is given as well; for *terra sigillata* and black glazed, the slip-colour is mentioned separately from the clay colour.

Measurements. For every sherd characteristic measurements are given. If only measurements and no abbreviations are given, these figures indicate maximum height in position and maximum width. The following abbreviations are used:

- S) Length and width of a section (of a handle);
- D) Diameter (of a rim, base or sometimes wall, measured on the outside of the vessel);
- H) Height of rim, base or entire sherd in the proper position;
- T) Thickness (of a rim or wall);
- W) Width of the rim of a tile.

Comments. Peculiarities not mentioned in the description are noted here, as well as a reference to a similar, drawn sherd if the piece itself has not been drawn.

Parallels and Date. References for parallels and a date is given based on the aforementioned parallels. For amphorae, the parallels refer to Peacock & Williams (1991), unless otherwise stated. CFTS refers to Ettlinger (1990).

FOGLIANO SITE 101 (RPC 10556)

Toponym: Prato Coppola
 Coördinates: X 2343855; Y 4587903
 Survey method: unclear, site is not located in a standard surveyed field
 Visibility: low
 Sampling method: grab sample
 Size estimate: 400 m²
 Finds: possibly Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles and coarse wares
 Remarks: Site 101 is possibly related to site 102
 Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 102 (RPC 10557)

Toponym: Prato Coppola
 Coördinates: X 2343796; Y 4588039
 Survey method: unclear, site is not located in a standard surveyed field
 Visibility: low
 Sampling method: unknown
 Size estimate: 2,500 m²
 Finds: possibly Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early to mid Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae, coarse wares and fine wares including African red slip ware
 Remarks: remains were found in a profile; site 102 is possibly related to site 101
 Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

*Tiles***1 FS2.9**

Rim fragment of a tile
 Coarse ware
 Rectangular profile; angular internal angle, flattened external angle
 10YR 8/3 very pale brown
 Hrim 5.2; Wrim 3.9; Tplate 1.9

*Coarse wares***2 FS2.4a**

Rim fragment of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Outcurving rim concave on the inside, convex lip
 10YR 8/4 very pale brown, core 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 D 15; Hrim 2.1; H 2.5; Twall 0.7; Trim 0.8

3 FS 2.6

Lid fragment
 Coarse ware
 Flaring wall, cylindrical knob with flattened top
 Exterior 5 YR 5/6 yellowish red, interior 7.5 YR 5/4 brown
 Dknob 3.0; H 3.9; Hknob 1.5; Twall 0.6

*Fine wares***4 FS2.1**

Rim fragment of a bowl

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with traces of incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip

5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

D 23; H 2.3; Trim 0.65; Tmoulding 1.1

Not drawn, similar to site 206–66

*Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD***FOGLIANO SITE 103 (RPC 10558)**

Toponym: La Fossella/Colle dei Porchi

Coördinates: X 2348256; Y 4583799

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: normal

Sampling method: standard (50% coverage)

Size estimate: 3,600 m²

Finds: Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early to mid Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae (*a.o. Dressel 2–4, late 1st century BC–mid 2nd century AD; Africana 1/2, late 2nd–late 4th cent. AD; Tripolitanian 1, mid 2nd–4th cent. AD*), impasto, coarse wares (*a.o. almond rims*), and fine wares including black glazed, *terra sigillata* and African red slip ware; tuff blocks

Remarks: site 103 includes concentrations recorded as sites 105 (RPC 10560), 106 (RPC 10561) and 107 (RPC 10562)

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155*Tiles***1 F113.13.439**

Rim fragment of a tile

Coarse ware

Rectangular profile on two adjacent sides; rounded internal angle, bevelled external angle

5YR 7/3 pink

Hrim 5.7; Wrim 4.6; Tplate 2.6

*Large storage and transport vessels***2 F113.13.635**

Rim fragment of an amphora

Depurated ware

Spreading neck, straight rim thickened on the outside and concave on the inside; convex lip

10YR 8/2 white

D 13; H 5.1; Hrim 2.6; Twall 1.0; Trim 2.0

3 F113.13.646

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Outcurving rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (outer surface); 7.5YR 6/4 light brown (inner surface)

D 13; H 4.9; Hrim 3.2; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.8

*Cf. Africana 1/2, late 2nd–3rd (and possibly 4th) cent. AD***4 F113.13.636**

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Slightly outcurving rim thickening and overhanging on the outside; convex lip

10YR 7/6 yellow (surface); 2.5YR 5/6 red (outer core); 10YR 5/2 grayish brown (inner core)

D 15; H 4.0; Hrim 3.3; Twall 0.9; Trim 1.9

5 F113.13.649

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Upright neck, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

7.5YR 7/4 pink

D 10; H 6.6; Hrim 1.7; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.3

*Cf. Dressel 2–4, late 1st cent. BC–mid 2nd cent. AD***6 F113.13.399**

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Slightly outcurving rim thickened and concave on the outside; somewhat flattened lip

10YR 5/2 grayish brown (surface); 2.5YR 6/6 light red–5YR 4/1 dark gray

(core)

D 16; H 5.9; Hrim 3.7; Twall 1.2; Trim 2.5

*Cf. Tripolitanian I type, 1st–4th cent. AD***7 F113.13.410**

Base fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Solid, concave spike with overhanging edge on transition to damaged bottom

5YR 6/8 reddish yellow to 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown (surface); 5YR 5/6 yellowish red (core)

D 9; H 17.3

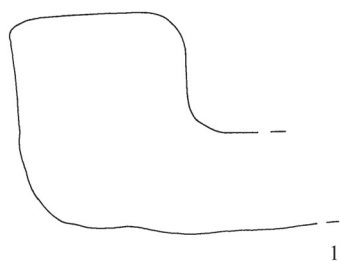
*Cf. Dressel 1A/B?, 130 BC–0?***8 F113.13.608**

Base fragment of an amphora

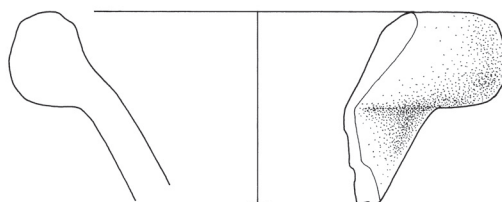
Coarse ware

Flaring base ring with rounded edge and sharp transition to flaring wall

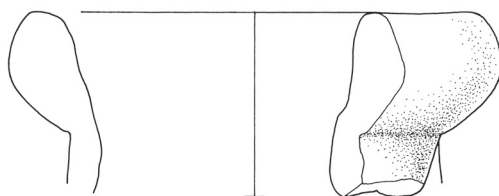
Site 103



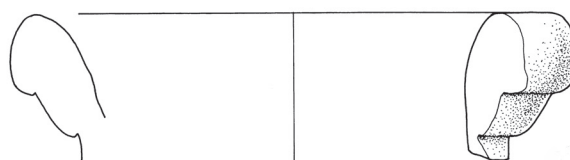
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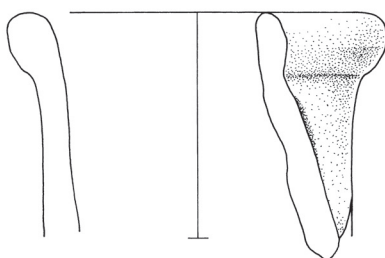
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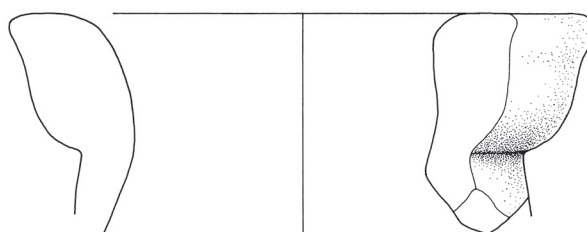
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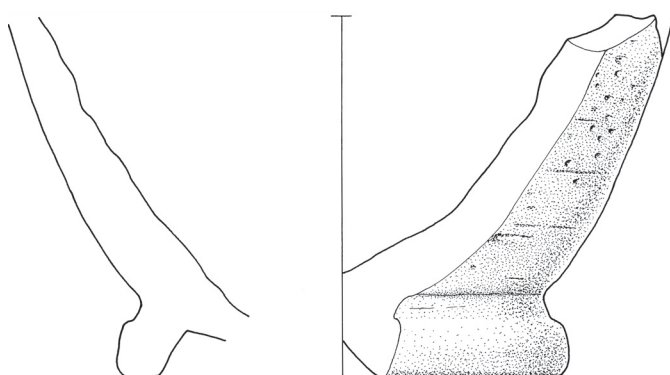
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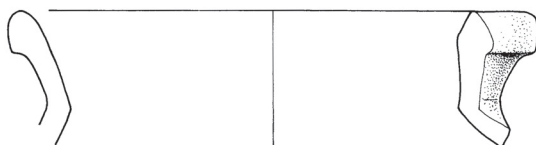
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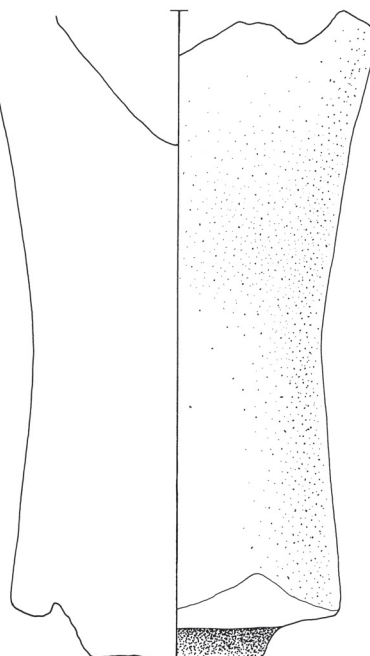
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8



9



7

5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (outer surface); 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (inner surface);

5YR 5/6 yellowish red (core)

D 12; H 9.6; Hbase 2.2; Twall 0.9–1.8; Tbase ring 1.5

Impasto

9 F113.13.325

Rim fragment of a jar

Impasto

Outturning rim with internal angle, thickened on the outside, convex lip

Exterior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown, interior burnished 10YR 3/1 very dark gray

D 14; Hrim 0.7; H 1.9; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.0

Cf. Gnade (1992), jar S55.3, 5th cent. BC; Bouma (1996) J211 and J426, 440/430–late 3rd cent. BC

Coarse wares

10 F113.13.613

Rim fragment, probably of a jar

Coarse ware

Outcurving rim thickening on the outside, convex lip

10YR 7/4 very pale brown

D 12; Hrim 1.1; H 2.8; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.2

11 F113S105.13.152

Rim fragment, probably of a jar

Coarse ware

Outturning rim slightly concave on the inside, convex lip

Exterior 5YR 4/1 dark gray, interior and core 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

D 20; Hrim 1.1; H 1.9; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7

12 F113.13.454

Rim fragment

Coarse ware

Outturning rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip

7.5YR 5/6 strong brown

D 26–30; Hrim 0.9; H 1.7; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.8

13 F113.13.609

Rim fragment, probably of a jar

Coarse ware

Outcurving rim thickening on the outside, lip bevelled on the outside

7.5YR 6/4 light brown

D 11; Hrim 0.7; H 1.9; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.7

14 F113.13.455

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Slightly outcurving almond-shaped rim; pointed lip

7.5YR 5/4 brown to 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

Hrim 2.2; H 2.7; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.0

15 F113.13.601

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Outturning, horizontal rim thickening on the outside and slightly overhanging, flattened edge, upper side slightly concave

10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, lip 10YR 3/1 very dark gray

D 26; Hrim 0.8; H 1.9; Twall 0.4

16 F113.13.459

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Upright rim thickening on the outside (almond-shape), pointed lip

7.5YR 5/4 brown, core 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

D 17; Hrim 1.6; H 2.1; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.2

17 F113.13.612

Rim fragment, probably of a storage jar

Coarse ware

Outturning, horizontal rim slightly overhanging, rounded edge; two slight grooves on exterior on transition to neck

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 31; Hrim 0.8; H 1.4; Twall 0.4

18 F113.13.1

Rim fragment, probably of a jar

Coarse ware

Straight rim thickening on the outside, convex lip

10YR 5/2 grayish brown

D 18; Hrim 1.5; H 2.3; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.9

19 F113.13.624

Rim fragment, probably of a bowl

Coarse ware

Outturning horizontal rim with flattened edge, upper side concave

5YR 5/8 yellowish red

D 14; Hrim 0.5; H 1.1; Twall 0.3

20 F113.13.589

Rim fragment of a mortarium

Coarse ware

Curving flanged rim, convex lip; edge of protruding spout attached on rim

10YR 8/3 very pale brown, core 7.5YR 7/4 pink

D 30; H 2.9; Twall 1.2; Tflange 2.2

21 F113.13.620

Rim fragment of a bowl

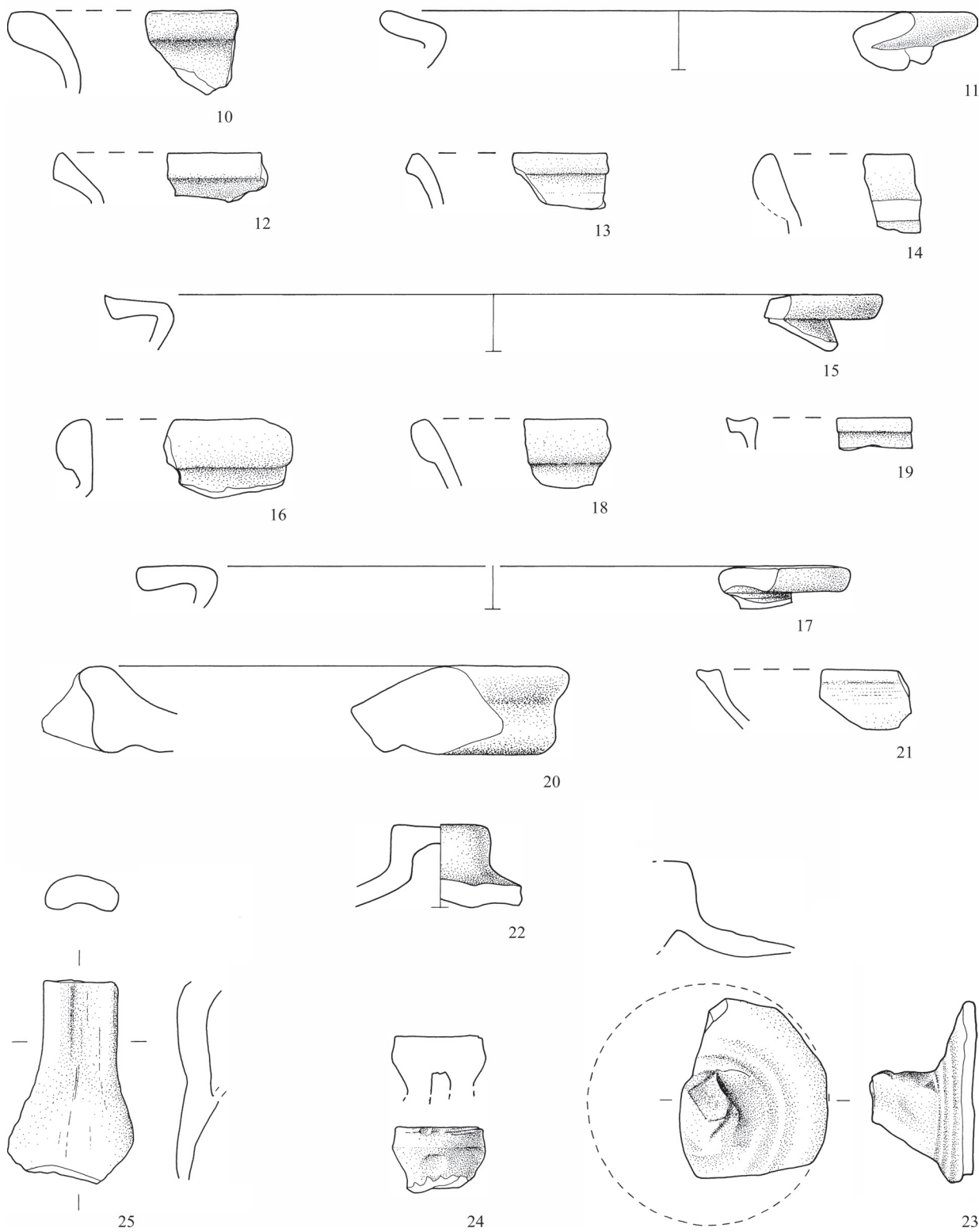
Coarse ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside; concave lip

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

H 2.0; Twall 0.3; Tlip 0.8

Site 103 cont.



