

METAPONTION
"PIZZICA"
FIELD NOTEBOOK

JUNE 27 -
JULY
1974

COLLABORATORS:

J. C. CARTER
H. P. EDMUNDSON
N. Y. FOSS
A. MAC KENZIE
C. PERLUM

iii
i

Sunday June 23, 1974

After picking up Nelson Foss at station of Metaponto, B. Edmundson NF and I make a surface reconnaissance of the site. We begin at the low narrow end of the hill near the spring and work ~~North~~ Westward to the road.

Little material is found until we reach the crest of the hill. Then, both in the graded and bulldozed area to the North and in the untouched area just on top the hill and to the West of the area of the Copanone (also graded) we encounter a large concentration of B-G ware, but also some Terra sigillata Acra. The relative proportions are about 1:10. There is some coarse wear, a lid, a low weight. As we proceed to the West, toward the hill full the material thins out. There is almost

ii

23 UI 74 NELSON

NOTE ON SURFACE SURVEY:

MATERIAL CONCENTRATED NEAR TOP OF HILL

- 1- LARGE QUANTITY BLACKGLAZE - SOME VERY THICK PIECES
QUALITY OF GLAZE SUGGESTS 4TH CENTURY.

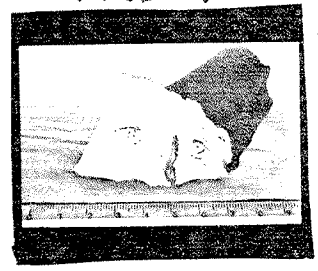
NOTE: 2 FRAGS Red Figure ONE CLEARLY LEAF DECORATION FROM
Rim OF KRATER. ANOTHER WITH A FIGURES HEAD WITH MELON
HAIR DO & TAMBOURINE. ADD. FRAGMENT OF FACE, PAINTED
WHITE, WITH EYES IN BROWN (FIND #1)

- 2- TERRASIGILATA: SMALLER # OF FRAGMENTS ABOUT 1/10 AS MANY
AS B.G.

- 3- COARSE WARE: TOP OF SAR, 1/2 LOOM WEIGHT

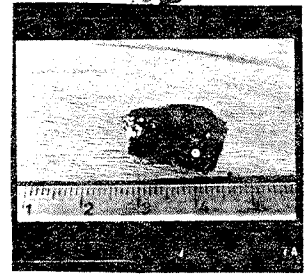
- 4- FLINT - PERHAPS WORKED (FIND #2)

FIND #1



74-4 (4)

FIND #2



74-7 (7)

none in the area of the fall. Why?
 Among the BC sherds are some large heavy
 ones. Not the usual sort of material found
 in graves. A truncheon seem to belong to the
 same subbed Crater(?)

May there not have been a habitation
 also on top the hill. I decide to lay our
 trench out using the top of the hill as the
 center point, and to begin by exploring the
 top of the hill, near the division between
 the area of the Cyprian, and our ungraded
 Western slope. Such a trench may help to
 clarify the relation between the Cyprian and
 the later Greek settlement.

v

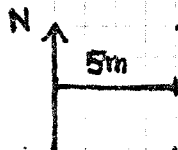
Wednesday June 26

We set out our grid, using five meter squares. The datum point A1 is as near the center of the top of the hill as we can get. From here we can take along the level to the buildings of the Agricultural school and nursery, and to the top of the Metaport water tower. These tentatively will be our fixed points. A nursery full of, a topographical reference on the Istituto Geografico Militare 1:25,000 map is visible to the west.

GRID:

EXCAVATED AREAS INDICATED
WITH BLUE OUTLINE

OLD DESIGNATION OF SOURCE BY ROMAN NUMERAL
IN RED



Vii

E

D

C

B

Is A

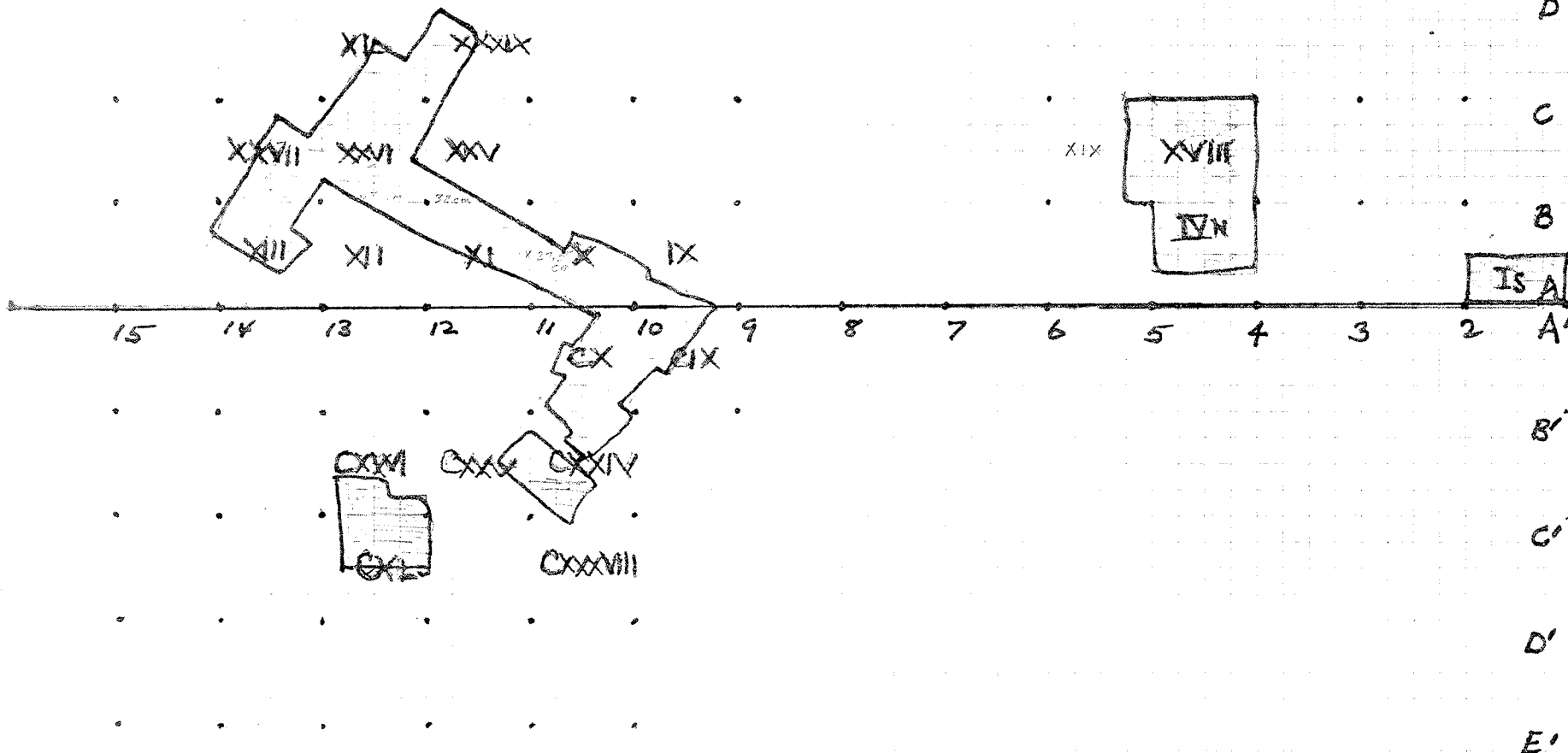
A'

B'

C'

D'

E'



THURSDAY, 27 JUNE 1974 - ENTRY BY - B.E.
THE FIRST DAY

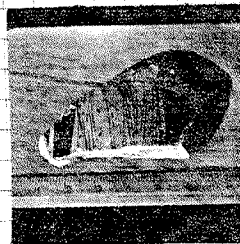
V

At 6.55, our party arrived on the site under a fully overcast sky, mild temperature, and no breeze. While awaiting the arrival of our team of Italian workmen, we continued ^{the} clearing of surface finds on I's which we began yesterday afternoon. [Joe Carter has decided to dig first on the southern half of our eastern most square. The square is therefore designated I, and the southern rectangle of 4m x 2m is designated I-s.] Meanwhile J.C. began digging a test pit - in the SW corner of I-s. - which measures 1m x 1m. The top soil is a dark brown, rich looking layer filled with small rocks, many flat small rounded stones, pieces of tile and a small piece of flint. Also

Note: rim of a flat plate, black glaze - 9 cm x 5 cm x 2 cm
At depth of 6-7 cm larger rocks are encountered. Immediately below there are a few traces of charcoal as well as piece of red figure pottery, which appears to date from the 4th c. B.C. There are many small fragments of pottery as well.

Our three Italian Workmen finally arrive at 7.25. They are: Giuseppe di Taranto, who has been recommended as especially skilled in the art of distinguishing changes of level and soil through the sensitive use of pick and trowel;

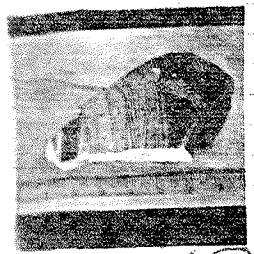
Alfredo - #1 - a lean and rugged worker who acts principally as shovel man and back up pick man to di Taranto. Alfredo #2 - a squat, full-bellied hulk of a man who works the wheelbarrow.



LEVEL ① of I-S: PLOUGHED LAND

Beginning at the Western end of I-S, we encounter just below the surface a few large stones, a small piece of iron, several pieces of thin, flat undecorated Roman ware, and a number of pieces of blaze glaze ware. Several of these latter stand out as shinier than the rest, suggesting perhaps fifth century imported ware.

25. ✓
 as level
 who acts
 to do
 74-7(11)
 of iron,
 and a
 these latter
 shapes fifth



FIND #3 : fragment of red-figure pottery, with white over-painting, showing the mid-section and left forearm of a draped female figure measuring 6.8 cm wide and 3.6 cm high. It was found c. -10 cm and c. 50 cm from southern and eastern edges of I-5.

At -20 cm, the earth becomes composed of more clay. Chunks of yellowish earth are mixed in with darker, richer looking soil and there are found many small rocks. Pottery fragments include 4th c. B.C. (Apulian?) red-figure, some of which bear white overpainting; some large ribbed fragments similar to our surface finds; and tile.

At -26 cm, we encounter what appears to be a patch of yellow and white cement mixed with many small rocks. Di Taranto declares this to be virgin earth. The workers also complete ^{the} clearing of a large rock in the eastern wall of the trench which had first appeared at -13 cm. This rock is located at A-1 2.4 m x A-2 1.6 m x -13 cm.

4/

I-S - (2)

Between levels ① and ② directly west of the stone described above is a layer of natural conglomerate stone, composed of large rounded pebbles. The workmen dig only in the ~~northern~~^{eastern} half of our rectangular trench to determine if we have reached virgin soil. Level ②, at its most superficial level, is rockier and more densely compact than level ①. When broken up, it is lighter in color than the bottom of level ①.

After reaching -34 cm in the SE corner of the trench, J.C. decides to abandon digging I-S, since we have definitely encountered unworked earth which contains no material. The decision is made to move next to

IV-North, i.e. IV-N.

IV-N-① PLOUGHED LAND

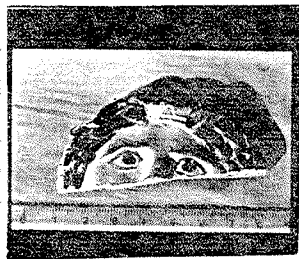
Although there are many fragments of tile directly below the surface, there appears to be fewer sherds.

- Lunch break -

- 13.00 - Hazy, overcast sky; fresh sea-breeze

Just before beginning the afternoon digging, one of the workmen, Alfredo #1, found a votive face with eyes and nose and black polychromy.

FIND #4 : part of face of votive plaque, female figure.



74-7 ④

6/ The soil at top levels of IV-N ① is almost identical to that of I-S-①, the former being slightly looser. We are finding about equal fragments of black glaze and red figure. There are also several fragments of Roman pottery, as well as occasional pieces of bone.

FIND #5 : fragment of red figure pottery, a draped ~~female~~ male figure, 5.8 cm high x 5.8 cm wide. The arm is extended and there are traces of white detail.

The soil is generally looser, less compact - perhaps indicating there will be more ^{finds} below. The workers have off the western end of the trench to determine whether or not bed rock soil is immediately below. Sherds are becoming scarcer. The soil composition unchanged.

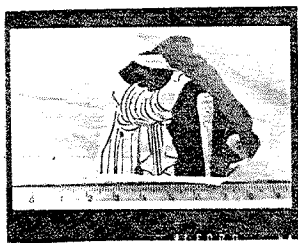
FIND #6 : base of a small terra sigillata cup with an inscription 51 inside the stamped figure of a foot.

17

At the juncture of level ① and ② in the NE corner of IV-N is found a large piece of conglomerate stone. Its coordinates are A4 4.30m x A5 4.90m x -35 cm. To the south is virgin earth (i.e. yellow sand and fine rock.) To the north the soil is dark and fine with deeply imbedded tiles. This conglomerate, which begins c. 30 cm from the trench wall, indicates a possible cut.

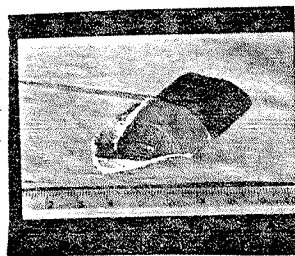
—30—

FIND #5



74-7 (8)

FIND #6



74-7 (12)

Stamp in plantu pedis
reads. ... ASI
perhaps C. RASI

foot.

