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The Bronze and Iron Age habitation on Timpone della Motta in the light of recent research

Attema, Peter; Kindberg Jacobsen, Jan; Colelli, Carmelo; Ippolito, Francesca; Mittica, Gloria Paola; Grove Saxkjaer, Sine

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The Bronze and Iron Age habitation on Timpone della Motta in the light of recent research

by JAN KINDBERG JACOBSEN, PETER ATTEMA, CARMELO COLELLI, FRANCESCA IPPOLITO,
GLORIA MITTICA & SINE GROVE SAXKJÆR

Abstract. This paper presents material evidence for a continuous sequence of inhabitation of the archaeological site of Timpone della Motta at present-day Francavilla Marittima (northern Calabria) from the Middle Bronze Age 2 (MBA2) to the end of the Archaic period (ca. 1700 BC – 500 BC). The authors bring together results of investigations at eight different locations of the Timpone della Motta ranging in location from the summit of the site down to its lower slopes. Importantly, the new evidence sheds light on the transition from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age phases, which, while characterized by continuity in hut dwellings, sees the introduction of Greek-inspired pottery wares, shapes and decorations in household and production contexts. On a regional level, the compiled evidence now securely places the Timpone della Motta among the major protohistoric settlements that sprung up in the MBA2 in the foothills lining the plain of Sybaris prior to its transformation during the late Iron Age and Archaic periods in an indigenous and then Greek sanctuary. Notably, already before the Greek colonial period, in the course of the 8th c. BC, the Timpone della Motta shows evidence for a well-established Aegean connection on the evidence of Euboean pottery and before that in the Middle and Recent Bronze Age (MBA-RBA) judging from the presence of recently identified (Italo-) Mycenaean potsherds.

Introduction

Since the early 1990s, the site of Timpone della Motta, close to present-day Francavilla Marittima in Calabria, has been the subject of intensive archaeological research. From 1992 to 2004, the Groningen Institute of Archaeology (GIA) conducted extensive excavations within the sanctuary on the summit of Timpone della Motta as well as on its slopes (plateaux I and II). From 2008 to 2010, the same institute conducted additional excavations in the sanctuary on the summit in the so-called MS3 area revealing evidence for animal sacrifices and fire offerings during the 6th century BC, and in the so-called Area Rovitti revealing evidence for pottery production during the 8th century BC. After a period of publication work, the fieldwork restarted in 2017 under the direction of the Danish Institute in Rome

continuing the excavation of the MS3 area. From 2018, the activities have been expanded to include further investigations in Area Rovitti as well as in a newly discovered Iron Age settlement area, named Area Aita. The current article compiles the Bronze Age and Iron Age evidence on the hill of Timpone della Motta in order to evaluate the nature of existing evidence for a longue durée of inhabitation of the site from the Middle Bronze Age 2 (MBA2) to the end of the Archaic period (ca. 1700 BC – 500 BC). Establishing the nature of inhabitation of the transitional period from the later Bronze Age phases, Recent Bronze Age (RBA) and Final Bronze Age (FBA) into the Early Iron Age (EIA) within this long sequence is challenging. Later Iron Age (LIA) and especially Archaic occupation have in combination with dynamic landscape

related post-depositional processes severely affected the BA and EIA occupation layers. In most cases, we deal with limited stratigraphic windows and small amounts of diagnostic materials. However, recently some more extensive settlement areas have surfaced on the lower slopes, such as the Rovitti and Aita areas. Together the evidence of these small and larger windows on the protohistory of the site would point to a continuous inhabitation of the Timpone della Motta between MBA2 and the late 6th century BC; the study further demonstrates that the site of Timpone della Motta was more densely inhabited than previously thought, and over a wider area. In our discussion of the evidence, we distinguish between completed and ongoing research projects. The former category of sites includes catalogued materials. For the latter category, we provide a selection of relevant materials (Appendix 1-6).¹ Figure 1 shows the location of the investigated sites mentioned in the text.

Proto-urbanization, centralized settlement and rural infill

In the Sibaritide area, the larger protohistoric sites, situated on well-defined geomorphological units in the foothills surrounding the plain, were inhabited from the Middle Bronze Age (MBA2) to the Early Iron Age (EIA).² This considerable continuity was first established for Torre del Mordillo and Broglio di Trebisacce, and recently also for the Timpone della Motta in a comprehensive study by Francesca Ippolito.³ In contrast to Broglio di Trebisacce and Torre del Mordillo, the settlement of Timpone della Motta is characterized by a remarkable settlement development during the later Iron Age and the Archaic period. Building ac-

tivities from these later periods have profoundly affected the preservation of the occupation layers of the Bronze and Early Iron Age settlement stages. As a result, evidence for BA and EIA occupation appears scattered throughout the site and at several places is no more than residual. This fact makes a proper reading of the BA and EIA settlement phases of the Timpone della Motta difficult and the question arises as to what extent the settlement during this period can be viewed as a consistent, spatially continuous settlement covering the better part of the site, as it did during the later Iron Age and Archaic period.

This question is relevant if we want to establish the geopolitical position of Timpone della Motta in the regional protourbanization process as defined by Renato Peroni for the Sibaritide.⁴ According to this author, the process of selection and concentration of settlement would during the Bronze Age have led to centralised settlements. In this model, Torre del Mordillo and Broglio di Trebisacce gradually become examples of settlements controlling ample territories delimited by major watersheds. If the archaeological evidence points to Timpone della Motta as having functioned as one of these centralised settlements, the Timpone della Motta would *qualitate qua* have controlled the landscape between the Raganello and Caldano rivers. Establishing the geopolitical position of Timpone della Motta in the Bronze Age settlement hierarchy is important in view of recent landscape archaeological research conducted by the Groningen Institute of Archaeology on the slopes of the foothills between the Raganello river and the Caldano river to the north. Intensive surveys and

¹ The excavations of Area Rovitti, Aita and MS3 will run until 2020. A full catalogue of materials from these excavations will appear in the special series of volumes dedicated to the publication of the excavation results. The drawings of unpublished material included in the current article were made by Camilla Bøgelund Poulsen.

² Bettelli *et al.* 2004; Vanzetti 2013 and related biblio-

graphy.

³ For Broglio di Trebisacce, see Vanzetti 2008, 113-125, Peroni & Vanzetti 1998, 55-59. For Torre Mordillo, see Peroni & Trucco 1994, 876; Trucco & Vagnetti 2001, 14-16. For Timpone della Motta during the Bronze Age, see Ippolito 2016; Attema & Ippolito 2017.

⁴ Peroni 1994.

geophysical research of this area have revealed a dispersed pattern of small sites dating to the transitional period between the BA and EIA.⁵ Can we read this evidence in conjunction with the growing evidence for the Timpone della Motta as a central settlement *sensu* Peroni?⁶ The numerous pottery scatters discovered in the landscape archaeological surveys, many of which have yielded sherds belonging to the ‘*dolii cordonati*’ class dated in the LBA/EIA, could in that case signify a rural pattern that, judging from the geographical configuration of the landscape between the rivers of the Raganello and Caldano as natural borders, would have belonged to the Timpone della Motta. The presence of small sites with *dolii cordonati* in combination with the evidence for actual dwellings as revealed in geophysical research points to a form of specialized agricultural production, possibly the production of olive oil, that may have been economically related with central places, such as Timpone della Motta. First, however, we need to establish the nature of the settlement of the Timpone della Motta during the BA and EIA. To this end we review below the currently available evidence. (PA)

Evidence for Bronze Age and Early Iron Age on the Timpone della Motta. A review

Until recently, the evidence for settlement during MBA2 to the Final Bronze Age (FBA) at Timpone della Motta was limited to observations recorded in the excavations on the summit and on the lower slope bordering on the Raganello river (Plateau I). These excavations were primarily focused on the Iron

Age and Archaic occupation of the site but also yielded important evidence for Bronze Age occupation from various periods.⁷ The excavations on the summit gave evidence for a MBA2 hut (Building Va) located below a sequence of Iron Age and Archaic ceremonial buildings. In 2017, excavations in the MS3 area, some 60 m east of Building Va, revealed notable amounts of pottery of FBA – EIA fragments probably belonging to partly disturbed hut contexts.

The excavations on the lower slopes of Plateau I revealed a dump containing pottery from the FBA – EIA.⁸ The impact of Archaic settlement on Plateau I is evident from the occurrence of BA sherds, including MBA3 sherds, in the surface layers of Plateau I.⁹ Furthermore, on the southern slope of Plateau I facing the Raganello Valley, RBA and FBA ceramics were recorded in the excavation of the EIA site of Area Rovitti,¹⁰ clearly in secondary depositional contexts.¹¹ Additional information now comes from the Area Aita located at the same altitude as Area Rovitti c. 100 m towards the east. The latter site was identified in 2017 and an initial analysis of recovered material reveals material datable from the MBA2 to the EIA as well as to the late 7th and 6th centuries BC.

In addition, surveys along the western slope of Timpone della Motta – that is, along Plateau III – revealed the presence of a discrete MBA3 pottery scatter over a surface of approximately 10 x 10 m, sloping southwards toward Area Rovitti.¹² While the Bronze age component of the GIA excavations on Plateau III was dealt with by

⁵ De Neef 2016; De Neef *et al.* 2017.

⁶ Peroni 1994, 865-871.

⁷ The first excavations were carried out from 1963 to 1967 by P. Zancani Montuoro and M. W. Stoop (Delplace 1969, 524-525), followed by excavations in the 1980s carried out by S. Luppino and D. Mertens (Luppino 1996) and from 1991 to 2004 by M. Kleibrink (Kleibrink 2006). P. Attema and J. K. Jacobsen conducted further excavations between 2008 and 2010. In 2017, J. K. Jacobsen and G. P. Mittica have continued the excavations within a research program that will run until 2020.

⁸ The Geometric Dump in PIT ID contains intrusive FBA1-EIA, and the level corresponds to the 6th-century house fill of “Casa Aperta” (Ippolito 2016).

⁹ Attema *et al.* 2000.

¹⁰ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 20-32 and related bibliography.

¹¹ Ippolito 2016; Jacobsen *et al.* 2015 and related bibliography.

¹² 2014 survey visits by J. K. Jacobsen, M. Crudo, F. Ippolito (Ippolito 2016).

Ippolito in her thesis,¹³ additional material and observations were done afterwards, in the vicinity of Plateau III. Here a section with MBA – FBA material was recorded by the GIA in 2013 in an area to the south-east of the “Casa dei Clandestini” (see below).

Finally, in 2017, remains of in situ kilns were observed in the road site section of provincial road SP 263. While partly destroyed during the construction of the road in 1879, remains of stratigraphy with EIA material could still be observed along the road in the westward direction of the kilns. To the immediate north of the kilns, EIA material and kiln fragments were observable in a vast area along the lower southern slope of Timpone della Motta. Also a high concentration of material from MBA – EIA was noted in 2013 on the lower eastern slope of Timpone della Motta in the area below the north-eastern corner of Plateau 1. The material in question was found in the area where the Eiano Aqueduct had been constructed in 1959, indicating that the aqueduct itself had intercepted stratigraphies from the Bronze and Iron Age at a depth of c. 4 m in respect to the current surface. To these important observations, we will in the following submit evidence for Bronze and Iron Age occupation of the northern slopes of Timpone della Motta, as this appeared from a stratigraphic sequence identified in 2006 along the Vallone Carnevale. The study of this stratigraphic sequence reinforces the notion that the settlement of Timpone della Motta started in the MBA. This supports the hypothesis that, already from that period, the settlement consisted of several inhabited terraces surrounding the top of the hill. Below the above-mentioned contexts are reviewed one by one with reference to Fig. 1. (GM)

1. *Plateau III (West Slope)*¹⁴

On the western slope of Timpone della Motta

in an area a few metres below Plateau III and in the vicinity of the so-called “Casa dei Pithoi”¹⁵ and “Casa dell’Anfora”,¹⁶ an accumulation of Bronze and Iron Age material has been recorded (Fig. 1). The vegetation is dense, thus preventing a good overview of the material distribution as well as potential stratigraphy. However, at least two material concentrations are observable in an area of about 10 x 10 m. In the highest part of the slope (named BPL.III.UP), we found impasto fragments dating from MBA-RBA. A few metres lower (labelled BPL.III.LP) – on the almost vertical cliff – we collected impasto and matt painted fragments as well as a few Oinotrian-Euboean fragments, providing a dating to the Iron Age (mainly second half of the 8th century BC). Given the lack of excavation data from the area, it is difficult to assess whether the material has been washed out from a (currently not visible) stratigraphy at the site or if it was intentionally deposited from the above-situated Plateau III. Natural erosion from Plateau III can be excluded since pottery from the late 8th and 7th century has not been observed apart from the presence of a few sporadic fragments, despite the fact that Plateau III was densely inhabited during precisely this period. Given the reliable stratigraphical information we have of Plateau III, it appears reasonable to attribute the material to an overall cleaning of the plateau towards the end of the 7th century BC. That such a cleaning took place has already been argued based on the presence of post holes cut out in the conglomerate bedrock underneath the “Casa dei Pithoi” and elsewhere.¹⁷ Yet, very little material predating the late 7th century BC – let alone much stratigraphy – came to light during excavations on Plateau III, clearly suggesting that an overall displacement of material had been undertaken prior to the construction of houses during the Archaic period.

¹³ Ippolito 2016, 90.

¹⁴ See Appendix 1.

¹⁵ Kleibrink 1977, 169-172.

¹⁶ Kleibrink 2010, 144.

¹⁷ Kleibrink 2010, 143.

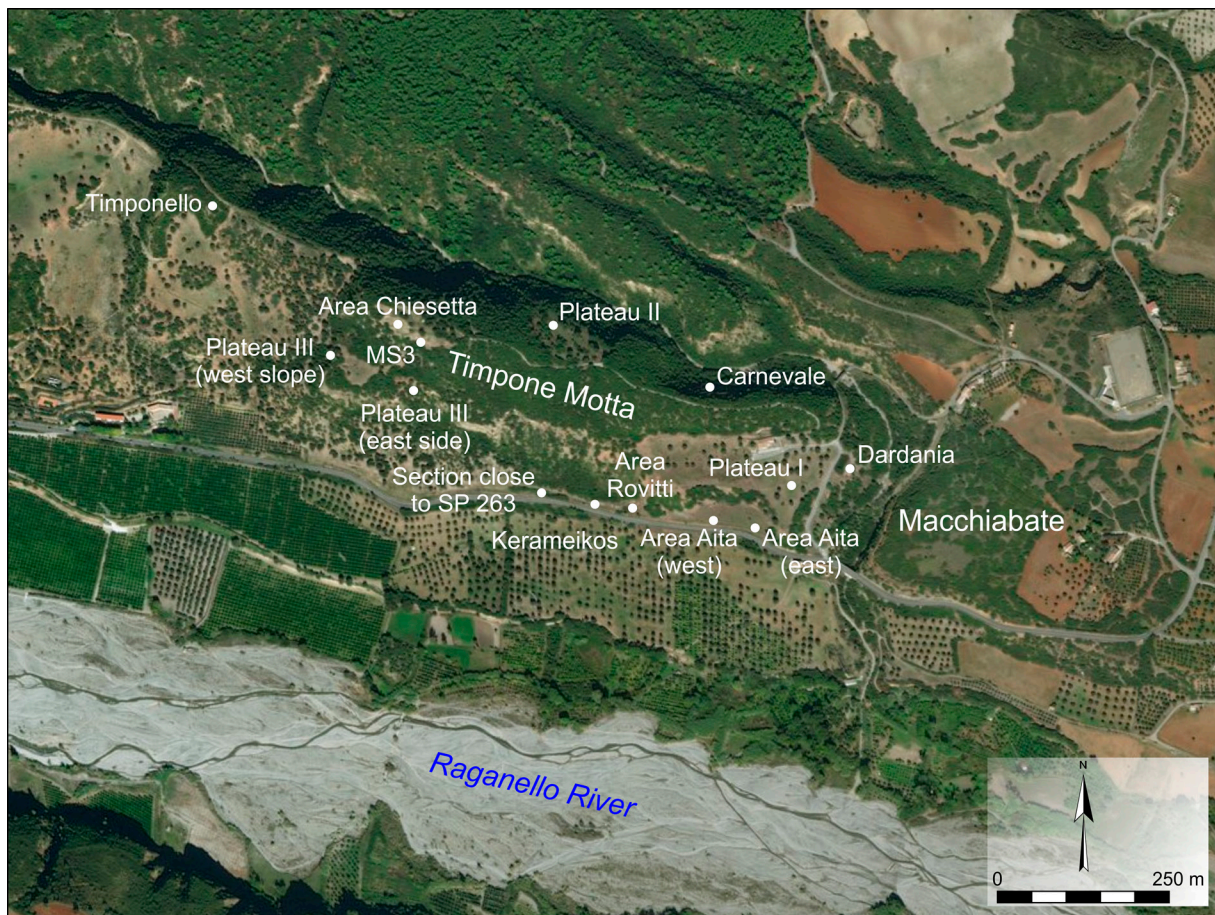


Fig. 1. Distribution of Bronze and Iron Age sites on Timpone della Motta. Source: Esri (elaborated by E. Bolhüus/GIA).

2. Plateau III (South Side)¹⁸

To the immediate south of Plateau III, around 25 m east of the so-called “Casa dei Clandestini”,¹⁹ a concentration of impasto fragments is observable in an area sloping towards the south, towards the river Raganello. The site is labelled BPL.III.S. The vegetation limits visibility of the ground, but natural erosion has exposed an archaeological stratigraphy above the concentration of fragments, in which it is likely they originally belonged. Only a single layer can be recognized in the section, with a length of c. 5 m and a thickness of 10-15 cm, beginning some 40 cm below the topsoil. The soil is dark reddish brown and contains numerous

inclusions of charcoal, animal bones and some impasto fragments. The dating horizon on the material appears limited to the Recent Bronze Age (RBA).

3. Dardania (South Slope)²⁰

The Dardania Valley forms a natural separation between the nearby Macchiabate necropolis area and the habitation areas on the Timpone della Motta. Here we recorded a high concentration of impasto fragments on the lower western slope of Timpone della Motta, starting some 10 m above the valley floor. The material was found in a vertical zone of 3 x 10 m towards the Dardania Valley.

¹⁸ See Appendix 2.

¹⁹ Kleibrink 2010, 144.

²⁰ See Appendix 3.

The area corresponds to the line of the Eiano Aqueduct installed in 1959. The aqueduct runs along the lower southern slope of Timpone della Motta, where its construction partly intercepted the Kerameikos and the Area Rovitti (which will both be further discussed in the following). Immediately west of Area Rovitti the aqueduct was laid uphill, crossing Plateau I all the way to the Dardania Valley. The trench excavated for the waterline is still clearly visible as a V-shape in the area, where the material has come to light. An exposed soil section with a height of 1.5 m is still visible in the northern part of the aqueduct trench, but neither stratigraphy nor archaeological material is observable in the section. The secondary deposited material in the trench fill is labelled DA2. The impasto pottery indicates a dating horizon from the Final Bronze Age (FBA) to the Recent Bronze Age (RBA) with the majority of the material dating from the RBA. The shapes are predominantly large storage vessels (DA2.1-DA2.9). In addition, animal bones and small fragments from wattle and daub walls indicate that the aqueduct has intercepted one or more hut structures at an estimated depth of 4-5 m below the current surface. Immediately to the north of the aqueduct is a small, irregular semi-flat area of c. 4 x 15 m. The area slopes slightly towards the Dardania Valley after which it descends precipitously. In this area, labelled DA1, numerous matt-painted fragments were recorded. The pottery dates from the first half of the 8th century BC and consists of fragments from large containers decorated with undulating bands (DA1.2-DA1.8) as well as a wall fragment from a closed vessel decorated with an elegant *a tenda* motif. (DA1.9). The DA1 zone does not seem to have been damaged during the construction of the Eiano Aqueduct, since it is located in the area north of the excavated trench. A pathway has been constructed a few metres uphill to the west of the DA1 area; however, since no extensive excavation work was carried out during the construction, it seems unlikely that it could have caused the deposition of the

notable amounts of Iron Age material. The fragments have well-preserved decoration and the fractures are angled, indicating that they are not the result of erosion from the area further uphill. This, together with the narrow dating of the material to the first half of the 8th century BC, suggests that the material is in a primary position belonging to a surface-exposed Iron Age phase.