22 F113.13.602

Lid fragment
Coarse ware
Flat, cylindrical knob, inside hollow
7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
D 3.3; H 2.7; Twall 0.6; Tbase 0.5

23 F113.13S103.45

Lid fragment
Coarse ware
Flaring wall with clear wheel turning marks; very irregular knob with flattened top
7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
D 8; H 3.4; Twall 0.2–0.7; Tknob 2.3

24 F113.13.621

Lid fragment
Coarse ware
Cylindrical knob with faceted edge and flattened top
5YR 4/4 reddish brown to 10YR 4/1 dark gray
D 3.1; Hknob 1.8; H 2.3; Twall 0.8

25 F113.13.605

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle, oval in section with raised edges
7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
H 6.8; Twall 0.4; S 1.2×2.5

26 F113.13.626

Base fragment
Impasto
Flat base, inside concave
Exterior 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown and 5YR 5/8 yellowish red; interior 5YR 3/1 very dark gray
D10; H 3.0; Twall 1.3; Tbase 1.4

*Fine wares***27 F113S105.13.22**

Rim fragment
Depurated, brown-slipped ware
Flaring wall, outturning rim with rounded edge, upper side concave
10YR 7/6 yellow; slip 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
D 11; Hrim 1.2; H 2.5; Twall 0.3

28 F113.13.617

Rim fragment
Depurated, brown-slipped ware
Flaring wall, slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip; series of slight grooves on exterior below rim. Traces of slip on outside
10YR 8/3 very pale brown; slip 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
Hrim 1.9; H 3.1; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.0

29 F113.13.610

Rim fragment
Depurated ware
Flaring wall, outcurving and strongly overhanging rim; convex lip
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow
D 20?; Hrim 0.8; H 1.9; Twall 0.4

30 F113S105.13.161

Rim fragment, possibly of a casserole
Depurated ware
Outturning, horizontal rim slightly overhanging, flattened edge, upper side slightly concave
10YR 6/2 light brownish gray
D 17; Hrim 0.5; H 2.2; Twall 0.4

31 F113S105.13.184

Decorated wall fragment, probably of a cup or bowl
Depurated ware
Position uncertain; curving wall fragment with four encircling grooves and vertical parallel grooves
10YR 7/4 very pale brown
Dcentral groove 10?; Twall 0.2–0.4

32 F113S105.13.171

Rim fragment
Depurated ware
Flaring wall, slightly outcurving rim thickened on the inside, convex lip; vertical incised decoration on exterior below rim
10YR 8/4 very pale brown
D 19; H 2.8; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.4

33 F113S105.13.244

Rim fragment of a bowl
Depurated ware
Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside; flattened lip with two grooves; one groove on exterior below rim
7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
D 14; H 1.8; Twall 0.6; Tlip 1.0

34 F113.13.604

Base fragment
Depurated ware
Flaring base ring, base inside and outside flat
10YR 7/3 very pale brown
D 5; H 3.9; Twall 0.4; Tbase 0.5

35 F113.13.607

Base fragment
Depurated ware
Flat base with thickened edge, inside concave
7.5YR 4/0 dark gray; inside base 5Y 6/3 pale olive
D 3.3; H 1.8; Twall 0.2; Tbase 0.4
Very hard fabric

36 F113S105.13.199

Rim fragment of a cup

Terra sigillata

Slightly flaring wall, convex lip with groove on the interior; flange on lower part with vertical incised decoration; groove above flange

2.5YR 4/8 red

D 7; H 1.7; Tflange 0.8; Twall 0.3; Tlip 0.2

*Cf. CFTS form 34.2, late Tiberian–Flavian***37 F113.13.614**

Rim fragment of a plate

Terra sigillata

Angular, thickened transition bottom to wall; spreading wall with straight rim thickened on the outside; lip bevelled on the inside; groove below rim on the interior

2.5YR 4/8 red

D 28?; H 2.8; Hrim 0.35; Tbottom 0.4; Ttransition 1.2; Twall 0.9–0.4; Trim 0.55

*Cf. CFTS form 20.4, mid 1st cent. AD***38 F113.13.622**

Rim fragment of a dish

Terra sigillata

Spreading wall, slightly outcurving rim, convex lip; groove on exterior and interior below rim

2.5YR 4/8 red

H 1.7; Hrim 0.4; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.3

*Cf. CFTS form 3, 2nd half 1st cent. AD***39 F113.13.628**

Decorated wall fragment

Terra sigillata

Upright wall decorated with column with spiraling grooves, lower part horizontal grooves; thickening, conical column support with 2 horizontal grooves

2.5YR 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 6/6 light red

L×W 2.4×2.9; T 0.6–0.7

40 F113S105.13.232

Decorated wall fragment

Terra sigillata

Flaring wall with part of vertical 7-lobbed leaf motif

2.5YR 4/8 red

L×W 1.6×2.0; T 0.25–0.3

41 F113.13.627

Handle fragment, probably of a jug

Terra sigillata?

Vertical band handle, oval in section with two grooves on the outside

7.5YR 7/4 pink; traces of slip 5YR 5/4 reddish brown

H 4.2; Twall 0.2; S 0.7×1.2

42 F113.13.611

Rim fragment

African red slip ware?

Incurving wall, straight rim concave on the inside and thickened on the outside, convex lip; groove on exterior below rim

5YR 5/6 yellowish red

D 20?; Hrim 1.0; H 2.0; Twall 0.4–0.6; Trim 1.1

*Cf. Hayes 184, but diameter is larger, 2nd/3rd cent. AD?***43 F113S105.13.151**

Rim fragment of a bowl

African red slip ware

Straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip; incised decoration on exterior below rim

2.5YR 6/8 light red

H 1.7; Hrim 0.5; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.65

*Cf. Hayes 7B, early–mid 2nd cent. AD***44 F113.13.452**

Rim fragment of a bowl

African red slip ware

Heavily eroded; flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior; ridge below moulding, convex lip

5YR 7/8 reddish yellow

D 19; H 2.2; Trim 0.4; Tmoulding 0.7

Not drawn

*Cf. Hayes type 8a/b, 80/90–2nd half 2nd cent. AD***45 F113.13.606**

Rim fragment of a bowl

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with incised decoration; convex lip

2.5YR 5/8 red

D 16; H 2.1; Trim 0.4; Tmoulding 0.8

Not drawn, similar to site 206–66

*Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD***46 F113.13.603**

Rim fragment of a bowl

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip

(relatively dark slip!) 5YR 4/6 yellowish red

D 18; H 2.3; Trim 0.4; Tmoulding 0.7

Not drawn, similar to site 206–66

Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD

47 F113.13S103.63

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim slightly thickened on the outside, convex lip. Two grooves on exterior below rim with incised decoration between grooves and in lower groove
 2.5YR 5/8 red
 D 22; H 3.6; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.75
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–70
Cf. Hayes form 9a, 100–160 AD

48 F113.13.616

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex to pointed lip
 Interior (traces of slip) 2.5YR 5/8 red; exterior (eroded) 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 D 23–26; H 2.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7
 Not drawn, similar to site 218–17
Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD

49 F113S105.13.44

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex to pointed lip
 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 D 24; H 3.7; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7
 Not drawn, similar to site 218–18
Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD

50 F113S105.13.105

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim with convex, slightly overhanging moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown; interior 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown
 D 18; H 3.4; Hrim 1.1; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.1
Cf. although different in color, similar to Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

51 F113S105.13.49

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Grooves on the interior; straight rim with convex moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 10YR 5/1 gray; interior 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 20; H 1.9; Hrim 1.0; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.9
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–78
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

52 F113S105.13.242

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Groove on the interior; straight rim with convex, slightly overhanging moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; interior 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
 D 22; H 1.7; Hrim 1.3; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.2
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–78
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

53 F113.13.444

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Groove on the interior; straight rim with convex moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 10YR 5/1 gray; interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 24; H 2.1; Hrim 1.3; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.0
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–78
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

54 F113.13.305

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; (rim) 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 H 2.5; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.9
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–86
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

55 F113.13.615

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 H 2.3; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.2
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–86
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

56 F113S105.13.192

Rim fragment of a large bowl
 African red slip ware?
 Flaring wall with groove on the inside; triangular, slightly overhanging rim with groove on the inside; convex lip
 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
 D 28–32; H 2.3; Hrim 0.8; Twall 0.4
Cf. probably Hayes form 68, 375–425 AD?

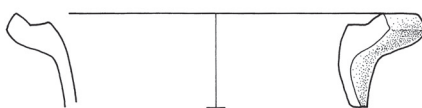
57 F113S105.13.98

Rim fragment
 African red slip ware?
 Incurving wall, straight rim concave on the inside and thickened on the outside, convex lip

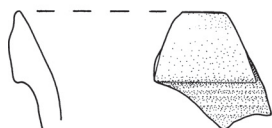
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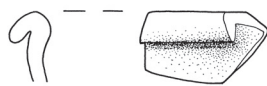
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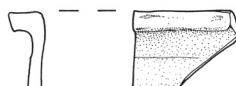
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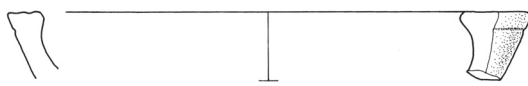
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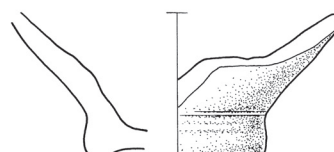
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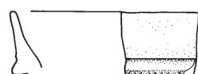
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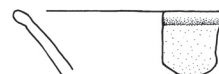
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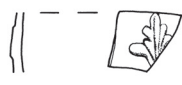
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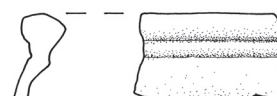
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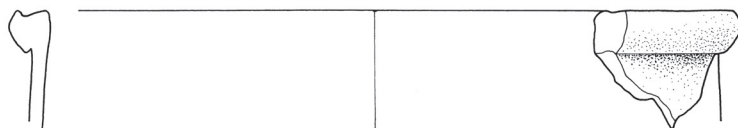
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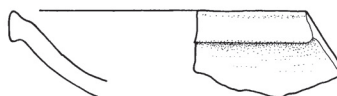
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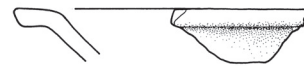
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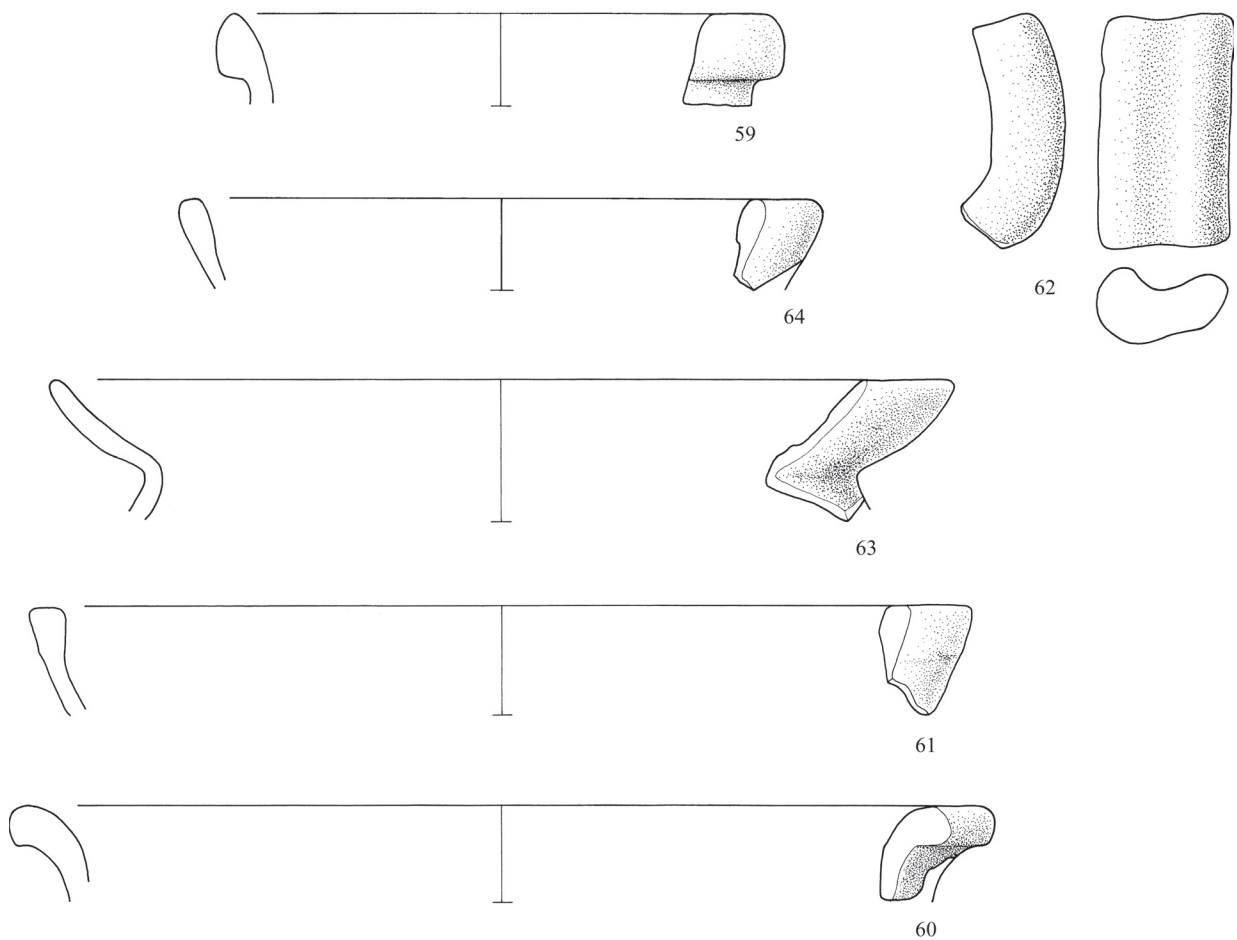
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58

Off-site from field 113, probably related to site 103

Exterior 10YR 5/3 brown; interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red
 D 21?; Hrim 0.7; H 2.3; Twall 0.35–0.5; Trim 1.1
Cf. Hayes 184, but diameter is larger, 2nd/3rd cent. AD?

