THE MINIATURE VOTIVE POTTERY DEDICATED AT THE ‘LAGHETTO DEL MONSIGNORE’, CAMPOVERDE

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

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

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

I. NOTES ON THE ‘LAGHETTO DEL MONSIGNORE’

In 1977-1978, at Campoverde, a small village c. 60 km south of Rome, the Archaeological Soprintendenza per il Lazio rescued a fair quantity of miniature and normal sized ancient artefacts from a small lake with a spring at its heart, today called the ‘Laghettto del Monsignore’ (fig. 1) (IGM map of Italy, F 158, I SO160/113). These artefacts, mostly ceramic vessels but also a few bronze sheet figurines, fibulae, glass and amber pearls, constitutes probably only a very small portion of a much larger quantity of ancient votive objects dedicated at the spring. The spring at Campoverde must be considered an open votive deposit, the gifts were directly thrown into the water and they remained there for a long time as can be concluded from the streaks of scale (limonite) on the little pots. The spring may be called a ‘deposito volontario’ or favissa.2 At the moment of the rescue-excavation the area already had been illegally plundered, but still a few hundred small votive vessels could be stored.3 Today, only the here published miniatures are available for further study because robbers struck again in the storerooms of the Soprintendenza per il Lazio at Tivoli.

In the same period, a team of archaeologists from Groningen University, including the present author, still noticed many fragments of full-sized and miniaturized impasto pots in the neighbourhood of the lake. This Groningen equip visited the Campoverde site regularly because new excavations at nearby Borgo le Ferriere (Satricum) had just been started and we were curious about our surroundings. Previously we had studied the literary sources, particularly Livy on the incessant wars between powerful conquerors like Etruscans, Romans and Volscians, trying to overpower the Latins, who had colonized the area since the 9th century BC or even earlier4 (for an overview of the ancient sources Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1989: pp. 13-17). More appealing reading material were the reports on the area of Campoverde, alias Campomorto, by De La Blanchère, who produced most impressive descrip-
tions of the landscape (De la Blanchere, 1883; 1885). He studied the landscape south of Rome in a period when the characteristics that made it so famous were still largely intact. It was formerly known as the Campagna Romana and inspired artists from e.g. the Dutch italianisante painters to Goethe’s Italienische Reisen. His and other 19th century descriptions of the surroundings of Campomorto made us expect to encounter during our wanderings at least some remnants of ancient tombs, castles or roads. Reportedly the ‘casale di Campomorto’ was built over ancient remains and near that big house in the 19th century still a stretch of an ancient road, paved with polygonal basalt blocks with many tombs alongside it, had been present (Waarssenburg, 1995, p. 151). The name of Campomorto is even said to derive from the presence of these ancient tombs, although today the local inhabitants explain it as referring to the many untimely malaria-deaths in the times before Mussolini’s reclamation. Whatever the explanation, we discovered that most archaeological features had disappeared from view during the drastic changes for modern viticulture. The only area with ancient sherds we easily spotted were the surroundings of the small bubbling water of the ‘Laghetto del Monsignore’, with its depth of c. 1.50 m and its rim of relatively high vegetation in the midst of an immense new vineyard (fig. 2). Later on even this unique small oasis was flattened out and the impasto pots and sherds largely disappeared.

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

Fig. 2. The ‘Laghetto del Monsignore’, 1978.
any case this southern Astura-centred settlement area to the southeast must have bordered on the marshes of the Pontina. The similarities noted between the artefacts from Campoverde and *Satricum* and the resemblances between those from Caracupa and *Satricum/Campoverde* indicates that at least in certain aspects the Latin groups living in southern Lazio manifested a common cultural identity. The dedications of large quantities of votives demonstrate that one of those common cultural traits must have been the performance of rituals at sacred springs and lakes. Although these rites are also noted elsewhere, here the veneration may have been linked to the marshy character and hence the liminality of the landscape.

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

2. CERAMIC STUDIES

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

In the beginning, our attention was directed at the morphological development of the pottery types through stratigraphical study of the *Satricum* settlement (Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1989; 1991; 1992). Next, various archaeologists took on special subjects: Arnold Beijer studied the *impaesto* pottery produced on the site itself (Beijer, 1991a; 1991b; 1992), while Albert Nijboer excavated and published the newly discovered kilns and their productions (Nijboer, 1998). Jelle Bouma constructed a convincing typo-chronology for the wares found in the votive deposit No. 2 at *Satricum* (Bouma, 1996) and subsequently Peter Attema started to process data from the large quantities of small fragments from his surveys in the Pontine region (Attema, 1993 and this volume). A number of years ago the present author together with these archaeologists set up, much under the influence of the proposals for the classification of ceramics by Adams and Adams (Adams & Adams, 1991), a Lazio pottery project, in order to establish the various pottery fabrics and wares for southern Lazio. The catalogue presented below is the first in which our system for the identification of wares is tested on an extant group of vessels from a single context. Below, it will be attempted to date the miniature pots from Campoverde not only according to their types, but also according to their fabric and ware characteristics. It is hoped that after a number of such studies we will be able to produce a *Manual of Early Iron Age ceramic wares for southern Lazio*, useful in all field work. In the meantime we would be grateful to those archaeologists who would care to help us with critique, suggestions and comments.

3. THE MANUFACTURE OF THE MINIATURE POTS

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

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

Obviously most miniature vessels were not used to really perform the tasks of the full-sized vessels they imitate. Therefore, if the miniature jars do contain tempering such as for instance large quantities of sand or augite, this would indicate that it was tried to faithfully imitate the full-sized cooking pots. Also, if we find such faithful imitations, which functionally must be regarded as useless, it becomes likely that the miniatures were made together with the full-sized specimens. It is troublesome to add large quantities of quartz or augite to the small clay balls from which the miniatures were produced. At Campoverde there indeed is proof that the miniature vessels were actually produced together with the normal sized pottery made for daily use, because
most miniature vessels with a shape datable to the 9th and 8th centuries BC are made from a relatively pure clay which contains small quantities of FeMn just like the full-sized ones. Especially the small vessels with good shapes found in the spring are made from clay tempered with many small FeMn particles, which in these usually darkly burnished miniature pots stand out by their fiery red colours. The presence of relatively pure clay with fairly large particles of FeMn implies that the clay was chosen and prepared by the same experienced potters as clay used for the full-sized vessels. A second argument to consider the production of the miniatures as a by-product of potters responsible for the full-sized vessels is that with the studied Campoverde and Satricum miniature pots the chronological development of the clay fabrics, established with a typo-chronology of the miniatures, resembles the general development of full-sized pottery and tiles. A third argument is that the moment the normal pots were made on fast wheels miniatures immediately copy them in this respect too; obviously the skillful throwing of tiny miniatures is something only an experienced potter can do.

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

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

In the long and standardized tradition of pottery manufacture in Lazio the clays are not only related to the types of pots but also to the ways of manufacture. The undepurated impasto clays with large inclusions like small stones or pellets of FeMn, used in the Iron Age 1-3 periods (traditionally dated 1050-730 BC) were worked by hand or coiled. The term impasto is used for fabrics with a fair amount of inclusions which are visible with the naked eye. Experiments to imitate the impasto vessels from Osteria dell’Osa by Pulitani have shown that the lustrous brown or black surface of the impasto vessels was obtained by burnishing the surface several times during the drying stage and eventually by polishing it with a piece of leather (Biotti Sestieri, 1992b: pp. 439-446). Impasto clays with a fair amount of coarse inclusions of relatively large sizes are not suited to wheel-throwing because of their rigidity (Nijboer, 1998). In Lazio wheel-made pots, especially Greek drinking sets, were imported long before potters in the region started to use the throwing wheel for the manufacture of local household pottery. The ware which probably caused the transition to wheel-production may have been the impasto rosso. The original inspiration for this widespread class of red ware came, it seems, from Phoenicia, from where beautiful, glossy red plates were imported. Red ware became very popular in 7th century BC Etruria but had its moments in Lazio too (Rathje, 1983: pp. 7-29). Plates and jars were made from a special impasto to imitate this appealing pottery, sometimes by hand, but gradually more frequently on the potter’s wheel. As the earlier brown impasto production, the red ware manufacture also knew a large variety of shapes and decorations, which all disappear during the next, Archaic, period, in which for household use wheel-made pottery of coarse ware was introduced. For this Archaic period it has been established that coarse pastes were made to especially suit wheel-throwing. During the late seventh and early 6th century BC pots made of coarse ware, manufactured on a wheel and made in workshops, gradually substituted the manufacture of impasto pots, which had been made in households, whether by the women of the household or in a family workshop with more members at work. The pastes fit for wheel-throwing contain less and also smaller inclusions than impasto clays, because otherwise the coarse particles would cut the potter’s hands. In Lazio wheel-thrown coarse ware was not common before the 6th century BC, it comprised jars, trays and bowls and was predominantly made in village workshops (Nijboer, 1998). In the beginning the coarse ware household pots are still made of light red firing clays, but subsequently much of the coarse ware was produced in the ‘pale ware’ tradition which probably derived from the manufacture of roof tiles and is anyway contemporary with the production of pale tiles and architectural terracotta’s of the later 6th and entire 5th centuries BC (Nijboer, 1998). An orange coarse ware produced with characteristics similar to pale ware starts slightly earlier. In the households wheel-thrown coarse kitchen and table pots must have been accompanied in the earlier days by bucchero and depurated fine ware drinking sets. For the common household pots depurated clays became only popular during the later 5th century BC and subsequent periods in which coarse wares became rare. The above knowledge on the development of clay pastes in use for the manufacture of pots in
combination with the examination of the pastes of the Campoverde miniatures has made clear that the miniatures generally follow the technological development of the full-sized pots found at Campoverde and *Satricum*, so perhaps of Lazio as a whole. The fact that miniatures follow in many aspects normal pots is further proof that miniature pots could be obtained the same way as the full-sized ones. Hence the rituals for which the pots were needed were widespread and regular not secret and private, which of course is exactly what one would expect with open-air rituals.

4. WARE ANALYSIS

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

4.1. Short introduction to the early Latin household pottery wares

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

I. BROWN IMPASTO WARE (Colonna, 1988: p. 304; Carafa, 1995: pp. 18 ff.). The family of brown wares (10-8th BC) extends over the whole of Lazio; full-sized vessels as well as the popular grave gift miniatures were made from it. The ware is easily identified, other than by the brown surfaces, by its coiling or slab building technique. We have split this brown *impasto* according to the different functional types and different finishing, or *Gestalt*, of the pots into different groups; here are relevant:

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

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

I.3. Common brown ‘sandy’ *impasto* ware, with fine to medium sorted sandy clay fabrics. This ware was especially used to manufacture larger shapes: dolia, jars, bowls, etc. At *Satricum* fragments were abundant in trench alpha plus stratum IIB. This ware group seems to be a kitchen ware, over time containing increasingly more quartz. The ware is only smoothed with the hands or a stick. Because of the rougher skin it is not always clear whether firing is uneven or more even with these larger pots. At Campoverde a fair number of miniatures belong to this ware: Cat.Nos 23-33, 83-86, 109-111, 115, 139-142.
14. **Black slip ware.** At *Satricum* it was noted that in the hut features and trenches from the Iron Age and especially in strata IIA and B, a small amount of fragments belong to an especially fine product, easily recognized by a silky and dark gloss and a sharp contrast between its dark glossy skin and a reddish sandy fabric underneath. The ware comprises drinking cups, bowls and amphorae, the latter often decorated with comb or spiral motifs. The sherds are nearly always thin, the firing is mostly even. Such black shiny products continue into the Orientalising period (Carafa, 1995: pp. 74 ff.). It must be noted that this ‘black slip’ category is not separated from ‘brown _impasto_ ware’ by Colonna and Carafa, probably because it is not always clear whether the glossy skin actually is a slip or here and there also a skilful burnishing. What is clear though, is that this ‘black slip ware’ stands out from the earlier ‘brown burnished’ and ‘well burnished ware’ because it is far glossier and also has a thinner sherd and more sophisticated pot shapes. The black or darkly slipped pots seem to imitate metal forms, whether directly or indirectly by imitating fine _bucchero_. These pots may have undergone the same treatment as the category of the red slipped _impasto_ (see below). On the Campoverde miniature pots a substitute for the dark slip or burnish was in use, the potters covered the miniatures with a thin highly lustrous black slip, which made the miniatures resemble fine black ware. The slip, however, is definitely different from burnish. It may be that burnishing was difficult to carry out on small surfaces and a substitute was invented. Compare Campoverde Cat.Nos 41-49, 69-71, 89-94, 116-123, 149-152, 176-178, 184, 198-200, 204-208.

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

II.1. **Fine red slip ware** (real _impasto rosso_), has a large fabric variability, which I will not treat here. Usually the slip is red: Munsell 2.5YR 4/8. (The fabrics for a number of wheel-thrown pots in this period often are lava/or tuff dominant, while another group is augite dominant.) At *Satricum* red slip fine ware is rarely present either in the settlement features or in the tombs (Waarsenburg, 1995: pp. 500 ff.) and may be considered an import category. In fine red slip ware shapes like bowls, plates, globular jars with long out-turning lips and _holmoe_ were manufactured. These pot shapes were all present in the *Satricum* settlement. In the Campoverde catalogue below, Nos 50-51, 95-98, 124-125, 153, 179, 180, 185 belong to fine red slip ware.

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

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

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

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

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

III.5. **Orange coarse ware.** All of the above products, in a more advanced style than the pale firing fabrics (noteworthy for instance are the sharply out-turning rims with thickening lips). This fabric is not present among the preserved Campoverde miniatures which
NB. UNTREATED WARES. The description "untreated" is limited to vessels which we know usually were surface treated, but for some reasons with the miniatures were not and a second descriptive term, i.e. "pale" or "coarse" is added to indicate the ware family the pot would have belonged to if it would have been treated.

5. NOTES ON THE MINIATURE POTTERY OF LAZIO

In Italy, at least from the Neolithic onwards many types of vessels were manufactured in miniature. The locations where such miniature vessels usually are found – caves, springs, lakes and tombs – indicate that the small pots were special. It is obvious that they were deposited in the pot would have belonged to if it would have been surface treated, but for some reasons with the miniatures were not and 'pale' or 'coarse' is added to indicate the ware family the pot would have belonged to if it would have been treated.

In the Final Bronze Age in Etruria and in the Early Iron Age in Lazio the mini pots appear again in graves, while dedications of mini pots in the open, often in deposits which contain other artefacts as well, continue. The Iron Age ritual areas are now much closer to settlements than in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. In Lazio and elsewhere, the miniatures occur over a long time and at specific disposal areas, showing that they must have been continuously used in a ritual common to indigenous societies. Generally such ritualistic behaviour can be associated with societies knowing tight social control (Douglas, 1970; Whitehouse, 1992).

Careful analysis of the miniatures thus may deliver knowledge on the social organization of the early Latins.

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

The recent theory on the biography of things may be described as follows: in order to survive, human groups are dependent on the survival of their culture (institutions of power, knowledge, food providing), which is socially transmitted. Social reproduction for the larger part takes place with the aid of objects. In past societies, like today, objects frequently did not stand for themselves, but took their meaning from the use that was made of them in their past, consequently much of their meaning depended on their biographies (Appadurai, 1986; Hoekstra, 1997: pp. 47-63; Hoekstra, 1999). In other words the function of the pots in the rituals can only be understood from the value people earlier had attached to the vessels, whether they stand for full-sized pots still in use or for objects out of use. This value was not in the first place economic, but symbolic, although differences between the economic and the symbolic will not have been perceived in the same way as today. Still, the symbolic functions of miniature objects, is not at all mysterious, even if we are far from understanding their organization. It is best to consider the symbolic miniature vessel as autonomous and as productive as any normal tool, because all tools are mediators of human behaviour,
whether to help individuals and communities handling practical reality (as in the case of visible tools like hammers) or whether to help them to handle mental reality (as in the case of congratulations) (Molino, 1992: p. 18). The task at hand then in the following overview is to reconstruct the symbolic biography of the miniatures. This can be done by looking at a longer life span than only the Early Iron Age and overview the production and dedication of miniatures in earlier times.

