

J. CARTER

# Notes



CISA

201/5

July 5, 1978

Levels

- Stake N'-5 - 7.75
- " N'-6 - 7.57
- " N'-7 - 7.10
  
- Top of NS Gault under N'-7 - 8.77
- Top of Conglomerate Rocks  
running into EW Gault in  
N'-6 - 9.05
  
- Top of "stone basin" (east)  
running into EW Gault  
in N'-5 - 9.11
  
- Stake M'-5 - 7.07

- Higher Part of N-S bank near L'-S -5.90
- Bottom of trench just below -7.55
- Top of block in M'-S where it enters N-S bank -7.71
- Pebble layer in M'-S east face of N-S bank where it meets W bank (for S-W corner) -8.20
- The same where it runs into modern vegetation channel in M'-S -7.61
- The same, West face of bank at channel -7.51
- West face of bank at M'-S -8.09

- Furthest extension of EW wall at M'-4 top - 8.07
- Squared blocks at intersection of EW wall in M'-4 w/NS wall - 7.79
- NE corner of farmhouse in L'-4 - 7.04
- Pebble layer in westface NS bank to east of NE corner of farmhouse - 6.95
- Pebble layer in West face of NS bank, north side of channel. - 7.42
- Foundation of East wall of farmhouse where it is cut by north side of channel - 7.38

- Upper level of pebbles (level 3) in south face of EW bank in M'-4 just below (and to west of) M'-5 -8.20
- Eastern wall of farmhouse in M'-4 where it disappears under NS bank in N'-4 -8.57
- Upper level of pebbles and tiles just below N'-4 in south face of EW bank -7.97
- Lower level of pebbles in south face of EW bank in N'-3 -  
opposite small rectangular basin -8.48
- "Stone pavement" where it disappears under EW bank in N'-3 beside rectangular basin -8.70

- Stone pavement " just under level of wall in N'-2. The southwest wall. -7.49
- Stone pavement at level of wall 2 in N'-1 -9.84
- Pebble layer (pavement) in bank under Stupa P'-3 -9.01
- Pebble layer associated with NS ~~of~~ Conglomerate wall (large blocks) in O'-3 -8.97
- Pebble layer in NS under wall just to west of Conglomerate wall -9.01
- Pebble pavement of basin associated with Conglomerate wall. -8.87

- Top of conglomerate wall in N'-1 - 8.93
- Top of conglomerate wall in M'-1 - 8.49
- Upper layer of pebbles (level 3) in in N'-5
- West face of NS bank by stake P'-5 - 8.77
- lower layer of pebbles at same point - 9.18

Upper layer of pebbles in South face of EW bank in N'-5 below stake M'-5 (intersection of NS and EW banks) - 8.37

Upper layer of pebbles in N'-6 just above pit where NS bank intersects with EW - 8.73

- Upper layer of pebbles in  
in N'-6 above conglomerate  
blocks where it enters  
EW bank - 8.60
- Lower level of pebbles.  
above intersection of EW  
and NS banks in N'-6 - 9.19
- Lower level of tiles (level 4)  
in west face of NS bank  
at SE corner of cut in P'-6 - 9.37
- Top of southernmost conglomerate  
block in P'-5 - 9.14
- Lower level of tiles and  
pebbles in south face of cut  
in P'-5 - 9.11
- Top of westernmost limestone  
beds in wash in M'-5 - 7.97



Pebble and tile layer in north  
face of EW bank in M-5  
just below conglomerate  
blocks in wash

-7.37

July 12, 1978

The winter rains and some brushing by Jack yesterday revealed two parallel brick walls running in a NS direction in M-5. They were cut by the modern channel.

The western one appears to finish at the South with blocks of carparo and a corner which angles off to the South East, with two courses of carparo square stones.

