

SUMMARIES

Gianfranco Gazzetti

THE ROMAN VILLA OF SELVICCIOLA (ISCHIA DI CASTRO - VITERBO)

The digging of the Selvicciola villa nearby Ischia di Castro (Lazio), began in 1982.

The villa had been hardly damaged by agricultural works and it is placed on three altimetrical levels on which the rooms fit.

At the present research state six phases of the complex extension seem to emerge:

- a) a first plant dating to the second half of III century b.C., rose on an Etrurian site;
- b) an extension of the complex with the transformation into a great productive villa of the republican age (second half of the II century b.C.) of which a series of rooms were digged;
- c) a restoring probably made under Augustus concerning the most part of the rooms with the creation of the tank and the building of the villa's aqueduct;
- d) some modest restoring interventions of mid-empire age (end of the II - beginning of the III century A.D.);
- e) an abandon phase during the V century A.D.;
- f) a resumption of human presence in the Longobard age with the construction of a cemeterial church and a sepulchral area.

Ernesto De Carolis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCES IN THE AREA OF THE VESUVIUS AFTER THE 79 A.D.

Even if after the disastrous eruption of the Vesuvius the whole area was completely desertificated, the area of Pompei was populated again.

Archaeological evidence is supplied by various proofs: pottery, tombs, thermae and stretches of roads. Classical and medieval authors confirm this thesis.

As well, in the higher floors of the buildings in Pompei have been founded many traces of frequentation, to research re-usable materials or to recover private properties.

The whole population did not disappear but it moved to more secure sites. Therefore it is possible to suppose that the area had been almost immediately re-frequented, even if by agricultural growings, cattle breeding and their connected economical activities.

Angelo Luttazzi

COLLE MAIORANA AND ITS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE «STATIO AD BIVIUM» - SECOND RESEARCH REPORT: THE SIGILLATA AFRICANA

In the last issue of this review, the Author described the Colle Maiorana site and the noticeable remainings of the Roman villa, placed in the commune of Artena (Rome). Now he describes the *sigillata africana* ceramic findings found during the last twenty years. The lapse of time where it is possible to find this kind of ceramic is quite wide and it changes from the second half of the I century A.D. to the IV and V century, which is the period of its maximum presence, till the end of the VII century, when it began to be used up.

The ceramics found in the site belong to the type A (about the 21%), the type C (about the 31%) and the type D (the most represented kind, with about the 48% of the findings).

(Trad. Gianni Zecchini)

Rosanina Invernizzi

ROMAN FINDINGS AT COZZO LOMELLINA (PV): THE EXCAVATION

The archaeological excavation allowed to locate ruins of settlements and of a small Roman age necropolis. In particular were brought to light a series of wall foundations made by pebbles bound with mortar, relevant to one or more buildings. The whole deposit was covered by a collapse layer. Two wells have been brought out. Some cremation graves, which were severely damaged by agricultural cultivations and by the subsidence of the ground, have been found out west of the wells. The necropolis emerges as relevant to the settlements and therefore, like these ones, on the basis of the material's analysis, it may be dated to an age between the I century b.C. and the I century A.D.

(Trad. Anna Cercignani)

Claudio Cortese, Anna Bresciani, Davide Manica

ROMAN FINDINGS AT COZZO LOMELLINA (PV): THE ANALYSIS OF THE MATERIAL

The analysis of the material pointed out that despite the excavated areas being different among them, the fragments are mainly referred to the period between the I century b.C. and the I century A.D..

Most of the findings are relevant to the class of common pottery, but 8 fragments of black painted pottery, 2 of thin walled pottery and 2 of northern-italic terra sigillata are also important.

Just the scarce percentage of «fine pottery» leads one to believe to a poor and closed economy of the site. Finally the presence of two fragments datable to the late Roman age or early Middle Age leads one to think that the area had occasionally been frequented in that period.

(Trad. Anna Cercignani)

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A LATE MEDIEVAL POTTERY KILN DUMP IN VOGHERA

The pottery kiln dump discovered in Voghera (Pavia) in 1980, is unique in western Lombardy for the quantity and quality of the findings.

Because of the kind of the discovery, it happened after that building works had altered its context, no traces of the kiln were found.

Anyway the two holes used as a dump should have been quite near to the kiln and this means that it was in the centre of the city, just in front of the cathedral, in a site considered unusual.

Most of the findings are slipped, slipped incised and glazed pottery and they include first and second baking rejections.

They have been dated at the half of the XV century, according to the slipped incised pottery.

Because of the kind of the findings, which are work rejections, they only can give pointings to the pottery produced in this kiln.

Anyway this study does not merely analyze forms and decorative motives, it also proposes a wide range survey, through history and analysis under a microscope. Historical and economical data concerning to the handicraft activities of that age have pointed out several comparative informations and the analysis of the pottery's mixture revealed the use of, at least, two different clay quarries.

(Trad. Gianni Zecchini)

Martina Minini, Elisa Possenti

RENAISSANCE AND POST-RENAISSANCE MATERIALS FROM THE MONASTERY OF SANTA MARIA MAGGIORE AT TREVISO

This is the conclusion of the discussion about the materials found in June 1992 inside the cloister of Santa Maria Maggiore at Treviso.

In this article are examined monochrome pottery, majolicas, glasses and metals.

Most of the findings are mainly referred to the period between the second half of the XVI and the beginning of the XVII century.

The worked out data are confirming the first contribution hypothesis: the materials were used to fill up a ground difference in level.

Likewise the presence of work rejections and kiln materials could let one suppose of the presence of a dump hole.

(Trad. Gianni Zecchini)

Luciano Mingotto

HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SITES IN THE TERRITORY OF ODERZO (TV).

The findings concern Roman and post-medieval structures situated at a distance of two kilometres from each other, in the two communes of San Polo di Piave and Ormelle (TV).

Although the structures belong to different historical periods, they are related by an uninterrupted duration of the human settlements from the Roman age up till now and by the river-system based on the Lia river.

The Roman findings belong to a group of *opus coementicium* hydraulic works and they might be water pipes or drainage system.

The post-medieval structures are located a few hundred meters away from the area of the «Temple farm» of Ormelle. A trapezoidal room with a funnel-shaped inclined plane that goes on with a stone chute, surmounted by a brick vault, and concludes itself in a basin, could be interpreted as a plant.

This structure could have been a room used during the last part of a working schedule in a production plant which was fed by water. It might have been a fulling mill or a *gualchiera*.

(Trad. Gianni Zecchini)