5.1. Caves

Miniature vessels in Neolithic wares, called Serrad’Alto, Marmo or Diana, occur in caves with human remains (Malone, 1985: pp. 129 ff.; Whitehouse, 1992: p. 74). Whitehouse defines cave religion as ‘underground’ religion, which would have been characterized by initiation rites into male secret societies and used as a source of power, exercised by men over women and by older men over younger ones (Whitehouse, 1992). The caves, mostly far removed from settlements and difficult to find and to enter, from early times onwards certainly had a sacred function, either connected to burial or to especially performed rites or both. Rock art, female figurines, painted pebbles, pintaderas and carefully decorated pots indicate these sacred functions (Whitehouse, 1992). New theory interprets the caves with human remains more convincingly as used for particular ancestor rites performed by high-ranking, competitive men (Hoekstra, 1999). Unfortunately there are very few indications to help us understand whether the Neolithic cave cults were directed at ancestors, initiation, hunting or healing. In the case of the combination of water and miniatures Ruth Whitehouse makes a strong case for the special veneration of ‘abnormal’ water: sulphureous and thermal springs and other types of underground phenomena connected with water frequently received little pots. Clearly it was felt that super-natural powers were at work and that these could benefit the dedicant, probably with the tasks of raising animals and growing food. For the Bronze Age the evidence is clearer and a number of the cave rituals indeed must have been connected with the storage and production of food, other rituals may have served ancestor veneration or other, different purposes (for a list of ritual caves in central Italy, 1700-1350 BC: Guidi, 1989-1990: p. 404). The cave at Latronico, in southern Italy, with its large spaces and sulphureous springs of 23 degrees Celsius, for instance certainly offers an example of a food ritual. Three pots with wild apples, sloes, sorb apples and wheat were deposited, together with other pots, in the cave. From the entrance of the Pertosa cave, situated in a steep slope of the Tanagro valley, a natural stream cascades into the Tanagro river nearby. Along the underground stream 324 small pots were piled up in the rock crevices, wild fruits were dedicated too, as for instance black-berries and cornel-berries, from which fermented drinks can be made (Trump, 1966: pp. 117-118; Barker, 1981: pp. 193-195; Whitehouse, 1992: pp. 62, 71; Hoekstra, 1999). At the entrance more dedications had taken place, not only from the Bronze Age but continuing into Roman Imperial times. The cave seems to represent an open votive deposit in use over a thousand years. Recently Flavia Trucco re-analysed the votive material from this cave (Trucco, 1991-1992), she noted that 55% of the miniatures consisted of one-handled cups (the so-called attingitoi), the rest of the miniatures consisted of bowls, cups, mugs and a number of closed vessels with a handle; the entrance dedications contained 80% attingitoi. Metal dedications consisted of an EBA axe, 3 MBA daggers and a sword, 1 LBA dagger and 2 knives as well as fibulae, pins, a bracelet, a razor and chisels from the period LBA/EIA. In a useful overview of the Bronze Age caves with miniatures Monica Miari concludes that attingitoi together with mugs, medium sized jars and bowls were directly connected with water cults. She thinks that many of these vessels constituted the votive gifts, while a second group of vessels, large trays with handles on the rim, plates and larger closed vessels had served as containers of gifts (Miari, 1995: pp. 11-29). It seems likely that the bowls, cups and mugs which Miari considers to be gifts may have been used first to drink from, as observed in other instances (Whitehouse, 1992: p. 134). In the case of the Grotta Latera (Milkmaid cave) where white stillicide water is dripping from the cave wall a drinking ritual is attested. The preserved tale says that drinking from the cave water guaranteed nursing mothers abundant milk. The Roman layers of ex-votos include terracotta models of breasts which confirm the legend for that time, but it will be much older.

Caves in Lazio, such as the newly discovered Sventatoio cave, a thermal cave with a temperature of 18 °C which steams perceptibly in winter (Guidi, 1989-1990: pp. 406-407; 1993: p. 460; Whitehouse, 1992: p. 132) seems to also have been used for food offerings; wheat, beans, and a cake made of wheat and barley were found near a hearth together with sherds of many miniature pots (9000, as far as known hitherto unpublished; the objects date from a developed stage of the MBA). Three youngsters, partly incinerated, were buried in this cave, which may have had ritual significance. Pots with carbonized seeds were also found in the cave of Vittorio Vecchio near Sezze. In Etruria miniature pots dating from the Bronze Age are frequently present in caves, for instance in the Poggio la Sassola cave, in combination with carbonized seeds, or in the Grotta Nuova where prepared food and carbonized vegetables were put in pots, which were aligned along the underground water course; the famous Misa cave in the province of Viterbo, made by an underground brook running trough travertine bedrock, also held miniature pots with prepared foodstuffs and carbonized vegetables arranged in groups containing one species only (Cocchi Genich & Poggiani Keller, 1984): the Riparo...
dell'Ambra; Grotta del Beato Benincasa; Grotta dell'Orso; Grotta S. Francesca; Antro della Noce and Grotta del Re Tiberio are other caves with Bronze Age miniature pots and seeds, vegetables or/and prepared foods (Negroni Cataracchio, Domanico & Miari, 1989-1990: pp. 386 ff.).

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

5.2. Graves

The practice of offering miniature grave-gifts was continuous from the Neolithic into the early Iron Age, after which it ceased fairly abruptly. The practice seems to have been especially connected with cremation burials. Most archaeologist working in Lazio consider the extensive use of miniature grave goods, especially in cremation graves, as one of the most distinctive archaeological features of the Early Iron Age culture in Lazio (Formazione, 1980: pp. 57, 62). This is not quite correct because slightly earlier it had occurred during the Final Bronze Age in southern Etruria (Hoekstra, 1999). Evidently over time the tradition of the deposition of miniatures had turned into a detailed symbolical system. The meaning of the sets of miniature vessels offered as grave gifts in early Latial tombs recently has become more comprehensible by the excavations at Osteria dell'Osa directed by Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri, who also has extensively explained the particular sets of small vessels (Bietti Sestieri, 1992a; 1992b). Osteria dell'Osa presently is a small town c. 20 km to the east of Rome on the edge of the now dry Lago di Castiglione. Here nuclei of small Iron Age settlements developed from the 10th/9th centuries BC onwards, which around 600 BC clustered into Archaic Gabii. In the 9th century BC miniature grave gifts were especially found in cremation burials of young males with a special status (labelled type a cremation by the excavator). Women and other males, buried in contemporary tombs near the cremations, were mainly interred with full-sized vessels. The information that at Osteria dell'Osa miniature pots mostly go together with cremation and apparent ritual status, while full sizes go together with inhumation and normal status is of great importance. In the first place it excludes the often expressed idea that miniature votive offerings are a cheap substitute for full-sized pottery and demonstrates that such explanations are anachronistic and dependent on modern economic reasoning.14 Secondly, the information obtained at Osteria dell'Osa indicates that miniaturization expresses a special status in death of a number of men, otherwise buried normally amidst their families. Sets of miniature gifts in early Latin tombs are fairly standard, although never identical: miniature pots comparable to those at Osteria dell'Osa are also known from tombs elsewhere in Latium, for instance from tombs in the Colli Albani and the Roman Forum. Here the meaning of the miniature tomb gifts may have differed because tombs with miniatures are known to have contained spindles and spools, which indicate female burials. The chronology of the early southern Etrurian and Latial tombs with miniatures still is the subject of much debate. Bietti Sestieri (Bietti Sestieri, 1986; 1992) criticized the chronological system invented by Hermann Müller-Karpe in the 1960's in which he uses an association table in which the graves are arranged according to the presence/absence of chronologically significant objects (Müller-Karpe, 1962: pp. 22-30). In this system six cremation tombs of the small cemetery in front of the Antoninus and Faustina temple on the Forum Romanum are dated to the first phase of the Iron Age in Latium (Stufe I, last decades of the 10th century BC) and twelve other inhumation tombs quite near to the cremation burials are dated to phase II A from the 9th century BC. On bases of the data at Osteria dell'Osa where cremations and inhumations belong chronologically together but are socially different, Bietti Sestieri sees the two groups from the Forum Romanum also as contemporary and contemporary too with the oldest tomb groups at Osteria dell'Osa (beginning of the 9th century BC). Marco Bettelli (1997: p. 162) also explains the differences between cremation and inhumation as ritual differences, but dates the majority of the Osteria dell'Osa cremation tombs later than the cremation tombs in the Alban hills.
and the Roman Forum, because the latter demonstrate more traditional outfits. The earliest inhumation graves are dated to phase II A 1 in Betteli’s system (Bettel I, 1997: tab. 2). His dating of the cremation tombs in Lazio makes a link with the cremation tombs in southern Etruria chronologically more plausible while their dating by Bett i sestieri in the 9th century BC would leave a gap of over a century between the two regions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Cup with a distinct neck and a vertical handle with a single or a double loop – tazzina. This shape enjoyed a great popularity, especially in tombs in Lazio. The vessels occur often in pairs and often also in pairs with a different type of cup or bowl. In Etruria – and perhaps also in Lazio – the combination of a tazzina and a different type of small cup, e.g. a miniature carinated cup or even a semiglobular bowl occurred frequently.
Grave of Campaceio, Le Caprine cemetery at Casale del Piatello. In many of the tombs in Lazio the bowls are not just one miniature rounded bowl but there are quite a number of tombs in which more than one specimen was found. In many of the tombs in Lazio the bowls are not miniaturized to very small proportions, the diameter often circling around 10 cm (Grottaferrata, Villa Cavalletti T. 2, No. 9 (CLP, p. 76) h. 5.8; from the Antoninus and Faustina temple lot: T. C, No. 9, h. 4 cm (CLP, p. 110), T. Q, No. 7, h. 7 cm (CLP, p. 111), tomb Y, No. 5, h. 6 cm (CLP, p. 112), T. CG, No. 4, h. 4.7 cm (CLP, p. 115); Lavinium T. 21, No. 8 (h. 3, D 6.9).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   From the above analyses of miniatures in caves and tombs the function of at least some of the miniatures has become clearer: at Osteria dell’Osa the corded jar and the jar with inverted rim probably refer to storage vessels. The globular jar with distinct foot is, like the amphora, associated with cups and together they form drinking sets. In the Osa-graves the mugs are associated with children and young girls. The little cups, either plain or with horned handles, found on top of the graves are votives per se, they are very much smaller than the pots in the graves. These cups, plain and with handles, as well as mugs, bowls and jars have a long tradition, they were already frequently dedicated in the Bronze Age (Miari, 1995: figs 8-11). The dedications of miniature cups and bowls on top of special tombs indicate a personal, commemorative act. Members of the family especially honoured these burials, an act which to my mind seems to recall ancestor veneration. At the same time the presence of these different and much smaller miniaturized pots shows that different sets of miniature pots were manufactured contemporary with the grave miniatures. Two very different deposits of miniatures were found at Osteria dell’Osa too; one contained a dog sacrifice buried beside an area which was used for Period III burials (Smith, 1996) and the other dates from period IVA, a period when no grave-miniatures at Osteria dell’Osa are known. This interesting votive deposit, comprising of 60 vessels buried 4 to 5 cm deep, occurred on the northeer edge of the necropolis. The excavators state that the vessels, among which miniatures, are identical to those used in votive deposits used elsewhere in Lazio and suggest that the dedication marked the closing of the Osteria dell’Osa cemetery (Bietti Sestieri & La Regina, 1989-1990: p. 76; Bietti Sestieri, 1992a: pp. 34-35; 875-874). Thus at Osteria dell’Osa in the third Latin period the giving of miniature gifts changes considerably: on the one hand miniatures became used in different votive gift rituals such as the deposit closing the Osteria dell’Osa cemetery (Smith, 1996: pp. 73-90) and on the other miniaturization was replaced by a different symbolic act, that of smashing pots at burial. Smashing
is as effective as miniaturization because it also makes the pot unfit for use. In Lazio a number of special deceased individuals by burial were delivered to a realm where normal sized pots were not thought to be effective, evidently it was hoped that by miniaturization or by smashing this realm could be reached. Bietti Sestieri concluded for the type a cremations at Osteria dell’Osà that the individuals who received extra miniature objects were themselves cult performers or intermediaries dealing with the supernatural. For Osteria dell’Osà this is likely. However, in view of the many miniature objects referring to Late Bronze Age metal status objects, the earlier cremation graves in southern Etruria and the Alban hills will have been more closely connected with ancestor veneration. Cremation as a burial rite in itself was connected with the ancestors, as has become particularly clear from the difference between the burial plots at Osteria dell’Osa: on the one hand the cremations of important males together with miniature weapons, containers of the ancestors but because they are the important women and children. The important men had to be cremated or buried elsewhere because their ties with the ancestors would have made them dangerous, especially when inhumated with full-sized weapons in burial plots near the settlements, the inhumated individuals were not considered to have that power (Hoekstra, 1999). The cremation and miniaturization really was a good solution to a problem, because for the sense of continuity in the extended families the ancestors had to be venerated nearby. In anthropological theory “tombs are the symbols of continuity of the group not only because they are the containers of the ancestors but because they are the containers of the ancestors fixed in a particular place” (Bloch, 1976: p. 208). In other words, the careful cremation ritual accompanied by miniature status objects reserved for a number of special men indicates that the ritualistic behaviour of the early Latin communities still was tightly connected with ancestors. As the use of grave miniatures at Osteria dell’Osà is later than, for instance those in tomb C of the Roman Forum (Bettelli, 1997: p. 160), the cremation graves with their references to old status utensils must primarily have been reserved for status ancestor burials, which in a later phase, like at Osteria dell’Osà, may have been transformed into more linear burials of performers of ancestral rites like Anna Maria Bietti Sestieri suggested.

5.3. Dedications of miniatures in open-air deposits

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

In Latium one of the first open-air deposits we know of is the ‘Laghetto del Monsignore’ here under discussion; the deposits near the mouth of the river Garigliano and two on Monte Cassino were next (for lists and references: Guidi, 1989-1990, p. 412; Bouma, 1995: vol. 3). It seems that the Garigliano and Monte Cassino deposits contained statues similar to those from the cremation graves. The deposits at Cassino and Campoverde also continue practices of earlier times, because at Cassino in the 8th century BC deposits of Pietra Panetta and S. Scolastica are near Fontino all’ Eremità
(Guidi, 1989-1990: p. 409) which had received dedications in the Bronze Age. We saw that the spring at Campoverde had also received a number of earlier dedications before a more steady stream of dedications indicates more regular cult activities by a larger group of people. It would seem that the scarce, earlier votives were connected with sacred places high in the mountains as well as at low lying special water places. Cults for numina or deities, later on venerated with temples, obviously started in this way. From later historical sources it is known that in Latium water nymphs Iuturna and Carmentis played a major role: both had their own festivals, the Iuturnalia on the 11th of January and the Carmentalia on the 15th of January; Iuturna is important at Ardea, Lavinium and Rome and Carmenta is especially connected with the Palatine. She had her own flamen in Rome and could prophecy. The nymph Egeria was connected with the lake at Nemi with its Diana cult and in Rome she was also venerated together with Diana; the literary sources mention offerings of clear water and milk in her case (Muthmann, 1975: pp. 36f).

Veneration on mountains is known from the sanctuary for Feronia near Capena on the Soracte, where first fruits of agriculture were offered (Muthmann, 1975: p. 45). The Latins and Romans venerated rivergods as well and moreover a general water god, named Fons. The gift-giving to these nurturing numina or open-air deities, especially miniature vessels, weaving sets and female jewellery by the inhabitants of early Latin villages generally started in the 8th century BC. The deposit at Saturnium shows a few dedications from the 9th century BC, a much larger amount dates from the 8th century BC. A number of deposits in Rome, for example the one near the S. Maria della Vittoria on the Quirinal, are dated to the 8th century BC too (Bartoloni, 1989-1990: p. 753), but certainly also had received a few earlier dedications (Bettelli, 1997: p. 217). The deposit on the Capitoline hill flourished in the 8th century BC (Bartoloni, 1989-1990: p. 753; Bettelli, 1997: p. 217; Carafa, 1995: p. 14), the period in which also the first traces of the Vesta-cult are detectible (Carafa, 1995: p. 14 with lit.). The other Roman deposits e.g. near the Villa Hüffer, near S. Antonio on the Cispius, below the Lapis Niger on the Roman Forum, near S. Omobono, near the Aedes Saturni on the Oppius, near the Porta Esquilina as well as the Porta Portese seem to predominantly contain materials from the 7th and 6th centuries BC (Bartoloni, 1989-1990: p. 749; for a full list with starting dates, Bouma, 1995: vol. 3). Many of these deposits contain small jars, miniature kernoi and small wheat cakes imitated in terracotta and the so-called focacce, as well as statuettes either cut out of bronze sheet or fused of bronze. The deposit near S. Omobono contained many foodstuffs (Costantini & Costantini Biasani, 1989: pp. 61-64; Tagliacozzo, 1989: pp. 65-69). Gilda Bartoloni noted that many of the Roman deposits contained gifts which in graves accompany female burials, in those cases either the dedicants or the supernatural power will have been female. Many deposits occur where slightly later temples arose: for instance at Satricum, in Rome on the Campidoglio, on the Forum Boarium, and at the Vesta temple on the Forum. Thus a number of the deposits indicate the start of temple cults in Rome itself as well as in the Latin towns, emerging during the 7th and 6th centuries BC. The spread of the Roman cults is attributed to the power of the Tarquins (Bettelli, 1997).