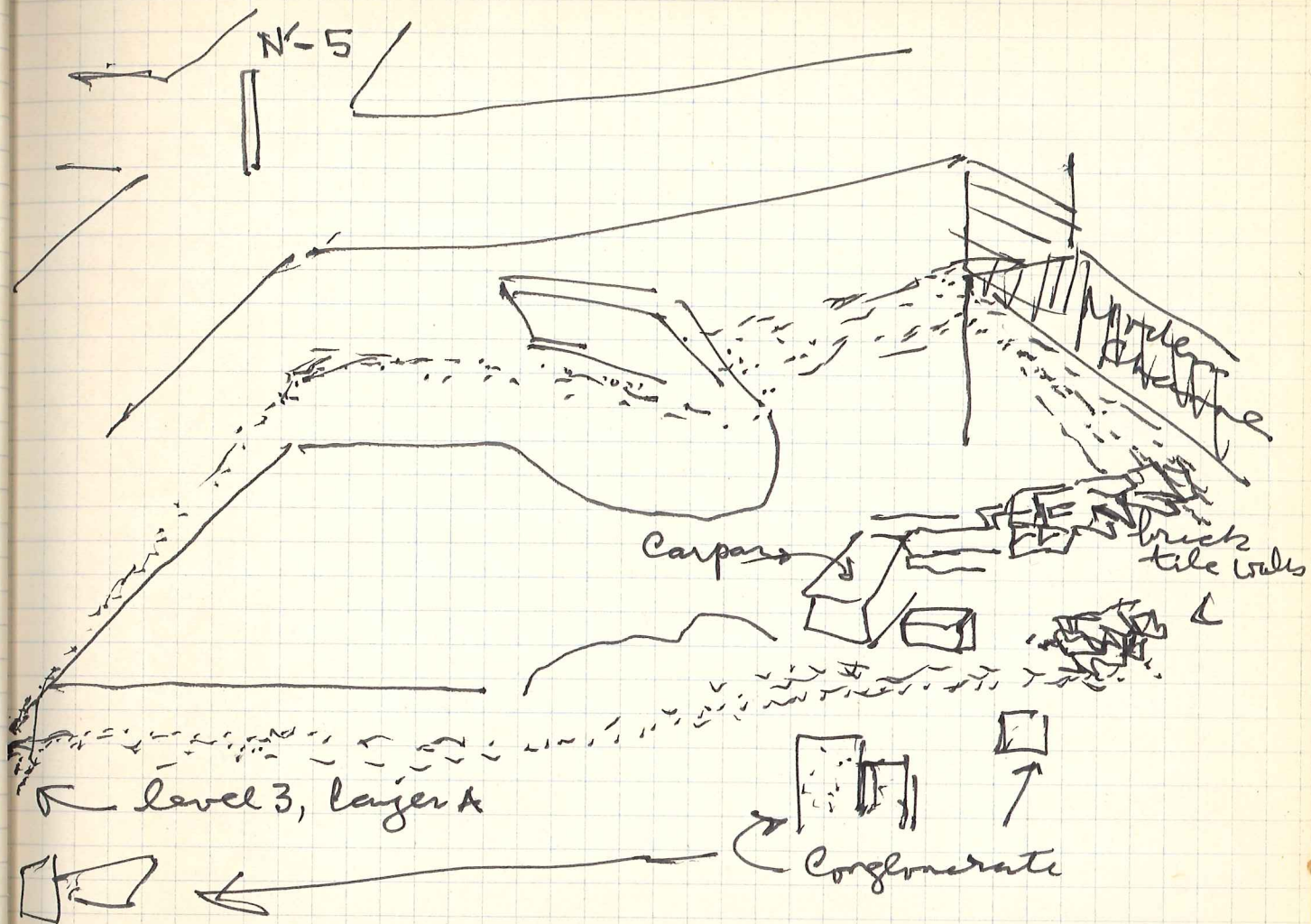
The eastern of the brick walls rests on a layer of gravel which is just above

a smaller conglomerate block to the north and two large ones lying side by side on end, under the line of the SE adfiling wall mentioned above.

The layer of pebbles which is visible in the cut which was made in 1977 to expose the northward of the line of conglomerate blocks in N'-E etc. is the same layer as level 3 in the EW walk.

The layer of pebbles clearly passes under the tile

It appears that the layer  
of pebbles sloped downward  
sharply from  $N'-5$  to  $N'-6$   
and from  $M'-5$  to  $N'-5$



The layer of pebbles can be traced also in the bank formed by the ~~road~~ channel in M-5. It passes up to the brick wall emerging perpendicular to the channel on the western side. (It is clearly under the level of the wall on the eastern side.)

The two brick walls seem to form a circular basin whose northern side was cut into by the channel (A large block sits in the middle.)

At the beginning of level .3 in  
M'-6, a coin of early imperial  
date was found. A fragment of  
sarcophagus relief was found in the  
cleaning around the basin.

The pottery which is coming  
out of the gravel layer just south  
of the eastern brick wall is

BB and coarse. A sherd of grey ware

Let's consider the tiles of which  
the basin is constructed

There are thin laconian. Corinthian  
Pan and cups. stacked one  
top of each other like the walls  
L'-4. There is the same  
combination of square blocks  
of conglomerate, limestone, and  
tile construction which is found in  
the EW wall in M'-4



In L-5, West balk (see section)  
the gravel layer which is designated  
level 2 there is the continuation  
of (A). It divides in two.