4a. *Section of the SP 261 (kiln remains)*

The provincial road SP 263 was constructed in 1879. Previously known by the name “Strada del Pollino” the road was built in order to connect the town of Castrovillari with the Ionian Coast. The road passes the small town of Civita that overlooks the Sibari Plains, before it descends and crosses over to the northern banks of the Raganello. From here it follows the river in an easterly direction before it eventually makes a sharp turn to the north after the Macchiabate Necropolis. During construction, extensive excavation work was conducted directly below the Kerameikos area as well as Area Rovitti and Area Aita. Here soil and conglomerate bedrock were excavated towards to north and discarded towards the south in order to create a horizontal setting for the road. The exposed roadside section has since been covered with vegetation. However, after a serious fire in July 2017 and the subsequent autumn rain the visibility was notably enhanced for a brief period of months.

In October 2017, a distinct archaeological stratigraphy was noted in the road side section in an area located directly below the Kerameikos area (see below). Here a 15 to 20 cm thick compact horizontal layer is visible for a distance of 10 m. (Fig. 2a-b). The colour of the layer is strong reddish brown and it contains numerous, clearly visible fragments of pottery kilns together with occasional fragments of impasto pottery. No diagnostic fragments were observed in the layer providing only – for the time being – a generic date for the layer as somewhere between the Bronze and Iron Age. The layer is covered by 2 to 3 m soil, in which it

has not been possible to identify archaeological layers and it thus appears that the soil was deposited through natural erosion.

Contemporary archive material states that archaeological material came to light during the road construction. In a report to the “Ispettorato degli Scavi e Monumenti in Castrovillari”, dated May 5th, 1879, Marchese Gaetano Gallo mentioned “bronzi e terrecotte antiche [...] ritrovate nei scavi teste avvenuti nella nuova strada provinciale del Pollino 3° tronco [now SP 263], nei punti detti Pietra Catania e Saladini in territorio di Francavilla”. In a second letter from May 29th, 1879, the local “Prefetto” reports the presence of archaeological objects in the area of the road “in due punti detti pietra Catania e Saladino”. Although the letters do not contain more specific information as regards find spots, it appears likely that the kiln remains could correspond to the località Saladino indicated by Marchese Gallo.²¹

The “Museo Civico di Castrovillari” holds a small collection of artefacts, which originally were part of the private collection of the same Marchese Gallo. Two Oinotrian-Euboean fragments from the Gallo collection might very well have been found during the road construction on the southern part of Timpone della Motta (Fig. 3a-b). The fragments are respectively from a skyphos and a scodella with geometric decoration. Both types are commonly found in the Area Rovitti and the Kerameikos area, located close to the kiln remains at the side of SP 263.

4b. Section on the SP 263 (to the west of kiln area)

Following SP 263 in a western direction, material datable to the 8th century BC is noted for a stretch of c. 120 m. The greater part of the material is found in the ditch at the base of the section and it is often not possible to relate it to a stratigraphy in the section because

of the dense vegetation along the SP 263. Archaic material has not been found except for a few sporadic fragments suggesting that the area was not in use beyond the end of the 8th century BC. The pottery consists of impasto and matt-painted fragments which seem to cover the whole span of the 8th century BC. Fragments of dolia are likewise frequently noted along the section, together with wattle and daub fragments and animal bones. Interestingly, the fragment of a human cranium was found some 80 m to the west of the kiln area, which might suggest a funerary use of the area at some point in time. (CC)

5. Kerameikos Area²²

The area in question is located above the SP 263 and stretches from the Area Rovitti westwards for a distance of c. 120 m. Archaeological material surfaces here in a northerly direction over a distance of 5 to 7 m. This corresponds to the width of a ploughed strip running along the southern base of Timpone della Motta. The Eiano Aqueduct runs also here. The construction work conducted during the building of the aqueduct in 1959, which reached a depth of 3 m, as well as later agricultural activities, are likely reasons for the numerous surface finds, which have been noted here since 2007.

A high concentration of kiln fragments is found in an area located immediately above the concentration of kiln fragments visible in the SP263 section. Apparently the 1959 construction work intercepted the same kiln area. The surface material predominantly dates from the 8th century BC. Pottery from the 6th century BC is present in limited quantities, but the fragments are of small dimensions and very worn, indicating that they have eroded downhill from the archaic habitation areas situated above. The 8th century BC material – on the other

²¹ The toponym Saladino is recorded already in the Carta dell’ “Intiero territorio di Cassano” drawn in 1789 by Giuseppe Astarita (see Lena 1999; Colelli 2014, allegato 8) and is referred to the narrow plain

between Cernostaso (now Timpone della Motta) and the Raganello.

²² See Appendix 4.



Fig. 2a. Layer with kiln remains in situ seen from SP263 (photo: Danish Institute in Rome).



Fig. 2b. Close-up of kiln layer (photo: Danish Institute in Rome).



Fig. 3a. Rim fragment from Oinotrian-Euboean scodella. Museo Archeologico di Castrovillari (photo: Giovanna Spatola).



Fig. 3b. Rim fragment from Oinotrian-Euboean skyphos type 3. Museo Archeologico di Castrovillari (photo: Giovanna Spatola).



Fig. 4. Structure A, in the lower half of the picture and the subsequent Structure B in the upper part. Excavation 2010 (photo: Groningen Institute of Archaeology).

hand – consists of larger fragments, often with well-preserved decoration. Some have a slightly burnished surface, which, however, seems to have been caused by modern wildfires rather than any event in ancient times. Matt-painted pottery is frequent in the area. Among the sherds are large vessels and cups (KI 2-3, KI 5, KI 10-14). A small quantity of bi-chrome matt-painted pottery is also noted (KI 1). Oinotrian-Euboean pottery is present in the shape of scodelle (KI 6) and closed vessels (KI 7). Also a few fragments from imported Corinthian Late Geometric vessels were found in the area, including a wall fragment from a crater (KI 9) and one from an Aetos 666 cup (KI 8). Fragments from large dolia are frequently found in the area, while impasto vessels are surprisingly scarce. In addition, the find of a single, fruit-shaped loom weight is listed (KI 4).

6. *Area Rovitti*

Area Rovitti is located on the lower southern slopes of Timpone della Motta, below Plateau I in south-western direction. The Area Rovitti was first identified in 2007 after a wildfire had cleared the surface of dense vegetation. During a subsequent survey, Oinotrian-Euboean and indigenous matt-painted fragments were observed at various points along the stretch of ploughed soil running parallel to Timpone della Motta in an east to west direction where the Eiano Aqueduct had been constructed in 1959 (see above). In at least four places, the excavation for the aqueduct had disturbed Iron Age structures causing a high concentration of 8th century BC material to be visible on the surface. Archaeological excavations were initiated in the area in 2009 and continued in 2010. So far two hut structures have been identified.²³ The structures were located below up to 3 m of naturally eroded soil from superimposed areas. The research remains ongoing and further excavations in late 2018 by the Danish Institute in Rome will seek

to establish the full extent of the structures. Currently, it is therefore only possible to present a provisional characterisation of the two hut structures (Fig. 4).

a) Structure A. This is a hut datable to the first half of the 8th century BC. The structure is defined by wattle and daub walls of which a substantial portion measuring 1.30 x 0.60 x 0.40 m was found *in situ*.

The ground plan, as well as the distribution of archaeological material, shows a division of in two spaces (Environments 1-2) inside the hut. Environment 1 is located in the western part and characterised by the presence of tableware consisting of drinking vessels, namely *skyphoi*, and *oinochoai* of local manufacture and Euboean origin (Fig. 5). Jewellery in amber and glass paste along with bronze objects and weaving utensils were also frequent in Environment 1. The second environment is located in the eastern part and its assemblage contained foremost large storage and cooking vessels in the form of indigenous matt-painted and impasto ware together with fragments of cooking stands, loom weights, and spindle whorls.²⁴

b) Structure B. This is a hut datable to the late 8th and early 7th century BC which has retained its mud brick walls and a well-preserved stone wall of the dimensions: 4.00 x 0.40 x 0.40 m. Inside the hut, a pavement of stone pebbles is preserved. The material associated with Structure B covers a large range of pottery classes such as local and Iapygian matt-painted pottery, impasto vessels, Corinthian Late Geometric and Early Proto-Corinthian pottery as well as Oinotrian-Euboean vessels (Fig. 6).²⁵

The material evidence from the hut suggests a domestic use of the structure. The pottery shapes, indigenous as well as Oinotrian-Euboean, serve all the functional aspects of domestic activity from storage and cooking to the consumption of food and probably also wine in a Greek manner.

²³ Mittica 2010 (for a preliminary account on the 2009 archaeological campaign).

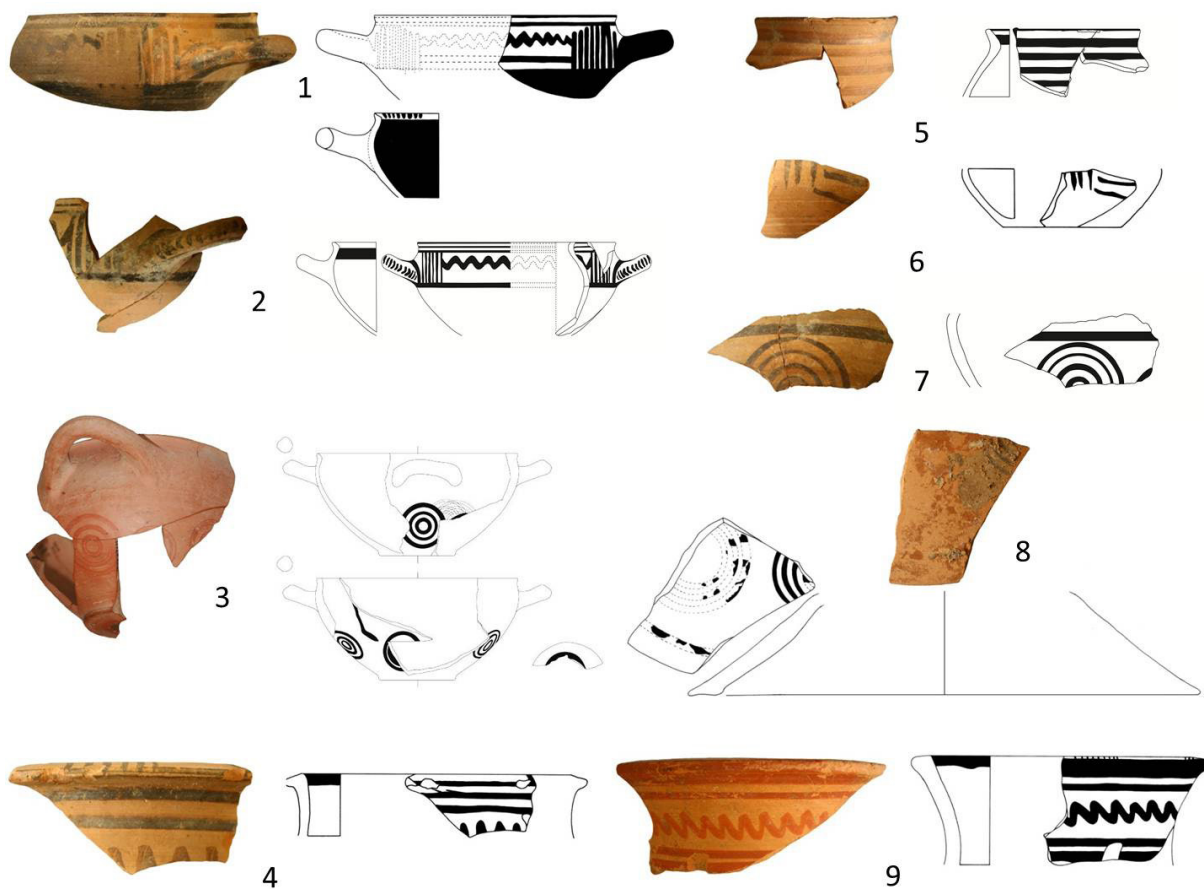


Fig. 5. Oinotrian-Euboean vessels from structure A. 1-2. Skyphoi type 3a; 3. Skyphos; 4. Amphora; 5-6. One handed cups, 7. Scodella, 8. Lid, 9. Amphora (photo: Groningen Institute of Archaeology. Drawings: M. Crudo, S. Bruun Kristensen, S. G. Saxkjær, S. Krag).

However, the occurrence of several slightly misfired and other defective Oinotrian-Euboean vessels does provide a link between the domestic area and the pottery production in the nearby *kerameikos* and the kiln remains along SP 263. The link could support the suggestion that the huts served as dwellings for individuals engaged in the pottery production. They could have used the slightly defective pottery in their own households. RBA and FBA fragments were also found in the excavation at Area Rovitti of the EIA site of Area Rovitti,²⁴ clearly in secondary depositional contexts in relation with two hut

structures.²⁷ Furthermore, a number of RBA and FBA fragments were found in the trench of the aqueduct, which cuts through both structures. The bottom of the trench was not reached during the 2009 and 2010 excavations. However, the presence of this material within the trench clearly suggests that a RBA-FBA phase is located below Structure A. Further excavations are planned in the Area Rovitti from 2018 to 2020 and they will hopefully add to the understanding of this phase.

7. Area Aita (East and West)

During July 2017, a wildfire cleared large parts

²⁴ See for a more elaborate description of Structure A, Jacobsen 2013, 5-6.

²⁵ See for a more elaborate description of structure B, Jacobsen 2013, 6.

²⁶ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 20-32 and related bibliography.

²⁷ Ippolito 2016; Jacobsen *et al.* 2015 and related bibliography.

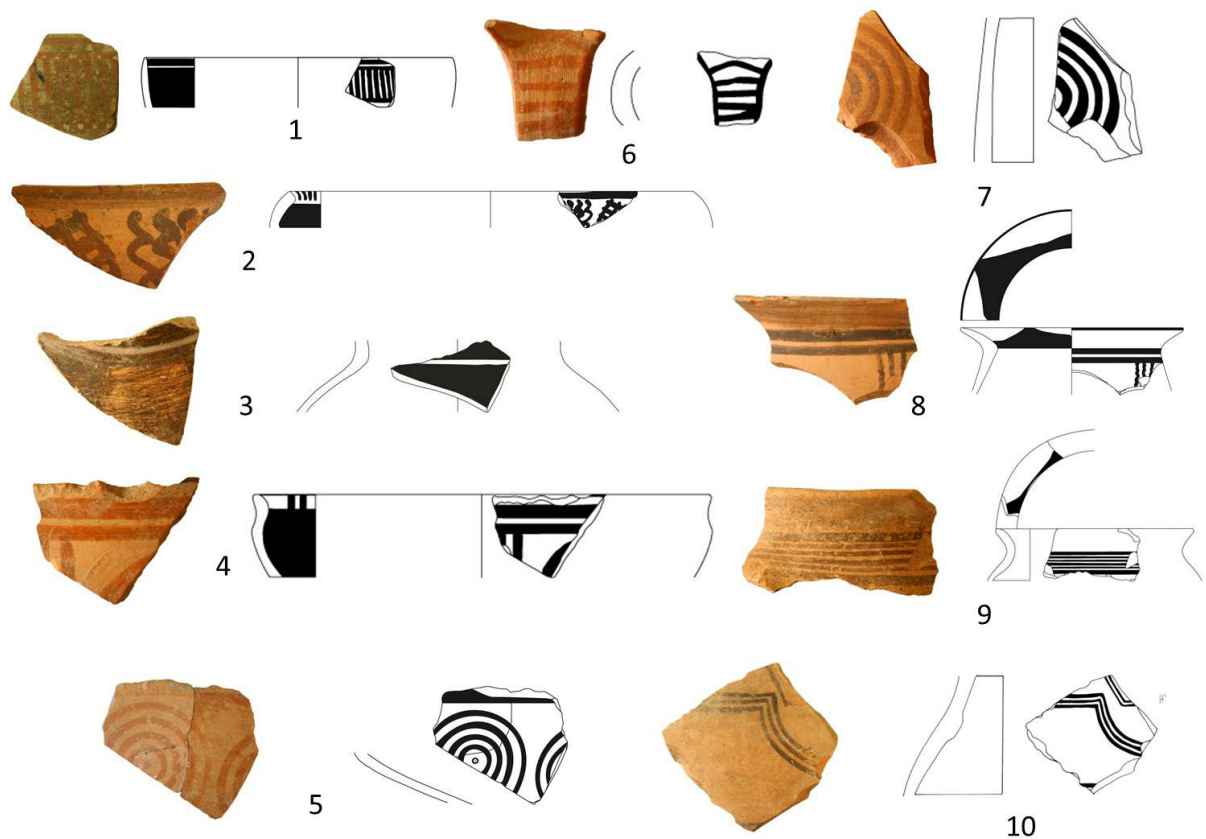


Fig. 6. Corinthian, Oinotrian-Euboean and indigenous vessels from Structure B. 1. Proto Corinthian kotyle; 2. Oinotrian-Euboean Scodella type 2; 3. Oinotrian-Euboean oinochoe; 4. Oinotrian-Euboean skyphos type 2; 5. Oinotrian-Euboean scodella; 6. Oinotrian-Euboean handle, probably from one-handed cup; 7. Oinotrian-Euboean closed vessel; 8. Matt painted biconical vessel; 9. Matt-painted kantharos; Matt painted closed vessel (photo: Groningen Institute of Archaeology; Drawings: M. Crudo, S. Bruun Kristensen, S. G. Saxkjær, S. Krag).

of the vegetation on the lower southern part of Timpone della Motta. In the immediate aftermath, a field survey was conducted in an area located below Plateau 1 and directly above SP 263. Visibility of the site in this area is normally poor because of dense vegetation, but after the fire a large concentration of Iron Age material was noted on the surface and the occurrence of material was notably dense in two parts of Area Aita. The Iron Age material seems to be in a primary position and not – as might be expected – the result of erosion from the superimposed Plateau 1. In fact, very little erosion is noted below Plateau 1 since retaining walls, some of which date back to the Archaic period, have protected the plateau from antiquity until today from downslope erosion. Indeed, little material datable to the 6th century

BC was found in Area Aita, despite dense inhabitation of Plateau 1 during the 6th century BC. The Iron Age material assemblage, which is in an excellent state of preservation, reflects the same composition as that of Area Rovitti, although in the case of Area Aita, there is – at least so far – no indication, neither directly nor indirectly, of pottery production. As in Area Rovitti the pottery consists of indigenous matt-painted and impasto ware and occurs together with Oinotrian-Euboean pottery and minor finds, such as weaving equipment and a few smaller bronze objects. Interestingly, fragments from large dolia were found in Area Aita, so far absent in Area Rovitti. The survey of Area Aita has also produced a limited amount of material datable to the RBA and FBA in the form of carinated cups, large

impasto storage vessels with vertical handles as well as a terracotta figurine depicting a human figure datable to the Final Bronze Age. The two main concentrations of 8th century BC material have been labelled AAI and AAI (Figs. 7-8).

a) Area Aita East (or AAI)

AAI is located in the central part of Area Aita and covers an area of approximately 10 x 15 m. Here numerous fragments of matt-painted pottery were collected. Among these, fragments from large closed vessels (AAI 76, AAI 396-399) together with fragments from open-worked stands probably belonging to closed vessels (AAI 108, AAI 304). In addition, fragments from scodelle (AAI 105, AAI 121), bowls (AAI 124) and cups (AAI 135) can be listed. A single fragment seems to be imported and is probably of Iapyrgian origin (AAI 59). The colour of the clay is pale yellow and the elaborate geometric decoration is somewhat removed from that generally found on matt-painted pottery at Timpone della Motta. Oinotrian-Euboean pottery is represented by skyphoi (AAI 175, AAI 177 - 178) and scodelle (AAI 176, AAI 361), and numerous weaving implements have been attested in the AAI area (AAI 55-56, AAI 394-395, AAI 401).

b) Area Aita West (or AAI)

AAI was identified in the eastern part of Area Aita in an area of approximately 4 x 5 m. Fragments from matt-painted closed vessels were found (AAI 47-49, AAI 51) together with Oinotrian-Euboean skyphoi (AAI 50) and scodelle (AA 44) as well as a wall fragment from a closed Oinotrian-Euboean vessel decorated with concentric circles (AA 45). A rim fragment from an imported Middle Geometric Euboean chevron skyphos (AAI 42) as well as a wall fragment from a possibly imported Euboean closed vessel decorated with vertical chevrons (AAI 43) were also recovered. In addition, a loom weight was found (AAI 52). (GM, JKJ, SS)

