APPENDIX  Iron artefacts that are recorded at Satricum

In the appendix, the iron artefacts from the three archaeological contexts of the Iron Age/Orientalising Period at Satricum (sanctuary, necropolis and settlement), are described. These descriptions are based on the following literature:

Votive deposit I: Giornali by Fenelli; translated by Nijboer,

VOTIVE DEPOSIT I

The iron artefacts are mentioned in the Giornali by the custode Fenelli during the excavation of votive deposit I, from February 1st to May 4th 1896. The iron artefacts are listed as groups, are not recorded every day and the workers are excavating at various places and at several depths, which could be indicative for the deposition as assemblages.

The original handwritten Italian text is translated into English.

February 1.
- Iron lance broken in four pieces, with traces of wood, length 440 mm.
- A similar lance broken in four pieces, with traces of wood.
- Another lance incomplete at socket, length 70 mm.
- Sterratore*, preserved length 75 mm.
- Another similar*, length 85 mm.
- Ax without socket, length 120 mm, width 95 mm.
- Part of another ax, length 135 mm, width 95 mm.
- Ring, preserved diam. 17 mm.
- Butt-spike without point, length 170 mm.
- Socket of a lance, length 160 mm.
- A circular ingot, in the centre of which there is a hole, maybe to hold a stick, height 35 mm, diam. 45 mm.
- Many nails.

February 4.
- Iron, a lance broken at the socket, length 70 mm.
- Two fragmentary nails.

February 19.
- Iron, two amulets of iron sheet, one in the shape of a small circular case, closed on the upper side with a small bar, and the other of a semi-circular form.
- Fragments of a fibula di arco in pieno.
- Ring with rectangular bezel, diam 16 mm.
- A circular ingot with a hole in the centre, diam. 55 mm, height 45 mm.
- A lance with incomplete point, length 320 mm.
- Some fragmentary nails.

February 20.
- Iron sterratore* fragmentary, length 140 mm.
- Ax, preserved length 150 mm.
- Circular iron nucleus with a hole in the centre, diam. 45 mm.
- Lance broken in two pieces and fragmentary point, length 180 mm.

February 21.
- Iron, bracelet of cylindrical rod, bended, forming two coils, diam. 75 mm.
February 22.
- Iron, circular nucleus with a hole in the centre, diam 52 mm.
- Two fibulae without tongue and bracket.
- Lance without socket, length 200 mm.
- Another similar one without socket and fragmentary at point, length 140 mm.
- Four fragments of blade of knives.
- Six puntali (shaft-tips) of lances, nearly all fragmentary.
- Many shapeless pieces.

February 24.
- Semicircular, hollow pendant made of two sheets bended together and at one end with a bronze ringlet, length 70 mm.

February 25.
- Iron, three lance heads, all fragmentary, length from 190 mm to 340 mm.
- Lance head without point, length 150 mm.
- Two sterratore d'aratio*, length 95 mm and 140 mm.
- Two fibulae ad arco ingrossato fragmentary, length 35 and 45 mm.
- Another similar one, preserved length 23 mm.
- Iron pendant with attached bronze ringlet.
- Iron nucleus, hole in the centre, diam 47 mm.

February 28.
- One sterratore d'aratio*, length 110 mm.
- Iron bracelet, diam. mm 50.

February 29.
- Iron fibula without tongue, length 40 mm.
- Two incomplete lance heads

March 2.
- Iron, open bracelet of cylindrical rod, diam. 66 mm.

March 21.
- Iron, lance, fragmentary at shaft, length 0.58 m.

March 23.
- Iron, fragments of lances

March 26.
- Iron, sterratore d'aratio*, length 110 mm.

Last entry of this campaign is made on May 4, 1896. Fenelli recorded in 1896, about 65 iron objects from votive deposit I, apart from remarks as molti pezzi informi, frammenti di lance and molti chiodi. Figures 50 to 56 total 148 iron artefacts from this deposit. The omission of quite a few iron artefacts found in votive deposit I can be explained by the simultaneous excavations of the necropolis area from onwards April 7th. These excavations had to be recorded by Fenelli as well, which created serious difficulties for the registration.1 The descriptions by Fenelli are accurate and most objects he described can be related to individual objects of Figures 50 to 56.