The upper layer follows roughly the  
slope of the land. The lower  
is more or less horizontal. It  
is just above the lower that the  
five intact vases impacted with  
stones and mud were found. This  
was a surface?, a pavement?

This lower level is designated as ~~4~~ on the section, and 3 in the notebook. In the northern bank of L'-5 there is a layer of relatively gravel free soil between the two layers of pebbles.

If you go across the bank, in L'-4 the same horizontal level of pebbles is found. It is 60 cm below the bank at point where lake is cut by channel.

and it is 100 below bulk opposite  
the NE corner of the room in L-4.  
The layer shows will below (20 cms)  
the upper preserved course of the  
the eastern wall of the room. This  
above a layer of tile ~~sets~~ and stone.

The sloping or upper layer of  
gravel, which also appears in the  
western side of the bulk, runs  
at a level a few cms above the  
sloping preserved level of the eastern  
wall of the room

The sloping and horizontal layers join at the point where the channel cuts the bank. The lower, horizontal level should be associated with the occupation of the house, the upper, with its destruction.

The lower horizontal level of gravel continues into M-5, it appears in the eastern face of the bank but upper seems to stop with the block emerging from bank (which was

removed July 13) the lower continues southward. Do the two merge?

This would explain why there is some Roman material above the house, and in level 3 in M'-6 (eg. the coins)

M'-6 level 3 (tile, but fewer pebbles than in South face of bank in ~~M'-6~~) - Mostly coarse ware with the quarter circle tile used in Kiln floor. Trays of large loam Pan. Roman? Bb frags.

The gravel in Level Three runs  
out in bulk in N<sup>o</sup>-7. → The  
gravel should be associated with the  
farmhouse?

The gravel layer in M<sup>o</sup>-5 contained  
fragments of arch. terracotta S. Biagio  
type. Below it was a male  
diademed TC head (July 13)

Layer of gravel (A) in south  
face of EW bulk in N'-4 is some  
20-30 cms above the highest present  
course of the walls in N'-4. Tiles  
are mixed in.

In the south face of EW bulk in  
N'-3 appears a level of pebbles  
with no tiles. This is at level or  
a little below of the foundation  
courses in N'-4. Is this to  
be linked up with horizontal ~~course~~  
Layer of pebbles in L'-4, L'-5 etc.?  
Below it is another layer of

of pebbles in south face of wall  
in N'-3 which is just above the  
fieldstone pavement and associated with  
the crude basin and wall in N'-3

The middle course of pebbles  
- the one associated with the foundation  
course of the "farmhouse" in N'-4  
can perhaps be seen in N'-2/M'-2  
just below the fieldstone foundation  
course of the south wall of the  
Room in M'-2. On top of it perhaps  
rested the EW wall to the south west of  
fieldstone foundation



would then be  
this is ~~then~~ the same layer of  
breccia noted everywhere in the  
1975 cut. It is associated with  
a pavement is wall 2 (N-S)

In N'-3, strangely, this layer  
of breccia is interrupted in south  
face of EW wall, in at least two  
places. — to north of "cinder basin"  
in N'-3, and to south of the  
SE corner of the Room in M'-2, M'-3

In M'-2, the northern of the two parallel stone walls is also apparently associated with this gravel layer. The gravel layer largely disappears in eastern part of excavations in squares M'-1, and farther east (cf. notes for 1975)

\* It is to be seen if the gravel layer noted in South face of EW bank in N'-3, etc is the same as the horizontal course of gravel in L'-4, etc.

It is likely that it is the same  
as that seen in the testimony  
under P'-3 (which is separated  
from the fieldstone pavement by a  
layer of gray clay.

It is likely the same as that  
associated with the top of the  
NS conglomerate wall of large bluffs  
in O'-3.

It may barely be visible under  
the street stones in O'4 which are  
roughly on line with the corner in N'-4

It is visible in the western face of  
of the NS bank at P'5, which  
is 25 cms above the fieldstone pavement?

This is our level 4. When traced  
around onto the EW bank in N'-5, N'-6

Level 4 pebbles and tiles. - Call  
it (B) covers the side in N'-5 N'-6  
just above the tops of the conglomerate  
blocks forming the retaining wall.

It is very faint in South and West  
faces of the bank is below N'-5  
state. It is hardly visible  
above the early 6<sup>th</sup> cent pool.

In the west face of the NS wall  
it is clear beside station 0'-5  
and can be seen as well below the  
level of the SE corner of fieldstones  
of room in N'-4. (40-50 cms), but  
is right at level of lowest course  
of <sup>isidged</sup> foundation of corner in N'-4

This corner is constructed of  
fieldstones as a lowest course  
with tiles above. Some large stones  
some conglomerate irregular blocks

The fieldstone tile construction  
is very similar to that of farmhouse  
especially of the walls just to the north  
in N'-4. — Terraced structure?