58 F113.13.312

Rim fragment of a bowl/dish
 African red slip ware?
 Outturning, horizontal rim with convex and slightly overhanging lip
 5YR 5/8 red
 D 22?; Hrim 0.5; H 1.4; Twall 0.4

**OFF-SITE FROM FIELD 113,
 PROBABLY RELATED TO SITE 103**

Impasto

59 F113.10.57

Rim fragment of a jar
 Impasto

Slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; convex lip
 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown to 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
 D 15; Hrim 1.8; H 2.4; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.25
Cf. Bouma 1996 J128, 440/430–375 BC

60 F113.11.61

Rim fragment of a jar
 Impasto
 Outcurving rim, slightly overhanging; convex lip
 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
 D 26; Hrim 1.1; H 2.5; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.0

Coarse wares

61 F113.9.8

Rim fragment of a bowl
 Coarse ware
 Spreading wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, flattened lip
 10YR 5/3 brown
 D 25; H 2.9; Twall 0.5; Tlip 1.0

62 F113.11.14

Handle fragment
Coarse ware
Vertical band handle, oval in section with raised edges
7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
H 6.3; S 2.0×4.0

63 F113.12.46

Rim fragment of jar
Coarse ware
Outcurving high rim, convex lip
Exterior 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, interior and core 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
D 24; Hrim 2.5; H 3.7; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6

*Fine wares***64 F113.10.28**

Rim fragment of a bowl
Depurated ware
Flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip
7.5YR 7/4 pink
D 15; H 2.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7

FOGLIANO SITE 104 (RPC 10559)

Coördinates: X 2348529; Y 4583715
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: normal
Sampling method: standard (30% coverage)
Size estimate: 300 m²
Finds: Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles and black glazed; tuff and other stone blocks
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 109 (RPC 10564)

Toponym: Bella Farnia
Coördinates: X 2350011; Y 4580642
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: normal
Sampling method: standard (20% coverage)
Size estimate: 900 m²
Finds: Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles, amphora and dolium; many small pieces of limestone (road pavement?)
Remarks: site 109 is located on a levelled beach ridge; during resurvey in 2001, traces of a road were found; the site may be related to site 110
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155; Van Leusen & Feiken, 2002: p. 55

FOGLIANO SITE 110 (RPC 10565)

Coördinates: X 2349889; Y 4581387
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: low
Sampling method: standard (33% coverage) and grab samples
Size estimate: 1050 m² but the site extends beyond the surveyed field
Finds: Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae, coarse wares and fine wares including *terra sigillata*; tuff blocks
Remarks: during resurvey in 2001, traces of a road were found; the site may be related to site 109
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155; Van Leusen & Feiken, 2002: p. 55

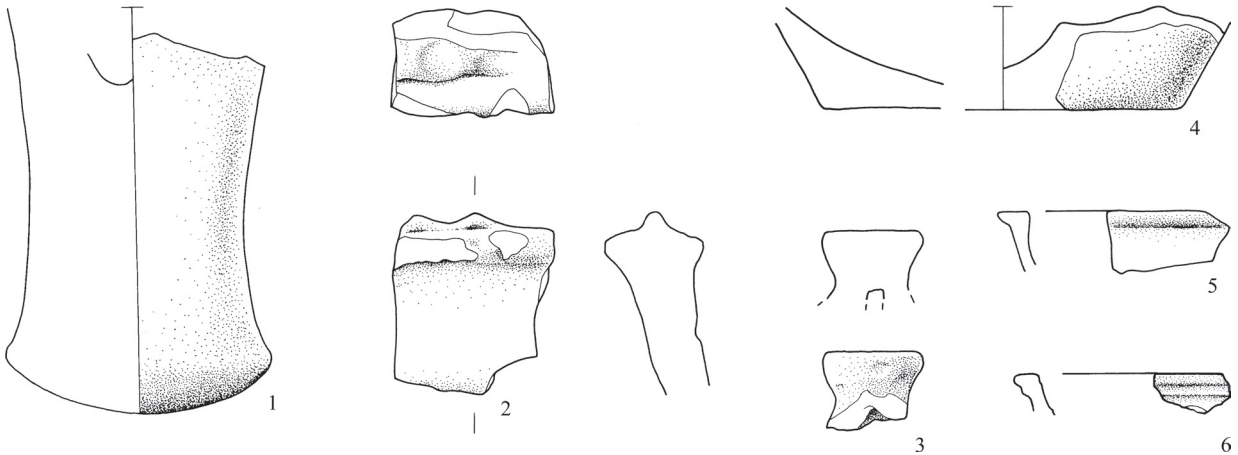
FOGLIANO SITE 201 (RPC 10566)

Toponym: Colle Parito
Coördinates: X 2345046; Y 4586891
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: varying
Sampling method: standard (varying coverage) and grab samples
Size estimate: 22,500 m², with two high density areas of c. 5,000 m²
Finds: Orientalizing and Archaic impasto; post-Archaic, Republican and early to mid-Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae (a.o. *Dressel 2–4*, late 1st century BC–mid 2nd century AD), coarse wares and fine wares including black glazed, *terra sigillata* and African red slip ware; wasters and possibly kiln material; tuff blocks; fragments of grinding stone; Iron slags
Remarks: The site consists of a large area with several high-density ‘peaks’; levelling activities have caused the archaeological material to become spread over a large area. Finds recorded as site 231 to the north are probably part of the same site and have been included here.
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

*Large storage and transport vessels***1 F201.4.10**

Base fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Short, concave solid spike, convex bottom
7.5YR 7/4 pink (surface); 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (core)
H 10.8; D 7.0
Cf. Dressel 2–4, late 1st cent. BC–mid 2nd cent. AD

Site 201

*Coarse wares***2 F201.4.260**

Decorated rim fragment, of a large basin or cooking stand?

Coarse ware

Straight rim thickened on the in- and outside; notched cord decoration on lip

7.5YR 6/4 light brown; core 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown

H 4.8; Twall 1.4; Tlip 2.6

3 F201.4.202

Lid fragment

Coarse ware

Irregular cylindrical knob with rounded edge and flattened top

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 2.6; Hknob 1.6; H 2.1

4 F201.4.8

Base fragment

Coarse ware

Flat base, inside concave

Slip 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray; interior 2.5YR 6/6 light red

D 10; H 2.7; Twall 0.5; Tbase 0.7

*Fine wares***5 F201.4.158**

Rim fragment

Depurated ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, flattened lip

5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

H 1.7; Hrim 0.45; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.9

6 F201.4.23

Rim fragment

Terra sigillata

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, somewhat flattened lip; groove on exterior of rim, groove on interior below lip

2.5YR 4/8 red

D >20; H 1.2; Hrim 0.6; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.6

**OFF-SITE FROM FIELD 201,
PROBABLY RELATED TO SITE 201**

*Large storage and transport vessels***7 F201.3.1**

Handle fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

straight elongated handle oval in section with two grooves on the exterior

2.5Y 8/2 white (surface); 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown (core)

H 21.9; Shandle 5.5×3.0

Cf. Dressel 1A or B, 130–end 1st century BC

8 F201.3.33

Rim fragment of a storage jar

Coarse ware

Outturning, horizontal rim with internal angle; flattened edge, upper side convex

Exterior 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown; lip and upper side rim

10YR 5/6 yellowish brown; interior 10YR 4/1 dark gray

D 35?; Hrim 0.8; H 2.9; Twall 0.55

*Coarse wares***9 F201.3.40a**

Decorated fragment, possibly rim?

Coarse ware

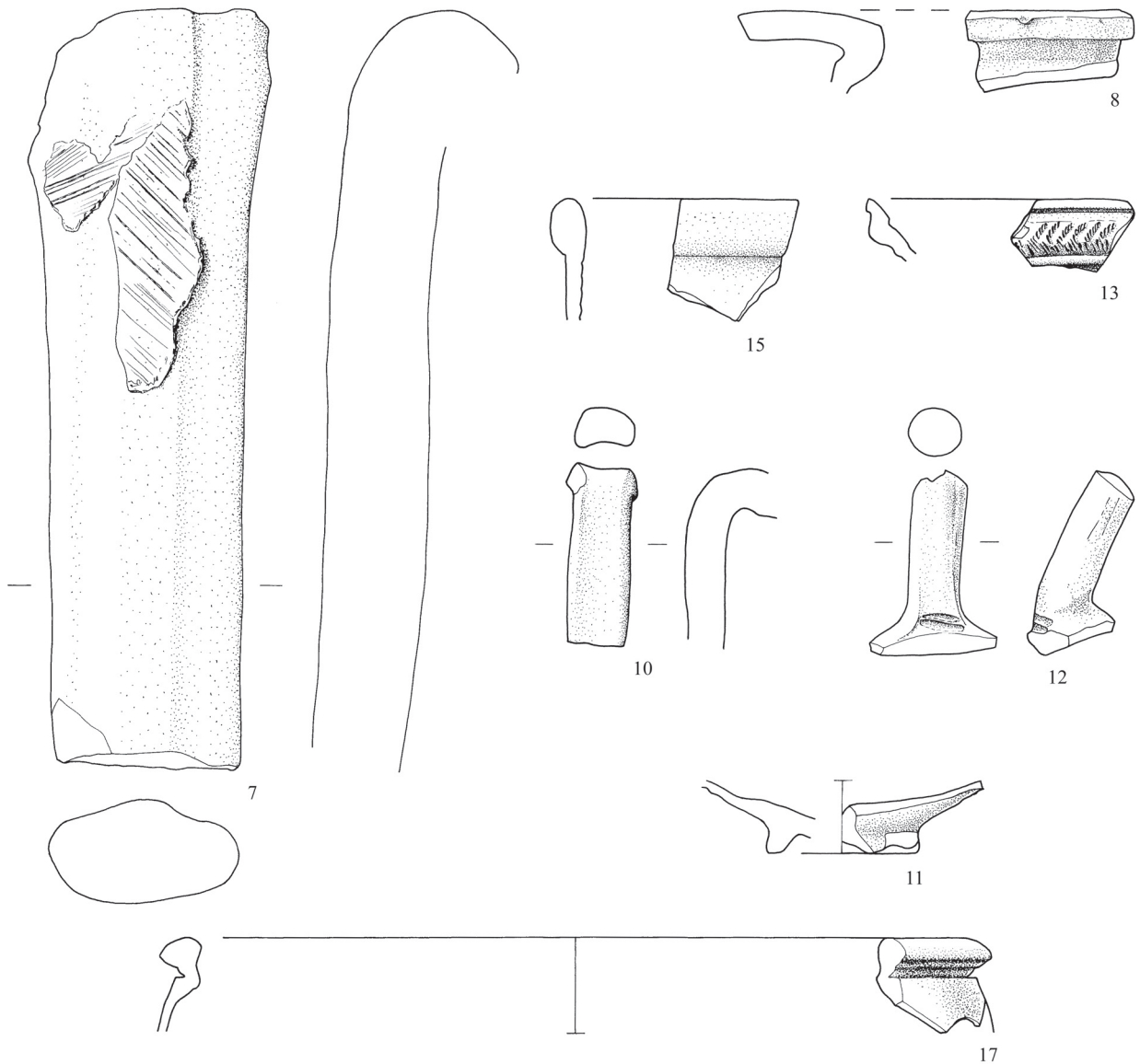
Band decoration with oblique notches below flattened surface, but position unclear

7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

H 2.1; Hband deco 1.7; Tband deco 0.4

Not drawn, similar to 201.4.260

Off-site from field 201, probably related to site 201



10 F201.3.21

Handle fragment

Coarse ware

Vertical band handle, oval in section with raised edges

5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core 10YR 5/1 gray

H 5.2; S 1.1×1.7

Fine wares

11 F201.3.55

Base fragment

Depurated, brown-slipped ware

Flaring base ring with rounded edge, outside convex, inside concave; flaring wall with clear wheel turning marks

10YR 8/4 very pale brown; slip 5YR 4/4 reddish brown

D 4.4; H 2.1; T wall 0.4; T base 0.6

12 F201.3.25

Handle fragment

Depurated ware

Vertical ring handle, round in section; two (finger nail) impressions on the outside below handle

5YR 6/4 light reddish brown; interior wall 5YR 4/3 reddish brown

13 F201.3.36

Rim fragment of a bowl

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex to pointed lip
 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; slip 2.5YR 5/8 red
 D 17; H 2.0; Trim 0.4; Tmoulding 0.7
Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD

14 F201.3.54

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim, lip faceted on the inside
 2.5YR 5/8 red
 D 18; H 2.0; Trim 0.6; Tlip 0.75
Cf. Hayes type 14a, mid 2nd cent. AD

15 F201.3.35

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Straight wall with grooves on the interior; straight rim with convex moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 10YR 5/2 grayish brown; interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 25; H 3.6; Hrim 1.7; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.1
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

16 F201.3.48

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; (rim) 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow to 7.5YR 6/4 light brown
 D 26?; H 2.2; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.9
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–86
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

17 F201.3.32

Rim fragment
 African red slip ware?
 Incurving wall, straight rim concave on the inside and thickened on the outside, convex lip; groove on exterior below rim
 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 24; Hrim 0.9; H 3.1; Twall 0.25–0.6; Trim 1.1
Cf. Hayes 184, but diameter is larger, 2nd/3rd cent. AD?

FOGLIANO SITE 202 (RPC 10567)

Toponym: Colle Parito
 Coördinates: X 2345056; Y 4587128
 Survey method: standard block survey
 Visibility: unknown
 Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)
 Size estimate: 1,050 m²
 Finds: Orientalizing and/or Archaic impasto
 Remarks: the field in which site 202 is located has prob-

ably been levelled, but the finds are still located near the highest point of a ridge and may therefore still be in their original location

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 204 (RPC 10569)

Coördinates: X 2348822; Y 4584141
 Survey method: standard block survey
 Visibility: normal
 Sampling method: standard (75% coverage)
 Size estimate: at least 4,900 m², with two concentrations of material on the northeast and southwest-edges of the field; it is very well possible that the site extends beyond the edges of the surveyed field
 Finds: Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early to mid Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae (a.o. *Dressel 2–4, late 1st century BC–mid 2nd century AD*), coarse wares and fine wares (possibly) including *terra sigillata* and African red slip ware; tuff blocks;
 glass, an Iron nail and a fragment of bronze
 Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

*Large storage and transport vessels***1 F207.119**

Rim fragment of an amphora
 Coarse ware
 Flaring wall, outturning horizontal rim
 10YR 8/4 very pale brown (outer surface); 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (inner surface and core)
 D 15; H 5.9; Hrim 2.0; Twall 1.0; Trim 3.0

2 F207.11

Base fragment of an amphora
 Coarse ware
 Long, concave hollow spike, convex bottom
 10YR 8/2 white
 D 6; H 12.9; Tspike 1.2–1.5; Tbottom 1.6

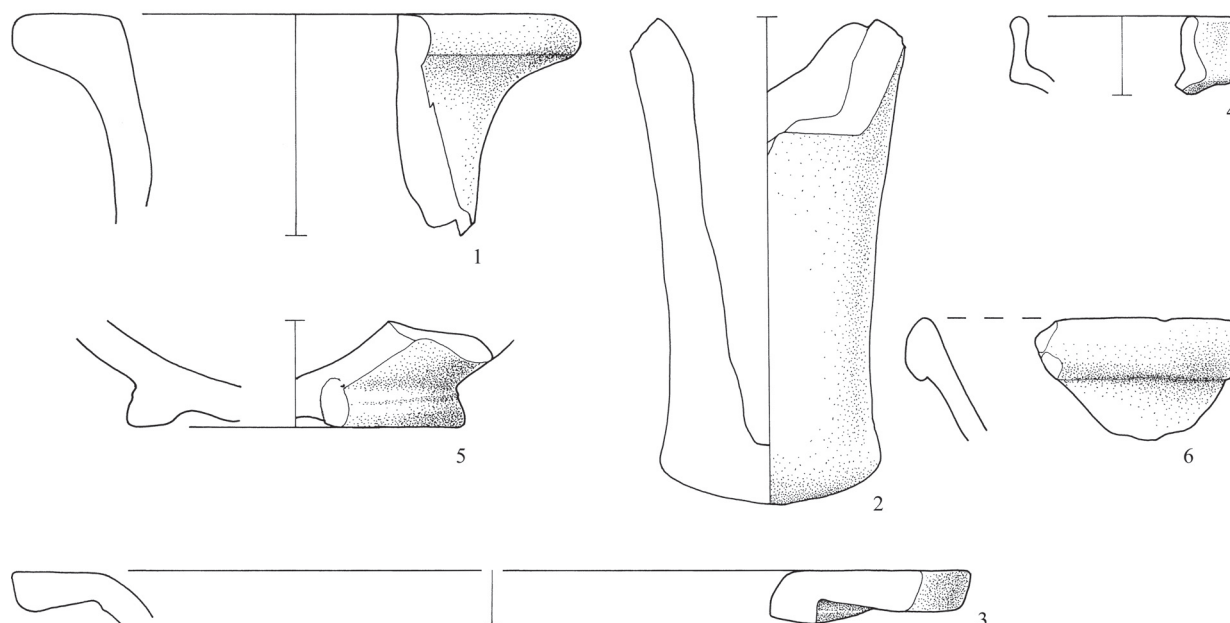
*Coarse wares***3 F207.126**

Rim fragment of a large dish
 Coarse ware
 Outturning horizontal rim thickened on the outside, flattened edge; ridge below rim on outside of wall
 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; core 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
 D 36–40; Hrim 1.1; H 1.4; Twall 0.8

4 F207.10

Rim fragment, probably of a jug
 Coarse ware
 Strongly outcurving neck; straight rim concave on in- and outside,

Site 204



convex lip
2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow
D 6; Hrim 1.8; H 2.0; Twall 0.45; Tlip 0.5

Fine wares

5 F207.172

Base fragment
Depurated ware
Flaring ring base with rounded edge; base inside concave, outside convex
10YR 7/4 very pale brown
D 9; H 2.8; Twall 0.9; Tbase 0.9

6 F207.199

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware?
Spreading wall, straight rim thickened on the outside and slightly overhanging; convex lip
5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
D >30; Hrim 1.6; H 3.2; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.1
Cf. Hayes 99b but diameter larger, 530–580; Hayes 103, 500–3rd q 6th cent. AD?