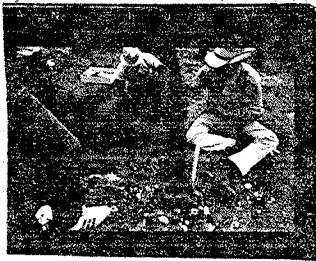
8/

74-1-3



Trench IV N
①/②

74-1-12



Trench IV N
①/②
NE corner.

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FRIDAY, 28 JUNE 1974 . - ENTRY BY B.E.
THE SECOND DAY

INTRODUCTORY NOTE: The activities of our second day's digging were centered principally in pit XVIII-5 which was dug due to the plan of IV-N and which measured 4m x 2m in accordance with our overall planning of the site. The discussion which follows is an attempt to present the results of our discoveries in a clear and coherent fashion. The strict, minute by minute order of discovery has been observed in this entry because of the complex nature of this most interesting day's work. The reader is referred to Field Notebook I, Pizzica, 28 June 1974 if he wishes to see the exact order in which our digging proceeded.

At 7.00 the weather was partly cloudy, with the Mediterranean sun already very warm. The air was cool, although there was practically no breeze. The workers arrived at 7.15 and began at once to shovel out the small amount of dirt remaining in IV-N-D from yesterday's work. J.C. a

10/ drove stakes for a new 4 x 2m pit, designated XVIII-s, which lies 1 m due north of IV-N. (cf. entry for 27 June 1974, page 7 for description of a rock conglomerate, the discovery of which caused us to dig this new pit.) Meanwhile, the workers dug deeper into the Western half of IV-N-① and found there large and numerous tile fragments. In the southwestern corner of this trench the cut of a ~~foundation~~ cut projects outward some 30 cm. The coordinates of this cut are:

A5 - 2.70m x A4 - 4.70m x - 36 cm

74-1-16

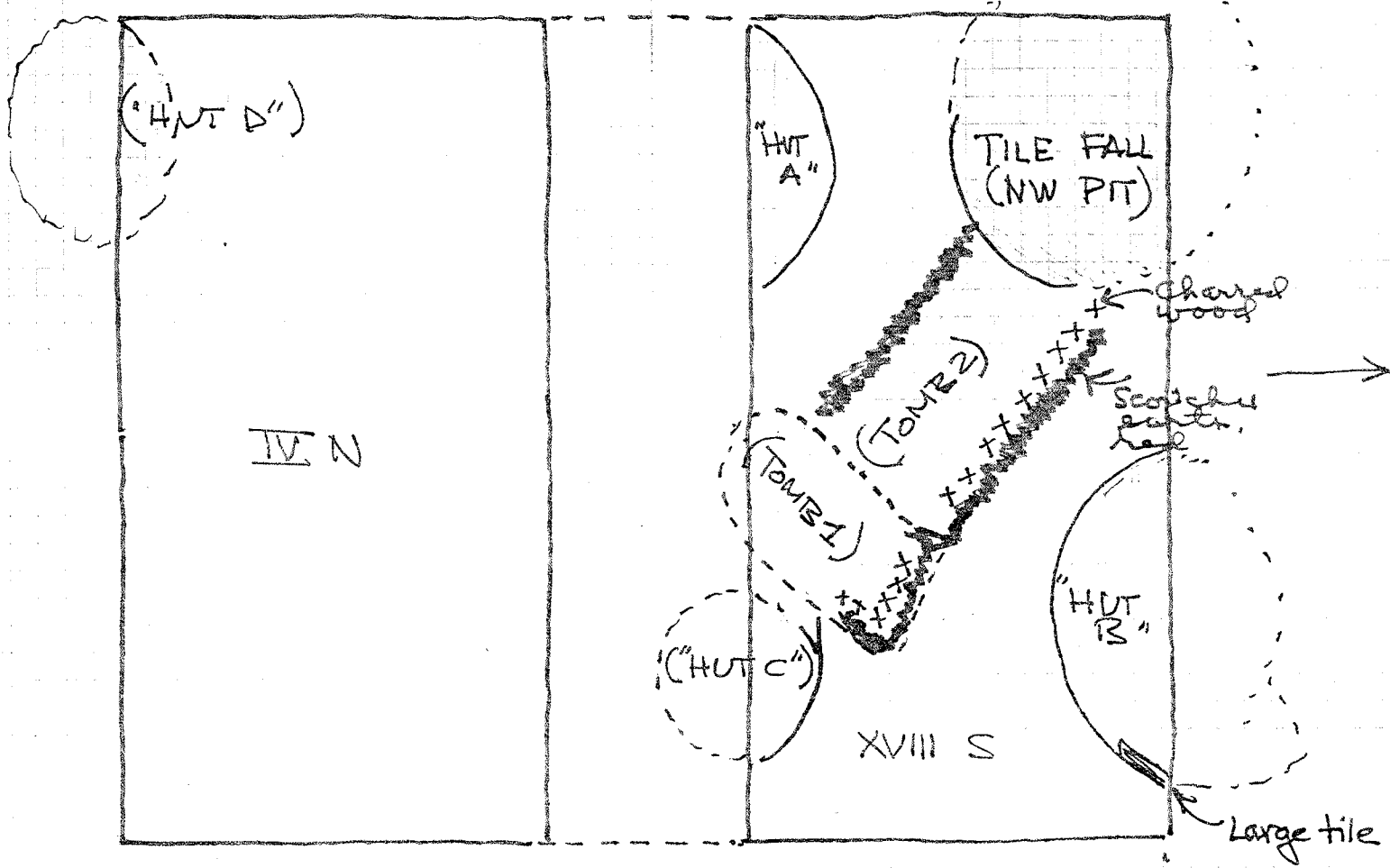


Trench IV-N
①/②

Photographs were taken of the trench floor.

IV-s, which
 June 1974,
 is covering
 meanwhile,
 IV-N-①
 to. In the
 foundation cut
 is cut are;

SKETCH MAP •B5
 RELATING FEATURES
 DESCRIBED IN FOLLOWING PAGES



The description of our investigation of this 4 x 2m trench, located 1m due north of IV-N, is divided as follows:

- A. General remarks
- B. HUT-A (proved not to be feature)
- C. HUT-B (proved to be refuse pit p.80)
- D. Parallel lines of red earth
(later known as Tomb 2)
P. 29 f.
- E. Pit surrounded by ring
of burned material
(later known as Tomb 1, p. 27)
- F. SE corner ("Hut C")
- G. Tile Fall (later known
as NW Pit)
P. 56

at ① peeled easily away, like the layers of an onion, through the virgin earth down to level ②. 13

With the discovery of HUT-A (which was our first important ~~find~~ ^{feature} of XVIII-5) we began keeping a separate box for the material therefrom. This practice was continued for subsequent distinct areas (cf. infra). Both HUT-A and HUT-B seemed to have been non-Greek, since both contained impasto ware. HUT-A measured from its two points of intersection with the south wall of the trench. It extended at its widest point from the trench wall.

C. HUT-B

In the northeastern section of the trench, we discovered HUT-B. A large tile fragment was found in the earth at the eastern intersection of the hut wall with the northern wall of the trench. We had difficulty in determining what was virgin earth and what the actual cutting of the hut. The finds from HUT-B, which were kept separately as explained above, consisted of many more pieces of

impasto ware than were found in HUT-A.

The distance from the tile to the eastern wall of the trench was 50 cm; the distance from the tile to the western edge of HUT B was . At its widest point of extent, HUT-B is as measured from the northern wall of the trench. This point along the northern wall occurs from the eastern edge of the hut.

D. Parallel lines of red earth

We discovered two parallel lines of red earth, some 80 cm apart, which ran in a northwesterly / southeasterly direction. Both lines were flanked by a fine yellowish dust (which is virgin earth) on their respective sides which were nearest to the walls of the trench. On their inward sides, i.e. along the side which was nearest to the center of the trench, both red lines were flanked by a line of charred material. We believe these red lines to be the

remains of burned terracotta. The soil which lay between these two parallel red lines is earth which has been disturbed.

The more northerly of the two lines intersected the northern wall of the trench west of the western edge of HUT-B. The distance from this point of intersection to the western wall of the trench is 1.10 m. The soil between the more northerly red line and HUT-B is virgin earth which consisted of yellow sand and pebbles. At its point of furthest extent, this red line is 1.15 m from the northern wall of the trench and is directly in line with the point of HUT-B which marks its widest point.

Both red lines were 6 cm wide.

E. Pit Surrounded by Ring of Burned Material

This was, in the opinion of all, the most interesting and most perplexing of our day's discoveries. This consisted of a rectangle of charred material in which was found burned bone (including some possibly human

16/ remains) burned stone, and evidence of the tops of five (5) vertical stakes which had been burnt down to this level of the trench. From out of this burned material we found several sherds, which we believe at this point to be of the archaic period, this, however, is a preliminary hypothesis which will require further study before finally deciding the pottery type. (One cannot, in fact, even be sure that these sherds are contemporary with the charred material. It is possible that they are from the layer immediately above.) These sherds include

- ① the foot of a pot with black glaze
- ② the burned handle of a cup
- ③ a piece of archaic (?) cup

(See detailed drawing of trench for precise dimensions of this burned rectangular area and the exact location of the burned vertical stakes.) Material from this burned area has been placed in a separate container. It is our intention to present examples of this material as well as pieces of charred material from the SE corner of the trench

(cf. F infra) to those in charge of the carbon-14 dating ¹⁷ facilities at the University of Texas at Austin. It is our hope to be able to date the burning to within a tolerance of perhaps 25 years. If possible, this material could be of invaluable historical evidence in attempting to determine the time and nature of the Greek presence in this area.

The principal questions which are raised at this preliminary stage are:

- ① what was this rectangular ~~area~~? structure?
- ② what was its relationship to the burned terracotta — and the implied wall or structure between the two parallel red lines — as well as to HUTS A and B?

As for the first question:

- J.C. believes that this was possibly a shrine
- our workmen believe it was a tomb.
- the local superintendent, Sig. Indici, believes it to have been a hut.
- my own hunch at this point coincides with that of

78 / the workmen: I believe we may have disturbed the final resting place of one of our ancestors.

Whatever the case, we shall proceed on our next day of digging with utmost caution and attention in our attempt to determine what lies immediately below. Moreover, we shall explore further the relationship between these areas in hopes of establishing their relative sequence.

F. Southeastern corner

In the southeastern corner, at c. -20 cm, the earth came up in big chunks of yellow clay, the type which we have been associating with virgin earth. A layer of charred wood appeared in this earth between the yellow clay and the brown earth.

At -35 cm, 20 cm from the southern edge of the trench we found a plough scrape measuring 30 cm long and 3 cm wide.

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At -40 cm, we found a continuation of the rock con-
glomerate from IV-N (cf. ayra, 27 vi 74, page 7).

b. Tile Fall

In the northwestern corner of the trench, about
from the NW corner extending in a SE direction and at
an arc of c. 45° from the northern wall of the trench
we discovered a tile fall. This was at a level just slightly
above the red lines, ~~the~~ ^{no} of which the more southerly
ran right up to the fall. Just above the tiles we found
a bone which was possibly brought there by a plow.

- 30 -

74-1-42



Tomb 1 - left center Cf. p. 27 f.
Tomb 2 - center
"hut B" center; foreground.

TRENCH XVIII S

(1/2)

MONDAY, 1 JULY 1974

THE THIRD DAY - ENTRY BY B.E.

At 7.00, we and the workmen arrive simultaneously on the site. The sky was completely clear, the sun bright and warm. The air was cool with a fresh sea-breeze blowing. The workers immediately began to remove the last half of the balk between IV-N and XVIII-S so that we might obtain a better picture of the cut observed in the SE corner of XVIII-S and the NE corner of IV-N. Meanwhile, J.C. and N.F. were working together in making a detailed drawing of the floor of XVIII-S-D. Tile fragments and some black glaze sherds came out from the balk area.

J.C. and B.E. then began to work very cautiously and carefully in removing the soil around the rectangular area with buried material, the two red lines, and the possible hut cut in the southeastern corner. The area with the buried perimeter appeared at this point to be about the size of a grave. At the southwestern end of the rectangle we found a group of tiles. This end, with its rounded

22/ edge (see detailed drawing) is tangential to the wall of HUT-A. This wall is c. 10 cm lower than the burned rectangular area. (We found two pieces of unglazed ware in the walls of HUT-A.) We found a mound at the end of the rectangular burned area which consisted of the same hard soil found inside the perimeter of the charcoal. We also discovered that the southerly red line of burned terracotta (cf. drawing of XVIII-s-① and entry for 28 vi 74) flanked the edge of the rectangular burned pit and ran up to the wall of HUT-A. There were remains of pottery imbedded in the burned area, as well as a piece which was found under the charred material.

XXVI-W

While J.C. completed his detailed drawing of XVIII-s-①, the workers began ~~clearing~~ digging XXVI-W, which lies about 1 1/2 m. due west of the tile fall ~~at~~ which was discovered by F. D'Andria (for the Soprintendenza, October 1973)

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ann was excavated by our own Giuseppe di Taranto, (~~The~~ The
discovery of this fall helped lead to the decision to excavate
at Pizzica. N.F. spent last Friday, 28 vi 74 and the earlier
part of this morning in cleaning up this trench and in
preparing it for photographing.)

The surface soil resembled that which we found further
up the hill, i.e. due east, although the former seemed slightly
more moist. There was a large number of tile fragments just
beneath the surface as well as a few pieces of bone and
a piece of iron.

At -13 cm in the SW corner of XXVI-W-①, we found
the top of what appeared to be an ancient wall. Beginning
along the west wall of the trench, 1.10 m south of the
NW corner we discovered a tile fall at -26 cm. The
fall was 1.35 m wide alongside the west wall of
the trench. It was at a visibly higher level
than the tile fall in adjacent XXVI-E.