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

6. DISCUSSIONS OF TYPES AND FUNCTIONS

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

6.1. Storage jars

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

Type 1. In the early tombs in Lazio storage jars with very pronounced profiles were in use. They have a small base diameter and distinct neck with out-curving rim and a large body diameter to which often handles are attached (recently Bettelli, 1997: pp. 167-68: types 1, 2 and 3, with references). These handles show that it was not customary to dig the pots in. These vessels could be
lifted by cords applied around their necks which for that purpose often were ‘collared’ at the spot where the cord was applied (compare e.g. dolia Betel, 1997: pl. 80, 1, dating from his phase IIA I) while the areas below and above were made to excessively protrude to prevent the cord from slipping: thus many rims of these vessels are very sharply out-turning and the shoulder starts with a sharp ridge. The notched cord decoration on the neck of many full-sized pots stands for this way of lifting. In the miniature imitation the cord is missing and we may hope to identify the dolia by their morphology. Below only Cat.No. 54 comes close, but the decoration on that pot makes it more likely that it is a water jar;

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

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

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

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

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

6.2. Jars

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

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

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

Type 2a. Globular jars with more or less distinct necks. By the time consumption patterns were established in early Latium, a distinct type of liquid container was developed out of the biconical shape. It was more globular, had two horizontal handles attached at the broadest diameter of the vessel and a tapering cylindrical neck with a wide out-turning rim. A special
variant is set on a high conical foot (Osa). In the Ostia dell’Osa tombs the type, with a cup, belongs to a drinking set; possession of such a set must have implied control over the production of the liquid poured from it, since the vessels only appear in graves of adults and old men and women. Campoverde Cat.Nos 57-58, 60-62, 66, 67-70;

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

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

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

Type 5. An interesting development in Lazio concerns the stamnoid globular jars, a shape tied up with the Orientalising ‘revolution’ in pottery shapes. Cat.Nos 133-138 in miniature belong to this category;

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

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

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

6.3. Amphorae

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

6.4. Bowls

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

Type 2. Deep bowls with a single handle or without any handles. The deep bowl (scodella) in Lazio in the early Iron Age is of a standard Italic type with a half round body and in-turned rim (Bettielli, 1995: pt. 81/4, 84/6, 847/8). It is not present among the miniatures at Campoverde;

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

6.5. Cups

In Latium it is the cups that demonstrate the most consistent morphological development (e.g. Carafa, 1995: pp. 60 ff.; Bettielli, 1997: pp. 62 ff.). With the miniature imitations, the tazzine, the morphological traits are less easy to follow; see for the history of the
These three variations appear in the period 730-700 BC, expand and are less deep but still rounded, while the necks become shorter and straighter. The bodies of the later cups are truncated conical, hemispherical or squat. These three variations appear in the period 730-700 BC, all at the same time and subsequently are found in all kinds of contexts of the 7th century BC. Globular mini cups at Campoverde are Cat.Nos 166-172; Type 2. Later on in phase II and III the full-sized cups expand and are less deep but still rounded, while the necks become shorter and straighter. The bodies of the later cups are truncated conical, hemispherical or squat. These variations appear in the period 730-700 BC, all at the same time and subsequently are found in all kinds of contexts of the 7th century BC (Carafa, 1995: pp. 60 ff.; Bettelli, 1997: type 8, pl. 84/5; type 12, pl. 81/3), it is found until the middle of the 7th century BC. Globular mini cups at Campoverde are Cat.Nos 166-172; Type 3. The rounded bodies of the earlier cups during the 7th century BC changed into carinated types. This happens gradually, the earliest carinated cups with double loop handle are to be dated in the second quarter of the 7th century BC (Carafa, 1995: p. 60). Compare the Campoverde miniatures e.g. Nos 164-165;

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

6.6. Mugs

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

6.7. Dishes

For a change the dishes and teglia are easily detectable because of their specific forms. However, the triangular dish shape is not found in Iron Age settlements. Therefore it is likely that with the triangular miniature shape of dish an imitation of an old fashioned metal form is meant, as was the case with the horn-decorated shapes. For triangular miniature dishes see Cat.Nos 204-208. The teglia is known from settlement excavations and votive deposits of comparatively later dates in Latium (Bouma, 1996: pp. 376 ff.); compare Campoverde Cat.Nos 187-188.

6.8. Stand

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

6.9. Kernoi and composite vases

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

6.10. Spool

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

7. CONCLUSIONS

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

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

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

From the locations where miniatures are found it is clear that they were always directed at natural forces, which, it must be suspected, were paradoxically enough perceived as forces, just because they demonstrated super-natural characteristics: thermal, sulphureous or clear water springs, lakes, small underground streams, etc. Why was food and drink or why were substitute little pots offered? The miniature burial gifts symbolize the continuity of a presence of a buried individual in a symbolic sense, this presence is expressed by pots because in life the best exchange with this individual occurred during meals, banquets and/or drinking rituals which are thought to continue in a symbolic way. The dedication of miniatures at a spring almost certainly is directed at a similar symbolic presence of a supernatural power, whose presence also is perceived in a commensural way and whose existence was deduced from the possibility to offer it gifts. More precisely formulated, at the spring the miniature gift will have expressed a moment in an individual’s life which could be symbolized by the offer of the little pots and their contents, because the deity was perceived as symbolically consuming the gifts. Christopher Smith along a different line of reasoning, arrived at a similar conclusion: “the rising importance of the votive deposit may be seen as a form of acquisition of a kind of knowledge for the individual from the specialists: the truth against which the agent measures her/his experience is not the hierarchical truth, but the private truth of experience” (Smith, 1996: p. 85).

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

8. ADDENDUM

On the significance of the cult at the spring of Campoverde with regard to the urbanization process of Early Latium only a few speculations are as yet available. Lorenzo Quilici identified the site of modern Campoverde with the ancient town of Polusca, mentioned by Pliny and known to have been situated somewhere in the Anzio region (Quilici, 1979: pp. 122,
In a later article (1984: pp. 130 ff.) Stefania and Lorenzo Quilici report on finds of Archaic roof-tiles pointing to a building-complex to the west of the spring. An uncertain factor in the reconstruction of this south-western early Latin landscape still is the Pometia question. Surveys (Melis & Quilici-Gigli, 1972: pp. 219-247; Attema, 1993: p. 197; Attema & Bouma, 1995: pp. 127 ff.) identified a large site north of modern Cisterna di Latina as the possible location of this ancient Latin town, famous of the ‘Laghetto del Monsignore’. An uncertain factor & 202 with note 229). If we accept the idea that a large settlement, perhaps Pometia, existed near Cisterna, then Satricum may have developed into its harbour, which would fit the many imported objects present in the 7th century BC. Smaller sites with cult places such as Campoverde, without early imports, may have marked territorial boundaries: the district of Ardea to the north definitely was different territory. Territorial studies in combination with Latin written sources have resulted in the theory that most open-air cult places in early Latium were sacred woods placed at the borders of the various territories and functioning among other things as places where the different tribes or clans could meet (Guidi, 1989-1990: p. 411). For Campoverde, however, new evidence points to intensive use of the surroundings for agriculture already in the Bronze Age (Veenman, 1996: pp. 59-62). Interestingly the 14C dates together with the pollen core taken near the now dry lake at Campoverde indicated a so-called mirrored sediment, being the effect of lateral erosion of the lake shores. This erosion, very likely, was caused by denudation of the surrounding landscape as a result of removal of all trees in a favour of cereal farming. This occurred around 3100-3000 BP = calibrated (1 sigma) to 1414-1272 BC, which is fully in the Bronze Age (Veenman, 1997: pp. 59-62). This course does not exclude a wooded culture near the spring, but it does indicate that if there was such a sacred wood, it was deliberately kept.

9. CATALOGUE OF THE MINIATURE VESSELS

9.1. Storage jars

9.1.1. Corded, 9th century BC

1. Miniature corded storage jar

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

2. Miniature corded storage jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, short out-turning rim with internal angle, convex lip, slightly corded

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 strong brown 7.5YR 5/6 and very dark grey 10YR 3/1; interior black 7.5YR N2/dark grey 10YR 4/1 dark grey and strong brown 7.5YR 5/6; core dark grey 7.5YR N4

Ware: Common brown impasto

Meas.: 5.9x6.2x1.4 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. lip 6.2 cm

Inv.: cv 18213; CV I, 8; Cat. 87, No. 16
9. Miniature globular storage jar
Shape: Globular body on a raised flat base, flaring wall, incurving rim, with knobs
Comm.: Now missing but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1
Ware: Unknown
Inv.: Cat. 87, No. 150.

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

11. Ovoidal storage jar
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside flat, slightly spreading wall, slightly inverted rim, convex lip, below rim attachments of two horizontal ring-handles, in section rounded, surface covered with yellowish scale
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and reddish yellow 5YR 6/6; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and reddish yellow 5YR 6/6, core red 2.5YR 5/6
Ware: Common brown burnished
Meas.: 2.8x3.8x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); handles: W (total) 2.5, S 1.0 cm
Comm.: Handles missing
Inv.: cv 18159; CV I, 26, Cat. 87, No. 73.

12. Miniature cylindrical storage jar
Shape: Cylindrical body, flat base, inside flat, slightly spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, on medium part of body two horizontal trapezoidal ring-handles (one broken)
Clay: With quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 5YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior black 2.5YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; core dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2
Ware: Common brown burnished
Meas.: 4.1x4.0x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.3, diam. lip 4.1 cm; handles: W (total) 2.5, S 1.0 cm
Comm.: Mended
Inv.: cv 182399, Cat. 87, No. 69.

13. Rim-fragment of miniature storage jar
Shape: Flaring wall with rounded knob, carelessly manufactured
Clay: With quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ and dark gray 7.5YR N4/; core light brown 7.5YR 6/4
Ware: Common brown burnished
Meas.: 4.2x2.7x0.4 (wall); knob: L 0.2, S 0.9 cm
Inv.: cv 18597; Cat. 87, No. 154.

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

15. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar
Shape: Globular body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, decorated with three rounded knobs just below rim, slightly inverted rim, convex lip
Clay: With fine, well sorted quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4
Ware: Common brown burnished
Meas.: 2.5x3.6x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. body 3.0, diam. lip 2.2 cm; knobs: W 1.4, L 0.3, S 1.4 cm
Inv.: cv 18281; CV II, 30, Cat. 87, No. 134.

16. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar
Shape: Globular body, flaring wall, slightly incurving rim, convex lip, on widest part of body decorated with rounded knobs, on inside strokes of burnish
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeMn
Colour: Exterior reddish/yellow 5YR 6/6, very dark gray 2.5YR N3/ and light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4; interior lightbrownish gray 10YR 6/2 and gray 10YR 5/1, core gray 7.5YR 5/2
Ware: Common brown burnished
Meas.: 3.6x4.6x0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 0.6/0.7 cm; knob: L 0.7, S 1.3 cm
Inv.: cv 18632; Cat. 87, No. 153.

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

18. Base-fragment of miniature storage jar
Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, out-turning (?) rim with spreading wall, decorated with three knobs
Clay: With quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/2 and yellowish red 5YR 5/6; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
Ware: Common brown burnished
Meas.: 3.4x3.8x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.2 cm
Inv.: cv 18252; Cat. 7/7, No. 126.

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

20. Miniature cylindrical storage jar
Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, straight rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some biotite
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 4/3, very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1
Ware: Common brown burnished
Meas.: 2.7x3.6x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. lip 3.6 cm
Inv.: cv 18183; Cat. 87, No. 177.
22. Miniature conical storage jar
Shape: Conical body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR 3/1 and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior reddish brown 7.5YR 3/2; core dusky red 2.5YR 3/2
Ware: Common brown burnished impasto
Meas.: 3.0x4.5x0.8 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.9 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. lip 4.5 cm
Inv.: cv 18239; Cat. 87, No. 185.

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

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

25. Miniature ovoidal storage jar
Shape: Oblong cylindrical body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, just below rim four knobs
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite, biotite, olivine and FeMn
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to pinkish gray 5YR 6/2 and gray 7.5YR 5/5; interior red 2.5YR 4/6; core gray 2.5YR 7/6
Ware: Common (sandy) brown impasto
Meas.: 3.9x4.0x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.7, diam. body 3.4, diam. lip 2.3; knobs: W 0.9-1.4, L 0.5-0.6, S 0.5-1.2 cm
Inv.: cv 18282; Cat. 87, No. 139.

26. Ovoidal conical miniature storage jar
Shape: Ovoidal body on a raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-curving rim, convex lip, bevelled on the inside, on widest part of body horizontal semi-circular ring-handle, in section triangular and attachment of handle
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 and light gray 10YR 7/1; interior light gray 10YR 7/1; core light gray 10YR 7/1
Ware: Common brown impasto
Meas.: 7.1x1.0 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. body 4.3; handle: W 1.8, L 1.1, S 0.6 cm
Comm.: Worn
Inv.: cv 18266; Cat. 87, No. 75.
32. Miniature conical storage jar
Shape: Conical body, flat base, spreading wall, straight rim, irregular flattened lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6. Interior very dark gray 5YR 4/1; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/
Ware: Common (sandy) brown
Meas.: 40x1.1 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. lip 3.5 cm, knobs: L 0.3, S 1.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18198; Cat. 87, No. 130.

33. Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar
Shape: Globular body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, incurving rim, flattened lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
Ware: Un treated
Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/2; interior brown 7.5YR 5/2 and very dark gray 10YR 3/1; redish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and very dark gray 10YR 3/1; core light brown 7.5YR 6/4
Meas.: 2.9x3.6x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. lip 3.6 cm
Inv.: cv 18189; Cat. 87, No. 174.

34. Miniature cylindrical storage jar
Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, straight slightly inverted rim with three knobs, in section triangular, rim slightly irregularly formed
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeMn
Ware: Un treated brown
Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/2; interior brown 7.5YR 5/2 and gray 10YR 5/1; core gray 10YR 5/1
Meas.: 5.5x4.6x1.2 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 5.1, diam. lip 4.4 cm
Inv.: cv 18676; Cat. 87, No. 160.

35. Miniature globular storage jar
Shape: Globular body on convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly inverted rim, decorated with a knob, convex lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Ware: Un treated brown
Colour: Exterior brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/4 and black SYR 2.5/1. Interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1
Meas.: 2.9x3.0x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.8, diam. lip 3.3, knobs: L 1.0, S 0.9 cm
Comm.: Much scale on body
Inv.: cv 18199; Cat. 87, No. 133.

36. Ovoidal miniature storage jar
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, conical neck, incurving rim, irregular lip bevelled slightly inverted rim, shoulder decorated with two knobs
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Ware: Un treated brown
Colour: Exterior light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 and black, mottled 7.5YR N2/; interior light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 and black mottled 7.5YR N2/;
Meas.: 2.4x3.2x0.6 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. lip 3.0; knob: L 1.0, S 1.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18196; Cat. 87, No. 144.

37. Miniature ovoidal storage jar
Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, on wall two irregularly placed knobs
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Ware: Un treated brown
Colour: Exterior pink 7.5YR 7/4 and black 7.5YR N2/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core very pale brown 10YR 7/3
Meas.: Height 3.2x1.0 (base) - 1.1 (wall) - 2.1 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. body 2.9, diam. lip 2.1; knobs: W 0.8, L 1.2, S 0.9 cm
Inv.: cv 18254; Cat. 87, No. 122.

