Figure 1: Austrian province of Styria with the Mura River Valley study area outlined.

Figure 2: Example of an Austrian historic cadastral map from 1820.
Figure 3: Aerial image of author’s project area in the Mura River Valley showing local hydrology, areas of high prehistoric and historic artifact concentrations and areas of high phosphate.
Figure 4: Phosphate results from research conducted at Cumidava, Romania. (Background image acquired from Google Earth).
Figure 5: Distribution map of the twenty-four forts and tower enclosures in the Alto Alentejo region (Mataloto 2002, fig. 71), numbered: 1 – Malhada das Penai; 2 – Beixedos; 3 – Penedo do Ferro; 4 – Soeiros; 5 – Cortes; 6 – Outeiro Pintado; 7 – Três Moinhos; 8 – Monte do Almo; 9 – Caladinho; 10 – Castelinho; 11 – Rocha de Provincio; 12 – Outeiro dos Castelinhos do Rosário; 13 – Castelo da Pena de Alfange; 14 – Monte do Gato; 15 – Defensinha; 16 – Moinho do Tojal; 17 – Mariana; 18 – Outeiro da Mina; 19 – Terrugem; 20 – Castelo do Man Vizinho; 21 – Santa Justa; 22 – Sempre-Noiva; 23 – Castelo dos Mouros; 24 – Vale d’El-Rei de Cima.

Figure 6: Ceramics collected during initial survey at Caladinho (Mataloto 2002, fig. 28): 1 and 3 – ceramic decorated with a reel; 2 – ceramic base of grey fabric; 4-5 – cups; 6-9 – amphorae of Haltern 70 amphorae; 10-11 – Dressel 7-11 amphorae.
Figure 7: Plan of the excavation at Caladinho (illustration by R. Clemente).

Figure 8: Bases of Italian *terra sigillata* platters, one bearing the name of the potter “Dareus.”
Figure 9: Italian terra sigillata fragments with stamps tentatively identified as the names of “A. Vibius Scrofula” and “Camurius.”
Figure 10: Representation of the Tal'yanki giant-settlement (red) with a five-kilometer site catchment radius (green) in relation to nearby settlements.

Table 1: Available land area defined by 1 km intervals from the site boundary.
Table 2: Land requirements given differential figures for population (based on 4, 5, 6, or 7 individuals on average per household and a total of 1600 households) and average cereal production (based on figures from Dennell and Webley 1975 and Bibikov 1965).