24/ For the afternoon portion of our digging, we decided to have XXVI-W along ~~to~~ a north/south axis. We wanted to watch especially for finds behind our wall, as well as to dig down through our tile fall. We kept all of the tile fragments through which we cut. The earth became packed and very hard at the level of the fall — and the workmen dug at a noticeably slower pace. Just north of the level of the fall, the earth became much darker in color — almost black — and softer. Portions of tile became less numerous.

Below the level of the wall in the SW corner, the soil was a tan clay which came up in big hunks. It contained large quantities of tile next to the wall, and below the main visible layer of the tile fall.

FIND

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Trench
XXVI

(1)

General U
Golby's W

FIND: 7 piece of archaic(?) pot, with red and black concentric rings around the rim; measured 4 cm x 2 cm x 1.7 cm, it was found c. 1.10 m under the tile fall.

This completed our day's work. We made the decision to continue digging deeper in XXVI-W-② (② = below the tile fall) using the 2 Alfredi for this work until di Saravato completed his work in XVIII-S, (cf. infra for separate description of today's excavation in XVIII-S.) The three workers will then follow the path of the wall in an attempt to discover the nature of the structure of which this formed a part.

cf. page 26 seq for sketch of wall in SW corner of XXVI-W-①.

74-1-28



Trench XXVI W
①
General view
Looking West

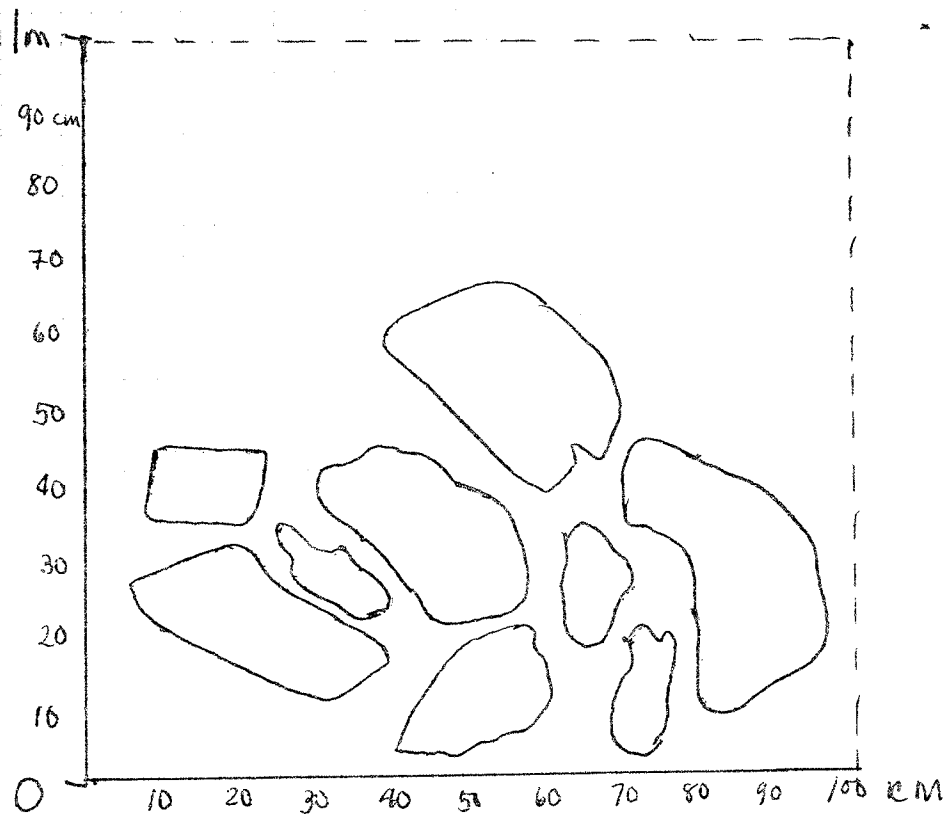
74-1-26



Trench XXVI W
①
Wall in foreground

26/

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SW corner of XXVI-W-②

1 mm = 1 cm

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Tomb 1 - Square XVIII 5 (See Maps)

The entire tomb surrounded by a thin line of black carbonized wood. After the hard-packed dirt was cleared the whole surface of the tomb was ash. Bone began to appear especially around the edges, and a few broken bits of pottery. There was no indication that pots had been deposited in the grave. Perhaps these sherds sifted down from level ①. Fragments of skull found on East end, of vertebrae in the middle. In the middle also several chunks of iron mixed with the bone.

Find 7a

Just above the iron (to the East) a large bit of bronze. Clearly the body was layed out in the tomb in E-W direction, with few ornaments of metal. It was burned, probably in the

28/

Tomb 1 TRENCH XVIII S in course of excavation

74-1-46



Outline of Tomb 1 with post hole (?)

74-1-60



layer of charcoal in Tomb 1

74-1-64



Bones badly "disarticulated"
Those in ~~center~~ center of 64 correspond to the figure's midsection.

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coffin. This would explain the rectangular outline of burned wood, and the position of the skeleton.

Tomb 2 - Beginning to dig from the level of the red lines. At first the soil is full of small rocks. No material. We first encounter bones (sample). Then ash at midpoint, along the NE wall of tomb. Tiles embedded in NW end of tomb. S-W edge of tomb has much red material. Could this be burned tiles? NE wall of trench there is long strip, ca 50 cm of burned wood. Perhaps the bottom plank of a coffin. This is at a depth of . . . and could suggest that coffin was set after, perhaps after it had been surrounded or covered with tiles.

Bones - Sampled from SE end of tomb, large unburned bones, from higher level than the rest.

Tomb 2 TRENCH XVIII S, in course of excavation

74-2-10



General view
of tomb 2, right
foreground. In
left background is
pit which cuts through
end of tomb.

74-2-2

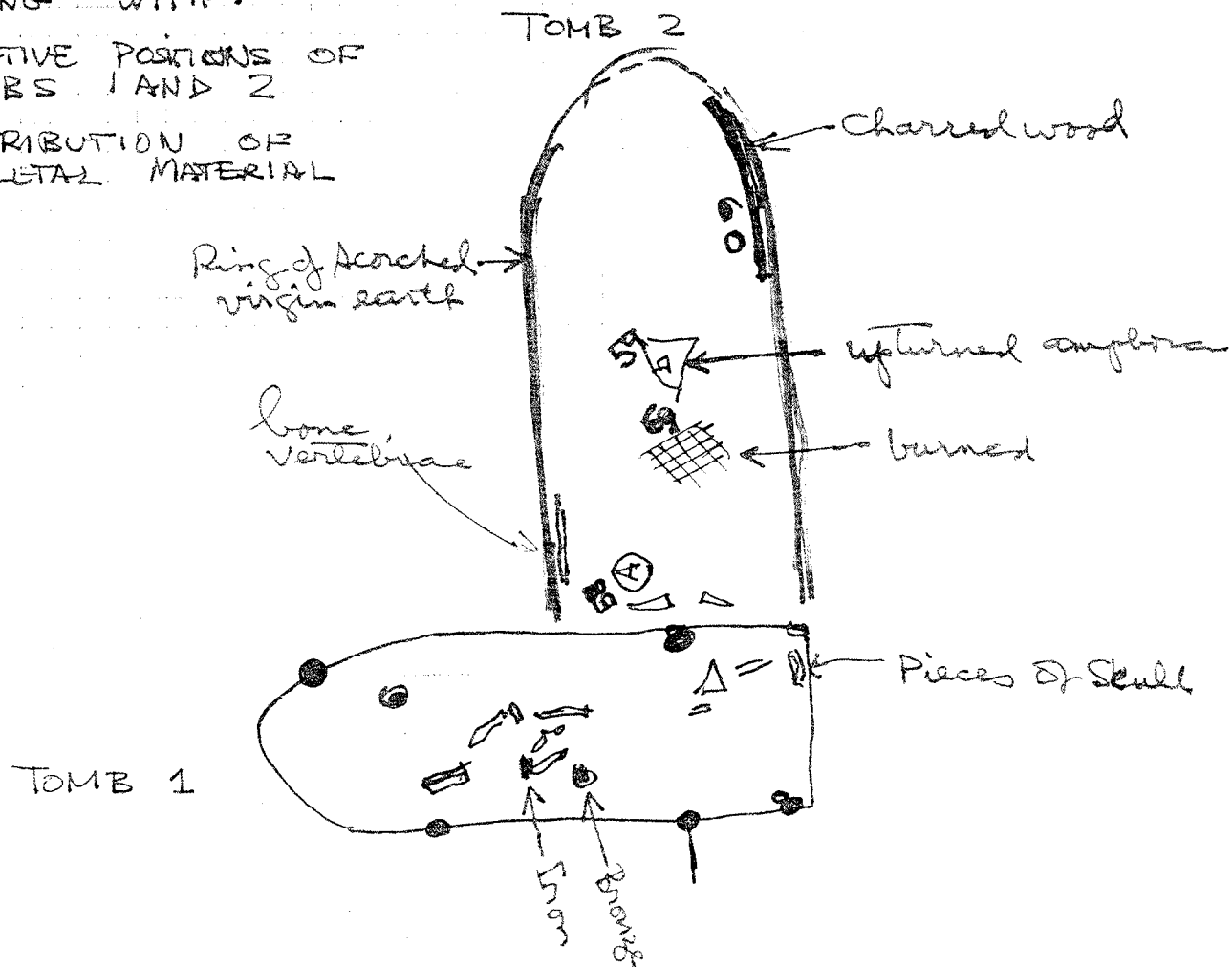


inverted amphora
containing bones,
center

DRAWING WITH:

RELATIVE POSITIONS OF
TOMBS 1 AND 2

DISTRIBUTION OF
SKELETAL MATERIAL



Sample (B) comes from SW corner of tower divider
burned wood and T.C. 31

July 2, 1974

Continuation of excavation of Tower 2

A burned level, uniform over the floor
occurs at a greater depth than that of tower 1
Just above it, in the center of the tower is the
bottom of an amphora, with point turned up
chip out of it was bagged yesterday with
Tower 2 material.

Revision: "The tiles" are probably just burned
earth. The tiles at top end of the trench are
not in the tower, but not in virgin soil or
tilled earth either. Perhaps they belong to
crown tomb (India calls them tomb tiles)
Under the amphora are found large quantities of
burned bone. Cleared. No further ceramic
material. The amphora was clearly burned
as it crumbles easily.

After lunch, I flew back with D. Taranto. Saw some pottery
from the south bank.

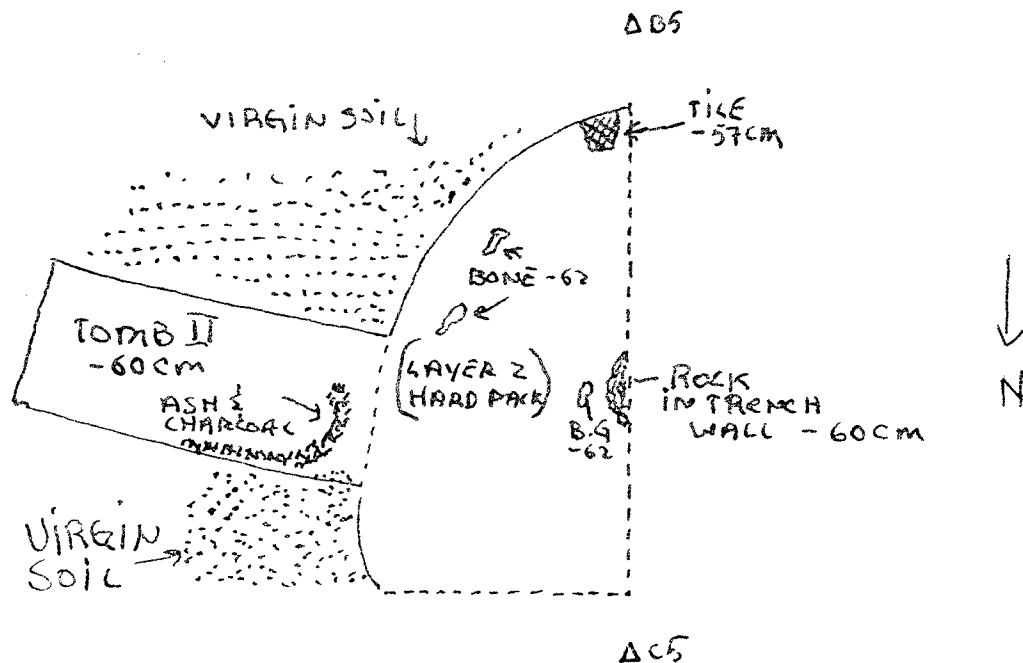
32/ 2 VII 74 - NELSON FOSS
N.W. CORNER - TRENCH XVIII

EXCAVATION OF "HUT FLOOR" SIMILAR ON SURFACE TO HUTS A & B (SEE PRECEDING DESCRIPTIONS)

MEASUREMENTS IN RELATION TO $\triangle E5$

- LAYER 1 - PLOWED EARTH, LOTS OF PEBBLES & SOME MIXED B.G. & COARSE WARE SHERDS - ALSO BITS OF "IMPASTO" (?) & TILES. PIT STARTS AT LEVEL OF VIRGIN SOIL.
- LAYER 2 - STARTS -50CM $\triangle E5$. SOIL LIGHTER BROWN, SANDY. FEWER PEBBLES. MOIST IN PLACES, HARDER PACKED BUT BREAKS UP EASILY. FINDS INCLUDE PIECES OF RED FIGURE, COARSE WARE & BONE ALSO LOTS OF TILES AND SOME BITS OF CHARCOAL & SNAILS. BITS OF SMALL BIRD BONE & (?) IMPASTO AT -62 (SEE SKETCH) WE HAVE DECIDED THIS IS A PIT (PERHAPS FOR REFUSE) IT DEFINATELY CUTS THRU TOMB TWO (PERHAPS THIS IS WHERE CHARCOAL IS FROM) SEE DESCRIPTION TOMB 2.