38. Fragment of a globular/ovoidal miniature storage jar
Shape: Flatbase, inside concave, lip slightly in-turning and flattened
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
Ware: Untreated brown
Colour: Exterior and interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core reddish yellow 6/6 and light gray to gray 7.5YR N6/
Meas.: 2.9x3.6x0.3 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. 4 cm
Inv.: cv 18760; Cat. 87, No. 266.

39. Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal storage jar
Shape: Ovoidal body on a pinched, raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, irregularly modelled
Clay: With quartz/feldspar
Ware: Untreated brown
Colour: Exterior brownish yellow 10YR 6/6. Interior yellow 10YR 7/2
Meas.: Height 3.6x1.2 (base) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 3.5, diam. lip 2.8 cm
Inv.: cv 18190; Cat. 87, No. 163.

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

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

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

43. Miniature conical storage jar
Shape: Straight and spreading body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, body just beneath lip decorated with four rounded knobs
44. *Miniature cylindrical storage jar*

**Shape:** Elongated cylindrical body, flat base, inside concave, straight upright rim, flat lip, just beneath lip decorated with three rounded knobs.

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and augite.

**Colour:** Exterior very dark gray 2.SYR N31 and very dark brown 7.SYR 5/6.

**Meas.:** 4.6x3.7x1.0 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. lip 3.6; knobs: L 0.3, S 0.8-1.1 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18195; Cat. 87, No. 140.

45. *Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal storage jar*

**Shape:** Cylindrical ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, very slightly inverted tapering lip.

**Clay:** With fine quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite.

**Colour:** Exterior red 2.SYR N4/3; interior very dark grey 2.SYR N31.

**Meas.:** 3.4x3.6x1.2 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.0, diam. body 3.0, diam. lip 2.0; knobs: S 0.9 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18273; Cat. 87, No. 135.

46. *Ovoidal miniature storage jar*

**Shape:** Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip on widest part of body decorated with three knobs, irregular modelled.

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar.

**Colour:** Exterior very dark gray 2.SYR N3/ and very pale brown 10YR 7/3, with traces of burnish black 2.SYR N2.S/; interior very dark gray 2.SYR N3/.

**Meas.:** 4.6x3.7x1.1 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 3.2, diam. lip 3.2 cm; knobs: L 0.3, S 0.9 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18194; Cat. 87, No. 132.

47. *Miniature cylindrical storage jar*

**Shape:** Cylindrical body, flattened base, inside concave, straight to very slightly incurving rim, flattened lip bevelled on the inside, shoulder decorated with two knobs.

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar.


**Meas.:** 5.3x1.7 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.7 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 4.3, diam. lip 2.7; knobs: W 1.5, L 1.3, S 1.3 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18257; Cat. 87, No. 123.

48. *Miniature globular storage jar*

**Shape:** Globular body on a flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip.

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar.

**Colour:** Exterior reddish brown 2.SYR 4/4; with burnish between very dark gray 2.SYR 3/1 and very dark grey 2.SYR N3/; interior reddish brown 2.SYR 4/4 with burnish very dark grey 2.SYR N3/.

**Meas.:** 5.0x4.5x1.0 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 6.0 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18603; Cat. 87, No. 175.

49. *Miniature globular/ovoidal storage jar*

**Shape:** Globular ovoidal body, flat base, inside irregular concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, flattened lip.

**Clay:** With fine and coarse quartz/feldspar and biotite; a number of small holes in the clay matrix probably indicate coarse tempering.

**Colour:** Exterior and interior very dark grey 5.YR 3/1 shifting to black 2.SYR N2.S/.

**Meas.:** 3.9x4.8x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.4, diam. body 4.8, diam. lip 4.0 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18167; cv II; Cat. 87, No. 192.

50. *Miniature cylindrical ovoid storage or cooking jar*

**Shape:** Cylindrical ovoid body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, wall just below lip decorated with three knobs well proportioned and modelled.

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar, augite and biotite.

**Colour:** Exterior red 2.SYR 5/6 and dark grey 2.SYR N4/; interior light reddish brown 5.YR 6/4; core reddish brown 2.SYR 5/4.

**Meas.:** 4.7x4.2x1.2 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. body 4.5, diam. lip 2.8 cm; knobs: W 0.9, L 0.5, S 0.7 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18258; CV II; Cat. 87, No. 137.

51. *Miniature globular storage jar with a single lug*

**Shape:** Globular body, convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, with a small lug on the shoulder.

**Clay:** With fine and coarse quartz/feldspar and some augite.

**Colour:** Exterior covered with burnished slip in reddish brown 2.SYR 4/4; red 2.SYR 4/6 and very dark gray 5.YR 3/1. Interior reddish brown 2.SYR 4/4; core reddish yellow 5.YR 6/6.

**Meas.:** 2.5x3.2x0.4 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 1.2, diam. body 3.2, diam. lip 2.2 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18225; Cat. 87, No. 191.

52. *Miniature ovoidal storage jar*

**Shape:** Ovoidal, spreading body, flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, short inverted rim with flattened lip.

**Clay:** With fine quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite.

**Colour:** Exterior dark reddish brown 5.YR 3/3 and very dark gray 7.SYR N3/; interior reddish brown 5.YR 4/3 and very dark gray 5.YR 5/1; core grey 10YR 5/1.

**Meas.:** 2.2x0.6 (base)x0.3 (wall); diam. base 1.8-2.0 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18236; Cat. 87, No. 267.

53. *Fragment of a globular/ovoidal storage jar*

**Shape:** Slightly raised base, outside concave, globular body and slightly inverted tapering lip.

**Clay:** With fine quartz/feldspar, semi-depurated impasto.

**Colour:** Exterior, interior and core reddish yellow 7.SYR 7/6.

**Meas.:** 2.8x2.3x1.1 (base)-2.5 (wall) - 1.5 (lip); knobs: W 0.5, L 0.4, S 0.4 cm.

**Inv.:** cv 18186; Cat. 87, No. 161.

9.2. Decorative jars for liquids (biconical with distinct neck, or deriving from those) 10th/8th - 6th century BC

54. *Miniature jar with distinct neck*

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

**Colour:** Exterior blackish-grey.
55. *Miniature biconical jar*
Shape: Biconical body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, sharply out-turning rim, convex, tapering lip; well proportioned and modelled
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior burnished brown to dark brown 10 YR 4/3; interior dark gray 2.5YR 3/1; core brown 7.5YR 5/2
Ware: Common brown burnished impasto
Meas.: 4.6x4x1.07 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. body 4.1, diam. lip 2.9 cm
Comm.: Fragments missing from rim, some scale on body
Inv.: cv 18275; CV I, 1; Cat. 87, No. 8.

56. *Miniature biconical jar*
Shape: Biconical body on a raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-curving rim, convex lip, on widest part of body two attachments of horizontal ring-handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 2.5YR 3/1; interior red 2.5YR 5/6; core 2.5YR 5/6
Ware: Common brown burnished impasto
Meas.: Height 6.4x0.9 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 5.0, diam. lip 3.2; handles: W 2.4, S 8 cm
Inv.: cv 18127; Cat. 87, No. 60.

57. *Rim fragment of a biconical (?) miniature jar*
Shape: Fragment with an elongated conical neck, with attachment of a probable lug on lower part of body, short out-turning rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some augite
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N4/; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/.
Ware: Common brown burnished impasto
Meas.: 4.6x3.3x0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 4.0 cm
Comm.: Secondary burial?
Inv.: cv 18620; Cat. 87, No. 110.

58. *Ovoidal miniature jar with distinct neck*
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, with attachments of two horizontal ring-handles on widest part of body, conical neck, straight rim, convex lip (attachment of ring-handles show round cavities)
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and small pellets of FeM
Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4; reddish brown 5YR 4/3 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior brown 7.5YR 5/4, reddish brown 4.5Y and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2
Ware: Common brown burnished impasto
Meas.: 5.1x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.4x, diam. body 4.0x, diam. lip 2.8; handles: W (total) 2.0-2.3 cm
Inv.: 18143; Cat. 87, No. 74.

59. *Ovoidal miniature jar with distinctive neck*
Shape: Ovoidal body on flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, long out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body with attachments of two horizontal ring-handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some biotite
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10 YR 3/1 and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior very dark gray 10 YR 3/1; core red 5YR 5/6
Ware: Common brown burnished impasto
Meas.: Height 6.1x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 5.2, diam. lip 4.0; handles: W 3.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18246; Cat. 87, No. 57.

60. *Miniature jar with distinct neck*
Shape: Ovoidal body, irregularly slightly concave base, inside convex, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, with attachments of two horizontal handles to widest part of body, with angular transition from body to neck, out-curving rim, convex to tapering lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 shifting to dark 5YR 2.5/1; interior very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; core brown 7.5YR 5/2
Ware: Common brown burnished impasto
Meas.: 5.4x5.4x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 5.4, diam. lip 5.0; handles: W (total) 3.5, W 1.2 cm
Inv.: cv 18237; Cat. 87, No. 42.

61. *Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal jar with distinct neck*
Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body on flat irregular base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body horizontal semi-circular ring-handles, in section rounded, and attachment of ring-handle, irregular modelled
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite
Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and dark gray 10 YR 4/1
Ware: Common brown impasto
Meas.: 5.2x4.8x0.7 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 4.8, diam. lip 3.4; handles: W (total) 2.1, L 1.4, S 0.8 cm
Inv.: cv 18163; CV II, 35; Cat. 87, No. 58.

62. *Ovoidal miniature jar with distinct neck*
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, just below widest part of body with horizontal semi-circular ring-handle, in section rounded, and attachment of the other ring-handle
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite
Colour: Exterior yellowish brown 10 YR 5/4 and dark gray 10 YR 4/1, smoothened; interior very dark gray 10 YR 3/1 and brownish yellow 10 YR 6/6, core very dark gray 10 YR 4/1
Ware: Common brown impasto
Meas.: Height 5.2x5.9x1.2 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 4.8, diam. lip 4.5, handles: W (total) 2.4, L 0.9, S 0.7 cm
Inv.: cv 18161; Cat. 87, No. 59.

63. *Miniature jar with distinct neck*
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, on widest part of the body horizontal semi-circular ring-handles, in section rounded, conical neck, short flaring rim
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6; core strong brown 7.5YR 5/6
Ware: Common brown impasto
Meas.: 5x2.2x0.9 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.6; handles W 3.1, L 1.2, S 0.8 cm
Inv.: cv 18241; Cat. 78, No. 84.

64. *Fragment of a miniature biconical jar*
Shape: Fragment of a biconical neck with short out-turning rim, flattened lip and flaring wall with attachment of probably horizontal ring-handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
Colour: Exterior brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2, shifting to very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 10 YR 5/1, very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2
Ware: Well burnished brown impasto, slightly burned
65. Miniature globular ovoidal jar with distinct neck
Shape: Ovoidal body, irregular slightly concave base, inside convex, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, with attachments of two horizontal handles to widest part of body, with angular transition from body to neck, out-curving rim, convex to tapering lip.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite.
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 shading to black 2.5Y; interior very dark gray 2.5YR 3/3; corebrown 7.5YR 5/2.
Ware: Well burnished brown impasto.
Meas.: 5.4x5.0x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 5.4, diam. lip 5.0; handles: W (total) 3.5, W 1.2 cm.
Inv.: cv 18537; Cat. 87, No. 42.

66. Miniature globular ovoidal jar with distinct neck
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, with external angular transition to neck, long out-turning rim, convex lip, shoulder decorated with segmental lug.
Clay: With fine, well sorted, quartz/feldspar.
Colour: Exterior burnished black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/; shading to very dark gray 3YR 3/1; core dark gray +7.5YR N4/.
Ware: Well burnished brown impasto.
Meas.: 2.2x5.0x0.6 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 3.1, diam. body 6.2, diam. lip 4.8; knob: W 2.0, L 0.5, S 0.5-1.6 cm.
Comm.: New proportioned, thin walled, fragments missing.
Inv.: cv 18203 (on sticker No. 4210); CV I, 11-12; Cat. 87, No. 34.

67. Ovoid miniature jar with distinct neck
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, short sharply out-turning rim with internal angle, convex lip, with two horizontal semi-circular lugs on widest part of body.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn.
Colour: Exterior very dark grayish brown 10YR 3/2 slip, burnished to lustre; interior black 7.5YR N2/ and strong brown 7.5YR 5/4; core redbrown 7.5YR 5/4.
Ware: Well burnished brown impasto.
Meas.: 4.8x4.9x0.8 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 4.2, diam. lip 3.6; lugs: W 1.3, L 0.4, S 0.3 cm.
Comm.: Fragments missing from rim, some scale on rim.
Inv.: cv 18202; CV I, 34; Cat. 87, No. 112.

68. Miniature jar with distinct neck
Shape: Ovoidal body on a raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, rounded shoulder with triangular shaped, not wholly perforated lug, almost conical neck, with probably slightly out-curving rim.
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn.
Colour: Exterior black 2.5YR N2.5/; with traces of burnish, reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interiordarkgray 4/1; coregray 10YR 5/1.
Ware: Well burnished brown impasto.
Meas.: 4.1x4.5x1.2 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.7, diam. body 3.8; lug: W 1.5, L 0.9, S 0.4-1.5 cm.
Inv.: cv 18274; CV II, 31; Cat. 87, No. 106.

69. Miniature biconical jar
Shape: Low conical body on a flat irregular base, inside convex, long concave neck, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body horizontal ring-handle, in section rounded, and attachment of horizontal ring-handle.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar.
Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 4/6 and very dark gray 3YR 3/1; interior red 2.5YR 4/6 and very dark gray 3YR 3/1, corered 2.5YR 4/6.
Ware: Impasto with black slip.
Meas.: Height 5.1x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. body 4.5, diam. lip 4.3; handles: W (total) 2.3, L 1.0, S 0.6 cm.
Comm.: One handle missing.
Inv.: cv 18145; CV I, 18; Cat. 87, No. 47.

70. Miniature jar with distinct neck
Shape: Conical body, flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, rounded shoulder with angular transition to conical neck, straight rim, convex lip, on lower part of body two horizontal semi-circular pierced lugs, lip damaged.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite.
Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4, strong brown 7.5YR 5/6, very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6.
Ware: Impasto with black slip.
Meas.: 4.2x4.7x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.7, diam. body 3.9, diam. lip 2.8; lugs: W 1.5, L 0.5, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm.
Inv.: cv 18141; CV I, 31; Cat. 87, No. 107.

71. Ovoidal miniature liquid jar with distinct neck
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat irregular base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, with attachments of two horizontal handles just below widest part of body (perforated with a hole at the height of the handles).
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, a small amount of augite and some FeMn.
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 shifting to black, which seems burned into the vessel; 10YR N2.5/; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/; core dark gray 2.5YR N4/.
Meas.: 4.0x4.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall); diam. base 2.1, diam. body 3.5; handles: W (total) 2.3, W 0.7-0.9, L 0.4, S-cavity 0.5 cm.
Ware: Impasto with black slip.
Comm.: Larger part of the rim is missing.
Inv.: cv 18151; Cat. 87, No. 80.

9.3. Cooking jars
9.3.1. Ovoidal (8th and 7th centuries BC)
72. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar
Shape: Ovoidal body, flat base, flaring wall, lowest part of body with knobs, slightly out-curving rim.
Ware: Unknown.
Comm.: Now missing (stolen), but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: p. 53, pl. XX, 1; Cat. 87, No. 148.

73. Rim fragment of miniature cooking jar
Shape: Vessel with fairly straight wall, a short out-turning rim and out-curving lip.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn.
Colour: Exterior between very dark gray 3YR 3/1 and dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2; interior between very dark gray 3YR 3/1 and dark reddish brown 5YR 3/2; core yellowish red 5YR 5/6.
Ware: Well burnished brown impasto.
Meas.: 3.0x2.8x0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 4.0 cm.
Inv.: cv 18638; Cat. 87, No. 22.

