

VRG - folder - 0405

footnotes - 29

On the stamps in Thompson's five Groups, see below, Appendix 2.

(57) 45

(11.V.81)

example of KT 605,

The five stamps are as follows: SS 11826, dated in the term of EPMON,

cf. a duplicate published ^{Delo} EAD 27, p. 345, E 162; SS 12918, KT 2112, ^{which} names

the duoviri AAXHE and EYHOAEMOZ, on whom see ^{e.g. Delo} EAD 27, p. 344, E 150; SS

12959, a Late Knidian belonging with ^{Delo} EAD 27, p. 354, under G; SS 13056,

KT 486, term of EPMON, a duplicate is ^{Delo} EAD 27, p. 343, E 147; SS 13096,

KT 1578, the duoviri KAPNEAAAE and EYBOYAOZ, see ^{Delo} EAD 27, p. 344, E 153,

156, 157. The first and last come from Section MZ, the rest from K.

cf. above, footnote 7.

7. X. 83

Note that my copy of Jones's article:
Annual of Leeds Univ. Oriental Society
 IV, 1962-3, Leeds, Brill 1964, pp
 84 ff.

has been borrowed by
 J.-Y. Emperum
 on 1. X. 83

to make a photocopy
 for himself

It belongs in this folder.

Note on Motya publ.

See ADA 80, 1976, p. 206, review by J. Tassier
of B. S. J. Isserlin and J. du Plat Taylor, Motya, a
Punic and Carthaginian City in Sicily, Volume I,
Field Work and Excavation, Leiden, 1974.

June 20, 1973

Dear Joan,

I am sorry not to have managed to write to you again about your Motya amphoras, after I had seen your text sent to me in your letter of 30.^{VIII}.72. See my earlier information letters of 26.I.63 and 12.I.68. These letters take a long time, even more so when your references are to Figures which I have only in slides. Much of what is in these small slides, items which each time I have to identify by looking again at a list on the side of the slide, is entirely new to me, that is I never had any drawings, let alone photographs, and all I know about these ~~figures~~ objects is what I get out of squinting at the slide, and of course what you say about the clay. New to me are 356, 359, 361-2, 363-7, 374-8, 379, 381, 388-392, 394, 396-7, 399. At the same time, there is question whether it is worth while to make any comments on your text, since you say you have entirely rewritten it anyhow. You would make it ~~safer~~ easier to help you if you would send 1) the latest version of your text, and 2) photocopies of the figures in their full size, with numbers written under the individual pieces; since as you say you have your own copying machine.

In the meanwhile, here are some comments on the text I have received.

360 (1785), under Corinthian: the class of this item itself I do not identify with any certainty. But the paragraph of parallels that follows it ("A similar jar" etc.) certainly does not belong with your 360, but with your 393. (I would certainly never suggest a Spanish origin for 360 itself, as you imply I do.) Incidentally, there is reference to the Spina jars in my 1963 article (pp.320-321).

For 363-370, "Chian type" is not a proper heading. Of these, 363 and 364, so far as I can tell from the slide, might be Chian, as they are of red clay, although for a swollen-neck Chian the neck and handles of 363 seem distinctly too long

(which also should not date later than the third quarter of the 5th century - what is the date of the "Upper well group"?). Most of the rest, described as "buff", "greenish", "sandy", must belong to the western class for which I gave you references to Megara Hyblaea, etc. (and pointed out that the authors had wrongly identified their piece as Chian). I gave a lot of these references also to Cynthia Jones, now Eiseman, in connection with her Straits of Messina wreck. You will be citing her article in Nautical Archeology now, since she illustrates a complete example of this western class, her 21; I regret she did not give a photograph as well as the drawing, since I think this is the first whole jar of the class that has been published, though others exist. (What about the Klendi wreck? Has that been published yet? If not, can you ask Mr. Trump to send me pictures of his types? as from what you wrote before, he intended to.)

"Mendeian" Under 371, the related toe is not 419 (020) but 421 (499). I expect you will have taken out that funny sentence, "The type is very close to the Agora Deposit 159-60, etc." A type is not compared with a deposit, and 159-60 is not the name of a deposit. I gave you the identifying reference in my letter of 26.I.63, and it is not to nos. 159-60 but to no. 161, in the commentary to which is the reference to P. Corbett which you cite (but should probably look up to see how it fits into your text).

372 is new to me, so I have only the slide (I don't have a viewer, either),
the class of
but it looks like 400 which you published in the Leeds Annual, p. 98 (no. 9 there, along with the toe of a similar jar, no. 8, your new ms. no. 410). These seem to be, as mentioned before, of the "Corcyrean" class, which we now call Corinthian B. Some of this class, along with examples of Corinthian A (already identified as Corinthian) have been found by Kapitän in his Savelletri wreck. The two Corinthian classes are being worked up for dissertation and publication by Carolyn Koehler, who has been working with me for a couple of years, when she was free from academic ties. Is 373 of the same class as 400 etc.? The handles are much too short for Mendeian as late as 400 B.C. The clay should easily distinguish between Cor.B (or A) and Mendeian.

374-378 are all known to me only in the slides, and even there I don't find 376.

On the series headed Massaliote, shown in Fig.D, my acquaintance with the Massaliote class (I have some pieces here, given me at Enserune) is that it is heavily micaceous, a very distinct clay (as well as having those hollow rims). Do all of those, 379-392, have this clay? For instance, 380 (496)? (This item, by the way, is marked 379 on my slide, and there are other number mixups in this series.) I see you say there are ³⁶~~22~~ examples of 380. Do any of them have that characteristic clay?

About the rest, note some have already been mentioned above, e.g. 393, which should have the parallels erroneously attached to 360; and 400; and 410.

In general, I would find it more useful if this interesting material were more clearly dated in the text. I think you said that nothing is now thought to be later than 397. But are some things definitely earlier?

As I must get off, as I am late, I fear as usual. Just mention that I was at the unveiling of the stele for Gjerstad last Nov.1, at Vouni, and thought you belonged there also. Lazaros was there, and others that you would have known.

Yours,

6
West Wrattling 15

June 7. [73]

4
LITTLE PURVES
11, FOX ROAD
BALSHAM
CAMBRIDGE
CB1 6EZ

Dear Virginia,

I am in the last stages
of preparing the Motya Amphora
and pottery report - So I
would be glad to have any
Comments as soon as possible.
If I don't hear from you, I
will cut out quotes from you
except to published refs.

Hope all goes well with you

Yours Joan

5.01

LITTLE PURVES
11, FOX ROAD
BALSHAM
CAMBRIDGE
CB1 6EZ

5
West Watting 715

Nov 30 [72]

Dear Virginia,

Many thanks for
your card of Oct. I find
that so much has come out
since I originally drafted the
Mitya pottery, that I am completely
redrafting the text, and will
arrange the refs. more like the
Agora publications -

So if you have further queries
or ^{require} copies of drawings, I have my
own copying machine & can
make them -
Most grateful for any

comments .

With best wishes for Xmas

New Year

Yours

Jean

West Watting 175

[72 mib]

6.01

LITTLE PURVES
11, FOX ROAD
BALSHAM
CAMBRIDGE
CB1 6EZ

Aug 30 ✓

Dear Virginia,

1. 1. 72
P. 1. 72
2. 1. 72

It is a long time since we corresponded, but I hear of you from various colleagues who have made contact with you over amphoras. I've been working in South Italy these last few years & am now retired.

As a result, I'm trying to get many other sites off the desk. You were kind enough years ago to advise on the amphoras and I enclose a draft of the report I wrote a year or more ago, which has now to be revised for the

publication. I should appreciate
 your views on it, & also please
 say if I have quoted you correctly.
 Toby Parker has seen it &
 I have also given the information
 to Cynthia Jones for the Porticello
 wreck. We can confidently say
 we have no material that
 need be later than the siege
 of Motya, 397 B.C.

The slides were all taken at
 the same time, but there is
 only a scale in one of them.

Hoping to hear from you

Yours
 Joan de P.

Greek amphora

The fragments of these vessels have for the most part been recovered from the debris of Pits A1 and B1 of Phase IIIB; but a few pieces are stratified in IIIA. Many appear to have been imported at the beginning of the fifth century, but most belong to the last half.

Four groups can be identified:-

Corinthian (Fig. A)

A feature of this group is the very coarse ware with large stony grits, which has been likened to 'oatmeal'. Though recognizable rims are only found in IIIA, the ware is already represented by sherds in IIA. (Pl. A) (1316)

- 354 (2359) Buff brown ware with large white grits and grog. North Gate; and another (3036), S. Gate, Room 25, IIIA. cf. Villard, Céramique grecque, pl. 50.7 from Marseilles. 6th Century.
- 355 (2015) Buff grey with large grits and stone chips. S. Gate, Tr. 6 (32); Room 2 (=10) with more carved interior section, IIB; Pit A 1, IIIB.
- 356 (3036) Coarse brown ware with large grits. S. Gate, Room 24, (30), IIIA. Found at Tocra and assigned to the late 7th century. cf. Boardman, Tocra 139, fig. 67, no. 1422.
- 357 (2955) Brick red ware with light surface. S. Gate, well fill. Others similar in IIIA: (3038) with red below rim, Room 18; and (3014), Room 25, both in soft brown ware with large grits. Handles probably as 361-2. The type is close to Mylai pl. LV, 10 from Tomb 6; and ^{aka} Megara Hyblea II, pl. 32.2 of 7th century.
- 358 (1531) Orange ware with large grits. S. Gate, Room 17, IV. This type is called a hydria at Megara Hyblea (II, 50, pl. 32, 3) and is dated in the 7th century; but at Milazzo (Mel.-Lip. Tav. XLI 1 and 3) from tombs 392, 356 it is assigned to Group 1, 580-470 B.C.
- 359 (1445) Coarse brown ware with grey core. S. Gate, Room 7, IIIB.

mean identical with drawings in Hand find now, dist. before

360 (1785) Soft brown ware. S. Gate, Cistern, IIIB.

This ^{wreck} ~~is~~ is included here because of some similarity in the fabric, and also the heaviness of the rim and closely attached handles. A whole amphora in the Museum, recovered from the sea, is in red brown ware.

A similar jar (Fig.) in ~~spotted~~ pink ware with buff surface in the Museum has the handles attached lower down. Four rims of this type have been found at the N. and S. Gates in the last Phase IV. Miss Grace (Hesperia XXXII, 1963, 320, notes 4-6) suggests a Spanish origin. To her references may be added Aurigemma, P. Museo di Spina, 132. Tomb 369 with 4th century pottery; Chios, BSA 49, 1954, fig. 10; and unpublished types from Sabraha (E. 104. 4) for which I am indebted to D. K.M. Kenyon; Marseilles Benoit, RSL. XVIII, 247; Populonia, Nsc. XV, 1961, 73, fig. 14; Ametla de Mar from a wreck, Ampurias 19-20, 1957-8, 239, Amph. 2; Kerkouane, J-P Morel.

Handles.

361-2 (3455, 1183) 'Oatmeal' ware, and pinkish buff with cream surface. S. Gate, Tr. 4a (?), IIIB; Room 25, IIIA.

These handles are similar to those on amphorai from Megara-Hyblaea pl. 32.3 and Mylai pl. LV, 9 from Tomb 5; and follow the originals from Corinth VII.1, pl. 48 24; see also Hesperia XVII, 1948, 212, pl. LXXVI, and XXV, 1956, pl. LVIII: Gela, Sep. 4 used for infant burial associated with Corinthian skyphos of early 6th century (Nsc. XIV, 1960, 141, fig. 6b) and Metaponto Tombs 21, 30 (Nsc. 20, 1966, 207, fig. 61).

Add to

? CHIAN type (Fig. B) *Not a person leading for this lot*

- 363 (2447) *new* Hard red ware well smoothed. Red paint at base of handle. S. Gate Upper well group. IIIB.
- 364 (1448) *new* Fine red ware. S. Gate. Pit A1. IIIB.
- 365 - *new* Greenish buff ware. ~~X~~ S. Gate. Well fill. IIIB.
- 366 (3456) *new* Red brown ware. N. Gate.
- 367 (3032) *new* Buff gritty ware with mica ~~X~~ S. Gate, Room 18. IIIB.
- 368 (1904) *new* Buff sandy ware. ~~X~~ S. Gate, Pit A 1, Pit B 1. IIIB. Well group, (2452).
- 369 - Similar ware. S. Gate, Room 13, 22 and two in Pit A1. IIIB
- 370 (493) *new* Buff ware with much mica and dark grits; ~~X~~ light surface. S. Gate. Room 5 (10), IIIA; Well group (2452) and 19 other examples in Pit A 1. IIIB. N. Gate. Rim perhaps as 367.

too X large
The first three have the characteristic , bulging Chian rim neck (BSA 49, 1954, fig. 8.51) of a type which was widely exported in the 6th century.

Chian
The remainder are represented at Málazzo (Mel.-Lip. II, 5, fig. 1. Tomb 3 from Group 1) and Megara Hyblaea II, pl. 71; 1 of the 6th C. *clown*
In the latter reference they are mistakenly attributed to Chios (p. 83) *4 v 9*
and I am indebted to Miss Grace for the following information:-
Many fragments of this class have been found in Epizephyrian Lokris, a whole jar in a tomb at Paestum, published by Sestieri (unillustrated), another in the sea near Sicilian Naxos. We have fragments of a couple from the Agora Deposit Q. 15.2 of about 450 B.C. '
Another rim was recovered from a wreck off Xlendi, Gozo (unpublished).

X clay like these, certainly not Chian

Mendeian.

- (Fig D)
- 371 (265) ✓ Pinkish buff ware, much mica and grits. Red paint. The toe ⁽⁴²¹⁾(419) could belong. 7 fragments from S. Gate, Pit A1, IIIB; 2 unstratified. The type is very close to the Agora Deposit 159-60 of mid-5th century. (Hesperia 22, 1953, 106-7)
- 372 - Light buff ware. (X) S. Gate, Room 24, IIIB.
- 373 (264) ✓ Buff ware. Red paint. S. Gate, Pit A 1. IIIB. X too small
- 374 (1224) Reddish brown ware with ~~big~~ white grits; light surface. S. Gate, Pit A 1. IIIB
- 375 (1224a) Similar ware. S. Gate, 2 from Cistern. III B.
- 376 (61) ✓ Pink ware, white grits; white surface. S. Gate Pit A 2. IV.
- 377 (1224b) Pink with occasional grits; thick cream surface. X Room 4. IIIB.
- 378 (968) Cream buff ware. X S Gate. 5 examples, also in red ware and dark brown, all in Pit A 1. IIIB. (Fig. D)

For 374-8 cf. Corbett, Hesperia XVIII, 106, pl. 98 and fig. 7.; dipinti on neck as 373. Also Mylai pl. 51. 2, Tomb 144. X

Massaliote

- (Fig D) What is
- 379 (99) ✓ Red ware with fine grits; white surface. S. Gate, Pit A2.
- 380 (496) ✓ Pink ware; creamy buff surface. 36 examples from S. Gate Pit A1, B 1, Room 22, IIIB; one in Room 25, IIIA. cf. Mel. Lip. pl. XLI. 4. Tomb 358 of group I, 580-470; and Megara Hyblaea pl. 77. 3
- 381 (81) ✓ Red ware, dark grits and some mica; white surface. S. Gate, Pit A 2. IV.
- 382 (045) ✓ Buff ware, much mica. S. Gate, Room 4 IIA; 7 in IIIB; 5 in Cappidazzu, Phase 9. cf. Villard. Céramique grecque, pl. 39. Mozia I, fig. 10. 6 from tophet phase V.
- 383 (044) ✓ Orange ware with mica; buff surface. S. Gate. 2 in Room 3, IIIA; 8 in Pit A1, IIIB. N. Gate.
- 384 (044a) Fine red ware with mica; buff surface. S. Gate, Pit A1. II
- 385 (498) ✓ Fine pink ware. S. Gate, 2 in IIIB. 3 in IV.
- 386 (495) ✓ Brown ware with white grits and mica. S. Gate, Room 4 IIIA; 19 others in III B-IV.

- 19 others in IIIB-IV. cf. Mel.-Lip. pl. XLI.8 Tomb 349
from group I-II; 5th C.; Megara Hyblaea pl. 77.3.
- 387 (#94) Buff ware with much mica. S. Gate. 6 in Pit A1; 3 others
in IIIB; 6 in IV.
- 388 (1578) Gray-green ware. S. Gate, IV.
- 389 (1311) Coarse pink ware. S. Gate IV. Cappidazzu, Phase 9.
- ~~390~~ (1311a)

388-90 are clearly Massaliote type with hollow rim. cf.
Benoit, RSL XXI, fig. 15 and Midi de la Gaule 44-5. 6th-5th
century. Villard. Céramique grecque pl. 51.3.

- 390 (029) Buff creamy ware. S. Gate, Room 7 IIIA; N. Gate.
cf. Benoit, Midi de la Gaule pl. 45. 24. from Negrel. 6th C.
- 391 (2223) Buff ware; red paint. S. Gate, Cistern IIIB. (Pl. A)

The type seems to be related to that from Marseilles, though
the ware is more heavily micaceous in that area.

Miscellaneous. (Fig. E)

- 393 (2203) Red gritty ware; ghost of red M on neck. S. Gate,
Room 15. IIIB. The rim type may relate this
amphora to 360. N. 5 & 360, but 5 is better under 360
- 394 - Red orange gritty ware. Unstratified.
- 395 (1033) Brownish-buff ware. S. Gate Room 3, IIIA.; 5 in IV.
- 396 (1837) Red ware. S. Gate, Pit A 2 IV.
- 397 (523) Pink-buff ware with grits; greenish surface. S. Gate,
Room 4, IIIA; Pit A1, B 1 IIIB; 2 in A 2, and 2 others in
in IV. cf Villard. Céramique grecque pl. 58.2; MOzia
I, fig. 10. 5. from tophet. Benoit. Midi de la Gaule
pl. 46.
- 398 (1784) Hard red-brown ware. S. Gate, Cistern. IIIB.
- 399 (77) Orange ware with fine grits and mica. S. Gate; Pit A. 284.
- 400 (470) Cream buff ware; K in red paint. S. Gate, Rooms 10, IV.
15, 18, 22, 4 in Pit A 1. IIIB; 8 in IV.
cf. Benoit. Midi de la Gaule, pl. 43. 4-5; also Hesperia
22, 1953, 108-9, nos. 164-6, pl. 40. There is also
some resemblance to the Tyndaris types from the lowest

- in levels. Lamboglia, RSL XVIII, , fig. 20. (Pl A)
- 401 (1977) Buff ware with mica. S. Gate, ~~Room 22, IV; Pit A 1, IIIB; Pit A 2, IV.~~ (Pl A)
402. (269) Fine greenish buff ware. Sign in red. S. Gate, Room 3, IIIA; Room 22, Three in Pit A1 IIIB; two in A 2, two in B2 and Room 2, IV. N. Gate.
- 403 (990, 1910) Pink ware with cream surface; purple bands. S. Gate, Pit A 1, IIIB. A base-ring (1595) in similar ware in Pit B 1. A very similar amphora in the storeroom of Palermo Museum, is said to have come from Malta; but see also Tanit 2. AJA 31, fig. 8.
- 404 (1536) Orange-pink ware with grits and mica; red-brown paint on inside and top of rim. S. Gate, Room 17, IIIB.
- 405 (3039) Buff-brown ware. S. Gate, Room 25, IIIA
- 406 (487) Buff-brown with white grits and red paint. S. Gate, Room 2, 22; 5 in Pit A 1, Tr. 4a, IIIB. (Pl A)
- 407 (016) Sandy red ware with grits and mica. Cross incised before firing. S. Gate, Pit A2, IV. (Pl A)

Feet.

- 408 (1663) S. Gate, Room 15, Pit B, IIIB
- 409 (1147) Light buff ware. S. Gate, Pit A 2, IV.
- 410 (021) Pink ware with mica. S. Gate Room 1, 17, IIIA; Room 22, Cistern, 7 in Pit A 1, IIIB; 6 in IV. Perhaps Corinthian.
- 411 (2455) Brown sandy ware. S. Gate Well lower group. IIIB. cf Boulter, Hesperia 22, 1953, pl 40. 166.
- 412 (2450) Soft brick red ware, buff surface. S. Gate Upper well group, IIIB.
- 413 (047) Pink ware with mica. S. Gate, Room 4, IIIA; Room 22, 4 in Cistern, 4 in Pit A1, Pit B 1, Rooms 7, 2 in Room 15, 17, IIIB. Pit A 2, IV.
- 414 (046) Sandy, micaceous ware; buff surface. S. Gate, Tr. 6; 2 in Pit A 1, IIIB.
- 415 (1604) Pink ware with mica. S. Gate. Pit B 2, IV.
- 416 (-) Hard red ware. S. Gate, Pit A 2, IV.

- 417 (1495) Orange-brown ware. Unstratified.
- 420 418 (500) Pink ware with white grits. S. Gate, Pit A 1, IIIB.
- 418 (019) Pink with creamy buff surface. S. gate, Room 25, IIIA. Cistern, 6 in Pit A 1, IIIB; Tr. 4a, Rooms 10, 17 and 4 others IV.
- 19 420) Pinkish brown with mica; light surface. S. Gate Cistern Pit A 1, IIIB; Pit A2, B 2 IV.
- 421 (499) Pink ware with mica. S. Gate, Room 1 (=10) IIIA; Well fill, Room 15, Pit A 1. IIIB; Pit B 2 and 2 others IV. Mendean, cf. BSA 1954, fig 10. no. 274f.
- 422 (3175) Clean red brown ware; worn black glaze outside. S. Gate Pit B 1, IIIB.
- 423 (1562) Orange, sandy micaceous ware. S. Gate, Room 22, IIIB.
- 424 (1600) Pink gritty ware. S. Gate, Pit B 1. IIIB.
- 425 (1788) Pink ware with mica. S. Gate, Cistern. IIIB.
- 426 (1795) Hard pink ware. S. Gate, Room 15, IIIB.
- 427 (2202) Smooth, pink buff ware. S. Gate, Room 25, IIIA; Cistern IIIB.