FOGLIANO SITE 205 (RPC 10570)

Coördinates: X 2348663; Y 4584801
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: varying
Sampling method: standard (varying coverage)
Size estimate: 7,200 m²

Finds: Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae, coarse wares and fine wares including (postantique?) combed ware; limestone blocks; glass

Remarks: site 205 may be related to sites 206 and 207. Site 206 may have functioned as the main building of a villa complex with sites 205 and 207 functioning as outbuildings

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 206 (RPC 10571)

Coördinates: X 2348544; Y 4584454
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: high
Sampling method: partly standard (33% coverage) and stringsquare samples
Size estimate: 5,000 m², but to the south and east the site extends beyond the edge of the surveyed field

Finds: post-Archaic, Republican and early to mid Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae (a.o. possibly *Dressel 1B*, 1st century BC; *Dressel 2–4*, late 1st century BC–mid 2nd century AD; *Tripolitana 3*, 2nd–2nd half 3rd century AD), coarse wares and fine wares including black glazed, large amounts of both Italian and Gaulish *terra sigillata*, and African red slip ware; stone blocks and building remains;

sculpture fragments, marble;
coins;
glass

Remarks: site 206 may be related to sites 205 and 207. Site 206 may have functioned as the main building of a villa complex with sites 205 and 207 functioning as outbuildings. According to a local farmer, a Roman road probably passed nearby. Ceramic densities were in places too high for a standard transect survey, and therefore two stringsquares were sampled. Perhaps this site is the same as the villa of Archi di San Donato studied by Elter in the late 19th century

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155; Elter, 1884

Large storage and transport vessels

1 F208S206.9.20

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 13; H 6.0; Hrim 2.3; Twall 1.0; Trim 1.5

Cf. Dressel 2–4, late 1st cent. BC–mid 2nd cent. AD

2 F208S206.9.13

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Straight rim thickened on the outside and slightly overhanging;
convex lip

7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

D 13; H 5.5; Hrim 2.2; Twall 1.1; Trim 2.0

Cf. Dressel 2–4, late 1st cent. BC–mid 2nd cent. AD

3 F208S206.9.1

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Straight rim thickened and concave on the outside with a groove,
slightly concave on the inside; convex lip

5Y 8/3 pale yellow (exterior surface); 10YR 5/2 grayish brown (lip
surface); 5YR 5/8 yellowish red (interior surface and core)

D 14; H 4.1; Hrim 3.4; Twall 0.8; Trim 2.0

*Cf. Tripolitana III; Panella 1972, fig. 32, tardoantonina, late 2nd
cent. AD; Panella 1972, fig. 60, 2nd quarter 3rd cent. AD*

4 F208S206.9.31

Rim fragment of an amphora

Depurated ware

Upright neck, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

10YR 8/4 very pale brown

D 12; H 6.3; Hrim 1.4; Twall 0.9; Trim 1.4

Cf. Dressel 2–4, late 1st cent. BC–mid 2nd cent. AD

5 F208S206.9.35

Rim fragment of an amphora

Depurated ware

Outcurving neck, straight rim thickened on the outside and concave
on the inside; flattened lip

2.5Y 8/2 white

D 16; H 7.4; Hrim 3.8; Twall 1.1; Trim 1.5

Cf. Dressel 1B, 1st cent. BC?

6 F208S206.9.36

Rim fragment of an amphora

Depurated ware

Flaring neck with groove on the inside and ridge on the outside,
triangular rim

10YR 8/3 very pale brown

D 11; H 5.0; Hrim 1.9; Twall 1.0; Trim 2.5

7 F208S206.9.182

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Outcurving rim thickened on the outside and concave on the inside;
lip faceted on the outside

5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 17; H 3.0; Hrim 2.4; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.9

Cf. Lamboglia 1955, fig. 16, lowest row, left, c. 30 BC

8 F208.9.184

Handle fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Straight double-bar handle, each round in section; handle attached
to shoulder

10YR 8/3 very pale brown (exterior); 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (in-
terior & core)

Shandle 5.4×2.5; Twall 1.0

Cf. Dressel 2–4, late 1st cent. BC–mid 2nd cent. AD

9 F208S206.9.11

Handle fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Straight elongated handle oval in section with slight groove on the
exterior

10YR 8/4 very pale brown (surface); 2.5YR 6/6 light red (core)

H 16.3; Shandle 5.8×2.9

10 F208S206.9.3

Handle fragment of an amphora

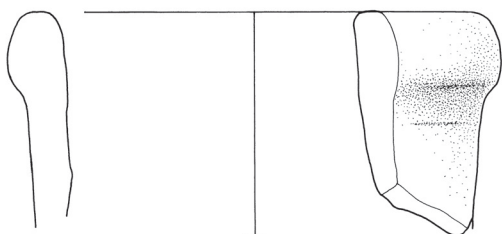
Coarse ware

Straight elongated handle oval in section with a deep groove on
the outside

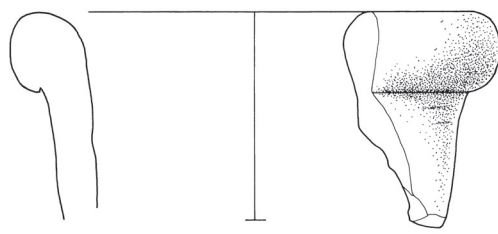
2.5Y 8/2 white

H 15.1; Shandle 4.3×2.9

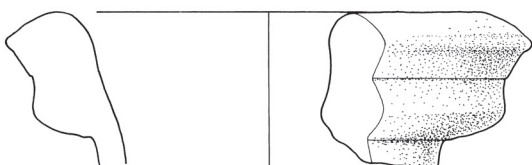
Site 206



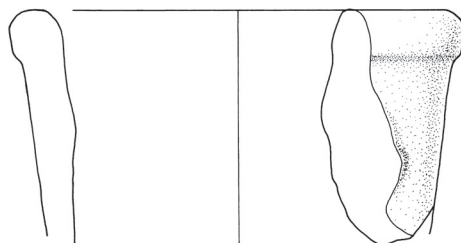
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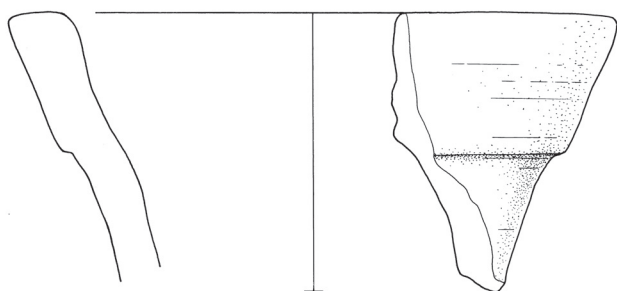
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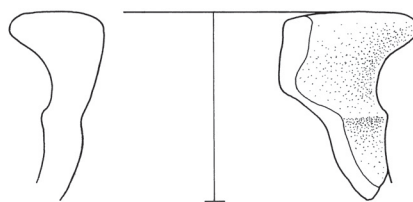
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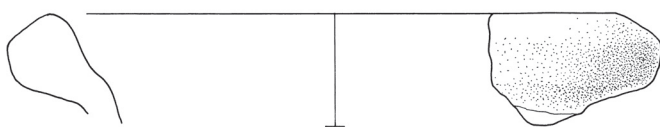
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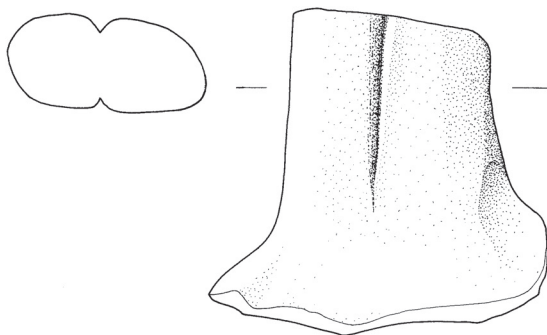
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12



8

*Impasto***11 FS206.9.9**

Rim fragment

Impasto

Outcurving rim thickened on the outside and slightly overhanging

('almond shaped'), pointed lip

7.5YR 5/4 brown to 7.5YR 2/0 black

D 21; Hrim 2.6; H 2.9; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.6

*Coarse wares***12 F208.9.102**

Rim fragment, probably of a jar

Coarse ware

Outturning, horizontal rim slightly thickened on the outside, flattened edge with groove; two grooves on upside

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; lip 10YR 5/3 brown

D 22–26; Hrim 0.8; H 1.4

13 F208.9.103

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Incurving wall, outturning, horizontal rim with rounded edge, upper side flattened; three grooves on the outside below rim

7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow, lip 10YR 4/1 dark gray

D 28; Hrim 0.7; H 3.7; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7

14 F208S206.9.130

Rim fragment of a jug

Coarse ware

Outturning, horizontal rim, slightly overhanging, rounded edge, upper side with deep groove; vertical band handle attached below rim, oval in section with central groove on outside

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 11; Hrim 0.8; H 2.0; Twall 0.5; S 0.8×2.4

15 F208S206.9.74

Rim fragment, probably of a casserole

Coarse ware

Flaring wall, outturning horizontal rim with rounded, thickened edge; upper side concave

7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

D 20; Hrim 0.7; H 1.9; Twall 0.35

16 208.9.167

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Outturning horizontal rim, slightly overhanging with rounded edge, upper side convex

Exterior 10YR 5/3 brown, interior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 16; Hrim 0.6; H1.9; Twall 0.35

17 F208S206.9.41

Rim fragment, probably of a jar

Coarse ware

Outturning horizontal rim with internal angle, slightly overhanging with rounded edge, upper side bevelled

10YR 5/2 grayish brown

D 19; Hrim 0.8; H 1.6; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.0

18 F208.9.146

Rim fragment of a lid

Coarse ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; (rim) 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown

D 28; H 1.1; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.9

Not drawn

*Cf. local fabric (with augite inclusions), but similar to Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD***19 F208S206.9.45**

Handle fragment

Coarse ware

Vertical band handle with rounded, slightly raised edges and ridge on the outside

7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

H 4.7; S 1.2×3.2

20 F208.9.94

Handle fragment, probably of a jug

Coarse ware

Vertical band handle irregular in section with two grooves on the outside

7.5YR 7/4 pink

H 6.4; Twall 0.4; S 1.1×2.8

21 F208S206.9.53

Handle fragment, probably of a jug

Coarse ware

Vertical ring handle almost round in section with two grooves on the outside

5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

H 5.3; S 1.1×1.8

22 F208S206.9.56

Base fragment

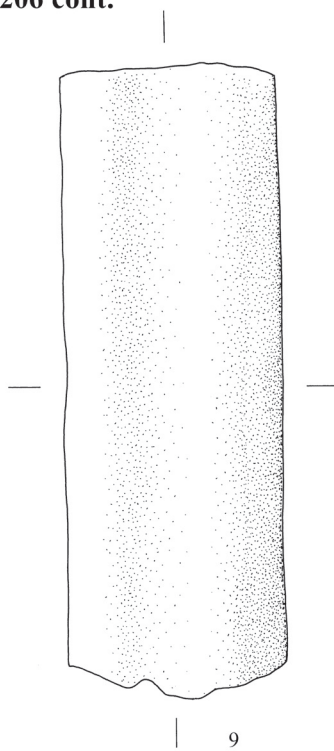
Coarse ware

Flat base with slightly thickened edge, inside concave

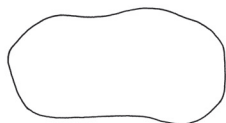
5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

D 7; H 1.6; Twall 0.4; Tbase 0.4

Site 206 cont.



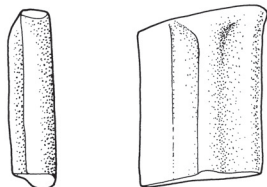
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23 F208.9.135

Base fragment
Coarse ware

Flaring ring base with rounded edge and ridge on the outside; base outside convex, inside concave
2.5YR 6/6 light red
D 6.5; H 2.9; Twall 0.5; Tbase 0.9

24 F208S206.9.73

Base fragment
Coarse ware

Flat base with slightly thickened edge, inside concave
7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
D 8; H 2.4; Twall 0.6; Tbase 0.4

25 F208S206.9.75

Rim fragment of a dish
Coarse ware

Curving wall slightly thickening towards lip, grooved lip
Exterior 10YR 4/1 dark gray, interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
D >30; H 3.2; Twall 0.55; Tlip 0.7
Cf. Olcese tegami type 3, late Republican–1st century AD

26 F208S206.9.55

Rim fragment
Coarse ware

Flaring wall, slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside; ridge on upside
Exterior 7.5YR 7/4 pink; interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
D 9.5; Hrim 1.2; H 2.8; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.9

27 F208S206.9.46

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware

Outcurving flanged rim, concave on the inside; convex lip
Exterior 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow, interior 10YR 5/3 brown
D 18; Hrim 1.7; H 3.1; Twall 0.6; Tflange 0.95

*Fine wares***28 F208S206.9.68**

Rim fragment, probably of a jar
Depurated, brown-slipped ware

Flaring wall, outcurving rim slightly thickened on the outside; slightly flattened lip
10YR 8/3 very pale brown; slip 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
D 12; Hrim 1.2; H 3.3; Twall 0.4

29 F208S206.9.115

Rim fragment of a bowl

Depurated, black/brown-slipped ware
Outcurving, slightly overhanging triangular rim with two grooves on the interior
Exterior and interior 5YR 5/6 yellowish red to 7.5YR 2/0 black;

(core) 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
D 12; H 2.7; Hrim 0.5; Twall 0.25; Trim 0.65

30 F208.9.120

Rim fragment?