74. Rim fragment of miniature jar
Shape: Slightly out-curving, convex lip.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn.
Colour: Ex- and interior dusky red 2.5YR 3/2; core red 2.5YR 4/8.
Ware: Well burnished brown impasto.
Meas.: 1.9x2.5x0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip c. 0.6 cm.
Inv.: cv 18614; Cat. 87, No. 28.
75. *Fragment of miniature cooking jar*

**Shape:** Vessel with very slightly out-turning rim, convex lip

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

**Colour:** Exterior very dark grey 7.5YR 3/1 and reddish brown 7.5YR 4/4; interior very dark grey 7.5YR 3/1; core dark grey 7.5YR 4/1

**Ware:** Well burnished brown impasto

**Meas.:** 1.7x2.7x0.5 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 6.0 cm

**Inv.:** cv 18653; Cat. 87, No. 23.

76. *Miniature jar*

**Shape:** Ovoidal/biconical body with long out-turning rim, with flattened rim, just below the maximum diameter of the body a horizontal ring-handle and the attachments of the second handle are preserved

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and some small black particles probably augite

**Colour:** Covered with a shiny burnished slip in dark brown 7.5YR 4/2 over reddish brown core 5 YR 5/4

**Ware:** Well burnished brown impasto

**Meas.:** 8.5x7x2x0.5 (lip); diam. mouth 6.9; diam. body on widest part 7.1, diam. base 4.5 cm

**Comm.:** Two fragments from rim missing, some scale on rim

**Inv.:** cv 18314; Cat. 87, No. 52.

77. *Base fragment of an ovoidal cooking jar*

**Shape:** Ovoidal body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, on lower part of body horizontal segmented ring-handle, and attachment of the second one, in section rounded

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

**Colour:** Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 burnished; interior strong brown 7.5YR 6/6; core very dark grey 10YR 5/1

**Ware:** Common brown burnished impasto

**Meas.:** 5.9x7.3x0.8 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.2 cm

**Inv.:** cv 18240; Cat. 87, No. 83.

78. *Miniature ovoidal cooking jar*

**Shape:** Ovoidal body on flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, very short out-turning rim, convex lip, just below widest part of body attachments of two horizontal ring-handles

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

**Colour:** Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and black 2.5YR N2.5/; burnished; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/4; core brown to dark brown 7.5YR 4/2

**Ware:** Common brown burnished ware

**Meas.:** 6.5x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 3.6, diam. lip 6.0 cm

**Inv.:** cv 18164; CV 1, 23; Cat. 87, No. 55.

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

**Shape:** Convex lip

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and augite

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

**Ware:** Common brown burnished impasto

**Meas.:** 3.5x3.4x0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip c. 0.5 cm

**Inv.:** cv 18646**; Cat. 87, No. 20.

80. *Miniature cooking jar*

**Shape:** Conical/ovoidal body on a flat base, flaring wall, out-curring rim with a convex irregular lip, on the maximum diameter of the vessel two horizontal ring-handles in section rounded

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

**Colour:** Reddish yellow burnished 5YR 6/1, shifting from 5YR 4/4 to 5YR 3/1; core very dusky red 2.5YR 2/5; inner core very dark grey 2.5YR 3/1

**Ware:** Common brown burnished impasto

**Meas.:** 10.5x11.8x6 (lip); diam. mouth (without rim) 3.4x, max. diam. body 9.0, diam. base 4.6 cm

**Comm.:** Mended, irregularly modelled

**Inv.:** cv 18250; Cat. 87, No. 43.

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

**Shape:** Ovoidal body with out-curving rim, convex lip

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

**Colour:** Exterior very dark grey 10YR 3/1 and reddishyellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior black 7.5YR N2/; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and very dark grey 7.5YR N3/

**Ware:** Common brown burnished impasto

**Meas.:** 4.2x2.6x0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 3.5 cm

**Inv.:** cv 18577; Cat. 87, No. 13.

82. *Ovoidal miniature cooking jar*

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

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

**Colour:** Exterior red 2.5YR 4/8 and black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior dark red 2.5YR 3/6 and dark reddish brown 2.5YR 2.5/4; core dark red 2.5YR 3/6

**Ware:** Common brown burnished impasto

**Meas.:** Height 8.0x0.8 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.6, diam. body 5.8, diam. lip 4.8; handles: W 2.7, L 0.2, S 0.9 cm

**Inv.:** cv 18313; CV 1, 20; Cat. 87, No. 50.

83. *Miniature cylindrical cooking or storage jar*

**Shape:** Cylindrical body on slightly raised flat base, inside concave, straight rim, convex lip, just below rim horizontal semi-circular ring-handle and attachment of second ring-handle, in section rounded

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and small black particles probably augite

**Colour:** Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6, greyish brown 10YR 5/2 and dark grey 10YR 4/1; interior dark grey 10YR 4/1; shifting to very dark grey 10YR 3/1; core grey 10YR 5/1

**Ware:** Common (sandy) brown impasto

**Meas.:** 4.3x4.7x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 3.8, diam. lip 3.7; handles: W (total) 1.7, L 0.7, S 0.5 cm

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

**Inv.:** cv 18162; CV 1, 22; Cat. 87, No. 63.

84. *Ovoidal miniature cooking jar*

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

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

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

**Ware:** Common brown (sandy) impasto

**Meas.:** 4.2x4.5x0.5 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 3.6, diam. lip 3.0 cm; handles: W (total) 2.3, W 1.0, S 0.8 cm

**Inv.:** cv 18286; Cat. 87, No. 70.

85. *Ovoidal miniature cooking jar*

**Shape:** Ovoidal body on slightly raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, cylindrical neck, straight rim, convex lip, on widest part of body attachments of two horizontal ring-handles, in section oval and irregular modelled

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and augite

**Colour:** Exterior dark brown 7.5YR 3/2 and reddish brown 5YR 4/4; burnished; interior dark brown 7.5YR 3/2 and reddish brown 5YR 4/4; core yellowish red 5YR 4/6 and light brownish grey 10YR 6/2

**Ware:** Common (sandy) brown impasto

**Meas.:** Height 5.7x1.4 (base) - 1.1 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 5.5, diam. lip 4.5; handles W (total) 2.5, S 0.8 cm

**Inv.:** cv 18158; Cat. 87, No. 71.
86. Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal cooking jar
Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, cylindrical neck, straight upright rim, flattened lip, on lowest part of body attachments of two horizontal lugs
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6, reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and patch, dark gray 2.5YR N4/; interior dark gray 2.5YR N4/ and brown 7.5YR 5/4; core light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4
Ware: Common (sandy) impasto
Meas.: 8.7x0.9 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 3.5, diam. body 4.9, diam. lip 4.6; handles: W (total) 2.7 cm
Inv.: cv 18298; Cat. 87, No. 93.

87. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, shortcut-curving rim, convex lip, on widest part of body two attachments of horizontal ring-handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite, olivine and FeMn
Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1; covered 2.5YR 5/6 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1
Ware: Common brown (sandy) impasto
Meas.: 6.9x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.7, diam. body 5.4, diam. lip 4.7 cm
Inv.: cv 18263; Cat. 87, No. 51.

88. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar
Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, slightly out-turning rim with tapering lip; on widest part of body a horizontal, trapezoidal, pierced lug and attachment of a damaged lug
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn nodules
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 4/4 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/3; core dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4
Ware: Common sandy brown impasto
Meas.: Height 6.0x1.7 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. lip 4.2; lugs W (total) 2.8, L 1.3, S 0.5 cm, diam. of perforation 0.2 cm
Comm.: Damaged on part of body, fragment missing from rim. Some scale on body
Inv.: cv 18153; Cat. 87, No. 94.

89. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar
Shape: Elongated ovoidal body, flat base, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body pierced lug, in section triangular
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, ‘augite’, FeMn
Colour: Exterior burnished black 7.5YR N2/; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; Core yellowish brown 10YR 5/6 and light gray 7.5YR N7/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 5.0x5.1x0.6 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 1.9, diam. body 4.1, diam. lip 3.8; handle: W 1.1, L 1.0, S 0.4 cm
Inv.: cv 18136; Cat. 87, No. 90.

90. Miniature cylindrical ovoidal cooking jar
Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body on a slightly raised flat base, inside flat, short-out-turning rim, neck slightly ‘a goîia’, convex lip, on widest part of body attachments of two horizontal ring-handles, in section probably rounded
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 4/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior reddish brown 5YR 4/4; core reddish brown 7.5YR N7/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 5.7x0.9 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.5, diam. body 4.9, diam. lip 4.6; handles: W (total) 2.7 cm
Inv.: cv 18147; Cat. 87, No. 56.

91. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, out-turning rim with flattened lip; on widest part of the body
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, ‘augite’ FeMn
Colour: Exterior black 2.5YR 2.5/; interior black 5YR 2.5/; core red 2.5YR 5/6
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: Height 6.7x7.5x1.0 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. lip 4.8; handles W 3.5 cm
Inv.: cv 18265; Cat. 87, No. 46.

92. Miniature cylindrical/ovoidal cooking jar
Shape: Cylindrical body on irregular flat base, inside concave, long out-turning rim, convex lip, on lower part of body attachments of two horizontal pierced lugs, irregular modelled
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior and interior black 2.5YR N2/5; core dark gray 2.5YR N4/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 3.7x4.4x0.5 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. body 3.0, diam. lip 2.7 cm; handles: W (total) 1.5-1.7, W 0.5, L 0.8, S 0.4 cm
Inv.: cv 18146; CV 1, 33; Cat. 87, No. 98.

93. Miniature cylindrical cooking jar
Shape: Cylindrical body, on a flat base, inside concave, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body two horizontal semi-circular ring-handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and ‘augite’ mica
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N5/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core very dark gray 7.5YR N3/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 4.3x3.4x0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. lip 3.5 cm
Comm.: Mended, two fragments
Inv.: cv 18633; Cat. 87, No. 14.

94. Rim fragment of a miniature cylindrical cooking jar
Shape: Cylindrical body, short out-turning rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and ‘augite’ mica
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N5/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core very dark gray 7.5YR N3/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 4.7x0.9 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 1.9, diam. body 3.5, diam. lip 2.8 cm
Inv.: cv 18278; Cat. 87, No. 115.

95. Ovoidal miniature cooking or storage jar
Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short-out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body with horizontal lug and attachment of lug
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and small blackish particles, other whitish particles for the most part ‘burned’ away
Colour: Exterior light brown 7.5YR 6/4, very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior light brown 7.5YR 6/4, very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; core red 2.5YR 5/6
Ware: Red and black slip impasto
Meas.: 4.7x0.9 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 1.9, diam. body 3.5, diam. lip 2.8 cm
Inv.: cv 18278; Cat. 87, No. 115.

96. Miniature cooking jar
Shape: Ovoidal/cylindrical body on a slightly pinched base, short, slightly out-curving rim with rounded lip, above the maximum diameter of the body two horizontal ring handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, white grog and ‘augite’
Colour: Exterior and part of the interior covered with a well burnished slip in reddish yellow to strong brown 7.5/6-4/6
Ware: Red slip impasto
Com.: In the interior traces of scale.

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar.

Colour: Red 2.5Y 4/6 with shining slip red 10R2.5/1, to black 2.5Y 3/1, core weak red 10R 4/4.

Ware: Dark slipped pale coarse ware.

Meas.: 8.9x6.5x0.5 (rim); diam. mouth 6.3, max. diam. body 6.5x, diam. base 4.1 cm.

Comm.: In the interior traces of scale.

Inv.: cv 18154, old No. 1505, Cat. 87, No. 49.

97. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar

Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, on shoulder with two horizontally placed and internally pierced lugs.

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn.

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

Ware: Dark thin slipped coarse ware.

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

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

Inv.: cv 18156; Cat. 87, No. 84.

98. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite.

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4; core black 2.5YR 5/4.

Ware: Red slip impasto.

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

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

99. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite.

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/1; light brown 7.5YR 6/4; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6; core strong brown 2.5YR 5/6.

Ware: Red slip impasto.

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

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

100. Miniature cooking jar

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite.

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

Ware: Red slip impasto (impasto rosso).

Meas.: 9.8x6.3 cm; diam. base 4.4, diam. body 7.8, diam. lip 6.2 cm.

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

101. Miniature cooking jar

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn.

Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR5/6 and light brown 7.5R5/4; interior red 2.5YR 5/6; core red 2.5YR5/6.

Ware: Untreated pale ware.

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

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

102. Miniature cooking jar

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

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

Colour: Inside and outside covered with a thin slip in gray 5YR 5/1 over pinkish core at the neck 5YR 7/4, the core is pinkish gray 5YR 6/2.

Ware: Dark slipped pale coarse ware.

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

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

Inv.: cv 18154; Cat. 87, No. 49.

103. Miniature cooking jar

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn.

Colour: Red/black slip.

Ware: Red slip impasto.

Meas.: 6.4x3.3x2.8 cm; diam. base 4.1, diam. body 5.6, diam. lip 4.7 cm.

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

104. Fragment of a miniature ovoidal cooking jar

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, olivine and FeMn.

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; interior weak red 2.5YR 4/1; core reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4.

Ware: Dark slipped sandwich coarse ware.

Meas.: 6.0x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.6, diam. lip 4.8; lugs: W 2.3, L 1.1, S 0.7 cm.

Comm.: Wheel-turned.

Inv.: cv 18264; Cat. 87, No. 81.

105. Ovoidal miniature jar

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn.

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/1, light brown 7.5YR 6/4; burned; interior dark gray 10YR 4/1; core light brown 2.5YR 6/4 and dark gray 10YR 4/1.

Ware: Dark slipped sandwich coarse ware.

Meas.: 6.0x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.6, diam. lip 4.8; lugs: W 2.3, L 1.1, S 0.7 cm.

Comm.: Wheel-turned.

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

106. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and augite.

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core black 7.5R 5/2.

Ware: Common coarse ware.

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

Comm.: Fragments missing, rim wheel-made.

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

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

107. Miniature cooking jar

Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, short, sharply out-turning rim with internally rounded spigolo interno and rounded lip, below the rim four evenly spaced knobs.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn nodules.
Ware: Common burnished brown impacto.
Meas.: 6.8x7.1x0.4, diam. mouth (without rim) 5.1x, max. diam. body 7.1x0.6 cm.
Comm.: More than half of the rim is missing, some traces of scale on the inside of the rim.
Inv.: cv 18214; Cat. 87, No. 138.

108. Miniature cooking jar
Shape: Ovoidal/cylindrical body on a flat base, out-turning rim and rounded lip, on the shoulder two (of presumably three) knobs are preserved.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeMn nodules.
Colour: Dark gray 7.5YR 4/1 over light reddish brown core 7.5YR 6/4.
Ware: Common brown burnished impacto.
Meas.: 6.5x5.5x0.6, diam. mouth 5, body max. 5.4, base 3.9 cm.
Comm.: Large part of upper body missing, some scale on the inside.
Inv.: cv 18259; Cat. 87, No. 125.

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

110. Miniature cylindrical cooking jar
Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, short out-turning rim with vaguely internal tapering lip, on widest part of body with horizontal semi-circular ring-handles, in section rounded.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar.
Ware: Common brown impacto.
Meas.: 6.2x7.7x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. body 6.5, diam. lip 6.1; handles: W (total) 2.5, W 1.0, L 0.8; S 0.6 cm.
Inv.: cv 18249; Cat. 87, No. 67.

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

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

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

114. Miniature globular cooking jar
Shape: Bell shaped, conical body on flat base, inside concave, flaring almost spreading wall, slightly out-curving rim, convex lip, wall just below rim decorated with two rounded knobs, one missing.
Clay: Semi-depurated with fine quartz/feldspar, augite/biotite.
Ware: Untreated pale semi-depurated impacto.
Meas.: 4.0x4.7x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.5, Zdiam. body 4.1, diam. lip 4.6, knob: S 1.2, L 0.3 cm.
Inv.: cv 18243; CV II, 1; Cat. 87, No. 1.

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

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

116. Miniature globular jar
Shape: Globular body on a flat base, inside flat, flaring wall, on widest part of body two horizontal handles, in section rounded.
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, some augite particles visible.
Colour: Exterior very dark gray slip 10YR 3/1, interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1 and yellowish brown scale 10YR 5/6, core reddish brown 7.5YR 4/3.
Ware: Impasto with black slip.
Meas.: 5.1x8.4x0.7 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.3; handles: W(to total) 2.7, L 1.5-1.6, S 0.8-0.9 cm.
Comm.: Rim missing, some scale on body.
Inv.: cv 18134; Cat. 87, No. 79.