Publications, preliminary, or Motyping

Looking up classes in connection with the
Study of Russian, Czech, USSR and 7 find we
have appointments for Joan du P. Taylor:

- 1.) Hesperus 1964
- 2.) Annuaire of Leeds Univ. Oriental Society IV, 1962-3,
Leiden, Brill, 1964, 84 pp.

This latter is fairly full for a prelim. report.
On pgs. 122 ff. are notes on the Coarse Pottery of
Joan; on p. 125, under South Gate, Blinn TV
she quotes an identifi. of Mendocino (at least
she thinks was for the ref. 5); also, dubiously, ^{on matter} Longgreen ^(inaccurate assemblage).
See pgs. 12 and 13, profiles of frags.

Has something else been done?

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: EUSton 6052

W. J. ...

Feb 7 1968.

Dear Virginia,

Very many thanks for your letter about the amphorae. Motya has been in abeyance for a year or two while we try and write up what we have. So your letter was welcome as I am about to start on the pottery again, and am glad of the extra references.

I had become conscious the heavy rimmed jar was probably Corinthian, as there is one from Metapontum in the recent Notizie e Scavi. Last summer I was running a dig for the British School at Rome at Gravina near Taranto, a city site which will give us a 5th to 1st C. B.C. sequence with imports as well as local imitations of Greek wares. We go on again this summer.

My notes are all in the country at the moment so may I write again when I am working on them

Many thanks again and best wishes

*Yours
Joan*

SICILY - MOTYA

January 12, 1968.

Copy of this letter is filed
in DEPOSITS I folder, with
Motya duplicates, in date folder
p 397 B.C.

Dear Joan,

About Motya amphoras, of which you sent me some profiles last April; thank you for the material for our files here, and I am sorry not to have acknowledged your April letter. The fact is that I have been too busy to do anything extra on material that had to be assembled into groups before I could start. I don't know whether by this time you have sent in the report, but anyhow I add some comments, on both lots of material sent by you.

You say (April 2): "Many of those previously sent belong to the west Mediterranean as far as I can find references." See various identifications (with references) in my letter of 26.I.63: Mendeian (your 265 and 499); Corcyrean(?) (your 470 and 021; and perhaps 269); Samian? (your 496); in this letter and in my letter of 29.X.63 I discussed the class of a Motya Museum jar MMI, a class on which I published a comment in Hesperia 1963, p. 320 ("Spanish (?)"), with notes 4-6. (I sent you an off-print.) This class is certainly western.

Also western must be your 493, discussed in my letter of 26.I.63, which you compared with a neck from Xlendi(?) in your letter of 3.II.63. The only published photographs I have seen of this class are in Vallet and Villard, Megara Hyblaea 2 (Paris, 1964), pl. 71; these are identified by the authors (text, p. 83) as another type of Gian, but mistakenly. Many fragments of this class have been found in Epizephyrian Lokris, a whole jar in a tomb at Paestum, published by Sestieri (no picture of amphora), another in the sea near Sicilian Naxos. We have fragments of a couple from that Agôra deposit Q 15: 2 of about 400 B.C. about which I wrote in my letter of I.63.

On the class I called "Corcyrean(?)" in that letter (your 470, etc.), there has been for some time a question whether they were not actually Corinthian, and this likelihood has been stronger lately, following some tests made of the clay.

For your new material sent last April; 1904 seems to be another of the class of 493 discussed above; 2203 perhaps belongs to the Spanish(?) series of Motya Museum I discussed above, so both these would be western. 1788 and 1604 might be two more Mendeian, although the length of stem of 1788 makes it seem, as a Mendeian, a little later than 400 B.C.

As to the "Lesbian": the identification was based on the dark grey clay in the large amphoras (cf. fig. 52, and text with it, of my Picture Book No. 6), a sort of bucchero which is said to be

characteristic of Lesbian pottery. You 2955 does not seem to have clay like that. (I don't believe Zeest's 8 a belongs to the class, because of its rim which is more Corinthian.)

I see there are two fragments, a top and a toe, both named 1785. Do you think they come from the same jar?

I am wondering now if you had a lot more from Motyn³ this summer.

Best greetings to Miss Tufnell.

Yours,

Virginia

DEPARTMENT - May 45

(MOTYA -

January 12, 1968.

second lot)

Dear Joan,

About Motya amphoras, of which you sent me some profiles last April; thank you for the material for our files here, and I am sorry not to have acknowledged your April letter. The fact is that I have been too busy to do anything extra on material that had to be assembled into groups before I could start. I don't know whether by this time you have sent in the report, but anyhow I add some comments, on both lots of material sent by you.

You say (April 2): "Many of those previously sent belong to the west Mediterranean as far as I can find references." See various identifications (with references) in my letter of 26. I.63: Mendeian (your 265 and 499; Corcyrean(?) (your 470 and 021; and perhaps 269). Samian?(your 496); in this letter and in my letter of 29.X.63 I discussed the class of a Motya Museum jar MMI, a class on which I published a comment in Hesperia 1963, p. 320 ("Spanish (?)"), with notes 4-6. (I sent you an off-print.) This class is certainly western.

Also western must be your 493, discussed in my letter of 26.I.63, which you compared with a neck from Xlendi(?) in your letter of 3.II.63. The only published photographs I have seen of this class are in Vallet and Villard, Megara Hyblaea 2 (Paris, 1964), pl. 71; these are identified by the authors (text, p.83) as another type of C¹an, but mistakenly. Many fragments of this class have been found in Epizephyrian Lokris, a whole jar in a tomb at Paestum, published by Sestieri (no picture of amphora), another in the sea near Sicilian Naxos. We have fragments of a couple from that Ag¹ra deposit Q 15: 2 of about 400 B.C. about which I wrote in my letter of I.63.

On the class I called "Corcyrean(?)" in that letter (your 470, etc.), there has been for some time a question whether they were not actually Corinthian, and this likelihood has been stronger lately, following some tests made of the clay.

For your new material sent last April; 1904 seems to be another of the class of 493 discussed above; 2203 perhaps belongs to the Spanish(?) series of Motyn Museum I discussed above, so both these would be western. 1788 and 1604 might be two more Mendeian, although the length of stem of 1788 makes it seem, as a Mendeian, a little later than 400 B.C.

As to the "Lesbian": the identification was based on the dark grey clay in the large amphoras (cf. fig. 52, and text with it, of my Picture Book No. 6), a sort of bucchero which is said to be

characteristic of Lesbian pottery. You 2955 does not seem to have clay like that. (I don't believe Zeest's 8 a belongs to the class, because of its rim which is more Corinthian.)

I see there are two fragments, a top and a toe, both named 1785. Do you think they come from the same jar?

I am wondering now if you had a lot more from Motyn^h this summer.

Best greetings to Miss Tufnell.

Yours,

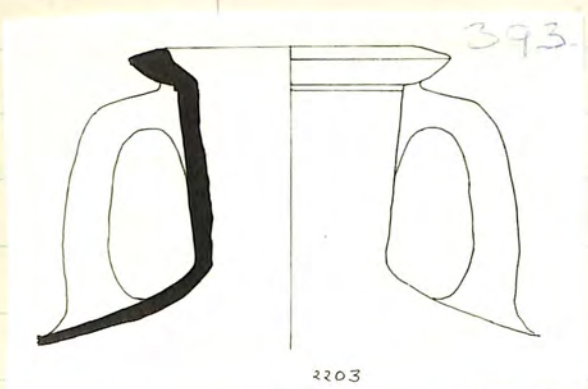
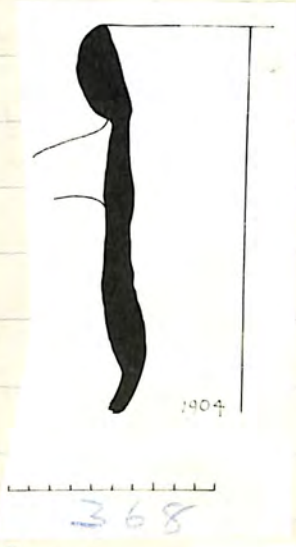
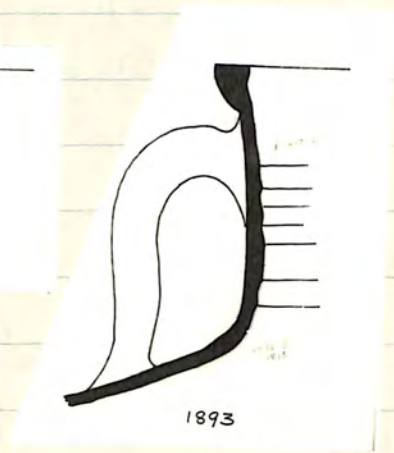
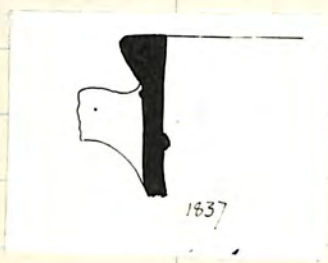
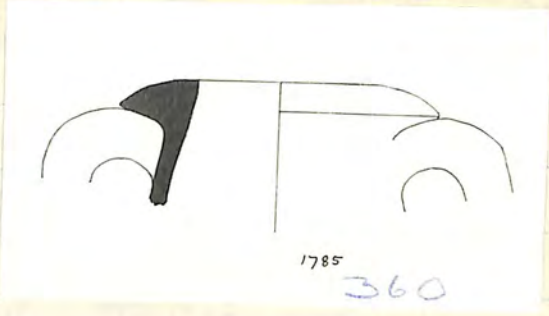
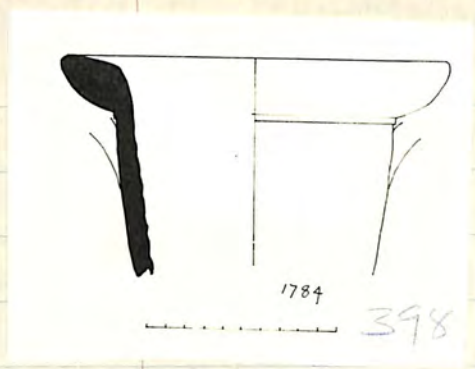
Virginia

MOTYA -

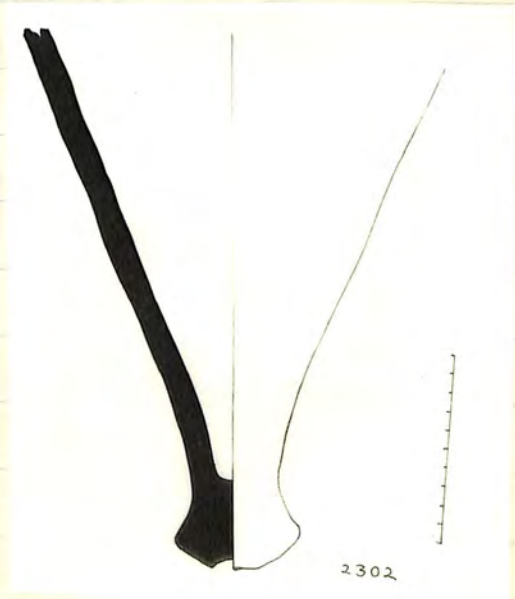
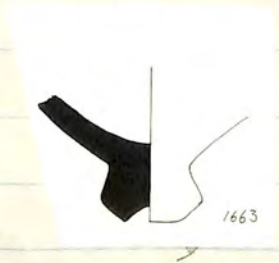
MOTYA - additional

(w. letter of 2. IV. 67 for J. de P. T.)

"Destruction level" which includes 5th cent. occupation: a very little may be 4th century"



2203: "red gilly ware: ghost of red M on neck" (Sandy Bulger?)



Menden?

Menden?

TR. 71
In this case, with for my letter of 12. I. 68

Amphorai

MOTYA-

Sicily

with date of [13.01]
2.10.67
for D. du P. Taylor

Well group

? 6th - 5th C.

- 2955 soft brown ware with large grits of Zest. pl. II. 8a
2450. soft, brick red ware: buff surface
2455. Brown sandy ware -

In 6th C. level

2015. Buff ware, with very large stone chips, nicknamed "oatmeal"
1531 orange "oatmeal" ware.



2359. vs. "Oatmeal"

353-

destruction level which includes 5th Century occupation:
a very little maybe 4th century -

Week 5

1784. Hard red brown ware
1785 Cream buff ware
1837 Red ware
1893. Orange pitted ware
1909 Buff with mica
1977 Buff ware with mica
1978 Red ware - May be punice -
2203 Red pitted ware: ghost of red M on neck -

Toes

- 1495 Orange brown ware.
 1562 Orange sandy micaceous ware
 1600 Pink red gitty ware.
 1609 -
 1663. -
 1785 Hard pink ware
 1788 - Pink brown sandy ware: white surface
 2302 Smooth pink buff ware

~~2450~~

~~25~~

14.01

13.I.68

Profiles out for photostats

³/₇ each:

1.) one set for individual class file cards
" " " album? or ³Deposits
fold?

useful for ^{some of} the various stages ~~in these~~ ~~is which may~~

~~by detailed discussion of dating~~

Early Period

Before the chosen form of the Period

emphasis ~~of the~~ ~~of~~ was settled upon

^{more or less}
~~such as~~ set in Pls 1 and 3, then

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Telephone: EUSton 6052



April 2. 1967

Dear Virginia

We are still trying to get the Motya report completed, and I enclose a few more amphora types in case you have any views. The so-called "Oatmeal" types seem to me rather like one from Lesbos in Zeest; and perhaps some from Corinth. Many of those previously sent belong to the west Mediterranean as far as I can find references —

We hear a little news from Peter Throckmorton & Bill & Lana Phelps — I hope to be digging another Italian site with Greek imports near Taranto — I hope to see Peter then —

With regards to friends at the Agora

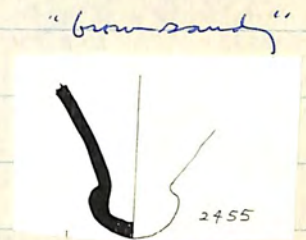
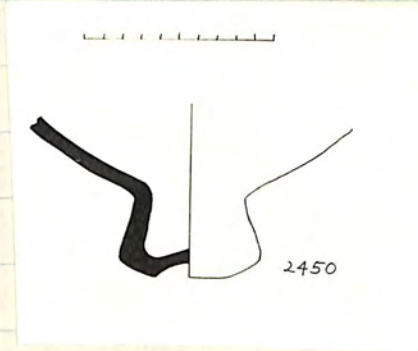
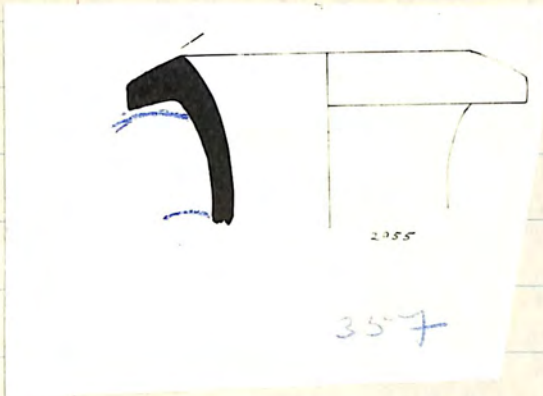
Yours Joan du Plat Taylor

MOTYA - additional
(w. letter of 2.IV.67 for J. de P. T.)

"Well group" 7.6th - 5th B.C. (2955, 2450, 2455)

"soft brown, large girth"

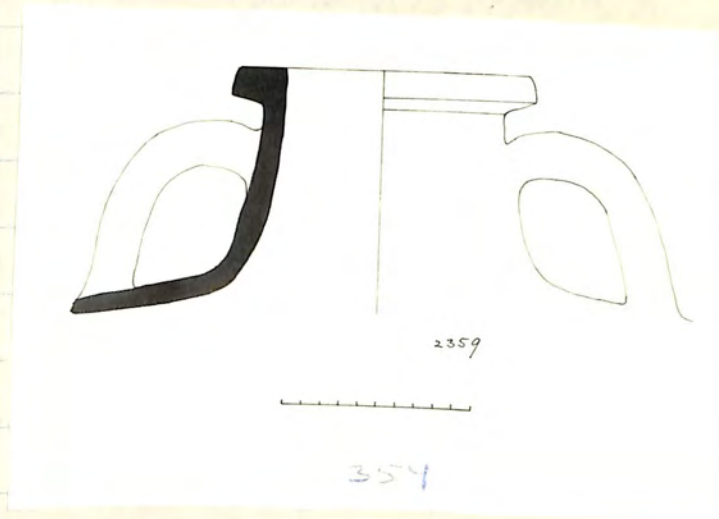
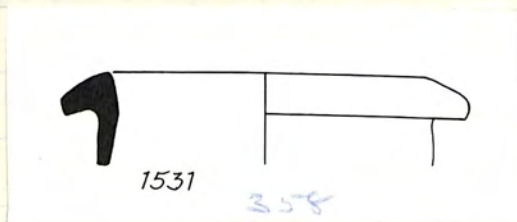
"soft, bricked, buff surface"



Not Lesbrin

"2nd 6th C. level" (2015, 1531, 2359)
all drawn as "outward"

2015
355



TAYLOR
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Under the Auspices of the Department of Semitic
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[17] V9
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with best wishes
Dr. MacDonald

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JOHN MACDONALD

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1962—1963



LEIDEN
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1964

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MOTYA, A PHOENICIAN-PUNIC SITE NEAR MARSALA, SICILY

Preliminary report of the Leeds — London — Fairleigh Dickinson
Expedition, 1961-63

BY

B. S. J. ISSERLIN, E. MACNAMARA, J. N. COLDSTREAM,
G. PIKE, J. du PLAT TAYLOR and A. M. SNODGRASS

With notes by Prof. J. EVANS and C. WESTERN

Introduction

The following pages contain a preliminary report of some of the work done at and near the Phoenician-Punic island site of Motya, near Marsala, by a joint expedition, which has excavated annually for about a month in each of the years 1961, 1962 and 1963. The work was sponsored by the University of Leeds (Dept. of Semitic Languages and Literatures), the Institute of Archaeology of the University of London, and since 1963, Fairleigh Dickinson University, New Jersey, has also associated itself with the project. The organisation of the undertaking was in the hands of Dr. B. S. J. ISSERLIN, (field director) and Miss J. du PLAT TAYLOR, (co-director, and director of underwater research); the team, usually about 12, included Mr. J. N. COLDSTREAM of Bedford College, London, Miss O. TUFNELL, Dr. A. M. SNODGRASS of Edinburgh University, Miss E. PIRIE of the City of Leeds Museum, and Mr. M. COOKSON of the Institute of Archaeology of London University. The supervision of domestic arrangements was in the hands of Mrs. C. H. ISSERLIN.

Owing to the limited time and funds available each year for work at the site, it was thought preferable to defer even a preliminary report until there was enough information to present a reasonably coherent picture: we apologise for the delay. We should like to take this opportunity to thank those whose contributions made our work possible — the University of Leeds, the Craven Funds of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the Russell Trust, Fairleigh Dickinson University and private donors, besides the British Academy which in 1963 also made a small contribution.

As is well known, the antiquities of Motya were first made known to the learned world through the large scale excavations, undertaken from

1906 onwards, by the late Mr. J. WHITAKER. He acquired the site, and excavated much of the city walls and bastions, two gates, an inner dock (cothon), and various buildings. He housed his finds in the small museum he built specially on the island, and published his results in a book (*Motya, a Phoenician Colony in Sicily*. London, Bell, 1921), which is still a standard work of reference. Through the kind permission of his daughter, Miss Delia WHITAKER (the present owner of the island), our expedition has been able to work at Motya, and indeed we have been given every help and assistance. For this we would like to thank her most warmly; and also her representative on the island, Colonel G. LIPARI, the administrator of the estate, for his unfailing help and advice to which our work is greatly indebted.

It is our pleasant duty to thank the Italian Antiquities service, both in Rome and in Sicily, for the kindness and interest they evinced towards our project; in particular Signora J. BOVIO-MARCONI, lately Soprintendente alle Antichità for Western Sicily, and still more the present Soprintendente, Dr. V. TUSA. To Signora TUSA-CUTRONI we are grateful for so kindly undertaking the determination of our coins. The British School in Rome and its Director, Mr. J. WARD PERKINS, gave a great deal of invaluable assistance and advice to our project; and they also put us in touch with the Aerofototeca in Rome and its Director, Prof. D. ADAMESTEANU, who allowed us to use the valuable air photographs. To all of them, and many others in Sicily, Great Britain, and in the United States of America, our thanks are due. Lastly, it is a pleasure to record that in 1961 and 1962, when a French Mission was also working on the Island of Motya, we benefited much by the advice and opinions, generously given by its leader, Prof. CINTAS, from his rich store of knowledge and experience.

Working on a largely unexplored site with limited means, our aims had to be selective, and for the first few years we chose as our programme the problem of the approaches to Motya by land and sea (Fig. 1) including the investigation of harbour works in the lagoon and on the island, the causeway linking Motya to the mainland, the Land Gate (N. Gate) and Sea Gate (S. Gate) regions, and in particular, the buildings between the Cothon canal and the South Gate. Something about the work done under each of these headings is reported below. Since the excavation is still proceeding it would be premature to offer definite conclusions, or engage in detailed comparisons. However, some impressions are becoming clearer. One is that our

predecessors — J. WHITAKER and his Italian archaeologist friends, especially the late Prof. B. PACE — saw astonishingly clearly; on the whole our work supplements and amplifies rather than modifies theirs. A second impression, strengthened as our work proceeds, is how extensive was the Hellenization of this Phoenician city, particularly in its final stages. Such items as coarse domestic pottery, or personal ornament, might indeed follow models derived from the common Phoenician-Punic repertoire; but the houses of the town, and much of their furnishings, appear to some extent to resemble, more than might have been expected, those of their Sicilian Greek neighbours. Similarly, the western trade connections with Italy, Gaul, and Spain are significant, and should become clearer as further study brings more evidence to hand. A few preliminary remarks in this connection will be found in Miss J. DU PLAT TAYLOR's note on the coarse pottery.