8. Area MS3 – Sanctuary

In 2008 and 2009, the Groningen Institute

of Archaeology conducted excavations in the south-eastern part of the sanctuary on the summit of the Timpone della Motta partly excavating a structure from the first half of the 6th century BC in the Area MS3. The Danish Institute in Rome resumed the excavations on 2017, expanding the MS3 area to the south, west and east. A large quantity of burned and heavily fragmented animal bones on and around the structure shows that animal sacrifices and possible ritual dining had been taking place in the area during the 6th century BC. The conglomerate bedrock slopes towards the south and in consequence, the MS3 structure, had been erected directly on the conglomerate in the northern part, whereas the area had been filled up with leveling material in the southern part prior to the construction of the structure. In the northern-eastern part of MS3, a double row of postholes – cut out in the bedrock – came to light. This probably pertains to an east-west orientated building from the Iron Age. Stratigraphy belonging to the 8th century BC was not encountered, showing that the area had been cleaned intensively prior to the construction of the structure from the 6th century BC. In the southern area of MS3, the conglomerate was not reached. However, a disturbance created by illegal excavations during the 1970s on the south-western corner gives some indication of the stratigraphy below the structure. The disturbed area was identified during the excavations in 2017, but its vertical extent is still not clear. The fill of the disturbed area, however, contains a conspicuous amount of impasto fragments datable to the Recent Bronze Age as well as a few Italo-Mycenaean fragments and a possibly Mycenaean fragment. In the same area, numerous fragments datable to the 8th century BC have come to light together with a number of Iron Age weaving implements. The pottery includes matt-painted ceramics as well as a quantity of Oinotrian-Euboean and impasto fragments (Fig. 9). It is currently not possible to establish the specific context to which the Bronze Age and Iron Age material belongs. However, the material is in good state

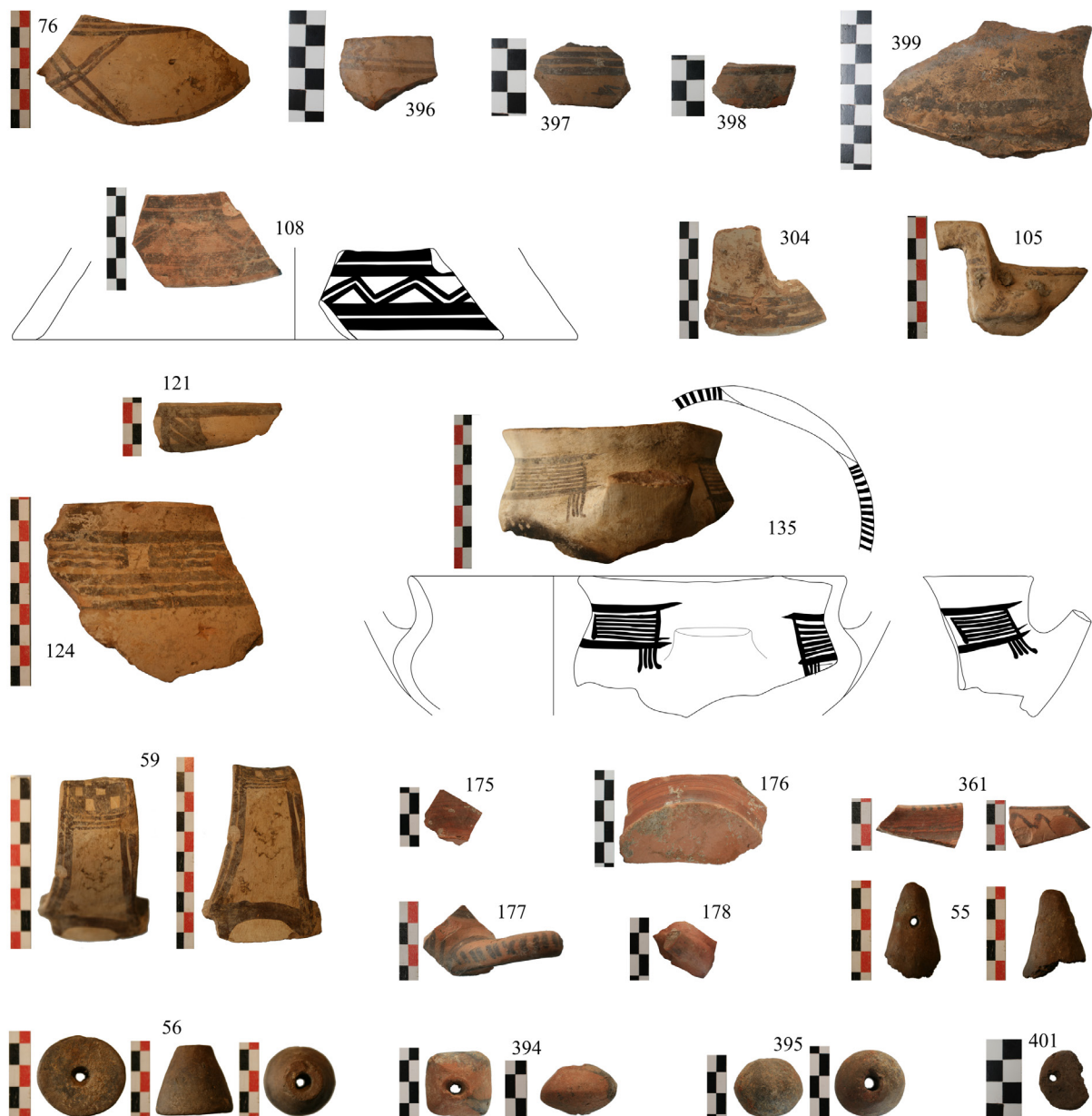


Fig. 7. Area Aita, AAI (photo: Danish Institute in Rome).

of preservation and several fragments can be joined together, indicating that the settlement context might be located below the 6th century MS3 structure. Additional excavations in 2018 will hopefully shed light on this. (GM)

9. *The Carnevale stratigraphy*

During the 2006 study campaign at Timpone della Motta, members of the Danish and Dutch groups of archaeologists mapped, described and sampled an anthropic soil profile exposed through erosion in the very steep northern side of the Carnevale Valley.²⁸

²⁸ The geological description in table 2 comes from a 2006 preliminary report by Attema and Kindberg Jacobsen (GIA archive).



Fig. 8. Area Aita, AAI (photo: Danish Institute in Rome).

The soil profile consisted of stratified layers of mainly loamy grit and stones, many containing archaeological materials (ceramics, bone, charcoal). Located about 10 m above the valley floor, the 1.40 m high profile extended over a length of 14 m from east to west. Following cleaning, nine depositional strata could be established (SU 1-9) and one feature (SU 10). The disposition of strata 4-6 shows that the profile dips slightly backwards. The team collected archaeological materials

from each layer separately and established that four of the lower layers of the section (SU 3-9) and feature SU 10 contained pottery belonging to the Bronze Age, more specifically dating between the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the beginning of the Recent Bronze Age, as such roughly corresponding to the beginning of Late Helladic IIIB (LHIIIB).²⁹ The presence of bone and charcoal makes it likely that we deal with habitation debris from these periods. The Bronze Age evidence starts

²⁹ According to Pacciarelli 2001, Fig. 38, the MBA3 corresponds to circa 1400-1325/1300 BC, the RBA to the period between 1325/1330 and 1175/1150;

the LHIIIB corresponds to the end of the MBA3 and the first part of the RBA.

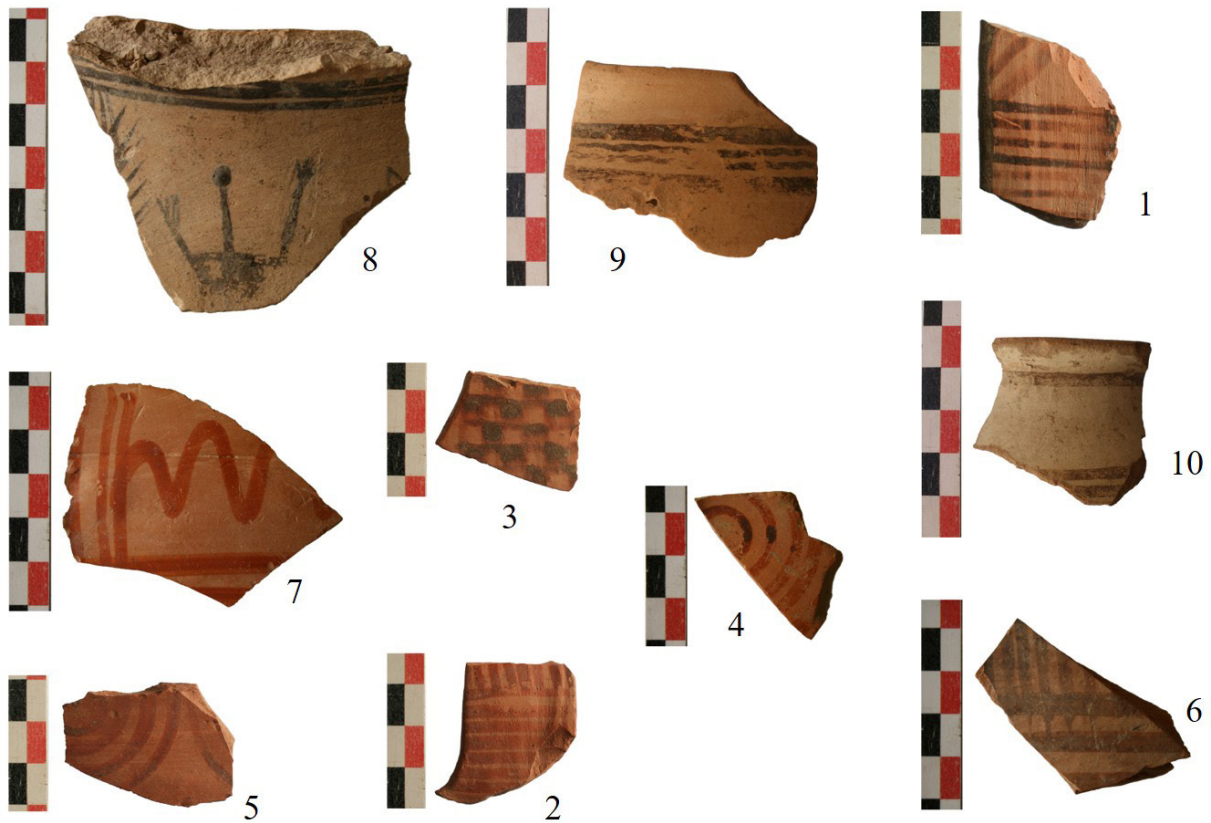


Fig. 9. Matt-painted and Oinothian-Euboean pottery from the MS3 area. 1. Oinothian-Euboean handle; 2. Oinothian-Euboean handle from kantharos; 3. Oinothian-Euboean open vessel; 4. Oinothian-Euboean open vessel; 5. Oinothian-Euboean open vessel; 6. Oinothian-Euboean open vessel; 7. Oinothian-Euboean closed vessel; 8. Matt-painted closed vessel; 9. Matt-painted open vessel; 10. Matt-painted closed vessel (photo: Danish Institute in Rome).

with an MBA2-3 phase in strata 8-10 and stops with an early RBA phase in SU 3. SU 2 was superimposed on SU 3 and contained matt-painted pottery and weaving implements datable to the 8th century BC.³⁰ The discovery of 6th century BC fragments in the area directly below the Carnevale section likewise attests a possible Archaic use of the area, although it has not been possible to link the fragments to the stratigraphy of the Carnevale section.

Bronze Age pottery analysis

In her typo-chronological study from 2013 of the Bronze Age material from the Carnevale

profile, Francesca Ippolito found parallels for 30 diagnostic impasto fragments from SU 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10. In addition, eight more diagnostic sporadic finds could be studied. Parallels were found in publications of sites located in the surrounding area, such as Broglio di Trebisacce, and in publications concerning areas farther away, such as the Terramare area in the Po Valley and Apulia. The chronological range of the diagnostic sherds covers the MBA3-RBA1 periods (Table 1; Appendix 5, Pl. 3-4). Parallels from the surrounding area were mostly found at the site of Broglio di Trebisacce, both for the MBA and for the

³⁰ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 9.

³¹ For the MBA, parallels were found also at the West Calabrian site of Grotta Cardini. At three

sites in Campania, namely Vivara, La Starza and Grotta del Noglio, MBA3 parallels were found. A parallel comes from Palidoro, near Rome, another

RBA.³¹ For the RBA, parallels were found at three sites in the Sibaritide: Broglio di Trebisacce, Torre Mordillo and Amendolara.³² Below we discuss all the diagnostic fragments starting from the lowest layers working upwards.

Finds from SU 10

SU 10 is a subcircular feature with a diameter of circa 40 cm. It is located east of SU 9-6. From this SU come pottery fragments dating from the MBA2, but it also has MBA3 and RBA pottery. The MBA finds are:

1. a rim fragment with a notched cord-band (Appendix 5, Pl. 2.16) belonging to a quite high collared vessel similar to an MBA2 example from Broglio di Trebisacce;³³
2. a fragment of a jar with slightly flaring rim (Appendix 5, Pl. 3.18), similar to an MBA1-2 example from the Terramare area;³⁴
3. part of an ovoid vessel with band handle (Appendix 5, Pl. 2.11), assignable to the MBA2-3;³⁵
4. a fragment of a bowl similar to finds from Grotta Cardini,³⁶ Grotta del Noglio³⁷ and at Belvedere di Cetona;³⁸

5. a fragment of the final part of a handle, similar to a sherd from Carnevale³⁹ and to examples from Grotta Cardini;⁴⁰

6. a fragment of a bowl with high cylindrical rim (Appendix 5, Pl. 2.10) similar to an example from Broglio di Trebisacce dated to the beginning of the MBA3;⁴¹

7. a decorated rim fragment, with notched cord-band and bump (Appendix 5, Pl. 3.12). It calls to mind several MBA3 examples from the Terramare area.⁴²

Furthermore SU 10 yielded three small bowls, dating from the RBA. The first bowl (Appendix 5, Pl. 2.13) dates from the RBA1, based on a parallel from Torre Mordillo;⁴³ the other two bowls (Appendix 5, Pl. 2.14 and Pl. 2.15) date to the whole RBA, according to a parallel from Broglio di Trebisacce.⁴⁴

Finds from SU 8

SU 8 contained a rim fragment of a large bowl with *carena* (Appendix 5, Pl. 1.1) similar to MBA3 examples from Vivara-Punta Capitello (Napoli)⁴⁵ and Palidoro (Roma).⁴⁶

one from Belvedere di Cetona, near Siena, and the remaining sherds find comparisons at the site of Vasca di Noceto, near Parma and at Castelvetro near Modena. Only one MBA sherd from the site of Timpone della Motta itself shows typological similarities with the Carnevale material.

³² From areas further away, most of the parallels were found at Apulian sites (Coppa Navigata, Santa Sabina, Punta Meliso and Porto Perone). Typological analogies were found at Mulino Rossi (Grosseto), Numana (Ancona), Case Missiroli (Cesena), Casola Valsenio (Ravenna). A parallel was also found at Lipari (Sicily).

³³ Peroni & Trucco 1994, Tav. 14.12, Broglio di Trebisacce, Sector E, level 3B, Shape 96A.

³⁴ Bernabò Brea *et al.* 1997, Castelvetro (MO), S. Polo Canovo, Struttura US3, Fig. 164.14.

³⁵ For the rim, see parallel after Peroni & Trucco 1994, Fig. 61.102, shape 76. See also parallel after Cocchi Genick 1995, Foggia 98, Tipo 1.

³⁶ See Bernabò Brea *et al.* 1989, Fig. 99.b, though differing for the lip, and Fig. 99.e, less deep than the bowl here analysed.

³⁷ Regarding the decoration constituted by a cord-band forming angular motifs, see examples from

Grotta del Noglio, Marina di Camerota, Salerno, after Vigliardi 1975, Fig. 16.6-7, Stratum C.

³⁸ Belverde di Cetona, Siena, after Calzoni 1962, Tav. IV.b.

³⁹ A similar fragment was also found at the site of Timpone della Motta di Francavilla (Ippolito 2016, cat. 106).

⁴⁰ Grotta Cardini, Praia a Mare after Bernabò Brea *et al.* 1989, Fig. 122,e, strato superiore; Cardini 1970, fig. 14, liv. C.

⁴¹ Cocchi Genick 1995, Foggia 391, Tipo 2 from Broglio di Trebisacce, Settore B, ampl. '80, str. 4, scarpata and Sett. B, tr. '79, str. 4 inf.

⁴² See, for instance, Mutti & Pizzi 2009, Tav. 13.1.2 (US90), Tav. 13.8.8 (US81c), Tav. 14.4.4 (US87A) from Vasca di Noceto, Torretta di Noceto, Parma.

⁴³ Cassano allo Jonio; Trucco & Vagnetti 2001, Tipo 83, fig. 64.5, US 235.

⁴⁴ Settore D, livello S, after Damiani 2010, Tav. 44.10, fam. 24-60, tipo 1.

⁴⁵ Cocchi Genick 1995, Fig. 50.168, Saggio B 1937 and Saggio E/1a 1937, fig. 19.1 (after Cazzella *et al.* 1975-80).

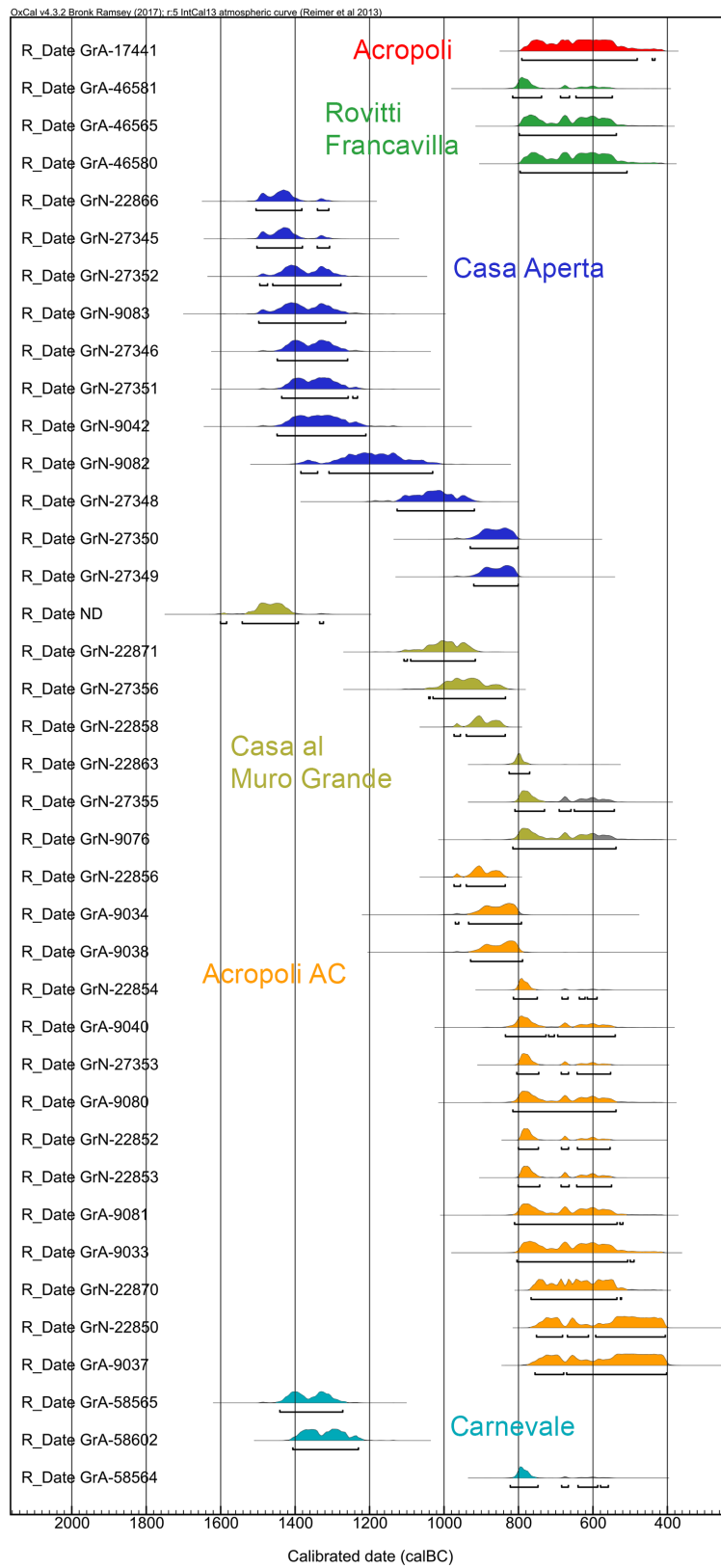
⁴⁶ Cocchi Genick 1995, fig. 52.175, Sett. E, str. 6, after Fugazzola Delpino 1976, Fig. 18:5.

