Rijswijk (Z.H.), 'De Bult' Eine Siedlung der Cananefaten
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zijn er enige specifiek West-Nederlandse kenmerken. De duidelijkste daarvan is de aanwezigheid van de vorm I.F. Misschien kunnen hierbij ook de merkwaardige cilinders van zachtgebakken aardewerk (type XI.B) gerekend worden.

De middeleeuwse bewoning te Rijswijk dateert uit het einde van de 12de eeuw en de eerste helft van de 13de eeuw (H. XLV). Zij bestaat uit een huis, dat slechts betrekkelijk korte tijd bestaan zal hebben. Het slotenstelsel, dat parallel met de moderne verkaveling loopt, kan in verband met de ontginning van dit gebied gebracht worden (H. XLVI).

**SUMMARY**

Following upon observations by amateur archeologists and preliminary to the construction of a national highway and a park, the State Service for Archaeological Investigations in the Netherlands, Amersfoort, was able to investigate an entire native settlement from the Roman era (Ch. I) at Rijswijk. The municipality of Rijswijk and the province of South-Holland were most cooperative during the campaigns mounted from 1967–1969. An area measuring c. 3.5 ha was completely excavated, and 13 ha were partly excavated by means of long trenches. The settlement lay behind the coastal barrier in a region of marine Duinkerken deposits (Ch. II). Settlers in the Roman period were attracted by the ridge, which extended east–west and had been formed by a sandbank in the subsoil. Almost all the dwellings have the same orientation as the ridge. The Roman canal, fossa Corbulonis, must have run not far to the west of the find-spot. The large Roman settlement at and in the vicinity of the Arentsburg estate at Voorburg was only three km further away. A chain of military fortifications along the Oude Rijn river lay 15–18 km to the north.

In the first part of this publication, the results of these investigations are interpreted and placed in a wider context (Ch. I-XI). Part two, which describes the soil traces and finds, is more documentary in character (Ch. XII-LII).

The continuity in the location of the housing sites and the presence of ditches around the settlement make it possible to map out a relatively good periodisation (Ch. III). The Roman finds, associated with the periods thus defined, form the basis of the absolute dating.

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<tr>
<th>Period</th>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>c. A.D. 200–250</td>
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<td>II</td>
<td>c. A.D. 150–200</td>
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<td>Ia</td>
<td>c. A.D. 90–120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ib</td>
<td>c. A.D. 60–90</td>
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<td>Ic</td>
<td>c. A.D. 115–150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>c. A.D. 120–150</td>
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During the first century, the settlement consisted of a single dwelling (Ch. V.A.). There is no clear evidence that the house was surrounded by a ditch. In the second century, the settlement grew to three farmsteads and a temple and granary complex. By then the entire terrain was surrounded by ditches and there was probably also an arable area laid out in a regular pattern. During this period the Roman influence became more marked. This is especially apparent from the increasing quantities of Roman pottery and building material. Native pottery, however, continued to be most commonly used. In the third century there was no further expansion of the settlement. House 19, with its unusual construction
technique, situated on the site of the oldest dwelling of the settlement, the room
with mural paintings and heating, and the pattern of an extensive parcelling system,
however, all suggest a further refinement and perfection. The settlement began
to acquire the features of a *villa rustica*, although the origin of the component
parts and the inhabitants were still unmistakably native. This indigenous character
is especially evident in the three-aisled house-plans and the native pottery. Both
indicate that the inhabitants should be included in the culture area extending
from the Maas to the Weser along the southeastern coast of the North Sea. Those
who lived south of the Oude Rijn, however, were so greatly under Roman influence
that a complete romanization of their culture began in the course of the third
century. More Roman than native pottery then occurs.