B. S. J. ISSERLIN

LIST OF FIGURES*

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2. Causeway plan
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4. North Gate: Sections.
5. South Gate: Plan.
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8. South Gate, Sicilian Native Wares.
9. South Gate phase I sherds.
10. South Gate phase IIA sherds.
11. South Gate phase IIB sherds.
12. South Gate phase IIIA sherds.
13. South Gate phase IV sherds.
14. North Gate phase II sherds.
15. North Gate phase IVA and B.

1. THE CAUSEWAY AND LAGOON 1962

One of the projects of the 1962 expedition was to investigate and record the causeway and any other under-water structures that we might find in the lagoon. It was therefore arranged that a group of divers from the Imperial College Underwater Club should meet us at Motya and that, in addition to their biological and zoological

* List of Plates follows Contents page

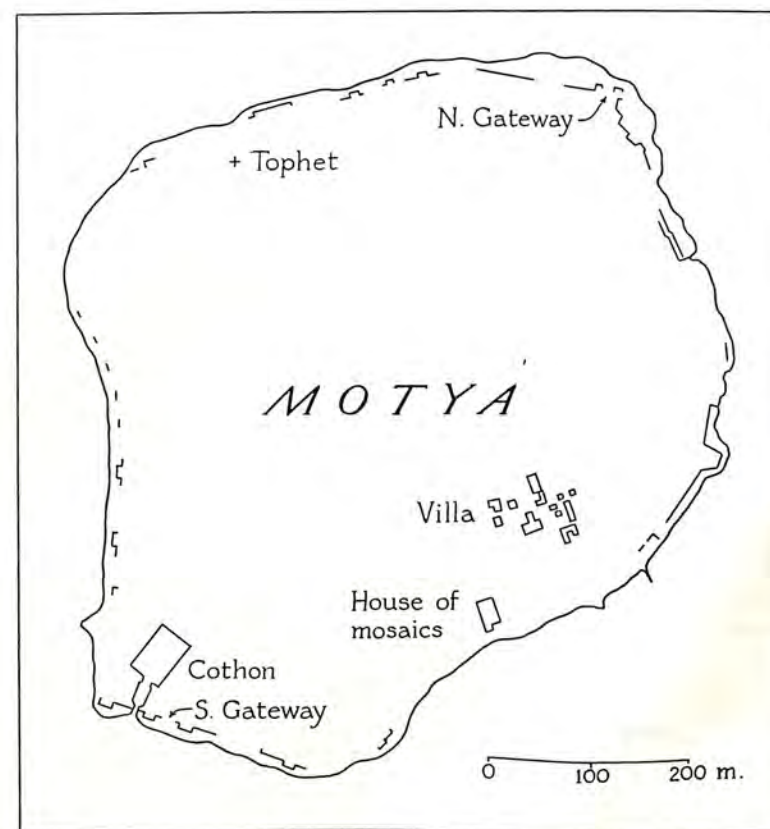


Fig. 1. Map of Island

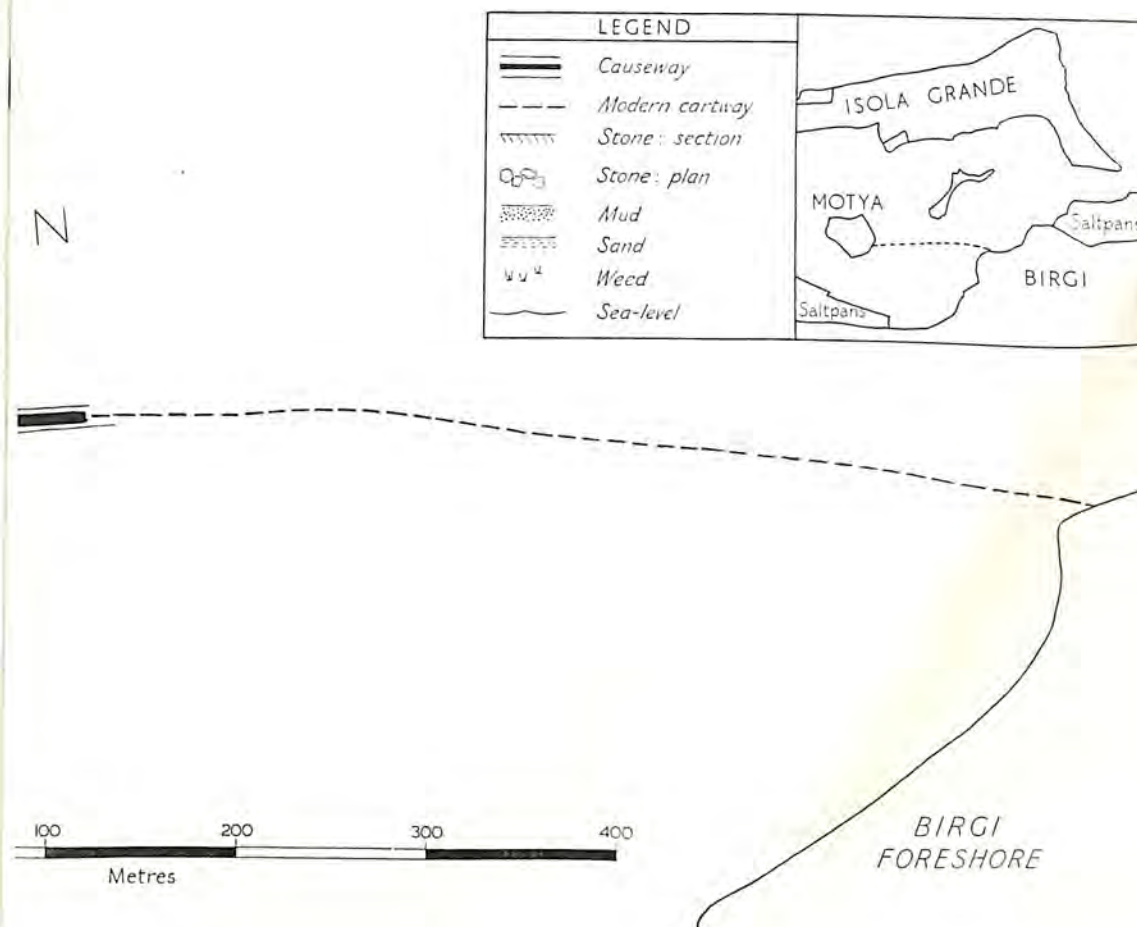
researches, they should help us with this work. This they did, and it is a pleasure to thank Mr. Brian MATTHEWS and all the members of his expedition for their invaluable co-operation.

It is of interest to make some observations of the methods used and the difficulties encountered even in extremely shallow water. Almost all of the bottom of the lagoon is covered with a fine mud which, when disturbed, immediately clouds the water and makes any observation difficult. Rocks lying below the sea-level are pitted and encrusted by marine growth and it is often very hard to decide the extent of a single stone and whether or not it had been dressed. Some attempt was made to dig down the side of the causeway within the harbour, where the curb-stone was found (Fig. 2.), but the hole filled with a fine silt and here as elsewhere it was necessary to resort to probing with a two-metre iron rod. Cores were taken to a depth of one metre and will facilitate the study of the silting of the lagoon; the cores are being studied at Imperial College.

The line of the causeway and the walls of the harbour show clearly on the air photographs, the former doubled by the even firmer line of the modern cart-track, (Plate V) for the route is still used by the local high-wheeled carts and they may be seen leaving the island and apparently setting out to sea.

The causeway runs directly out of the North Gate and follows an almost straight course northwards to Birgi, the mainland promontory opposite, some 1700 metres distant (Fig. 2). About 550 metres from the Birgi foreshore the causeway becomes impossible to follow across the stony shallows and it remains a problem what form it took at this point. It disappears at a depth below sea-level of about one metre; so the modern rise of water-level and consequent change of shore line cannot be supposed to account for its disappearance.¹

The structure of the causeway is a tip of stones, water-worn and averaging 30 to 50 centimetres in diameter; the base of the structure is irregular in width but averages some 12.5 metres. The base now lies in sandy silt; below this is the mud bed of the lagoon, which may be probed to a depth of 2 metres without finding a bottom. At the point where the causeway, directly outside the North Gate, crosses the tidal level, we found small stones *in situ* which formed a cobble pavement. This area was the foreshore in Punic times and the cobbles would have been set in an earth or sand foundation, just as they were in the roadway leading out of the gate (Plate X, a). Further out, on the true causeway over the tip of stones, the



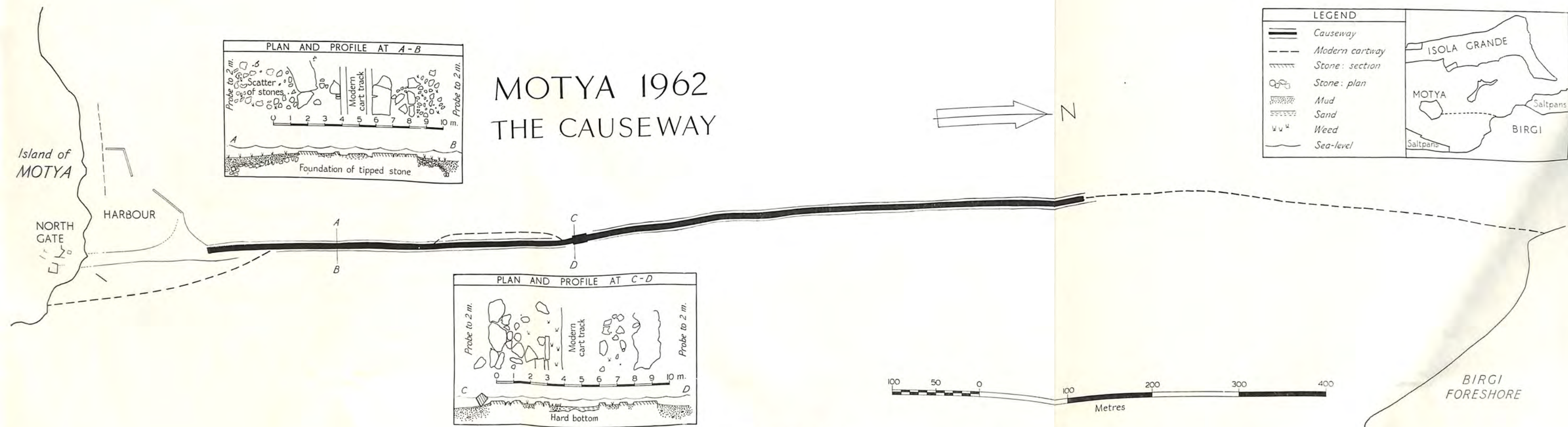


Fig. 2. Causeway: Plan

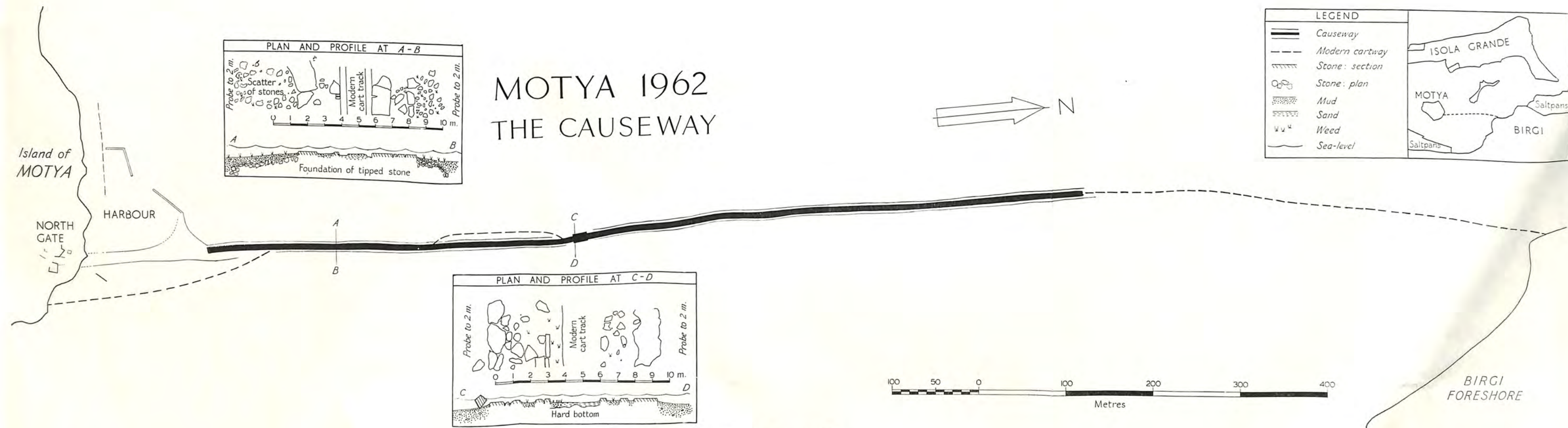


Fig. 2. Causeway: Plan

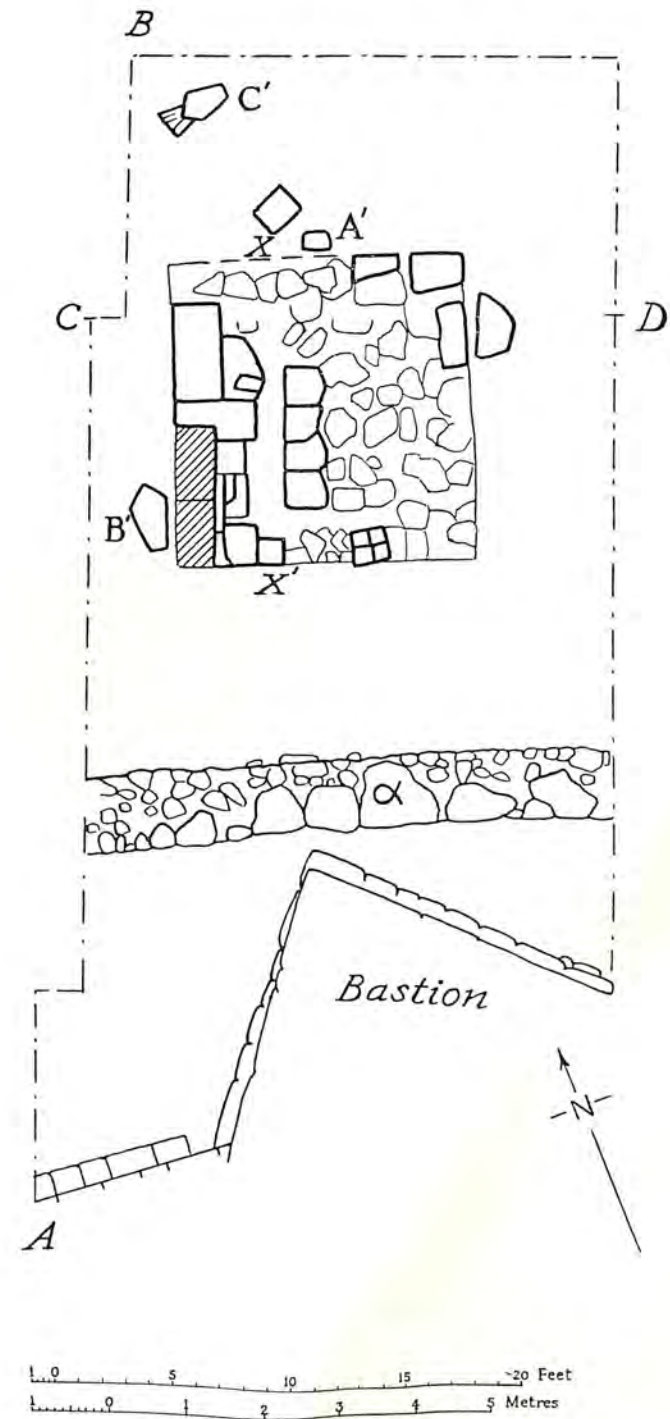


Fig. 3. North Gate shrine: Plan

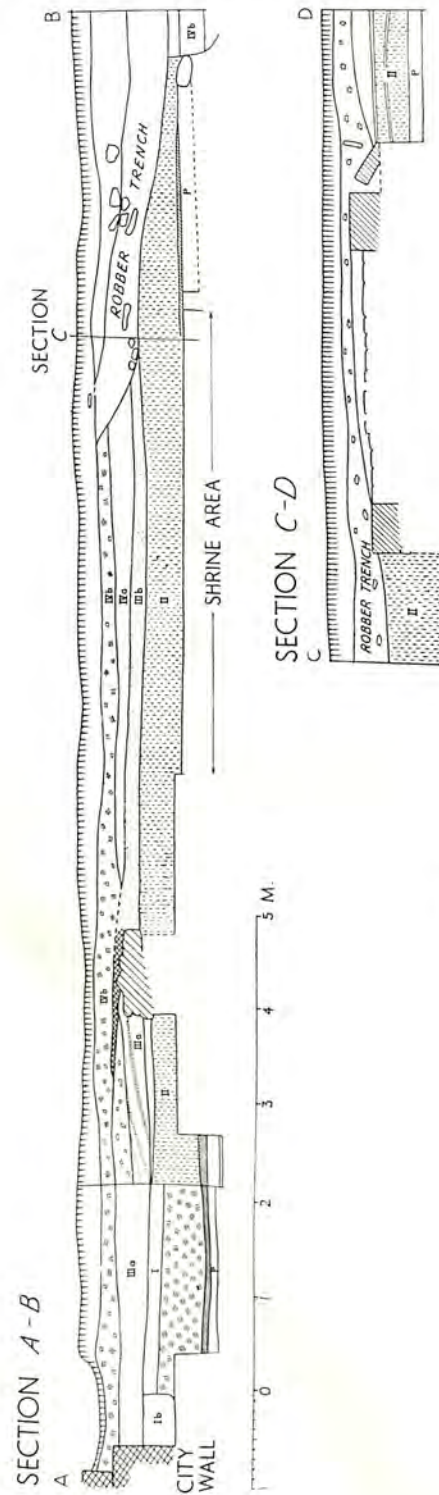


Fig. 4. North Gate: Sections

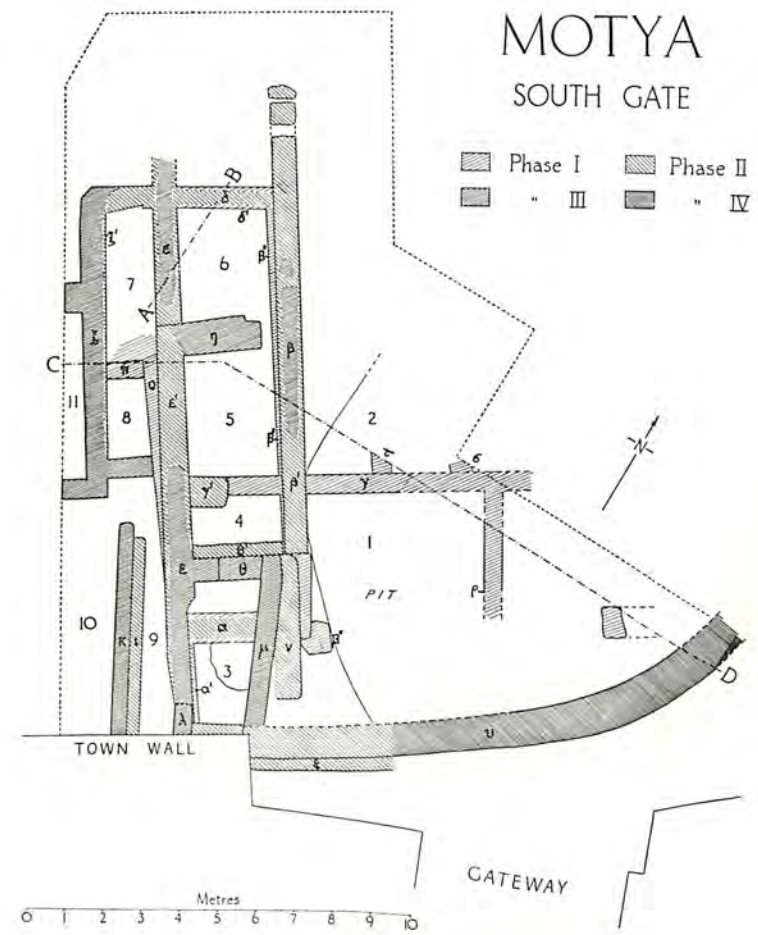


Fig. 5. South Gate: Plan

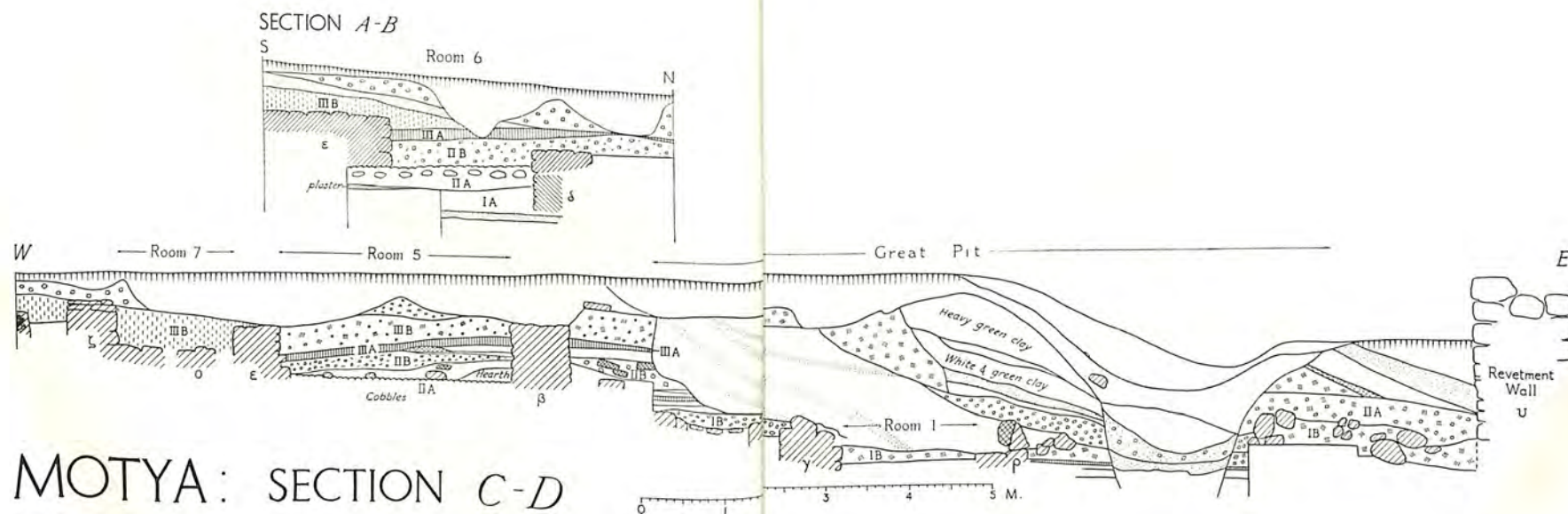


Fig. 6. Sections

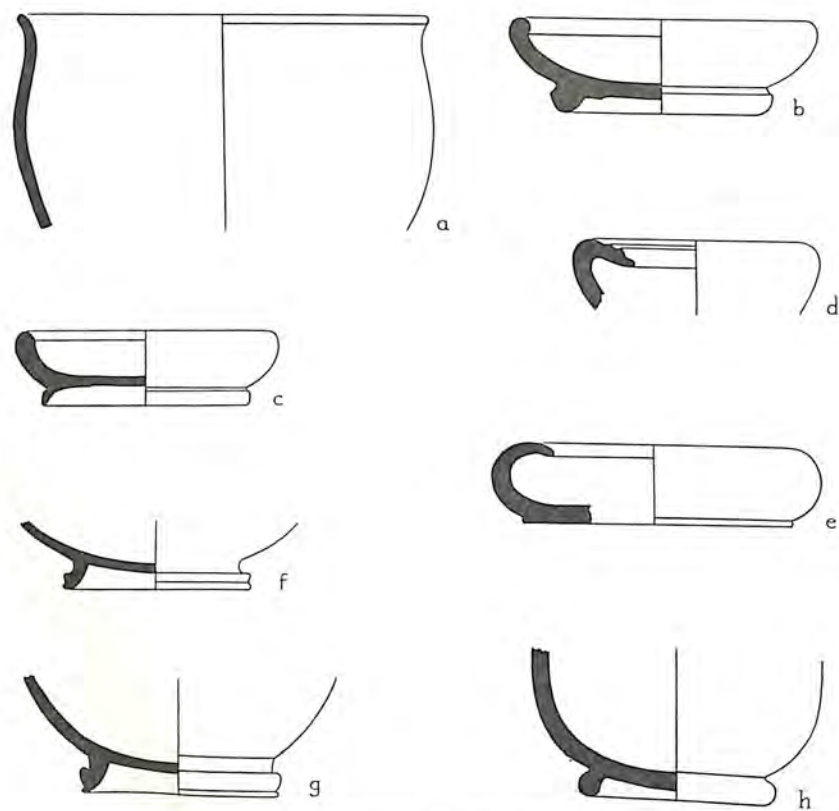


Fig. 7. Greek Pottery: Profiles
(scale 1/2)

