

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CORIGLIA, CASTEL VISCARDO, ITALY: USE OF X PORTABLE XRF FOR PHASING OF WALLS ACROSS TRENCHS

David B. George, Saint Anselm College, *Claudio Bizzarri*, Director, Parco Archeologico Ambientale dell'Orvietano, Manchester, NH

Linda Rulman and Mary Kate Donais, Saint Anselm College, Manchester, NH

The last two seasons have been particularly productive. Chronologically, the recovery of eighth-century B.C.E. impasto pottery and 17th-century coinage extend the evidence for the site's occupation; the heaviest concentration of material, however, comes from the fourth-century B.C.E. to the fifth-century C.E.: Hellenistic Etruscan (bucchero, architectural terracotta, tiles, inscriptions, aes rude, and dolia), Roman Republican and Early Roman empire (ceramics, architectural terracotta, building material, coinage and frescoes, lamps), third and fourth centuries C.E. (coinage) and fifth to sixth centuries C.E. (coinage, ceramics, and worked bone). We have evidence of two landslide events, one during the early empire and one late. In these last two seasons, we focused our research design on acquiring a better understanding of the hydrological engineering of some of the features on the site. We have recovered a system of *vascae* at the southern part of the site as well as a hypocaust at the northwest corner and a network of lead and terracotta pipes likely connecting the *vascae* and a nymphaeum. From ceramic and numismatic evidence it is apparent that the various water features were maintained at least for a period of seven centuries (second-century B.C.E. to at least the fifth-century C.E.). We have developed protocols for portable XRF to assist in the phasing, especially of floors and mortar and are now able to associate structures from various parts of the site.

Our understanding of the site has developed, and we now suspect that the site began as a water shrine in the Etruscan period and developed into a spa in the Late Antique period.