In chapters V.B-C and VI an attempt has been made to relate the military history
of the western Netherlands to the development of native rural settlements. In
accordance with the periodisation of the Rijswijk settlement, an estimate has been
made of the number of inhabitants, and the scale of cattlebreeding (also see
Ch.XLVIII) and agriculture that would be required to furnish the necessities
of life. The size of the family per farmstead has been estimated as 5–8 persons.
The average floor surface of the living-quarters of the three-aisled houses in the
settlements at Flögeln and Wijster, and that of several early three-aisled houses
at Rijswijk (30–70 m²) suggest that 4.3–7 persons lived in such houses. The annual
caloric requirements of a family of this size could have been 3,500 and 7,000
Meal. The number of cattlestalls per house varied from 18 to 24. If it is assumed
that livestock number 20 cattle can provide approximately half the annual caloric
requirements of the family, about 1.5–8 ha of arable land are needed for the
other half, depending on the sowingseed: yield factor (1 : 2–4), and the use of
a two- or three-crop system. The total agrarian area (grazing and arable land)
needed for one farmstead is estimated at 10–57 ha. In order to check this
supposition, these figures have been projected on to a larger, yet clearly defined
area. The development of the Rijswijk settlement was used as point of departure.
The specific character and size of this area has been determined with the help
of historical, geographical, geological, and archaeological data. The boundaries are
the sea on the west, the mouth of the Maas river on the south, the central peat
areas on the east, and the inhabited zone along the Oude Rijn on the north. The
first three were obviously natural features; the fourth was of political and military
importance beginning in the middle of the first century. Historical (Plinius,
Tacitus) and epigraphic sources (the milestones of Monster, Naaldwijk and
Rijswijk, the Poeldijk military diploma) indicate that this was the home territory
of the tribe of the Cananefates. The distribution area of the native pottery, which
has also been found in large quantities in the Rijswijk settlement, gives weight
to this opinion. The pottery only occurs sporadically south of the mouth of the
Maas, and in the western river region. North of the Oude Rijn, it is present
in large quantities, though small, but nonetheless possibly essential differences
are to be seen (inner faceted rims, border decorations). In the area thus defined,
the area of soils suitable for habitation has been calculated at 360–440 km² and can
contain a maximum of 790–2,380 farmsteads of the Rijswijk type, each having
a land acreage of 18.5–45.5 ha (Abb. 38). During the first century A.D., the
Cananefates supplied a cohort and an ala as auxiliary troops to the Roman army.
If, as both Alföldy and Kraft believe, these were regular troops by the middle
of that century, then the Cananefates made $2 \times 480 = 960$ able-bodied men
permanently available for Roman army service. Depending on the surplus of
able-bodied men per household (0.6–1.8 20 years), which is determined by the
number of children born (5–8) and child mortality (20–40%), between 535–1,600
homesteads are needed (Abb. 37). During the second century, moreover, an
increase in the number of housing complexes like the Rijswijk model must have

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been possible; at Rijswijk, the number tripled. Only when growth occurs by combining isolated farmsteads ('Einzelhöfe'), an apparent growth thus, is this not necessary. In that case, 960 able-bodied men could have been easily recruited. Growth with a factor of 3, as in Rijswijk, does not seem to have possible (Abb. 39a). With a growth factor of 2 for the number of farmsteads from the first to the second centuries, the maximum number of dwellings that could be accommodated in the area available for living and farming in the first century is approximately the same as the number of farmsteads needed to be able to recruit 960 able-bodied men. The number is between 535 and 1,190, with births: child mortality ratio of 5–8: 20–40%. In view of this presumed extent of habitation by about the middle of the first century A.D., the drafting of such a large number of mature men must have been possible. Nevertheless, it must still have been a heavy burden for the population to bear. The absence of growth in the Rijswijk settlement in the first century could also be attributed to the military draft. The abolition of such a duty, and in part, the emphasis given to civil development in the first half of the second century would then explain the growth in the periods 1c–d. In addition to the growth of the native population, the influx of romanized immigrants could also have increased the size of the population. The area probably could not produce enough food for all the inhabitants in the second and third centuries, so that food had to be imported from north of the Rhine.

Only on the site of the oldest and longest inhabited centre of the settlement in the northeast did a vertical stratigraphy of any importance develop, because there the land had been gradually raised (Ch. XII).

In the Rijswijk settlement, sixteen more or less well-defined house-plans were recovered (Ch. XIII). This limited number shows striking variation. There are three or four one-aisled houses and twelve with three-aisled construction. One-aisled houses are not particularly suitable for functional subdivision. They show a clear relationship to house-plans known from the islands south of the mouth of the Maas. The ground-plans of the three-aisled dwellings may be classified as shorter (A) and longer (B) than 20 m. In type A.1, the roof-posts are placed at regular intervals apart; type A.2 has one wide interval (min. 5.75 m). Dwellings of type B have two or three wide intervals (3–5.50 m). Byre and living-quarters are brought under one roof. The longer dwellings (B) provided extra space in the living-area, possibly for household use. All the houses were built of wood. Only dwelling 19.II can have had a wooden structure placed on a low foundation. The remarkable extensions on the inside of the long walls of dwelling 19.I and II, in which wooden beams were found, indicate an unusual roof-supporting construction, perhaps by using obliquely placed roof-posts. The dwelling is considered a variation of type B, influenced by Roman building techniques. The three-aisled dwellings are closely related to house types that occur farther to the north along the Dutch and German coasts.