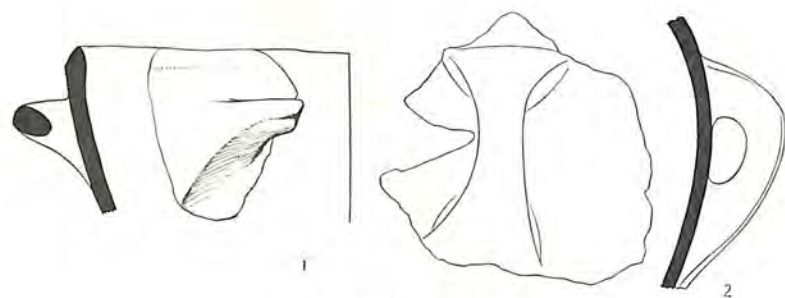


Fig. 8. Sicilian Native Wares
(scale 1/5)

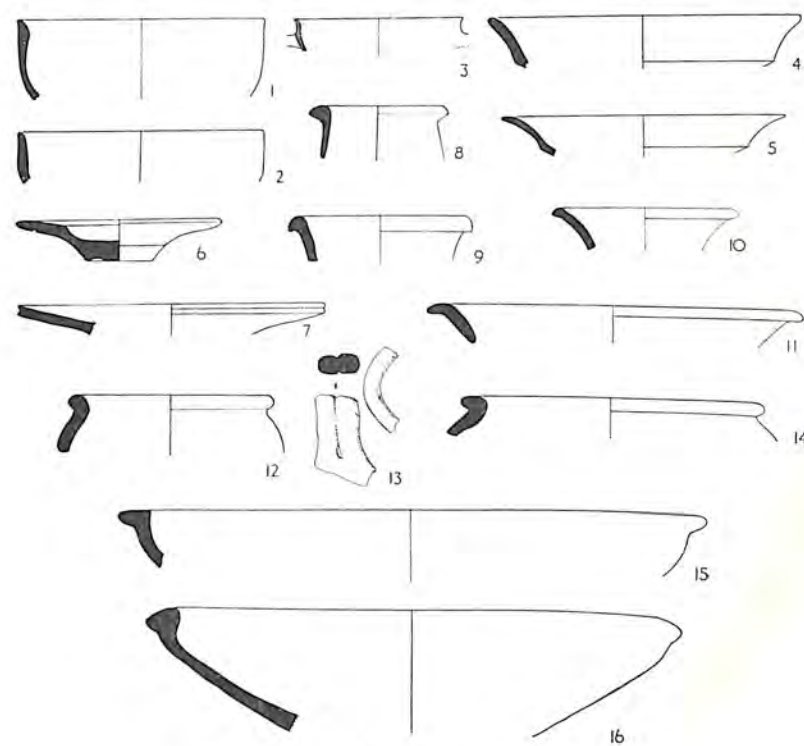


Fig. 9. South Gate: Phase I Sherds
(scale 1/5)

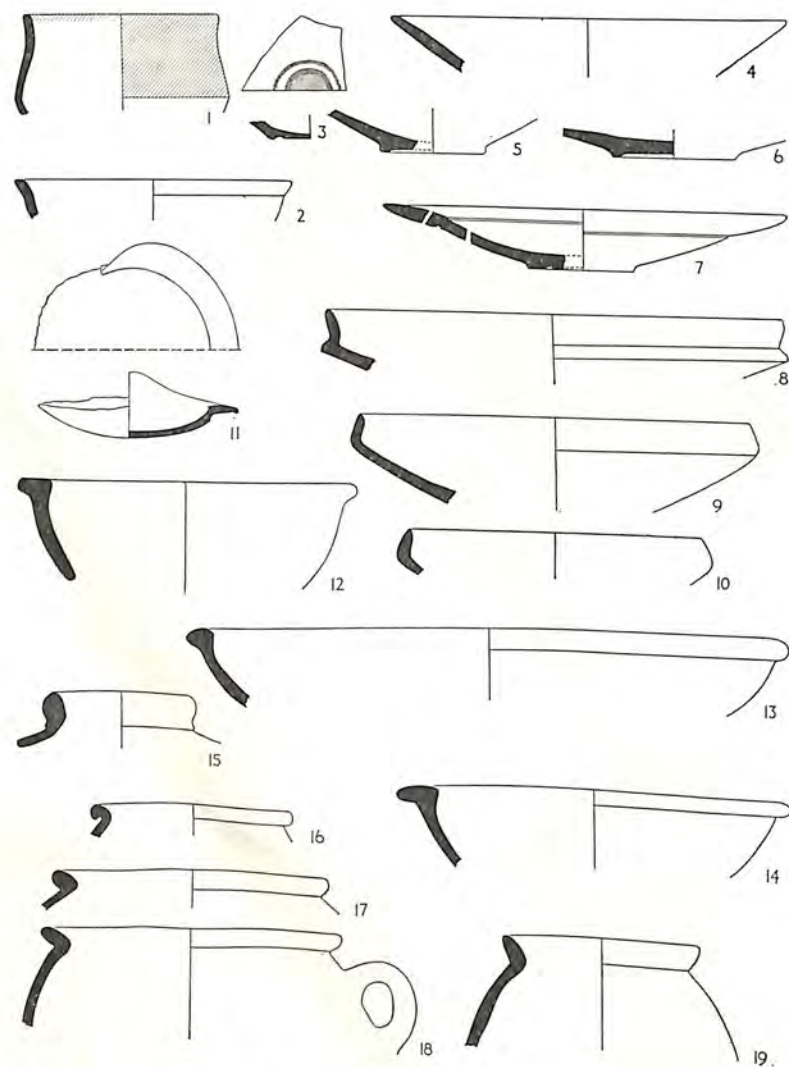


Fig. 10. South Gate: Phase II A Sherds
(scale 1/5)

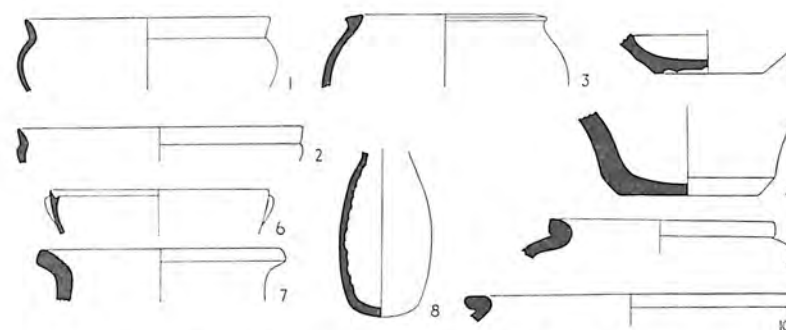


Fig. 11. South Gate, Phase II B Sherds
(scale 1/5)

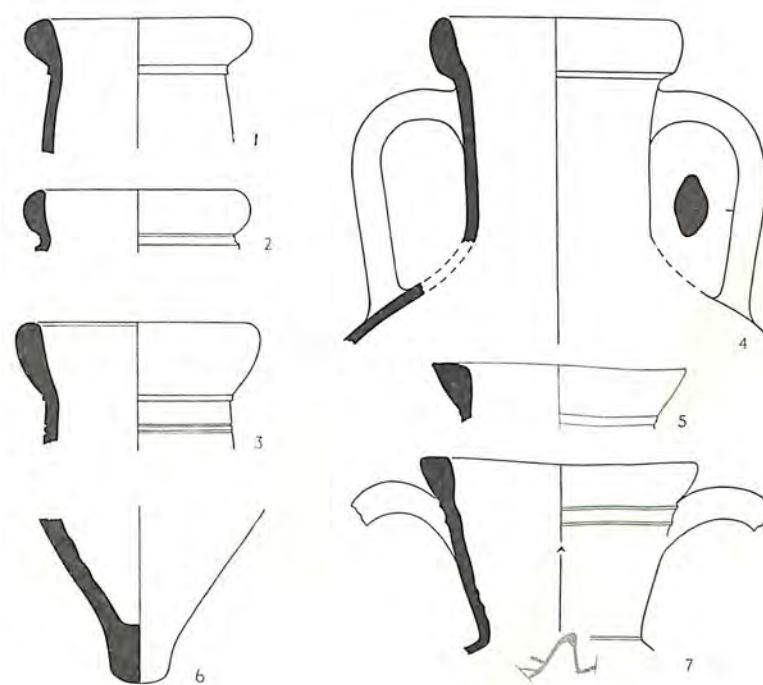


Fig. 12. South Gate: Phase III A Sherds
(scale 1/5)



Fig. 13. South Gate: Phase IV Sherds
(scale 1/5)

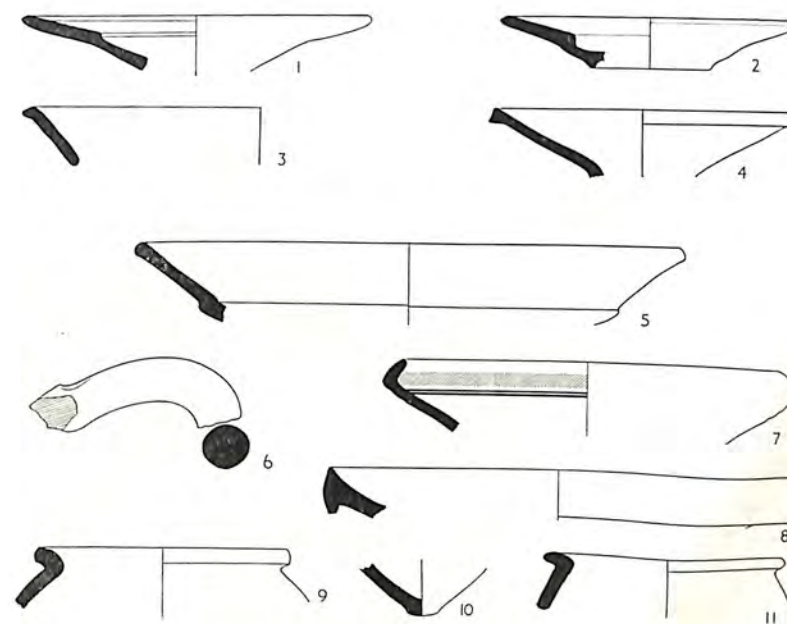


Fig. 14. North Gate: Phase II Sherds
(scale 1/5)

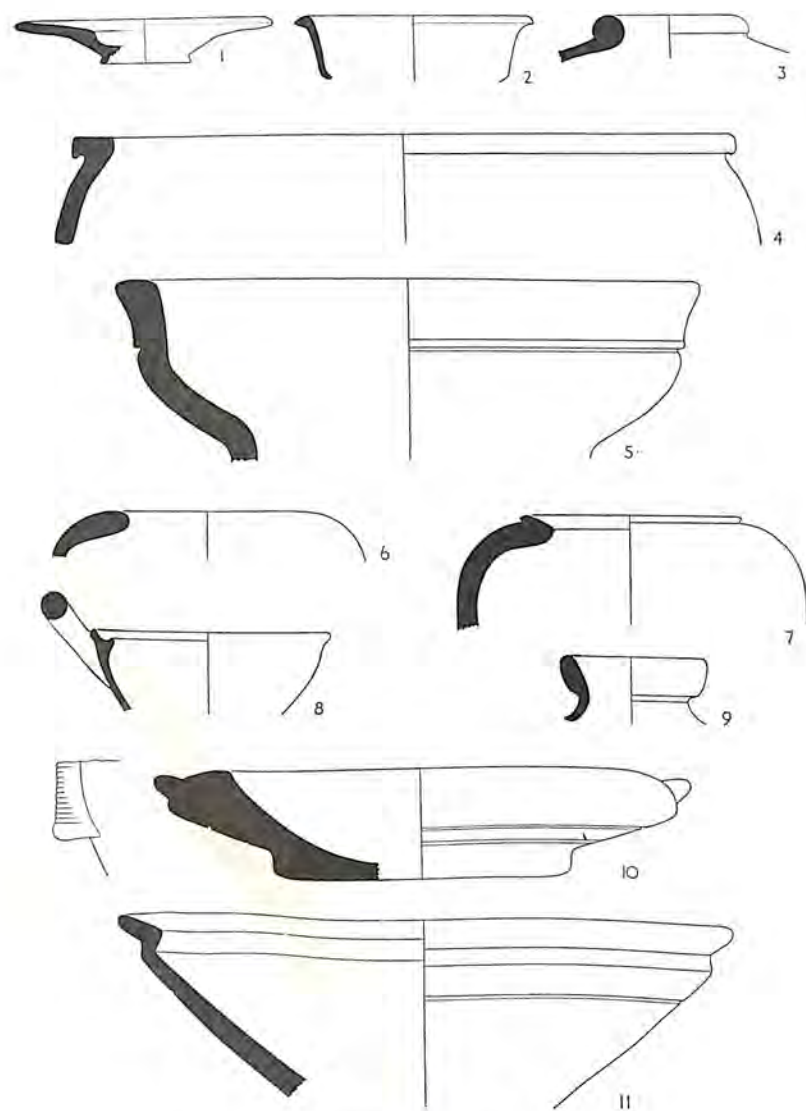


Fig. 15. North Gate: Phase IV A and B Sherds
(scale 1/5)

paving was of flat, irregular slabs of some 40 to 60 centimetres across (Fig. 2, Plan at A — A). This type of paving seems to have been a speciality of the causeway; road surfacing on the land is either cobbles or made of large stones neither so flat nor so thin. Almost all the paving on the causeway has vanished, particularly along the track followed by the drivers of the carts, who prefer the sandy bottom which soon settles in a slight depression. Thus for long stretches where the modern cart-track runs along the centre of the causeway, the edges are now higher than the middle, as is shown in Profile A — A. However in the places where the carts run alongside the causeway the paving slabs may sometimes be seen still in position at the middle, and there is little doubt that originally the paving covered a surface down the centre of the causeway to a width of some 7 metres, a comfortable two-track cart-way. The wheel ruts of a double cart-track are visible passing through the North Gate and have been laid bare continuing northwards towards the causeway; no ruts were however found on the stones of the causeway itself.

At a point some 560 metres north of the Motya foreshore there is a more solidly built part of the causeway (Fig 2, Plan at B — B). Here, for about 14 metres there is no tip of stones and the sides, about 10 metres apart, are formed of large blocks. Directly outside these blocks it is possible to probe to 2 metres without finding a bottom. The modern cart-track runs across the centre and here there is no paving left but a hard bottom under 20 to 50 centimetres of sand. The rest of the area retains some of its paving and the structure may have been a halting place with a jetty, or the foundations of a light building.

The length of the causeway is not all in the same state of preservation. From a point about 240 metres north of the Motya foreshore and continuing for 160 metres the foundation tip is tolerably complete and here and there are slabs of the paving; the next section of 165 metres, that is from the point where the modern cart-track abandons the causeway to the point B — B where it regains the centre, the causeway is very dilapidated. No paving is left, and the foundations often rise to only 75 centimetres below water-level. In this section there are two narrow breaches, which have probably been made to allow the passage of small craft. Beyond the point B — B the causeway has suffered rather less until it reaches the point off the Birgi foreshore where it disappears. It is impossible to say which, if any, of these dilapidated sections represent the breach

made by the Motyans before the siege of Dionysius;² indeed it remains open to speculation whether or not Dionysius repaired the damage.

At those points where the surface may still be observed, the level of the causeway is remarkably constant. Taking a datum of the surface of the central stone in the roadway as it passes through the North Gate, the causeway drops 85 centimetres in the first 80 metres north of the gate; 100 metres further it rises a little to minus 77 centimetres. A further 150 metres north the level averages minus 86 centimetres and the paving of the structure at B — B is within 5 centimetres of this height. Such uniformity of level suggests that these parts of the causeway have not sunk appreciably and as one can hardly suppose the Motyans built an under-water roadway, it is further proof that the sea-level has risen since ancient times.³ The causeway paving now averages 5 to 15 centimetres below low water mark; the average rise and fall is 30 centimetres, but exceptionally, when the wind joins the 'tide', the rise is up to 60 centimetres. Thus, if the Motyans built the causeway as a dry road in all normal tides, one may postulate a rise in sea-level of at least 50 centimetres.

As has been mentioned above, the air-photographs showed submerged walls outside the North Gate (Fig. 2). These walls are sturdy constructions, now some 25 to 50 centimetres below water-level and 1.5 to 2 metres in width. They are made of quite large stones, now so pitted and encrusted that it is impossible to observe if they were originally dressed. There is a tumble of stones fallen from the walls on either side and across the harbour mouth, but it is possible to probe in places alongside the walls to a depth of two metres. It would be interesting to know the depth of the foundations of these walls; probing indicated they were not very deep.

These walls formed a small harbour built up against the west side of the causeway, which was itself, no doubt, used as a quay. One large, partly cut, stone was found in position at the edge of the causeway; it lay on a lower stone and probing showed a hard foundation beneath. Immediately outside this stone it is possible to probe to 2 metres. In the area where the north harbour wall joins the causeway, there is an indefinite platform, part of which is still covered by paving slabs. The edge of this platform bordering the harbour is impossible to follow with the probe; there are no large stones at the edge and it seems the foundation may have slipped into the harbour area, as probing discloses many stones there. Nearer the foreshore, how-

ever, in the area bounded by the causeway to the east and the southern harbour wall to the west it is possible to probe to two metres.

Parallel to the shore line and now some 20 centimetres below sea-level, there is a flat-topped reef. This reef starts within the harbour, passes the southern wall, and continues westward outside. A close examination revealed nothing which may be said to be without doubt artificial, yet in view of the Phoenician practise of utilizing natural rocks⁴ and its position in the harbour, one can but conclude that it formed a jetty. This small harbour at the land-locked end of the lagoon would have been suitable for the small craft plying in the *stagnone*.

No internal evidence has been discovered for dating the causeway or harbour. The former is certainly aligned with the bastions of the North Gate, but no evidence for relative dating has been forthcoming. In the circumstances it is best to follow DUNBABIN⁵ who suggests that the causeway was built about the time the cemetery was transferred from Motya to Birgi during the second or third quarter of the sixth century B.C. During the middle of that century the small temple was founded which flanks the roadway outside the North Gate and emphasizes the new importance of this approach to the city. This was the period after the death of Pentathalos, when the Motyans, backed by the growing imperial power of Carthage, played an active part in defending the Punic west of Sicily. The causeway could have facilitated both peaceful and military contacts with the mainland and it is worth noting that it is directed towards the territory of their Elymian allies.

A later generation of Motyans may well have regretted this joining of their island-city to the mainland, contrary to usual Phoenician practise. Diodorus Siculus describes how the Motyans, threatened by Dionysius, breached the causeway and how Dionysius replied by constructing moles over which he brought his siege engines up under the walls. It is open to interpretation whether or not Dionysius used the causeway.⁶ There is no sign of a second construction across the lagoon, and moreover there is a certain weight of evidence to suggest an attack took place at the north end of the island; quantities of arrow-heads have been found here and there are signs of burning on the stones of the walls. It is therefore possible to make the conjecture that the causeway was in fact used by Dionysius' assault forces.

It is possible too that the causeway contributed in another way to

the decline of the city. The main anchorage lay to the south of the island, one good reason for building the causeway to the north which, though by no means the shortest way across the lagoon, nor conspicuously shallow, had the advantage of causing least hindrance to shipping. Though it is clear from Diodorus' description that the lagoon was for all practical purposes land-locked except from the south, yet the construction of the causeway would have prevented any currents circulating⁷ round the island and would thus have hastened the silting. As has been mentioned, cores were taken by members of the Imperial College expedition at various points in the lagoon and along the causeway edges and it is to be hoped this study will help to elucidate the date of the silting of the lagoon.