TABLE 1

SU 1	EIA2	Pottery (one IA pithos fragment)/ Bones	0-20 cm	(moist) carbonate rich, ro- tated. Loamy sharp-edged grit. Edgy crumb structure around roots. Topsoil so- mewhat browner with some small stones and gravel. 'This layer lies 'dumped' over layer 2	Bone sample Carn L 1: 2585±35 BP=cal. 805-770 BC (1-sigma). GrA 58564	
SU 2	EIA1	Pottery (Wheel- turned pottery)/ Bones	20-40 cm	(moist) carbonate rich. Cla- yey sharp-edged grit. Parts with ash. Densely packed flat stones (4 x 4 cm)		
SU 3	MBA3-RBA1	Charcoal/ Bones	90 cm 40-	(moist) carbonate rich. Grit- ty loam. Small stones (5 x 5 cm), not densely packed.	Bone sample Carn L 3: 3055±30 BP=cal. 1385-1265 BC (1-sigma). GrA 58602	
SU 4	MBA3-RBA1	Pottery (Appendix 5, Pl. 1.2-3)/Char- coal/ Bones	90-110 cm	(moist) carbonate rich. Cla- yey grit. 'Dusty' layer with big stones 10 x 10 cm, small stones 4 x 4 cm.		
SU 5			110-145 cm	(moist) carbonate rich. Lo- amy sand, grit and small sto- nes. Densely packed		
SU 10*	SU 6	MBA3-RBA1	Pottery (Appendix 5, Pl. 1.6, 8-9)/ Bones	145-153 cm	(moist) carbonate rich. Loamy grit. Many non- rounded stones	
	SU 7			153-165 cm	(moist) carbonate rich. Lo- amy grit. Rounded pebbles. Densely packed small stones	
	SU 8	MBA3	Pottery (Appen- dix, Pl. 1.1)/Char- coal/ Bones	165-180 cm	(moist) carbonate rich. Lo- amy grit and sand with lar- ger rounded and few non- rounded stones (3 x 3 cm)	Bone sample Carn L 8: 3105±35 BP=cal. 1420-1305 BC (1-sigma). GrA 58565
	SU 9			180-185 cm	(moist) carbonate rich. So- mewhat gritty loam, stones 1-5 cm. Large stones (10 x 10 cm), alternating with pure yellow soil	

Tab. 1. Stratigraphic units identified at the Carnevale section.

*MBA2-RBA, Pottery (Appendix 5, Pl. 2.10-11, 2.13-16, 3.12-18)/Charcoal/Bones, circa 40 cm N-S, (moist) carbonate rich. Grey loamy grit. Densely packed.



Tab. 2. Calibrated 14C dates for Timpone della Motta. All 14C dates are published in Kleibrink 2006 except for: R_Date GrA-17441 (Nijboer 2004), R_Date GrA-46580, R_Date GrA-46581, R_Date GrA-46565 (Nijboer 2016), R_Date ND (Attema *et al.* 2000), R_Date GrA 58564, R_Date GrA 58602, R_Date GrA 58565 (Ippolito 2016); data collection: F. Ippolito, data calibration: L. Alessandri.

Finds from SU 6

SU 6 contained one fragment of a MBA3 handle (Appendix 5, Pl. 1.9) and two RBA sherds. The MBA3 handle has parallels from Grotta Cardini⁴⁷, as well as from Timpone della Motta⁴⁸ and resembles other sherds collected from the Carnevale Profile in 2006.

RBA evidence includes a fragment of a bowl with *carena* (Appendix 5, Pl. 1.8) and a fragment of a handle with zoomorphic knobs (Pl. 1.6, Tab. B.6). The former fragment dates from the RBA1, according to a parallel found at Amendolara;⁴⁹ the latter is similar to fragments associated with the Ausonio I phase of Lipari, found at Coppa Nevigata⁵⁰ and Torre Santa Sabina (Puglia).⁵¹

Finds from SU 4

From SU 4 come only two sherds: a snail horn fragment of a handle (Appendix 5, Pl. 1.3) and a base fragment with omphalos (Appendix 5, Pl. 1.2). Although snail horns are typical decorations of handles dating from the whole RBA,⁵² the presence of the base fragment with omphalos, comparable to examples from a RBA1 layer at Broglio di Trebisacce,⁵³ leads one to believe that both finds most likely belong to the RBA1 phase. This interpretation is reinforced by the possibility that the two sherds are part of the same vessel, a bowl, not only because they are very similar in fabric, colour and surface,⁵⁴

but also because of their dimensions. The two fragments can be dated to a transitional period between the end of the MBA3 and the beginning of the RBA. This tallies with the radiocarbon date obtained from a bone fragment from the upper part of Layer 3, 1337±44 cal. BC, which coincides with the beginning of the LHIIIB. Interestingly, bowls with omphalos and snail horn decorations of handles have also been found in final MBA3 layers at Vasca di Noceto (Parma).⁵⁵

Sporadic finds

Among the sporadic finds, five of them date from the MBA3:

1. a bowl with *carena* (Appendix 5, Pl. 3.21) similar in shape to a bowl from La Starza,⁵⁶ but without decoration, as well as the bowl in Appendix 5, Pl. 1.1 from Carnevale-SU 8;
2. a fragment of a small ear (Appendix 5, Pl. 4.535) which is part of a handle similar to a find from Carnevale-SU 10;⁵⁷
3. a rim fragment with a cord-band (Appendix 5, Pl. 3.23) similar to the rim of vessels found at Vasca di Noceto (Parma).⁵⁸

The other four diagnostic and sporadic finds date from the RBA1. They are:

1. a bowl with *carena* and strap handle (Appendix 5, Pl. 3.24) with parallels⁵⁹ at Coppa Nevigata⁶⁰ and at Mulino Rossi,⁶¹

⁴⁷ Bernabò Brea *et al.* 1989, Fig. 122,e, Upper Layer; Cardini 1970, Fig. 14, Liv. C.

⁴⁸ Cf. 106, Ippolito 2016.

⁴⁹ Bergonzi *et al.* 1982, Tav. 38.3, Santo Cavalcatore, Amendolara (CS), comparable to two bowls from Broglio di Trebisacce (Sett. B Ovest, str. 3 Sup and Sett B Ovest, str. 2b).

⁵⁰ Belardelli 2004, Tav. LXI,7, collezione Boschi, Tipo 100b1.

⁵¹ Cinquepalmi & Radina 1998, fig. 417, n. cat. 9.010, Recupero del terreno di sbancamento delle strutture.

⁵² For this sherd, parallels from Monte Battaglia-Casola Valsenio, Ravenna (Damiani 2010, Tav. 123.1, Tipo B15-1C) and from Punta Meliso-Lecce (Orlando 1995, Tav. LXXXI.80) can be established.

⁵³ Peroni 1984, Tav. 8.3, see also 4, sett. D, strato 1 AIII; Peroni & Trucco 1994, Tav. 31,19, shape 59, Broglio di Trebisacce, Sett. BW, liv. 2A, riq.T.

⁵⁴ Roughly depurated impasto with small-size inclusions, burnished surfaces, surface colour from Gley 2-4/5PB to 7.5YR4/3.

⁵⁵ Mutti & Pizzi 2009, Fig. 13.1.1, US 90-89, Fig. 13.1.6, US87a.

⁵⁶ La Starza, Ariano Irpino, Avellino, after Macchiarola 1987, Tav. 38.2, uncertain context.

⁵⁷ See footnotes 14 and 15.

⁵⁸ See, for the rim, the example in Mutti & Pizzi 2009, Tav. 13.6,1, US 81.

⁵⁹ See also Cocchi Genick 2004, Fig. 7.18.

⁶⁰ Coppa Nevigata, Manfredonia, Foggia after Belardelli 2004, Fig. 10.36c, tav. XVIII.6, III trincea, fra II e III battuto.

⁶¹ Mulino Rossi, Pitigliano, Grosseto, after Damiani 2010, Tav. 41.8, Fam. 22.54, Tipo 2. Var. B, Scavi 1982-83, Soprintendenza Archeologica della Toscana, strato I.

2. a fragment of a cylindrical, straight handle (Appendix 5, Pl. 4.26) similar to examples from Numana⁶² and from Porto Perone;⁶³
3. another fragment of handle with snail horn knobs (Appendix 5, Pl. 4. 533) comparable to a specimen from Lipari;⁶⁴
4. a fragment of the outer ends of a horn belonging to an upright handle (Appendix 5, Pl. 3.536) similar to a handle from Case Missiroli.⁶⁵

Finds from US 2 in Area Carnevale⁶⁶

US 2 contained a limited number of matt-painted fragments as well as a few weaving implements. Noted among the former is a fragment from a large container decorated with a three-lined, elegant *a tenda* motif (CV2/6) and a wall fragment from a large vessel with diagonal cross and traces of an elegant *a tenda* motif (CV2/1). Smaller shapes were also found, such as a rim fragment from a scodella decorated with a cross hatched *a tenda* motif (CV2/3) as well as a handle fragment from a smaller vessel decorated with stylised birds (CV2/4). Weaving implements are represented in the form of a spindle whole with incised meander (CV2/9) and a fruit-shaped loom weight (CV2/10).

Sporadic finds of matt-painted pottery in Area Carnevale

An additional number of EIA fragments were collected in front of the Carnevale section and it appears reasonable to assume that they originally pertained to US 2. The fragments cover the full span of the 8th century BC,

however with the majority dating to the second part of the century. The dominant vessels are large closed containers (CV SP. 1, 8, 10, 24, 44) and scodelle (CV SP 5, 52). Two of the fragments both from closed vessels have been worked circular by chipping of pieces along the edge (CV SP. 47, 51).

Discussion of the settlement pattern on Timpone della Motta from MBA to EIA

Taking the point of departure from the investigations of the Carnevale section, we may cautiously interpret SU 10 as a shallow foundation ditch delimiting a stratified habitation deposit of at least 15 m wide (E-W). SU 10 delimits the adjacent and contemporary stratigraphic sequence from SU 9 to SU 6. SU 10 and SU 6 are covered by a sterile level (SU 5). This permits the hypothesis that we are dealing with two main Bronze Age settlement phases locked in between 1420 and 1265 BC based on radiocarbon dates from US 8 and US 3. The first phase, which is the most consistent of the two, ended at the very beginning of the RBA, as both SU 6 and SU 10 contain RBA1 fragments. The second phase has exclusively RBA1 fragments, but few in number.⁶⁷ The evidence for MBA2 is very thin, while the later RBA and FBA periods are absent. Noteworthy is that the ceramics of SU 6 and SU 4 date from the same chronological period, the RBA1, despite their clear separation within the profile. This implies that, in reality, the pottery in use between the MBA3 and the RBA1 cannot be classified into well-delimited phases.⁶⁸ This is arguably caused by the lack of sufficient radiocarbon dates for the transition between

⁶² Numana Cem, Soprintendenza Archeologica di Ancona after Damiani 2010, Tav. 123.4, Tipo B16-2A.

⁶³ Lo Porto 1963, Leporano-Porto Perone, Fig. 65.6, Scavi Quagliati, ceramica dagli strati superiori.

⁶⁴ Damiani 2010, Tav. 117, Gruppo II, B2, Tipo 2, Varieta' G, similar to Tav. 117.14, Lipari, Acropoli, unknown from which trench.

⁶⁵ Case Missiroli, Cesena (FC), US1, after Damiani 2010, Tav. 125.A3, Gruppo VIII, B20, Tipo 1, var. C.

⁶⁶ See Appendix 6.

⁶⁷ Only two sherds were found at SU 4 and no pottery was found in SU 3 implying that the second phase may be related rather to occasional frequentation than actual settlement.

⁶⁸ While the ceramics of SU 4 and SU 6 date from the same chronological period, the RBA1, parallels are also found at MBA3 sites such as Vasca di Noceto near Parma adding to the problematic typo-chronology of the MBA3/RBA1 period.

⁶⁹ Already noticed by Isabella Damiani (Damiani 2010, 375-376).

MBA3 and RBA1.⁶⁹ It is likely that the MBA3-RBA1 period represented in the Carnevale profile includes more typological phases than we can currently define. The upper layers show that the slopes above the Carnevale were settled again from the Iron Age onwards.

Zooming out over the settlement of Timpone della Motta as a whole, we may conclude that the Carnevale profile reinforces the notion that the lower slopes of Timpone della Motta were already continuously settled from the MBA.⁷⁰ This is supported both by typo-chronological evidence and radiocarbon dates from various contexts scattered over the hill (see Radiocarbon Table, Tab. 2). While we do not have abundant evidence from the top and lower terraces for the FBA, this is probably due to the changes the settlement underwent during the EIA and later periods. Especially important in this context is the EIA settlement area excavated at Area Rovitti, on the southern side of the hill, where RBA and FBA evidence, albeit from secondary contexts, occurs.⁷¹ On the evidence of Area Rovitti, Area Aita, Dardania and Carnevale it follows that both the southern and eastern, as well as the northern slopes of Timpone della Motta experienced Bronze Age occupation. Furthermore, survey visits on the western slope of Timpone della Motta, along Plateau III, have revealed the presence on the surface of MBA3 pottery. The material scatter covers a discrete area of 10 x 10 m, sloping southwards, toward Area Rovitti.⁷² This means that on all four sides of the hill, there are traces of BA occupation that on account of their small interdistance were not isolated but part of an integrated settlement system characterizing the hill from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.⁷³

The Carnevale profile thus provides

additional information as to the process of settlement, which was probably adopted by the inhabitants of the hill, not only in the Bronze Age, but also in the Early Iron Age. The profile became exposed on account of a collapse of part of the northern side of the hill of Timpone della Motta, which nowadays slopes steeply towards the Vallone Carnevale. The habitation layers recorded in the Carnevale profile, we may, with good reason, interpret as a part of a settlement area originally built on a terrace just as in the case of the MBA scatter found on the western slope. As shown by the excavations carried out at Rovitti, the EIA huts, which cover BA evidence, were also built on a terrace, a practice that probably continued Bronze Age occupation practices.

The settlement organization which we can hypothesize for the hill of Timpone della Motta during the Bronze and Iron Age was therefore constituted by a series of terraces, still detectable near the top but no longer visible along the slopes on account of erosion and collapse.⁷⁴ From a chronological and spatial perspective, we believe that the slopes of the entire hill were settled from the Middle Bronze Age until the Early Iron Age, with terraces that on one side overlook the Raganello Valley and the Plain of Sybaris and on the other side the internal valley of the Carnevale. (FI, PA, JKJ)

Conclusions

Fieldwork on the Timpone della Motta and related pottery studies carried out between the early 1990s and today have resulted in a range of archaeological observations testifying to protohistoric habitation of the site from an early point in protohistory onwards. It appeared that Bronze and Early Iron Age remains from the regular excavations of

⁷⁰ Proposed by Francesca Ippolito in her PhD thesis (Ippolito 2016).

⁷¹ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 20-32 and related bibliography; Ippolito 2016.

⁷² 2014 survey visits by J. K. Jacobsen, M. Crudo, F.

Ippolito (Ippolito 2016).

⁷³ Ippolito 2016; Ippolito & Attema 2018.

⁷⁴ Ippolito 2016.

Late Iron Age and Archaic building phases were often not more than residual, although some important features were encountered, such as the MBA hut on the summit and a deeply buried feature on Plateau I from that same period. Close study of the pottery from the excavations in general revealed residual materials from multiple contexts, adding to the hypothesis that the Timpone della Motta would have been inhabited from the MB2 onwards. Moreover, surface inspections following wildfires on the lower slopes, occasional ploughing and small landslides, as in the case of the Carnevale section, have over the last decade considerably added to the extent of the occurrence of protohistoric find spots all around the Timpone della Motta. This evidence, in combination with our increased understanding of the effects of recent and past post-depositional processes, both human and landscape induced, on the protohistoric archaeology of the Timpone della Motta leads us to think that the settlement of Timpone della Motta already from the MB2 may have functioned as a unified settlement and did so right through to the end of the Archaic period. While we need future excavations, further pottery studies and additional radiocarbon dating to strengthen this hypothesis and to get a more detailed grip on the transition from the later Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age and its cultural significance, it seems justified to place the Timpone della Motta among the settlements with long protohistoric continuity, such as Broglio di Trebisacce and Torre Mordillo, and to attribute a regional socio-economic and political significance to the site with respect to its surrounding territory. It will be an important next step to connect the evidence brought together in this paper on the Timpone della Motta with the protohistoric rural settlement pattern recorded in the landscape archaeological research between the Raganello and Caldano rivers in order to increase our understanding of the regional

socio-economic picture. Detailed study of the pottery sequences will moreover tell us more about the significance of the cultural connections the inhabitants of the Timpone della Motta and surroundings maintained on both the regional and macro-regional scales. (PA, JKJ)

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APPENDIX 1:

Plateau III (West Slope)

SPORADIC FINDS OF MATT-PAINTED POTTERY FROM BPL.III.LP

BPL.III.LP.10

Wall fragment from large closed vessel. Paint partly worn off.

H. 9.0 cm; W. 8.25 cm; T. 0.7-1.1 cm.

Soft fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 5 YR 7/4, pink.

Five horizontal bands. Top three probably belonging to a tenda. 5 YR 3/2, dark reddish brown.

BPL.III.LP.6

Wall fragment from large closed vessel.

H. 6.35 cm; W. 4.35 cm; T. 0.55 cm.

Medium hard fired clay. 5 YR 6/4, light reddish brown.

Pale slip on exterior. Two diagonal lines followed by three horizontal lines. 5 YR 8/2, pinkish white (slip); 5 YR 3/2, dark reddish brown.

BPL.III.LP.1

Wall fragment from large closed vessel. Paint slightly worn off.

H. 4.55 cm; W. 4.6 cm; T. 0.8 cm.

Soft fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 5 YR 7/3, pink.

Three lines probably belonging to a tenda. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

BPL.III.LP.3

Wall fragment from larger closed vessel. Paint partly worn off.

H. 3.8 cm; W. 3.8 cm; T. 0.6 cm.

Hard fired clay. 5 YR 7/4, pink.

Horizontal band followed by three closely set horizontal bands. Latter probably from a tenda. 5 YR 3/2, dark reddish brown.

BPL.III.LP.9

Wall fragment from closed vessel. Paint partly worn off.

H. 3.05 cm; W. 5.1 cm; T. 0.4 cm.

Hard fired clay. 2.5 YR 5/6, red.

A tenda motif. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

BPL.III.LP.2

Wall fragment from closed vessel.

H. 2.8 cm; W. 4.3 cm; T. 0.4 cm.

Hard fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 2.5 YR 7/6, light red.

Bell shaped fringes with minor remain of horizontal line above. 2.5 YR 3/1, dark reddish gray.

BPL.III.LP.4

Wall fragment from closed vessel.

H. 3.1 cm; W. 2.3 cm; T. 0.6-1.0 cm.

Hard fired clay. 5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow; 5 YR 4/1, dark gray (core).

Vertical fish bone motif. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

BPL.III.LP5

Rim fragment from scodella. Paint worn off.

Preserved VH. 4.5 cm; Ø rim 22.0 cm; T. 0.5-0.9 cm.

Medium hard fired clay. 2.5 YR 5/4, reddish brown.

Decoration lost.

OINOTRIAN-EUBOEAN POTTERY

BPL.III.LP13

Rim fragment from (one handled?) cup.

Preserved VH. 4.3 cm; Ø rim 7.0 cm; T. 0.3 cm.

Hard fired clay. 2.5 YR 5/6, red.

Small remain of vertical band to the far right. Horizontal band below rim and on lip. Reserved on the interior. 2.5 YR 3/2, dusky red.

BPL.III.LP8

Rim fragment from skyphos. Paint partly worn off.

Preserved VH. 1.3 cm; Ø rim 12.0 cm; T. 0.3 cm.

Hard fired clay. 5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow.

Two horizontal lines below rim and line on lip. Vertical strokes on interior part of rim. 5 YR 5/2, reddish gray.

BPL.III.LP7

Rim fragment from skyphos. Paint partly worn off.

Preserved VH. 1.5 cm; Ø rim 12.0 cm; T. 0.4 cm.

Hard fired clay. 2.5 YR 7/6, light red.

Two horizontal lines on lip. Paint lost on interior. 2.5 YR 5/6, red.