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

118. Miniature globular jar
Shape: Body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-
470 M. KLEIBRINK

Meas.: Height 4.7x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 4.6, diam. lip 3.3; lug: L 1.7 cm

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

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

121. Miniature globular jar
Shape: Globular body on flat base, inside concave, wide flaring out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body a horizontal trapezoidal pierced lug and attachment of lug
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior brown highly burnished slip 7.5YR 5/3, lack 7.5YR N2/; interior reddish brown with black slip 5YR 5/4 7.5YR N2/; core reddish brown 7.5YR 4/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 4.9x5.8x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. body 4.2, diam. lip 3.6; lug: W 1.4, L 1.2, S 5.0x1.4, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm
Inv.: cv 18142; CV I, 28; Cat. 87, No. 88.

122. Miniature globular jar
Shape: Globular body, flatbase, inside concave, pronounced rounded shoulder, with two horizontal conical lugs, rim missing, well proportioned and modelled
Clay: With quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior brown highly burnished slip 7.5YR 5/3, lack 7.5YR N2/; interior reddish brown with black slip 5YR 5/4 7.5YR N2/; core brown 7.5YR N3/; dark red 10R 3/6
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 4.2x5.7x0.4 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. base 2.3-2.4, diam. body 4.4; lugs: W 1.8, L 0.6, S 0.6-1.6 cm
Inv.: cv 18304; CV I, 16; Cat. 87, No. 38.

123. Miniature globular jar
Shape: Globular body on a flat base, inside concave, pronounced rounded shoulder, decorated with two lugs, neck missing, out-curving rim
Clay: With quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior black shifting 2.5YR N2.5/ to very dark gray 5YR N2/; interior black 2.5YR N2.5/; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 2.9x1.0 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.4, diam. body 5.5, diam. lip 4.0 cm
Comm.: Wheel-made
Inv.: cv 18223; CV I, 29; Cat. 87, No. 89.

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

125. Miniature globular jar
Shape: Body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, cylindrical neck straight rim, convex lip, bevelled on the inside, widest part of body decorated with three knots
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 5/6; dark gray 7.5YR 4/8; red 2.5YR 4/8; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6; red 2.5YR 4/8 and dark gray 7.5YR 4/0; core dark red 10R 3/6
Ware: Common red slipped impasto
Meas.: 2.9x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 1.2, diam. body 3.2, diam. lip 2.7 cm; knobs: L 0.7, S 0.9 cm
Inv.: cv 18224; CV II, 33; Cat. 87, No. 128.

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

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

128. Miniature jar
Shape: Body with convex shoulder, flaring wall, out-turning rim, lip rounded, with marked transition from shoulder to neck, on shoulder small attachment of handle
Clay: With angular fine quartz/feldspar and very small particles of FeMn or grog
Colour: Exterior black 5YR 2.5/1; interior black 5YR 2.5/1; core gray 5YR 5/1
Ware: Dark thinned slipped pale coarse ware
Meas.: 3.5x4.6x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 5.0-6.0; wall with attachment: 0.7 cm
Comm.: Wheel-made; with much scale
Inv.: cv 18232; Cat. 87, No. 77.

129. Fragment of a jar
Shape: Body with angular transition at shoulder, long out-curving rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartzfeldspar, augite/biotite and FeMn/grog
Colour: Exterior light brown 7.5YR 6/4; white 10YR 8/1 with traces of brown slip 10YR 5/3; interior burned grayish brown 10YR 5/2; core light gray to gray 10YR 5/1
Ware: Dark thin slipped coarse ware
Comm.: Presumably wheel thrown
Inv.: cv 18230; Cat. 87, No. 17.

130. Fragment of a miniature jar
Shape: Globular body conical neck with out-curving rim, convex lip
Clay: With fine, well sorted, quartzfeldspar, augite and small particles of FeMn/grog
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 7.5YR 5/4 and dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior reddish brown 7.5YR 5/4, very dark gray 10YR 3/1; over gray core 7.5YR NS/
Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
Meas.: 4.3x4.0x0.5 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. body 5.8, diam. lip 5.0 cm
Comm.: Wheel-made
Inv.: cv 18630; Cat. 87, No. 18.

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

132. Fragment of a globular jar, nearly full-sized
Shape: With convex shoulder, slightly out-turning rim, convex lip, lip
Clay: With fine quartzfeldspar, some FeMn/FeMn
Colour: Exterior and interior black 7.5YR N2/; core dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior slightly burned
Ware: Dark thin slipped semi-departed ware with organic inclusions
Meas.: 4.1x4.3x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 10 cm
Comm.: Wheel-made
Inv.: cv 18643; Cat. 87, No. 19.

9.5. Globular stamnoid jars

133. Miniature stamnoid jar
Shape: Cylindrical body, out-curving rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartzfeldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior burned, black 7.5YR N2/; interior black 7.5YR N2/; core gray 7.5YR NS/
Ware: Burned impacted
Meas.: 4.2x2.0x0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. lip 2.3 cm
Inv.: cv 18663; Cat. 87, No. 15.

134. Miniature stamnoid jar
Shape: Body with flaring wall, with at shoulder slightly external angular/transition to rim, short-inverted conical neck, straight rim, flattened lip, well proportioned and modelled
Clay: With quartzfeldspar, augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior red 2.5YR 4/6 shifting from dark reddish gray 7.5YR 4/2 and very dark gray 7.5YR 3/1; interior very dark gray 2.5YR 3/1; core red 2.5YR 4/6
Ware: Common brown burned impacted
Meas.: 4.5x4.3x0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. body c. 6.0, diam. lip 4.0 cm
Comm.: Presumably coiled
Inv.: cv 18628; Cat. 87, No. 31.

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

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

137. Fragment of a miniature cylindrical/ovoidal jar
Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body with straight inverted collar, slightly out-turning rim on an almost cylindrical neck, convex lip
Clay: With fine quartzfeldspar, FeMn and biotite
Colour: Exterior grayish brown 10YR 5/2 with traces of burnish, dark gray 10YR 4/1; interior burned, dark gray 10YR 4/1; core light reddish brown 7.5YR 6/4
Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
Meas.: 3.7x2.2x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 3.5-4.0 cm
Comm.: Presumably wheel-turned
Inv.: cv 18636; Cat. 87, No. 29.

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

9.6. Orientalising and archaic bell & block shaped cooking jars

139. Miniature cylindrical bell jar
Shape: Cylindrical body, flat base, inside concave, straight and slightly out-curving rim, flattened lip, faceted on the inside, on lowest part of body two semi-circular horizontal lugs
Clay: With fine quartzfeldspar
Colour: Exterior dark gray 10YR 4/1 shifting to very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; with traces of burnish black 7.5YR N2/; interior dark gray 10YR 4/1 with traces of burnish black 7.5YR N2/
Ware: Common brown burned impacted
Meas.: 5.3x6.4x1.4 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 3.4, diam. lip 3.6, lugs: W 1.8, L 1.0, S 0.8 cm
Inv.: cv 18258a; Cat. 87, No. 119.
140. **Ovoidal miniature bell jar**
Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, cylindrical neck, straight rim (very slightly out-curving), convex lip, on lower part of body with a horizontal semi-circular pierced lug and a trapezoidal not completely pierced lug
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, probably augite and red FeMn
Colour: Interior very dark gray 7.5YR 3/1; exterior slightly bumished very dark gray 7.5YR 3/1 and some reddish brown 5/4
Ware: Common brown burned impasto
Meas.: 4.5x5.4x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 3.5, diam. lip 3.5 cm; lugs: W 1.8-2.0, L 1, 0.1, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm
Comm.: Mended
Inv.: cv 18138; Cat. 87, No. 100.

141. **Ovoidal miniature bell/block jar**
Shape: Elongated ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on widest part of body with attachments of two horizontal ring-handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior brown 7.5YR 5/4
Ware: Common brown burned impasto
Meas.: Height 3.2x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.7, diam. body 2.7, diam. lip 2.4; handles: W 1.7 cm
Inv.: cv 18284; Cat. 87, No. 113.

142. **Miniature bell jar**
Shape: Conical body on a slightly raised flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, short out-curving rim, convex lip; exterior of rim just below lip finger imprints as a result of the modelling process, on widest part of body attachments of two horizontal ring-handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn; in wall several small holes as a result of burnt material
Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 3/4 and some very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; shifting to dark grayish brown 10YR 4/2; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/5
Ware: Common (sandy) brown impasto
Meas.: 5.2x5.6x1.1 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. body 5.0, diam. lip 5.0, attachments/ handles: W (total) 2.9, S c. 1.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18150; Cat. 87, No. 45.

143. **Ovoidal miniature block jar**
Shape: Ovoidal body (fragment of) with short out-turning rim, decorated with vertical and parallel/notches, made by stick
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and some FeMn
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4; interior dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4; core reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6
Ware: Untreated semi-coarse impasto
Meas.: 3.7x3.0x0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. body 5.7, diam. lip 6.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18093; Cat. 87, No. 156.

144. **Ovoidal miniature block jar**
Shape: Ovoidal body (fragment of) with short out-turning rim, decorated with notches, made by a stick
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 4/6; shifting to reddish brown 5YR 5/3; slightly smoothed; interior yellowish red 5YR 4/6; core grey 5YR 7/1
Ware: Untreated semi-coarse impasto
Meas.: 3.5x3.2x0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. body 5.5, diam. lip 6.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18092; Cat. 87, No. 155.

145. **Miniature cylindrical ovoidal bell jar**
Shape: Cylindrical/ovoidal body on a flat, slightly concave base, inside concave, flaring wall, out-turning rim, convex lip, on wall horizontal rectangular pierced lug and attachment of lug
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
Colour: Exterior dark grey 7.5YR N4/; and brown 7.5YR 5/4; interior light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 and red 5YR 5/6; core brown 7.5YR 5/4
Ware: Untreated semi-coarse impasto
Meas.: 5.1x4.4x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.0, diam. lip 4.4; lugs: W 1.9, L 1.8, S 1.3 cm
Inv.: cv 18238; Cat. 87, No. 91.

146. **Miniature ovoidal bell jar**
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex to flattened lip, on wall horizontal semi-circular lugs
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
Colour: Exterior light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4 and yellowish red 5YR 5/6; interior yellowish red 5YR 5/6
Ware: Untreated semi-coarse impasto
Meas.: 4.5x4.6x1.1 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 1.7, diam. lip 3.1 cm
Inv.: cv 18279; Cat. 87, No. 120.

147. **Miniature bell jar**
Shape: Slightly ovoidal body on a flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, with horizontal semi-circular pierced lug on widest part of body, out-turning rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and black 7.5YR N2/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4; shifting to very dark gray 7YR 3/1; core very dark gray 7YR 3/1
Ware: Untreated semi-coarse impasto
Meas.: 4.7x5.2x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. body 4.3; lugs: W 2.2, L 1.0, diam. (perforation) 0.2 cm
Comm.: Some scale on the base part
Inv.: cv 18139; Cat. 87, No. 96.

148. **Miniature cylindrical bell jar**
Shape: Cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, with spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, on medium lower part of body two horizontal semi-circular lugs
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, probably augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6 and very pale brown 10YR 7/3; interior light brown 7.5YR 6/4
Ware: Untreated semi-coarse impasto
Meas.: 3.8x4.5x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. lip 3.3; handles: W (total) 1.3, L 0.8, S 0.4x1.2 cm
Inv.: cv 18149; Cat. 87, No. 116.

149. **Miniature bell jar**
Shape: Square body on flat base, flaring wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on lower part of body with attachment of horizontal handle
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn
Colour: Exterior yellowish red 5YR 4/6 (scale) on and very dark gray well burned slip 5YR 3/1; interior black burned slip 7.5YR N2/; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
Ware: Black slip impasto
Meas.: 5.8x5.0x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 4.5, diam. lip 7.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18644; Cat. 87, No. 65.

150. **Miniature bell jar**
Shape: Square cylindrical body on a flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, short out-turning rim, convex lip, on lower part of body with attachments of horizontal handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR N2/5 with yellowish red scale 5YR 5/6; and brown 7.5YR 5/6; core reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4; interior yellowish red 5YR S/6; and very dark gray 10YR 3/1; core yellowish red 5YR 5/6
151. **Miniature bell/shock jar**

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

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar

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

**Ware:** Impasto with black slip

**Inv.:** cv 18247; Cat. 87, No. 66.

**Meas.:** 4.8x6.5x1.1 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 6.5 cm

152. **Ovoidal miniature block jar**

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

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar, FeMn

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

**Ware:** Impasto with black slip

**Inv.:** 5.4x0.6 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 6.0; handle: W 2.7, L 1.2, S 0.7 cm

**Meas.:** 5.6x6.2x0.8 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 3.3, diam. body 5.2, diam. lip 5.0 cm

153. **Miniature cylindrical bell jar**

**Shape:** Conical body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, on lower part of body semi-circular lug and trapezoidal not wholly perforated lug

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

**Colour:** Red slip impasto 5YR 5/6; shifting to very dark gray 2.5YR N3/; interior light red 2.5/6/6; core light red 2.5YR 6/8

**Ware:** Impasto with black and red slip

**Meas.:** 3.2x2.6 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 2.6, diam. lip 3.7; lugs: W 1.2-1.6 cm

154. **Miniature bell jar**

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

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar, FeMn/red gog

**Colour:** Exterior weak red 10YR 4/3; dark reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4; shifting to reddish yellow 5YR 6/6

**Ware:** Red slip impasto

**Inv.:** 4.2x6.2x1.0 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 3.0, diam. lip 4.5; lugs: W 2.7, L 1.1, S 0.7-2.7; diam. (perforation) 0.2-0.6 cm

155. **Miniature block jar**

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

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar and augite

**Colour:** Exterior reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 and reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/6; interior light reddish brown 5YR 6/4 shifting to light red 2.5YR 6/6; core light gray to gray 7.5YR N6/.

**Ware:** Semi-deperated pale ware

**Inv.:** 4.5x5.5x0.6 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 5.8; handle: W (total) 2.6, S 0.7 cm

**Comm.:** (sticker 421); 3/4 missing

156. **Miniature cylindrical block jar**

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

**Clay:** With quartz/feldspar

**Colour:** Exterior shifting from reddish brown 5YR 5/4 to brown 7.5YR 5/4; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core reddish brown 5YR 5/4 and dark gray 7.5YR N4/.

**Ware:** Common pale ware

**Inv.:** 3.7x3.0x0.6 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 5.0 cm

**Comm.:** Wheel-thrown
9.7. Amphorae

161. Complete miniature amphora
Shape: Biconical body on a flat base, flaring wall with four knobs on the widest part of the body, high conical neck, out-curving rim, two vertical handles from lip to shoulder
Comm.: Now missing, but published when found: Crescenzi, 1978: pl. IX, No. 3; dating from period II.

162. Complete miniature amphora
Shape: Ovoidal body on a flat base, conical neck with an out-curving rim which is tapering and rounded; the transition from body to neck is marked with a rounded external angle. From the rim two large hand-handles
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, 'augite' some grog and some FeMn
Colour: Exterior and interior slipped dark gray SYR 4/1-2; core is pinkish gray 5 YR 6/2
Ware: Dark thin slipped orange coarse ware
Meas.: Height 8.5x5.4x0.5 (rim); diam. mouth 4.4, diam. body on widest part 5.4, diam. base 2.7 cm
Comm.: Wheel-made
Inv.: cv 18205; Cat. 87, No. 158.

163. Rim-fragment of an amphora
Shape: Broad ovoidal body on a flat base, inside convex, flaring wall with small attachment of handle, rounded shoulder with pronounced transition to a conical neck
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, some FeMn
Colour: Exterior and interior dull slip in dark gray 7 SYR 3/1-4/2 over light brown and pinkish core 7 SYR 7/4
Ware: Dark slipped orange coarse ware
Meas.: 6.8x6.4x0.8 (base), diam. base 2.5, diam. body 6.0, wall thickness with attachment 0.9 cm
Comm.: Wheel-made
Inv.: cv 18227; Cat. 87, No. 157.

9.8. Cups

9.8.1. With double loop handles

164. Fragment of a miniature cup
Shape: Flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, on widest part of body a knob decoration
Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior black 5 SYR 2/51, burnished; interior black SYR 2/51, burnished; core red 2.5 SYR 5/6 and grey SYR 5/1
Ware: Well burnished black impasto
Meas.: 4.9x5.1x0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 8.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18623; Cat. 87, No. 8.

165. Miniature cup
Shape: Rounded body on a flat base, straight neck, bevelled rim
Clay: No description available
Colour: N
Inv.: cv 18600; Cat. 87, No. 210.