Depurated, black/brown-slipped ware
Incurving wall, outturning horizontal rim, convex lip; on exterior oblique plastic decoration
10YR 7/6 yellow; (slip exterior/rim) 7.5YR 3/0 very dark gray; (slip interior) 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown
D 16; H 3.2; Hrim 0.65; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.1

31 F208S206.9.227

Rim fragment

Depurated, thin walled ware
Flaring wall, straight rim, pointed lip; groove on exterior below rim
5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
D 8; H 1.8; Twall 0.2; Trim 0.3

32 F208S206.9.6

Rim fragment

Depurated, brown-slipped ware
Flaring wall, outturning horizontal rim with rounded edge, upper side concave; ridge on exterior below rim
10YR 8/3 very pale brown; slip 5YR 4/4 reddish brown
D 11; Hrim 0.7; H 2.5; Twall 0.5

33 F208S206.9.176

Stamped base fragment

Terra sigillata
Flat base with on the upper side remains of a potters stamp reading RM and perhaps F or E
2.5YR 4/8 red
L×W 2.7×2.4; T 0.6

34 F208S206.9.168

Rim fragment of a plate

Terra sigillata
Curving transition bottom to wall with groove on the inside, flaring wall, straight rim slightly thickened on the outside with groove on the inside; on the outside one groove on rim and one below rim; lip bevelled on the inside
2.5YR 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 6/6 light red
Cf. CFTS form 4.3/4, Augustan

35 F208S206.9.152

Rim fragment

Terra sigillata
Straight rim thickened on the outside with groove on the inside, convex lip; roulette decoration on exterior below rim
2.5YR 4/8 red; core 5YR 7/4 pink
D26?; H 1.4; Hrim 0.9; Twall 0.7; Trim 0.7

36 F208.9a.52

Rim fragment

Terra sigillata

Outcurving wall, slightly incurving rim thickened on the outside with a groove on the exterior; slight ridge on exterior below rim

2.5YR 4/8 red; core 5YR 7/4 pink

D 8; Hrim 0.8; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.55

*The fragment may also be part of a base***37 F208S206.B9.145**

Rim fragment of a cup

Terra sigillata

Flaring wall with ridge on transition to rim on the inside, straight rim thickened on the outside and slightly overhanging, concave on the inside; convex lip

2.5YR 4/8 red

D 18?; H 1.15; Hrim 1.0; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.6

*Cf. CFTS form 14.2, mid-late Augustan***38 F208S206.9.164**

Rim fragment of a dish

Terra sigillata

Spreading wall, slightly outcurving rim, convex lip; groove on exterior below rim

2.5YR 4/8 red

D 15; H 1.8; Hrim 0.6; Twall 0.35; Trim 0.5

*Cf. CFTS form 3, 2nd half 1st cent. AD***39 F208S206.9.179**

Rim fragment of a plate

Terra sigillata

Curving wall, pointed lip with groove on the interior

2.5YR 4/8 red

H 1.4; T 0.2–0.4

*Cf. CFTS form 4, Augustan***40 F208S206.9.187**

Rim fragment of a cup

Terra sigillata

Angular thickened transition to slightly outcurving rim, lip thickened on the outside and with groove on the inside

2.5YR 4/6 red

D 12; H 1.9; Hlip 0.3; T rim 0.35; Tlip 0.4

*Cf. CFTS form 23.2, 2nd and 3rd quarter 1st cent. AD***41 F208S206.9.152**

Rim fragment

Terra sigillata

Spreading wall with two grooves on the interior and ridge on exterior with below roulette decoration; straight rim thickened on the outside with groove immediately below, convex lip

2.5YR 4/8 red

D 21; H 2.5; Hrim 0.3; Twall 0.5–0.65; Trim 0.45

42 F208S206.9.193

Rim fragment

Terra sigillata

Outcurving rim thickened on the outside; ridge on the outside on rim decorated with oblique incisions; convex lip

2.5YR 4/8 red

D 19?; H 1.0; Hrim 0.8; Twall 0.3; Trim 0.5

43 F208S206.9.167

Rim fragment of a plate

Terra sigillata

Slightly outcurving wall concave on the inside with two grooves; inside also concave with groove below rim; convex lip; vertical incised decoration above and below groove on the outside

2.5YR 4/8 red

H 2.2; Twall 0.4–0.55; Tlip 0.3

*Cf. CFTS form 18.2; Augustan–Tiberian***44 F208S206.9.156**

Rim fragment of a plate

Terra sigillata

Upright wall concave on the exterior with two grooves; upper part of interior also concave; pointed lip with groove on interior (surface) 2.5YR 4/8 red

D 18; H 1.7; Twall 0.75–0.35; Tlip 0.2

*Cf. CFTS form 18.2 or 19.2; Augustan–Tiberian***45 F208S206.9.191**

Rim fragment of a plate

Terra sigillata

Upright wall concave on the exterior with two grooves; lower part of the interior with two grooves; upper part of interior concave; pointed lip with groove on interior

(surface) 2.5YR 4/8 red

D 18; H 1.7; Twall 0.7–0.3; Tlip 0.15

*Cf. CFTS form 18.2; Augustan–Tiberian***46 F208S206.9.287**

Rim fragment of a plate

Terra sigillata

Upright wall concave on the exterior with two grooves; lower part of the interior with two grooves; upper part of interior concave; pointed lip with groove on interior

(surface) 2.5YR 4/8 red

D 18; H 1.7; Twall 0.7–0.3; Tlip 0.15

Not drawn, similar to F208S206.9.191

*Cf. CFTS forms 18.2; Augustan–Tiberian***47 F208S206.9.252**

Rim fragment, of a hemispherical cup?

Terra sigillata

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip; one groove on the interior below rim, various types of roulette decora-

tion on exterior below rim
(surface) 2.5YR 4/8 red
H 3.6; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.65

48 F208S206.9.293

Rim fragment of a cup
Terra sigillata
Slightly spreading wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, lip bevelled on the outside; groove below rim on the outside
2.5YR 4/8 red; core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
D 12; H 2.0; Hrim 0.4; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.7
Cf. CFTS form 27, Tiberian–Neronian

49 F208S206.9.275

Rim fragment of a plate?
Terra sigillata
Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, flattened lip; groove on the interior below rim, encircling plastic decoration with vertical grooves on exterior below rim
2.5YR 4/8 red; core 2.5YR 6/6 light red
D >20; H 1.5; Hrim 0.35; Twall 0.5; Tdecoration 0.65; Trim 0.65

50 F208S206.9.180

Rim fragment of a plate
Terra sigillata
Spreading wall, outturning horizontal rim with groove on upside, convex lip; one groove on exterior below rim
2.5YR 4/8 red
D >20; H 1.5; Hrim 0.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7

51 F208S206.9.260

Decorated rim fragment, probably of a cup
Terra sigillata
Upright rim with convex lip; groove on interior and exterior; applied circular flower below rim
2.5YR 4/8 red; 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
D 13?; H 1.8; Tdecoration 0.8; Trim 0.3

52 F208S206.9.165

Decorated wall fragment
Terra sigillata
Angular, thickened transition to upper part with oblique incised decoration; spreading wall decorated with vertical [probably ivy] leaf motif
(surface) 2.5YR 4/8 red; (core) 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
L×W 4.4×2.7; Ttransition 1.1; Twall 0.6
Cf. CFTS form 20.4 or 21. 3, mid 1st cent. AD

53 F208S206.9.158

Decorated wall fragment
Terra sigillata
Flaring wall decorated with plant motif: stem splitting in two parts of which the right one is preserved with a spiraling leaf

2.5YR 4/8 red; core 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
L×W 5.4×2.6; T 1.0

54 F208S206.9.155

Decorated wall fragment, probably of a chalice
Terra sigillata
Slightly flaring wall with two grooves on the interior, surface between grooves changes from concave to convex; exterior divided in upper and lower part by plastic band decoration with oblique incisions; below plastic decoration two grooves, above plastic decoration three shallow grooves and horizontal band of roulette decoration
2.5YR 4/8 red; core 7.5YR 7/4 pink
L×W 4.10×3.9; Twall 0.5–0.6; Tdecoration 0.9

55 F208S206.9.157

Decorated wall fragment
Terra sigillata
Straight wall with applied decoration: horizontal double line with below a horizontal band of egg-shaped dots, below to the left the letter M, to the right a single dot and a human figure of which only a bended leg is preserved
2.5YR 4/8 red; core 7.5YR 7/4 pink
L×W 4.0×2.9; T 0.5

56 F208S206.9.150

Decorated wall fragment
Terra sigillata
Lower part outcurving, decorated with horizontal line of small dots; angular, thickened transition to almost upright upper part with groove on the inside, two grooves on the outside; upper part decorated with lower part of human figure walking towards the left with long garment
(surface) 2.5YR 4/8 red; (core) 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
D 21; L×W 2.9×6.2; Tlower part 0.3; Ttransition 1.0; Tupper part 0.7

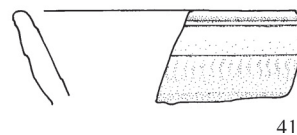
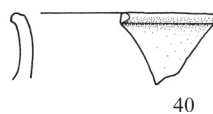
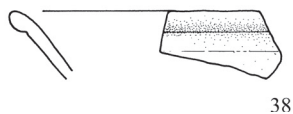
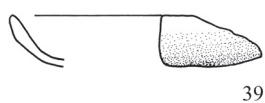
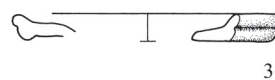
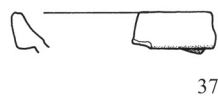
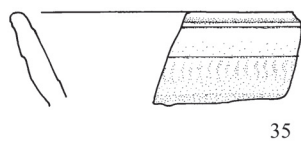
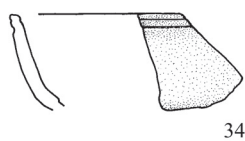
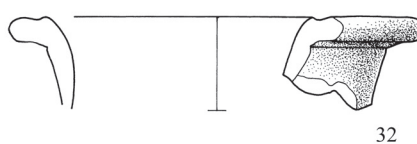
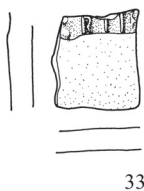
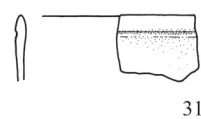
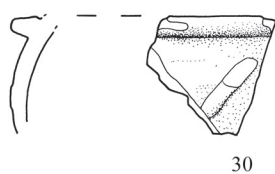
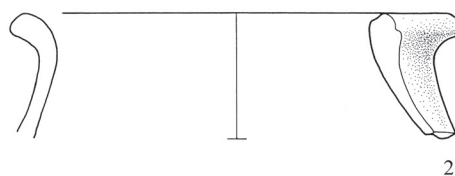
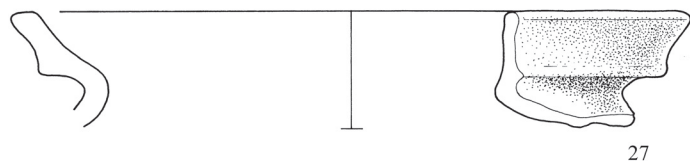
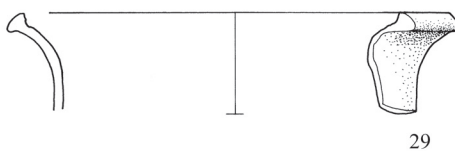
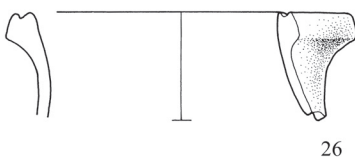
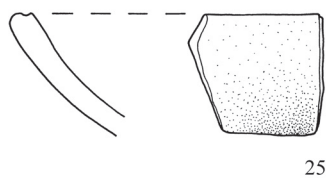
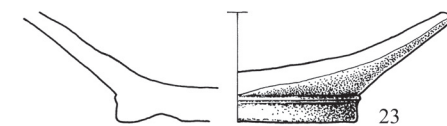
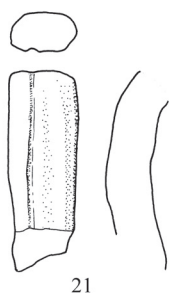
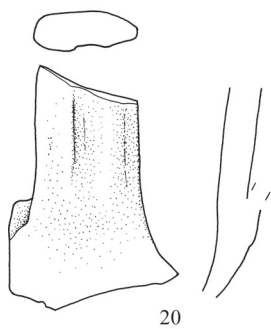
57 F208S206.9.151

Decorated wall fragment
Terra sigillata
Flaring wall with plastic decoration on the outside: lower half of a nude male figure with one leg half-stretched, one leg lifted, sitting on an irregular surface. Below this, four circular decorations
2.5YR 4/6 red; core 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown
L×W 4.7×5.3; Twall 0.6–0.8

58 F208S206.9.241

Base fragment
Terra sigillata
Outcurving base with concave edge; one groove on the outside
2.5YR 4/6 red; core 5YR 8/3 pink
D 11; H 0.85; T 0.55–0.7

Site 206 cont.



59 F208S206.9.245

Flanged wall fragment, probably of a large plate
Terra sigillata
Flaring wall with heavy, overhanging flange with slight groove on the upside
2.5YR 4/8 red
D >35; H 1.2; T_{wall} 0.5; T_{flange} 1.1

60 F208S206.9.280

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Spreading wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip; traces of rouletted decoration on exterior below rim
2.5YR 4/8 red
H 1.4; H_{rim} 0.8; T_{wall} 0.6–0.8; Trim 0.7

61 F208S206.9.224

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip
5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
D 17; H 1.9; Trim 0.4; T_{moulding} 0.75
Not drawn, similar to site 201–13
Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD

62 F208S206.9.214

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip
5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
D 16; H 1.8; Trim 0.5; T_{moulding} 0.75
Not drawn, similar to site 201–13
Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD

63 F208S206.9.225

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with traces of incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip
(traces of slip) 2.5YR 5/8 red; (eroded surface) 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
D 18?; H 2.0; Trim 0.5; T_{moulding} 0.6
Not drawn, similar to site 201–13
Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD

64 F208S206.9.203

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with traces of incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip
(traces of slip) 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; (eroded surface) 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
D 22; H 2.9; Trim 0.5; T_{moulding} 0.9
Not drawn, similar to site 201–13
Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD

65 F208S206.9.208

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with traces of incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip
2.5YR 6/8 light red
D 20; H 2.7; Trim 0.4; T_{moulding} 0.7
Not drawn, similar to site 201–13
Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD

66 F208S206.9.198

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with traces of incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip
2.5YR 5/8 red
D 22; H 3.9; Trim 0.5; T_{moulding} 1.0
Cf. Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD

67 F208S206.9.222

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Heavily eroded; flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior; ridge below moulding, convex lip
(eroded surface) 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
D 22?; H 2.1; Trim 0.5; T_{moulding} 0.9
Not drawn
Cf. Hayes type 8a/b, 80/90–2nd half 2nd cent. AD

68 F208S206.9.216

Rim fragment of a bowl
African red slip ware
Flaring wall, straight rim slightly thickened on the outside, convex lip. Two grooves on exterior below rim with incised decoration between grooves and in lower groove
2.5YR 5/8 red
D 16; H 2.4; T_{wall} 0.4; Trim 0.6
Not drawn, similar to site 206–69
Cf. Hayes form 9a, 100–160 AD

69 F208.9.91

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim slightly thickened on the outside, convex lip. Two grooves on exterior below rim with incised decoration between grooves and in lower groove
 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 17; H 2.1; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.6
Cf. Hayes form 9a, 100–160 AD

70 F208S206.9.206

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim slightly thickened on the outside, convex lip. Two grooves on exterior below rim with incised decoration between grooves and in lower groove
 2.5YR 5/8 red
 D 16; H 2.4; T wall 0.4; Trim 0.6
Cf. Hayes form 9a, 100–160 AD

71 F208S206.9.223

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim slightly thickened on the outside, convex lip. Two grooves on exterior below rim
 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
 D 14; H 2.1; T wall 0.45; Trim 0.5
 Not drawn
Cf. Hayes form 9b, 2nd half 2nd cent. AD

72 F208S206.9.104

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware?
 Outcurving rim with slightly overhanging flange; concave on the inside, convex lip
 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 14; H rim 1.5; H 2.3; T wall 0.45; T flange 1.3
Cf. Hayes 91 flanged bowl, 600–650 AD?

