

rottura dei reperti rei di ostacolare gli scavi connessi ai lavori pubblici. Un lavoro oscuro e umile svolto nell'incomprensione dei più, praticamente *in partibus infidelium*.

L'area geografica interessata è costituita prevalentemente dal Piemonte centro-orientale; ma basta che un oggetto autorizzi fondati collegamenti di carattere bellico, economico o d'altro genere con territori anche lontani, che subito le esposizioni tramandate dal carteggio illuminano prospettive insospettite. I reperti vengono frequentemente paragonati agli esemplari già noti agli studiosi; le descrizioni e le congetture espresse nei documenti risentono di qualche approssimazione (comprensibile, in considerazione dei tempi e dei luoghi), ma gli interessati sanno generalmente evitare le esagerazioni spesso generate dalla passione per i temi studiati.

L'opera presenta altresì un cospicuo valore metodologico, confermando l'utilità dei carteggi per chi persegue la penetrazione negli aspetti più reconditi delle campagne archeologiche locali; e mostra numerosi casi di storia del singolo reperto, presentata in una casistica comprendente usi sconsiderati, frammentazioni, dispersioni, smarrimenti sospetti e fortunosi recuperi, nonché la diffidenza di chi esitava a svelare notizie di interesse archeologico ritenendo di poter così mettere le mani su tesori leggendari.

L'identificazione e l'esame dei vari oggetti sono sensibilmente favoriti da un articolato sistema di collegamento fra lettere, disegni, catalogazione museale, testimonianze indirette o anche occasionali, e altri dati utili eventualmente reperiti dall'autore-curatore; la consultazione è facilitata da un indice cronologico dei documenti e da indici di nomi, luoghi, località e ritrovamenti.

*Giuseppe Ligato*

## SUMMARIES

*Valeria Acconcia, Francesca Cesari, Renata Mangoni di S. Stefano, Andrea Zifferero*

### **NEW RESEARCHES IN THE ETRURIAN NECROPOLIS OF PIAN CONSERVA (TOLFA, ROMA): 1993-1994**

This contribution proposes the results of a two years period of researches carried on in the etrusian necropolis of Pian Conserva with synthetic presentation of the investigation themes related to the growth and topography of the center, to excavation results in the preliminary presentation of graves and outfits and to possible interpretation of the acquired data in a social and economical environment. The work is particularly focused on the analysis of limited sepulchral area, identified in 1993, the so called «zone D», in comparison with the other monumental areas founded in the previous researches: here was documented a group of graves which represents, currently, the most ancient nucleus of necropolis located in the Eastern tableland. The conformation and chronology of the graves spread from the «Ancient Easternly» to the archaic period, together with their topographical location strengthen the hypothesis of Pian Conserva necropolis development in different nucleoses determined by the influence of noble groups which controlled the site.

*Domenico Colucci, Serena Sabatini*

### **THE ETRURIAN NECROPOLIS OF FERRONE (ROME)**

The Etrurian necropolis takes place not far from the probably main street that Caere used in order to arrive to the towns of the etrusian interior region. Certainly from that depend the richness, we found, of the people who were buried there (there are even some pottery of importation).

The archeological site shows a very long occupation; we could document just in the center of the monumental area a protohistoric village (quite surely of the medium bronze age), than on the oriental bord of the little tableland a roman country villa (I century b.C.- I century A.D.) and on the extrem rock spur a medioeval castle (XIII-XIV centuries).

Our study of the necropolis has considered only the A area, the main and the best known one.

We could distinguish three different chronological periods of construction, from the second half of the VII century b.C. to the beginning of the V century B.C.

Almost all the tombs are completely excavated in the local volcanic rock. Moreover this rock allows to have pretty well decorated particulares.

In the last summer archeological campaign we found a new tomb, now F19, rather found in his outfit, from whom we could advance a datation around the half of the VI century b.C., with a new deposition at the end of the same century.

*(Trad. Serena Sabatini)*

*Maria Cristina Biella, Enrico Cappellini*

### **VIA AMERINA, «TRE PONTI» SITE (VT). NEW DATA ABOUT A «TOMBA A PORTICO»**

In 1994 during the summer excavation along the ancient Via Amerina at a site called «Tre Ponti» it was investigated a new tomb belonging to the typology of the «Tombe falische del tipo di Falleri» (Colonna 1990).