SKETCH PLAN NW CORNER TRENCH XVIII.



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TUESDAY, 2 JULY 1974

THE FOURTH DAY - ENTRY BY B.E.

Today's work was spent almost entirely in trying to follow - by several stops and starts - the top of the wall of our farmhouse (2) which we discovered yesterday in the SW corner of XXVI-W. It was a day in which we discovered our first buried pot - in situ - and began to get some idea of the nature of the structure in which it was found.

At 7.00 the weather was fair: clear sky, cool air, warm sun, no breeze - all elements which gave promise of a hot day. We began by continuing our digging down into XXVI-W - (2) - i.e. below the ^{tile} fall which we found yesterday and in front of (or behind) the wall in the southern end of the trench. At this level, we found almost no tile fragments, and only occasional fragments of pottery.

We found several small pieces of bone in the wall of the trench directly beneath the wall in the SW corner. This came from (3), which appears as a moister ~~level~~ layer 13 cm below the top of (2).

34/ After following ③ to -14cm, we ceased digging in trench XXVI-W and turned in a southeasterly direction in order to pursue the course of the wall discovered in XXVI-W. It appeared at first, after about 20 minutes of digging, that the wall in fact did not run southeast (we later discovered that, in fact, it did.) and so shifted our digging onto two new fronts: northwest and northeast. [We kept a separate box for fragments found between the ground surface and the top of the wall: these consisted of a few sherds and many tile fragments.] Our overall plan, decided on at this point, was, to follow the wall wherever it led, to remove the ploughed earth (i.e. level ①) from along its top, and, after completing the entire surface, to dig a series of deep trenches which will run in a perpendicular direction into the wall.

After lunch, we followed a section of the wall which appeared to run NNE and to parallel, along the east, d'Andria's trench which revealed a tile fall. (XXVI-E.)

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Meanwhile, another worker discovered a large wall stone c. 0.80m north (and slightly west) of stake B 13, on which was found a large plough scrape. (This was found at -11cm.) Further along in this same trench, which ran SSW from XXVI-W into XIII-E, we found a piece of glass from a modern bottle at -28cm. This illustrated to us, once again, that much of the difficulty we would have in reconstructing this site derived from the fact that this land had been ploughed to a considerable depth.

Unfortunately, both of our post-prandial soundings proved unsuccessful - NNE and SSW were incorrect estimates of the wall's direction. However, along the eastern side of our NNE sounding, we discovered the sides of some stones which caused us to return to our ~~east~~ easterly pursuit (which we had first begun when digging out of XXVI-W. Our intuition this time payed off!

FIND 8 : at 1 m due east of B12, at -40 cm, we discovered a pot which had been crushed under a falling tile. This was a thin walled, buff-colored piece of coarse ware

36/ which was found base up with its pieces lying around it in a circle. Photographs were taken. Found with the pot was also

~~Found~~ NB - the fragment of a bone which was found alongside our buff-colored pot.

It seemed obvious that our pot was whole when the roof of the structure fell. The pot lay just north of the wall, suggesting that this was the interior side. Dating of the pot could perhaps lead us to conclude the date of the falling in of the roof - and this in turn would be helpful as corroborative evidence in deciding upon the time of this structure's falling into disuse.

At about the same time as the discovery of our pot, we discovered

~~Found~~ NB small piece of white glass, which was also found north of our wall in XXV-W-②. It measured 1.5 cm x 1.7 cm.

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WEDNESDAY, 3 JULY 1974

THE FIFTH DAY

- ENTRY BY B.E.

7

The weather at 7.00 was as it had been for the past week: cool air, clear sky, warm sun and little breeze.

Our main purpose today was to attempt once again to follow the surface of our wall; and to make some sense of the double wall which we discovered yesterday on the south side of B12.

We continued digging at 110° ESE ^{along} the course of wall which was the southerly, better preserved structure. (This wall is henceforth labeled WALL- α ; the northerly wall - labeled WALL β .) At those sections where WALL β was missing, the soil immediately above was ~~moister~~ moister, darker - almost black. [We were led to speculate that a plough had perhaps knocked off WALL β at these points - and that planted vegetation accounted for the darker soil.]

Meanwhile, Alfredo #2 was assisting N.F. in digging at XVIII-S by removing dirt from yesterday's excavation and by digging further down in the NW corner.

38/

NOTE: A semi-circular piece of lead, measuring 4.6 cm across, 3 cm wide - which was found c. 2 m east of B12 in the bulk between XI and XXV (1).

At stake B12, the double wall measured 1 m wide, and was made of 2 rows of stone/level. The higher course, i.e. WALL β is c. 9 cm above the lower. The angle of wall α ~~was~~ still 110° ESE. On the north side of WALL β , and appearing first at the level of the top of the wall, we discovered

FIND: Remains of Pot #2. This was a large storage amphora in a pinkish, unpainted ware. The amphora was found upside down, unlike Pot #1 (cf. supra, p. 35), no tile was found directly above it. The finding of this second pot strengthened our belief that ^{on} the northside of the wall lay the interior of the building.

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NOTE: From ① c. 0.50 m east of pot #2: piece of "loomweight" with geometric patterning, this was found south of wall α .

As we continued in the ESE direction, wall α remained intact continuously, ~~was~~ except at a point 1.30 m - 104° ESE of B12 - where both walls dropped off c. 10 cm and left a gap of c. 0.50 m before wall α began.


Approximately 1.45 m further east, wall β also began.

Midway between B12 and B11, wall β broke down once again, and began again after an interruption of 1.50 m. Along the northerly side of the trench, midway between B12 and B11 and running along the trench wall to a point in front of B11 there was evidence of a tile fall. In all of this section of our digging, there were very few sherds of pottery, although many tile fragments continued to appear.

There was, then, no new principal architectural

40% discovery in today's work. We will continue digging ESE tomorrow in hopes that we shall soon find a corner in our already lengthy wall.

3 VII 74 - NELSON FOSS
NW CORNER TRENCH XVIII

7:00: WIDENING TRENCH INTO AREA NE CORNER TRENCH XIX WE ARE
LOOKING FOR SHAPE OF THE PIT. DEFINATELY A PIT - MUCH DEEPER THAN
PREVIOUS HUT FLOORS AND MATERIAL OF FILL MUCH MORE MIXED.
ALFREDO PICCOLI PICKING - I'M SHOVELING.
LAYER 1 - PLOWED GROUND - MIXED FINDS INCLUDING LARGE HANDLE FROM (B9?)
WATER POT. [IN TACT LOOM WEIGHT]
LAYER 2 - FILL OF PIT MIXED AS IN PREVIOUS ENTRY 2 VII 74 (P32) TILES &
BLOCKS & MIXED SHERDS. DUG TO - 1M 

3. VII. 74

View along E-W wall.

74-2-16



74-2-28



work in progress
in Square XXV W
in area to N of
E-W wall
looking W.

pot crushed by
tile fall. Find #8
P. 354.

"Hut" C.

Hut C contained several intact
clam shells. Mixed in the soil were very
fine and crumbly bits of what appeared
to be impasto pottery. The shape of the
"floor" was a shallow saucer without rim.
The diameter is approximately 1.20 m. It is

74-2-47



"HUT C"

Continued next page

TRENCH
located partially in the S-E corner of [^]XVIII S
partially in the walk of Square XVIII S. (The walk
was destroyed in order to excavate the southern
end of T Sub 1) . The clam shells were
scattered in the fill of Hut C in a
random manner. This suggests that Hut C
was in fact a garbage pit for one of the
Neolithic Capanna on the hilltop site, such
as that excavated by the Lecce Group.

THURSDAY, 4 JULY 1974

THE SIXTH DAY, ENTRY BY B.E.

45

The weather at 7.00 was typical: cloudless sky, cool air, warm ~~sun~~ sun, no breeze.

All three workers began with the extension of the ESE digging of yesterday whereby we followed the top surface of our wall. Since the direction of our digging was uphill, the work took longer and longer to remove the top soil from above the surface of our wall. The earth which was excavated contained a scattering of tile fragments and practically no pot sherds.

Measured on a north/south line between A-11 and B-11, the northern course of the wall was 2.20 m. from stake B-11. The vertical measurements from the surface of the trench to the top of wall α :

- at line between A12 and B12 : 32 cm
- at line between A11 and B11 : 27.5 cm

At a distance of 1.35 m due east of A-11, we decided to reduce the width of the trench by about one-half, ~~in order~~

46/ in order to hasten the digging over the lower, i.e. the southern course, of the wall. Up to this point, we had found that the earth atop ~~both~~ courses of the wall ~~was~~ was identical. The only exception to this had been in the soil over breaks in the northern course. (cf. supra, p. 37).

FIND 10 Bronze nail with a rounded head, measuring 2.5 cm long; the head has a diameter of 1.4 cm; found in X-S-①.

We found it necessary to remove stake A-10, because the course of the wall passed directly under. Just before our lunch break, we came to a turn in the wall. This occurred ~~just~~ slightly ^{beyond} the spot where stake A-10 had been driven. (See plan.) The wall seemed to turn c. 90° SSW, i.e. to an angle of app. 200° SSW.

[We had found that, at several places along wall α , a plough had perhaps scraped along the top, because we found rocks scattered along the south side of wall. (see plan)]

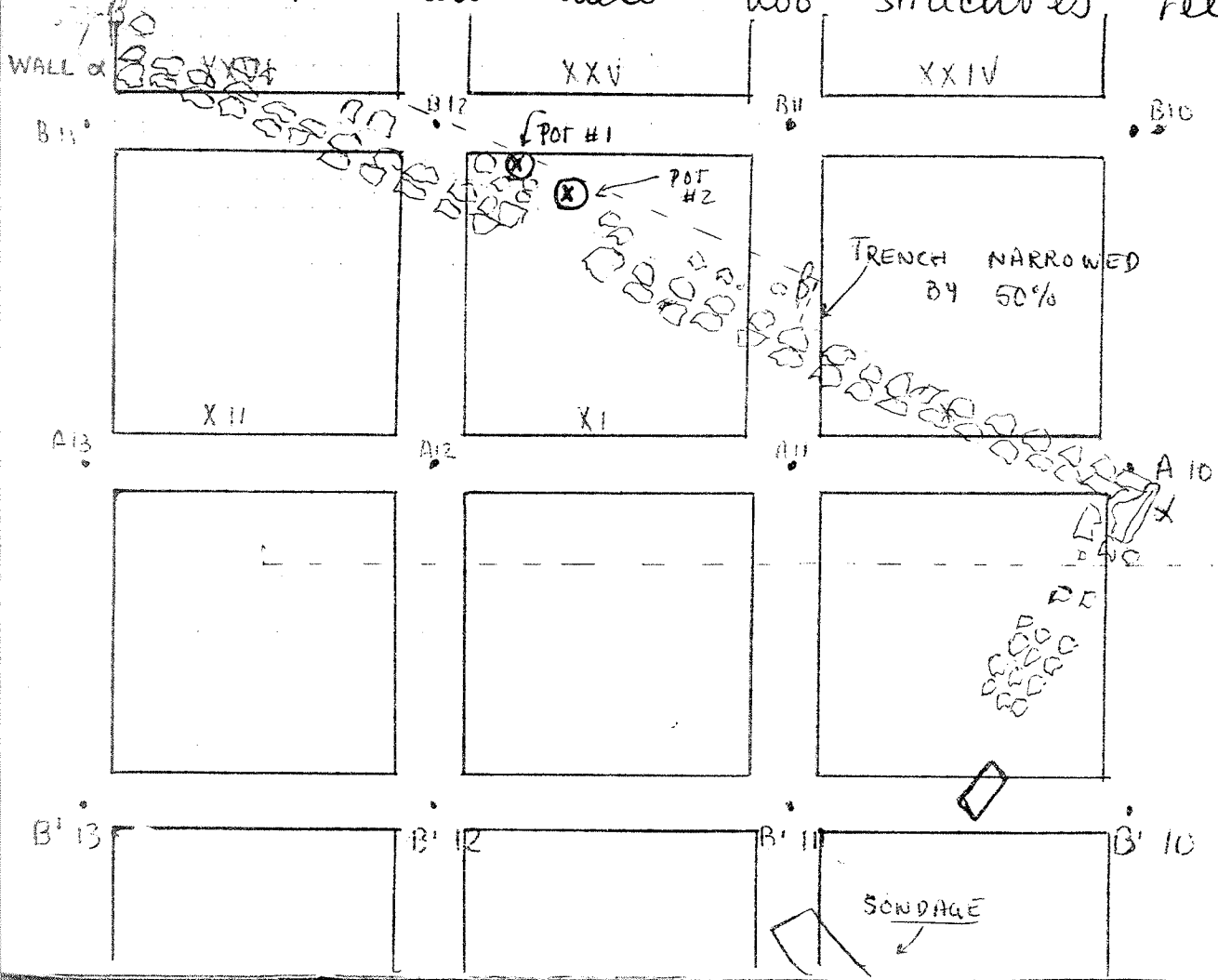
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The entire afternoon's digging was located over the SSW course of wall α . As with the easterly stretch, this new part also appeared to have been damaged by plough. The first two meters of SSW course ~~was~~ were too intermittent to decide whether or not it constituted one of the principal walls of the building. Digging to a deeper level is required to resolve this question. The soil over this SSW course was the same ploughed earth which we had encountered all over the hill top. However, there seemed to be an almost complete absence of pottery sherds, as well as a real decrease even in the number of tile fragments.

