FROM INVISIBLE TO VISIBLE

New Methods and Data for the Archaeology of Infant and Child Burials in Pre-Roman Italy and Beyond

edited by

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This volume is the outcome of the postdoctoral research fellowship ‘Childhood and the Deathly Hallows: Investigating Infant and Child Burials in pre-Roman Italy (ca 1000–500 BC)’ carried out at the Department of Classics at Trinity College Dublin and funded by the Irish Research Council, under the scheme GOIPD/2016. When I first drafted the application for this project back in 2015, I thought that such a comprehensive and unprecedented analysis of sub-adult burials would have provided answers to some of the open questions coming from my previous research on the Faliscan and Etruscan Early Iron Age and Orientalising funerary record—trying to overcome the apparent elusive character of these burials while looking at new and interdisciplinary trends in funerary archaeology.

Then, between 2015 and 2018, while working on pre-Roman infant burials, my wife and I had two children and I found myself asking why on earth I had chosen to investigate such a sensitive topic. I found myself describing clusters of child tombs at Veii or drafting graphs about infant mortality rates while experiencing for the first time how ethical and emotional circumstances could strongly impact an objective analysis of data (if such an analysis exists). To reconcile myself with my research I chose to focus on the interdisciplinary component of the project; this has become primarily a way to escape from the pure archaeological data and to create new narratives. This process had a tremendous effect on the research itself because it forced me to build a real dialogue with scholars coming from other disciplines, such as paediatrics and social sciences.

This collaboration resulted in an international conference ‘From Invisible to Visible. New Data and Methods for the Archaeology of Infant and Child Burials in Pre-Roman Italy’, which took place at Trinity College Dublin in April 2017 and brought together for the first time a large number of experts on pre-Roman Italy to present and discuss their current research. The Hoey Ideas Space in the Trinity Long Room Hub functioned as a methodological interdisciplinary incubator allowing archaeologists and anthropologists/bioarchaeologists to share their insights in an unconventional academic environment. I would like to thank here Professor Trevor Spratt, Director of the Trinity Centre in Childhood Studies, Professor Eleanor Molloy, Chair of the Department of Paediatrics of Trinity College Dublin and Dr Chatherine Lawless, Director of the Centre for Gender and Women’s Studies, for having accepted the challenge of opening a dialogue with a world distant in space and time.

Some of the papers presented at the 2016 conference are published here in the form of chapters, together with other relevant contributions by colleagues who did not attend the conference but expressed their interest in contributing to this volume. All chapters discuss mainly previously unpublished data from pre-Roman Italy with the exception of the last chapter that presents a case study from Late Antique Greece. The reason for this anomalous addendum is related to the peculiarity of the archaeological record analysed, which, despite the cultural and chronological distance from pre-Roman Italy, sheds significant light on the conscious (and painful) process of burying an infant or a child.

The first part of the volume constitutes the premise to the others and focuses on methodologies and theoretical approaches to the study of sub-adult burials in pre-Roman Italy (see Pl. I). The second part discusses the archaeology of infant and child burials in ancient Latium and Rome, with new data from Rome, Gabii and Satricum. The third part presents data from the two South Etruscan towns of Veii and Tarquinia. In the fourth part, the different chapters follow a journey towards the north; the sites of Tivoli, Spoleto, Novilara, Murlo, Forcello and Verona are discussed. The fifth part presents comprehensive overviews on infant and child burials in Abruzzo and Samnium and discusses a significant case study from Jazzo Fornasiello in Puglia. The final and sixth part is devoted to the archaeology of the Islands, from the necropoleis of eastern Sicily (Monte Finocchito, Cassibile and Pantalica) to the tofet of Motya and the necropoleis of Monte Sirai and Villamar in Sardinia.

Among the dozens of recently published books on ancient childhood (monographs, collective volumes, conference proceedings, etc.; the majority are mentioned and discussed in the Introduction),
I hope that by bringing a wide geographical and cultural range together with a truly interdisciplinary approach, this volume will write a new page in the archaeology of pre-Roman Italy.

I would like to thank the 47 peer reviewers who accepted the task of contributing significantly to the quality of this volume with their critical assessments of the chapters. To Jennifer Webb and David Frankel goes my sincere gratitude for having accepted this volume in SIMA, escaping from the Cypriot and Aegean world and Going West with this volume, and for their invaluable help in preparing the final version. My wife, Stella Diakou, has devoted patience and passion to the entire research project and has helped in forcing convoluted Italian sentences to follow the rules of the English language.

In addition to funding from the Irish Research Council, this research project received financial support from the following Irish and Italian institutions: Istituto di Cultura Italiana a Dublino, Fáilte Ireland, the School of History and Humanities of Trinity College Dublin and the Trinity Long Room Hub (Research Incentive Scheme 2017). To all these institutions goes my most sincere gratitude.