In this article are presented the structure and the materials found in it. Although the tomb has the «portico», and consequently the «piazzola», the «caditoia» and the main entrance collapsed, we can recognize these elements from some details. For instance the «pedarole», initially belonging to the «caditoia», are preserved on booth sides.

We can also observe a part of the «piazzola» preserved on the south end of the tomb.

Inside the structure is particular, because it's the only «Tomba a portico falisca del tipo di Falleri» with three rooms, connected by another transverse room. The beginning of the structure is dated at the second half of the III century b.C.

The materials, especially the pieces of pottery and the coins, date the tomb from the III b.C. to the II a.D. (*Trad. M. Cristina Biella*)

*Ettore Bianchi*

### **THE TABLE OF POLCEVERA AND THE LATEREPUBLICAN SETTLEMENT IN GENOA'S COUNTRYSIDE.**

The so called «Table of Polcevera» is a roman inscription which offers an exhaustive picture of the political and economical scene in Liguria (Northern Italy) during the Late Republic. A certain dominance of Genoa, the chief town of the district, could be guessed, but there is no convincing textual evidence to support this. The Author states that field archaeology gives an opportunity to put together information about the detailed chronology of many artefacts and the physical size of residential areas with data from the analysis of natural environment; this linkage has a topographic aspect and a pedological one: every archaeological site is located with regard to altitude above sea level, and to setting in the mosaic of different soil-unities of which the land is made up. A comparative synthesis points out that, during the V-III centuries B.C., most of the human installation of the Apennines was focused on the top of the mountains and on places suitable for grazing; but, as time passed by, since the II century B.C., people displayed a sharp preference for the lower part of the slopes and for wide cultivable terraces in the bottom of the valleys; one can argue that there was a significant increase in domestic farming in comparison with pastoral activities. Such a change in the pattern and intensity of land used during the Late Republican Age is consistent with a not trivial interpretation: a marked demographic pressure occurred among tribal communities inhabiting the hinterland of Genoa; because of this, the necessity of cultivable land became more compelling for most of the peasants; however, some transhumant shepherds and woodcutters persisted in moving along the watersheds of the Apennine; they were thrust forward by a few landlords with urban basis, whose agrarian affairs got a priority in the course of the Early Empire.

*Ernesto De Carolis, Marco Giglio, Rosario Serafino*

### **SURFACE FINDINGS IN THE CAMALDOLI AREA (NAPLES)**

Between 1989 and 1990 in the area of Camaldoli that is located north-west to Naples a reconnaissance campaign has been done using 1:4000 scale maps.

Three sites have been identified by the finding of building structures and/or ceramic finds.

The sites are presented separately with the recognized structures description, with their interpretation and the catalogue of the ceramics found in the area.

After the materials examination is possible to pick out the site 1, that one with only fictile finds found, had the largest settlement between the second half of the I and the III century A.D.; it also could be pertaining to the *pars rustica* of a rural system.

More roman structures, pertaining to an unidentified building, have been found in the site 3; two jugs that may be dated at the end of XIII-beginning of XIV century have been found in the site 2.

It is possible the settlement of the area from the second half of the I century A.D. should be connected with the big population movements that followed the 79 A.D. Vesuvius eruption.

*Angelo Luttazzi*

### **COLLE MAIORANA AND ITS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE «STATIO AD BIVIVUM» - FIRST RESEARCH REPORT: VIABILITY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SITE**

Colle Maiorana site, in the Common of Artena (Rome) presents noticeable remainings of an installation positioned between the Republican age and the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D., since many times recognized by several studioses. The site's location installed between the *Labicana and Latina Via*, it is a particularly good one, which allowed the transition from a loose nucleus to a more structured agglomeration recognized by a cleaning and relieving campaign promoted by *Soprintendenza Archeologica del Lazio* and *Gruppo Archeologico Toleriensis* in 1983. This activity allowed the founding of a Late Republican wide dimensioned *domus*, whose frequentation went on until the late ancient period. The impressiveness of the ruins and epigraphical and historical signs would permit to identify this founding with the *Statio ad Bivivum* mentioned in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, installed at the beginning of 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. on a secondary route which linked the *Labicana and Latina Via*, besides the village which used the S. Ilario's catacomb as cemetery area.

*Rosanina Invernizzi, Dario Savoia, Francesca Faccioli, Elena Nuzzo, Paolo Fassi*

### **A LATE MEDIEVAL GLASSWORKING CONTEXT AT GARLASCO (PAVIA)**

This study presents some materials the source of which is not an excavation but a chance finding, happened at Garlasco in 1994, during the works for a riding ground.