Outside the cothon entrance there are flat-topped rocks lying some 20 centimetres below the surface recalling the reef in the North harbour. Again no certain artificial trimming was noted but, like the reef, the rocks were well placed to have been utilized. The Imperial College expedition also examined the long straight reef which runs from the southern end of the Isola Grande southwards towards the Punta dell' Alga on the mainland. No artificial work was observed, but in view of the use of such outlying reefs to protect anchorages and provide deep-water jetties at Tyre and Sidon and other Phoenician ports, further examination may well be justified.

E. MACNAMARA

NOTES

¹ All the stated depths are taken below low water mark. There are no true tides but there are daily fluctuations.

² *Diod. Sic.* XIV. 48.

³ WHITAKER, *Motya*, 51-2, believed the sea-level unchanged. See also ISSERLIN, *Papers of the British School Rome XXVI*, 1958, 4, on the rise of the ground water level.

⁴ H. FROST, *Under the Mediterranean*, *passim*.

⁵ T. DUNBABIN, *The Western Greeks*, 332.

⁶ WHITAKER, 77, thought that he did. 'Dionysius . . . ordered the reconstruction of the road.' Diodorus must have thought of two structures and he is followed by some historians, e.g. BURY in his *History of Greece*, 649, where he says Dionysius set his men to build 'a mole far greater than the causeway the Motyans had destroyed.' The later version may well have gained ground from the analogy with Alexander's famous siege of Tyre, described by Diodorus himself, XVII 40 *seq.* and Arrian, *Anab.* 18-22.

⁷ No signs of any sluices remain.

2. THE NORTH GATE, 1961-1962.

In the northern part of the island our energies were concentrated on the foreshore outside the western bastion of the North Gate. Here an area of 16m. by 7m. was opened in the course of the 1961 and 1962 campaigns, extending from the city fortifications to a point very near the ancient shore, and only c. 3m. short of the modern coastline before WHITAKER's excavations.¹ This section of the report will begin with a brief description of the various structures within this area, as they appear on the plan (Fig. 3); later, with the help of the stratigraphical evidence, we shall deal with their relative and absolute dating.

The most interesting and surprising feature of this excavation was the discovery of a small monumental building (PLATE VI, a) which came to light in 1961 and was completely cleared in 1962. None of the masonry remains *in situ* above the foundations, which are approximately square (3.92m x 4.11m). Their lowest course is formed of huge irregular boulders, set into the natural sand at about the modern sea-level, and lined with a sticky waterproof yellow clay. The upper foundations consisted of dressed blocks on the exterior, with rubble inside. On the western face, three ashlar courses of well-squared poros blocks are preserved (PLATE VII, a). The uppermost course, which projected 11 m. above the modern surface,¹ is .30m. deep; the depths of the other two are .19m. and .28m. respectively. These blocks had been well dressed on all their surfaces; their careful preparation is in striking contrast to the slapdash manner in which they were laid in position. On the western face, the overhang of the two upper courses shows that the foundations were never properly dressed *in situ*, and that the blocks are probably re-used.

The foundations of the eastern part of the building had been much more thoroughly plundered; enough, however, survives to demonstrate that the exterior masonry was treated in a different manner from the courses on the western side. Three blocks remain *in situ* at the northeast corner, approximately on a level with the lowest of the three western courses; a fourth, presumably from a higher level, had toppled off the eastern face. All four are dressed only on their outside surfaces; their interior edges are irregular, and bond in roughly with the rubble inside.

Five more blocks of this type among the interior foundations form a north-south line at a point 1.40m. east of the western edge (x — x¹); immediately to the west of this line there is a gap in the rubble found-

ations. This striking feature, when considered in conjunction with the difference in the style of masonry between the two sides of the foundations, invites the obvious conclusion that our building passed through two stages: more precisely, that the western section, with its carefully squared blocks, is a later addition to an earlier rectangular structure, whose western edge originally stood at $x-x^1$. Such an interpretation, as we shall see later, is consistent with such stratigraphical clues as we were able to recover from the immediate vicinity.

So much for the masonry preserved *in situ*. The evidence for the superstructure is confined to three fragmentary capitals which had fallen upside down near the foundations. All are of great interest, but their precise position on the building must remain a matter for conjecture.

The first fragment A' (Plate VIII, a) which was found at the foot of the northern foundations, is of archaic Doric type. It preserves about one quarter of the circumference of a very flat echinus, whose upper and lower diameters are c. .66m. and c. .40m. respectively; part of the abacus also survives, hewn out of the same block. Here and there traces of a stucco coat are preserved; the usual three neck-rings at the base of the echinus were rendered only in stucco, and not modelled in the stone beneath. If we may compare small things with great, the profile has its nearest equivalent in the capitals of Temple F at Selinus, a building of the late 6th century;³ our fragment thus provides the earliest known evidence of Hellenic influence on the architecture of Motya. To judge from its position and style, it must have belonged to the earlier, rectangular structure. If it adorned the northern facade, a frontage of only 2.52m. would hardly allow any arrangement more ambitious than a single column in *antis*, or two columns *prostyle*.⁴

The other capitals, B and C, (Plate VIII, b, c), were found near the southwest and northwest corners respectively, in the debris accumulated from the final collapse of the building; they must therefore be associated with the later, western extension. Unlike capital A, their character is wholly Oriental. Both are engaged capitals, pentagonal and wedge-shaped in section, and almost identical in design; their shape would have been suitable for crowning the corners of the building near which they lay. Decoration is confined to two of the shorter sides, whose lower edges meet approximately at a right angle. On these two faces, heavy floral volutes emerge from a row of in-

cised calyx leaves, and are flanked by one or two rough vertical flutes. Capital C is the more complete of the two, although its surface is badly worn; on B, the projecting volutes have been broken off, but the calyx leaves and the flutes are in better condition.

The purpose of our building is still somewhat obscure, but we are reluctant to believe that this was entirely secular. It is too small, and too dangerously exposed, to have served either as a private house or an official building. Although the surrounding area yielded very little in the way of votive material, the size and shape of our foundations may be matched by the small harbour shrine at Amrit (Marathus)⁵ in the Phoenician homeland, as well as by several later shrines in the Carthaginian territory.⁶

At a point 2.70m south of our supposed shrine, and on the same east-west alignment, we came upon the rubble foundations of a hitherto unknown wall, about 1m. thick (Plate IX, a); this is marked Alpha on the plan. Its surface, which is well levelled, evidently provided the base for a mud-brick wall whose debris showed clearly in the layer lying immediately above. The function of wall Alpha is not yet clear. Its construction would have been too flimsy for a fortification. Its alignment at first suggested some relation to the shrine, perhaps as an *enceinte*; this last possibility was confirmed in our 1964 campaign when its eastward continuation was found to return northwards towards the sea. One certain fact, however, emerges from a consideration of its surroundings: its destruction must provide a *terminus post quem* for the building of the west bastion, which would have been rendered useless by the existence of a wall standing immediately in front. Further information on Wall Alpha may be expected when the area in front of the North Gate is fully cleared.

At the southern limit of our excavation, our attention was especially directed to the re-entrant where the city wall, with its handsome ashlar facing, abuts on to the west bastion. By examining the foundations of these two structures (Plate IX, b), we were able to form some tentative conclusions on their relative chronology. The bastion lacked a true foundation trench; instead, rough masonry had apparently been piled into a V-shaped cutting. The only datable sherd from among these foundations was a small crumb of late Attic black-figure, after rather than before 500 B.C. The city wall, on the other hand, proved to have a fine footing in a row of poros blocks .60m. deep, projecting outwards .30m. from the overlying courses; furthermore, near the western limit of our area, a regular foundation

trench contained no pottery later than early "Ionian cups" of c. 600 B.C. We were thus driven to the assumption, paradoxical at first sight, that the ashlar wall is considerably earlier than the bastion on to which it abuts.⁷ There was, however, a considerable disturbance at the point where the two structures meet. Here all trace of the foundation trench had vanished; the footing of the wall was in poor condition; adjacent to the rubble foundations of the bastion, only a fragment of the original block survived; this had been tilted from its original position, and left without adequate underpinning. All these facts seemed to indicate that the ashlar wall had at some time been breached, and then hastily repaired after the addition of the bastion. No certainty, however, can be reached on this issue until the area has been more fully explored.

So much for the structures visible on the plan; we now pass on to consider the stratification, as illustrated in our two sections (Fig. 4). After a few sporadic traces of prehistoric occupation, our area was continuously inhabited throughout the life of the Phoenician colony. The Phoenician period may be divided, with reference to the architectural features, into the following four phases:-

- I. Prior to the building of the ashlar city wall.
- II. From the building of the city wall to the building of the first shrine.
- III. The use and destruction of the first shrine.
- IV. The use and destruction of the second shrine.

Prehistoric occupation

No trace of pre-Phoenician habitation came to light above the modern sea-level — a circumstance which greatly hampered the investigation of these early strata. To the northwest of the shrine, three wooden⁸ stakes were found embedded in a black mould just above the virgin sand (Plate VII, b); these may perhaps have served as piles for primitive huts, but no pottery was found in association with them. The same black mould, at the same level, was encountered two metres outside the ashlar wall. Here we discovered scanty traces of a pre-Phoenician burial, which had evidently been disturbed by the incoming tide: all that remained was a human tooth, part of a native prehistoric vase (Fig. 8. 2; see below, p. 122), and the impression of a Naue II iron sword (PLATE XVb; see below, pp. 129-130) preserved in a shelly marine accretion.

Phase I.

Immediately above this black mould, a layer of sandy grey clay produced the earliest Greek sherd found in our area (PLATE XII, 1), the rim of a Geometric skyphos, of the late 8th century B.C. From this and the overlying stratum none of the pottery was later than the 7th century: imports included a few scraps of linear Protocorinthian, and the rim of an Etruscan bucchero kantharos. It was through this accumulation that the builders of the city wall drove their foundation trench which, as we have noted, provides a *terminus post quem* of c. 600 B.C. for the wall itself; before this date, there is no sign of any permanent structure in this area. Our stratigraphical evidence thus supports the conclusion of WHITAKER⁹ and DUNBABIN,¹⁰ that Motya was an open city until the 6th century. If we must look for an emergency or crisis that might have suddenly induced the Motyans to fortify their island for the first time, this must surely be the unsuccessful attempt by Pentathlos of Knidos in c. 580-70 B.C. to found a Greek colony at Lilybaeum, which was foiled by the Phoenicians and the natives of western Sicily.¹¹

Phase II.

All the material of this phase comes from a continuous layer of sandy grey clay lying around and underneath the foundations of the shrine and of wall Alpha. At the north end only c. 15m of this stratum has been left undisturbed; but near wall Alpha it survives to a depth of c. 50m, interrupted only by thin sandy orange streaks which probably represent the walking levels at different times. This layer nowhere overlies the deposits of Phase I, and some of its pottery (including Protocorinthian of the early 7th century B.C.) must belong to the previous phase; the latest pieces, however, include many "Ionian cup" fragments of a more advanced type than those found in the foundation trench of the city wall, and these may be dated to the middle of the 6th century, or shortly after. This deposit gives a *terminus post quem* for the erection of both wall Alpha and the first shrine: for the latter, a date of c. 550-20 B.C. is consistent with both the profile of capital A and the current dating of "Ionian cups".

Phase III.

In our west section, this phase is represented by an accumulation of earth up against the south side of wall Alpha (Fig. 4) and its end is marked by the overlying stratum of mud brick debris

left by its destruction. Neither deposit, regrettably, contained any datable pottery. Stratum III b, however, lies in the same horizon as a layer of crushed poros chips, clearly visible in the western section opposite the shrine, but absent from all other parts of our site; these are surely the trimmings from the squared blocks of the shrine's western extension. The contents of this layer must therefore date the remodelling of the shrine; once again, unfortunately, the pottery is too scrappy to yield a precise date; we can only point to a small piece of an Attic black-glaze handle, which is unlikely to be earlier than the 5th century B.C.

At the end of this phase, the destruction of wall Alpha and the rebuilding of the shrine seem to have been only two symptoms of a general upheaval which also left its mark upon the city fortifications. We have already mentioned the evidence for the breaching of the ashlar wall, followed by the hasty erection of the west bastion. The early 5th century black-figure sherd discovered in the foundations of the bastion must also provide a *terminus post quem* for the destruction of wall Alpha. It may not be too fanciful to connect these disturbances with the aftermath of the Carthaginian invasion of Sicily in 480 B.C., when the tide of war may have recoiled upon the Phoenician settlements after the battle of Himera; in this context it is worth remembering the statement of Pausanias that a dedication at Olympia commemorated a victory over Motya by the Acragantines.¹²

Phase IV.

Apart from an almost sterile layer of grey soil in the west section (Fig 4; IV a) which must be contemporary with the use of the second shrine, all the deposits of this phase are connected with the siege and sack of Motya in 397 B.C. (Fig. 4; IV b) According to Diodorus, the army of Dionysius I came across the causeway; the shrine would therefore have been in the thick of the battle. Just below the topsoil, an almost uniform layer of hard light brown earth yielded large quantities of Greek arrowheads, whose greatest concentration lay just outside the city wall. The same layer passes over the shrine foundations, where it includes much stone debris. We were not able to tell whether the shrine was destroyed by the invaders, or (as seems more likely) dismantled by the defenders; but the immediate sequel to the siege is illustrated by a deep pit dug down to sea-level to the north of the shrine — a massive attempt to plunder what may have been a rich votive deposit; at all events, the only precious object found by us was

a piece of badly corroded silver, apparently part of a bracelet. The violence of the sack may be gauged by the circumstances in which an Attic red-figure skyphos (Plate XIII, 2) came to light: some of the joining pieces were found among the debris above the south-west foundations of the shrine, while others emerged from the bottom of the plunderers' pit, 7m. to the north.

The pottery from the siege deposits included a plentiful sprinkling of Attic red-figure and black glaze fragments, many of which are datable to the turn of the 5th-4th centuries B.C. The most interesting find, however, came from the topsoil just to the south of the shrine: two fragments of a Greek limestone relief, showing a battle scene. The better preserved piece (Plate IX, c) shows the legs of a striding warrior, advancing to the left; the right leg of a second warrior, in a kneeling position; and in the corner, a fine representation of a Corinthian helmet.

After the sack of 397 there is no trace of any subsequent occupation in our area. The only finds of a later date are a few sherds of roughly glazed mediaeval ware from the robber trenches, which are much in evidence all over the foundations of the shrine.

J. N. COLDSTREAM

NOTES

¹ Cf. WHITAKER, 140 n. 1 & 166, plan C, showing the coastline at c. 14m. outside the west bastion. More than 10 m. have been added to the foreshore in the course of subsequent excavations by WHITAKER and ourselves.

² Three of these blocks appear in WHITAKER's plan C (see n. 1.), of which only two survived.

³ Cf. KOLDEWEY & PUCHSTEIN, *Die griechischen Tempel in Unteritalien und Sicilien*, I, 119, fig. 96.

⁴ For the popularity of this arrangement in later Punic shrines, see A. LÉZINE, *Architecture punique*, ch.2.

⁵ M. DUNAND & N. SALIBY, *Ann. Arch. de Syrie*, XI-XII, 1961-2, 3 ff, pl. 1-3.

⁶ Cf. LÉZINE, *op. cit.* figs. 14-15.

⁷ For a contrary view, see WHITAKER 142, 166.

⁸ *Timber Specimen from Motya, North Gate Trench C 10* by Miss C. WESTERN.

The specimen is part of a branch, its present diameter being 1½ ins. and its length 5 ins. The wood was found wet, or at least damp, and probably the original diameter was about 2½ ins. — 2½ ins. A certain amount of bark remains intact. The whole piece was impregnated with Carbowax 4000 (polyethylene glycol), and then sections were cut by hand and expanded in water.

Despite some deformity the anatomical features of the wood bear a close resemblance to those of both *Phillyrea* and *Rhamnus*. *Phillyrea media* and *Rhamnus alaternus* are the only species of which comparative material is available to me, but since it is not usually possible to make a definite distinction between the woods of species within a genus this may not be of much importance. So far as can be

ascertained from inadequate references *Phillyrea media* occurs in most of the higher altitudes near the coast of the eastern Mediterranean, as far south as Mt. Carmel and Mt. Tabor, and in Cyprus, and at lower altitudes (up to 300m.) in Dalmatia, which is some distance further north. It is frequently associated with *Rhamnus alaternus* and *R. palaestina*. *R. pinctata* occurs in the low-lying maquis in Cyprus, and also on Mt. Carmel. Surprisingly, neither *Phillyrea* nor *Rhamnus* species are listed for either Greece or Yugoslavia, but species of both certainly occur in the maquis of southern France, and *Phillyrea angustifolia*, *P. decora* and *P. latifolia* are listed as of Mediterranean distribution. All are shrubs or small trees, evergreen or almost so, with small leathery dark green leaves, usually superficially similar to those of the scrubby evergreen oaks.

Since it is hard, by comparison feature by feature, to distinguish between the wood of *Rhamnus* and *Phillyrea* one can only make a distinction by general appearance, and the specimen from Motya is in general much more like the specimens of *Phillyrea* available for comparison than those of *Rhamnus*.

⁹ WHITAKER, 174, 208.

¹⁰ DUNBABIN, *The Western Greeks*, 332.

¹¹ DUNBABIN, *op. cit.* 328-9, 332 with refs.

¹² Pausanias v. 25.5; DUNBABIN, *op. cit.* 430-1.

3. TRAFFIC THROUGH THE NORTH GATE OF MOTYA

The northern entrance from the seashore to the hinterland of Motya consists of a cutting, faced with heavy blocks of masonry, which extends some 750 m. behind the North Gate (PLATE X, b). A wall of massive stone blocks divides the entrance into two roadways, 350 cm. in width, paved with rectangular stone slabs. The wall had obviously been built in order to separate ingoing from outgoing traffic, a simple but effective device which is not encountered on the Greek city and temple-sites of Sicily and Calabria.

Pairs of ruts, which, where they are well-preserved, show the sharply defined inverted trapezoidal section made by the passage of wheels shod with iron tyres, run down the centre of both halves of the dual carriageway. The distance between the ruts, taken from centre to centre, was 156 cm.

Except in Egypt, there are very few representations of vehicles other than the ubiquitous chariot, dating from pre-Roman times, in the lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea. It was not customary to bury the vehicles of transport and agriculture with the dead, as in other parts of the world, e.g. Ur, the Pontic Steppes of Russia after about 2000 B.C., and Central Europe during the Hallstatt period. The Mediterranean climate is unfavourable to the chance preservation of wooden objects. In particular, it seems impossible to find any trace of such vehicles in Phoenicia or any of her colonies, except tracks in rock or stone.

Some research has been carried out on the many tracks of vehicles still visible on the limestone rock, which can be related to definite sites or cultures, *i.e.* by Captain-Instructor H.S. GRACIE in Malta, H. ROLLAND in the region covered by the Massiliote Greek traders in Provence, J.B. WARD PERKINS in the Faliscan territory north of Rome. Something is also known of the Sacred Ways which connected the Classical Greek cities with the temple-sites, *e.g.* Athens-Eleusis, Sparta-Amyklai.

Whilst freely admitting that mankind is occasionally capable of incredible folly when relating the width of the vehicle to that of the draught animal or animals, I have found that in the West Mediterranean region today (Malta, Sicily, Etruria, South France), the distance between the wheels of a vehicle, taken centre to centre, varies in the great majority of cases from 170 cm.-145 cm. if drawn by two animals, and 140 cm. to 133 cm. if drawn by one. The most satisfactory width is about 170 cm. for a pair-drawn vehicle and around 135 cm. for a cart or waggon drawn by a single beast. The ancient tracks studied by the above writers and observed by myself, fall inside these limits. Great horses such as the English Shire Horse are not known in these regions, and it seems probable that the horses and oxen of antiquity were the same size or slightly smaller than those of today. The nature of the draught animal, where it is known, seems to have little effect on the width of the vehicle. It is suggested, therefore, that the tracks through the North Gate at Motya were made by a succession of pair-drawn wheeled vehicles. The "milestone" (the doorstep of the Phoenician gate) in the centre of the east roadway gives some confirmation to this theory. A single ox would find it an insuperable obstacle, and even a horse or donkey would have been seriously inconvenienced.

The possibility that the tracks might be of Punic origin makes it impossible to decide whether the vehicle used was a cart or waggon. The ultimate Phoenician origin of the Motyans precludes any deduction from the geographical situation of the island which lies in the Great Eurasian Cart Zone, stretching from Portugal along the north shores of the Mediterranean, across the Ukraine and Caucasus to India and Indo-China.

An attempt was made to date the tracks. They were certainly not made by the modern Sicilian carts which come to the island from Birgi every day, and have made a very definite pair of ruts 136 cm. centre to centre. The distance between the wheels of all Sicilian carts

measured, including specimens in museums, varied within 2 cm. each way round a norm of 135 cm., which suggests that they were not made any later than the end of the 18th century A.D., when the Sicilian cart first appeared. It seems unlikely that the tracks are mediæval since the Sicilian roads were so bad that the late Antonia Daneu of Palermo, an authority on Sicilian folk-art, believed that carts (and by inference waggons) were not used in Sicily until shortly before 1800. There is no evidence of Roman or Greek occupation on Motya, and it is hardly likely that the squatters who occupied a small portion of the island after its depopulation by Dionysius of Syracuse in 398 B.C. would use the North Gate to such an extent that definite ruts were made on stone slabs. So the tracks should be contemporary with the Punic occupation of the island and subsequent to the building of the North Gate, *i.e.* 6th century B.C. - 397 B.C.

G. PIKE

4. THE SOUTH GATE

During the test excavations undertaken in 1955, trench 3 was laid out as a trial pit, 4 x 2m, inside the South Gate. ¹ In 1961 this pit was enlarged so as to become a square 4 x 4m, and made part of a grid of 4 x 4m pits divided by 1m baulks, aligned with the cothon. Later, the grid was shifted to align with the City Wall.