The outcome of this project would have not been possible without the support of my postdoctoral mentor, Dr Hazel Dodge, who has continuously provided guidance with her stimulating approach to the research questions. Colleagues in the Department of Classics, especially Dr Christine Morris and Professor Anna Chahoud, have been following with curiosity and support the development of the research, guaranteeing a truly unique friendly academic environment at Trinity College Dublin. I would like to thank also Professor Jane Olmeyer, Chair of the Irish Research Council and Director of the Trinity Long Room Hub, for her continuous support during my Trinity Long Room Hub Visiting Fellowship in 2015 and my postdoctoral fellowship in 2016 and 2017. My students have also significantly helped the progress of this project, mainly through their questions and debates during the 2017–2018 module 'Life, death and sacrifice: funerary archaeology in pre-Roman Italy'.

Finally, to all the authors of this volume who generously accepted to present a synthesis of their current research goes my sincere gratitude, hoping that through the editing of this volume I might have done justice to the importance of their research.

Jacopo Tabolli
October 2018
Plate 1. Pre-Roman sites discussed in this volume (prepared by J. Tabolli)
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Abstract

This chapter discusses a recently discovered child burial from the lower settlement area of ancient Satricum. The burial dates to the early 7th century BC and contained an exceptionally rich assemblage consisting of six vases of small size, four of which related to wine consumption, one normal-sized plate containing animal bones and an elaborate set of 22 personal bronze objects. On the basis of the analysis of a few preserved teeth the age of the deceased could be established at nine months. So far, this child burial is the fifth case known from Iron Age Satricum. However, contrary to the other four burials, which were all found within the hut settlement on the acropolis, this new burial is located at a great distance from the acropolis, in the area of the later archaic town. The question arises whether the Iron Age child burials are to be understood as suggrundaria associated with hut features. If so, this has great implications for our ideas about the extension of the early hut settlement of Satricum. On the other hand, the rich burial assemblage of the newly discovered grave sets it apart from the other burials on the acropolis and may offer another explanation for the interpretation of the grave.

2.3.1 Introduction

Continuous archaeological research conducted during the past 40 years in ancient Satricum has revealed a large number of infant and child burials which can be related to the varied occupation history of the ancient settlement through the nearly nine centuries of its existence. Most child burials were found in two separate burial grounds situated in the so-called lower urban area of the archaic town and were discovered only recently (Gnade 1992, 2002, 2007: 60–67; 2014: 139–152). Both burial grounds have been attributed to the Volsclian population which, according to the written sources, occupied the former Latin town from the late 6th/early 5th centuries BC for more than 150 years (Gnade 2002: 135–156). The first burial ground, which is named after its location in the southwestern part of the settlement, was excavated in the 1980s and revealed circa 35 child burials of varying age. The second one, situated in the northern part of the town, which is also known as the Poggio dei Cavallari (Fig. 2.3.1), contains so far more than 50 graves among which are at least 13 child burials also of varying age. Each of these burials would merit being presented here, but they fall outside the chronological scope of this chapter.

However, during the research conducted in and around the Poggio dei Cavallari burial ground, another earlier child burial was discovered at a lower level, dating to the beginning of the 7th century BC. In view of the unexpected location of the burial and the important implications of its discovery for the Iron Age settlement of Satricum, this chapter focuses on this burial. Before discussing the significance of the discovery in relation to the larger settlement context of Satricum, I will first discuss the grave and its stratigraphic record.

2.3.2 Child burials in the lower settlement of Satricum

Recent research in ancient Satricum has focused on the area of the lower settlement and revealed underneath the modern vineyards an archaic urban layout with a developed road system, along which several large courtyard buildings were situated (Fig. 2.3.2) (Gnade 2002: 5–29, 52–101; 2007: 51–58). The road is more than 5m wide and built on a substructure of lateral retaining walls and an artificial clayish filling of nearly 1m in height. It is a true masterpiece of engineering, which reflects the organisational capabilities of the 6th-century town. The dynamic relief of the original topography, which is characterised by remarkable differences in ground level, was used in a pragmatic way. During the process of intensive building activity that the making of this road must have entailed, the remains of earlier occupation activities were thoroughly disturbed. This appears from the occurrence of many scattered Early Iron Age and Orientalising ceramics at the deepest levels on top of...
Figure 2.3.1. Map of ancient Satricum (Mengarelli 1910) (reproduced with the permission of the National Etruscan Museum of Villa Giulia in Rome)