* Sterratore and sterratore d'aratio: Fenelli used either of these designations seven times and I cannot relate this term to any of the objects. The terms, when translated literally, would mean 'digger' and 'digger of plough'. He could have intended ploughshares, but none of the objects of Figures 50 to 56 looks like one, see for an image of a ploughshare, the famous statue of the Aratore di Arezzo in the Museo Nazionale Etrusco di Villa Giulia at Rome. Considering that Fenelli only gave measurements of the lengths when he used either of both terms, and considering the lengths themselves, I can only relate these terms to the metal points, Figures 53 and 54, no.s: 86 to 97.

1 Waarsenburg 1994, 45-6.
IRON FROM THE NORTHWEST NECROPOLIS AT SATRICUM

The inventory numbers are the Villa Giulia numbers.

Tomb II (between c. 700/685 and 620):
the iron weaponry was in a poor condition already at the time of discovery; their present state no longer allows for an analysis of their shape; the Giornale mentioned two iron lance heads with their relative butt-spikes from the west corridor; reconstructed from the Giornale are seven or eight iron lances and seven butt-spikes; the inventory book describes
-eleven lance heads; inv. 11985,
-two butt-spikes di forma allungata; inv. 11986,
-two butt-spikes conici; inv. 11986,
-sword and sheath; double edged sword with ivory clad hilt and wooden sheath; inv. 11988,
-iron sword, fragment of blade; double edged sword, inv. Cer/sn-73; l.max. 7.9; w. 4.2-4.4,
-circular plaque; thick iron plate consisting of two contraposted, circular plaques with convex sides, welded together; one side has centrally the join of a vertical shaft with quadrangular section (0.5); inv. Cer/sn-72; diam. 7.2; th. 0.4-0.7,
-circular plaque; thick circular plaque with convex side; inv. Cer/sn-72; diam. 7.0,
-spine (of grip?); oblong fragment of iron with roughly rectangular section; inv. II/unit 3/sn-8; 1.7 x 2.1 x 0.6.

Tomb III (c. 650 to 630 BC):
-double edged sword with traces of wooden sheath; corroded beyond recognition; inv. 11995,
-two lance heads; corroded beyond recognition; inv. 11996,
-large bar, cylindrical in section, terminating in a massive ovoid knob; function undefined; inv. 11997; l. 53.0; w. 1.3-2.6; w. knob 4.5.

Tomb IV (c. 640/630 BC):
-thick iron nail (diam. shaft 0.8), cylindrical section; hemispherical bronze head; inv. 12006; l. max. 3.9; head 1.5.

Tomb V (c. 650/640 BC):
-elongated lance with straight sides; inv. 12018; l.11.5; w.max. 3.0.

Amber burial tomb VI; date c.650/640;
-iron spindles, fourteen fragments; iron shafts covered with traces of reed or wooden sheathing; inv.12066; l.max. 4.9; diam shaft 0.6-0.7; rings: th. 0.9-1.9; diam. 0.3-0.7,
-iron shaft with glaze; inv. 12067; l. 3.8 and 5.1; diam. 0.85; iron shaft with turquoise glaze.

Tomb XIV (c. 675-650 BC):
-lance head; inv. 12145; l.max. 17.3; w.max. 3.9,
-lance (?); inv. 12147; l.max. 3.6-6.4 (?),
-sword, in fragments, recognizable are: parts of the blade; an iron knob, presumably representing the pommel of the hilt; and a hollow bronze sheet lentoid knob which formed the finial of the sheath; inv. 12146; l.max. 13.6; estimated total length c. 30; pommel diam. 6.6.

Tomb XIX bis (c. 690/675):
-iron object, decayed; inventory book: *cuspide di lancia in ferro*; inv. 12221; l. 18.0; w.max. 3.5.

Tomb XX (8th century ?):
-two iron lance heads; beyond recognition; inv. 12222.
Tomb XXIII (c. 620):
- lance head; leaf-shaped blade with straight sides; circular shaft; inv. 12230; total l. 28.8; diam shaft 3.7.

Tomb XXV (c. 640/620):
- five butts (?), oblong conical hollow tubes; inv. 12235; l. 5.2-7.4; diam. shaft 2.3-2.8.
I consider these objects to be pendants, for parallels see votive deposit I, Figure 50; nos. 18 to 22.
- two hemispherical hollow knobs; circular to oval outline; inv. 12236; diam. 3.5; h. 2.1 and 2.3.