IMPASTO

BPL.III.LP12

Jar fragment. Ovoid body with little bump, in-turning rim, short flaring and bevelled to outside lip.

Preserved VH. 7.8 cm; Ø 18.0 cm; T. 0.8-0.9 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto, with small and medium size inclusions. External roughly polished, internal polished. External 2.5YR 5/6 to 2.5YR 5/2; internal 2.5YR 5/3.

Already known in Francavilla: Area Chiesetta (unicum 332).¹ The absence in Broglio di Trebisacce and Torre Mordillo and the parallel from Area Chiesetta (context 26.11), suggest a chronology to the Iron age.

WEAVING UTILITIES

BPL.III.LP15

Fragment from side of labyrinth decorated loom weight.

H. 3.2 cm; W. 2.4 cm; T. 2.2 cm.

Medium hard fired coarse clay. 2.5 YR 4/4, reddish brown.

¹ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 190, Tav. 79.

SPORADIC FINDS OF IMPASTO POTTERY FROM BPL.III.UP

BPL.III.UP.1

Large storage jar wall fragment. Ovoid body decorated with a notched cord-band forming angular motifs. Preserved VH. 7.5 cm; W. 6.8 cm; Ø unknown; T. 1.6-1.7 cm.

Coarse impasto with many small and medium size inclusions. External surface smoothed, internal roughly smoothed. External 2.5YR 5/6; internal 2.5YR 5/3 to 2.5YR 4/1.

Known in Broglio di Trebisacce² and in Torre Mordillo,³ where cord bands with angular motifs generally decorate FBA shape, mainly dating to the late phase. A beginning of this decoration in the RBA is possible.

BPL.III.UP4

Neck vessel fragment. Slightly flaring rim.

Preserved VH. 5.6 cm; Ø 20.5 cm; T. 0.7-0.8 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto, with small size inclusions, rarely medium size inclusions appear. Polished surface. 5YR 3/1 to 5YR 4/2.

In Torre Mordillo, the type is documented in MBA 3 layers.⁴ More generic parallels dating to Middle Bronze Age (above all MBA 3) are also documented at Broglio di Trebisacce⁵ and at Timpone della Motta.⁶

BPL.III.UP9

Bowl fragment. Funnel rim with an internal edge; conical shallow basin.

Preserved VH 3.6 cm; Ø 23.0 cm; T. 0.7-0.8 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto, with small size inclusions. Polished surface. External 5YR 4/2; internal 5YR 4/1 to 5YR 5/1.

Already known in Francavilla, Plateau I, zona Casa Aperta⁷ and in Broglio di Trebisacce (Shape 16),⁸ where it is documented in both MBA phases and in the RBA.

BPL.III.UP7

Large storage jar fragment. Cylindrical body with slight cord band, slightly flaring to outside rim.

Preserved VH. 6.4 cm; Ø 19.0 cm; T. 1.2-1.3 cm.

Coarse impasto, with small size inclusions. Smoothed surface. External 5YR 4/2; internal 5YR 4/1 to 5YR 5/1.

Very common shape in the Sibaritide. Precise parallels are known at Timpone della Motta from Area Chiesetta and Area Rovitti (shape e3)⁹ but also from Broglio di Trebisacce, Castrovillari, and Amendolara (Rione Vecchio e Santo Cavalcatore).¹⁰ The type probably existed for a long period. The exemplars from Broglio di Trebisacce mainly come from LBA contexts, while the specimens from Timpone della Motta-Area Rovitti come from 8th century layers.¹¹

² Buffa 1994, shapes 69, 61, 72, see figs. 8,32; 94,43; 7,5; 109, 12-13; 105, 7-8.

³ Trucco & Vagnetti 2001, 78, 82, Fig. 44, 13 (cfr. a fragment from SU 20, containing materials from late FBA).

⁴ Trucco & Vagnetti 2001, Type 334, Bis, 183, figs. 63, 1; 65,10. From SSUU 146, 238.

⁵ EMS I, *passim*.

⁶ Ippolito 2016, 239, Plate XII, 133.

⁷ Ippolito 2016, 57, Tab. 18, n. 47; Plate VI, n. 48.

⁸ Trucco 1994, 144, fig. 57, 16.

⁹ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 56, type e5, variante 3.

¹⁰ Buffa 1994, 522, tipo 86, Tav. 81,1.

¹¹ Colelli 2012, 71, e5 variante 3, 41, schema 2.

BPL.III.UP5

Open (?) shape fragment. Funnel shaped rim, rounded border.

Preserved VH. 1.9 cm; Ø 16.0 cm; t. 0.5-0.6 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto, with small size inclusions. Polished surface. External 2.5YR 4/4; internal 2.5YR 4/3.

APPENDIX 1

1

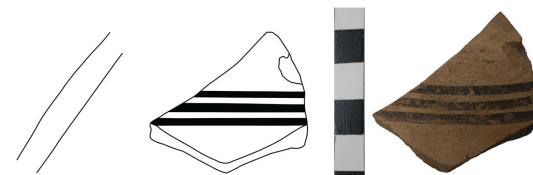
BPL.III.LP.10



BPL.III.LP.6



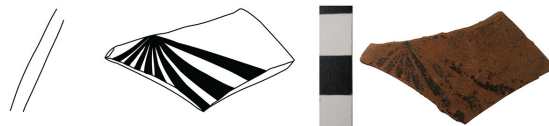
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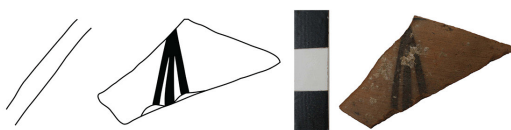
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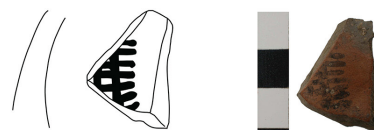
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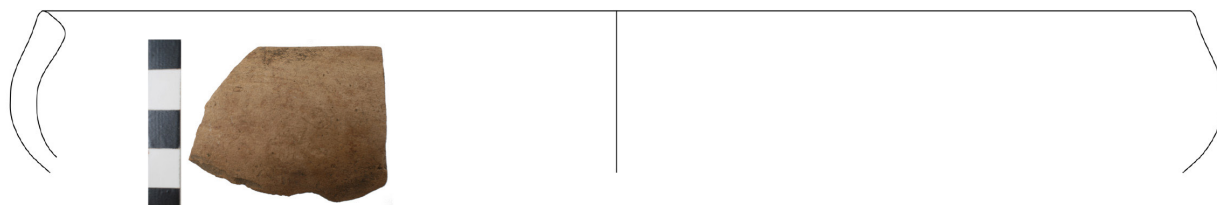


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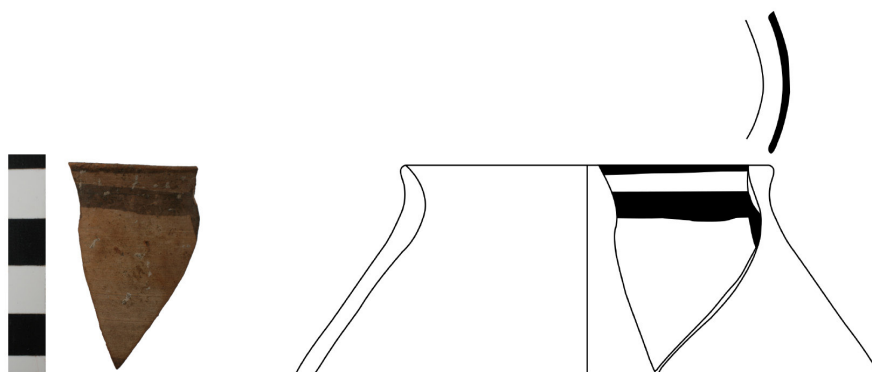


APPENDIX 1

BPL.III.LP.5



BPL.III.LP.13



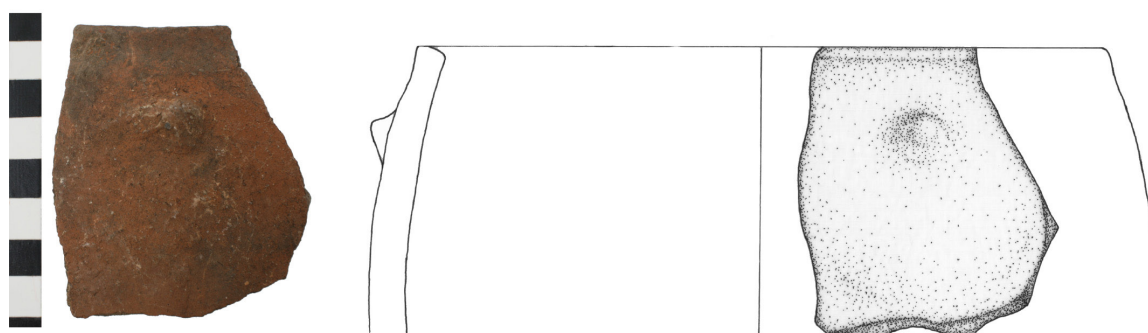
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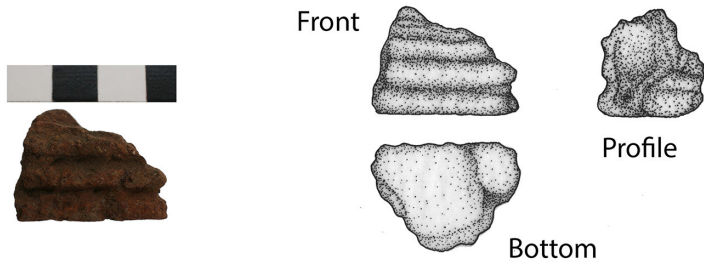


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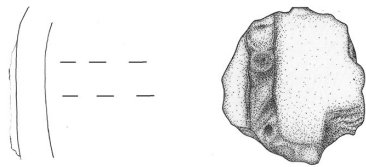


APPENDIX 1

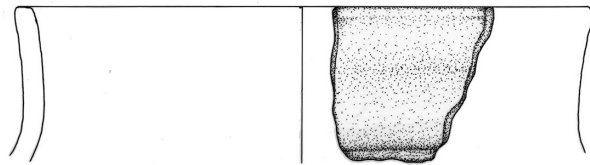
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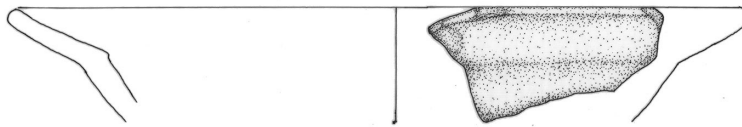
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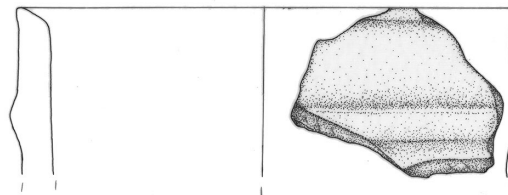
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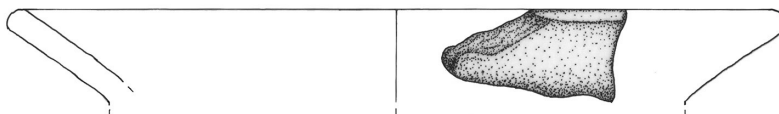
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BPL.III.UP7



BPL.III.UP5



APPENDIX 2

Plateau III (South Side)

SPORADIC FINDS OF IMPASTO POTTERY FROM BPL.III.S

BPLIII S/1

Carinated bowl fragment. Funnel shaped rim sharply separated from body.

Preserved VH. 7.3 cm; Ø 26.0 cm; T. 0.8-0.9 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto with many small and medium size (above all white in colour) inclusions. Surface smoothed. 7.5YR 5/2 to 7.5YR 5/3; a small area on the interior 5YR 2.5/1.

Known from Broglio di Trebisacce (Forma 30B)¹ and Torre Mordillo (Tipo 69).² Late MBA.

BPLIII S/2

Fragment of a probably closed shape. Vertical band handle.

Preserved VH. 9.6 cm; W. 6.5 cm; Ø unknown; T. wall 0.8-1.0 cm, T. handle 1.1-1.3 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto with many small inclusions. Surface roughly smoothed. 5YR 5/1 to 5YR 6/1.

See Broglio di Trebisacce (Forma 104)³, RBA shape. Vertical band handles are known in Broglio di Trebisacce already in the MBA,⁴ but in the earlier exemplars the profile is different.

BPLIII S/3

Fragment of cylindrical and plumbed handle probably of a mug. Surfaces well-polished.

Preserved VH. 3.5 cm; T. 1.5 mm (upper part 2.3 mm).

Roughly depurated impasto with many small size inclusions. Surface roughly smoothed. 2.5YR 4/1 to 5YR 6/4.

Parallels are known from Broglio di Trebisacce (Forma 43)⁵ and from Timpone della Motta, Area Carnevale.⁶ RBA shape.

BPLIII S/4

Bowl fragment. Straight, flattened and outward thickened lip. Profile of the rim irregular, maybe on the left part of the sherd a vertical handle starts.

Preserved VH. 4.6 cm; Ø unknown; T. 1.1 cm.

Coarse impasto with many small and medium size inclusions. Surface polished. A compact limestone layer covers the external part of the sherd. External 2.5YR 3/1; internal 2.5YR 4/4.

Broglio di Trebisacce (Forma 11).⁷ RBA shape.

BPLIII S/6

Vertical band handle. From an open shape, probably a bowl.

Preserved VH. 4.1 cm; Ø unknown; W. 7.9; T. wall 0.9-1.1 cm, T. handle 0.9-1.0 cm.

Coarse impasto with small size inclusions, rarely big size inclusions appear. Surface polished. External 2.5YR 4/8; internal 2.5YR 4/1.

¹ Capoferri & Trucco 1994, forma 30B, 148, Fig. 58.

² Trucco & Vagnetti 2001, 152, Fig. 79:5, coming from SU 104, a deep layer in a section shown close to the road on the border of the plateau.

³ Giardino 1994, 244; Fig. 73, n. 104.

⁴ Capoferri & Trucco 1994, 157, forme 68, 69, 70, Fig. 60.

⁵ Giardino 1994, 244; Fig. 73, n. 104.

⁶ Ippolito 2016, 226, fig. Plate III, 26.

⁷ Giardino 1994, 220, fig. 68, 11.

In Broglio di Trebisacce and Torre Mordillo this kind of handles are common from MBA to RBA.

BPLIII S/4x

Rim fragment of a truncated cone shaped vessel (bowl). Outward thickened lip. On the top part of the rim diagonal imprints.

Preserved VH. 8.3 cm; Ø 20.5 cm; T. 1.4-1.6 cm.

Coarse impasto, with medium and big size inclusions. Polished surface. External 2.5YR 4/2; internal 7.5YR 4/2.

A generic parallel is possible with the bowls of type f10, variant 1 at Timpone della Motta, documented from the Area Chiesetta (10 exemplars) and from Area Rovitti (2 exemplars).⁸ Parallels are also present at Broglio di Trebisacce (Forma 38, above all tipo C).⁹ The decoration is unknown on this shape; at Timpone della Motta diagonal imprints on the top of the rim are known on three jugs from Area Chiesetta (Type a2).¹⁰

According with the contexts of the parallels, it seem that the shape was in use for a longer period from FBA to EIA. The jugs from the Area Chiesetta come from non-datable layers,¹¹ which hinders a more detailed chronology.

⁸ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, Tipo f10, Var. 1, 60-61.

⁹ Buffa 1994, 514, fig. 150, 38C.

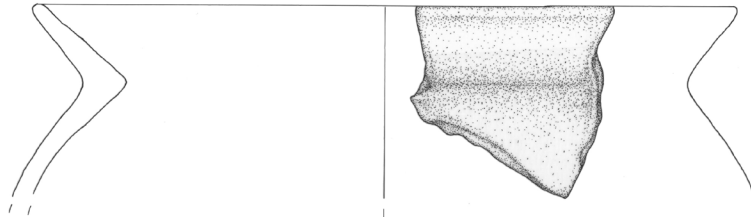
¹⁰ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 49, Type a2 nn. 108, 328, 380.

¹¹ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, Fig. 14.

APPENDIX 2

1

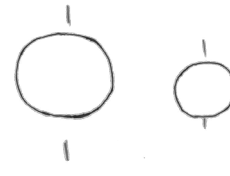
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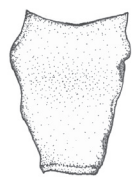
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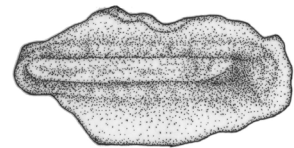
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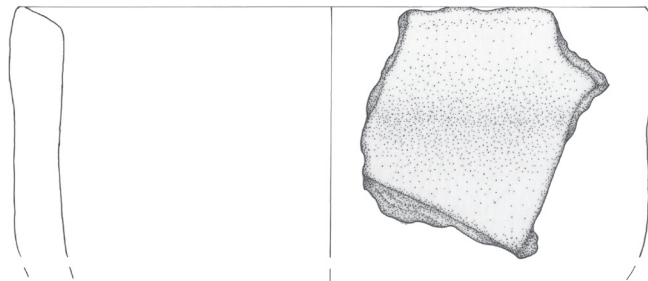
BPLIII S/4



BPLIII S/6



BPLIII S/4x



APPENDIX 3

Area Dardania (South Slope)

SPORADIC FINDS OF MATT-PAINTED POTTERY FROM DA1

DA1/2

Wall fragment from closed vessel.

H. 6.25 cm; W. 4.8 cm; T. 0.6-1.0 cm.

Hard fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 2.5 YR 6/6, light red.

Pale slip on exterior surface. Two horizontal bands on lower part. Undulating band bordered by horizontal band on upper part. Downwards hanging feet from the lower of the horizontal bands. 5 YR 8/2, pinkish white (slip); 5 YR 4/2, dark reddish gray.

DA1/6

Upper wall fragment from biconical vessel.

H. 7.5 cm; W. 7.1 cm; T. 0.7-0.8 cm

Hard fired clay. 5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow.

Pale slip on exterior surface. Two horizontal bands on lower part. Undulating band bordered by horizontal bands on upper part. 5 YR 8/2, pinkish white (slip); 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

DA1/4

Wall fragment with small remain of handle attachment. Closed vessel.

H. 5.3 cm; W. 5.8 cm; T. 0.6-0.8 cm.

Medium hard fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 5 YR 6/8, reddish yellow.

Three horizontal bands followed by undulating band and another two horizontal lines. probably upwards and downwards pointing triangles to the left of handle attachment. 5 YR 3/2, dark reddish brown.

DA1/3

Upper wall fragment from closed vessel.

H. 6.85 cm; W. 6.4 cm; T. 0.65-0.8 cm.

Medium hard fired clay. 5 YR 6/4, light reddish brown.

Pale slip at exterior. Two closely set vertical bands connected by short diagonal strokes. Above, undulating band bordered by bands. 10 YR 8/3, very pale brown (slip); 7.5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

DA1/7

Wall fragment from closed vessel (?).

H. 4.0 cm; W. 3.95 cm; T. 0.6 cm.

Hard fired clay. 7.5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow.

Pale slip on exterior surface. Two undulating bands separated by horizontal bands. 7.5 YR 3/2, dark brown.

DA1/9

Wall fragment from closed vessel. Paint worn.

H. 5.45 cm; W. 5.3 cm; T. 0.9 cm.

Hard fired clay. 7.5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Broad horizontal band followed by elegant a tenda motif bordered by horizontal line. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

DA1/8

Wall fragment from closed vessel

H. 5.0 cm; W. 3.8 cm; T. 0.55 cm.

Hard fired clay. 5 YR 6/4, light reddish brown.

Two horizontal lines followed by wavy band. 5 YR 4/2, dark reddish gray.

DA1/5

Wall fragment from closed vessel

H. 6.2 cm; W. 4.95 cm; T. 0.8 cm.

Hard fired clay.

Yellow slip on exterior surface. Three horizontal lines partly crossed by diagonal strokes followed by wavy band bordered by horizontal bands. Next, three diagonal bands to the left followed by remains of lozenges (?) with small dots on interior border.

SPORADIC FINDS OF IMPASTO POTTERY FROM DA2

DA2/9

Jar fragment. Rounded rim, short neck; ovoid body partially preserved.

Preserved VH. 6.8 cm; Ø rim 22.0 cm; T. 1.6 -1.7 cm.

Coarse impasto with several medium-large size inclusions (sometimes more than 1 cm). External rough polished, internal rough. External 2.5 YR 5/4; internal 2.5 YR 4/2.