Figure 2.3.2. Satricum. Remains of the archaic urban layout during excavation (photo courtesy of Satricum-project, University of Amsterdam)
the virgin soil. The regular presence of variously sized post-holes in the virgin soil also suggests pre-urban activities. In 2009, the excavations revealed evidence of these activities when a clearly defined Orientalising feature was found underneath the tufa foundations of one of the buildings (Gnade 2011: 453, fig. 2) (Fig. 2.3.2). Unfortunately, the top layer of the feature which was delineated as a large greyish-coloured oval pit of 1.60x4.00m in the underlying sandy virgin soil was largely leveled during the construction of the building, leaving no more than 0.20–0.30cm of its original filling. This makes it difficult to identify its function. Notwithstanding its poor preservation, the feature contained a considerable amount of pottery consisting of black and red burnished impasto wares as well as some fine wares that can be interpreted as belonging to a habitation context dated to the 7th century BC (late III and IVA). It also contained numerous bone fragments.

A few years later, in 2013, the Orientalising child burial which is the subject of this chapter was discovered at a distance of 10m to the west and at the same level as the 7th century pit (Fig. 2.3.3). The grave appeared to be laid out in a shallow, more or less rectangular pit in the virgin soil and was covered by a thick layer of clay which also covered the surrounding virgin soil.

It contained a very rich funerary assemblage consisting of five vases of small dimensions placed near the head of the deceased and 22 small bronze objects as well as several iron ones (Figs 2.3.4–2.3.6). Among these bronze objects were two bracelets, one of which is in the shape of a serpent, at least nine fibulae, two normal-sized made of bronze of the ‘sanguisuga’ (leech) type and the ‘navicella’ type, and a number of miniature fibulae in bronze and iron. Furthermore, there were several bronze pendants of particular shape and some other fragmented bronze objects. One remarkable bronze object is a pendant in the shape of what seems to be an anthropomorphic figure. The type is known from parallels in the northern area of Piceno di Tolentino and Novilara, which is identified as the area of production (cf. I bronzi della collezione Gorga 2012: 316–317). Apart from the bronze and iron objects, a small Egyptian-type amulet of a cat made of white faience was found as well as some small round amber beads. The only parallel for the cat amulet so far known to me in Italy is from Veii, from a grave in the Grotta Gramiccia necropolis where it is dated to the 8th century BC (Hölbl 1979: 2, n. 26; and 1, 193, 201; for this amulet see also Chapter 3.1).

All personal objects were found at the height of the chest of the deceased. As for the assemblage of pottery, this is composed of four locally produced vessels, two of which are small amphorae of black burnished impasto and a normal-sized, one-handled basin which still contained food remains consisting of two ribs of a cow. Both amphorae, one of which has crested handles, are known shapes in Satricum where they occur in funeral, habitation and votive contexts from

Figure 2.3.3. Satricum. The Iron Age child burial situated under a thick layer of clay (photo courtesy of Satricum-project, University of Amsterdam)
the last quarter of the 8th and first quarter of the 7th century BC. A fourth vase of black burnished impasto, possibly a jug also of small dimensions, was preserved in fragments. Three small, fine ware shapes, an oinochoe and two skyphoi of proto-Corinthian type probably produced in Cumae or Pithekoussai, completed the pottery assemblage (see Mangani & Cigymelman 1991: 29 for a discussion of the skyphoi). The assemblage has been dated to the first quarter of the 7th century BC on the basis of the two skyphoi. After the removal of the funerary assemblage a rectangular black and slightly hollow shape of ca 2.10x0.56cm remained which was interpreted as the remains of a tree trunk in which the deceased had been placed.

No skeletal remains were preserved but the deceased was most likely interred with the head at the east side of the east–west oriented grave, as can be deduced from the position of some fragmented dental elements. Careful analysis of the dental remains, which was carried out by physical anthropologist Paola Zaiio of the Servizio di Antropologia (Soprintendenza Archeologia, belle arti e paesaggio per le province di Frosinone, Latina e Rieti), showed the child to be around nine months +/- three.

As such, the child burial fits the general picture of the extraordinary degree of prosperity that characterised the Satrican settlement in this period. This is reflected in the various aristocratic chamber tombs filled with precious objects or *keimélia* and located at a considerable distance of the acropolis. Among them is the well-known tumulus F discovered back in 1896, which contained a princely tomb that was used for several successive entombments of males (Waarsenburg 1995: 179–292). The lavish furnishing of the child burial brings to mind the ‘princely’ status of the deceased buried in tumulus F. However, in this case the ‘princely’ status is associated with a very young individual, possibly of female gender when we consider the character of the rich set of personal ornaments. The high status of the deceased is further expressed by the presence in the funerary assemblage of a banquet set, artefacts that are generally associated with the male gender. Obviously this is a case where the expression of gender of the deceased is overruled in favour of the expression of social status.