166. Miniature cup with loop handle
Shape: Low squat body on concave base, insideconvex, flaring wall with rounded shoulder, conical neck, straight rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical loop handle on lip
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10 YR 3/1 shifting to very dark gray and brown 7 SYR N3/ to dark brown 7 SYR 4/2; scale reddish brown 5 SYR 4/3; interior very dark gray 10 YR 3/1; core gray to light grey SYR 6/1; innercore grey 7 SYR N5/
Ware: Well burnished black impasto over grey core
Meas.: 2.9x3.0x3.0 (base) - 0.3 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. body 3.7, diam. lip 2.5; handles: W 1.3; L 0.5; S c. 0.9 cm
Inv.: cv 18310; CV II, 27-28; Cat. 87, No. 221.

167. Miniature cup with loop handle
Shape: Low squat body on a flat base, inside slightly convex (flattened with 'omphalos'), flaring wall, rounded shoulder, conical neck, straight rim, convex lip, with parts of vertical loop handle from lip to shoulder, in section oval, well modeloed
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar/feldspar and augite
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7 SYR N3/ and brown 7 SYR 5/4; interior dark gray 7 SYR N4/; core light gray to gray 7 SYR N6/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 3.1x4.7x0.6 (base) - 0.3 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 3.2, diam. body 4.5, diam. lip 3.0; handle: W 1.4, L 3.0, S 0.6-1.3 cm
Inv.: cv 18180; CV II, 29; Cat. 87, No. 221.

168. Miniature cup with loop handle
Shape: Low squat body, flat base, inside concave, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, cylindrical neck, straight upright rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical handle on lip and shoulder, underside base is decorated with graffito of incised cross and circle
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior black 7 SYR N2/ shifting to very dark gray 5 SYR 3/1; interior very dark gray 7 SYR N3/; core very dark gray 7 SYR N3/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 2.3x4.5x0.4 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. body 3.9, diam. lip 2.4; handle: S 0.7-1.1 cm
Inv.: cv 18311a; CV II, 23-26; Cat. 87, No. 223.

169. Miniature conical cup with loop handle
Shape: Conical body on a flat base, inside flat, slightly flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical handle on lip and wall of base
Clay: With fine, well sorted, quartz/feldspar/feldspar, some augite
Colour: Exterior and interior burnished in dark gray 5 SYR 4/1 shifting to very dark gray 7 SYR N3/; corebrown 10 YR 5/3, innercore dark grey 5 SYR 4/1
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 2.9x3.9x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.7, diam. body 3.7, diam. lip 2.9 cm
Inv.: cv 18272; Cat. 87, No. 219.

170. Miniature cup with loop handle
Shape: Low squat body on a flat base. inside concave, high conical neck and straight rim, convex lip, with attachments of vertical loop handle on lip and wall, in section rounded
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar covered with black slip
Colour: Exterior and interior dark gray 10 YR 4/1; core dark gray 7 SYR N4/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: 2.8x3.8x0.6 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.9, diam. lip 2.6; handle: W 2.0, L 0.9, S 0.5 cm
Inv.: cv 18176; Cat. 87, No. 220.

171. Rim-fragment of miniature cup
Shape: Broad globular body, rounded shoulder, cylindrical neck, flattened rim
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and some FeMn
Colour: Exterior and interior dull slip in dark gray 7 SYR 3/1-4/2 over pink core 7 SYR 7/4
Ware: Dark slipped orange coarse ware
Meas.: Total height 4.1x height of body 3.1x height of collar 0.9 cm, thickness of base 0.5x thickness of wall max. 0.5 at shoulder and min. 0.4 cm at rim
Comm.: Wheel-thrown
Inv.: cv 18667; Cat. 87, No. 204.
172. Fragment of a miniature cup, presumably with loop handle
Shape: Broad ovoidal body and inverted high collared rim, which is flattened on top.
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar, some FeMn
Colour: Exterior and interior dull paint or slip in dark gray 7.5YR 3/1, 1/2 over pink core 7.5YR 7/4
Ware: Dark slipped orange coarse ware
Meas.: Total height 4.8x height of body, 3.9x height of collar 1.5x thickness of base 0.3x thickness of wall max. 0.6 at shoulder and min. 0.4 cm at rim
Comm.: Wheel-made
Inv.: cv 18624; Cat. 87, No. 205.

9.8.2. Conical with horns

173. Miniature cup decorated with horns
Shape: Conical spreading body, flat slightly concave base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, flattened lip, on lip attachments of vertical double handle or horns, in section rounded, irregularly modelled
Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 3/4 shifting to black 2.5YR N2.5/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4, core yellowish red 5YR 4/6
Ware: Common brown impasto
Meas.: 4.0x7.1x0.9 (base) - 0.9 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); diam. base 3.4, diam. lip 6.4; handle: W 1.6, L 1.1, S 1.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18713; Cat. 87, No. 228.

174. Miniature cup decorated with horns
Shape: Conical spreading body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, flattened lip, on lip attachment of horns or handle
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn and some augite
Colour: Exterior red 10YR 5/8 light brown 10YR 6/4 shifting to brown 10YR 5/3, interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 2.5YR N5/
Ware: Impasto with black slip
Meas.: Height 2.0x2.5x4.7x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.8, diam. lip c. 4.4 cm
Inv.: cv 186606; Cat. 87, No. 230.

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

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

177. Miniature cup decorated with horns
Shape: Conical spreading body, flat base, inside concave, spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, on lip with double attachments of vertical handle or horns
Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar FeMn or grog
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 7.5YR N5/
Ware: Black slip
Meas.: 3.0x7.0x1.1 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - (lip); diam. base 4.0, diam. lip 6.9 cm
Inv.: cv 18174; Cat. 87, No. 227.

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

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

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

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

9.8.3. Carinated

182. Fragment of a miniature carinated bowl/cup
Shape: Carinated body, flaring wall, rounded shoulder, straight rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn
Colour: Exterior and interior black 7.5YR N2/; burnished; core reddish brown 5YR 4/3
Ware: Common brown/black burnished impasto
Meas.: 3.1x5.0x0.9 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 8.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18622; Cat. 87, No. 217.
183. Fragment of a miniature carinated cup
Shape: Rounded shoulder, out-curving rim, flattened lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior dark gray SYR 4/1; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; inner core dark gray 7.5YR N4/
Ware: Impasto
Meas.: 2.8x2.9x0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip) cm
Inv.: cv 18579; Cat. 87, No. 212.

184. Fragment of a miniature bowl/cup
Shape: Carinated body, long tapering and out-curving rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior black 7.5YR N2/ and reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4, burnished to lustre; interior dark gray 4/1; core black 7.5YR N2/
Ware: Impasto
Meas.: 3.2x3.4x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. lip 1.1 cm
Inv.: cv 18580; Cat. 87, No. 216.

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

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

9.9. Large flat bowls (teglie)

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

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

9.10. Bowls

189. Fragment of a bowl
Shape: Straight rim, flattened lip slightly, bevelled on the inside
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, FeMn, red flint, medium to poorly sorted
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; interior red 2.5YR 5/8 and very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core gray 5YR 5/1
Ware: Well burnished brown ware
Meas.: 3.4x2.0x0.5 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 8.0-9.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18649; Cat. 87, No. 197.

190. Vertical rim-fragment of a miniature bowl
Shape: Ovoidal body with flaring wall and tapering lip with internal ridge
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and some FeMn
Colour: Exterior greyish brown 10YR 5/2 and dully slipped in dark gray 10YR 4/1, interior dark 10YR 4/1, grayishbrown10YR 5/2 and scale yellowish red 5YR 5/8; core gray 7.5YR N5/
Ware: Common brown burnished ware
Meas.: 3.1x2.7x0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. lip 6.0-8.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18650; Cat. 87, No. 196.

191. Fragment of a straight vessel, presumably bowl
Shape: Cylindrical body, flaring wall, straight rim, lip flattened, bevelled on the inside
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior with traces of slip black 7.5YR N2/; interior very dark gray 5YR 3/1; core reddish brown 2.5YR 5/4
Ware: Well burnished impasto
Meas.: 2.6x2.5x0.6; diam. lip 7/8 cm?
Inv.: cv 18645; Cat. 87, No. 200.

192. Fragment of a miniature lid bowl
Shape: Conical body with slightly inverted wall, rim flattened
Clay: Black slip 2.5YR N; interior 2.5YR N 2.5; core 5YR 3/8 reddish yellow
Ware: Well burnished impasto
Meas.: 2.2x3.9x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. body 3.9 cm
Inv.: cv 18234; Cat. II, 12; Cat. 87, No. 186.

193. Miniature bowl
Shape: On convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, inverted rim, convex lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar
Colour: Exterior brown 7.5YR 5/4 and dark grey burnished SYR 4/1; interior very dark grey SYR N3/ and light reddish brown SYR 6/4; core brown SYR 3/4, very dark grey SYR 3/1 and dark reddish grey SYR 4/2
Ware: Common brown impasto
Meas.: 2.2x3.5x0.4 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. body 6.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18646; Cat. 87, No. 198.

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

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

196. Miniature bowl
Shape: Conical body on flat base, inside flat, spreading wall, straight rim, irregular flattened lip
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and biotite
Colour: Exterior dark reddish brown SYR 3/4 and black (scale); interior yellowish red SYR 5/6 and black (scale)

Ware: Common untreated brown impasto

Measurements: 3.2x1.0x0.6 (base) - 0.3 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. lip 1.4 cm

Inverted: cv 18187; Cat. 87, No. 165.

197. Miniature bowl

Shape: Conical, flaring body, almost hexagonal pinched, raised and flat base, inside concave, inverted rim, convex lip, on exterior fingerprints visible, irregular modelled, almost hexagonal

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, some ‘augite’ or biotite and some FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish brown SYR 5/4; interior very dark gray 7.5YR 3/1

Ware: Untreated brown impasto

Measurements: 3.0x3.7x1.0 (base) - 0.3 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.2, diam. lip 3.8 cm

Inverted: cv 18226; Cat. 87, No. 179.

198. Plate/platelet

Shape: Triangular concave body on a flat base, spreading wall, flaring rim, convex lip

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior base: reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 and black 2.5YR N2 5/1; wall: reddish brown 7.5YR 4/3 and very dark 7.5YR 3/1; very dark; interior weak red 2.5YR 4/2 shifting to black 2.5YR N2 5/1; core reddish brown SYR 5/4

Ware: Common brown impasto with black slip

Measurements: 2.3x4.4x0.7 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.3, diam. lip 4.2 cm

Inverted: cv 18299; Cat. 87, No. 238.

199. Miniature lid/bowl

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

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior reddish brown SYR 5/4; interior light brown 7.5YR 6/4

Ware: Common impasto

Measurements: 2.1x3.0x1.0 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 1.9, diam. lip 3.0 cm

Inverted: cv 18296; Cat. 87, No. 183.

200. Miniature bowl

Shape: Almost conical body on flat irregular base, inside concave, straight rim, convex lip, underside base conical or triangular shaped, as result of modelling

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar

Colour: Exterior and interior slipped/painted black 2.5YR N2 5/1; shifting to weak red 10R 4/3

Ware: Impasto with black slip

Measurements: 2.4x2.9x0.7 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.1-2.2, diam. lip 2.9 cm

Inverted: cv 18166; Cat. 87, No. 182.

201. Miniature bowl

Shape: Body on irregular flat base, inside concave, inverted rim, convex to flattened lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish brown SYR 5/4 with traces of red slip 2.5YR 4/6; interior reddish brown SYR 5/4

Ware: Common red slipped impasto

Measurements: 2.4x3.4x0.4 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 3.4, diam. lip 2.6 cm

Inverted: cv 18287; CV IV, 10; Cat. 87, No. 189.

202. Half of a miniature bowl

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

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4; core dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4

Ware: Red slip impasto

Measurements: 2.4x3.5x1.1 (base) - 1.0 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. lip 3.4 cm

Inverted: cv 18235; Cat. 87, No. 195.

203. Miniature lid/bowl

Shape: Conical almost cylindrical body, irregular flat base, inside irregular oblique concave, almost spreading wall, straight rim, convex lip, inside base made with finger

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

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 shifting to grayish brown 10YR 5/2; interior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4

Ware: Augited coarse ware

Measurements: 2.0x2.9x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. lip 2.9 cm

Inverted: cv 18169; Cat. 87, No. 187.

9.11. Plates

204. Miniature plate

Shape: Triangular body, convex base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, biotite and some FeMn

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core gray 7.5YR N5/

Ware: Black slip impasto

Measurements: 1.5x5.3x0.7 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 1.0, diam. body 5.4 cm

Inverted: cv 18306; Cat. 87, No. 234.

205. Miniature plate

Shape: Triangular shaped body, flattened base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; bumberised; core reddish brown SYR 5/4; inner core dark gray 7.5YR N4/

Ware: Impasto with black slip

Measurements: 2.2x6.4x0.5 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 2.5, diam. lip 6.4 cm

Inverted: cv 18307; CV II, 18-19; Cat. 87, No. 235.

206. Fragment of miniature plate

Shape: Probably triangular shaped body, flattened base, inside concave, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, on inside strokes of burnish visible, made by finger?

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, some red FeMn

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; bumberised; core dark gray 7.5YR N5/

Ware: Impasto with black slip

Measurements: 1.2x4.0x1.0 (base) - 0.8 (wall) - 0.4 (lip) cm

Inverted: cv 18302; Cat. 87, No. 236.

207. Miniature plate

Shape: Semi-quadrangular, rounded base, flaring wall, straight rim, convex lip, with four extensions

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and augite

Colour: Exterior dark gray 10YR 4/1 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/; interior very dark gray 10YR 4/1; bumberised; core dark gray 7.5YR N4/

Ware: Black slip impasto

Measurements: 2.0x7.5x0.5 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.3 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. lip 7.2 cm

Inverted: cv 18206; Cat. 87, No. 239.

208. Miniature plate

Shape: Low conical body, flat base, inside flattened, straight upright rim, flat to convex lip

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
9.12. Mugs

209. Miniature mug

Shape: Conical body, raised base, straight and inverted rim, convex lip.

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite.

Colour: Exterior reddish yellow SYR 6/6, light gray 10 YR 7/2 shifting to light brownish gray 10 YR 6/2 and dark gray 10 YR 4/1; interior reddish yellow 7.5 YR 6/8 and light brownish gray 10 YR 6/2

Ware: Common brown impasto

Meas.: 4.4 x 3.5 x 1.3 (base) - 0.5 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 2.1, diam. lip 3.5 cm

Inv.: cv 18191; Cat. 87, No. 171.

210. Miniature mug

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite.

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 7 SYR 6/4 and yellow SYR 5/6; core gray SYR 6/8

Ware: Common brown impasto

Meas.: 2.5 x 2.8 x 0.6 (base) - 0.4 (wall) - 0.2 (lip); diam. base 1.8, diam. lip 2.7 cm

Inv.: cv 18297; Cat. 87, No. 166.

211. Miniature mug

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and augite.

Colour: Exterior reddish brown SYR 5/4, strong brown 7.5 YR 5/6, brown to dark brown 7.5 YR 4/4 and dark gray 10 YR 4/1; interior brown to dark brown 7.5 YR 4/4/4

Ware: Untreated common brown impasto

Meas.: 4.6 x 4.0 x 0.6 (base) - 0.7 (wall) - 0.5 (lip); diam. base 1.5, diam. lip 4.0 cm

Inv.: cv 18184; Cat. 87, No. 172.

212. Fragment of a mug

Shape: Irregular raised flat base, inside irregular concave.

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn

Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10 YR 3/1 shifting to black 7.5 YR N2/2 and reddish brown 5 YR 4/3; rim: W 2.5, S 1.6, H 0.7 cm

Ware: Untreated impasto

Meas.: 4.1 x 2.1 x 1.3 (base) - 1.3 (wall); diam. base 3.5, diam. body 4.1; lug: W 2.5, L 1.6, S 0.7 cm

Comm.: Most of the upper part missing, much scale on body

Inv.: cv 18262; Cat. 87, No. 243.

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

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and olivine.

Colour: Exterior very dusky red 2.5 YR 2/2 and black 2.5 YR N2/3; rim: W 0.8-0.9, S 0.3-0.7 cm

Ware: Well burnished red 2.5 YR N3/4; core dark gray SYR 4/1

Meas.: 3.3 x 0.8 x 0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. (lip) 3.3 cm

Inv.: cv 18292; Cat. 87, No. 244.