Very common at Timpone della Motta: Area Rovitti, acropolis¹ and Macchiabate (Tumulo della Temparella, Tomba 16 bis).² The type is also documented in Broglio di Trebisacce.³ The shape was in use for a longer period. In Broglio di Trebisacce, the vessel type is typical of FBA; in the Macchiabate necropolis the vessel type is mentioned between “I materiali precedenti la necropoli”, while it is documented in non-datable contexts as well as in late 8th century levels on the summit of the Timpone della Motta.

DA 2/2

Truncated cone shaped vessel fragment. Bevelled on the inside and slightly thickened lip, cord band a few cm below the rim.

Preserved VH. 8.3 cm; Ø 25.5 cm; T. 1.4 cm.

Coarse impasto with many small and medium size inclusions. Surface polished. A compact limestone layer covers the internal part of the sherd. External 2.5 YR 4/4; internal 2.5 YR 4/3.

The type is already attested in Broglio di Trebisacce (shape 42,d);⁴ Timpone delle Fave, Frascineto.⁵ Late FBA type. However, similar shapes are known in the Sibaritide, dating between RBA and EIA.

DA 2/3

Truncated cone body fragment. Flaring to outside rim.

Preserved VH. 9.7 cm; Ø 19.5 cm; T. 1.3 cm.

Coarse impasto with many small and medium size inclusions. Surface roughly polished. External 2.5 YR 5/2; internal 2.5 YR 4/1.

The shape shows generic parallels with materials dating to Iron Age from Timpone della Motta and from

¹ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 58-59, Type a5.

² Zancani Montuoro 1982, 56, Tav. XXVII,c.

³ Buffa 1994, 520, Forma 57, Fig. 151, 57.

⁴ Buffa 1994, 515-516, Fig. 150, fig. 42,d.

⁵ Ippolito 2016, 455-456, Plate, XXXIX, n. 456.

Torre Mordillo.⁶

DA 2/8

Large storage jar fragment. Small thinned rim, oval body; notched cord band.

Preserved VH. Ø 20 cm; H. 8.5 cm; T. 1.2 cm.

Coarse impasto with many small and medium size inclusions. Polished surface. External and internal, 10 YR 5/2 – 10 YR 3/1.

Known in Broglio di Trebisacce (shape 68)⁷ and also attested at Timpone della Motta, Area Rovitti.⁸ FBA shape.

DA 2/5

Jar fragment. Slightly flaring rim, vertical neck.

Preserved VH. 5.3 cm; Ø 25.0 cm; T. 0.9-1.1 cm.

Coarse impasto with many small and medium size inclusions. Surfaces polished, the interior is rough in his lower part. Surface polished. External 10 R 4/3; internal 10 R 5/4 – 7.5 YR 3/1.

Type known in Broglio di Trebisacce (shape 76).⁹ Generic parallels are possible with a fragment from Timpone della Motta, Carnevale (generic parallel),¹⁰ and with the Shape 6 of Torre Mordillo, produced in Gray Ware and dating to FBA.¹¹ Probably a shape which remained in use for a longer period. Attested in FBA contexts but also in contexts with FBA- EIA materials.

DA 2/6

Jar fragment. Short flaring rim, ovoid body.

Preserved VH. 4.3 cm; Ø 18 cm; T. 0.9-1.2 cm.

Coarse impasto with many medium size inclusions. Surface well-polished. External 10 R 5/4; internal 10 R 4/4.

Type already known in Timpone della Motta-Area Rovitti¹² and Broglio di Trebisacce (Type 49A).¹³ A generic parallel is maybe possible with a small sherd from Timpone della Motta-Plateau I, “Casa al Muro Grande”.¹⁴ Common in Broglio di Trebisacce during FBA. The two exemplars from Timpone della Motta come from not datable layers. We cannot exclude that the shape was in use during a long period.

DA 2/7

Fragment from closed shape. Vertical band handle, cylindrical or ovoid body.

Preserved VH. 2.8 cm; W. 4.4 cm; Ø unknown; T. 0.7-0.8 cm.

Coarse impasto with many small and medium size inclusions (mainly white in colour). Surface polished. 10 R 5/2.

DA 2/10

Fragment of a deep, open shape (secchia). Flattened and outward thickened lip.

Preserved VH. 1.9 cm; Ø 18 cm; T. 1.0 cm.

Roughly deperated impasto with small size inclusions. Surface smoothed. 10 YR 2/1.

⁶ Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 244, motif γ with bibliography.

⁷ Buffa 1994, 522-523, fig. 152.

⁸ Ippolito 2016, 283, Plate XLIV, n. 505, tab. 47.

⁹ Buffa 1994, 526, see e.g. Tav. 85.3.

¹⁰ Ippolito 2016, 225, Plate, II, 17.

¹¹ Trucco & Vagnetti 2001, 198, fig. 29, 15.

¹² Colelli & Jacobsen 2013, 190, Tavola 78.

¹³ Buffa 1994, 517, fig. 151.

¹⁴ Ippolito 2016, n. 31, 227, Plate IX.

Known in Broglio di Trebisacce (Forma 75).¹⁵ Generic parallel with an exemplar from Mandroni di Maddalena di San Lorenzo Bellizzi.¹⁶ In Broglio di Trebisacce, the type dates to Late FBA.

DA 2/9

Jar fragment. Barrel shaped body, rounded rim.

Preserved VH. 5.3 cm; T. 0.9 cm; Ø 16.4 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto with many small and medium size inclusions. Surface smoothed. External 7.5 YR 4/4; internal 7.5 YR 5/4.

Known from Broglio di Trebisacce (Forma 62B).¹⁷ Late FBA shape, but very close to RBA (Forma 79 A1 e C1).¹⁸

DA 2/1

Large storage jar fragment. Barrel body, in-turning rim with an irregular profile, irregular notched cordon band a few centimetres below the rim.

Preserved VH. 5.9 cm; Ø 19.5 cm; T. 1.4-1.5 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto with many small and medium size inclusions. Roughly smoothed surface. External 7.5YR 4/4; internal 5YR 3/1.

Known from Broglio di Trebisacce. RBA shape (Forma 79B1).¹⁹

¹⁵ Buffa 1994, 526, Fig. 152, n. 75.

¹⁶ Ippolito 2016, 247, n. 213, Plate XXIX.

¹⁷ Buffa 1994, 521, n. 213, Fig. 151.

¹⁸ Buffa 1994, 521, see also Giardino 1994, 236-238, fig. 72.

¹⁹ Giardino 1994, 236-238, Fig. 72, n. 79B1, with bibliography.

APPENDIX 3

1

DA1/2



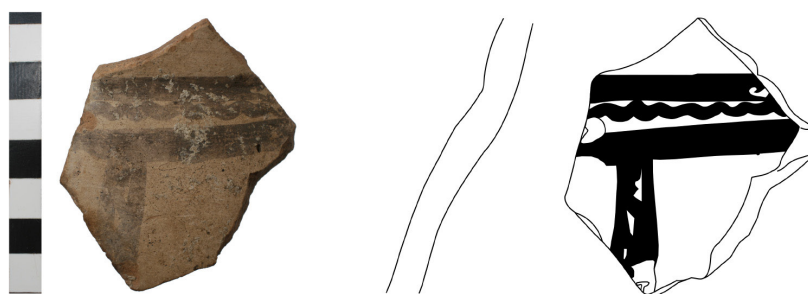
DA1/6



DA1/4



DA1/3



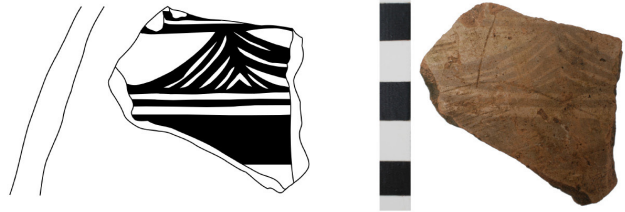
APPENDIX 3

2

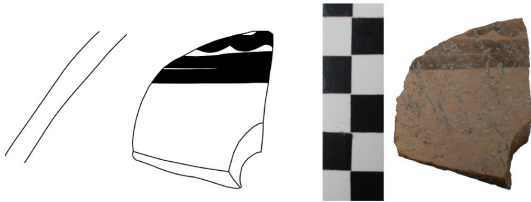
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DA1/9



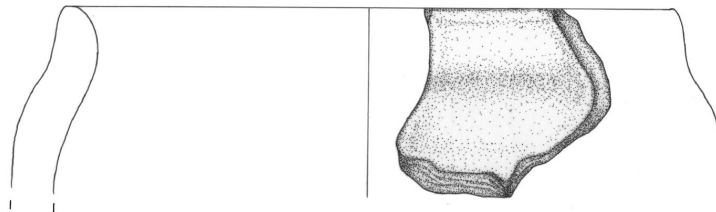
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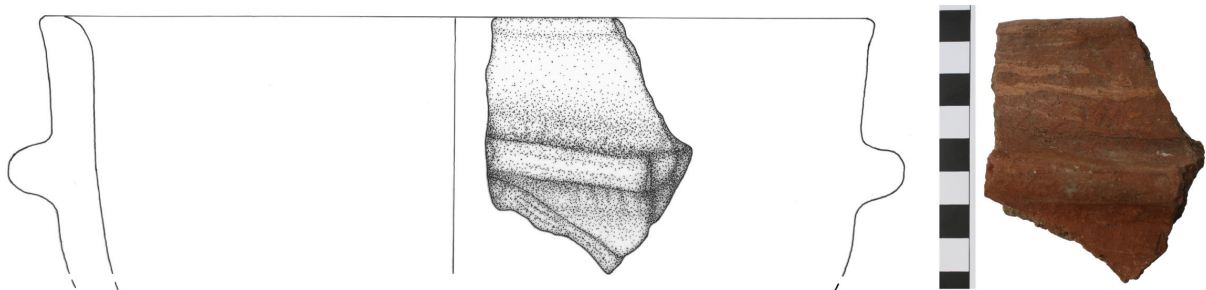
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DA2/9

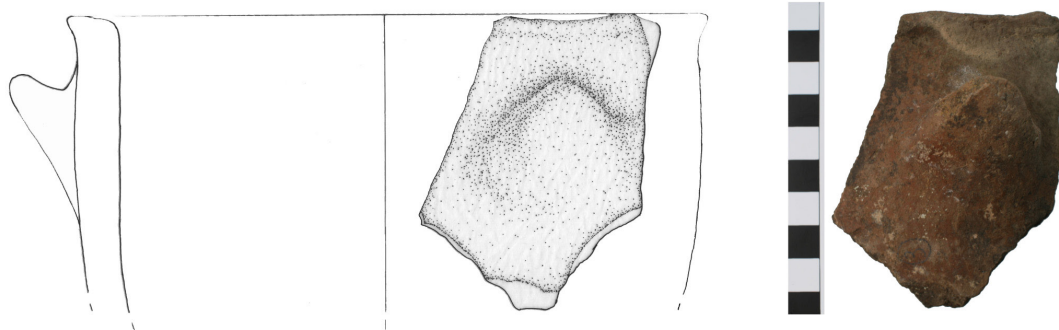


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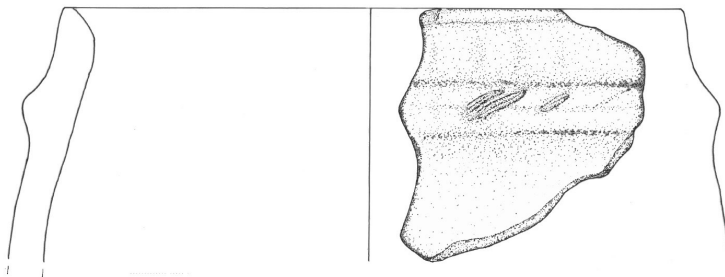


APPENDIX 3

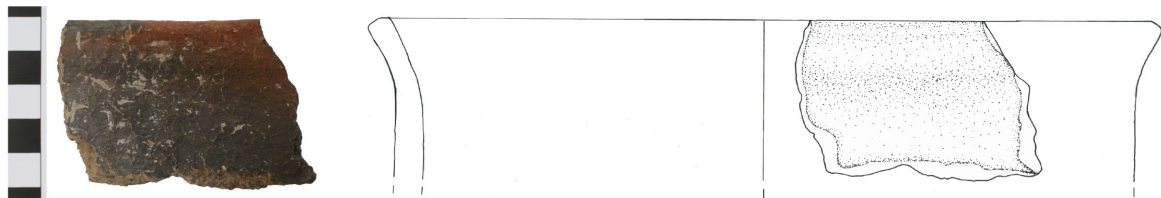
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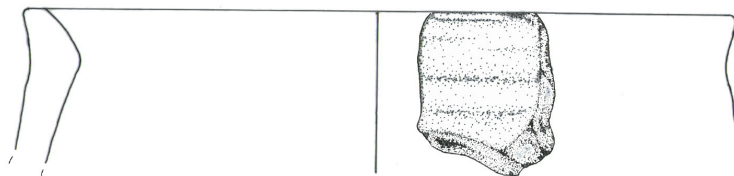
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DA2/5



DA2/6



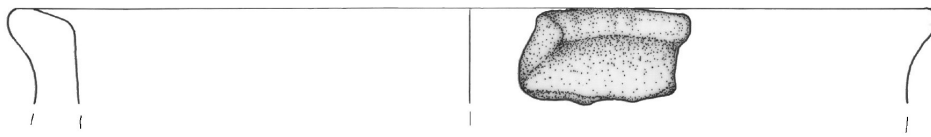
APPENDIX 3

4

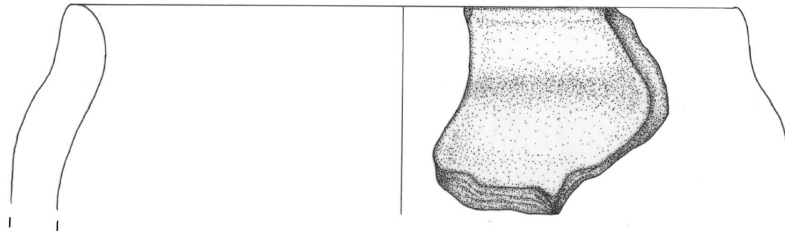
DA2/7



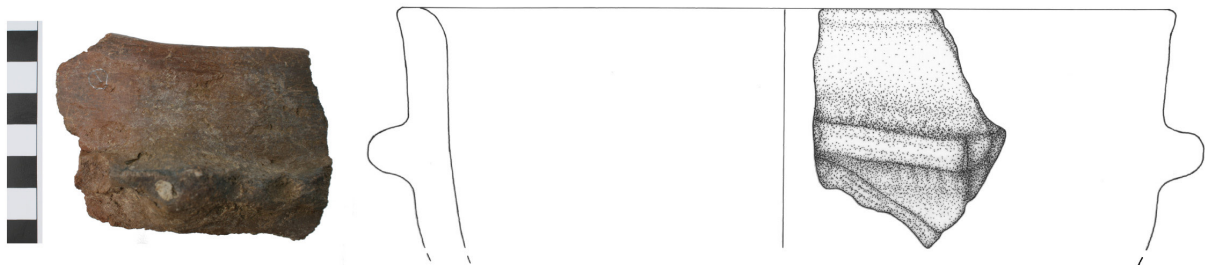
DA2/10



DA2/9



DA2/1



APPENDIX 4

KERAMEIKOS AREA

SPORADIC FINDS OF MATT-PAINTED POTTERY FROM KERAMEIKOS AREA

KI 1

Wall fragment of smaller closed vessel.

H. 3.1 cm; W. 2.9 cm; T. 0.35 cm.

Hard fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 5YR 5/6, yellowish red.

Bi-chrome. Horizontal dark band with remain of hanging drop. Red and brown band above. Reserved on the interior. 5 YR 3/3, dark reddish brown; 10 R 4/3, weak red.

KI 5

Rim fragment from large closed vessel.

Preserved VH. 3.3 cm; Ø 20.0 cm; T. 0.9 cm.

Hard fired clay with sporadic black and calcareous inclusions. 2.5 YR 4/1, dark reddish gray (core); 2.5 YR 6/4, light reddish brown – 5 YR 8/3, pink.

Horizontal below lip and on rim. Remain of fully monochrome a tenda motif on interior part of rim. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

KI 14

Rim fragment from larger closed vessel.

Preserved VH. 7.7 cm; Ø 17.0 cm; T. 0.45-1.1 cm.

Hard fired clay with calcareous inclusions. 2.5 YR 6/6, light red.

Three closely set vertical wavy bands followed by two horizontal bands below rim. Double lined a tenda on interior part of rim. 2.5 YR 3/1, dark reddish gray.

KI 12

Upper body fragment from large closed vessel.

H. 4.8 cm; W. 6.5 cm; T. 0.9 cm.

Soft fired clay. 7.5 YR 6/4, light brown.

Double lined horizontal zig zag followed by two horizontal bands. 7.5 YR 4/2, brown.

KI 10

Upper wall fragment from large closed vessel (biconical).

H. 6.05 cm; W. 5.35 cm; T. 0.65 cm.

Medium hard fired clay. 5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow.

Pairs of horizontal undulating lines separated by horizontal lines. Broad horizontal band above. 5 YR 3/2, dark reddish brown.

KI 11

Wall fragment from large closed vessel. Partly burnished from modern fire.

H. 10.5 cm; W. 10.4 cm; T. 0.65 – 0.95 cm.

Hard fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow.

Two horizontal bands connected by short diagonal strokes. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

KI 3

Rim fragment from scodella.

Preserved VH. 1.9 cm; Ø 26 cm; T. 0.65 cm.

Clay: hard fired with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 2.5 YR 4/1, dark reddish gray (core); 5 YR 6/4, light reddish brown.

Three horizontal bands on exterior. Vertical strokes on interior part of rim. 5 YR 3/2, dark reddish brown.

KI 13

Rim and handle fragment from kantharos (?). slightly burnished from modern fire.

Preserved VH. 4.2 cm; Ø 10 cm; T. 0.35-1.0 cm.

Medium hard fired clay 5 YR 7/6, reddish yellow.

Horizontal line at lower part. Hollowed by an undulating line bordered by two horizontal lines. All flanked to the left by vertical line just before the handle. Weak remains probably of similar decoration at the other side of the handle. Vertical strokes at the interior part of rim. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

KI 2

Wall fragment of large vessel. Worked to circular shape.

H. 5.0 cm; W. 4.6 cm; T. 0.5-0.9 cm.

Hard fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 10 R 4/1, dark reddish gray (core); 2.5 YR 6/4, light reddish brown.

Horizontal band followed by remains of chequered field. Paint worn to 2.5 YR 5/3, reddish brown.

SPORADIC FINDS OF OINOTRIAN-EUBOEAN POTTERY FROM KERAMEIKOS AREA

KI 6

Rim fragment of scodella type 2.

Preserved VH. 2.6 cm; Ø 25 cm; T. 0.5 – 0.8 cm.

Medium/hard fired clay. 2.5 YR 6/6, light red.

Lozenges bordered by groups of vertical wavy lines. Monochrome in interior except for reserved band below rim. 2.5 YR 3/2, dusky red – 3.5 YR 5/4, reddish brown.

KI 7

Wall fragment from closed vessel.

H. 5.2 cm; W. 4.0 cm; T. 0.7 cm.

Hard fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions. 2.5 YR 7/4, light reddish brown.

Horizontal monochrome bands with interspaced incised lines. 10 R 3/1, dark reddish gray – 10 R 5/4, weak red.

SPORADIC FINDS OF CORINTHIAN LG POTTERY FROM KERAMEIKOS AREA

KI 8

Wall fragment from Aetos 666 kotyle.

H. 2.3 cm; W. 2.05; T. 0.3 cm.

Hard fired clay.

Monochrome area on lower part followed by horizontal lines to the left and vertical bars to the right. Monochrome on the interior.

KI 9

Wall fragment probably from krater.

H. 2.9 cm; W. 3.0 cm; T. 0.6 cm.

Hard fired clay with sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Horizontal bands on exterior. Monochrome on interior.

SPORADIC FIND OF WEAVING UTILITY FROM KERAMEIKOS AREA

KI 4

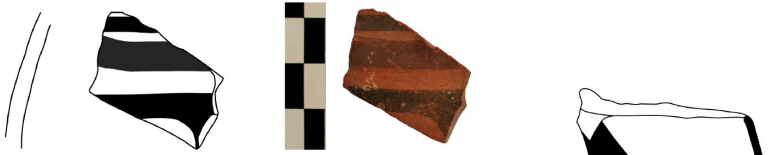
Loomweight. Fruit-shaped with horizontally pierced hole.

