

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2015

Archaeology

ARCH2

Unit 2 Archaeological Skills and Methods

Sources Booklet

Α

Sources for use in answering the questions in Section A

Introduction: Portus, the harbour of Rome

In AD 42, the Emperor Claudius ordered work to begin on the building of an artificial harbour to the north of the mouth of the Tiber, the principal river that ran through Rome. At the beginning of the second century AD, Trajan ordered the enlargement of the harbour and Portus remained the principal port of the City of Rome into the Byzantine period.

Between 1997 and 2004 a collaborative survey project was undertaken between the Soprintendenza per i Beni Archeologici di Ostia, the British School at Rome and the Universities of Southampton, Durham and Cambridge. Excavation followed and has revealed a wealth of information about the site and its development.

Map 1 Map showing the position of Portus in relation to Rome and other important cities in Italy

Glossary Roma – The Italian name for Rome.

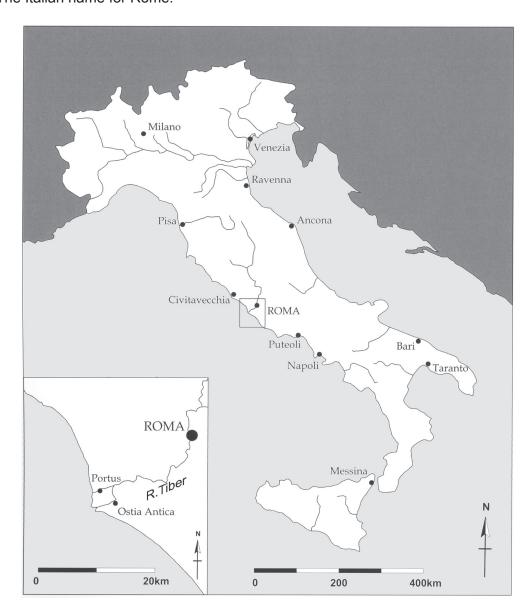


Figure 1 Archaeologist using a Total Station Theodolite to survey and record the site and the surrounding landscape



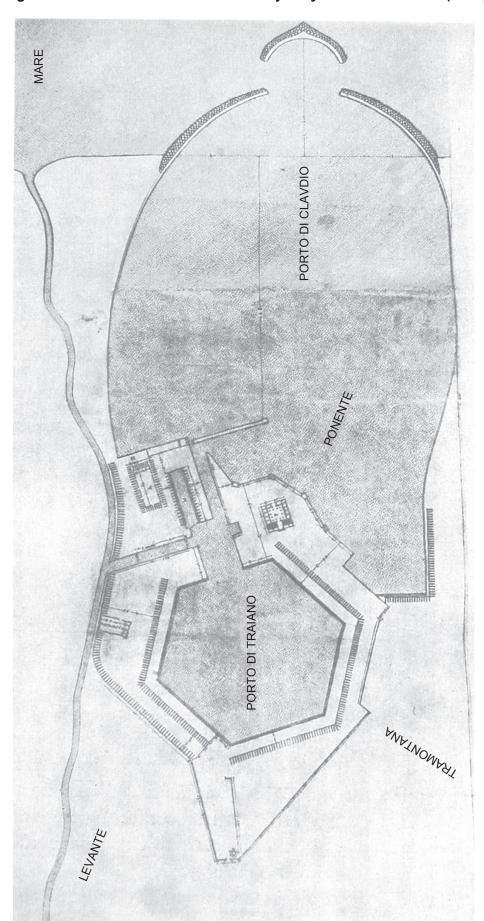
Figure 2 Aerial photograph of structures beside the River Tiber

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Figure 3 Diagram showing the distribution of Middle Imperial pottery (c AD 100-300) in the fields around the site



Figure 4 The Ports of Claudius and Trajan by Antonio Labacco (1567)



GlossaryPorto Di Clavdio – Port of Claudius
Porto Di Traiano – Port of Trajan

Mare – the sea.

Traditional Italianate wind names of medieval origin are commonly marked on old maps such as this: Tramontana - north wind

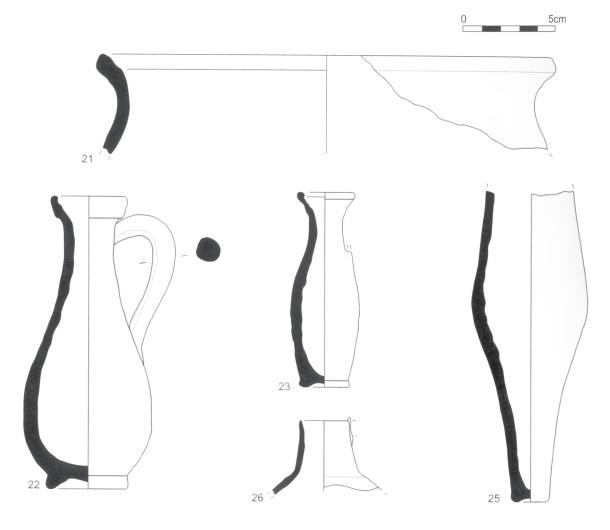
Ponente – west wind. Levante - east wind

Figure 5	View of the Basilica Portuense, a building at Portus, during excavation in 20 (the photograph shows an area approximately 40m by 25m))02
	Figure 5 cannot be reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.	
Figure 6	Detail of the south elevation of a warehouse building at Portus under excav	ation
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Figure 7 Saltwater clam recovered from the site (widest point is 3cm)

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Figure 8 Illustrations of pottery recovered from the site



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