73 F208.9.ss1.45

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim, lip faceted on the inside
 2.5YR 6/8 light red
 D 18–22; H 2.0; Trim 0.6; T lip 0.8
 Not drawn, similar to site 201–14
Cf. Hayes form 14a, mid 2nd cent. AD

74 F208.9a.14

Rim fragment of a bowl
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim, lip faceted on the inside
 2.5YR 5/8 red

D 18; H 2.1; Trim 0.6; T lip 0.8
 Not drawn, similar to site 201–14
Cf. Hayes form 14a, mid 2nd cent. AD

75 F208S206.9.211

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex to pointed lip
 2.5YR 5/8 red
 D 20; H 2.4; T wall 0.5; Trim 0.6
 Not drawn, similar to site 218–17
Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD

76 F208S206.9.202

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex to pointed lip
 Interior 2.5YR 5/6 red; exterior 2.5YR 5/8 red and (eroded) 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
 D 25; H 4.1; T wall 0.6; Trim 0.7
 Not drawn, similar to site 218–17
Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD

77 F208S206.9.54

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 On lower side part of flange; flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex lip
 5YR 5/6 yellowish red
 D 24?; H 3.6; T wall 0.55; Trim 0.6
 Not drawn, similar to site 218–17
Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD

78 F208S206.9.107

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall with grooves on the interior; straight rim with convex, slightly overhanging moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 5YR 4/3 reddish brown; interior 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow
 D 18–22; H 2.8; H rim 1.2; T wall 0.3; Trim 0.9
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

79 F208S206.9.82

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim with convex, slightly overhanging moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray; interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 D 24; H 1.9; H rim 1.2; T wall 0.4; Trim 1.1
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–78
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

80 F208S206.9.80

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim with convex, slightly overhanging moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray; interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 24; H 1.9; Hrim 1.2; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.1
 Not drawn, similar to site 103–50
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

81 F208S206.9.128

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim with convex moulding on the outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 18?; H 1.8; Hrim 1.3; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.0
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–78
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

82 F208.9.105

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware
 Straight wall with grooves on the interior; straight rim with convex moulding on outside; grooved lip
 Exterior 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
 D 26?; H 3.7; Hrim 1.8; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.2
 Not drawn, similar to site 201–15
Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

83 F208S206.9.70

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 10YR 5/2 grayish brown
 H 1.8; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.0
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–81
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

84 F208S206.9.43

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 22; H 1.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 1.0
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–86
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

85 85F208S206.9.50

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 2.5YR 5/8 red
 D 26; H 2.7; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.9
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–86
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

86 F208S206.9.51

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; (rim) 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow and 7.5YR 4/2 brown to dark brown
 D 22; H 3.0; Twall 0.7; Trim 0.9
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

87 F208S206.9.52

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 2.5YR 5/8 red; (rim) 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow and 7.5YR 5/2 brown
 D 28; H 2.7; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.95
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–86
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

88 F208S206.9.118

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 5YR 5/6 yellowish red; (rim) 10YR 4/1 dark gray
 H 1.6; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.8
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–86
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

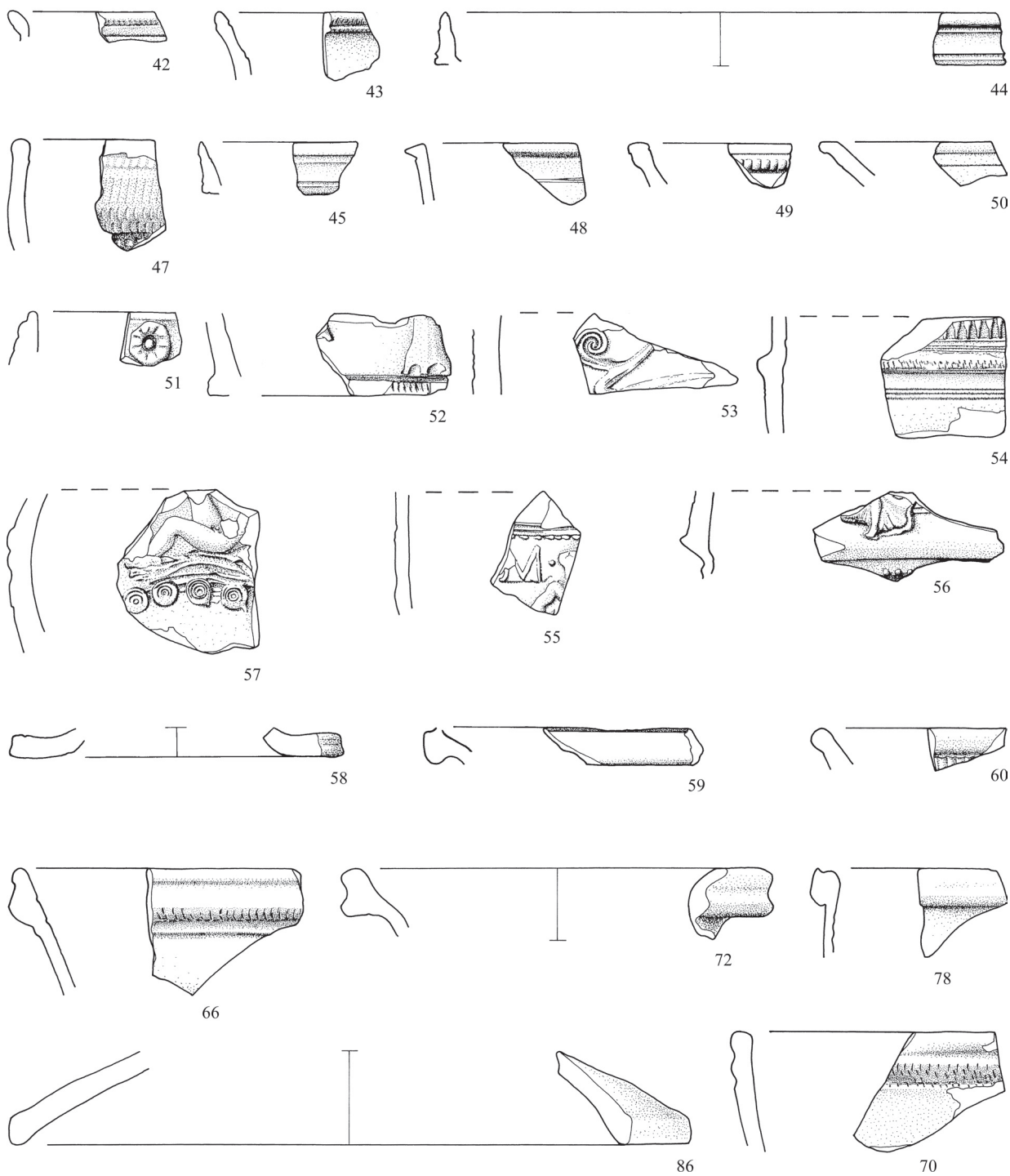
89 F208S206.9.96

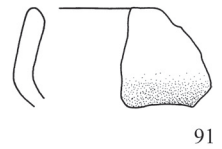
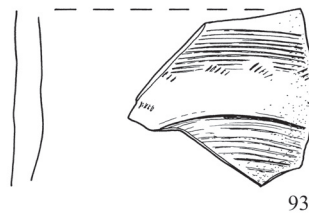
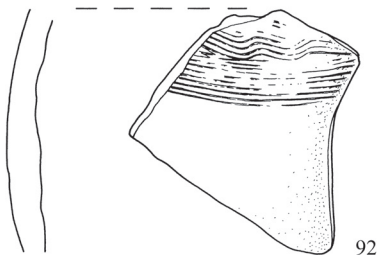
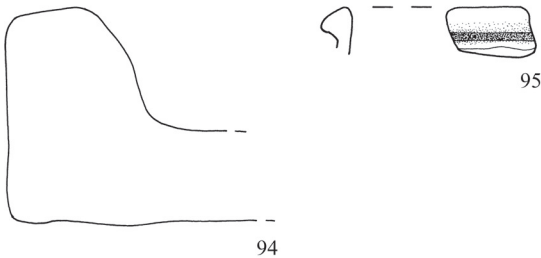
Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; (rim) 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow and 7.5YR 5/0 gray
 D 20; H 1.3; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7
 Not drawn, similar to F208S206.9.51
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

90 F208.9.136

Rim fragment of a lid
 African red slip ware
 Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; (rim) 10YR 5/2 grayish brown and 10YR 7/6 yellow
 D 27; H 1.9; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7
 Not drawn, similar to site 206–86
Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

Site 206 cont.



Site 206 cont.**Off-site from field 208, probably related to site 206****91 F208S206.9.226**

Rim fragment

African red slip ware?

Incurving wall, straight rim, convex lip

5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

H 2.7; T wall 0.5; Trim 0.6

92 FS206.9.12

Decorated wall fragment

Combed ware

Flaring wall, on the outside decorated by 9 concentric lines and, above, 5 wavy lines

10YR 7/4 very pale brown

H 6.5; T 0.6–0.8

Decoration somewhat damaged

93 FS206.9.13

Decorated wall fragment

Combed ware

Flaring wall, on the outside decorated by two groups of 13 and 10 concentric lines; between and partly covering upper group of lines, five groups of oblique short lines

10YR 7/6 yellow

H 4.6; T 0.6–0.7

**OFF-SITE FROM FIELD 208,
PROBABLY RELATED TO SITE 206***Tiles***94 F208.8.42**

Rim fragment of a tile

Coarse ware

Rectangular profile; rounded internal angle, flattened external angle

7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Hrim 5.7; Wrim 3.5; Tplate 2.4

*Coarse wares***95 F208.12.27**

Rim fragment

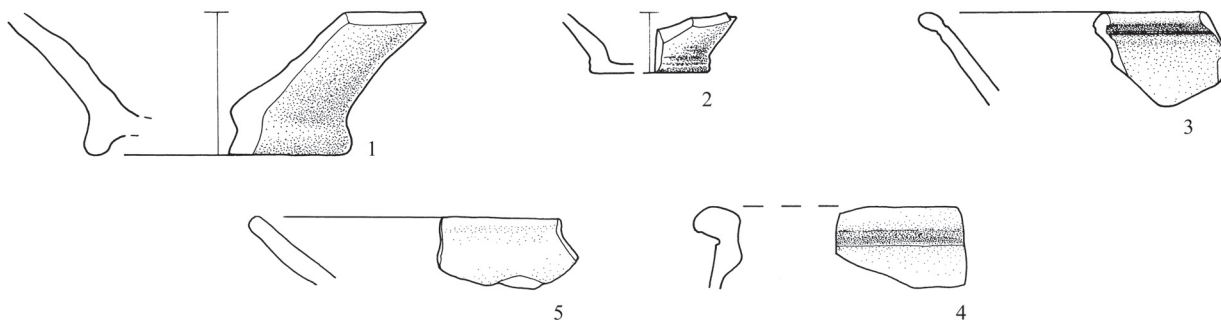
Coarse ware

Straight rim thickened on the outside; pointed lip

7.5YR 5/6 strong brown

Hrim 0.7; H 1.3; T wall 0.35; Trim 0.8

Site 207

**FOGLIANO SITE 207 (RPC 10572)**

Coördinates: X 2348852; Y 4584618

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: normal

Sampling method: standard (50% coverage)

Size estimate: 6,400 m²

Finds: Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican, early and mid Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae (*Dressel 2–4, late 1st century BC–mid 2nd century AD*), dolium, coarse wares and fine wares including *terra sigillata* and African red slip ware; stone blocks; glass

Remarks: site 207 may be related to sites 205 and 206. Site 206 may have functioned as the main building of a villa complex with sites 205 and 207 functioning as outbuildings.

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155*Coarse wares***1 F208.4.94**

Base fragment

Coarse ware

Flaring base ring with rounded edge; base inside and outside flat?

7.5 YR 6/4 light brown

D 7; H 3.8; Twall 0.6; Tbase 0.5

*Fine wares***2 F208.4.103**

Base fragment of a miniature vessel?

Depurated ware

Flat base, inside flat

2.5YR 4/6 red

D 3.2; H 1.6; Twall 0.3; Tbase 0.2

3 F208.4.150

Rim fragment of a dish

Terra sigillata

Spreading wall, outcurving rim with a groove on the interior, convex lip; two grooves on the outside below rim

2.5YR 4/8 red; core 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

D 20?; H 2.5; Hrim 0.6; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.45

4 F208.4.76

Rim fragment

African red slip ware?

Incurving wall, straight rim concave on the inside and thickened on

the outside, convex lip; groove on exterior below rim

5YR 5/8 yellowish red

D 24–28; Hrim 0.9; H 2.2; Twall 0.3–0.7; Trim 1.2

*Cf. Hayes 184, but diameter is larger; 2nd/3rd cent. AD?***5 F208.4.109**

Rim fragment

African red slip ware?

Flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip; one groove on interior and exterior below rim

5YR 4/1 dark gray; (interior) 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 17; H 1.4; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.45

6 F208.4.73

Rim fragment of a lid

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

5YR 6/8 reddish yellow; (rim) 5YR 7/4 pink

D 26?; H 2.7; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.8

Not drawn, similar to site 206–86

*Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD***FOGLIANO SITE 208 (RPC 10573)**

Coördinates: X 2349277; Y 4583851

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: unknown

Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)

Size estimate: unknown

Finds: possibly Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles and coarse wares; stone blocks

Remarks: the core of site 208 is perhaps located beneath a

Off-site from field 223, probably related to site 213

Reference: modern farm north of the surveyed field
Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 210 (RPC 10575)

Coördinates: X 2349308; Y 4583997
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: normal
Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)
Size estimate: 25 m²
Finds: Archaic *impasto*;
post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial
wares: tiles and amphorae
Remarks: The site was in the field interpreted as a tomb,
but of which period remains unclear; the presence
of Archaic material also points to the presence
of a farmstead, to which part of the other
material may also belong
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 211 (RPC 10576)

Coördinates: X 2349596; Y 4583898
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: low
Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)
Size estimate: 300 m²
Finds: Archaic and/or post-Archaic coarse wares;
stone blocks
Remarks: some later material also comes from this area
(Republican and early Imperial wares, such
as tiles and *terra sigillata*), but this material is
probably off-site
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 212 (RPC 10577)

Coördinates: X 2347488; Y 4584611
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: normal
Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)
Size estimate: 200 m²
Finds: Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles,
coarse wares and fine wares including black
glazed and *terra sigillata*
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 213 (RPC 10578)

Coördinates: X 2347340; Y 4584446
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: normal
Sampling method: standard (33% coverage) and diagnostic sample
Size estimate: 750 m², but the site extends to the west of the
surveyed field
Finds: possibly Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and
early Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae, coarse
wares and fine wares including black glazed and
terra sigillata;
limestone blocks
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

**OFF-SITE FROM FIELD 223,
PROBABLY RELATED TO SITE 213***Coarse wares***1 F223.2.23**

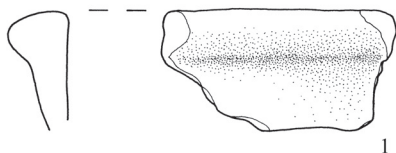
Rim fragment, possibly of a bowl
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip
10YR 5/3 brown
D 22; Hrim 1.0; H 1.1; Twall 0.55; Trim 1.0

*Fine wares***2 F223.2.16**

Rim fragment
Depurated ware
Heavily eroded; straight rim thickened on the outside and over-
hanging; pointed lip
7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow; (core) 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray
H 1.3; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.3

FOGLIANO SITE 214 (RPC 10579)

Coördinates: X 2347172; Y 4584363
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: normal
Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)
Size estimate: 20,000 m²
Finds: possibly Orientalizing, Archaic and post-Archaic
impasto and coarse wares
Remarks: Site 214 is a very diffuse scatter; the Roman ma-
terial that was found in the area represents off-

Site 216

site contexts related to site 213

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 215 (RPC 10580)

Coördinates: X 2346905; Y 4584494

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: unknown

Sampling method: standard (50% coverage)

Size estimate: 2,000 m²

Finds: Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles, coarse wares and fine wares including black glazed

Remarks: according to Feiken (2000), site 215 is located in a field from which soil has been removed; the material may therefore not be in situ

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155; Feiken, 2000

FOGLIANO SITE 216 (RPC 10581)

Coördinates: X 2346836; Y 4584645

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: normal

Sampling method: standard (33% coverage) and grabsamples

Size estimate: 1,200 m², but extends to the southeast of surveyed field.