Tomorrow, we will attempt to determine if this new SSW wall formed one of the major courses, which led down the hill. A trial trench by D'Andria in October, 1973, revealed a pavement at a level c. 1.50 m. below the level of wall α in its ESE course. It is possible that our new stretch of wall was a principal part of a building which included both wall α and

48/ the lower pavement. In tracing the course of the SSW wall, we should be able to resolve the question and to see how these two structures relate.



EXCAVATED 3 and 4 JULY 1974

EXCAVATED 5 JULY 1974

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SEE

4 VII 74

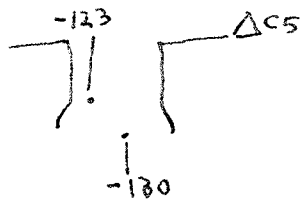
49

NW CORNER XVIII X NE CORNER XIX

Pit fill - LAYER 2 - ENCOUNTERING MANY TILES (see "NOTE ON TILES" P. 50) MIXED B.G. & COARSE WARE AND BONE. ABOUT -1 m

LAYER 3 - "CHARRED LAYER" SOIL ASHY COLOR WITH BITS OF BLACK (CHARCOAL) BURNED BITS OF POT - SOME NICE COARSE WARE HANDLE AND HAVE ALSO FOUND REMAINS OF ANOTHER TOMB WITH THE CONTENTS OBLITERATED ONLY ABOUT 30 cm. REMAIN. FINDS SAME AS "FILL" INCLUDING BLOCKS.

When this was a refuse pit it is probable that the refuse in it was burned off periodically before it was filled. This would account for this burned layer. Also the pit bows out slightly at this level see sketch below.



1974

4

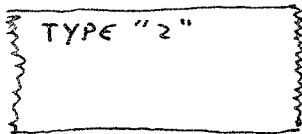
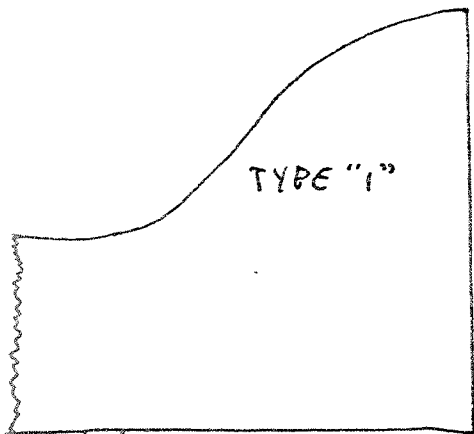
50

§ VII 74

"NOTE ON TILES"

PIT (NW CORNER XVIII NE CORNER XIX)

SCALE 1:1



52/

74-6-48



Wall & N looking West
Sondage to the south
(left) does not appear
in this photo.

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5 JULY 1974

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THE SEVENTH DAY - ENTRY BY B.E.

- cf. plan, page 48 Supra

The weather at 7.00 : bright sun in a clear sky, slight breeze, and the air warmer than it has been for this time of morning.

Our main purpose today was to continue the Great Chase: we followed our wall in a SSW direction and also dug a sondage several meters beyond the limit of the present trench in order to anticipate the wall's course down, i.e. south, the hill. This sondage was located midway between B' 11 and C' 11. It began as a 1.5m square, but by 16.00 it had been enlarged to a dimension of

FIND: 11 'loomweight' - completely intact - from the sondage between B' 11 and C' 11 - (1) : it measured 6 cm ~~long~~ high, x 3.2 cm on the wide base x 2.4 cm on the narrow base.

We decided to continue digging until reaching virgin earth in the sondage. By 16.00, we had not arrived at this

54/ point.

While the two Alfredi continued excavating the sondage, Giuseppe di Favanto returned to the original SSW wall. Approximately 3 meters from the corner of wall a (ESE) and its SSW course, we discovered a large amalgam of rocks which formed a level surface, but which rested on dark earth (rather than on wall.) This group lay slightly WNW of the course of the wall, and appeared to have been moved by the plough. At the level of this amalgam, and approximately 0.70m WNW of it, we found charred material in the wall of the trench.

Further digging only revealed a large block-surface stone which lay in the SSW (200°) course of our wall.

We made several soundings at 90° angles to this course — but failed to discover any additional walls. (cf plan p.48 supra)

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The afternoon's digging in the sondage failed to reveal either the ssw wall ~~or~~ virgin earth. However, at -38 cm on the northern wall of the sondage, we found a tile fall which marked the division of layer ① and layer ②.

After an additional clearing of 30 cm to -68 cm, we encountered level ③. These three layers showed the same color and texture differentiation as the western trench wall of xxvi-w. (cf. Drawing of section xxvi-w made 3 July 1974.) We found sparse pottery sherds, and only several tile fragments - outside the concentration of the tile fall - in the sondage.

During the course of today's work, we cleared a great deal of earth in our search for the elusive wall - ; but the frustration of vain efforts was felt and articulated both by ourselves and our Italian workmen.

B. E. departs today for America.

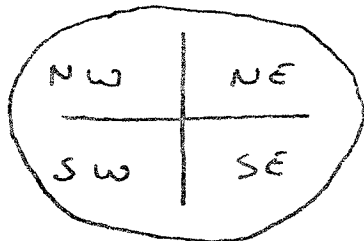
56/

8 VII 74 N.Y. FOSS

PIT AT N.W. CORNER XVIII x NE CORNER XIX

LAYER 3 - SEE P. 49 FOR DESCRIPTION OF THIS LAYER.

SPENT MORNING by dividing pit, level 3, INTO QUADRANTS
AT - 123 CM \triangle CS THIS IS WHERE THE "CHARRED" LAYER STARTS.



by COMPASS

STARTING IN N.W. QUADRANT I BEGAN CAREFULLY GOING DOWN INTO THE FILL. THE SPOIL I AM PLACING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE TRACTOR CUT SEPARATELY, FOR SIFTING LATER.

FINDING BITS OF COARSE WARE (BURNED) AS WELL AS CHARCOAL, BONE AND ONE TINY FRAGMENT OF BRONZE (PERHAPS FROM THE TOMB.)

VIRGIN SOIL - 155 CM \triangle CB

SIFTING OF SPOIL REVEALED NO SIGNIFICANT FINDS.

AREA CLEANED & PHOTOGRAPHED

SECTION & PLAN DRAWN 12 VII 74

74-3-32



PIT BEING DRAWN BY ASSIA

74-3-3



PIT WITH NELSON

July 8, 1974

Work begins at 7:07 sky overcast, strong wind, and very cool. Both Nelson and I have upset stomachs. We had decided last evening, after straightening up our stakes with the level and adding some to the North above the uncovered part of the upper tile fall, to change our area and concentrate above wall α . We turn our attention to finding the north wall of the building, the roof of which is represented by the tile fall in section XXVII. We begin by removing the small projection which held stake B12.

Under this there is some indication that a transverse wall perpendicular to α does exist in this direction. We will widen the trench of October 1973 in square XXVI. The wall, if it is such runs on a line between XXV and XXVI. Nelson is employed in removing the dirt

NELSON

piled up beside the trench.

[Buissonne suggests that the way to find the lower wall, parallel to our d is to cut a transverse trench about 15 m to the south. Later, maybe.]

level D is above the tile fall and the wall. Coarse ware sherds.

Wall confirmed by further stones to North. Extends at least four meters to north where we have been encountering large blocks

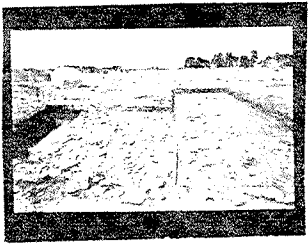
This morning is spent in widening the trench to uncover the transverse walls and cleaning off the tile fall for photography. Many unusually large and nearly complete tiles. The wall turns out to be formed of large blocks like those in d w. They also have their tops gouged with plough marks in the E-W direction

Just to the east of the tile wall and to the north of the doubled wall d w ps are more vases buried

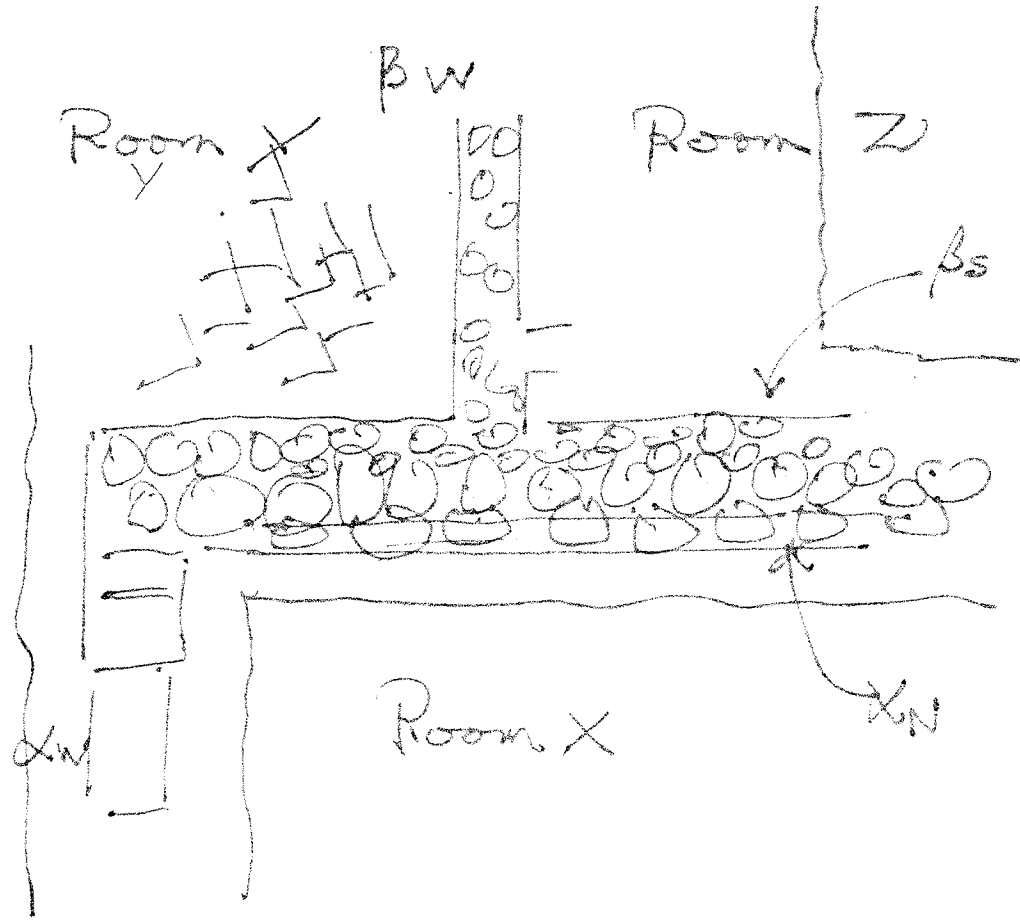
601

Sketch plan of XI, XII, XXV, XXVI
Showing the "Rooms" X, Y, Z

74-3-6



Wall αN in foreground
Bw to right
Tile fall in Room X
in center



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upright in the ground. These go into those
discovered by Bert on July 2 p. 35f.

The transverse wall βW seems after about a
meter to turn East, as if to form a small
room. To simplify we shall now call the
area to the south of αN Room X, to the
north of βS and West of βW , Room Y and to
the north of βS and East of βW , Room Z.

We decide to widen further the trench over
the transverse wall βW , one meter further
East and still in square XXV. We are over
Room Z. There is a tile fall over Room Z
but it is higher and thinner than that
over Y.

Among the tiles in this eastward extension
appear some fragments including a complete rim
of a vase, and some lone. These are elements
for dating the fall as they were clearly broken
by the fall and have remained in place.

FIND 12 (7)

63

Canal - This afternoon went with Guiseyge along the canal at the foot of the hill. Walking east from concrete bridge we see in the earth wall of the canal large blocks projecting from earth side. Two sets spaced about 5 m apart. Looks as if we the canal cut through an ancient building. The archaeological stratum is about 1 meter below the rich black surface soil. All along tiles are embedded in the wall. Further east on the south bank we see two groups of vases, and I make a collection. See Canal Wall E.VII.74. It is coarse ware but unusual shapes. There is one large tile fall on the North bank.

I later proceed as far as the point where our Spring joins the canal. There archaeological

64

material is scarcer. It would appear that whatever habitation, sanctuary, etc was here was below our farm house.

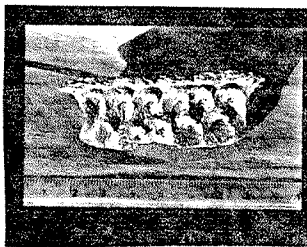
It would be nice to explore but must talk first to Indice. Hand belongs to Constanza Bonifica, which also ought to have a detailed map of the area. The canal has been recently widened. The eucalyptus cut above, and the concrete walls widened. There are numerous frogs. Many blocks of concrete would, too.