When investigating the South Gate (Plate XI, a), WHITAKER had turned his attention to this region, and after some soundings he arrived at the conclusion that it must have been a maritime quarter comprising stores, workshops, and dwellings of the seafaring classes. ² So far, our incomplete results seem to confirm his judgment (*v. infra*). At the same time they may provide an indication why WHITAKER did not continue his researches here. Conditions for the excavator are in fact not very favourable. Just inside the S. Gate, (Fig. 5, 6), the buildings flanking the gateway have been cut away by a deep and wide pit which has obliterated all but some of the stumps of the earliest structures. To the north, erosion towards the cothon has removed an unknown amount of the northern part of the building complex flanking the city wall. Further to the west (where our investigations are not yet complete) conditions seem slightly better; but planting and pitting have everywhere impinged on the top of the archaeological strata, while robbing at the end of each period in ancient times appears to have been thorough. In fact, we

rarely found a complete vase, nor was it easy to decide to what use the various parts of buildings may have been put. A few basic facts about the building sequence near the S. Gate are nevertheless clear.

Phase IA.

The earliest remains, so far only partly uncovered, appear to have belonged to a building of not inconsiderable size, constructed of mud brick on a socle of stone (mainly small rubble, but including some large boulders). The masonry was laid on natural dune sand — there are no unambiguous signs of foundation trenches; layers of drift sand and ashes from fires piled against the but end of one wall (β'') and the big boulder adjoining it. The walls attributable to this structure include β'' (as shown on fig. 5), σ and $\pi(?)$, δ' , and γ . This latter runs below the deepest penetration of the great pit inside the Gate; with its offshoots ρ , σ , τ , it seems to delimit the badly disrupted fragments of a courtyard flanked by structures yet to be traced, to the North as well as to the West. Hardly any indications of floors remain — they may have consisted of trodden earth — and few architectural features can be made out. This building seems to have been erected in the 7th century B.C. It was demolished, *Phase IB*, and the fallen mud brick debris levelled to receive the foundations of another building, towards 600 B.C. or early in the 6th century.

Phase IIA.

This new structure can be discerned rather better. It consists of a central courtyard, (Rooms 5 and 6) flanked by rooms on all sides. The courtyard is enclosed by the long walls β' and ϵ' , and the shorter end walls δ and γ' . Rooms south of this are determined by walls α' and ν (longitudinally), θ' and α (transversally); there are indications that this building continued further south, under the present north face of the town wall, which was later erected on its ruins. Further west, wall ι delimits a narrow corridor; north of this ζ' seems to have closed off a room. North of the courtyard, beyond δ , the situation is uncertain; to the east of β' patches of plaster and pebble paving left at the margins of the great pit may indicate other rooms, if not a street. The central courtyard, (Rooms 5 and 6), which had a rough pebble paving (Plate XI, b) seems to have served for domestic purposes: fragments of hand mills were found above the pebble floor and in its make-up, and there seems to have been a hearth on the floor. The finds in the rooms (fragmentary though they were)

came largely from domestic rather than commercial pottery; store jar fragments in the courtyard might also have been from vessels for domestic use.

Phase IIIA. This building was again destroyed, (*Phase IIB*), and replaced late in the 5th century by another structure, truncated to the south by the new stone facing of the town wall, against which it backed. Very little survives of this ultimate stage, but it is clear that it was erected, more or less, on the stumps of its predecessor, following a similar plan. Walls enclosed the central courtyard to the east and west much as before, so far as their fragmentary remains allow us to judge; a cross wall founded on large slabs, η , now divided the courtyard into two; θ wall to the south had a central door allowing access to a room delimited by wall μ (to the east) and ε - λ (on the west); beyond a narrow corridor shut off by wall λ widens into a room enclosed by ζ , while a gap gives access to a courtyard with a well to the west, which probably belonged to a building complex as yet only partially uncovered. Most of the building was floored with a layer of greyish plaster; the walls were of mud brick on a stone socle averaging 45-50 cm in width, and constructed of rubble, faced with medium to large stones and bound together with clay mortar. The mud walls were originally faced with white plaster, of which patches survived: one or two loose pieces of bright red plaster may also have belonged to the building. One structural feature which distinguished this building from its predecessors was the existence of a tile roof in the Sicilian-Greek fashion³, as shown by numerous tile fragments and nails found in the debris. To judge from the fragments of pottery found in the various rooms (*Phase IIIB*), this house seems again to have been domestic rather than commercial in character: jar fragments, though very common in the top soil, were found in some concentration mainly in Rooms 10 and 9, significantly, perhaps, in the neighbourhood of the well, located in the courtyard of the incompletely dug block of buildings to the west. Some loomweights were found in Room 4.

Phase IV.

No clear structural remains attributable to a time later than the fall of the city in 397 B.C. could be discerned, except the curving retaining wall υ which continues from the broken stump of wall ξ beside the west bastion of the South Gate. Like the fill of the great pit which it retains, it may be attributed to the middle or last third of the fourth century B.C. The need was apparently then felt to level,

for purposes of husbandry or otherwise, the soil which had been deeply scarred by pits probably dug for building stone to be shipped to the mainland, especially to Lilybaeum; or scoured out by the force of the pent-up winter freshets seeking an outlet towards the sea through the hollow constituted by the gateway.

The question arises whether at this stage, external comparisons may add significance to the buildings found at Motya. In view of its position in a harbour area, and of its Greek associations, our last building might perhaps resemble the merchants' offices uncovered by WOOLLEY at al Mina.⁴ However, the incomplete plans at Motya seem to show no striking analogies to them: in view of their apparently domestic character we should perhaps not expect this. Turning next to Greek dwelling houses, such as revealed at Olynthus, certain analogies do indeed present themselves: however, typical features such as the "pastas" and "andron" are lacking at Motya, as they are indeed in some of the older and simpler houses at Olynthus and in its harbour town Mectomyrna.⁵ Since, on the other hand, no particularly typical Phoenician features seem evident either, our best comparison is perhaps with such simple Greek structures as are now known from an industrial quarter in fifth century Athens,⁶ or to their as yet little known Sicilian equivalents.⁷

B. S. J. ISSERLIN

Summary of Phases

The dating evidence for the South Gate House is taken principally from the undisturbed levels in Room 5-6, (Fig 6).

Phase Ia a layer of dark soil on the natural contained a Protocorinthian sherd of the early 7th Century (PLATE XII, 2) furnishing a *terminus post quem* for the first floor.

Phase Ib is more widely represented by the demolished mud brick beneath the area of the great pit.

Phase IIa consists of the cobble floor and the levelling with large stones immediately beneath. From this layer came the fragment of Early Corinthian, belonging to the last quarter of the 7th Century (PLATE XII, 6). The destruction of the courtyard, *Phase IIb*, contained several sherds belonging well into the 6th Century; but in the layers immediately beneath the grey clay floor and in the equivalent levels, *Phase IIIa*, Attic sherds (PLATE XII, 9-10) belonging to about 500 B.C., were found. The last occupation of the house,

Phase IIIb, down to the siege of 397 B.C., is marked by the large quantity of Attic imports, the latest of which is the ribbed Acrocup (PLATE XII, 8) from the cistern filling found in 1963.

Phase IV. The great pit is dated by numerous coins of Syracuse, 344-336 B.C. found in the fill.

NOTES

- ¹ B. S. J. ISSERLIN, *Papers of the British School at Rome*, XXVI, 1958, 7 ff.
- ² J. WHITAKER, *Motya*, 182 and plan E on p. 186.
- ³ A. W. LAWRENCE, *Greek Architecture*, 108, fig. 58.
- ⁴ *JHS* LVIII, 1938, 1 ff; 132 ff.
- ⁵ G. E. MYLONAS, *Excavations at Micyberna*, *AJA* 47, 1943, 78 ff.
- ⁶ R. S. YOUNG, *Hesperia* XX, 1951, 135 ff.
- ⁷ B. PACE, *Arte e civiltà della Sicilia Antica*, 2, 341 ff.

5. THE GREEK POTTERY

[SG = South Gate; NG = North Gate]

The 1961-3 excavations near the two main gates of Motya yielded a limited quantity of Greek sherds, on which we must rely for the dating of the architecture and the local material. The new Greek pottery covers much the same range as the finds of 1955 (*cf.* W. L. Brown, *BSR* 26, 1958, 25-8, pl. 3-4), but offers a clearer picture of the beginning and end of the Phoenician city. The earliest Greek imports show that the Phoenician colonists were already established on the island before the end of the 8th century B.C. The latest deposits contain an abundance of Attic wares of ± 400 B.C., and nothing appreciably later; Diodorus' date of 397 B.C. for the sack of Motya may thus provide a new and useful fixed point for the dating of contemporary Greek pottery.

Nearly all the imports are Corinthian, East Greek or Attic, but our earliest sherd comes from elsewhere; it is part of a thick-walled Geometric skyphos of the late 8th century B.C., decorated with floating chevrons over a cream slip (PLATE XII 1; NG I). The nearest parallel in style and fabric is a local product of Syracuse (*MEFR* 66, 1956, 14, pl. 4, 4).

Corinthian.

In our new trenches the flow of imports from Corinth begins about 700 B.C.¹ Earliest are the fragments of Protocorinthian deep kotylai (Plate XII, 2; SG Ia) and skyphoi (Plate XII 3, NG I), both decorated with floating sigmas; the bases of the kotylai

may be either glazed (SG Ia) or rayed, as WHITAKER, fig. 87. A piece from the neck of an oinochoe bearing a double-axe pattern (PLATE XII, 4; NG I) need not be later, but the fabric indicates a Siceliot imitation rather than a Corinthian original.

A more advanced kotyle (PLATE XII, 5; SG IIb), with three-limbed sigmas in the handle zone, is Early Corinthian, c. 625-00 B.C.; *cf.* Payne, *Necrocorinthia*, 279, nos. 198-200, fig. 120. Other scraps of this period include shoulders of oinochoai or olpai, whose incised tongues are alternately black and purple (PLATE XII, 6; SG IIa). Several sherds from round aryballoi take us well into the 6th century B.C.; the concentric circles on the top of PLATE XII, 7; SG IIb are most typical of the cheap mass-produced "quatrefoil" and "soldier" aryballoi of the Middle and Late Corinthian periods, as *Reading CVA* pl. 4-5.

East Greek.

Imports from the eastern Aegean begin with two pieces of large dark-ground vases with reserved bands, one of which bears a doodle with a compass (PLATE XII, 8); these are Late Geometric or Subgeometric, and are unlikely to be later than the early 7th century. Their red-brown clay, slightly micaceous and polished to a light brown surface, is especially typical of Rhodes; *cf.* JOHANSEN, *Exochi*, 84-6.

The later East Greek pottery is virtually confined to one omnipresent shape, the so-called "Ionian cup". Our oldest specimens, distinguished by low lips, shallow bodies and ring feet (*cf.* *MEFR* 66, 25, fig. 4b; *BSR* 26, pl. 4, 4 & 7) are probably prior to 600 B.C.; this early variety is represented in the foundation trench of the ashlar wall by the North Gate (NG I). A more developed version, with a higher lip and a conical foot, frequently appears in later horizons (NG II; SG IIb & IIIa) and was evidently the most popular imported Greek shape of the early 6th century. Nearly all our examples of this type have the same decoration as the fragments found in 1955 (*BSR* 26, 26, pl. 4, 11, 12, 14); the placing of the line just below the articulation of the lip is apparently a mark of the East Greek originals, and not of the Attic imitations (see B. SHEFTON, *Perachora* II, 377-8). Ionian cups of the "Little Master" type, belonging to c. 550-525 B.C., are much rarer; one fragment occurs out of context in SG IIIb.

Sicilian Relief Ware.

PLATE XII, 11 (SG IIIb: Great Pit) is from the rim of a large coarse mortar basin. A relief frieze on the upper surface is divided by fluted Doric columns into panels containing alternately (a) a winged Nike running to her right, bearing a wreath in her right hand and a bird in her left; between her legs a coursing hound: (b) a charioteer with quadriga; under the horses, a deer in flight. This design was applied with a cylinder stamp, which was apparently so badly worn that it could hardly grip the soft clay. Three other pieces from the same stamp were found by WHITAKER (*op. cit.* 323, fig. 103). In a fresher condition our stamp may be seen at work on a fragment in the British Museum (1923: 4-17: I); this is illustrated and discussed by WEINBERG (*Hesperia* 23, 1954, 121, pl. 27b),¹ who traces the history of this design to Corinth in the early 6th century. Selinus is the provenance of the London fragment, and probably also of the pieces from Motya: closely related, but different in detail, is a series from Acragas (*Copenhagen CVA* 4, pl. 225, 5; P. MARCONI, *Agrigento*, 201-2, figs. 137-8) where the deer and the hounds are omitted. Our fragment belongs stylistically to c. 540-520 B.C., but the cylinder may have had a long life.

Attic.

From the last quarter of the 6th century until the sack of Motya in 397, practically all our imported pottery is Attic.³ Later archaic wares are poorly represented. In addition to a few pieces of degenerate black-figure work, there is a wall of a palmette cup (PLATE XII, 9; SG IIb), and part of a large vase—perhaps a column krater, showing a vertical border with debased ivy pattern (PLATE XII, 10; SG IIb): these are datable to c. 500 B.C. or soon after.

Attic wares remain scarce until the last quarter of the 5th century, when they suddenly become extremely plentiful in contexts associated with the siege of 397 B.C. (NG IVb; SG IIIb); indeed, the volume of late 5th century imports exceeds the total aggregate of all Greek pottery attributable to earlier times.⁴ These deposits offer a wide range of shapes, mainly in plain black-glazed wares; our illustrations are representative of the most advanced examples of each shape, for which the date of the siege provides a *terminus ante quem*.

The only common closed shape is the small squat lekythos, which

occurs in four varieties: (i) glazed, apart from a zone of running dog just below the shoulder; *cf.* CORBETT no. 42: (ii) glazed, with vertical ribs (PLATE XIII, 1, Fig. 7h); as CORBETT, no. 43: (iii) with a red-figure female head & palmette⁵ (PLATE XIII, 3): (iv) with net-pattern, and sporadic white dots over the intersections (PLATE XIII, 4); *cf.* Boardman, *BSA* 53-4, 1958-9, 176, no. 168, fig. 10.

Of the many forms of drinking vessel, skyphoi are by far the most popular; we have more fragments of the Attic than of the Corinthian type. A red-figure example (PLATE XIII, 2, Fig. 7a), summarily decorated with two draped youths and palmette tendrils, came from the debris of the Notrh Gate shrine: its style is comparable to *Olynthus V*, pl. 98, and also to two fragments from Smyrna, *BSA* 53-4, 175, no. 153, pl. 43, dated by BOARDMAN to the first quarter of the 4th century. Its profile, notable for the double curve and the out-turned rim, stands between two examples in the Athenian Agora, CORBETT nos. 139 & 138, whose contexts are c. 425-00 B.C. & c. 400-375 B.C. respectively.

Cups with impressed decoration are well represented. The simplest design, four palmettes attached to an inner circle, occurs on two cup-kotylai (or cup-skyphoi) from the same workshop; one is illustrated here, PLATE XIII, 6; Fig. 7g. A stemless cup (PLATE XIII, 5; Fig. 7f) contains an inner zone of ovolo enclosed by six linked palmettes; *Délos XXI* nos. 151-2 (pls. 48, 50) are similar, but our palmettes lack the usual volutes. Another fragment introduces a rarer motive, a chain of palmettes laid on their sides; *cf.* BOARDMAN, *op. cit.* 179, no. 184 and references. The most elaborate of our impressed vases is a ribbed Acrocup (PLATE XIII, 8) almost identical with the well-known example from the Lacedaemonians' Grave of 403 B.C. (*AA* 1937, 197-8): this fragment came from a cistern filled during the upheavals of 397-6 B.C. Before we leave the subject of impressed patterns, one important piece of negative evidence should be stated: the complete absence of rouletting, a device introduced "early in the second quarter of the 4th century, if not somewhat before" (CORBETT, 304).

Other open shapes include lekanides as CORBETT no. 47, stemmed dishes (*cf.* BOARDMAN, *op. cit.* no. 198), and many small bowls, of which fig. 7 b & c are representative. PLATE XIII, 7 shows an ample fish from near the centre of a fishplate; the gills are picked out in added white.

Our latest contexts also yielded several fragments of Attic lamps, but only fig. 7 e & d preserve enough of their profile to justify classification. According to HOWLAND's system in *Agora IV*, they belong to Types

21c and 24a respectively; both types were apparently fashionable during the last quarter of the 5th century.

J. N. COLDSTREAM

NOTES

¹ The cemeteries, however, have produced several Corinthian vases of c. 725-00 B. C. WHITAKER's unpublished finds include a Late Geometric skyphos (ILN. 3.3. 1962, 328, fig. 7; cf. BCH 76, 1952, 342, n. 2; VALLET, *Région et Zancle*, 85, n. 5); also a globular aryballos with an incised fish on the shoulder, as BREA & CAVALIER, *Mylai*, 39 fig. 4 & pl. 40, 4. Further globular aryballoi and kotylai of this date have been found by our French colleagues, Prof. P. CINTAS and M. JULLY, in the North Cemetery in 1962.

² I owe this reference to Miss Lucy TALCOTT.

³ Our latest deposits contain a few specimens of South Italian black glaze.

⁴ In 1955, too, the excavations produced much Attic pottery of the late 5th century, which was not apparently seen by W. L. BROWN (BSR 26, 25, n. 1). I am greatly indebted to Prof. P. E. CORBETT and Dr. B. A. SPARKES for their expert advice on our deposits of this period.

⁵ The fabric of this piece appears to be South Italian rather than Attic.

ABBREVIATIONS

ILN: Illustrated London News.

BSR: Papers of the British School at Rome.

BSA: Annual of the British School at Athens.

MEFR: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire; École française de Rome.

CVA: Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum.

AA: Archäologischer Anzeiger.

CORBETT: Peter E. CORBETT, "Attic Pottery of the Later Fifth Century from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia* 18, 1949, 298-345.

6. THE COARSE POTTERY

A selection from the well stratified sherds has been chosen to illustrate the Punic and other types of coarse pottery in use during the various phases of occupation defined in the previous reports. These phases have been dated by the Greek pottery and enable us to establish a chronological sequence for the other wares.

South Gate, Phase IA (Fig. 8-9)

Mainly from Room 6, this phase contained the largest sample of Sicilian native wares which are described by Prof. J. D. EVANS.

He writes:- "Of the pottery which I have seen, only one sherd dates from a period much before the Phoenician settlement. This sherd (PLATE XIVa), unfortunately unstratified, is part of the decorated handle of a single handled jug of Milazzese type (BREA & CAVALIER, *B.P.I.* X, 1956, fig. 43a). Milazzese is the typical Middle Bronze Age ware of Lipari and the adjoining coast of Sicily, dating principally from 1400-1200 B.C., and the vessel from which the sherd came must have reached Motya as an import.

"The rest of the non-Punic sherds found fall into two classes, one of which is handmade. It is a coarse grey-brown ware, sometimes blotched with black; a few of the finer pieces are finished by burnishing, though the rest are coarse and primitive looking. Despite this and the occurrence of certain handles, such as the waisted vertical type, (NG P Fig. 8.2), which had a long life in Sicily, it seems unlikely that they belong to a period earlier than that immediately preceding the Phoenician colonisation; one of the horizontal handles might already be influenced by Greek skyphoi (SG I; Fig. 8. 1). The second class consists of sherds of better ware represented by carinated bowls with pad base, and a jar. The ware is coarse brown with grey core and large stony grits: the surface is covered with red slip, and coarsely burnished inside and out. One bowl has fired grey, while others are slipped down to the carination and the remainder of the surface is a light cream.

"This ware clearly belongs to a tradition which goes back in Sicily to the Malpasso and Serraficchio of the Copper age, though again its date is likely to be only just pre-Phoenician".

The Phoenician wares which were found in small quantities with them, are distinctive of the earliest occupation on the island. Red slip and burnished wares predominate for the finer Phoenician types, and the coarser bowls are of red ware with a heavy white slip.

Of the Phoenician types (Fig. 9), the deep bowls, 1-2, in red brown ware burnished on the outside resemble those from Al Mina, (*Iraq* XXI, 1959, Fig. 6.4) and occasionally have the black band on the lip. 4, 5, 11 are in orange ware with red slip on the inside, and are burnished outside; 10 is only burnished, and the worn fragment of the twin handled jug, 13, is in similar fabric. Of the saucers, or urn lids, only 7 is burnished and 6 is in grey ware with a buff or white slip. Similarly, the jar rim 8 is slipped and burnished on the outside and 9 is in coarse brown ware with light slip. Flanged bowls, 15, 16, are of red ware with white slip, and the cooking pots 12, 14, in rough brown gritty ware.

South Gate. Phase IIA (Fig. 10)

These sherds come from in and under the cobble floor in Room 6. In the lower part of the layer, which probably represents Phase IB, the types from Phase I continue, but in and under the floor painted types replace the red slip. Jug handles have a broad black band, and on the body the typical broad red band with one or more dark, bordering lines, of the Carthaginian wares.

The deep pot 1 is in pink well levigated ware, with red slip inside and over rim; the surface is burnished. The deeper bowl 2 is also in reddish, burnished ware. Red slip is still used on the urn lids or saucers, which now have an incipient ring base, 4-6, but 7 with a brown, laminated body is slipped on the inside only. The painted form 3 is now introduced in red ware with grey core and white grits; the painted design consists of a red centre surrounded by two black lines. Keeled bowls, 8-10, in reddish-brown, gritty ware with light slip now make their appearance and are also burnished. The flanged bowls, 12-14, are of similar fabric to those in Phase I. The jar rim 15 is of pink ware with brown core with much grit and mica. The cooking pots continue the one handled type already known from Motya (WHITAKER, *Motya*, fig. 74) and Tanit (CINTAS, *Céramique punique*, pl. V. 58). The lamp, 11, of pinkish ware with grits and straw, with a scraped and flattened base. It belongs to Cintas' type 1, or 4 (*Céramique punique*, pl. XL).

South Gate. Phase IIB (Fig. 11)

The sample from this phase is rather small, but it was nevertheless noticeable that the fine red slip and burnished wares had gone out of fashion and were replaced by coarser wares with white slip.