### 2.3.3 The record from the acropolis of Satricum

So far, the child burial in the Poggio dei Cavallari area is the fifth or sixth instance known from Iron Age Satricum. During excavations in the 1980s four or five
other child burials were found dispersed among the Iron Age habitation remains on the acropolis. Two burials were found at some distance from the front side of the later temple complex, one of which is published (Beijer 1991: 24; Maaskant Kleibrink 1992: 84–85, fig. 32, 262, 384, cat. nos 2975–77; Gnade 2007: 24, 106), whereas reference is made to a second burial found at a distance of ca 1m in line with the first one (Maaskant Kleibrink 1992: 85). In the same area the presence of a third child burial was suggested on the basis of an isolated group of three impasto vases dating to Period III; no traces of skeletal remains were identified, however, to confirm the burial (Beijer 1983: 41). Excavation of the layers underneath the temple remains revealed two other child burials. One burial was situated in the pronaos of Temple II and was partly covered by the tufa blocks of one of its walls (Heldring 1988: 209–210; Gnade 2007: 24, fig. II.9, 104–106). The other was identified below the cella of Temple II, at the back of the underlying sacellum (Heldring 1984: 99, fig. 1; 1988: 210, n. 11; Stibbe & Knoop 1985: 173; Gnade 2007: 24, 106).

As with the Poggio dei Cavallari burial, the top layers of the graves—all of which are inhumations in fossa-graves of small dimensions—were levelled by later building activities. The best preserved of the four burials was the one situated in the pronaos of Temple II. It still contained the in situ remains of a skeleton of a child of three months old which, on the basis of a small black burnished impasto amphora found near the feet, has been dated to the final decades of the 8th or the first decades of the 7th century BC. A bronze lunar-shaped bulla and a bone pendant situated on the breast of the skeleton completed this funerary assemblage (Gnade 2007: 104–106, cat. 30–32).

The other child burial underneath the temple complex was heavily disturbed showing only 5cm of its original filling. No remains of the deceased were preserved but at the bottom of the pit remains of organic wickerwork of some sort of mat or basket were found in which the foot of a bucchero kantharos was embedded as well as a large number of flat glass paste beads (ca 44), a complete astragalus and three carbonised peas. Apart from the foot of the bucchero kantharos of Rasmussen’s type 3E, which provides the burial with a date of 625–550 BC, no other pottery was preserved. The disturbed upper level, interestingly, contained some small finds, among which were a minuscule gold plate fragment in the shape of a serpent which may have belonged to a personal ornament of the deceased (cf. Gnade 2007: 112–113, cat. 62 where it is attributed to the so-called levelling stratum underneath Temple I) and the catch holder of a bronze fibula.

From the two other child burials in front of the sanctuary even less is known. They were found in alignment near the northwestern corner of timber building AA. No skeletal remains were preserved but the funerary assemblage of one of the graves contained two small bucchero amphorae dated to ca 600 BC (Beijer 1983: 41; Gnade 2007: 106, cat. 35–36), fragments of a skyphos of depurated clay and some fragments of a bronze ornament found in the southwest corner of the grave. Similar grave goods are recorded for the second burial, but have not yet been published, like the three impasto vases of the presumed third burial.

All in all, we can say that Satricum offers a rather modest supplement to the record of Iron Age child burials in ancient Latium, which due to recent research (see especially Chapters 2.1 and 2.2) has considerably been enlarged. On the other hand, Satricum offers an interesting case because of the location of the burials, nearly 600m apart. Of course the present record of Satricum, even after so many years of research, is not complete. Extension of our research in the vineyards would probably reveal more burials, as would the continuation of the excavation of the deeper layers on the acropolis. I refer here to the isolated find of a large urn, which may have functioned as a container to hold the ashes of a deceased infant and its funerary gifts. It was found out of context in a trial trench dug in 1995 at the edge of the acropolis (Gnade 2007: 24, fig. II.7, 104, cat. 29). At the same time it is conceivable that some of the Iron Age features on the acropolis which have been identified as huts are better (re-) interpreted...
as the remains of child burials. A possible candidate is hut XII, which only contained two reticulate cups, shapes that are almost exclusively found in funeral contexts (Della Seta 1918: 241; Chiarucci & Gizzi 1985: 32–34, no. 9, photo; cf. Beijer 1983: 41 for the suggestion; also Waarsenburg 1995: 145, n. 430). A funerary interpretation might even be suggested for hut VI, dated to the first quarter of the 7th century BC, which contained an extremely rich assemblage of Corinthian type vases, bronzes, including a bracelet and a spearhead, and even ivory objects among which is a fragmented quadrupede (Colonna et al. 1976: 327–328, cat. 107; pls LXXXVI, A; LXXXIX, F).