The materials include protohistoric and medieval ceramics that may be dated only by a typological comparison. The protohistoric ceramics (59 fragments) are set against the background of the late celtic tradition in the *transpadana* area and they are altogether datable at the second half of the I century B.C.

The medieval ceramics are set in the late antique-late medieval period and the *bacino a listello* is the prevailing form.

The presence of several fragments (six) of glazed *pietra ollare* is very interesting and, together with a vitreous slag and a specimen, this could allow to think about the existence of a glassworking context.

*Mauro Rottoli*

### **THE MEDIEVAL VEGETABLE GARDEN AMONG BOTANY, HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY: A CONTRIBUTION TO INTERPRETATION OF THE MEDIEVAL BOTANICAL TERMS**

Paleobotany (or archaeobotany) is a new discipline that combines botanical, historical, ethnological and archaeological competences.

This study is one of its practical applications. Infact this research, carried out on the list of horticultural cultivations contained in the «Capitulare de Villis» (8<sup>th</sup> century A.D.), singles out the different vegetables species listing them in detail with the names of the binomial nomenclature.

Afterwards it researches comparisons (confirmations or differences) with the botanical finds of some excavations. (*Trad. Gianni Zecchini*)

*Andrea Zifferero*

### **SURFACE RESEARCH AND PROTECTION FOR A CENSUS OF CLANDESTINE EXCAVATIONS IN THE NORTHERN LAZIO**

This paper wants to underline and quantify the existence, in the northern Lazio area, of clandestine excavations. The author does not intend to investigate about the causes that consent the existence of this phenomenon, but only to report the evidences found during a surface research carried out by SAEM and GAR in the 80s. The study, that concerns the territory of 15 towns, is only a sample of a largest research: it compares the total excavations in the area with the quantity of the missing archaeological finds. Two considerations are pointed out: differentiation among the territories and necessity to coordinate the protection of the sites with double purpose to restore and record the archaeological sites.

# **RIVISTE IN SCAMBIO**

## **ITALIA**

AD QUINTUM - Torino  
 ANTROPOLOGIA ALPINA -Torino  
 ARCHIVIO STORICO BERGAMASCO - Bergamo  
 ARCHIVIO STORICO LODIGIANO - Lodi  
 ATHESIA - Montagnana (PD)  
 BOLLETTINO DEI CIVICI MUSEI - Ferrara  
 BOLLETTINO DEL MUSEO CIVICO DI PADOVA - Padova  
 FELIX RAVENNA - Ravenna  
 INSULA FULCHERIA - Crema  
 MUSEI COMUNALI DI RIMINI - Rimini  
 MUSEO E TERRITORIO - Remedello (BS)  
 MUSEO PERRANDO - Sassello  
 NATURA BRESCIANA - Brescia  
 NOTIZIARIO BIBLIOGRAFICO - Padova  
 NOTIZIARIO DI ARCHEOLOGIA MEDIEVALE - Genova  
 NOTIZIARIO SOPRINTENDENZA ARCHEOLOGICA DELLA LOMBARDIA -Milano  
 NOVARIEN - Associazione di storia della chiesa novarese, Novara  
 PADUSA - Rovigo  
 PIANURA - Cremona  
 PREISTORIA ALPINA -Trento  
 QUADERNI ASIATICI - Milano  
 QUADERNI DELL'ISTITUTO DI BELLE ARTI -Vercelli  
 QUADERNI DELLA SOPRINTENDENZA ARCHEOLOGICA DEL PIEMONTE -Torino  
 QUADERNI ERBESI - Erba  
 RASSEGNA DI STUDI DEL CIVICO MUSEO ARCHEOLOGICO E DEL CIVICO GABINET-  
 TO NUMISMATICO DI MILANO - Milano  
 RIVISTA ARCHEOLOGICA DELL'ANTICA PROVINCIA E DIOCESI DI COMO - Como  
 SIBRIUM - Varese  
 SURVEY-Pinerolo (TO)  
 STUDI TARENTINI DI SCIENZE STORICHE - Trento

## **AUSTRIA**

VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DES TIROLER MUSEUM FERDINANDEUM - Innsbruck

## **BELGIO**

HELIUM- Liège

## **CROAZIA**

OBVIJESTI - Zagreb