Rooms, constructed largely of stone, had been added to dwellings 18 and 19 (Ch. XIV). Room 19.II.Ba could have been provided with heating and decorated with paintings. Completely different from the customary house types are two ground-plans having a kind of portico construction (nos. 5 and 6), that have been interpreted as temples (Ch. XV). They have almost identical measurements. Next to these buildings are two large granaries, which seem to combine the features of native and Roman granaries (Ch. XVI). Only two other small (wooden) granaries are clearly identifiable. Several simple rectangular ground-plans in wood and stone also occur (nos. 24, 25, 33 and 34) (Ch. XVII). The function of the ditches dug in a rectangle large enough for a dwelling, but without any traces of a house discernible (nos. 20–23) (Ch. XVIII), is not clear.
There are only three or four water wells, insofar as they have been identified as such (Ch. XX). Two of them were lined by large wine-barrels on which there were several seals. Only one of the latter could be read M. DVN. The stem ‘dün’ often occurs in the vicinity of Lyon and Toulouse. This name was compared with the origin of the timber from which the barrel staves were made, *Abies* and *Picea* (Ch. XLIX).

Four human internments were found (Ch. XXI). Two bodies lay in extended position and were buried next to each other. Two others lay apart in crouched position. The latter burial posture has parallels in the province of North-Holland and the northern Netherlands.

During periods II and III, the settlement was surrounded by an extensive system of ditches (Ch. XXIII). In period II this enclosed settlement area covered c. 1–1.5 ha, and was subdivided into three not quite equal parts. In period III the surface comprised c. 1.5–1.85 ha. The area thus surrounded was no longer as clearly divided into plots. In both periods the terrain to the north and to the south of the settlement was marked off in parcels by ditches (Ch. XXIV). Only the field pattern of period III(b) that extends southwards could be investigated thoroughly. It comprised three parallel ditches connected by transverse ditches. The field system covered c. 13 ha. The pollen and diatom analyses of the filling of the settlement ditches and the ditches of the field system indicate that the latter were also used to drain the arable land (Ch. L and L1).

Of special importance is the presence of large quantities of finds of both native and Roman origin. In particular, the terra sigillata fragments provide a relatively exact dating (Ch. XXV); there is an abundance of terra sigillata sherds manufactured in Trier. Other pottery types, such as terra nigra and terra nigra-like (Ch. XXVI), smooth-walled (Ch. XXX) and rough-walled pottery (Ch. XXXI) were also present in large quantities. One of the three coins found is that of Emperor Tetricus (A.D. 270–273) (Ch. XXXIV). Among the metal finds, the relatively large number of ‘Schüsselfibel’ is remarkable (Ch. XXXV). Construction debris, millstones, whetstones, counters, and worked bone complete the picture (Ch. XXXVI–XL). One of the mural paintings has been done in the so-called ‘Tapetenmuster’ style (Ch. XLIII). It is a comparatively early and well-dated example of this style (c. A.D. 230). The typology of the native pottery has been worked out in detail so that the chance of establishing an exact dating with the help of the Roman pottery could be fully utilized (Ch. XLIV). The result has not been very encouraging. The native material appears to continue without any marked change throughout the first and second centuries and even into the third century. At most the flat faceted rim Ib tends to occur more often in the earlier rather than the later periods. Only type I.E, which occurs very rarely, appears exclusively in Period III. The native pottery shows great similarity to contemporary material from North-Holland, Friesland, and Groningen, and should be placed in the same pottery province. Nevertheless, there are several specifically western-Netherlands features. The most evident are those of type I.F. Perhaps the remarkable cylinders of low-fired pottery (type XI.B) can also be included among western-Netherlands types.

The medieval habitation at Rijsifik dates from the end of the twelfth and the first half of the thirteenth centuries (Ch. XLV). It comprises one house, which probably only existed for a short time. The system of ditches running parallel to the modern field system can be related to the reclamation of this area (Ch. XLVI).