FIND # 13



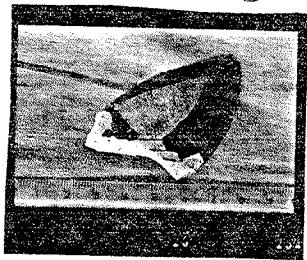
74-7(13)

FIND # 14



74-7(26)

FIND # 15



74-7(25)

Tuesday, July 9

Work begins shortly after seven. Nelson
widening the square IV to the south in order
to uncover "hut P" discovers in the first pick
blow a fragment of R-F (for position of "HUT" see map p. 10)

FIND B Sherd into head of youth (?) by Darius
painter (Adamestean)

Other finds follow

FIND A Sherd of Iron Age (?) handle with
ogee decoration, by Mario

FIND 15 Sherd into part of R-F amphora -
fifth century B.C. (Adamestean)

We are joined this morning by a
group of four from Lecce, led by Professor
Cremaschi. Their object is to explore the
huts on the hilltop and they begin work just
to the East of the bulldozer cut.

We continue to follow the transverse wall

CP

low lit square XXXIX. Over 1.70 wide
 track incision a strip of Room 2 about
 1.75 mm wide. Over track and the trial
 track of other 1973 parallel with other
 The excavation succeeded in clearing the
 scale properly, moving it by manual cans.
 The dirt which they threw up covered the
 wall and had to be removed before we could
 proceed. An illustration of the mechanism
 of the mechanism. The two tracks
 together cover a strip 2.70 cm wide and the
 other hand lay the hypodermic layer of
 the fall, but it extends to the North, in
 Room 7. In fact the fall appears not to
 have extended further than 4 meters north
 of case XII. This raises a problem which
 there is no evidence for an E-W corridor departing
 from low at this point. What the fall the

not, of which the tile may be part, up? A
western beam. No evidence for that either.
Was this a sort of porch? Or main supports
further, to the west.

To the East of Row 2 on north the
tile fall is recessed. It extends only about 3.20 m
north of all. Like ceiling this tile fall, under
the tile a complete mass.

FIND: 16 fragments. Complete except for some

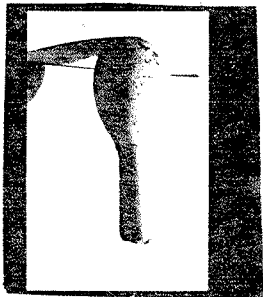
fragments around the rim. Neck painted
red. Red streak on the body. 1.30 m. Not
N.W. and 90 East of Row. The tile fall is
level with Row

The full extent of Row measurements from the
E-W corner to the NW corner is 7.46 m. At the

North corner of Room 2, East Room is
no indication of any West going West. The
corner is clearly defined and the E-W wall,
Row, seems in good shape

Handwritten notes on the left margin, including the number '8' and various illegible characters.

74-7(16)



Small handwritten mark or signature in the bottom right corner.

The ~~bottom~~ southern wall 135 is very good
powerful but it may extend 8.50 m from
E-W. The change thing is that though we have
questionnaire the fall to the west of 130 there is
apparently no wall on the north to support the
roof. The hypothesis of a porch instead of
room is strengthened.

We decide, when from looking to the N wall
from above to search for the west wall from below
by putting a track west along the line of DN. This
track will attempt to discover the westward
outset of the floor surface in the wall of an
early deep track in XXVI W. See notes for July
1-2 (pp 22 H).

We go to the pit in clearance. We
discover a N-S wall, 1/2 ft from eastern end
indicated it will be. It is a lower construction
than DN (large stones, tightly packed with
the masonry faces, masonry carpane, and

7-26

74-3-23



Wall 8E Looking
North.

74-3-25



Detail of wall 8E
Showing the leveling
courses of tile, being
cleared.

74-3-26



occasionally the harder field stones) αW (73-
squared blocks of carparo 40 cms across top)
or βW (similar to αN but with less carparo
in proportion to the field stones) but the wall has
the same width, ca. 45 cm for all of them

This wall is not perfectly parallel to αW
Tomorrow we will explore to the north and
south of the track, unexcavated today. The
group from Lecce has excavated one Neolithic
hut, a pit (goodage 2) full of "classical"
material and what appears to be a press
for olives (?). They do not complete it, and
invite us to finish it since it is "Rota Aua".
They want only to excavate Neolithic material.
We give them screens and make friendly
noises.

Wednesday July 10


Work begins about 7:10 am and we were friendly ~~worked~~ with Crononisi. Show him our "huts" and the spring. He shows us pit with classical material, invites us to come over. We invite him to dig our "huts"

We extend the trench to the west wall of XXVII and start north along the line of wall, leaving a meter on either side. Still in XXVII. The tile fall appears to continue to the west of wall γ . I open a trial pit in SW corner of room Ξ where we have found vases. To the East were the discoveries of July 2, to the north, the unguentarium of July 9 (4.71). The pit measures 1:30 and will not expand further to the East than the wall of trench along wall γ . Make two battute of about 10 cm each below the tiles.

level (2) - composed of dark earth with

75

many small stones, no material. Wall & continues up the hill. We have already passed the corner SW/BN going North. The top of the wall is covered with carefully placed small sections of TC tile. It measures 48 cm wide (in three places). This corresponds exactly to the width of the carpenter's block with the plow marks. The tiles, it becomes clear, were used to level the wall for the next course, as stones belonging to the wall are found over them and in situ. The place where the wall turns uncovered.



July 11,

7:04 Work begins with Guiseppe and Alfredo II
(General Stutz promised for today has gotten
G.I. He arrives 1 hour late)

Continue Northward: It is apparent that
the wall continues Northward. No material
what appears to be a transverse wall at 8 m
E-W trench where γ was discovered, turns out
only to be part of the fall. The wall continues and
we follow it for a total length of 8 meters
before abandoning the chase at lunch time. Mario
the specialist for the becca group comes over. He,
Guiseppe and I discuss the walls and the different
types of construction and decide that α , β , γ represent
three distinct periods or phases of construction
based on the use or misuse of tiles

α - has no tiles

β - uses tiles to fill the gaps between the rocks

γ - uses tiles for leveling, directly on the ground

Maria says this kind of coarse red tile
 and type of construction use in Late Roman
 2nd or 3rd cent A.D. villa in Mass. Teresa
 The tiles are like those in the tile fall to the East
 in XXVI.

74-4-4



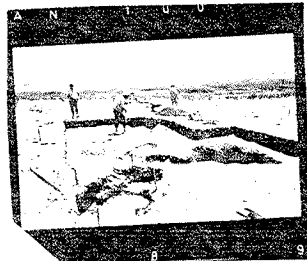
Tomb in Area of Hut D (lower left corner)
looking to North

74-4-2



Tomb in Area
of Hut D

74-4-8



Area of Hut B
(lower left corner)
looking South.

The group from Lecce excavated the SW corner of Trench IV N, in an area designated as Hut D of p. 65. A certain amount of Impasto pottery had been recovered from here. They find that neolithic capanna had been cut into by tomb. Tomb contained skeleton, legs only of a young girl. This interment had been cut by a pit for refuse. In NE corner of Trench XVIII in the area designated as Hut B the Lecce group had earlier in the day found part of floor of a capanna cut into by Refuse Pit of undetermined date. See Map p. 10a for positions of "HUTS"

Asia and I go to Canal wall. We recover a great deal of pottery from the S bank about 15 m down the canal from the point where the great stones layed side by side emerge from the canal bank. I clean these stones and the ones on the opposite side. I find to other sets of stones, oriented obliquely to the bank, angled about 45° in S-E direction. The blocks on the North bank measure about 30 cm thick and 110 cm wide.

Asia excavates a deposit of ware, broken and embedded in the loam, at the point about 15 m down. These are in the grey mud which forms the lower part of the bank. (Low water in the canal in the afternoon, because most is being used for irrigation.)

Material: Mostly unglazed ware, but very thin B-G. Inside large coarse red ware.

date

92

terra reportata →

This is referred to
as [^]Sanding ~~is~~
Forest

83

This in turn covered by a large yellow vase(?)
Bottoms of two B.G. cups. This is not a
random collection of sherds but it would
appear that the canal was cut through a
deposit (pit) or through part of a house. The
spot is the same as first explored by ~~W. Thwaites~~ and me
Friday July 12.

Begin to excavate on N bank over the large
blocks, cleared yesterday. They are about 1 meter
below topsoil (dirt thrown up by the canal
widener -) We lay out a trench 2×4.90 m
NW - SE. Axis of trench makes an angle
of 20° with magnetic E-W. We lay the trench
out so that it is parallel to the canal and
leave a bank of 50 cm between the canal and trench
wall. To the North of the trench is a high
bank ($1\frac{1}{2}$ meters) of earth thrown up by
the widener and clearing of the canal. The
treads of this have passed over the trench

ntata

making the ground very hard. Above the N-W⁸⁵
corner of the trench, angling back is a large
squared block measuring
which may have come from the structure in
the canal. The NW corner stake of the
trench is 61.35 m from the ^{concrete} canal bridge
to the West. The blocks on the South bank
are 4.40 m from the South West stake of the
trench. The blocks appear to emerge from the
bank in a N-E direction, 25° to the East of N.
They seem to be aimed right at our SE stake.
If however they are aligned with the large
blocks which seem to be the Eastern wall of
the structure then they belong to a wall which
makes approx an angle of 50° with North.
The large blocks are just inside our S-E stake.
The West wall ought to correspond to the
block which emerges from the North bank
on West of the "Eastern wall".

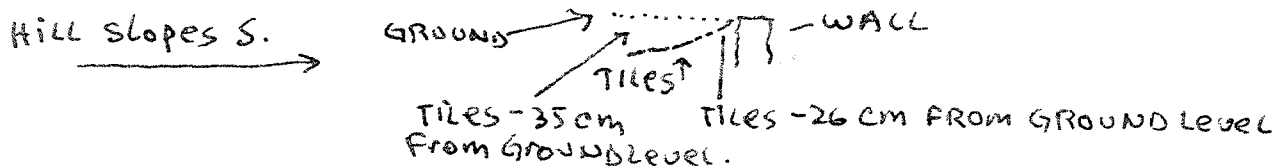
12 VII 74

- NELSON FOSS & ASSIA -

TRENCH XII (12W)

We are removing the tiles from tile fall below wall of Room X. Layer 1 above tiles is plowed topsoil with surprisingly few finds. This area is in the path of a "gully" and perhaps the winter rains have washed a lot of the normal surface finds down the hill.

AREA EXPOSED 1m x 2m



Layer 2 is the layer of tiles and no sherds were found.
NOTE: These tiles are identical to tiles in "Pit". See sketch p. 50 maybe some of the blocks in that fill came from the missing areas of wall in this trench.

AFTERNOON: Nelson (Assia Digging in Canal Bank) ALFREDO II

ALFREDO is clearing away the rest of the tiles and has started to cut layer 3 which is directly under tiles - soil compact grey few pebbles clay like. Most probably this layer was the floor of the Room X₁.

He has found one piece of BG 230cm south (of S wall) 65cm from west wall of sounding at -52cm. from ground level. Also pieces of coarse ware and other B.G.

It is impossible to tell if there is more than one floor as the soil is packed together by the water shed and appears all the same.

While Alfredo is completing the clearing of layer 3 I have been exploring wall 80cm from S.W. corner Room Z at -20cm. Refer to p. 48 p. VII 74 for exact location. Have found pieces of a coarse ware pot and tiles 7cm inside the wall.

After lunch.

Removal of dirt from over the blocks on North bank is slow. Guieppe and Alfredo I come within about 20 cm of the level. Alfredo II works on sounding in XII W

about 3:30 p.m. Asia discovers T-C figurine of Goddess, and separate outstretched arm. in North bank about 15 m down from trench and opposite the point where she excavated the engalzed pottery yesterday. (p 93 f) She was engaged in laying bare the tile fall, and in fact the T-C figure was lying under a tile!

We report the find to Adamestean as the Temple of Apollo. He thinks we have another S. Biago.

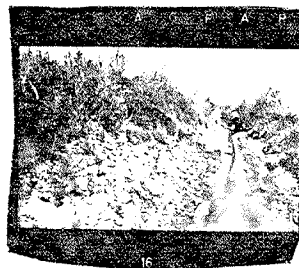
FIN! 17



74-8
⊕

28

74-4-16

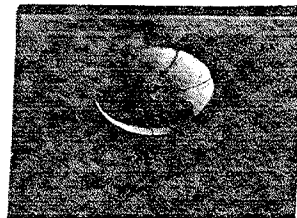


Asia facing North bank
of irrigation ditch near
spot where T-C figurine found

74-4-20 & 22

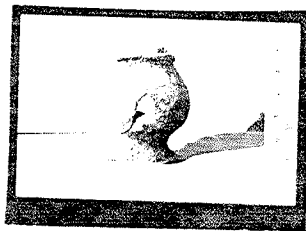


T-C figurine in North bank
at the moment of discovery



74-8(2)

A



74-7(25)

←

Saturday July 13

9:30 AM. Nelson and Asia begin drawing plans of the various squares excavated. They complete IV and begin to work on the wall in square ~~III~~ III. I continue approximately where Asia was, or just a little upstream and take the bank back, by giving it a vertical wall. I discover two tiny intact vases

FIND 18 An enflayed ophthalos patera, measuring
cm across.

FIND 19 a tulip shaped enflayed bernos
cup (?) measuring cm high and
cm in diameter.

All material comes from under, just under tiles. Looks like a fall rather than a slip.

Adamestean informs me that the same types of small votive vases "ciotoli" are also found in the sanctuary of Demeter Malophoros at Selinus. At San Ruffino there were a number of stipes. They are outside the sanctuary building about 4 or 5 meters. They are about 4 meters across, sometimes longer than wide.

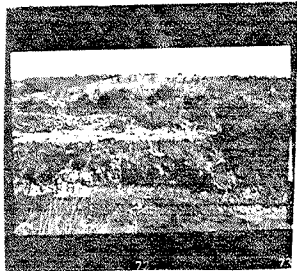
In the grey clay few blocks appear at the level of the blocks in the canal wall. On the East end of the trench we go below the level of the blocks and only tile and loam appear. We are at a depth of about a meter below the SE stake.