The burials on the acropolis have been associated with the 7th century remains of huts under the sanctuary and a timber building situated in front of the temple complex. Though a precise relationship between the individual burials and the specific dwellings cannot be established, a connection between them would be in line with the often recorded practice in contemporary Latin settlements to bury the youngest dead in the direct vicinity of the house. The phenomenon has been explained in different ways (cf. also De Santis et al. 2007–2008, for the various hypotheses regarding the phenomenon). The most popular explanation is that of the suggrundarium, which is based on written sources that mention the custom of burying infants who had not yet reached 40 days of age in the vicinity of the house (cf. Chapters 1.3 and 1.4). The Latin word suggrundarium should then be translated literally as ‘under the eave’. The second explanation connects the ritual deposition of children to the construction or demolition of buildings, whereas the third explanation opts for the role of child burials as agents to lay claim to the soil on which houses of their group or clan were built (De Santis et al. 2007–2008: 738; see also Chapters 2.1 and 2.2). So far each of these explanations has its arguments pro or contra, and no agreement has been reached. At the same time all three share the unmistakable connection of the child burials with habitation contexts. If we follow this line of reasoning, the question is of course whether a similar connection can be established for the situation in the lower settlement area of Satricum.

2.3.4 Moving beyond the acropolis

Up until now, the idea of an Iron Age settlement in Satricum has always been confined to the acropolis. This idea would drastically change if the newly-discovered child burial was to be associated with dwellings in its vicinity. The suggestion is, of course, rather speculative and even circular, assuming the presence of habitation on the basis of one child burial.

Figure 2.3.7. Satricum. The child burial during excavation of the bronze objects under which the carbonised black remains of the wooden coffin or tree trunk are visible. To the left, part of the basin containing two ribs of a cow (photo courtesy of Satricum-project, University of Amsterdam)
On the other hand, some confirmation for the idea can be found in the above-mentioned Iron Age and Orientalising sherds and traces recorded in the lower strata in the area, since these point to erased features of this early period. Another, as yet not mentioned piece of evidence may be provided by a 7th century Etrusco-Corinthian aryballos found among the 5th to 4th century burial gifts in one of the higher situated Volscian graves (Gnade 2011: 461). Most likely the aryballos was taken from an earlier and lower situated context, which must have been disturbed when the grave was dug.

Thus, the analysis of the current archaeological record, which in the last 15 years has been expanded with the new discoveries in the lower settlement area, may lead to a different picture of early Satricum than assumed so far. Instead of one habitation cluster on the acropolis, the early settlement may have consisted of several dispersed clusters. These clusters arguably were connected to different family groups or extended families pertaining to separate clans (see Bietti Sestieri & De Santis 2007 for similar observations for early Rome). Each of them would have had a separate burial ground not far from their living quarters. Looking at the topography of ancient Satricum mapped during the first excavations at the beginning of the 20th century, this picture might find support in the undulating character of the original landscape in which several altitudes may be recognised (see Fig. 2.3.1). As such the altitude level on both sides of the provincial road to Nettuno i.e. the area where the new child burial has been discovered, corresponds with that of the acropolis, in fact is even a few metres higher.

This image fundamentally differs from established ideas regarding the spatial and chronological analysis of the Northwest Necropolis, which take the acropolis as their unique point of reference. In his analysis Waarsenburg mentioned that ‘the cemetery developed from the highest part of the plateau adjacent and due west of the acropolis in a westerly direction until it had reached, by the first half of the 8th century BC, the place of the later tumulus C. Here the first tombs of period III appeared. The necropolis evolved some 100 metres further to the west, then crossed the modern road to Nettuno and continued in a north-westerly direction following the antique road to Ardea’ (Waarsenburg 1995: 498). According to the same author, the northwestern development remained basically the same in Period IVA, but with some divergent patterns, all of which were related to high rank burials. The above-mentioned princely Tomb II was separated from the rest of the necropolis as a result of its remote position in the Northwest Necropolis, ca 1500m from the acropolis. At a similar distance to the southwest, another tumulus was identified in the 19th century excavations. Some indications suggest the development of a small burial area in this direction. Only in Period IVB does the location of the tombs become disorderly and no clear development pattern in any specific direction can be established.

