
SUMMARIES

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RECOGNITION IN AGER FALISCUS 1997-2000: FIRST CONSIDERATION

The authors describe the surface research activity systematically carried out between 1997 and 2000 in the Ager Faliscus, in the northern of Rome; during the recognition activity around 70 archeological presences were located spread on a surface of about 95 km².

Pattern recognition were carried out considering the orography of the territory and its current exploitation; in case of poor visibility due to seasonal vegetation a double check has been done in more favourable conditions. A documental card containing the necessary data for a correct filing has been filled in for each presence: site location, evidence description, materials found, preservation and interpretation status and photographic documentation.

As far as the frequentation and utilization on the investigated territory are concerned, it is possible to summarize as follows:

- the most ancient evidences date back to the last faliscus period with few funerary presences
- most of the presences date back to the roman age, during which a considerable increase of rural installation took place. Starting from the late republican age the countryside is populating with several sites of very modest condition. Some of them during the utmost agricultural exploitation of the territory (around 100 BC), became small-dimensioned farms; anyway in the analyzed territory the evidence of reach mansions was not found. The major part of the presences began to decline between the II and III century BC, at the same time of the most important towns decadence and depopulation of the countryside.
- This phenomena grew in late ancient and middle age with practically total disappearance of the country located sites; contemporary it is noticeable the development of fortified sites in strategic location and a consequent moving of the population away from the agricultural flatlands. Only in a later age it will be a partial returning of the population in the countryside.

(Trad. G. Zecchini)

Silvia Pascale

THE RAGONI FAMILY: ASCENT OF A PROVINCIAL FAMILY

The study has the purpose to gather all the documents which testify the ascent of the Ragoni during the roman age, joint in the town of Tarvisium (Treviso) and in the adjacent one of Opitergium (Oderzo), later on in Rome; it is mostly a collection of epigraphies evidences of the «veneta area» and paragraphs from the «Historia Augusta».

On the basis of this documents and the relationship of the family members with Rome is possible to advance some hypothesis.

The main date obtainable from the epigraphic analysis of the «cursus honorum» is that the Ragoni family was one of the most important testified in Tarvisium and Opitergium.

Their ascent to the power began inside Tarvisium area to proceed towards Rome; in fact the Ragoni resulted as member of the Papiria tribe from Opitergium.

It has been possible to ascertain that the most ancient foundings in the Tarvisium area are close relatives, but subsequently there are no longer epigraphies foundings which testify the family presence in Veneto. But, from the Roman documents results that a member of the family was in charge as consul in the 185 BC and this let's suppose a moving of the family to Rome.

The author end the analysis of the documents proposing a descendants of the family down to Lucius Ragonius Venustus, *pontifex maximus*, in 390 BC.
(trad. G. Zecchini)

Luigi Di Cosmo

A NOTE ABOUT THE CERAMIC IN THE MEDIEVAL TOWN OF CERRETO.

Today's Cerreto Sannita (BN) is the result of a new foundation, caused by a violent hearthquake that, in 1688, destroyed the pre-existent medieval town.

Several excavation works made in the area of the ancient town, permitted the rescue of medieval and post medieval ceramics. These findings supported some notarial deeds concerning workshops of ceramists that were active in Cerreto and in its surroundings.

The analisis of the findings pointed out that, during the late medieval age, the area of Cerreto has not been interested by an intensive production or circulation of glazed ceramic.

In that place there is not the wide repertory of forms and ornamentations like in other areas of the Middle Volturno.

Petrographic analisis also pointed out the presence of a local production of glazed ceramic that is probably connected to the subsistence.

(trad. G. Zecchini)

Diego Troiano, Van Verrocchio

SLIPPED POTTERY IMITATING MAIOLICA AND SLIP PAINTED WARE FROM SOME URBAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN SULMONA (AQ)

The study on post-medieval pottery from archaeological investigations and surveys conducted in the last years in town of Sulmona allow us to give a preliminary account about pottery productions in central Abruzzo from the late 15th to 17th centuries. Slipped pottery imitating maiolica and slip painted ware are kind of ceramics not enough studied in Abruzzo and in this article are discussed materials coming from the production center of Anversa degli Abruzzi that lies ca. 10 kilometers South-West of Sulmona. Is also given a preliminary regional distribution map of these wares and are announced some interesting extra-regional presences of slipped pottery imitating maiolica from Anversa in roman- market (Roma and Capena).

(trad. V. Verrocchio)

i manuali di archeologia uomo territorio

Il Manuale di AUT è uno strumento agile e conciso, dedicato a singole metodologie di ricerca, studio e valorizzazione del patrimonio storico-artistico-monumentale.

Lo scopo è di fornire le informazioni essenziali, tecniche e legislative, che aiutino a introdurre l'operatore volontario a un corretto approccio ai beni culturali

La ricognizione archeologica: raccolta e legislazione

Gianluca Groppelli, Andrea Perin,
Alberto Rovida, Dario Savoia
La raccolta di superficie

Claudio Zicari
La legislazione

**Esempio di lettera
di denuncia di ritrovamento**

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Il primo volume della collana è rivolto alla "Ricognizione archeologica", in particolare alla raccolta di superficie e alla legislazione vigente, cui seguirà un volume dedicato alla "documentazione e topografia". L'argomento non è casuale e rispecchia l'attività di ricerca che da sempre ha costituito un aspetto caratteristico dell'operatore volontario. La ricerca di superficie non è ovviamente appannaggio dei soli gruppi di volontariato, ma assume in questo caso un significato che non si limita alla ricerca archeologica, entrando a pieno merito nel controllo e nella difesa del territorio cui il volontario è strutturalmente legato. Questo volume non si limita perciò a fornire le tecniche di investigazione e raccolta, ma offre le indicazioni per valutare le modifiche che subisce il paesaggio, insieme a un esame della normativa di legge sotto la quale ricade l'attività di ricognizione di superficie.