H. 2.6 cm; W. 4.1 x 4.2 cm; Ø hole. 0.4 cm; Weight: 31g.

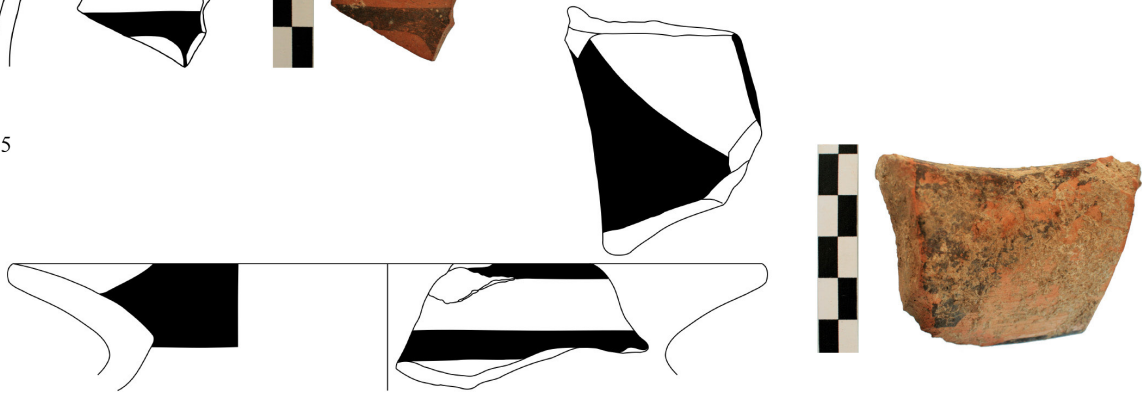
APPENDIX 4

1

KI 1



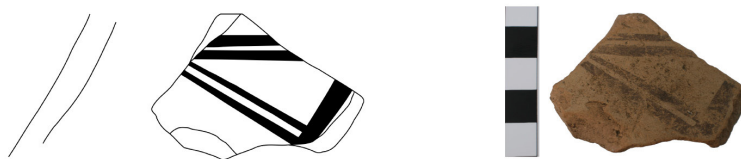
KI 5



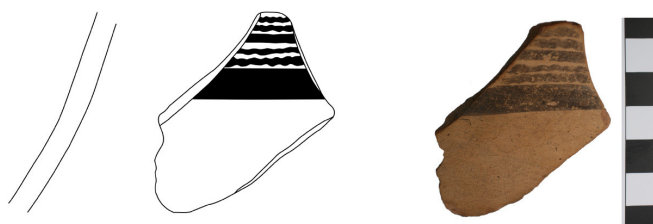
KI 14



KI 12

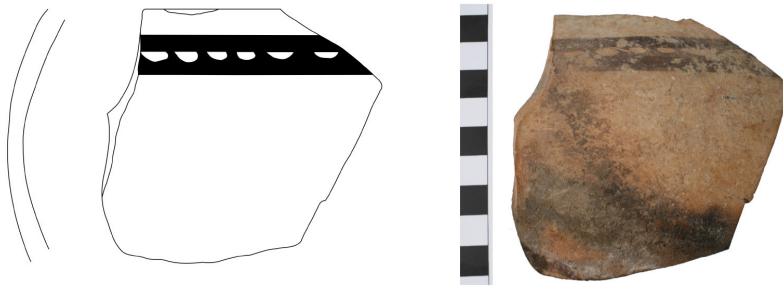


KI 10

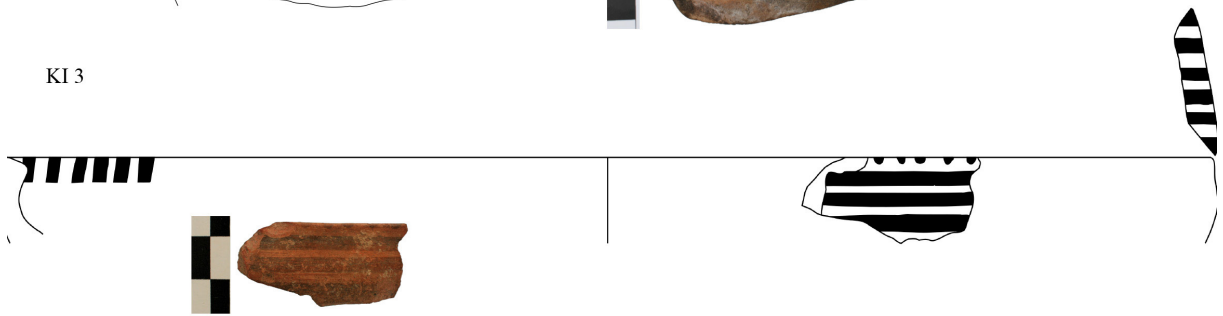


APPENDIX 4

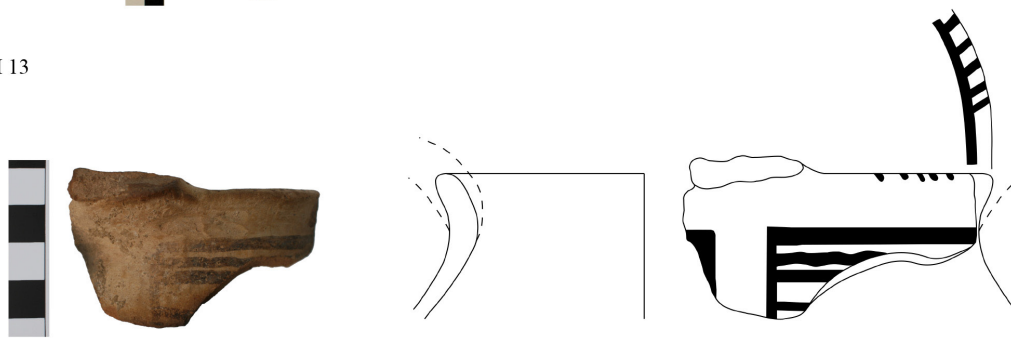
KI 11



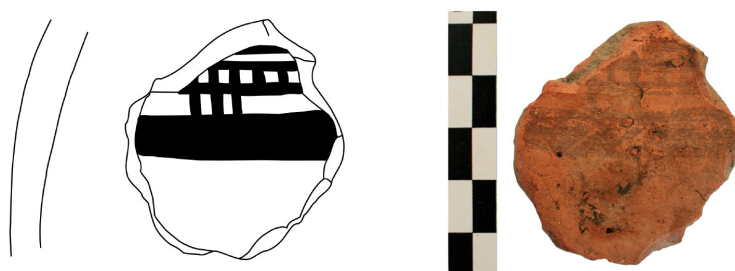
KI 3



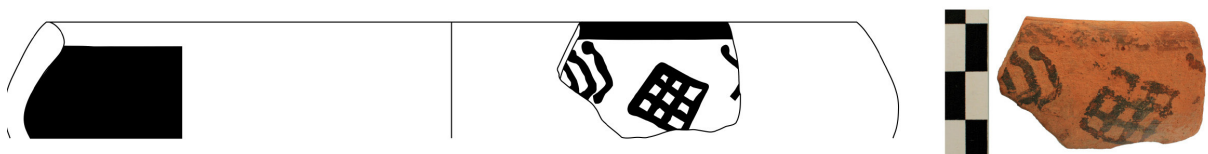
KI 13



KI 2



KI 6



APPENDIX 4

3

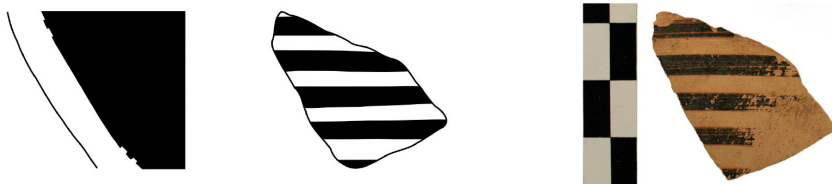
KI 7



KI 8



KI 9



KI 4



APPENDIX 5

Area Carnevale

BRONZE AGE FRAGMENTS FROM THE CARNEVALE SECTION

CV1B (SU 10). Plate 2

Band handle fragment. Raised edges, ending with a pointed small handle.

Preserved VH. 6.1 cm; handle T. 0.8 cm; T. 0.7 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (small-medium size inclusions). Well burnished surface. Internal 10 YR 6/3, external 5 YR 4/4, 2.5 Y 3/1.

MBA 3.

CV1B (CV2B+CV8B) (SU 10). Plate 1

Bowl fragment. Decorated with cord-band forming angular motifs.

CV2B: Preserved VH. 6.6 cm; W. 6 cm. CV8B: Preserved VH. 4.2 cm; W. 4.7 cm. CV2B+CV8B: T. wall 0.8 cm; T. cord 0.7 cm; Ø 12 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (many small-medium size inclusions), well smoothed surface. Internal 10 YR 5/3; external 2.5 YR 4/1, Gley 1-3N.

MBA 3.

CV 4 (SU 10). Plate 2

Bowl fragment. Slightly out-turning and high cylindrical rim fragment of a bowl; rounded shape.

Preserved: VH. 6.3 cm; Ø unknown; T. 0.7.

Roughly depurated impasto (many small size inclusions), burnished surface. External 5 YR 6-5/4, 5Y R 6/6, 7.5 YR 3/1; internal 7.5 YR 6/4.

MBA 3.

CV 5 (SU 10). Plate 2

Funnel-shaped rim fragment of an ovoid bowl with band handle.

Preserved VH. 5.7 cm; Ø 12.5 cm; T. 0.6 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (few large size inclusions), burnished surface. External 7.5 YR 6/3, Gley 1-4,3/N; internal 10 YR 6/3.

MBA 2-3.

CV 6 (SU 10). Plate 3

In-turning rim fragment with notched cord-band and bump.

Preserved VH. 8.8 cm; Ø 15.5 cm; T. wall 0.8 cm; T. cord 0.4 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (small-medium size inclusions, few large ones), burnished surface. External 7.5 YR 6/6; internal 2.5 Y 3/1.

MBA 3.

CV4b (SU 10). Plate 2

Bowl fragment. Short flaring and cut to outside rim.

Preserved VH. 3.5; Ø unknown; T. 0.5 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (many very small size inclusions, few medium ones), surface: burnished outside, smoothed inside. External Gley 1-3/N; internal 7.5 YR 6/4.

RBA 1.

CV6b (SU 10). Plate 2

Bowl fragment. Shallow carinated bowl; funnel-shaped and cut to outside rim.

Preserved VH. 2.2 cm; Ø 8.0 cm; T. 0.5 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (few small-medium size white inclusions), polished surface. External 10 YR 5/4; internal 7.5 YR 6/3.

RBA.

CV8+CV5B (SU 10). Plate 2

Bowl fragment. Shallow carinated bowl; funnel-shaped rim.

Preserved VH. 2.6 cm; Ø 10 cm; T. 0.5 cm.

Depurated impasto, burnished surface. External 10 YR 3/1,5/3; internal Gley 1-3/N.

RBA.

CV9 (SU 10). Plate 2

Collared vessel fragment. In-turning rim and notched cord-band.

Preserved VH 9.7; Ø unknown; T. wall 1.0 cm, T. cord 0.7 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (small-medium size inclusions, few large ones), burnished surface. External 7.5 YR 6/6; internal 2.5 Y 3/1.

MBA 2.

CV 11 (SU 10). Plate 3

Large jar fragment. Ovoid body; in-turning and thickened to outside rim.

Preserved VH 9.4 cm; Ø 22.5 cm; T. 0.8 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (many medium-large size inclusions), well smoothed surface. External 2.5 YR 4/3, 5 YR 4/2; internal 10 YR 6/2.

MBA 1-2.

CVL 8 (SU 8). Plate 1

Large bowl fragment. Flaring rim, large carinated bowl.

Preserved VH 4.4 cm; Ø 20 cm; T. 0.7 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (few medium-large size inclusions), very well burnished surface. External Gley 2-2.5/5 PB; internal 10 YR 6/3.

MBA 3.

CV2 (SU 6). Plate 1

Fragment of handle with zoomorphic knobs.

Preserved VH. 3.8 cm; W 5.8 cm; Ø handle 2.1 cm, Ø knob 1.3 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (few small size inclusions), burnished surface. External Gley 1-3/N; internal 10 YR 6/3.

RBA 2.

CV7 (SU 6). Plate 1

Carinated bowl fragment. Short funnel-shaped rim.

Preserved VH. 3.7 cm; Ø 10 cm; T. 0.5.

Roughly depurated impasto (small-medium size inclusions), burnished surface. External 10 YR 5/4, Gley 1- 2.5/N; internal 10 YR 5/4.

RBA 1.

CVL 4-2 (SU 4). Plate 1

Preserved VH. 3; T. section 0.7 x 1.3 cm.

Snail horn fragment of a plumbed handle.

Roughly depurated impasto (a very few small size inclusions), burnished surface. External Gley 2-3/5 PB – 7.5 YR 4/3; internal 10 YR 6/3.

RBA 1-2.

CVL 4-1 (SU 4). Plate 1

Bowl fragment. Base fragment of bowl with omphalos.

W. 4.9 cm; T. base 0.5 cm; base + omphalos 1.1 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (small-medium size inclusions), polished surface; external Gley 2-4/5 PB; internal 2.5 Y 6/3.

RBA 1.

CV7b (SU 6). Plate 1

Strap band handle with raised edges fragment.

Preserved VH 3.8 cm; W. 2.2 cm; T. 0.6 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (medium size inclusions), burnished surface. External 7.5 YR 5/4, Gley 1-2.5/N; internal 10 YR 7/4.

MBA 3.

CV-SP19 (Sporadic). Plate 3

Carinated bowl fragment. Funnel-shaped and cut to outside rim.

Preserved VH. 2.2 cm; Ø 8 cm; T. 0.5 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (few small-medium size and white inclusions), polished surface. External 10 YR 5/4; internal 7.5 YR 6/3.

MBA 3.

CV-SP21 (Sporadic). Plate 3

Collared vessel fragment. Slightly flaring rim; cord-band decoration.

Preserved VH. 5.2 cm; Ø 16 cm; T. wall 0.8 cm, T. cord 0.5 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (many small-large size inclusions), roughly polished surface, irregular surface. External 5 Y 6/6, Gley 1-3/N; internal Gley 1-4/N.

MBA 3.

CV-SP24 (sporadic). Plate 3

Carinated bowl fragment. Short flaring rim and strap handle.

Preserved VH. 7.4 cm; Ø (carena) 20 cm, T. wall 0.7 cm, T. handle 1 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (small-large size inclusions), polished surface, handle surface is smoothed. External and internal 7.5 YR 5/4.

RBA 1.

CV-SP26. (sporadic). Plate 4

Fragment of cylindrical and plumbed handle.

Preserved VH. 6.2 cm; W. 3.2; T. section 2.1 cm.

Roughly depurated impasto (small size inclusions), polished surface. External Gley 2-2.5/5 PB; internal 10 YR 7/4.

RBA 1.

CV-SP-F27B (sporadic). Plate 3

Upright handle with snail horn knobs fragment.

Preserved VH. 5.4 cm, W. 4.3 cm; T. section 2.2 x 1.8 cm; horn 1.5 x 1.7 cm.

Polished impasto, many inclusions, from small to large size. External and internal Gley 1-2.5/N.

RBA 1.

535-CV-SP-F29B (sporadic). Plate 4

Straight and pointed small stem of a band handle fragment.

Preserved VH. 3.5 cm; W. 3.4 cm; T. 0.8 x 2.7 cm.

Polished impasto, a few inclusions, several sizes. External 5 YR 4/4; internal 10 YR 6/3.

MBA 3.

536-CV-SP-F30B (sporadic). Plate 3

Fragment of outer ends of horn belonging to an upright handle.

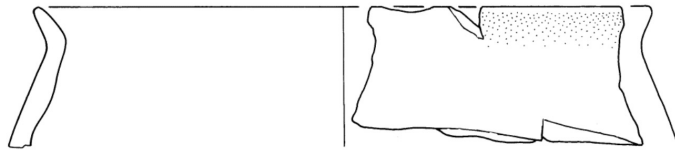
Preserved VH. 2.9 cm; Ø 2.8 cm, W. 3.7 cm.

Polished impasto (large size inclusions). External Gley 1-2.5/N, 2.5 YR 4/3, 10 YR 6/3; internal 2.5 YR 6/8, 10 YR 6/3.

RBA 1.