2.3.5 Conclusions

If we follow the different line of reconstruction based on the new discoveries, many of our current ideas regarding the early history of the settlement have to be re-evaluated and re-interpreted. This means that connections between elite burials like Tomb II and the community living on the acropolis, which have been proposed, have to be critically examined too. As it is, the recently-discovered child burial clearly is of another calibre when compared to the more modestly furnished child burials on the acropolis, even when we take into account that these burials were largely disturbed and originally may have contained more funerary gifts. If indeed the child burial can be related to a habitation cluster on the spot, its lavish furnishing may be interpreted as a direct message from the community living in the area and thus claiming the territory. The establishment of a direct link with the princely burials of adults in the northwestern necropolis remains of course highly speculative, but should not be discarded immediately.

All in all, it is clear that modern Le Ferriere, even after 40 years of intensive archaeological research, still hides an immense potential of valuable information that contributes to a better understanding of the ancient settlement. If this means that long-cherished interpretations and analyses have to be given up or at least substantially modified, this is all in the game and only a sign of the healthy intellectual climate of our discipline.

2.3.6 Catalogue of tomb contents

(1) One-handled impasto bowl


Wide shallow basin with curving walls towards a pointed slightly incurving rim; horizontal ring handle round in section attached to lower part of wall.

Cf. Satricum, Archaic Votive Deposit, inv. P8890 (198325/65/2) not published: large fragment of basin and rim of a large cup. Date: 2nd half of 8th century BC. H. max. 6.4; w. max. 13.6; diam. ca 22; diam. handle 1.8; width handle 7.6

2. Small impasto amphora

Inv. 2014-P60; H. 5.5–5.8; diam. base 6.0; diam. rim 8.3. Dark black-brown burnished impasto, handmade. Restored from many fragments; some missing.

Slightly concave base, terse depressed body, straight short neck and rim, broad vertical strap handle attached to shoulder and rim, slightly raised above rim. On shoulder faint traces of shallow vertical grooves.

2.3. Marijke Gnade

12175; cat. 18.5, pl. 66; H.7.8; (8.1); diam. 14.0; mouth diam. 10; Tomb II (Waarsenburg 1995: inv. 11977 (?); cat. 2.14, pl. 37); Satricum, Archaic Votive Deposit, inv.102995; H. 6.0; diam. 8.0), Chiarucci & G zig 1985: 42, fig. 35. Date: last quarter 8th century BC; Satricum, Hut VI with elliptical plan (inv. 11803; Colonna et al. 1997: 327, cat. 107.6, pl. LXXXVI.6).

3. Small impasto amphora with crested handles
Inv. 2014-P61; H. 10.2; diam. bottom 4.7; diam. rim 7.6.
Black handmade impasto with burnished surface. Restored, fragment missing.
Flat, slightly raised base, globular body; wide conical neck; out-turning rim; two vertical crested handles; two bosses on widest expansion in between handles.
Cf. Satricum, Archaic Votive Deposit, inv. 10301 (large specimen), 10302/1-3, 10303, 10285/373 Colonna et al. 1976: 332, cat. 108, 16, pl. LXXXVII, 16; Chiarucci & G zig 1985: 43, fig. 38. Similar amphorae have been found in Rome at the Capitolium (Tomb 10, Lugli 2001: 313–314, fig. 11; late Period III), Castel di Decima (Tomb 23, Deccima 1975: fig. 11 and 42) and Ostia nell’Osa (Tomb 82, Bietti Sestieri 1992a: pl. 14, 7w).

4. Small cup (skyphos) of proto-Corinthian type
Inv. 2014-P62; H. 5.8; diam. rim 8.7; diam. foot 3.2. Cream depurated clay; black to brown painted lower half and on the inside of the cup, red-brown on the upper part. Restored from many fragments, rim chipped.
Low disc foot, deep bowl with curving wall, rounded shoulder, short diagonal lip, two horizontal handles round in section attached to shoulder and slightly elevated. Two ancient repair holes.
On the outside of the lip six encircling horizontal lines; on shoulder faint vertical lines ‘a tremolo’ between two series of eleven vertical lines; horizontal line on handles; lower part of cup and external side of foot painted.
Date: first quarter of the 7th century BC.
Many shapes of this type have been found in Pithekoussai where they have generally been identified as local products, cf. Buchner & Ridgway 1993; for a typological seriation see Nizzo 2007: category B390; cf. also F. Mermati, tipo M5 all M 64, pl. XXIV; also Mangani & Cigylelman 1991: 29, n. 2, pl. II, with numerous parallels. The type is largely imitated in Campania in the entire area of Cumean (and Etruscan) cultural influence, for example in Calatia (cf. Catalogo del Museo civico di Maddaloni, Avellino 2006). A high concentration of this type of cup can be found at Cerveteri, for example in Tomb 5. Paolo 1, in the tumulus of Montetosto and in Tomb Caseletti II at Ceri (bibliography. cited by Rizzo 2001: 169–170). The type is also imitated in Etruria, with numerous variants (see Neri 2010).