The deeper bowls, 1-2, continue the shape of Phase IIA, 2, but are of coarse, brick red ware with black and white grits and white slip on the outside. Traces remain of black paint on rim and shoulder. A coarse red ware with white grits and white slip is now almost universal and the jar rim 3, the urn lid or saucer 4, the jar base 5 and the rim 7 are all in this fabric. The Punic jar rim 9 resembles the rims from the cinerary urns (WHITAKER, *Motya*, fig. 72); and the wide jar rim 10 is also in the same ware. Cooking pottery is now supplemented by small casseroles with flanged rims 6 in sandy red ware with white grits.

No doubt the fine wares were now supplied from Greek sources

and the bottle 8 in greenish buff ware may well be an imitation of a Corinthian alabastron. A fragment of mortar base similar to one found at the North Gate in Phase IV was also found in this level.

South Gate. Phase IIIA (Fig. 12)

In this phase, representing the construction of the city wall, few new types of pottery can be distinguished, but great quantities of Punic jar sherds are found, also a number of amphora types of Greek origin.

The amphora necks with ridge just at the base of the rim, 1, 2, 4, are in orange-buff ware with white grits and some mica; light buff surface; 3 with additional grooves on the neck is similar, and the base 6 may belong.

The necks with squarer rim, 5 and 7, are in greenish-buff ware with some grits; the signs are in red paint. Both these types resemble amphorae found at Marseilles; for 2-4, cf. BENOTT, *Rivista di Studi Liguri* XXI, 1955, figs. 5-7; and for 5 and 7, also Villard, *La céramique grecque de Marseille*, pl. 39: 1, 7.

South Gate. Phase IV (Fig. 13)

This group is found in the robber pits dug after the siege presumably to supply stone for the building of Lilybaeum. The filling of the main pit just within the gate is dated by coins to the third quarter of the fourth century.

The new types are again amphorae. 1 and 2 may be the neck and foot of a Mendeian amphora;¹ the ware is pinkish-buff with much mica and there are traces of red paint on handle and base of neck. Cf. Agora deposit Q 15. 2. *Hesperia* 1953, 106-7. c. 450 B.C.; ZEEST, *Materialy Issledovaniya* 83, type 23a. 4th-3rd century B.C. Amphora feet 3-4 are of pink or brownish ware with mica and grog with a light surface. The neck and feet 6-8 are in similar ware; the neck is perhaps a development of Phase IIIA, 3 with lettering in red paint. 9 in cream-buff ware with sign in red is perhaps Corcyran, cf. *Hesperia* 1953, 108-9, pl. 40, nos. 164-6; but it also resembles some rims from the lowest levels of Tyndaris, cf. LAMBOGLIA, *Rivista di Studi Liguri* XVIII fig. 20, 4th century B.C. The askos handle 5 is of fine pink ware with creamy buff surface.

¹ I am indebted to Miss. V. GRACE for this and subsequent references.

North Gate

From this area a few additional types of pottery could be assigned to a stratified context.

Phase II (Fig. 14)

Of the urn lids or saucers, 1 is in pink laminated ware similar to SG Fig. 9 : 7 but with the addition of a line of black paint on the rim. 2 is in a sandy ware with mica and a grey core. Two bowls, 3 and 4, are of coarse pink or red ware with white grits. The dish 5 is of similar ware to 1 and 2 with a black band on the rim. The keeled bowl 7 has additional bands of red and black on the inside. The roll rim bowl 8, in coarse red ware with white grits and grey core, has a buff surface. The jars 9 and 11 are of orange or pink ware with white slip. The jug handle 6, of coarse grey ware, is possibly of local manufacture as the ware is found in quantity round the kiln at the North Gate. The amphora base 10 is of the common red ware with buff surface found elsewhere.

North Gate, Phase IVA (Fig. 15)

In this level at the destruction of the shrine, a few additional types of Punic pottery occurred which were not represented at the South Gate.

The urn lid or saucer 1 resembles 2 of Phase II, but is in dark red, micaceous ware with white slip; there are faint traces of bands of reddish paint on the rim. The small bowl 2 is in the tradition of the earlier Phoenician form but of the later coarse ware. The Punic jar rim 3 and the large crater are of sandy buff ware with white slip. The large Punic jar rims 6 and 7 are stratified here, but large quantities are found in the later fills. They resemble the types lying round the kiln and may be of local manufacture. The ware is coarse red or grey with large grits and has a light surface. A whole specimen (MM 4, PLATE XIVb) is in the island museum. 5 is perhaps the fragment of the foot or bowl of an incense burner; the ware is sandy buff with large grits and has a greenish surface.

North Gate, Phase IVB

Four additional types from the post-siege robbing of the site. The casserole rim 8 with high loop handle is in orange brown ware with white grits, as is the jar or amphora neck 9. The large

mortar 10 is of buff ware with grits and mica; and the bowl 11 in plain pink ware.

The general connections of the Phoenician and Motyan potteries have already been discussed in the preliminary report of the 1955 season; and until these wares are fully studied, there is nothing further to add.

J. DU PLAT TAYLOR

7. THE METALWORK

Bronze

The most considerable group of metallic finds is formed by the 77 bronze *arrowheads* found in the four seasons of excavation, 1955 and 1961-2-3. They are of two main types: (a) the very small, usually three-edged, socketed arrowheads of the class usually known as 'Scythian', and (b) the much larger, two-edged, leaf-shaped heads, with a long tang for insertion in the shaft.¹ The distribution of these arrowheads was significant. They were invariably found scattered, not in hoards; and every example was in the close vicinity of the town wall, either immediately outside it (as at the NG site), or just inside (as usually at the SG). A scatter of a dozen arrowheads, including examples of both types (PLATE XIVc), was found in 1963, just under the surface at the point where the wooden doors of the North Gate would have joined when closed. It seems extremely likely that all the arrowheads found were fired in battle, as the bent or broken condition of several examples, particularly of type (b), suggests.

The typology of the arrowheads enables one to say more. The Scythian heads of type (a) are admittedly spread over a vast area of the ancient world, from Turkestan to the Atlantic coast of Europe.² But fortunately a majority of our examples (41 out of 63) belong to a comparatively rare variant of the Scythian type, in which the head is in the shape of an elongated, three-sided pyramid, with a hollow recess in the base for inserting the shaft (PLATE XIVc; A-G, K).³ This sub-form was occasionally used in Scythia, but its appearances in the Mediterranean area are almost invariably on Greek sites, and most dated examples belong to the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.⁴ Furthermore, some of the closest parallels with the Motya arrowheads come from Greek sites in Sicily and Southern Italy.⁵

The only other socketed variety found commonly is similar, but

with rather shorter edges, ending in barbs and leaving a slightly projecting socket (PLATE XIVc; H & J). This too is familiar on Greek sites of the same period.⁶ Inside one of the socketed heads was found a fragment of wood from the tip of the shaft; it proved to be of yew (*taxus baccata*), which is native to Sicily.⁷

The 14 larger heads of type (b) present no problem (PLATE XIVc; L). The shape found at Motya is exclusively a Greek one,⁸ and its few appearances in other lands are to be attributed to the presence of Greek mercenaries or traders. Here too there are examples from Western Greek sites.⁹

From typology and find-spots, therefore, it seems that the most natural conclusion is also the right one, namely that many or all of the bronze arrowheads found at Motya were fired by the archers of Dionysius of Syracuse in the great siege of 397 B.C., since we do not know of any other action by Greeks which involved Motya. The stratigraphic evidence in many cases, but by no means all, supports this view; it should however be used with caution in this particular case, since arrowheads are notorious for their ability to penetrate strata. But since a few heads of both types have been found in undisturbed levels which apparently antedate the siege,¹⁰ it remains a possibility that some of them were discharged in an earlier attack; perhaps at the time of the expedition of Pentathlos of Cnidos to Western Sicily.¹¹ The bulk of them, however, were certainly fired at the time of the great siege, as the typological unity confirms. Those at the North Gate, and the two found just outside the wall half-way along the North shore of the island,¹² would be fired in the course of the main assault along the causeway; those inside the South Gate are perhaps 'overs' from a diversionary attack.

No other bronze weapons were found, and the remaining objects are of domestic or artisan character.

Pins of several shapes were found, the finest example (PLATE XIVd, D) having a hollow dome-shaped head. There were several varieties of the extremely widespread roll-pin (PLATE XVa; O-Q), for which parallels exist throughout Greece and the Near East.¹¹ A curved, strongly tapering fragment (PLATE XVa, G) may be from a bracelet like *Samaria-Sebaste* III, pl. 105, 8.

Bronze *needles* (PLATE XVa; S, T) and *finger-rings* (Plate XIVd; B-D, F) also occurred, mainly in the domestic structures but also in and around the sanctuary outside the North Gate.

An object of unequivocally Phoenician character was a fragmentary



Air photo of lagoon and island of Motya, by kind permission of Aerofototeca, Ministero de Pubblica Istruzione, Italy.



a. North Gate shrine, wall Alpha and fortifications looking south.



b. North Gate shrine looking north.



a. Shrine, ashlar masonry at Southwest corner.



b. Wooden stakes to north of shrine.

PLATE VIII



a. Doric capital fragment (A).



b. Oriental engaged capital (B).



c. Oriental engaged capital as found (C).

PLATE IX



a. Wall Alpha and west bastion looking west.



b. Junction of west bastion with ashlar wall.

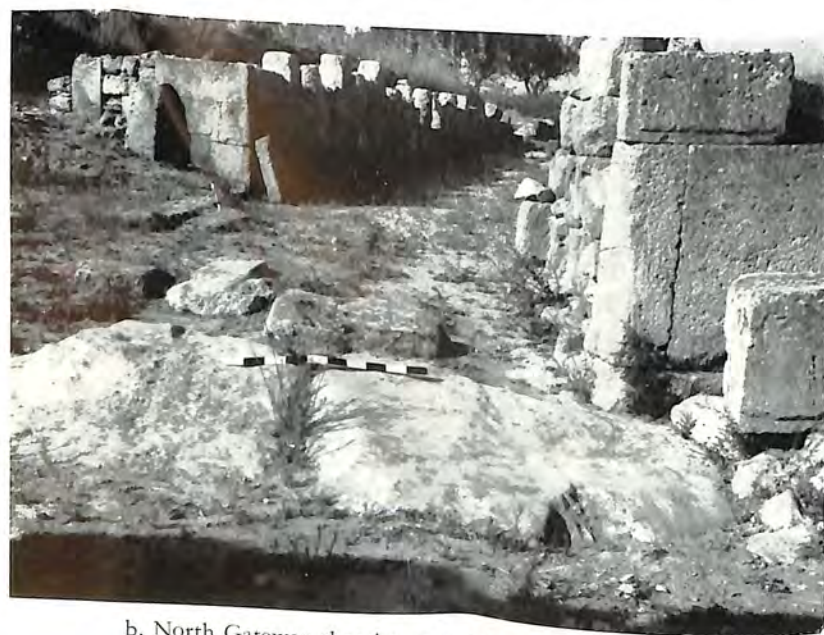


c. Limestone relief from shrine

PLATE X



a. Cobbles on North Gate roadway with arrowheads *in situ*.



b. North Gateway showing cart ruts and dividing wall.

PLATE XI

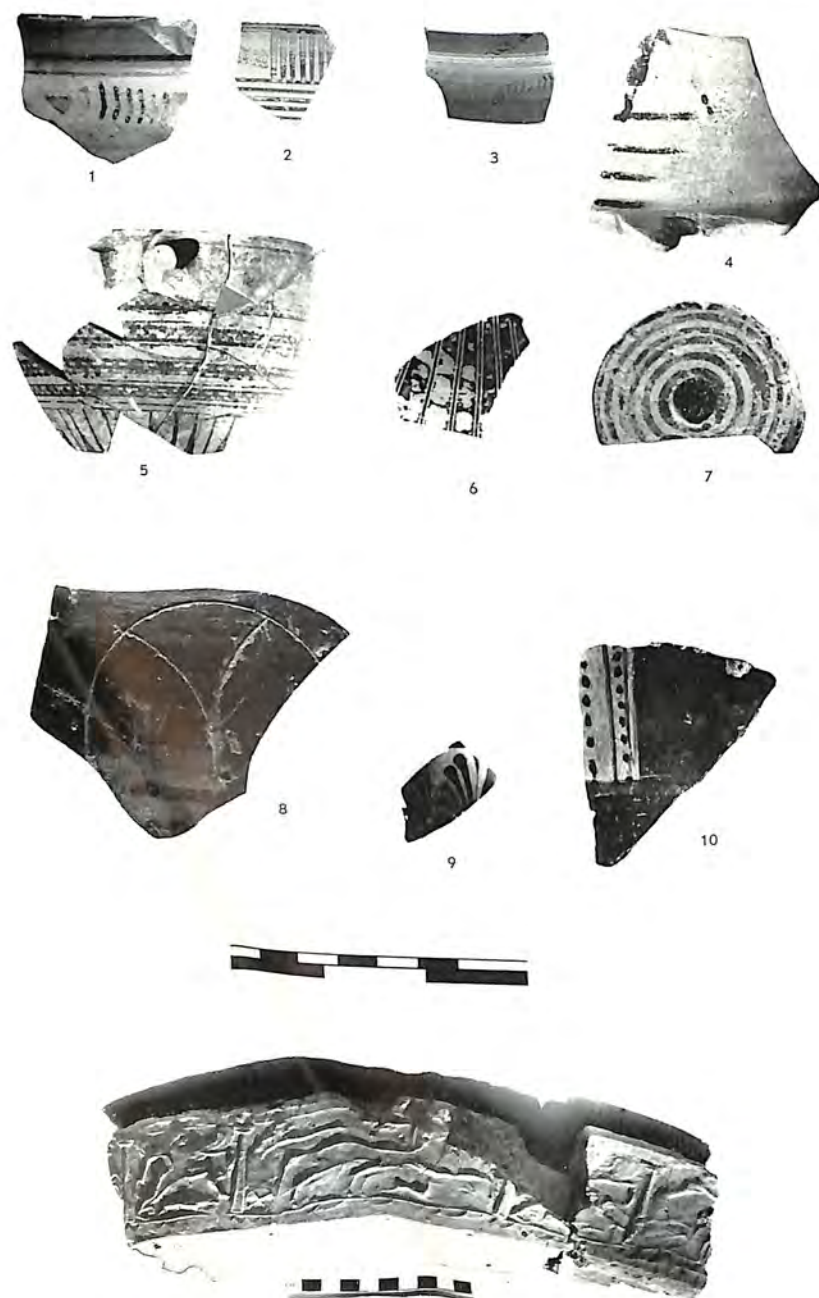


a. South Gate excavations at end of 1962 season, looking west.



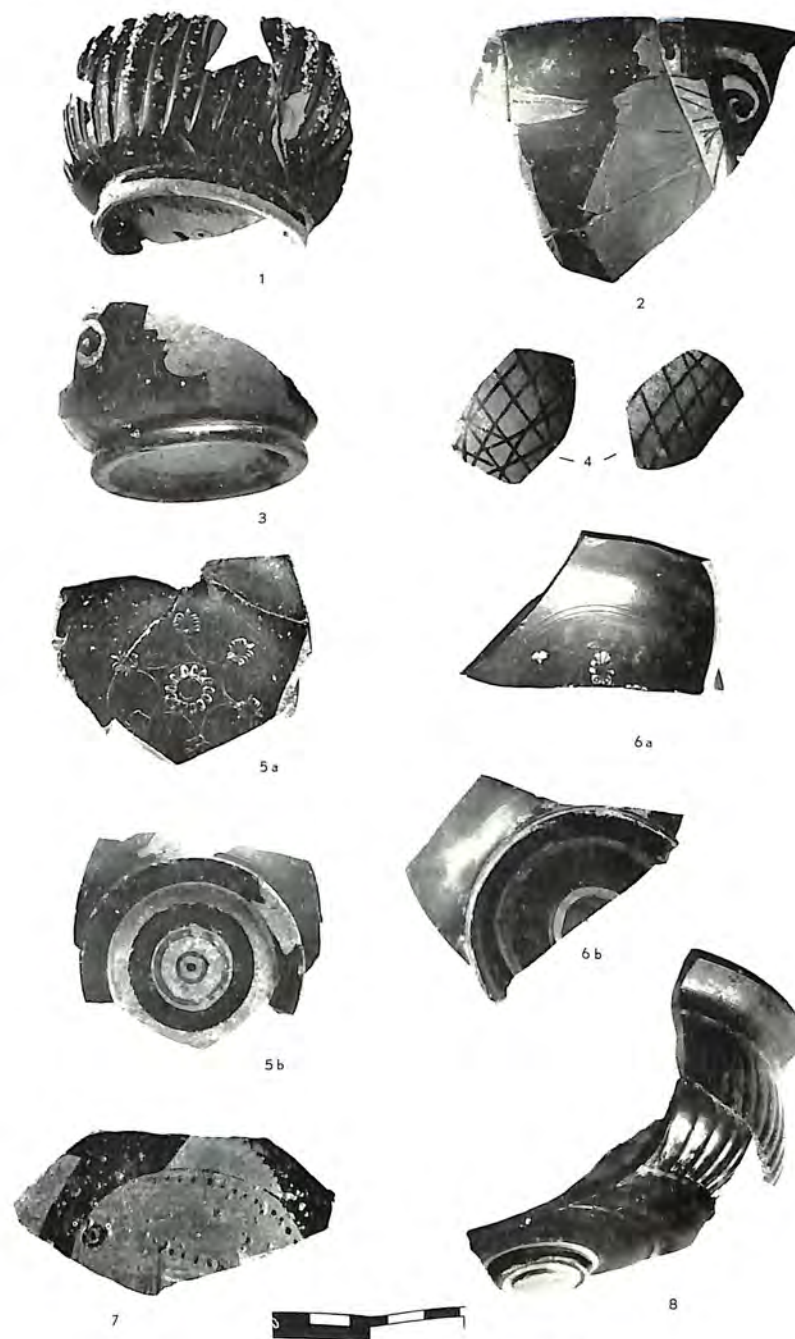
b. South Gate house: pebble floor in courtyard.

PLATE XII



11 Greek imports, 8th-6th. century B.C.

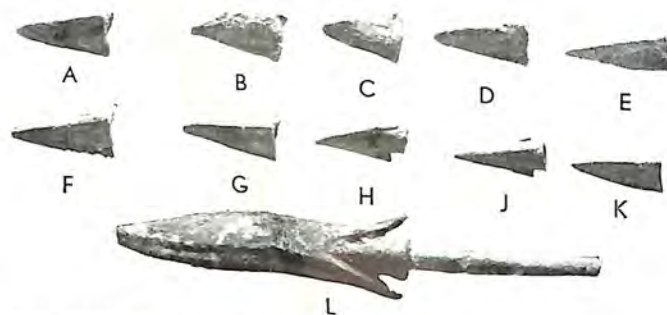
PLATE XIII



Attic imports, late 5th century B.C.



a. Milazzese handle.



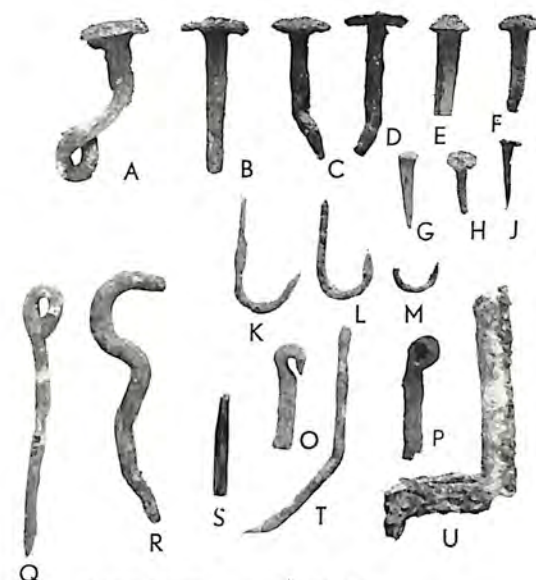
c. Bronze arrowheads.



d. Bronze pins and finger rings.



b. Punic amphora: MM 4.



a. Bronze nails and fish hooks.



b. Fragments of iron sword.

c. Iron arrowheads and nails

amulet-holder or *phylactery* (PLATE XVa; I; H) found in a fifth century house in the centre of the island. It is in the shape of a plain hollow cylinder of thin bronze, and would most probably have contained an inscribed scroll of rolled sheet bronze.¹⁴

The bronze *fish-hooks* (PLATE XVa; K-M), of a type almost ubiquitous in the ancient Mediterranean,¹¹ testify to what was probably one of the main occupations of the Motyans.

Bronze *nails* were found in large numbers and several sizes (PLATE XVa; A-J). Almost all of them were associated with the buildings just inside the South Gate, where they will have served mainly to secure the timber roof-beams. The longest examples are preserved to a length of c. 10 cms., and the heads are up to 3 cms. in diameter.

Finally, the *handle* in PLATE XVa; U is tapered to a point at its only preserved end, and would have fitted into two sockets, enabling it to swivel. It was perhaps attached to a large bronze vessel.

Iron

The preservation of the iron objects was, as so often, poor. The discovery, at both the NG & SG sites, of iron slag indicates that some sort of smelting was being carried out actually on the island.

The most interesting finds occurred in the deepest stratum just outside the NG in association with a human burial. Here, at a depth rather below that of the modern sea-level, traces of several iron objects were found. At first it seemed that an iron sword had been preserved in fragments, but when the object was lifted it proved to be composed not of iron but of a marine concretion, deeply stained with iron and presumably preserving the outline of the object round which it had originally formed. This substance was preserved in two thin parallel lines, the longer one about 40 cms. long, which may have marked the position of two blades; but about 15 cms. away, and slightly to one side of them, lay a piece of concretion of very distinct shape (PLATE XVb; A). It is flat and smooth in section, but with a pronounced flange rising at right angles at either edge. In shape and dimensions it corresponds well enough with the hilt of a common type of iron sword, a descendant of the bronze form known as 'Naue's Type II' or the *Griffzungenschwert*. This sword is perhaps the commonest type of the Early Iron Age in the Eastern Mediterranean area, and is particularly dominant in Greece.¹⁶ By contrast, its iron form is very rare in Italy and Sicily, where indeed iron swords of any type are uncommon at the early date indicated for this find.¹⁷ The

find-circumstances — deep in the natural sand, associated with a burial and with a pre-Phoenician pot, and below the stratum characterised by Corinthian sub-Geometric pottery — make it likely that this sword was buried with some early settler at Motya. Another piece of concretion (PLATE XV, b, B) preserves a three-sided section which could be that of a scabbard.