Finds: possibly Orientalizing, Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae, dolium and coarse wares; tuff stone block

Remarks: Site 216 is located on a very slight crest, *c.* one meter higher than its surroundings; according to Feiken (2000), however, it is located in a field from which soil has been removed; the material may therefore not be in situ

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155; Feiken, 2000

*Impasto***1 F225S216.4.1**

Rim fragment of a large bowl (*teglia*)

Impasto

Straight rim thickening on the outside, convex lip

5YR 4/4 reddish brown

D >40; Hrim 1.3; H 3.2; Twall 0.7; Trim 1.6

FOGLIANO SITE 217 (RPC 10582)

Coördinates: X 2346845; Y 4584837

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: unknown

Sampling method: standard (coverage unknown)

Size estimate: 625 m²

Finds: Archaic impasto

Remarks: the presence of site 217, a diffuse impasto scatter, was confirmed by a revisit in 1999. Part of the finds may date to the 'protohistoric' period (*i.e.*, before the Archaic period), but the chronology could not be specified more precisely

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 218 (RPC 10583)

Coördinates: X 2347795; Y 4583931

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: low

Sampling method: standard (10–20% coverage) and diagnostic samples

Size estimate: At maximum 60,000 m², but the extents of the site to the west and east area unclear

Finds: Republican and early to mid Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae (*especially many fragments of Globular/Dressel 20, Claudian-late 3rd century AD; also Tripolitana 1, mid 2nd–4th century AD*), coarse wares and fine wares including *terra sigillata* and African red slip ware; limestone and tuff blocks; glass

Remarks: According to M. Alfisi and A. Gigetto (two local scholars), site 218 is part of a Roman necropolis dating from the 1st into the 4th century AD. The assemblage, however, holds no conclusive evidence for this interpretation

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

*Tiles***1 F221.1.S218.24**

Rim fragment of a tile

Coarse ware

Rectangular profile on two adjacent sides; angular internal angle, faceted external angle

10YR 8/2 white (surface); 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown (core)

Hrim 5.3; Wrim 2.4–3.4; Tplate 1.6–2.5

2 F221.3.22

Rim fragment of a tile

Coarse ware

Profile concave and pointed on the inside, concave on top; rounded internal angle, flattened external angle

10YR 8/2 white (surface); 5YR 5/6 yellowish red (core)
Hrim 7.6; Wrim 3.2; Tplate 3.1

3 F221.1.S218.22

Rim fragment of a tile
Coarse ware
profile concave and pointed on the inside; rounded internal angle,
flattened external angle
10YR 7/2 light gray
Hrim 6.6–7.1; Wrim 2.9–3.5; Tplate 2.3

Large storage and transport vessels

4 F221.1.S218.2

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and groove below lip on the
inside; pointed lip
5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (surface); 5YR 5/4 reddish brown (core)
D 13; H 4.1; Hrim 3.9; Trim 2.2
Cf. globular/Dressel 20, Tiberian–late 3rd cent. AD

5 F221.1.S218.4

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and groove below lip on the
inside; pointed lip
10YR 6/2 light brownish gray (outer surface); 10YR 8/4 very pale
brown (inner surface); 2.5YR 6/6 light red
(core)
D 15; H 4.3; Trim 2.0
Cf. globular/Dressel 20, Tiberian–late 3rd cent. AD

6 F221.1.S218.11

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and concave on the inside;
convex lip
10YR 7/6 yellow (outer surface); 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (inner
surface and core)
D 13; H 4.6; Hrim 3.9; Twall 1.0; Trim 2.1
Cf. globular/Dressel 20, Tiberian–late 3rd cent. AD

7 F221.1.S218.15

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and concave, overhanging on
the inside; convex lip
7.5YR 7/4 pink
D 18; H 4.9; Hrim 3.4; Twall 1.1; Trim 4.1
Cf. Globular/Dressel 20; Panella 1972, fig. 13, Trajan–Hadrian

8 F221.1.62

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside and two grooves on the inside;
flattened lip
10YR 5/3 brown (surface); 2.5YR 6/6 light red (core)
D 18; H 4.5; Hrim 4.0; Twall 0.7; Trim 2.5
Cf. Globular/Dressel 20, Tiberian–late 3rd cent. AD

9 F221.1.S218.3

Rim fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Straight rim thickened on the outside,
convex lip
5YR 6/6 reddish yellow
D 12; H 5.6; Hrim 3.7; Twall 0.9; Trim 1.9
Cf. Tripolitanian I type, 1st–4th cent. AD?

10 F221.S218.19

Base fragment of an amphora
Coarse ware
Short, flaring solid spike with flattened bottom
10YR 6/3 pale brown (surface); 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (outer
core); 5YR 5/4 reddish brown (inner core)
D 4; H 5.5; Hbase 3.2; Twall 0.8

Coarse wares

11 F221.1.44

Rim fragment of a jar
Coarse ware
Outturning rim, convex lip, attachment of vertical band handle on
rim
Exterior 7.5YR 6/4 light brown to 10YR 5/2 grayish brown, interior
5YR 7/6 reddish yellow
D 15; Hrim 0.9; H 2.9; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.4

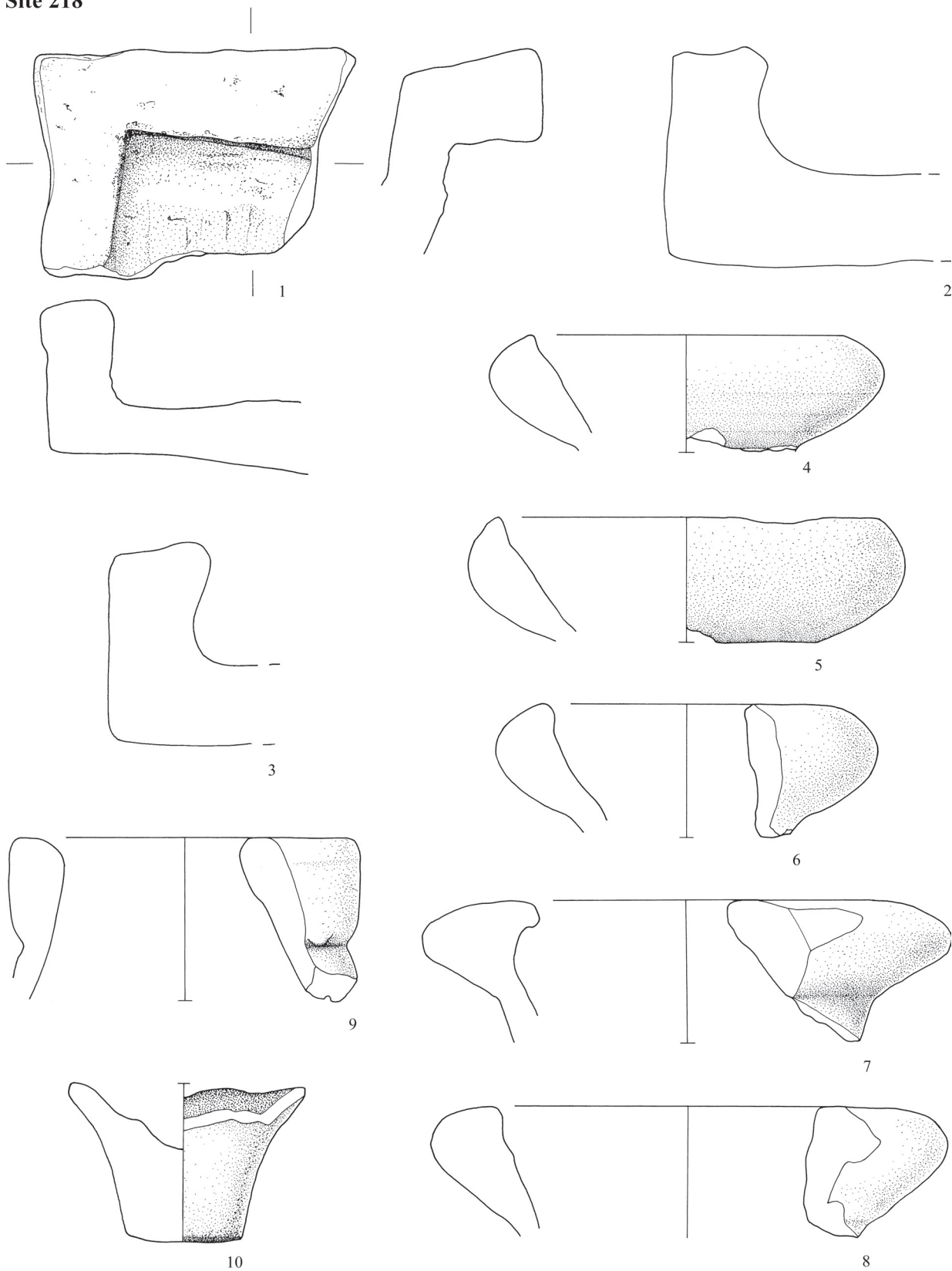
12 F221.1.218.7

Rim fragment of a large bowl/basin
Coarse ware
Outturning, horizontal rim, thickened on the outside and somewhat
overhanging; two grooves on upside, convex lip
5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
D c. 50; H 1.7; Hrim 1.1; Twall 0.9; Trim 1.0

13 F221.1.S218.14

Fragment of a spout?
Coarse ware
Circular fragment; lower part flat with rounded edge; central part
hollow and conical with pointed edge
Slip 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; core 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown
D 6.5; H 3.3; T 0.7–1.2

Site 218



*Fine wares***14 F221.1.38**

Rim fragment of a jar

Depurated ware

Outcurving rim, concave on the inside, convex lip

Exterior 7.5YR 5/4 brown, interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

D 14; Hrim 1.7; H 2.2; Twall 0.65; Trim 0.7

15 F221.1.S218.5

Rim fragment of a bowl

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim with two grooves on the interior; convex moulding below rim on exterior with incised decoration; ridge below moulding, convex lip

5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

D 17; H 3.0; Trim 0.5; Tmoulding 0.8

Not drawn, similar to site 201–13

*Hayes type 8a, 80/90–160+ AD***16 F221.1.77**

Rim fragment of a bowl

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim slightly thickened on the outside, convex lip. Two grooves on exterior below rim with incised decoration in lower groove

2.5YR 5/8 red

D 16; H 1.7; Twall 0.35; Trim 0.6

Not drawn, similar to site 206–69

*Cf. Hayes form 9a, 100–160 AD***17 F221.1.76**

Rim fragment of a casserole

African red slip ware

On lower side part of flange; flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex lip

5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

D 26; H 3.2; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6

*Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD***18 F221.1.52**

Rim fragment of a casserole

African red slip ware

On lower side part of flange; flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex lip

5YR 6/8 reddish yellow

D 26; H 3.2; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6

*Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD***19 F221.1.S218.21**

Rim fragment of a casserole

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex lip; groove on exterior below lip

5YR 5/8 yellowish red; exterior upper part and lip 5YR 4/4 reddish gray

D 28?; H 4.1; Twall 0.6; Trim 0.8

Not drawn, similar to site 218–17

*Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD***20 F221.1.32**

Rim fragment of a casserole

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex lip 2.5YR 5/8 red; exterior rim and lip 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 26; H 3.7; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.7

Not drawn, similar site 218–17

*Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD***21 F221.1.66**

Rim fragment of a casserole

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex lip

Exterior 5YR 4/3 reddish brown; interior 2.5YR 5/8 red

D 22; H 1.6; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.5

Not drawn, similar to site 218–17

*Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD***22 F221.1.62**

Rim fragment of a casserole

African red slip ware

Straight wall with grooves on the interior; straight rim with convex moulding on the outside; pointed lip with groove on the interior
Exterior 5YR 4/2 dark reddish gray; interior 5YR 5/8 yellowish red

D 26?; H 2.9; Hrim 2.0; Twall 0.4; Trim 1.1

Not drawn, similar to site 201–35

*Cf. Hayes form 197, late 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD***23 F221.1.34**

Rim fragment of a lid

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

5YR 7/8 reddish yellow; (rim) 10YR 8/4 very pale brown

D 25?; H 1.6; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.8

Not drawn, similar to site 206–86

*Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD***24 F221.1.49**

Rim fragment of a lid

African red slip ware

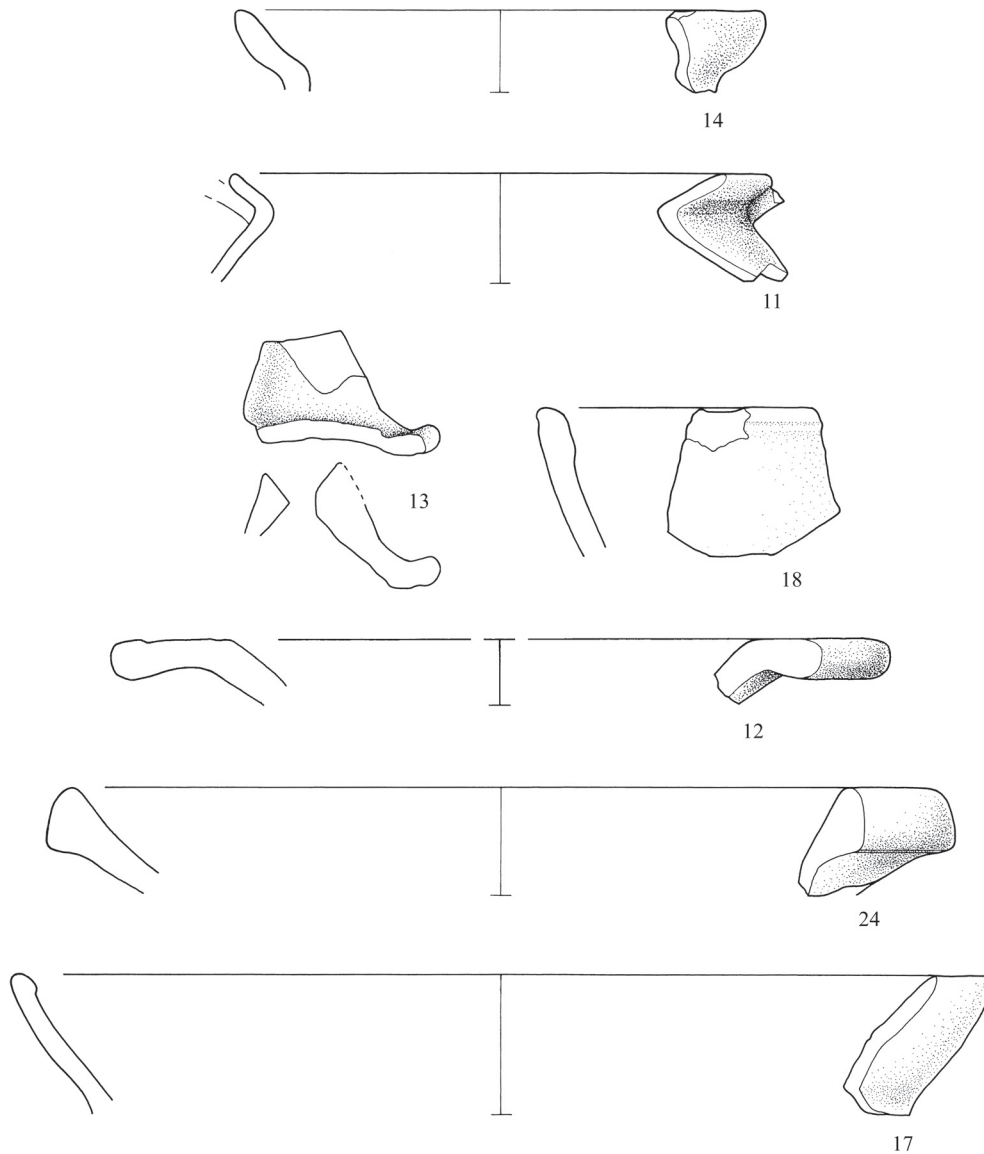
Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

2.5YR 6/6 light red; (rim) 7.5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

D 24; H 2.8; Twall 0.8; Trim 1.6

Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

Site 218 cont.