5. Small cup (skyphos) of proto-Corinthian type
Inv. 2014-P63; H. 4.8; diam. rim 8.0; diam. foot 3.2. Cream depurated clay; black to brown painted lower half and on the inside of the cup, red-brown on the upper part. Restored from many fragments, painting and decoration almost disappeared.
Low disc foot, deep bowl, rounded shoulder, short diagonal lip, two horizontal handles round in section attached to shoulder and slightly curved upwards. Many ancient repair holes.
Internal part of cup and lip painted. On the outside of the lip four encircling horizontal lines; on shoulder faint lines ‘a tremolo’ between two groups of 13 vertical lines; traces of horizontal line on handles; lower part of cup and external side of foot painted.
Date: first quarter of 7th century BC.

6. Oinochoe of proto-Corinthian type
Inv. 2014-P56/57; H. (reconstructed) 23; diam. foot 6.2.
Pink depurated clay. Lower part of body and neck recomposed. Other parts preserved in fragments. Painting not preserved.
Flat bottom, slightly elevated at centre, high rounded (?) body, rounded shoulder, short straight neck outcurving towards wide trefoil mouth, vertical strap handle attached to shoulder and rim, four repair holes at connection between handle and rim with traces of secondary burning.
Date: first quarter of 7th century BC.

7. Impasto jug (?) preserved in many fragments
Inv. 2014-P59; can’t be restored. Brown-black impasto with red core.
Flat bottom, slightly raised in centre, flat rim, vertical strap handle, thin walled.

8. Spiral bracelet with open overlapping ends
Inv. 2014-B3; diam. 4.6; th. 0.3. Solid cast bronze; surface corroded.
Bracelet with two and a half turns, ovoid in section with overlapping ends, one in shape of snake’s head, the other pointed. On the upper surface decoration of series of thin transversal incised lines, almost completely vanished.

9. Spiral bracelet with open overlapping ends
Inv. B7 (SI15); diam. 5.2; th. 0.5. Solid cast bronze.
Bracelet with two turns, flat-convex in section flattened towards extremities; overlapping ends decorated with deep horizontal incisions; upper surface decorated with two thin lines longitudinally incised.
10. Fibula ‘a navicella’ with lateral knobs
Inv. B 4; H. 3.5; L; 5; W. bow 3.5. Solid cast bronze. Part of needle, catch-holder and one knob missing. Surface with green incrustation.
Hollow bow ‘a navicella’ with expanded central part and two lateral globular knobs at the maximum expansion of the bow, long needle, double-coiled spring. Incised decoration on bow, vaguely visible.
Date: late quarter of the 8th–middle of the 7th century BC.
Cf. Benedettini 2012: 120–122 for type (with bibliographical references and parallels)

11. Fibula with swollen bow
Inv. B6; H. 2; L. 5; W. bow 3.5. Solid cast bronze. Catch-holder broken. Surface with green incrustation; decoration on bow nearly disappeared.
Full swollen bow elliptical in section, triple-coiled spring, long needle. Vaguely visible incised decoration on exterior of bow: two (?) groups of incised transversal lines at the extreme ends of the bow delimiting the central zone decorated with a longitudinal depressed line in the centre and transversal lines.
Date: between the end of the 8th century and the full 7th century BC.
Cf. Benedettini 2012: 79–84 (with references and parallels).

12. **Cylindrical decorated bead**
Cylindrical shape with encircling plastic rings alternating with plain and thickened parts. Lengthwise perforation.

13. **Pendant in shape of a double cross or an anthropomorphic figure**
Inv. B11; H. 3.7; W. 1.7; Th. max. 0.7. Solid cast bronze. Intact.
Bronze pendant in shape of a double cross with small suspension loop; vertical element ending in a globular thickened apophysis perpendicularly crossed by two parallel transversal elements also ending in a globular thickened apophysis.

Cf. Benedettini 2012: 316–317, cat. no. 932, pl. 63, with references and parallels in the northern area of Piceno di Tolentino and Novilara, identified as the area of production.

**Dating:** Period Piceno III (Lolini 1976: 127) as other pendants such as the shape ‘a batocchio’ Piceno IIIb (660–630 BC) according K.W Beinhauer 1985, on the basis of findings in Novilara.

14a. **Tube**
Inv. B8; L. pres. 9.0; diam. 1.2–1.7. Bronze sheet. Reconstructed from many fragments; lower and upper ends missing. Hollow tube of bronze sheet, closed lengthwise with overlapping ends; tapering in shape.

14b. **Tube**
Inv. B8; L. 6.7; diam. 0.8–1.1. Bronze sheet. One end missing. Hollow tube of bronze sheet, closed lengthwise with overlapping ends; tapering in shape; widest end closed with circular shaped bronze plate.