The level of pebbles under the  
interred corner may be the same  
as that under the Cande basin  
and even with top of conglomerate  
wall in O'-3. Though this latter  
is at a higher level there is a  
general slope of everything downward  
to the east. Unfortunately the  
layer is not traceable in the  
cut below the southern wall in N'-5

The upper level of pebbles in  $N'-4$  covered the ~~lower~~ highest preserved course of walls. (A)

\* It is to be seen if the course of pebbles associated with the foundation of the is located corner, is the same as level 4 in  $N'-5$

Hypothetically (B) which covers the tops of conglomerate blocks in  $N'-6$  under the fountain of farmhouse and associated structures

~~If layer B~~

If Layer B is the pavement of pebbles associated with the Cande basin in N-3 and the wall of large conglomerate blocks in N'-3, O'-3 then, it would appear that these were reemployed in this ~~site~~ area after the destruction and covering over of their original ~~site~~ position around the pool in N'-5 -6, -7. (Note the robbed wall, negative found 1978 on the eastern side of pool at NE corner)



If the blocks were removed  
from N'-7 to be reused in O'-3

If the structure in O'-3 is  
to be associated with "Jambouse,"  
which had peculiar, industrial  
use. Why were so many stannette  
brass found around these blocks in  
1976. → Stannettes were of 5<sup>th</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup>  
cut date.

Where

July 17, 1978

Discussing the stratigraphy of the area of the reservoir - collecting basin, Jack and I agree that there is a discrepancy in the terminology used for areas N-6 and N-7. - that is from the area excavated in 1977 and that of this year.

In N-8, level 5 is that below the top of the wall of conglomerate blocks. in N-7 level 5 is designated as that of the massive concentration of tiles under the record

tile layer - level 4.

The E-W sounding made at the end of the 1977 season in N'-7 and N'-8 used designations of levels, on the other hand, which are consistent with those of 1978. So where we have to be careful then is in discussing the relative of N'-6 and N'-7

It seems clear to me that the heavy concentration of tiles, apparent in the EW balk in N'-7 and N'-8

which can be associated  
with the layer of burned  
wood which is clear  
in the N-S walk dividing  
N'-6 and N'-7. (and  
which was also very  
noticeable in the section  
of N'-6 must have been  
associated with a  
covering of the reservoir.

This thick concentration  
of tiles ~~is at the~~ is  
thickest along a line  
running from N to S  
more or less under the  
stake N'-8

It can also be seen in the ~~North~~ face of the trench wall at the south of the excavated area - where it is very close to the eastern extremity of the stone paved area.

If this interpretation is correct the pavement had begun to fill up ~~with~~ with dark soil - a sandy clay than that found above, which revealed many seeds, and much fine material. - like the roof ~~of~~ wooden structure

Jurnal.

Level 4 would thus provide a TAQ for the reservoir. The material from level 5 is associated with the destruction and level 6 is contemporaneous with the last use of the reservoir.

It is possible that only the eastern part of the reservoir was roofed.

more observations on the phases of  
buildy.

Gravel layer - level 3 in M'-4 is  
above the level of both phases  
of the wall, but the western of the  
two parallel walls is more or less  
at the level. Did gravel contain  
much Roman material? Roman  
material found in level 3 in  
M'-7/M'-8 a few days ago.

The tile wall in L'-4 associated  
with the fall which covered Celeste.  
All the material from under this  
(excavated the previous two Saturdays  
was Greek)

M'-3

Extension of EW wall in M'-4  
which turns a corner to south;  
At a lower level it continues  
west of corner. This continuation  
is parallel to the EW wall in the  
western part of M'-3 and at  
a lower level.

Since the tw wall in the western  
part is tied into the tile wall running  
NS, it can be concluded that the  
EW wall in M'-4 is perhaps of  
an earlier period than the predominate  
tile walls.



July 9 - Potenza

Fallosie Acarate ~~ref~~  
Metapontino (Paulucelli)

- No 13 Tarantini (2 ~~archaeologists~~  
fontanari)  
14 Indice  
18 Schnapp  
32 Steyer  
37 Caramassina  
58 Uggieri  
63 Pauciano  
71 Torruca  
74 murillo  
92 Durante (Soprint.)  
107 La Cava (Casa Pietta)  
108 Carteri  
109 Carteri

In Square N' 4, there is a very distinct layer of gravel which forms a pavement. It corresponds to level 4 (layer B) in the N-S section along N'-S. The corner below wall A in N'-4 uses it. So does the basin in N'-3.