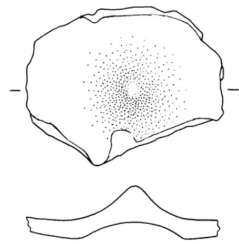
APPENDIX 5

S.U. 8

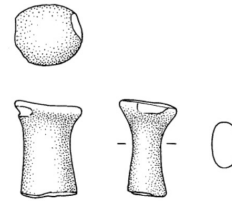


1. CVL8

S.U. 4

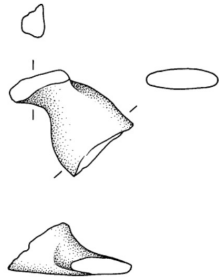


2. CVL4-1

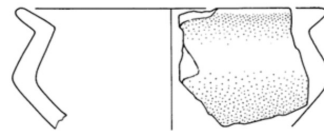


3. CVL4-2

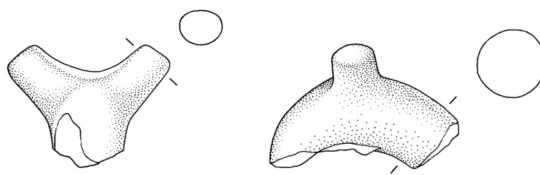
S.U. 6



9. CV7b

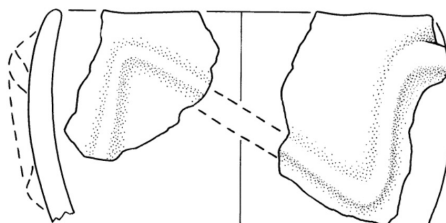


8. CV7



6. CV2

S.U.10

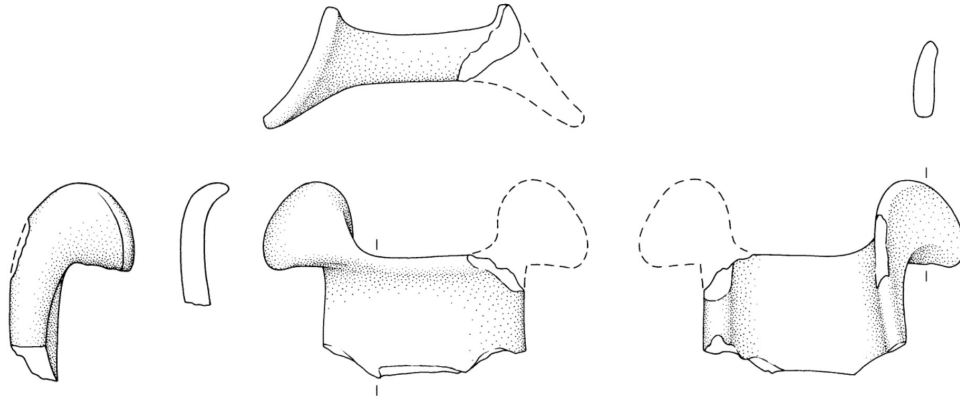


1. CV2B+CV8B

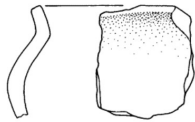
APPENDIX 5

2

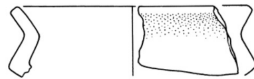
S.U. 10



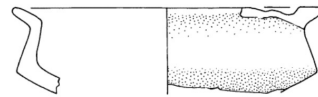
1. CVIB



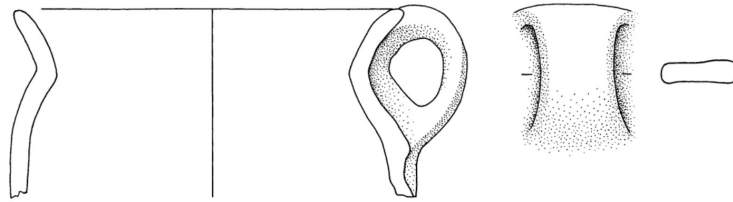
13. CV4b



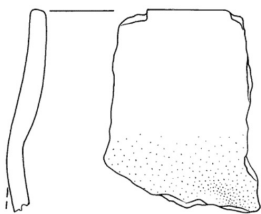
14. CV6b



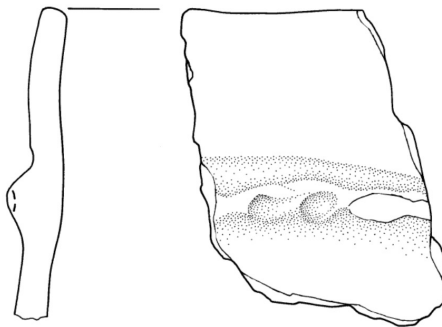
15. CV8+CV5B



11. CV5



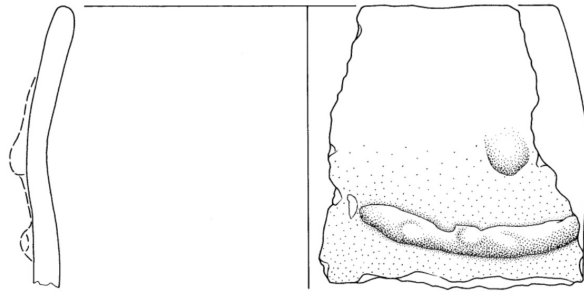
10. CV4



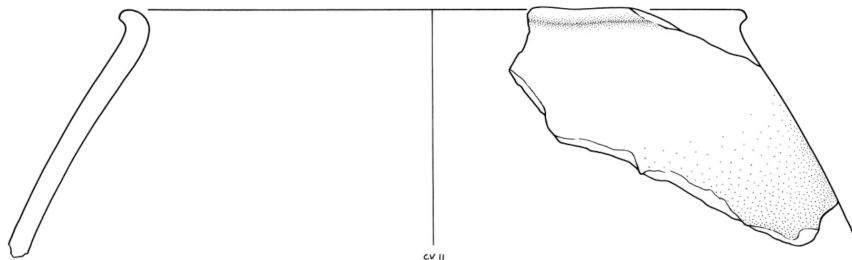
16. CV9

APPENDIX 5

S.U. 10



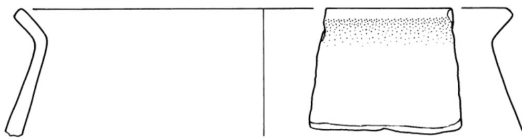
12. CV6



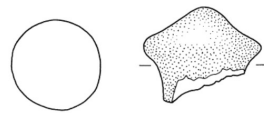
CV 11

18. CV11

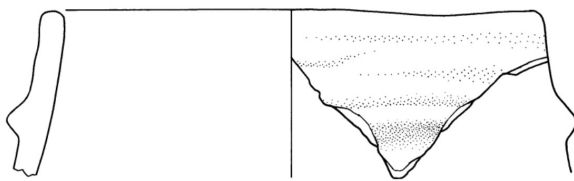
Sporadic finds



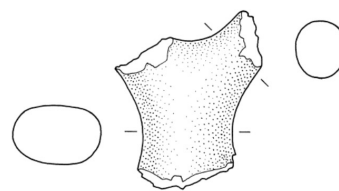
21. CVSP19



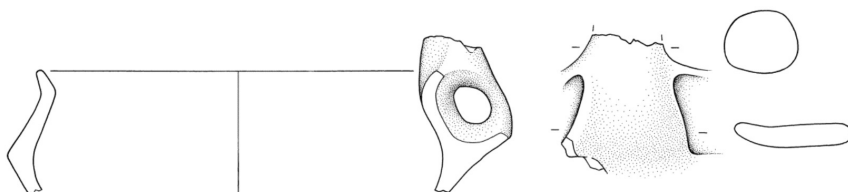
536. CVSP-F30B



23. CVSP21



533. CVSP-F27B

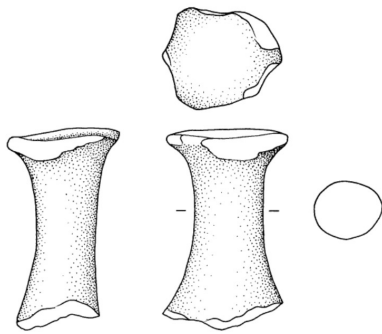


24. CVSP24

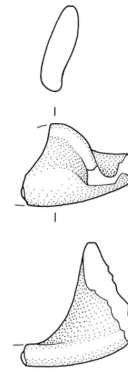
APPENDIX 5

4

Sporadic finds



26. CVSP26



535. CVSP-F29B

1:2

APPENDIX 6

Area Carnevale

FINDS FROM US 2

CV2/6

Wall fragment probably from large bi-conical vessel.

H. 6.15 cm; W. 7.7 cm; T. 0.5-0.8 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 7/6, reddish yellow. Sporadic calcareous and freq. mica particles.

Slip on exterior surface. Remain of three lined a tenda motif. Slip: 10 YR 7/3, very pale brown; 7.5 YR 2.5/2, very dark brown.

CV2/1

Upper wall fragment from large bi-conical vessel.

H. 5.7 cm; W. 9.3 cm; T. 0.7 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 5/3, reddish brown. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Double-lined diagonal cross and small remain of three lined a tenda motif. Three thin horizontal lines on upper part. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

CV2/3

Rim fragment from scodella. Slightly secondary fired.

Preserved VH. 3.6 cm; Ø rim 25.0 cm; T. 0.45-0.6 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 5/3, reddish brown. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Horizontal band followed by cross hatch a tenda motif. 5 YR 4/2, dark reddish gray.

CV2/4

Handle fragment. Worn.

H. 2.9 cm; W. 1.5 cm; T. 0.7 cm.

Clay: 2.5 YR 7/6, light red. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Monochrome triangles bordered by three horizontal lines. 2.5 YR 3/2, dusky red.

CV2/9

Spindle.

H. 2.4 cm; Max Ø 3.4 cm; Ø of vertical piercing. 0.45 cm; Weight. 30g.

Clay: 5 YR 7/4, pink. Sporadic calcareous inclusions and mica particles.

CV2/10

Loom weight. Soil incrustations.

H. 2.6 cm; Max Ø 4.1 cm; Ø of horizontal piercing. 0.3 cm; Weight. 24g.

Clay: 5 YR 7/4, pink. Sporadic calcareous inclusions and mica particles.

SPORADIC FINDS OF MATT-PAINTED POTTERY

CV/SP10

Rim fragment from large bi-conical vessel. Worn with soil incrustations.

Preserved VH. 5.3 cm; Ø rim 14.0 cm; T. 0.7-0.85 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 7/6, reddish yellow. Sporadic calcareous inclusions and mica particles.

Three thin horizontal lines below rim. Two lines a tenda motif on interior part of rim. 5 YR 3/2, dark reddish brown.

CV/SP1

Rim fragment from large bi-conical vessel. Some soil incrustations.

Preserved VH. 5.8 cm; Ø rim 19.0 cm; T. 0.6-0.8 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow.

Line and irregular dot on lower part followed by lines and band below rim. Line at side of rim and monochrome a tenda on interior part of rim. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

CV/SP8

Upper wall fragment from large bi-conical vessel.

H. 6.1 cm; W. 7.7 cm; T. 0.8 cm.

Clay: 2.5 YR 6/8, light red – 7.5 YR 8/3, pink. Sporadic calcareous inclusions and mica particles.

Thin horizontal wavy band bordered by thin horizontal line. 5 YR 3/3, dark reddish brown.

CV/SP24

Wall fragment from large vessel.

H. 7.9 cm; W. 9.2 cm; T. 0.55 cm.

Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6, light red – 2.5 YR 4/3, reddish brown. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Broad horizontal band with three hanging feeds. Attached diagonal monochrome are to the right. Remains of two horizontal lines at upper part. 5 YR 3/1, very dark gray.

CV/SP44

Wall fragment from large closed vessel.

H. 8.9 cm; W. 10.4 cm; T. 0.6-0.8 cm.

Clay: 2.5 YR 6/6, light red. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Three horizontal lines followed by remains of two diagonal lines. Three horizontal lines at upper part. Interior reserved. 2.5 YR 2.5/2, very dusky red.

CV/SP52

Rim fragment.

Preserved VH. 4.4 cm; Ø rim 21.0 cm; T. 0.6-0.8 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 7/6, reddish yellow. Sporadic calcareous inclusions and mica particles.

Three horizontal lines below rim. Dashes on exterior and interior part of rim. 7.5 YR 2.5/2, very dark brown.

CV/SP5

Rim fragment with two vertical grooves. Worn.

Preserved VH. 4.5 cm; Ø rim 33.0 cm; T. 0.8-1.1 cm.

Clay: 2.5 YR 7/6, light red. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Cross hatched area bordered by band. Vertical dashes on interior part of rim. 5 YR 2.5/2, dark reddish brown.

CV/SP12

Wall fragment from large vessel. Worn with soil incrustations.

H. 3.5 cm; W. 6.6 cm; T. 0.5-0.6 cm.

Clay: 10 YR 7/3, very pale brown. Frequent calcareous inclusions.

Slip on exterior surface. Remain of fringed panel with horizontal lines. Slip: 10 YR 8/3, very pale brown; 10 YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown.

CV/SP21

Upper wall fragment probably from bi-conical vessel.

H. 4.2 cm; W. 7.5 cm; T. 0.7 cm.

Clay: 7.5 YR 8/4, pink. Sporadic calcareous inclusions and mica particles.

Two irregular horizontal lines followed by hand motif. 7.5 YR 3/2, dark brown.

CV/SP51

Circular worked fragment from large matt-painted vessel.

Ø 6.9 cm; T. 1.0 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 6/6, reddish yellow. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

Broad horizontal band followed by vertical bars and two horizontal lines. Diagonal ladder motif and horizontal line at upper part. 5 YR 2.5/2, dark reddish brown.

CV/SP47

Circular worked fragment from achrome wheel-made vessel.

Ø 4.8 cm; T. 0.7 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 6/4, light reddish brown. Sporadic calcareous inclusions.

CV/SP7

Wall fragment with knob-handle.

H. 4.8 cm; W. 5.5 cm; T. 0.7-1.0 cm.

Clay: 5 YR 5/3, reddish brown.

Two horizontal lines on side of knob of which the upper is overlapped by a vertical line. 5 YR 2.5/2, dark reddish brown.

SPORADIC FINDS OF OINOTRIAN-EUBOEAN POTTERY

CV/SP9

Rim fragment.

Preserved VH. 3.4 cm; Ø rim 11.0 cm; T. 0.7-0.95 cm.

Clay: 2.5 YR 5/6, red; 2.5 YR 3/2, dusky red (core).

Monochrome on exterior except for rim. Broad monochrome band on interior part of rim. Rest reserved. 5 YR 4/3, reddish brown.

SPORADIC FINDS OF MATERIAL FROM THE 6TH CENTURY BC.

CV 20,21,23

Three rim and wall fragment from kotyle. Not joining, but probably from same vessel.

Preserved VH. rim 2.2 cm; Ø rim 10.0 cm; T. 0.25 cm.

Clay: 2.5 Y 8/4, pale yellow.

Two horizontal bands followed by black figure frieze with applied red, remains of animal. Blobs and incised blob rosettes as filling ornament two horizontal lines above the frieze. Vertical wavy lines bordered by line below rim. Monochrome on interior except for reserved line just below rim. 7.5 YR 3/3, dark brown - 7.5 YR 5/6, strong brown, 10 R 3/2, dusky red.

CV3

Shoulder fragment with small part of neck from globular aryballos.

H. 3.3 cm; W. 3.2 cm; T. 0.35 cm.

Clay: 2.5 Y 8/2, pale yellow.

Black figure frieze with rightwards facing warriors. Dots and circle rosette as filling ornament single line on lower part of neck. 10 YR 2/1, black - 10 YR 4/4, dark yellowish brown.

APPENDIX 6

CV2/6



CV2/1



CV2/3



CV2/4



CV2/9



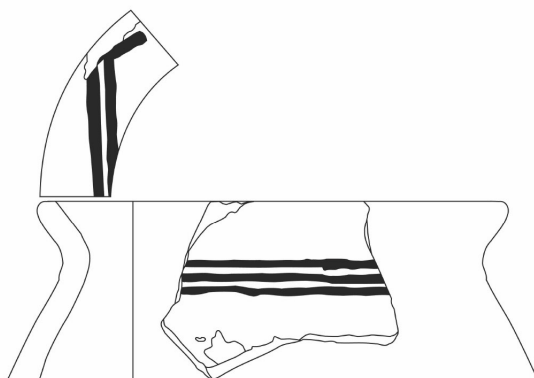
APPENDIX 6

2

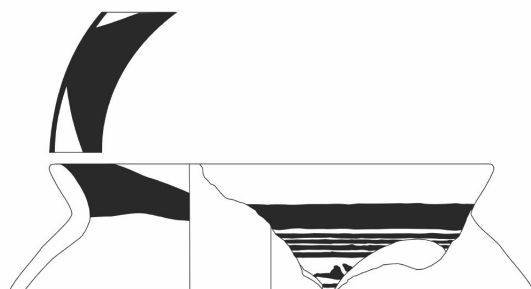
CV2/10



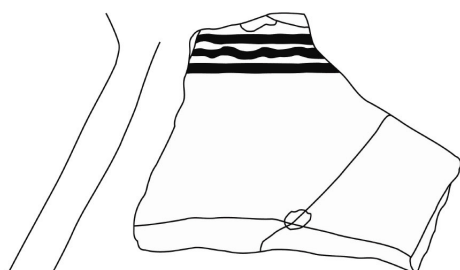
CV/SP10



CV/SP1

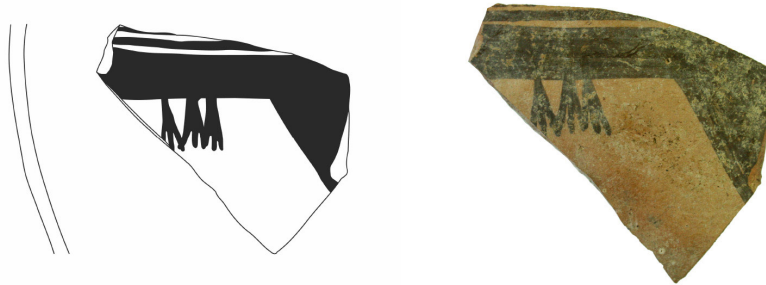


CV/SP8

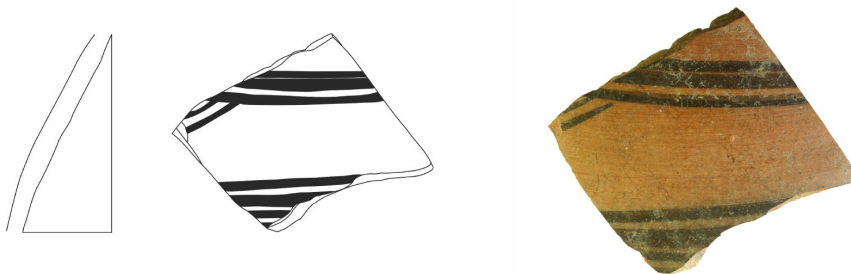


APPENDIX 6

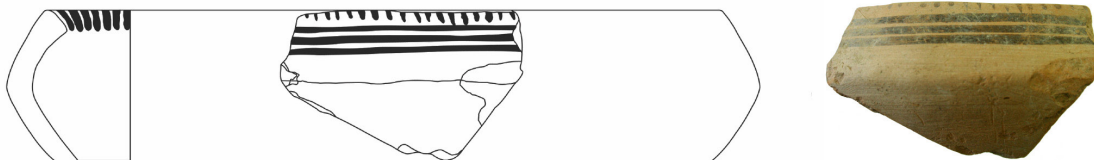
CV/SP24



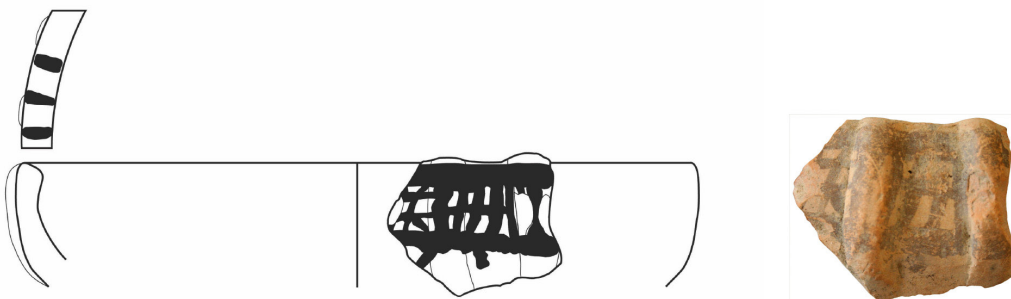
CV/SP44



CV/SP52

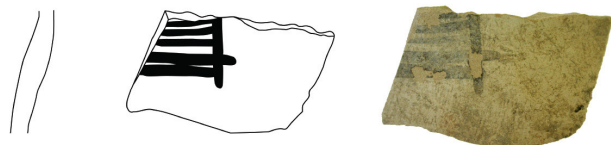


CV/SP5



APPENDIX 6

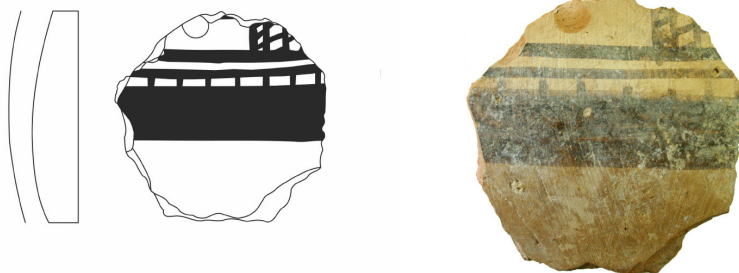
CV/SP12



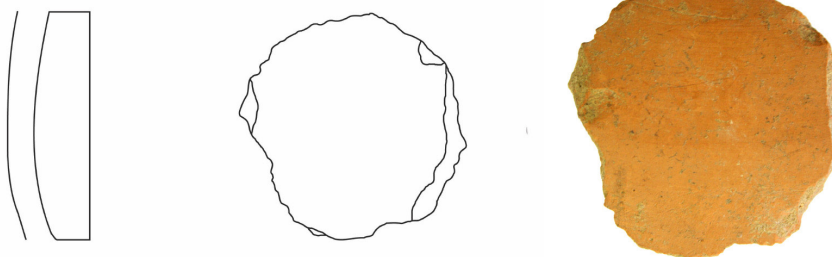
CV/SP21



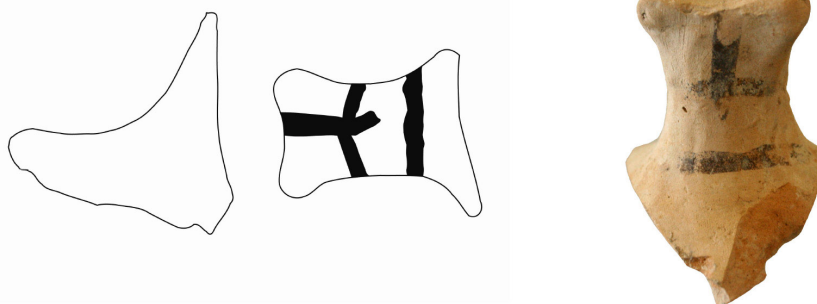
CV/SP51



CV/SP47

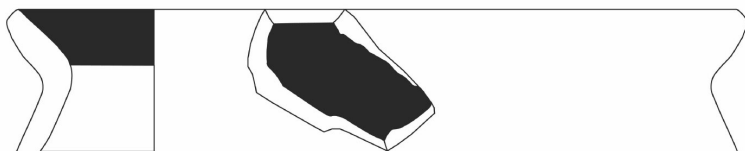


CV/SP7

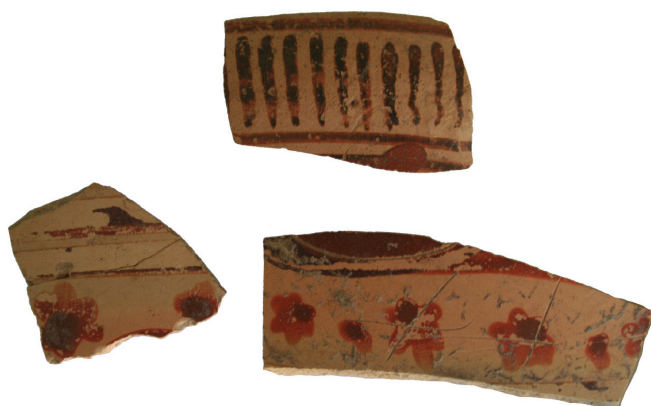


APPENDIX 6

CV/SP9



CV 20,21,23



CV3