15. **Miniature cylindrical tube and rings**
Inv. B9; L. 1.9; 0.8; diam. 0.6; diam. ring 1.1. Iron sheet. Partly preserved; one ring complete, two others as fragments. Two fragments probably of the same tube made of iron sheet; closed lengthwise with overlapping ends. The smallest fragment has a perforation at its top side in which a small iron ring is inserted in which are fragments of two other iron rings.

16. **Miniature cylindrical tube and fragment of ring**
Inv. B10; L. 2.2; diam. 0.8. Iron sheet. Top side missing. Miniature hollow tube of iron sheet with overlapping sides; bottom closed; perforating hole at top side into which a fragment of an iron ring is inserted.

17. **Long shaft with final parts bent into eyelets; two rings**
Inv. B12; L. 7.2; both rings diam. 1.2. Solid cast bronze. Intact. Long shaft rectangular in section with final ends bent into eyelets of different diameter; the larger one contains a ring in which a thicker ring is inserted; both rings circular in section

18. **Plate strip**
Inv. B13; H. 2.5; L. 6. Bronze sheet. One end broken off. Plate strip folded into curving profile tapering towards one end; other end with perforation.

19. **Fibula**
Inv. B14a; L. 1.8; W. bow 1.1; diam. ring 0.8. Cast iron. Very much corroded. Thickened bow; triple-coiled spring inserted in bronze ring to which two fragments of twisted wire are attached. Wire fragments end in small suspension rings.

20. **Pendant with biconical profile and suspension ring with twisted wire fragment**
Inv. B14b; L. wire 2.1; diam. 0.2; L. pendant 2.9; diam. ring 1.2. Pendant of solid cast bronze; bronze wire. Pendant with biconical profile and large suspension ring to which twisted wire fragment is attached.

Cf. Benedettini 2012: cat. no. 726 for the pendant.

21. **Pendant in shape of a small ball**
Inv. 17. L. 2.0; diam. suspension ring 0.7; max.w. ball 1.0. Solid bronze cast in one piece. Pendant in shape of a small ball with a tapering point on lower side. On top a small suspension ring.

Cf. Benedettini 2012: cat. no. 726; cf. also cat. 812 (pendant ‘a batocchio biconico’; with references to similar shapes in the necropolis of Loreto Aprutino, R. Papi in Staffa 1998); cf. also cat. 832 (pendant ‘a batocchio con terminazione globulare’ found in the necropolis of Termoli).

22. **Pendant of sitting cat**
Inv. V1; H. pres. 2.6. White faience. Restored from four fragments. Transverse perforation through shoulder.


23. **Twisted wire**
Inv. B16; L. 2.2. Fragment broken at either end. Bronze

24. **Twisted wire**
Inv. B15; L. 1.9. Fragment broken at either end. Bronze

25. **Fragment of spiral: miniature hair tie(?)**
Inv. B18; L. 2.0; diam. 0.5. Bronze. Fragment broken at either end; ten coils preserved

26. **Fragment of spiral: miniature hair tie(?)**
Inv. B19; L. 2.3; diam. 0.5. Bronze. Fragment broken at either end; ten coils preserved

27. **Miniature fibula**
Inv. B22; L.2; H. 1.3. Solid cast bronze. Final part of catch-holder missing, needle partly preserved. Slightly swollen bow with thin parallel longitudinal incisions; one-coiled spring.

28. **Miniature fibula**
Inv. B21; L. 2; H. 1; L. needle 3.0 (pres. in two fragments). Solid cast bronze. Catch-holder missing Slightly swollen bow; single coiled spring; long needle.

29. **Miniature fibula**
Inv. B22; L. 2; H. 1; L. needle 1.5 (pres. in two fragments). Solid cast bronze. Slightly swollen bow; double-coiled spring.

30. **Fibula**
Inv. B24; L. reconstructed 6.5; H. 1.8; W. bow 2.1. Cast Iron. Preserved in four fragments; needle missing. Swollen bow; double-coiled spring; very long catch-holder.
31. Miniature fibula
Inv. B25; L. 1.8; H. 0.9; W. bow 0.8. Cast iron. Part of needle, spring and catch-holder missing. Much corroded. Hollow bow ‘a navicella’ with expanded central part.

32. Bow of miniature fibula

33. Bronze pendant ring with fragments of iron attached
Diam. 1.7–1.9; w. 0.2; broken but complete. Solid cast bronze.

34. Eight small amber beads of different size
Inv. V2. Diam. 1.2; 0.3–0.7.

One almond-shaped; seven globular.

35. Different fragments of small iron rings

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