This layer of gravel continues through the site in this area and south, in connection with the

W-S conglomerate walls, V,  $\phi$   
wall A is separated by sterile  
clay 20-30 cm. of it in places  
Three distinct phases.

- 1) Feldsparite
- 2) conglomerate
- 3) Tilt

The third phase of tilt uses  
also of conglomerate, initially. This  
phase should be subdivided  
The latter period uses almost

exclusively tiles. The E-W walls  
are more strongly built and  
make use of Conglomerate.

The N-E corner is very sturdy  
and thick and deep. It is  
possible that the easternmost  
of the NS walls in N-4 which  
is labeled H is original, and in  
the few traces remaining of NS  
wall in the first period of phase  
3.

# Phase 3

Period 1 → and NW Corner.

0', but note fieldstone  
wall at slightly lower level  
in N-W corner of 11'-3

0''

↓

↳ which lies well below  
0 and is separated from  
it by a layer of sterile  
clay.

Note wall  $f$  lies over walls  
 $\Sigma'$  and  $\Theta'$  which are really  
one wall and a northward  
extension of  $\lambda$ .  $\lambda$  and  $\Theta'$   
abut and are of ~~identical~~ identical  
construction.

$\Sigma'$  runs under  $\Gamma$  and is  
separated from it by a layer  
sterile clay.

It is likely that  $\lambda$  is  
related to the conglomerate  
Phase<sup>2</sup> in N'-3 O'-3. It  
also is associated with a  
~~stone~~ gravel pavement which  
is the same probably as that  
in the walk of P'-3, beside  $\phi$   
etc.

5",  $\gamma$  could be contemporary.  
belonging to period I of phase 3

O wall added, does not  
know about or use ↘

The reason that EW  
walls of phase 3, period I  
are preserved, and not NS  
is that they would have been  
parallel to the force of the flood



Note walls F and T" replaced  
wall H, when it was ~~last~~ partially  
destroyed on its north end and  
went out of use

Well.

A) 6<sup>th</sup> cent phase

B) Reused blocks.  
associated with native TC's

C) Tiles. A structure. Reinforced  
on top with various blocks  
stepping stone. Prefab well  
cylinder with "weeping" holes

This is below (this phase C)  
the layer of gravel (A) in the  
NS walk to the west. But it

probably dipped, as we can see in the EW balk to the south. It may be identified with the layer of gravel which clearly appears between the Brick and Stone structure and the larger rectangular structure of reused blocks (Phase B).

Layer A could very well have been the surface in use

in the last phase of the well,  
which would mean

- 1) After the farmhouse went out of use
- 2) After period one of the farmhouse went out of use.

## Tadlowa Stefan

Organized set of spaces.  
located by territorial lines.

Space 4 - access from 3 sides  
(cf Chessomness wine press)

→ set up for work, not  
domestic architecture  
of finds → lots of storage wares

As place <sup>by</sup> adds - additions  
are divisions - consciously  
set out as a work space  
(change crops) - reflects  
div. in labour

lots of lowweights in one space  
" storage ware "

organized around functions

spaces on eastern side  
Courtyard - bases for projects?  
resemble the ones in the Chersonesus

In way of organized they are  
different from houses, but  
tied to streets, the way urban  
houses are. Cf the relation  
of Faltona, Stefan and lines

Human impact on the land

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Building Materials

Graham - Dewar House

and brick wall in place

Cf Vitruvius ... Earth

plaster from basin at ~~Pizzena~~

Mud brick with symbols in it

from Incoronata

Cooling property of  
Block out air by closing ~~at~~  
small windows during  
the day. Trap the cool  
inside air.

Fill on Adobe.

Winter Storage on south.  
Small openings.



Fulwara Stefan -

Relatively firm, set  
form. ~~As~~ earliest  
phase. A large  
building

Second phase added  
to, by division,  
concentrated on South  
(East and West are  
Storage areas.

North wall a strip,  
everything built away  
from it.

Spring active? in Cuddy

Differentiated sizes  
of the rooms  
oriented for specific  
uses (partus houses  
are mostly for same  
size)

L-shaped bend in north  
In photo there are  
bottoms of pits in  
level with tree fall  
(of Chersonesos)

→ Entrance from north-  
sensible to have water

Close to entrance -

Courtyard - for sure.

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Thermal properties

Water supplies

Orientation in the  
land.

Zoning of Spaces (how  
rooms are set, size  
determined)

Integrity to plan preserved  
through phases →

which implies it had  
something worth  
preserving.

Stefan - One story!

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