9.13. Votive libation tablet

215. Miniature libation tablet

Shape: Convex base, inside concave, with nine rounded impressions, some with upturned edges as result of modelling, convex lip, irregular shaped.

Clay: With quartz/feldspar, ‘augite’ and FeMn.

Colour: Exterior reddish brown SYR 5/4 and very dark gray SYR 3/1, Interior reddish brown SYR 5/4 and very dark gray SYR 3/1, Core reddish brown SYR 4/3

Ware: Untreated brown impasto

Meas.: 1.8 x 7.9 x 1.3 (base) - 0.6 (lip); diam. lip 7.5/7.9; impressions: diam. 1.4, H 0.7 cm

Comm.: Fragment at rim missing

Inv.: cv 18207; CV II, 21–22; Cat. 87, No. 242.


216. Miniature composite vessel on cylindrical base-ring

Shape: High hollow base ring, with flattened edge, on it a vessel with a straight wall and concave interior, with semicircular, irregularly modelled lug.

Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn, slightly smoothed on the outside.

Colour: Exterior and interior reddish yellow SYR 6/6, core reddish yellow SYR 7/6

Ware: Untreated impasto

Meas.: 4.1 x 2.1 x 1.3 (base) - 1.3 (wall); diam. base 3.5, diam. body 4.1; lug: W 2.5, L 1.6, S 0.7 cm

Comm.: Most of the upper part missing, much scale on body

Inv.: cv 18262; Cat. 87, No. 243.

218. Miniature stand

Shape: With conical body, flat open base ring, straight wall, out-curving rim, convex lip, transition from rim to shoulder decorated with a horizontal encircling plain cord, in section triangular, body decorated with three vertical plain cords from horizontal cord to base, in section triangular; good proportioned and modelled.

Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn.

Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5 YR 4/4 with shining slip, very dark gray 2.5 YR N3/; interior lip: shining slip, very dark gray 2.5 YR N3/3; body: very dark gray 2.5 YR N3 shifting to dusky red 2.5 YR 3/2 and yellowish red 5 YR 5/6

Ware: Well burnished brown impasto

Meas.: 1.9 x 9.0 x 0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall) - 0.4 (lip); diam. base 8.5, diam. lip 9.9, diam. (shoulder) 6.4; diam. (horizontal cord) 6.9; cords: W 0.8–0.9, S 0.3–0.7 cm

Publ.: QuadAEI, 1978: pl. XX, 7

Inv.: cv 18210; Cat. 87, No. 245.
219. **Stand**
Shape: With conical body, flat open base ring, with horizontal cord on edge, straight wall, wall decorated with vertical plain cord; on interior limonite
Clay: With fine quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior black 5YR 3/1, burnished, interior black 5YR 3/1 shifting to very dark gray 10YR 3/1, burnished, core dark yellowish brown 10YR 3/6 and gray 5YR 3/1
Ware: Highly burnished black impasto
Meas.: 5.3x4.1x0.9 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 9.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18209; Cat. 87, No. 246.

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

9.16. **Loomweight/spool**

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

9.17. **Base-fragments**

222. **Base, presumably of a globular jar**
Shape: Flat base, inside concave, with small circling lines on the inside
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and red and white FeMn
Colour: Exterior and interior between reddish yellow 5YR 6/6 and light reddish brown 5YR 5/4; core light gray to gray 10YR 6/1
Ware: Coarse 'sandwich' ware
Meas.: 2.5x6.0x0.5 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 3.6 cm
Comm.: Wheel-made
Inv.: cv 18248; Cat. 87, No. 248.

223. **Base, presumably of a globular jar**
Shape: Flat base, inside concave
Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, FeMn and micaceous partic­les, fine and well sorted
Colour: Exterior dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4, burnished; core dark reddish gray 5YR 4/2
Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
Meas.: 2.1x2.9x1.2 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 2.5-3.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18701; Cat. 87, No. 249.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

231. **Base fragment presumably of a jar**
Shape: Flat base, inside concave, irregular as result of modelling
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior between light brown 7.5YR 6/4 and light yellowish brown 10YR 6/4; interior grayish brown 10YR 5/2; core gray 10YR 5/1
Ware: Impasto
Meas.: 2.3x3.6x0.5 (base) - 0.4 (wall); diam. base 4.0 cm
232. Base fragment of a jar
Shape: Flattened slightly convex base, inside flattened
Clay: With quartz/feldspar and FeMn
Colour: Exterior gray 7.5YR N5/ and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/ and scale, reddish yellow 7.5YR 6/8; interior black 10YR 2/1; interior dark gray 7.5YR N3/; core dark reddish brown 2.5YR 3/4 and very dark gray 7.5YR N3/
Ware: Well burnished impasto
Meas.: 2.3x4.8x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 3.8 cm
Inv.: cv 18665; Cat. 87, No. 255.

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

234. Base, presumably of a jar
Shape: Flat base, inside concave
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and FeMn
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 7YR 3/1 and reddish yellow 7YR 6/3; interior very dark gray 7YR 3/1; core very dark gray 7YR 6/3 and reddish yellow 7YR 6/6
Ware: Impasto
Meas.: 2.6x2.5x0.8 (base) - 0.8 (wall); diam. base 2.5 cm
Inv.: cv 18581; Cat. 87, No. 257.

235. Base fragment of a globular jar
Shape: Flat base, flaring wall, inside irregularly concave
Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, FeMn, poorly sorted
Colour: Exterior yellowish red 7YR 5/6 and very dark gray 7YR 3/1; interior dark reddish gray 7YR 4/2; core between light brown 7YR 6/4 and brown 7.5YR 5/4
Ware: Common brown impasto
Meas.: 2.7x3.6x1.2 (base) - 0.5 (wall); diam. base 3.5 cm
Inv.: cv 18664; Cat. 87, No. 259.

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

237. Base fragment of an ovoidal jar
Shape: Flat base, inside concave
Clay: With quartz/feldspar/feldspar, red flint, organic material, FeMn, biotite, poorly sorted
Colour: Exterior very dark gray 10YR 3/1; interior grayish brown 10YR 5/2; core reddish brown 7YR 5/4
Ware: Common brown impasto
Meas.: 3.1x1.3x1.0 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 5.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18665; Cat. 87, No. 261.

238. Base of a jar
Shape: Flat base, inside concave, flaring wall with attachments of horizontal handle,
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, augite and biotite
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4 with burnish, very dark gray 7YR 3/1; interior reddishbrown YR 5/4 very dark gray 7YR 3/1; core reddish brown 2.5YR 4/4
Ware: Common brown burnished impasto
Meas.: 3.0x4.4x0.8 (base) - 0.6 (wall); diam. base 3.0 cm
Inv.: cv 18668; Cat. 87, No. 262.

239. Lower half of a miniature cup/open vessel
Shape: Flat base, inside irregular concave
Clay: With quartz/feldspar, grog and FeMn
Colour: Exterior yellowish brown 10YR 5/2; interior dark gray 7.5YR N4/; core dark gray 10YR 4/1
Ware: Black slip
Meas.: 2.8x5.0x0.9 (base) - 0.7 (wall); diam. base 2.9 cm
Comm.: Perhaps wheel-thrown
Inv.: cv 18607; old sticker 4296; Cat. 87, No. 263.

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

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

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

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

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

245. Fragment of a jar with a horizontal ring-handle
Shape: Flaring wall-fragment, with encircling ridge on inside, with horizontal semi-circular ring-handle, in section rounded
Clay: With quartz/feldspar FeMn, much leucite?
Colour: Exterior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with very dark gray slip
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7.5YR N 3/; interior reddish brown 5YR 5/4 with reddish gray slip 5YR 3/2; core dark gray 5YR 4/1
Meas.: 3.8x2.0x0.6 (wall); diam. body inside c. 9.0; handle: W (total) 3.4, W 1.0, L 2.1, S 0.8 cm
Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
Comm.: Wheel-thrown
Inv.: cv 18631; Cat. 87, No. 277.

246. Fragment of a jar with a horizontal ring-handle
Shape: Flaring wall-fragment, with horizontal segmental ring-handle, in section rounded
Clay: Semi-depurated with quartz and FeMn
Colour: Exterior weak red 2.5YR 4/2; interior weak red 2.5YR 4/2; core dark reddish gray 10R 4/1
Meas.: 2.7x3.1x0.5 (wall) - 0.6 (lip); attachment handle: W (total) 1.2, W 1.2, L 1.1, S 0.8 cm
Ware: Impasto
Inv.: cv 18626, Cat. 87, No. 278.

247. Fragment of a jar with a vertical handle or horn
Shape: Flaring wall-fragment, straight rim, probably convex lip, with attachment of vertical handle or horn
Clay: With quartz and augite
Colour: Exterior weak red 2.5YR 4/2; interior weak red 2.5YR 4/2; core dark reddish gray 10R 4/1
Meas.: 3.6x2.0x0.6 (wall); diam. body inside 7.5/8.5; handle: W (total) 3.7, W 1.0, L 1.8, S 0.8 cm
Ware: Dark thin slipped pale coarse ware
Comm.: Wheel-thrown
Inv.: cv 18627, Cat. 87, No. 278.

10. NOTES
1. This article, a preliminary report, resulted from the work of a group: the catalogue was for the larger part prepared by Roald A. Olofsson, who provided the descriptions and drawings made at the Dutch Institute in Rome, in 1987, by various Groningen students of archaeology: Annelies Borckert, Margriet Haagsma, Erik Seierling, together with Huib Waterbolk, draughtsman at the Groningen Institute of Archaeology. Earlier their work was the basis for a thesis by Annelies Borckert, the first in our department.
4. Marco F. Bettelli (Bettelli, 1997), recently demonstrated that the earlier Latin periods in absolute dating need to be placed considerably higher.
6. The spread of a southern identity may even have known a wider range. Waarsenburg connects the 'shallow technique' of incising decorative patterns like out-curving tendrils, MK) of the Satricum potters with the decorative styles at Cassino, Frosinone and Asufena. The carinated crater-bowl with surmounting cups are connected with the Liri/Sacco valley Impasto and the ribbed amphora with the Apennine hinterland (Waarsenburg, 1995: pp. 500-501).
7. The traditionally attributed starting date of 725 BC for votive deposits I (VD I) at Satricum was applied because of the presence of a single Proto-Corinthian pot dating from that era (see recently and with lit. Quilici-Giglio in Crisostofi, 1990: pp. 234 ff.). This dating demonstrates the usual neglect of indigenous artefacts for dating; Lowe, 1978: pp. 141-142 even advocates the use of only full-sized and imported artefacts for dating. At Le Ferriere quite a few metal votive gifts are as well as miniature pots in the deposit are of a considerably earlier date than the imported Corinthian material (Maaskant-Kleibrink, 1995: pp. 123-133, Bouma, 1996: p. 124).
8. See for instance the remark by Lorenza Quilici that on the slopes of Monte Cavo miniatures vessels and the famous corded jars of the 9th century BC were found (Quilici, 1979: p. 210).
9. Waarsenburg (1995: p. 24, note 69) is of the opinion that these decorated sherds are not of Bronze Age date, but were imported from the Apennine hinterland where (he thinks) such incised Bronze Age decorations remained in fashion for a very long time.
10. Peter Attema, Arnold Beijer, Jelle Bouma, Bert Nijboer and Gert van Oortmerssen together with the present author.
11. Both categories will be incorporated and studied together with the Satricum excavation material, as promised. The Suprrentendenza per il Lazio as well as the directors of the Villa Giulia Museum are heartily thanked for this opportunity.
12. Attema and Nijboer are directing the fabric-analysis studies, helped by laboratory work by Van Oortmerssen (Attema, Nijboer & Van Oortmerssen, 1996: pp. 84-89); the present author and Attema are directing the ware analysis studies.
13. For a discussion of 'gift giving to the gods' and the ideas of Tyler, Mauss and Van der Leeuw, see Groetmann, 1989-1990: pp. 45 ff., where the problem of the expectation of a counter-gift by the deity is debated.
14. As a result of a pre-occupation with the rise of an aristocratic upper class the miniatures have been interpreted as dedications by the lower classes, compare also the remarks by Bouma (Bouma, 1996) against this notion.
15. In the Campoverde deposit only a number of vessels were offered that are larger than most votive miniatures, half way between miniature (c. 3/5 cm) and normal sized vessels (larger than 6.5 cm). In view of the sizes of the grave miniatures they still are to be considered miniatures as they were used in the same rituals. It seems that in Early Latin periods 3 and 4 the discrepancies in size disappeared because miniature grave goods disappeared altogether and votive miniatures could become larger.

11. REFERENCES
ATTEMA, P.A.J., A. NIJBOER & G.J.M VON OORTMERSSEN,
Fig. 3. Miniature dolium, Cat.No. 3.

Fig. 4. Left: miniature corded storage jar, Cat.No. 1; centre: mini biconical jar, Cat.No. 55; right: miniature globular jar, Cat.No. 138.
Fig. 5. Left: miniature storage jar, Cat.No. 26; right: miniature biconical jar, Cat.No. 56.

Fig. 6. Left: miniature jar with distinct neck, Cat.No. 65; right: miniature ovoidal cooking jar, Cat.No. 89.
Fig. 7. From right to left miniature storage jars: Cat.Nos. 24, 44, 46 and 50.

Fig. 8. Miniature ovoidal storage jar, Cat.No. 37.
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Fig. 9. Miniature ovoidal cooking jar, Cat.No. 89.

Fig. 10. Miniature cylindrical bell jar, Cat.No. 148.
Fig. 11. Miniature amphora, Cat.No. 162.

Fig. 12. Miniature cup, reverse, Cat.No. 177.
Fig. 13. Miniature plate, Cat.No. 205.

Fig. 14. Miniature libation tablet, Cat.No. 215.
a. untreated corded impasto ware, 9th c.BC

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

c. common brown burnished impasto ware, 8th c.BC
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PL.2

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

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

e. untreated impasto, 8th/7th c.BC
Miniature votive pottery at the ‘Laghetto del Monsignore’

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

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

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h. coarse ware, later 7th and full 6th c.BC
a. common brown burnished impasto, 10th/8th c.BC

b. well burnished brown impasto, 9th/8th c.BC
Miniature votive pottery at the 'Laghetto del Monsignore'

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

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

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

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

d. impasto with black slip, late 8th/7th c. BC
e. red slip impasto, end 8th/full 7th c.BC

f. dark slipped pale ware, 7th/6th c.BC
g. dark slipped coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC
CUPS WITH DOUBLE LOOP HANDLES

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

b. black slipped impasto, 8th/7th c.BC
Miniature votive pottery at the 'Laghetto del Monsignore'

ORIENTALISING GLOBULAR JARS, FOR LIQUIDS

PL.12

a. common sandy brown impasto

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

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

a. common brown burnished, 8th/7th c.BC
b. black slip, 8th/7th c.BC
c. dark slipped coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC
ORIENTALISING AND ARCHAIC BELL & BLOCK SHAPED JARS PL.14

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

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

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

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

AMPHORAE

a. dark slipped impasto, 8th c.BC
**CUPS WITH DOUBLE LOOP HANDLES**

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

**b.** black slipped impasto, 8th/7th c.BC
CONICAL CUPS WITH HORNS

174

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

179

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

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

180

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

b. black slipped impasto, 7th c.BC
c. red slipped impasto, 7th c.BC
d. coarse ware, 7th/6th c.BC

LARGE FLAT BOWLS (TEGLIE)
BOWLS

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

b. untreated impasto

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

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

e. coarse ware, 7th/6th c. BC
Miniature votive pottery at the 'Laghetto del Monsignore'

**MINIATURE VOTIVE POTTERY AT THE 'LAGHETTO DEL MONSIGNORE'**

**PLATES**

*204, 205, 206*

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

**MUGS**

*209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214*

- a. common brown burnished impasto, 8th c.BC
- b. untreated pale impasto, 8th/7th c.BC
VOTIVE LIBATION TABLET  COMPOSITE VASES/KERNOI

STANDS
MINIATURE VOTIVE POTTERY AT THE 'LAGHETTO DEL MONSIGNORE'

LOOMWEIGHT / SPOOL

BASE FRAGMENTS

PL. 22
BASE FRAGMENTS

HANDLES

PL.23
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