At the West end several large blocks of pudding stone run N-S through the trench. A number of tile at the same level. We are below the SW stake.

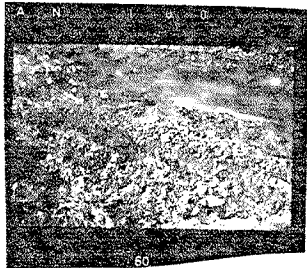
~~74~~
94

← Area of the volume slide

74-6-72



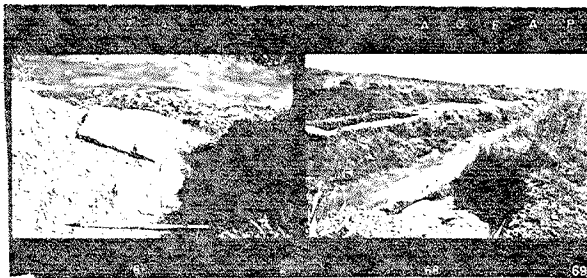
74-6-66



Large blocks on South Bank

74-6-66

74-6-68

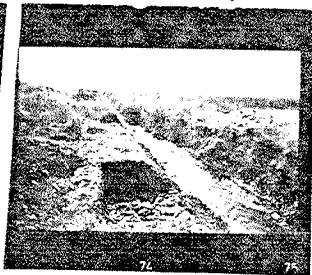


Area of the tile fall

74-6-70

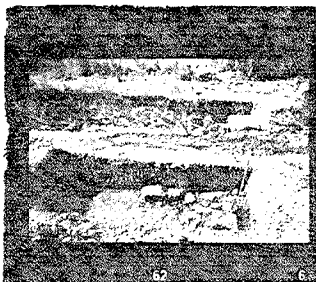


74-6-74



Trench parallel to the North Bank

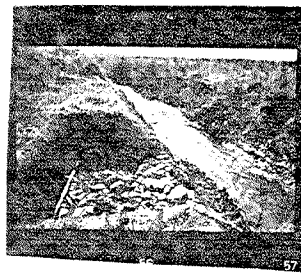
74-6-62



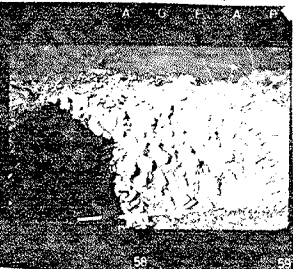
74-6-64



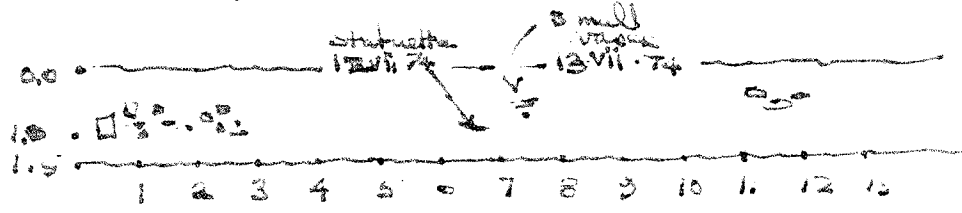
74-6-54



74-6-58



North Bank, beginning at 82.50 from the concrete bridge.



Sampling Area B

South Bank. At base of rock stratum
at 75-1 from top of bank, bank is 2m wide

In the afternoon, these workmen continue to deepen the trench. We encounter large rectangular blocks 10x0.40 m of carapane It is only about 10 cm thick. Other stones, perhaps belonging to a wall. They are located for the most part in the western part of the trench. Is this full from a wall located to the west? We decide to investigate the

96
~~125~~

16 VII 74

NELSON & CATH. DURUY

LOCATION: Pit PARTIALLY EXCAVATED BY LECCE PEOPLE. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE FOR 19 VII 74 FOR DRAWING OF "LOCATION IN RELATION TO OUR STAKE A1". FOLLOWING

we ARE removing the FARM IMPLEMENTS; GRIND STONE & SQUARE BASIN (UNCOVERED BY LECCE) FOR PRESERVATION AND POSSIBLE DATING. (SEE SKETCHES.)

LEVELS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY PREVIOUS DIGGING, I WILL HENCEFORTH CALL THE TOP SOIL LEVEL 1 AND THE FILL LEVEL 2. THE PIT ITSELF IS CUT INTO VIRGIN SOIL.

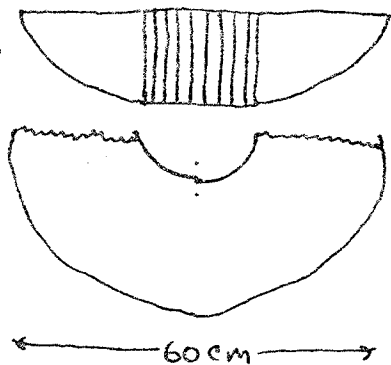
LEVEL 1, ONLY ABOUT 5cm DEEP HERE - A BULLDOZER HAD BEEN USED HERE AND SCRAPPED MOST OF THE TOP SOIL OFF

LEVEL 2, HAS BEEN REMOVED TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT 50cm LOOSE FILL INCLUDING ABOVE MENTIONED IMPLEMENTS, CUT AND IRREGULAR BLOCKS AND A FEW BRICKS! - ALSO TILES.

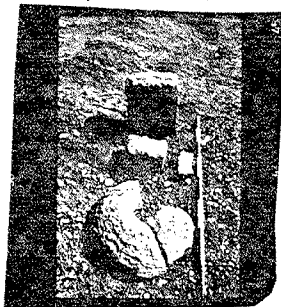
SKETCHES OF "FARM IMPLEMENTS"

GRIND STONE: 1:5

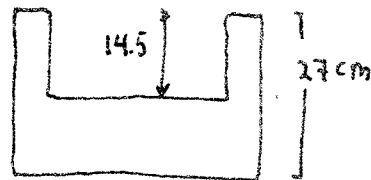
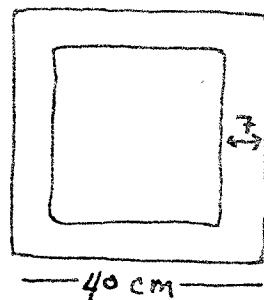
PROFILE →



74-6-44



"SQUARE BASIN" 1:5



large block across the stream which Alfredo II began on Tuesday.

Asia, Catherine, Nelson work on plans of trenches. It is very hot and everyone is ready to quit at 4:00 pm. ~~to continue to work~~

Tuesday, July 16

We continue to work on the block across the canal on the S. side. It turns out not to belong to a wall.

We open a trench above the tiles fall beginning at 82.50 from the bridge. The trench is 2 m long in E-W direction and 1.5 wide and flows the canal without bank.

Nelson and Catherine are in charge of cleaning out the pit on the Lecca side of the Catarfuban cut where the millstone and the basin were found.

In the afternoon I begin to scrape the

Page

Page

LC

Ad

cm

27cm

bank where Saturday I found the small
vases, and I find two more patera and a
small amphora crater

74-7-34

Find 20 patera

Find 21 patera

Find 22 Crater



We uncover the the tilefall. It rests on a
mass of stone (Archaic wall construction has
this kind of roundish, large rough stones. See
Amendola) It is apparent that we will have
to excavate a great deal more in order to be
sure that it is in fact a wall, and see in
which direction it runs. It appears to be
oblique and run in SE-NW direction. This
we decide ^{not} to do now, but next year.

The workmen are tired of digging here. It is
hot and the soil is hard and does not yield

Material removed from S. Bank
Large quantities of BG of high
quality, and of buff colored
plates (in fragments) with banded
decoration, this is referred to as
Sounding B - which is a continuation
of Sounding A, excavated on July
2 for the first time and reopened July 11

July 17.

101

Giuseppe and I scout out a likely spot for trench to discover tombs on the north flank of the hill facing the school. We begin by digging a NS strip about 1 meter wide and 5 meters long. Trial Trench I. After about an hour's digging, on the second battuta, on the Eastern edge of the trench at approximately the midpoint Giuseppe begins to uncover the edge of a tile which turns out to be the end slab of the tomb, rectangular and vertically oriented.

- TOMB A. Flat slabs on either end, three rows of curved cover tiles. All tiles are broken by the pressure of the earth, but remain in place. The curved tiles are unusually large even for this kind of tomb and react wry into the ground. The tomb is 1.80m long 0.80m wide and 0.50m wide.

602

17 VII 74 NELSON & CATHERINE

8:00 - "Lecc" Pit

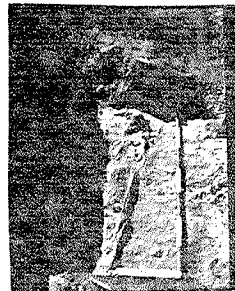
I've decided that the western 1/2 of the pit is a different fill than the eastern 1/2 so I've divided the western half into quadrants (BY COMPASS) AND HAVE CATHERINE GOING DOWN IN THE N.W. QUAD. WHILE I CONTINUE TO REMOVE FILL FROM EASTERN SIDE.

AFTERNOON: HELP UNCOVER TOMB "A"

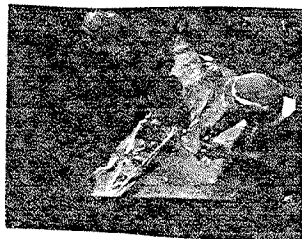
74-5-17



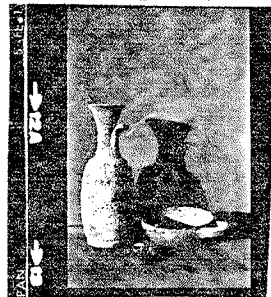
74-5-16



74-5-5



Tomb A: with the cover removed and the bones in position. Lekythos beside the skull, upper left. Shallow cup by the feet, lower right. For views of lid in place and excavation see color slides

74-8(10)
74-8-12

The tiles which cover the east end is intact. It is clear that the curved tiles were a single piece and have a diameter of 80 cm. On the lower edge are small square holes for permitting the decomposition fluids to leave the tomb suggest the workers. But the tomb does not have a floor, other than virgin earth.

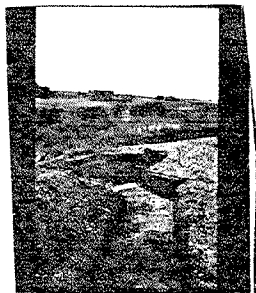
The top is removed. Ing Dedono says that he would like to have the tiles and restore them for a display at the school. The feet are uncovered first. The body is oriented with the head to the west, facing the rising sun. Behind the head is a small lekythos with handle missing. Sifting does not reveal it. Probably placed in the tomb already broken. A small cup, one handled and shallow.

FIND 23 lekythos, R-F palmette, body encrusted

FIND 24 cup w one handle, horizontally projecting from rim
monochrome.

Extension of Trench 1
to the S.W.

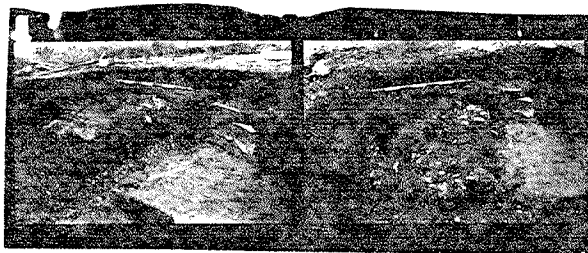
74-6-22



"Hut E" in relation to
the tile-covered Tomb A

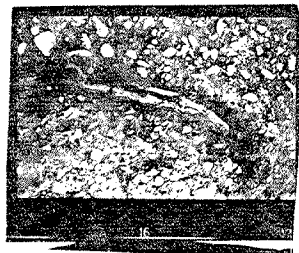
74-6-2

746-4



Wood embedded
in the stone floor
of "Hut E"

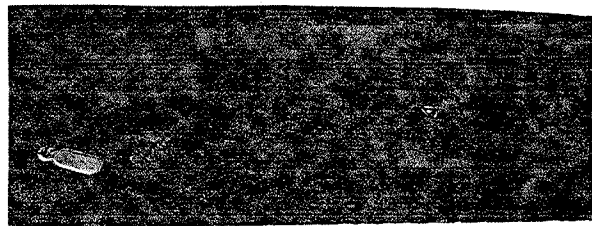
74-6-16



"Hut E" to post holes on
the left, back the sides of
of Tomb A right "Hut E"
center

Removed the skeleton carefully and collected all the bones. The skull was all there, including the jaws and some teeth, but it was in fragile condition and came apart into small pieces with handling. The body belong probably to a boy 1.42 m high. While sifting the soil around the left hand a ring popped out. It is bronze with a carved signet stone, of amber color. (Similar ones seen in the Museum, Tarant)

FIND 25



74-8(5,6)

About 30 cm to the North of the tomb, about 30 cm below the topsoil, at a slightly oblique angle (~~→~~), the post holes of a hut (?) We save the wood of post N.B.

At the same level, a flint blade of probable

106

18 VII 74 - NELSON & CATHERINE

7:00- CONTINUE TO EXCAVATE "LECE" PIT. NOTHING SIGNIFICANT TO REPORT AT THIS TIME.

9:30- WE HAVE DECIDED TO LEAVE THE PIT FOR THE TIME BEING AND TO CONCENTRATE ON DRAWING AND EXCAVATING THE HUT DISCOVERED ALONGSIDE TOMB A YESTERDAY.