The multiple burial complex Tumulus C; the graves of tumulus C contained objects ranging in date from the mid 8th to the late 7th century BC.
The iron artefacts from tombs VII, VIII, IX and XVIII form part of Tumulus C.

Tomb VII; date c.775/750;
- knife; short, broad blade with straight cutting edge; straight back, rounded towards the point; spine of grip with quadrangular section; inv. 12081; l. 15.6; w. 3.2,
- utensil; oblong iron utensil; quadrangular in section; inv. 12079; l. max. 11.3; w. 1.3,
- nail; iron shaft with cylindrical section; inv. 12080; l. 13.2; w. max. 1.5.

Tomb VIII; date c.675/650; e. 630/620;
- sword; double edged blade. Reportedly found with traces of wooden sheath; inv. 12097; l. 9.0; w. 3.0-3.9; th. 0.6,
- shaft; oblong iron object, rounded section; inv. 12099; l. 7.2; w. 0.6,
- ring; circular ring, circular section; inv. 12098; diam. 8.4; section 0.9,
- iron nail; pointed shaft circular section; inv. VIII/sn-1; l. 5.1; diam head 0.6,
- bronze-sheet cylinder with iron core; the object consists of a thin bronze sheet, wrapped over an iron core which appears to thicken towards the central part; inv. II.11990; est. total l. 18; l. frags. 9.0; 5.2; h. 3.2-3.4; w. 4.0-4.

Tomb IX; date 700/650 (C1); 640/620 (C2);
- lance head (?); oblong rectangular piece of iron, with spine-like protrusion on one end; inv. 12105; l. 17.9; w. max. 3.7,
- nail; schede, no. 1907.

Tomb XVIII; date c.750/725-620/610;
- sword and wooden sheath; seven fragments of an iron sword; inv. 12216; l. max. 14.8; est. total l. 58; w. 1.4-6.7,
- dagger with bronze-wire sheath; Elongated blade, oval in section, in wooden sheath entwined with bronze wire. Hilt consisting of two bronze segments enclosing a bone or ivory grip segment; inv. 12217.1; total l. 37.4; l. blade 24.2; w. max. 4.2,
- dagger or small sword with sheath; elongated blade with a central spine; wooden sheath entwined with bronze wire; inv. 12217.2; l. max. 6.8; w. max. 4.7,
- two (?) lance heads; four fragments are preserved, two of which show the root of a tubular shaft; inv. 12215, (diam. 1.2-1.4).

In between 1907 and 1910, about 30 tombs were excavated from the Northwest Necropolis, which is published by Ginge. Of this group only the tombs containing iron artefacts are presented.

Tomb 15; period IVb; fragment of iron.
Tomb 22; period IVa; two pieces of iron weaponry.
Tomb 25; period III and/or IV a.; iron dagger with bronze-wire hilt.
Tomb 30; period IVa; iron dagger with wooden sheath.
Tomb sn-1; period IVb; iron knife, lance heads and a sword.

2 Ginge 1996.
From the Iron age necropolis, approximately 65 iron artefacts have been registered in the study by Waarsenburg. This number consists partly of broken fragments and cannot be used as a definitive number. It gives merely an impression of the quantity of iron artefacts distributed over the excavated tombs.

**IRON FROM THE SETTLEMENT**

-Cat.II No. 2087: fragment of iron knife, point of a knife, S4607 from Section dam lower level, full 7th century BC.
-Cat.II No. 2541: fragment of iron knife, part of knife which forms handle of a knife, S4233, Stratum IIa, artefacts found in part of the area of female activity of hut feature VII, first half of 7th century BC.

Both knife fragments are found in/near an activity area with associated finds as a stand, spools and bone and antler showing knife cuts.\(^3\)

In Square B 18 were found:
- S 5030; 2 socketed axes and a knife
- S 5030/3; bloom/billet
- S 5099; socketed axe

This metal concentration included a copper alloy vessel, bowl, bracelet and fibula, as well as iron axes, knives and a piece of raw, unworked iron (a bloom/billet). These objects were found in the settlement area of the excavation though the exact context is not yet known. However the direct context of this assemblage, implies trade and production of metal artefacts.\(^4\)

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\(^3\) Maaskant-Kleibrink 1992, 69-70; 94-98.

\(^4\) Nijboer 1994, 9.