25 F221.1.57

Rim fragment of a lid

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; (rim) 10YR 5/2 grayish brown

D 24; H 1.6; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.8

Not drawn, similar to site 206–86

Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

D 26?; H 2.2; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.9

Not drawn, similar to site 206–86

Cf. Hayes form 196, mid 2nd–mid 3rd cent. AD

26 F221.1.60

Rim fragment of a lid

African red slip ware

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the outside, convex lip

5YR 6/6 reddish yellow; (rim) 10YR 5/2 grayish brown

FOGLIANO SITE 219 (RPC 10584)

Coordinates: X 2349724; Y 4582462

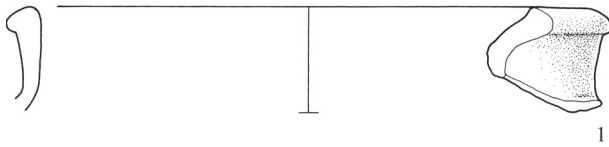
Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: unknown

Sampling method: standard (coverage unknown)

Size estimate: 5,000 m²

Finds: possibly Bronze Age, Iron Age, Orientalizing and Archaic impasto; grinding stone fragments

Site 220

Remarks: site 219 is located near Iron Age site 005 and the two sites are possibly related
 Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 220 (RPC 10585)

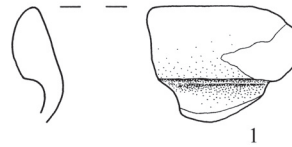
Toponym: La Fossella
 Coördinates: X 2347457; Y 4583749
 Survey method: unclear, site 220 is not located in a standard surveyed field
 Visibility: unknown
 Sampling method: diagnostic sample
 Size estimate: 3,000 m², but the site extends to the other side of the canal by which it has been cut
 Finds: possibly Archaic and post-Archaic, Republican and early to mid Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae, coarse wares and fine wares including *terra sigillata* and African red slip ware; glass;
 Roman wall in *opus caementicium* in the embankment of the canal near the bridge of *La Fossella*;
 wall remains in *opus reticulatum* forming a row of small rooms;
 brick columns forming a portico
 Remarks: Finds have also been reported on the other side of the canal under a modern house; these are probably part of the same site. Earlier in the 20th century, the remains extended even further, towards the other side of the lake
 Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

*Coarse wares***1 FS220.26**

Rim fragment, probably of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Upright rim thickening on the outside, lip bevelled on the outside
 Exterior 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, interior 10YR 3/1 very dark gray
 D 16; Hrim 0.7; H 2.8; Twall 0.4; Trim 0.9

*Fine wares***2 FS220.2**

Rim fragment of a casserole
 African red slip ware

Site 222

Flaring wall, straight rim thickened on the inside, convex lip
 2.5YR 5/8 red
 D 19; H 1.6; Twall 0.5; Trim 0.6
 Not drawn, similar to site 218–17
Cf. Hayes form 23b, mid 2nd–early 3rd cent. AD

FOGLIANO SITE 222 (RPC 10587)

Coördinates: X 2349566; Y 4581981
 Survey method: standard block survey
 Visibility: normal
 Sampling method: standard (75% coverage)
 Size estimate: unknown, but according to the week-report 'very small'
 Finds: Republican wares: tiles, amphorae, coarse wares and fine wares including black glazed
 Remarks: the area around site 222 also yielded Archaic, post-Archaic and possibly early Imperial material, but this is probably off-site, since the site was in the field interpreted as a Republican *tomba a cappuccina*?
 Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

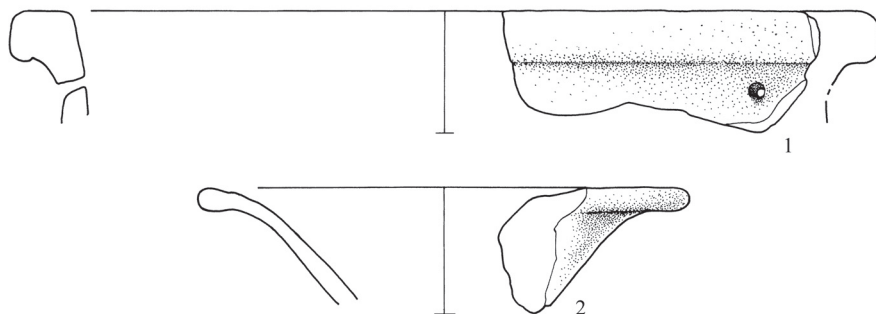
*Coarse wares***1 F227.8.52**

Rim fragment of a jar
 Coarse ware
 Slightly outturning rim thickening on the outside (almond-shape), pointed lip
 Exterior 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown, interior 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow
 D 14; Hrim 1.9; H 3.1; Twall 0.3; Trim 1.1

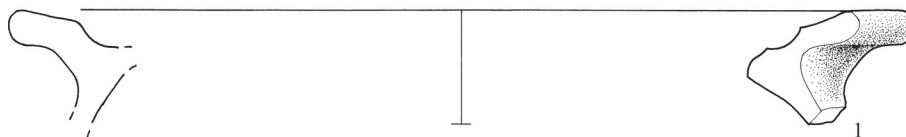
FOGLIANO SITE 224 (RPC 10589)

Coördinates: X 2347259; Y 4583660
 Survey method: unclear, site 224 is not located in a regularly surveyed field
 Visibility: unknown
 Sampling method: diagnostic sample
 Size estimate: 700 m²
 Finds: Archaic and/or post-Archaic wares: coarse wares
 Remarks: no clear information on this site was found in the survey administration; it is not listed in Attema *et al.*, 2002; the diagnostic sample consists of only two sherds

Site 224



Site 226



Coarse wares

1 FS224.1

Rim fragment of a jar

Coarse ware

Slightly outcurving rim thickened on the outside and somewhat overhanging; flattened lip; round hole below rim

Exterior smoothed 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown to 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown; interior 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

D 23; Hrim 1.3; H 3.2; Twall 0.65; Trim 1.8

2 FS224.2

Rim fragment of a bowl/lid

Coarse ware

Flaring wall, outcurving rim thickened on the outside, convex lip; groove on the inside

Exterior 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow, interior 10YR 4/1 gray, core 5YR 5/8 yellowish red

D 13; Hrim 0.6; H 3.3; Twall 0.5

FOGLIANO SITE 225 (RPC 10590)

Coördinates: X 2345077; Y 4586929

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: low

Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)

Size estimate: 13,280 m²

Finds: Orientalizing and/or Archaic impasto

Remarks: site 225 is probably related to an older phase of site 201 which is located in the adjacent blocks; the 1999 survey report states that site 225 is perhaps mapped erroneously and should be located further to the east

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 226 (RPC 10591)

Coördinates: X 2346022; Y 4585704

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: unknown

Sampling method: standard (coverage unknown)

Size estimate: 3,200 m²

Finds: Orientalizing and Archaic impasto: storage jar, medium and thin-walled pottery and a cooking stand; possibly one iron slag

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

Impasto

2 FS226.1

Fragment of a cooking stand?

Impasto

Outcurving 'support ring' with slightly thickened, convex edge; upper side flattened, inside strongly concave

Exterior smoothed 5YR 4/3 reddish brown, interior and edge 5YR 5/6 yellowish red

D 24; H 3.0; Twall 0.6; Tedge 0.9

FOGLIANO SITE 227 (RPC 10592)

Coördinates: X 2349137; Y 4583677

Survey method: standard block survey

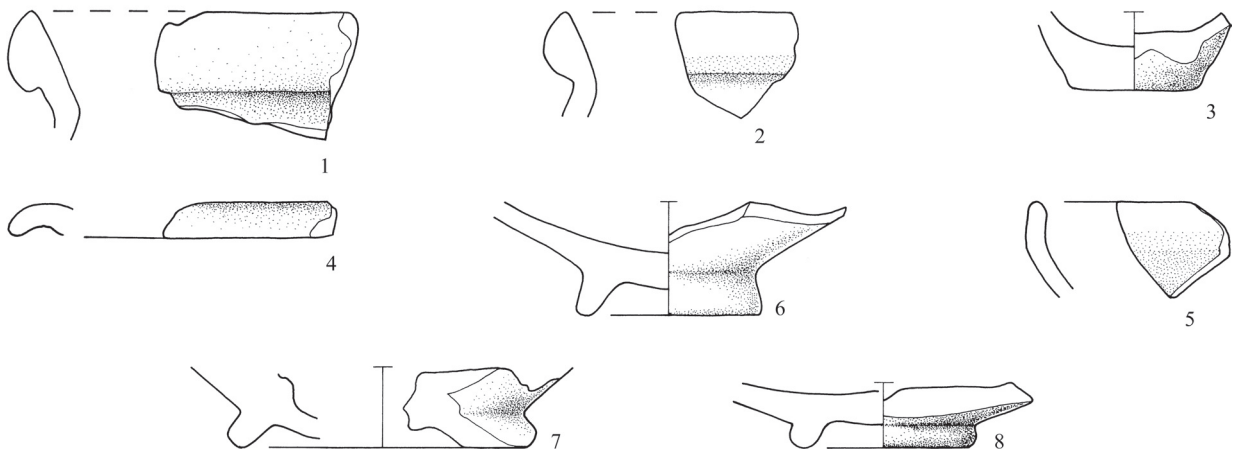
Visibility: high

Sampling method: standard (50% coverage)

Size estimate: 1,000 m²

Finds: possibly Neolithic, Iron Age, Orientalizing and Archaic *impasto*; basalt stone blocks; a bronze pin

Site 228



Remarks: site 227 is a diffuse protohistoric scatter; resurvey in 2001 yielded Iron Age material in the adjacent field, which indicates that the site may cover a larger area

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155; Van Leusen & Feiken, 2002: p. 55

FOGLIANO SITE 228 (RPC 10593)

Coordinates: X 2348165; Y 4583159

Survey method: standard block survey

Visibility: unknown

Sampling method: standard (50% coverage)

Size estimate: 7,800 m², but the site has been partly removed/destroyed when the *Canale Nocchia* was dug

Finds: Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae, impasto (almond rims), coarse wares and fine wares including black glazed; stone blocks

Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

Impasto

1 F233.340

Rim fragment of a jar

Impasto

Slightly outturning rim with internal angle, thickened on the outside and slightly overhanging (almond-shape), pointed lip

10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown, traces of burnish on in and outside

10YR 5/3 brown

D 18; Hrim 2.1; H 3.4; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.3

2 F233.342

Rim fragment of a jar

Impasto

Outcurving rim thickened on the outside (almond-shape), pointed lip

Exterior 5YR 4/4 reddish brown, traces of burnish 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown, interior and core 5YR 3/1 very dark gray

D 19; Hrim 1.9; H 2.8; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.1

Coarse wares

3 F233.341

Base fragment

Coarse ware

Flat base with slightly thickened edge; inside concave

5YR 5/8 yellowish red

D 3.5; H 2.1; Twall 0.5; Tbase 1.2

Fine wares

4 F233.315

Rim fragment of a bowl

Black glazed

Outcurving, overhanging rim, convex lip

7.5 YR 3/0 very dark gray; core 10YR 7/4 very pale brown

D 18; H 1.0; Trim 0.5–0.75

Cf. Bernardini 1986 nr. 418, Morel series 1534, (2nd half) 3rd cent. BC

5 F233.306

Rim fragment of a bowl

Black glazed

Slightly incurving rim, convex lip

7.5 YR 3/0 very dark gray

D 14; H 2.6; T 0.5

Cf. Bernardini 1986 nr. 112, Morel type 2783h, 305–265 BC

6 F233.301

Base fragment of a bowl

Black glazed

Flaring base ring, rounded edge, inside concave, outside convex
7.5 YR 3/0 very dark gray; core 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
D 5; H 3.0; Hbase 1.2; Tring 0.7; Tbase 1.0; Twall 0.5

7 F233.302

Base fragment of a bowl
Black glazed
Flaring base ring, rounded edge, inside concave with encircling groove, outside convex
7.5 YR 3/0 very dark gray; core 7.5YR 7/4 pink and 7.5YR 7/0 light gray
D 8; H 2.1; Hbase 0.9; Tring 0.8; Tbase 0.6
Cf. Bernardini 1986, nrs. 1–2, Morel series 1124, 4th–2nd cent. BC

8 F233.304

Base fragment
Black glazed
Flaring base ring, rounded edge, inside slightly convex, outside convex; on interior surface remains of groove on base (stamp?) and in wall
7.5 YR 3/0 very dark gray; core 10YR 7/4 very pale brown
D 5; H 1.7; Hbase 0.6; Tring 0.8; Tbase 0.9; Twall 0.6

FOGLIANO SITE 230 (RPC 10596)

Coördinates: X 2349654; Y 4581437
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: normal
Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)
Size estimate: 5,600 m², but the site extends north of the surveyed field
Finds: Archaic, post-Archaic, Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles, amphorae, coarse wares and fine wares including black glazed; tuff stone blocks
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 001 (RPC 10551)

Coördinates: X 2345961; Y 4585719
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: normal
Sampling method: standard?
Size estimate: unknown
Finds: Republican tiles
Remarks: site 001, located south of the *Canale Cicerchia* in field 102, consists of material dug from the canal. Similar material was found on the north side in field 228, and the site was probably divided in two by the canal.
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 002 (RPC 10552)

Coördinates: X 2346447; Y 4585050
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: high
Sampling method: standard?
Size estimate: unknown
Finds: (late) Republican and early Imperial tiles
Remarks: site 002, located south of the *Canale Cicerchia* in field 215, consists of material dug from this canal.
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 003 (RPC 10553)

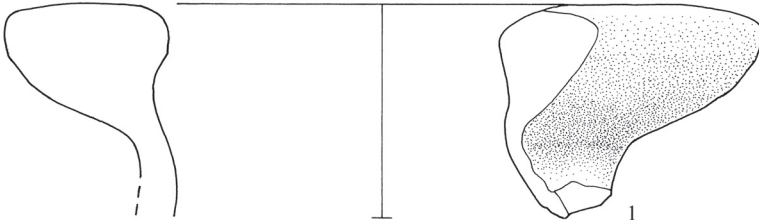
Coördinates: X 2347603; Y 4584650
Survey method: not surveyed
Visibility: –
Sampling method: –
Size estimate: unknown
Finds: (late) Republican and early Imperial wares: tiles and coarse wares
Remarks: site 003 was defined on account of information from a local farmer, who reported the presence of a site under an inaccessible greenhouse; off-site material belonging to this site was found in field 222 block 1.
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

FOGLIANO SITE 005 (RPC 10555)

Coördinates: X 2349796; Y 4582456
Survey method: standard block survey
Visibility: high
Sampling method: standard (33% coverage)
Size estimate: 5400 m²
Finds: limestone blocks;
Iron age and Orientalizing impasto, including 7th century BC common red slip impasto
Remarks: site 005 was defined after a revisit to an earlier surveyed field; the site is located near Iron Age site 219 and the two sites are possibly related. The size estimate is uncertain
Reference: Attema *et al.*, 2002: p. 155

OFF-SITE MATERIAL**Field 119***Impasto***1 F119.2.14**

Rim fragment of a jar
Impasto

Off-site from field 119**Off-site from field 221**

Straight rim thickened on the outside and somewhat concave on the inside, convex lip

Exterior 5YR 4/6 yellowish red, lip/interior 7.5YR 2/0 black

D 26; Hrim 2.25; H 2.6; Twall 0.6; Trim 1.2

Field 221

Large storage and transport vessels

1 F221.2.10

Rim fragment of an amphora

Coarse ware

Straight rim thickened on the outside and concave on the inside;
flattened lip

7.5YR 7/4 pink

D 20; H 5.7; Hrim 3.9; Twall 1.0; Trim 4.4

Cf. globular/Dressel 20, Tiberian-late 3rd cent. AD