WE HAVE SET UP STAKES NORTH & SOUTH OF THE TRENCH TO USE AS REFERENCE POINTS FOR DRAWING OF A SECTION & PLAN OF THIS AREA - [SEE FOLLOWING PAGES]

THESE STAKES WILL BE REFERRED TO AS Z1 & Z2. Z1 ON THE SOUTH (UPPER) SIDE OF THE AREA Z2 NORTH. 5 METERS APART.

EXCAVATION: HUT "E"

LAYER 1 - TOPSOIL - SAME AS DESCRIBED BEFORE BUT FEWER SPORADIC SHEARDS.

LAYER 2 - HUT FLOOR - (SEE SKETCH PLAN).

FEATURES - 2 POST HOLES 10cm x 10cm WITH WOOD INSIDE (WE ARE PRESERVING THIS WOOD FOR POSSIBLE DATING).

POST HOLE A - 60cm DEEP

POST HOLE B - 60cm DEEP (WITH MOUSE HOLE AT BOTTOM)

WE ARE FINDING BITS OF FACED BLOCK AND SOME FRAGS. OF BLACK GLAZE AND COARSE WARE. THIS RULES OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF THIS BEING A NEOLITHIC HUT FLOOR. BUT WHAT IS IT? THE TYPE OF SOIL AND FINDS SUGGEST IT MAY BE A PIT BUT AT A CERTAIN POINT THE BLOCKS SEEM TO BE REGULARLY PLACED AROUND THE SIDES. PERHAPS A SISTERN WHICH WAS LATER FILLED IN BUT THIS STILL DOESN'T EXPLAIN THE POST HOLES - ANYWAY - WE EXCAVATED TO A LEVEL OF 1m 23cm FROM BASE LINE (ABOUT LEVEL WITH TOMB FLOOR) AND DIDN'T ENCOUNTER VIRGIN SOIL. AT THIS POINT WE DECIDED TO LEAVE IT UNTIL NEXT SEASON.

Neolithic date

FIND 26

The post hole is surrounded by a dense mass of irregular stones which form a layer that slopes upward to the East.

Today Paulicelli began making maps of the site.

July 18

Continue in the area of "Hut ~~D~~ E". Another post hole to the north and an extensive bit of wood. Out of the second post hole pops a little grey mouse. It is suggested by Alfredo I that the masses of stones resemble the Iron Age burial at Mass. Incoronata. The excavation of "Hut E" is entrusted to Nelson and Catherine.

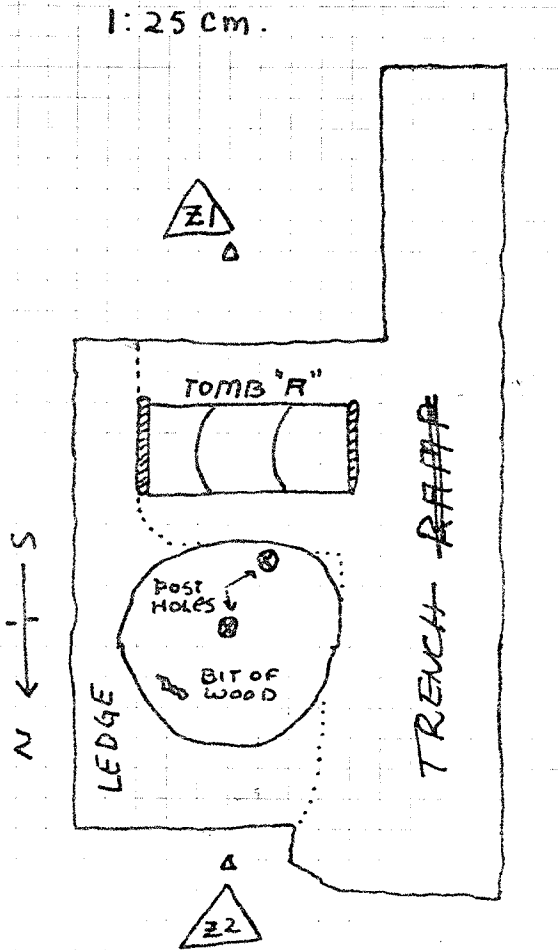
I decide on the location of another trench for tombs. It is a long diagonal running NW-SE and is 1 meter wide. Trial Trench 2. It produces no positive results.

Alfredo I gets his chance to pit a spot.

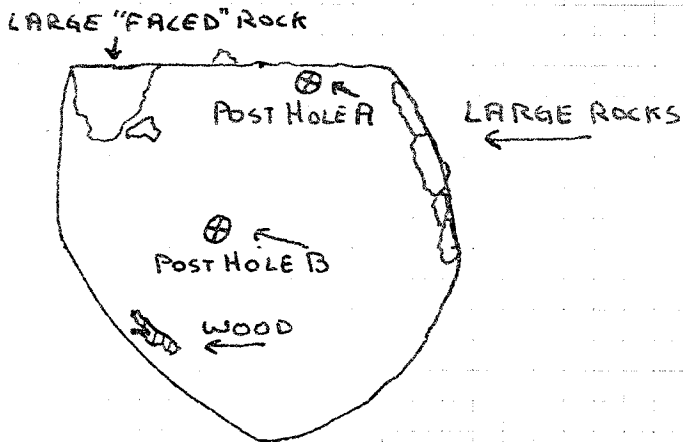
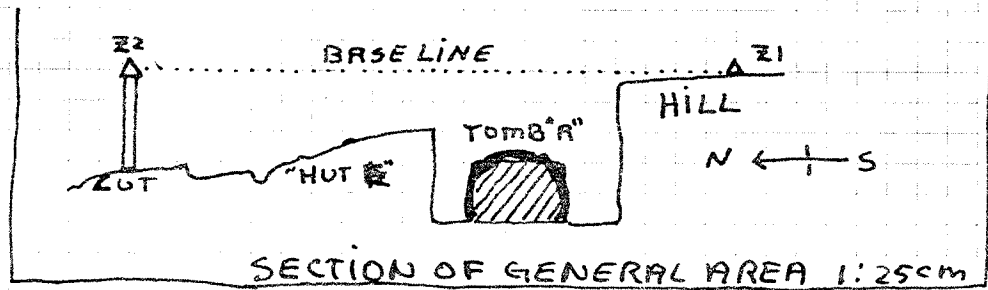
108 18 VII 74 NELSON & CATHERINE

SKETCHES OF HUT "B" & TOMB "A"

1:25 cm.



PLAN OF GENERAL AREA
1:25 cm



PLAN OF "HUT B" 1:10cm

He decides on a diagonal NE-SW which
 departs from the upper edge of Trench 5.
 It produces nothing. The wind is incredibly
 hot. We drink about 4 liters of mineral water
 per person today.

July 19.

Enoch Guiseppa to chose the location of
 Trench 3. It is slightly to the East of
 Trench 2 and is more nearly N-S.
 Shortly we encounter a pit. In it are
 large stones and ceramic material, as usual
 but we discover also an intact amphora,
 a "Cucca" or flask, and an unfragmented iron
 in a intact state. The pick damages the amphora

FIND 27

FIND 28

FIND 29

110 19 VII 74 NELSON

7:00 CONTINUE IN LECCE PIT;
ENCOUNTER VIRGIN SOIL ON EAST
SIDE OF PIT AT -105 CM - $\triangle L2$ - AND
CLEAN AREA. WEST SIDE
SHOWS NO INDICATION OF VIRGIN AT
-110 CM - WE WILL LEAVE THE COMPLETION
OF THIS PIT UNTIL NEXT SEASON.

[AREA PHOTOGRAPHED & DRAWN]

LOCATION OF "LECCE" PIT IN
RELATION TO OUR STAKES A1 & B1



K1
 \triangle

L1
 \triangle

M1
 \triangle

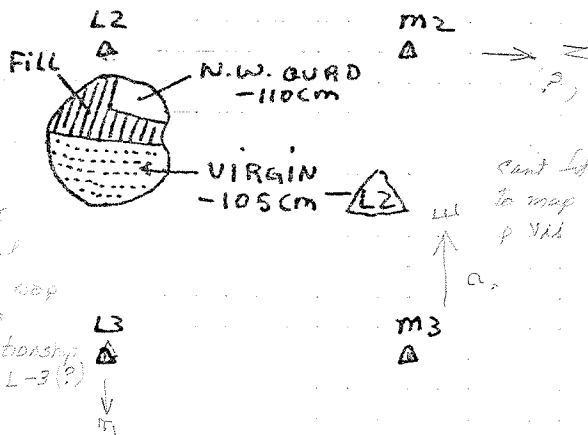
K2
 \triangle

L2
 \triangle

M2
 \triangle

* If above text
correct then
L2 is west of
L3 & numerical
grid shown on map

K3
 \triangle of p. VII shows
opposite relationship
∴ this is L-2, L-3(?)



The final trial is an enlargement of Trial Trench 2, an E-W extension towards the West. It produces a few small bones, surrounded by virgin soil. A rabbit hole? Giuseppe sets the big wooden stakes at A 1 and A 15, and Paulicelli finishes the survey.

I bid the workmen farewell, with a bonus of 30,000 to Giuseppe and 20,000 to the two Alfredos. I want them next year.

Giuseppe di Taranto
Via Michelangelo 15
Montescaglioso

Alfredo Gallitelli (I)
Via Pagana 5
Bernalda

Alfredo Bruno (II)
Via Settembrini 2
Bernalda

NELSON FOSS VIA LANCELOTTI 18 ROME TELE. 56 58 53
--

74-6-26



Trench 2
which proved
sterile

74-6-30



Trench 3
Workmen at
about the point of
Cache of pottery

LIST OF FINDS:

PIZZICA. 1974

- ① SURFACE, HILLTOP 27.VI PART OF VOTIVE
PLAQUE(?) FACE INTC. PAINTED WHITE
EYES BROWN. MEASURES
- ② SURFACE, NEAR TOP OF HILL 27.VI
GREY. NEOLITHIC(?) FLINT LAMINA
MEASURES
- ③ A1 S ^{27.VI} ① FRAGMENT OF RF WITH WHITE
OVERPAINTING. MIDSECTION, AND LEFT
FOREARM OF A DRAPED FEMALE
- ④ A4 N ① 27.VI PART OF VOTIVE PLAQUE(?)
IN RF TECHNIQUE. FEMALE FACE
MEASURES

△ A4N ① 27.VI FRAGMENT OF RF VASE
WITH MIDSECTION OF DRAPED MALE
MEASURES: 5.8 X 5.8

△ A4N ① 27.VI BASE OF SMALL TERRA
SIGILLATA CUP WITH IN PLANTA PEDIS
STAMP. LEGIBLE "ASI" MEASURES

△ B12 W ② 1.VII SHERD WITH RED
AND BLACK CONCENTRIC RINGS AROUND RIM
ARCHAIC (?) MEASURES

△ B11 ② ^{2.VII} TILE FALL . NEARLY COMPLETE
FINE UNGLAZED POT, CRUSHED BY TILES

9 B11 (2) 3.VII LARGE STORAGE
AMPHORA

10 ~~A10~~ A10s (1) 4.VII BRONZE NAIL
MEASURES:

11 B'10 (1) 5.VII COMPLETE
PYRAMIDAL 100MLWEIGHT MEASURES:

12 ROOM Z, IN TILE FALL 8.VII
RIM OF A VASE. MEASURES

13 A4s (1) 9.VII SHERD WITH HEAD
OF A YOUTH BY THE DARIUS PAINTER(?)
MEASURES:

14

SURFACE, HILLTOP 9.vii
LUG HANDLE IN TC, IMPASTO
WITH GOUGED DECORATION IRON AGE(?)
MEASURES.

15

A4s ① 9.vii FRAGMENT OF RF
WITH AMPHORA REPRESENTED
MEASURES

16

ROOM Z, IN TILE FILL. 9.vii COMPLETE
UNGUENTARIUM. MEASURES

17

N. BANK OF CANAL, SOUNDING B 12.vii
T-C MOULDED FIGURINE, MISSING HEAD, BROKEN
AT WAIST. OUTSTRETCHED LEFT ARM FOUND
SEPARATELY. MEASURES.

18 N. BANK, 1 METER TO EAST OF FINDSPOT
OF 17 13.vii UNGLAZED OMPHALOS
PATERA. MEASURES:

19 SAME FINDSPOT AS 18 13.vii UNGLAZED
TULIP SHAPED VASES. MEASURES

20 SAME FINDSPOT AS 18 16.vii SMALL
UNGLAZED PATERA. MEASURES

21 SAME FINDSPOT AS 18 16.vii SMALL
UNGLAZED PATERA. MEASURES

22 SAME FINDSPOT AS 18 16.vii SMALL
UNGLAZED CRATER. MEASURES.

△²³ NORTH SLOPE, TOMBA 17.VII LEKYTHOS
RF MISSING HANDLE

△²⁴ SAME AS △²³ 17.VII SHALLOW CUP.
MEASURES

△²⁵ SAME FINDSPOT AS △²³ BRONZE RING
WITH CARNELIAN SCARABS.

△²⁶ NORTH SLOPE VICINITY OF TOMB A
17.VII FLINT BLADE

△²⁷ NORTH SLOPE, TRIAL TRENCH 3 19.VII
INTACT AMPHORA. STRUCK BY PICK
MEASURES

△²⁸ SAME AS △²⁷ 19.VII FLASK ("COCCA")
INTACT, BUT STRUCK BY PICK

29

SAME FINDSPOT AS 27. 19. VII
UNGUENTARIUM, COMPLETELY INTACT

Pa

A 11 (1) IN WALL LN. FRAGMENT
OF MOULDED TILE W/ DECORATION

Pa

B45 TOMBI 1. VII BRONZE AND
IRON LUMPS.