Also within the category of *weapons* fall two fragments shown in Plate XV c, b and c. These bear a marked resemblance to the bronze arrowheads of type (b) above, and may represent an attempt to copy them in forged iron. It was disappointing not to find any clear trace of the missiles fired from the newly-invented catapults of Dionysius, the ὀξυβελείας καταπέλται mentioned by Diodorus (iv 50); but there are a few fragments, apparently from pointed iron bolts, which could be thus explained.

Among the few iron tools was part of the handle and blade of an iron one-edged *knife* (PLATE XVc; A).¹⁸ Iron *nails* and bolts (PLATE XVc; E-H) were the commonest finds of this class, but even they were outnumbered by the bronze examples, by about three to one. For the period, iron is not well represented at Motya, and one would judge that it was not plentiful.

Lead

This is the only other metal found in any quantity, and it is chiefly in the form of small lengths of tubing, about 3 cms in diameter. These were probably from water pipes, despite their small scale; cf. WHITAKER, *Motya* 121, for an example found on the sea-bed close to the island. We found no lead sling-bullets of the kind recorded by WHITAKER (*op.cit.* 340).

A. M. SNODGRASS

NOTES

- ¹ The same two types, in similar proportions, make up the larger number of arrowheads found by WHITAKER in the original excavations and now in the Motya museum (cf. *Motya* 340).
- ² See most recently T. SULIMIRSKI in *Artibus Asiae* 17 (1954), 282 f., and O. KLEEMAN, *Die dreiflügeligen Pfeilspitzen in Frankreich* (Mainz 1954).
- ³ SCHLIEMANN himself found such heads at Motya and called them 'Carthaginian' (*Mycenae and Tiryns*, 123).
- ⁴ E. G. Olynthus X, pl. 125, 2117 (5th — 4th cents.): *Corinth* xii, pl. 91, 1520 (4th century); Marathon, WALTERS *Catalogue of the Bronzes in the BM* 2806 and SCHUMACHER, *Antike Bronzen in Karlsruhe*, 144-5, pl. xiv (490 B. C.); Mycenae, SCHLIEMANN *Mycenae and Tiryns*, 76, 123 (Classical period); Olympia museum, inv. B 685 and B 1039: Kalymnos, WALTERS, *op. cit.* 2803.

⁵ Ashmolean Museum, from Catania, inv. 1885. 739: from Cumae, inv. 1872. 1136 (3 examples): SULIMIRSKI, *op.cit.*, mentions seven pyramidal heads of a peculiar form from Syracuse, also in the Ashmolean.

⁶ E.g. Olynthus X, 406 f. types G III and G V (5th—4th centuries): *Hesperia* 4 (1935), 114 F. 4, last five of top row (Acropolis, 480 B. C.): FURTWÄGLER, *Aegina* pl. 117, 42 (probably of similar date): WALTERS, *op. cit.* 2806) Marathon, 490 B. C.) and 2814 (Naucratis).

⁷ I am most grateful to Dr. G. W. DIMBLEBY of the Department of Forestry, Oxford University, for his analysis of this specimen.

⁸ E.g. Olynthus X, pls. 120-2, 1913-39 (type D, 5th — 4th centuries): *JHS* 58 (1938), F. 25 A 6 (Al Mina, 430-375 B.C.): *Olympia* iv pl. lxiv, 1096. WALTERS, *op.cit.* 2808 ('Greece'), 2811 (Corfu). This particular shape may have originated in Crete, e.g. VAN EFFENTERRE, *Necropoles du Mirabello*, pl. 23 D 58 (Dreros): HALBHERR and ORSI, *Antro di Zeus Ideo* 76.

⁹ E.g. *Mon. Ant.* 32 (1929), 364, F. 157 d (Selinus): ORSI, *Templum Apollinis Alaei*, 110, F. 63 (Crimisa).

¹⁰ See especially *PBSR* 26 (1958), 11 (trial trench 4 of 1955).

¹¹ Diodor. v, 9, 2-3.

¹² *PBSR* 26 (1958), 16-18.

¹³ See JACOBSTHAL, *Greek Pins*, 122-3, and add examples from further East, e.g. GARSTANG, *Prehistoric Mersin*, pl. 21a: *Swed. Cypr. Exp.* ii pl. 152, 6 (Idalion).

¹⁴ See P. CINTAS, *Amulettes Puniques*, 66-72. I am indebted to Prof. CINTAS for discussion of this object.

¹⁵ E.g. *Délos* xviii, pl. 69, 551-3: Olynthus X, pls. 117-9, 1788-1882: DUNAND, *Fouilles de Byblos* i, pl. 103.

¹⁶ See *Early Greek Armour*, ch. iv.

¹⁷ Two of the very rare Italian iron swords which resemble this type are shown in MONTELIUS, *Civilisation Primitive en Italie* pls. 161, 15 and 372, 25, but the former is very much, and the latter slightly, later than our example.

¹⁸ Cf. *Swed. Cypr. Exp.* iv, 2, f. 21, 2c (Idalion).

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May 21, 1964

Miss du Plat Taylor
University of London
Institute of Archaeology
31-34, Gordon Square,
London, W. C. 1.

Dear Miss du Plat Taylor:

Miss Grace thanks you for your letter of April 13th, with information on amphoras found at Motya.

She is about to leave for three weeks' work in Alexandria, and wishes you good luck for summer diving.

Yours sincerely,

Gatewood Folger

Gatewood Folger

for Miss Grace

19.1-a

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Director : PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES

C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

Telephone:

EUSon 6052 (3 lines)

MOTYA, July 28, 1964

LEVANZO (Isola Egadi)

Cala Dogana

We are back here for the
summer dip and have
a very good party including
3 students from Fairleigh
Dickinson Univ. N.J.

I have now tested
the amphorae which do
have hollow toes. It
very like your photo
We have also got a
well which has several
amph. necks, one still
lined with mastic. When
put together, I hope it
may be a useful series
Best wishes Joanduff



[19.2-6]

1964

Miss Virginia Grace

American School of Archaeology
Edos Suedios.ATHENS

Greece

the Kooni
- but I am
- ered your
- t neither Olga
- er - so we

no more sherds

of our MM1. turned up outside the by pit, but still in
a context no earlier than 400 B.C.

In looking at photos of other specimens in the museum
there seem to be the
close under the rim,
like Benoit's "Reps"
more slender bod
Corsica and the Spar
some diving again this summer and may get some
more from the sea -

We'll look into the question of the hollow

23. I. 63 Material from [19.3-6]
MOTYA Site File after
reply from J. du P. T.
How quickly reply (5) 13. IV. 64

19.1-a

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Director : PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES
C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.
Secretary and Registrar : E. PYDDOKE
F.S.A.



Telephone:
EUSton 6052 (3 lines)

apl 13. 1964

Dear Virginia,

Thank you for the gift of the Kooni amphorae which I am glad to have, but I am ashamed to find that I never answered your letter; ~~but~~ the real answer was that neither Olga Tufnell nor I went back in the summer - so we have no further information -

But in the summer dig, one or two more sherds of our MM 1. turned up outside the by pit, but still in a context no earlier than 400 B.C.

In looking at photos of other specimens in the museum there seem to be three types, MM 1, another with handles close under the rim, and slightly rimmed foot, more like Benoit's "Republican I" and an MM 2, much more slender body like the Lavazzi specimen from Corsica and the Spanish types - We hope to be doing some diving again this summer and may get some more from the sea -

We'll look into the question of the hollow

lost.

with many thanks and best wishes

Yours
Joan



MOTYA, July 28, 1964

LEVANZO (Isole Egadi)

Cala Dogana

We are back here for the
summer dip and have
a very good party including
3 students from Fairleigh
Dickinson Univ. N.J.

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We have also got a
well which has several
amph. necks, one still
lined with mastic. When
put together, I hope it
may be a useful series
Best wishes Joann



Miss Virginia Grace

American School of Archaeology
& dos Suedios.

ATHENS

Greece

o acrome
tto identi



b

enistiche.

[19.3-6]

McLennan

File after

T. du P. T.

13. IV. 64

23. I. 63

Sierra

MOTYA

refers to

Baron Grunibach (D) 13. IV. 64

SICILY - MOTYA

October 29, 1963.

Dear Joan,

I am sorry not to have acknowledged at a more suitable date your informative letter of last February (?) 3, about amphora finds at Motya. The details will all be helpful, both the descriptive and the bibliographical notes.

As to Mr. Trump: he did send me drawings of some of his material, but not from the site you mentioned, and all of Roman date. I suggested he consult Mrs. Elizabeth Will on his Roman amphoras.

I imagine you and Miss Tufnell know much more about the Motya material by this time. I am still disposed to query that solid foot on MM 1, and hope it may have been checked, to see if it is just dirt or marine deposit. I enclose a photo showing the inside of the toe of a later jar of the same series, to show you what I mean. (X) 542.23

Since I wrote to you in January, I have written an article which takes up somewhat the jars of this shape, and have mentioned, in footnote 6, that you were kind enough to inform me of a jar of this series found at Motya. I hope this is in order-- the article is in the third number of Hesperia 1963. An offprint will be sent to you, but probably you will see the number first in your library. You will see that I also have noted the Spina parallels,

20.1.4
(X) Tufnell's note & the bottle -
and some p.c. 7 22 20.1.4

which I ^{have} had on file for some years. But I think the tomb group is considered very late 4th century.

I am leaving very shortly for Alexandria where I must stay for a bout four weeks.

With best wishes,

Virginia Grace

1 enclosure
vg/rl

SECRET - NOTYA 21.1-a

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY
31-34, GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.

Director : PROFESSOR W. F. GRIMES
C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.
Secretary and Registrar : E. PYDDOKE
F.S.A.



Telephone:

February 9 EUSTon 6052 (3 lines)
July 3 1963.

Dear Virginia

Thank you for your letter & interesting comments on the amphorae. I am glad they were of some value for your files.

To take your points:- the scale $\frac{1}{5}$ is, I think, accurate as the COT are reduced mechanically by processes by which plans are reduced. The min d. of 265 is noted as 12.7 cm - shd thin in 2.54. But is 2.58

Our drawing convention is to restore a whole rim when we can get the diam. In 496, the handle was a sure join, but we did not have all the shoulder.

For 493, I agree that I believe it should be more upright. Olga was coping with pottery so I have not seen all these personally, but there is a complete neck, to base of handles, from Xlendi, Gzo. This was a group of amphorae brought up from a wreck site in 1961. David Trump sent you some of the drawings, I believe. Incidentally, he came to see me last week, and we talked about the publication of this group among things. He has had all the material drawn & there are photos; but he has no time before he leaves to write them up. He feels this is worth doing, rather than just put them out as ^{an} unannotated group, and would hand over to anyone who would undertake the job. Have you any views?

MM1. is one of several in the museum & about the courtyard: there are some minor variations which may be worth drawing. The foot is solid so far as

* I find these rather like that from Spina T. 369 featured by Uenze in Führerise amphoren, taf. 1. also two others from ovieto + Viterbo. Spina one dated by Greek pottery in 4th C.

[21.1-6]

No. in P.C. 128, VII. 64

we can tell: the one piece broken from the N. gate was -
Saw other whole ones, obviously from the sea in several
neighbours houses.

Only two pieces of MM 1 we have so far noted came
from the flotam on the original sea shore at the North Gate
and were associated with Greek pottery just at the
turn of 4th Century, including a "Fat Boy" cup - Nicholas
Coldstream believes there is no Greek pottery which he
has seen which need be later than the siege *

We can't be too precise in dating at the moment as
we have not studied all the pottery in detail; but
Olga I hope to do so in April - I believe at the
moment that the "Great Pit" was dug to obtain stone
and spoil to block the north gate at the time of the siege
and that subsequently, a lot of rubbish was
thrown in, followed by rain wash - all
probably occurring in the fourth century.

Punic jars. MM 2, 5, only these in the museum, and probably
from the sea. They are in Whitaker's book -

MM 4. is definitely ribbed, a spiral round the jar;
MM 6 is feebly ribbed: there are variations of rim,
but 4 is definitely made on the island at the kiln
near the north gate + probably the commonest jar
throughout the occupation of the site. MM 6 is probably
made there too, but we have to go over the kiln wasters
when we go back. They occur in Tunisia, I believe K. Kenyon had a

lot at Sabratha. As regards date, MM 12 is the type from Cintas tombs in the
early Indya cemetery, dated by Greek pottery to last quarter of
4th + early 5th C. They are rather like, but not identical
with those from Malta tomb groups. MM 6 could be as early
but with 4 probably not common till late 5th -

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F.S.A.



Telephone:
EUSton 6052 (3 lines)

2

WC
014
We have a lot of work on the material in front of us, as we plan to make a report covering all the seasons to date, including that of 1955 published in Papers of the British School at Rome XXVI (1958) ^(X) and which has not been studied in detail. The only other report is was in Illustrated London News March 3. 1962

I have photos of a number of these if you would like them, but just at the moment we are out of funds to make spare prints. Also someone mentioned the other day that you preferred 1:1 drawings for your files: if you do, it is quite easy to get Xerography copies made on the University machine.

With very many thanks & best wishes

Yours
Joan

8 pp. 1-29

B.S.I. Isserlin,
W. Culican, W. L. Brown,
and A. Tusa-Cutroni,
"Molga: 1955." On p. 11
there is mention of "Hellenistic
and later" and a general point
reoccupation. But no Hell-
netting is presented in the article.

Look up

B. Pace, Notizie 1919, p. 351
(on stamp at Lilybaion)

SICILY -

MOTYA

from notes of 28. I. 63
on P. W.
and from Whitaker

22.1

Motya in Pauly. Wissowa (1933)
and in Whitaker (1921; see below)

p. 387 Conquest 397 BC (Diod. XIV, 53, 3)
Phoenician stronghold (Thuc. VI, 2, 6)

p. 388 colony of Carthage (Diod. XIV, 47, 4)
great Carthaginian exp. of 409

Siege and death by Dionysius in 397 (Diod. XIV, 47-53)

Terrific force assembled against M. which was a
bridgehead for Carthage in Sicily

Dionysius assigned the command to his brother
Leptines

Carthaginians tried to come to the rescue, but M.
was taken ^{and destroyed}. Leptines put 120 ships in a
harbor to use against Carthage

Quite soon (? no date) the position was retaken
by Himilcon; but not rebuilt or resettled;
the survivors of the siege etc. were planted
on Cape Lilybaion, and what could be
salvaged was taken there too.

After that at Motya evidently only fishermen's
huts and the odd country house, till end
of antiquity.

See

Joseph I. S. Whitaker, Motya, a Phoenician Colony in
Sicily, London, 1921.

Note in Wentaker:

Detail maps, pp. p. 1, and at end of book.
 (position of Molyb (tiny) (Molyb ↑ and its ruins)
 with ref. to Marsala (Ligabian)

Dissertation on the Phoenician in general, pp. 1-33
 Notes on Sicily in gen., and in Phoen. in Sic. 33
 pp. 34-55
 pp. 45-48 on identification of the site

Desa. of antiquities on the island; on p. 173
 (see last block of Fig. 17) "amphorae laid out &
 dug near kilns. These are fragments I cannot
 really make out the shape; the type is
 descr. on same page as "cylindrical
 amphorae of an ordinary quality of
 earthenware." cf. also p. 226.

Note a house with pebble mosaics, pp.
 194 ff. figs. 24A, 24B. So Urisales
 pp. - 397?

Early cemetery ~~at~~ on the island, pp. 206 ff.

Type of jar for which Boulet well no. 170
 (Hesp. 1753, pl. 40) perhaps same;
 cf. p. 256, fig. 38 (rise above angle,
 concave body, line).

Amphorae in museum: see p. 300-302,
 and figs. 78, 79, on p. 303; includes:
 a.) Koan of cc. 86 BC, and Koan or
 pseudo Koan of late 1st BC - AD.

b.) Oriented of 2 ~~as~~ types, not looking early

c.) Dressel Type 1? (see & not in fig. 78,
 run gone after)

d.) Kornelien of 3rd BC, see fig. 79, left.

SAT p. 319

: one found at Motya;

Επι Τόργωνος Τεκνιδίου in "oblongate"

"Several other" in the museum from Lilybaeum.
 are from Sicily.

"A few other" w. 0 stamps, up to 100 g.
 many br of Sicilian mints

Glass including Attic? type amphorae,
 pp. 330-332, w. fig. 107.

Coins: in the museum, 2 gold of Carthage
 of the 3rd cent. B.C.

⑧ Gold with
 7, 131 and
from Sicily
from Sicily

SICILY - MOTYA

Two photographs of the Excavated fragments have
 sorted out and mounted in a DEPOSITS folder, near Q 15:2
 (ca 400 BC.)

File cards can be made for 5
 MM jars, also for five sections
 from the Excavated fragments: Mura, Caragea (2), Sami? and
 Saily bulg.

January 26, 1963

Dear Joan,

Thank you for your letter of January 16 with profile drawings and document-
 ation list. I am glad to have this interesting material for my files. I do
 have some queries.

First on context, general and particular. I have looked up Motya in Pauly-
 Wissowa, and in Whitaker, and in your report in Archaeology (Vol.15, pp.281-3).
 Are there other recent reports? Do your excavation finds confirm no further
 in ancient times
 habitation after the destruction of 397 B.C.? I am particularly interested in
 MM 1: is the object drawn a whole jar found in your excavations, or is it a shape
 from the sea, of the same class as fragments found in your dig? We are much in
 need of fixed points in the development of this class, and would be much helped
 by an exact drawing of an individual piece with a pre-397 context if there could
 be such a thing; composite drawings may help to visualize but not to work out
 chronology. (Perhaps you never make composite drawings, but some do.) MM 12
 "from the early cemetery" - how early can this be? 8th to 7th century? Is this
 and MM 3, (or 6),
 a find of Cintas? For MM 5, do "stratified sherds of this type" indicate a date
 before 397? For the other Punic jars in your Museum series, do you think that 2 and
 4 are also so early? For 2, this would seem plausible, but I had thought the general
 shape of 4 and 6(3) was much later; the distinction must be that yours do not taper at the bottom,
 (do they?) and do not have horizontal ribbing on the outside, like the late Palestinian jars
 resembling them in profile. Things from the sea in the Motya museum might be late
 - most of those illustrated by Whitaker, p.303, certainly are; do I recognize among
 these your MM 5 and MM 6(3)?

Your fragments from the "robber pit" (for a cache? or for taking building stone?)

do seem consistent in date, so far as they are familiar. In fact, before I had looked up and found the date of the siege, I was following the similarities of amphora fragments from your group with an Agora deposit Q 15 : 2 considered to date about 400 B.C. On this deposit (well), see Hesperia 1955, pp.69-70, 76, but the amphora fragments are not published. Your 265 and 499 seem to be top and bottom of a Mendeian amphora or something close to it; on the class, cf. Hesperia 1953, pp.106-7 under no. 161; and the restored drawing, p.103, but this stage is 50 years earlier than yours. The shape shown in your 470 and 021 seem to be top and bottom of the Corecyrean(?) shape of your period; on the class, see ibid. pp.108-109, under nos. 164-6, and 164-166 are all shown on pl.40. I see that the clay descriptions of 470 and 021 do not match, but this may be a matter of firing. Many jars of this class are found in the west. I might guess that 269 is of the same class, but then probably the fragment has not been tilted right in the drawing, the flare is exaggerated.

The same seems to be the case for 493, is that possible? I do not fully understand the conventions of your drawings, and can't tell just how much is actually preserved; but the fragments we have of the class of 493 suggest that ^{at this period} the "vertical" part of the handle is practically vertical, and the width of the shoulder between the lower handle attachments is distinctly greater than indicated in your 493. Can you give me a reference for the "Xlendi, Malta type"?

To revert to MM 1, of current particular interest: I think that the toe is hollow, opening from the body. Can you check this? They are apt to be filled with dirt, and one does not notice this distinctive feature. *"solid so far as I know"*

Fragment ~~496~~ 496 looks a little like a class very tentatively identified as Samian; but the handles look too short. Is the whole handle preserved? *(Not clear)*

Finally, is the scale 1 : 5 fairly exact? It seemed to me that for instance 265 might be at a somewhat larger scale. *She considers it accurate; but it does not check with measurement also given. (3x larger)*

It is cold here too, these days. Yesterday snow fell in the city for many hours, and lay in spots till today; perhaps the sun has taken it up mostly by now. We manage to get the heat in the offices up to about 60 by the time we go home.

My best greetings to Miss Tufnell.

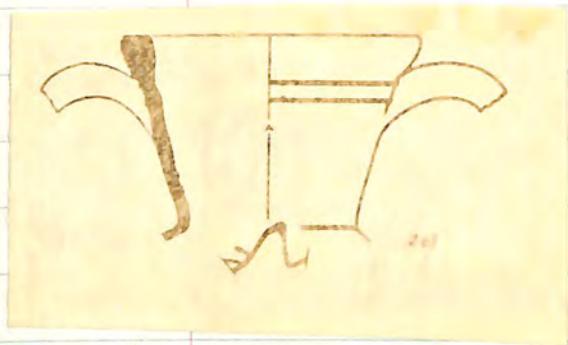
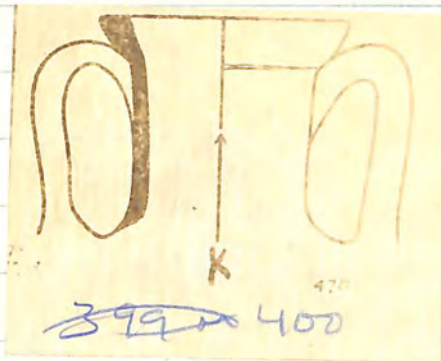
DEPOSITS I

BART

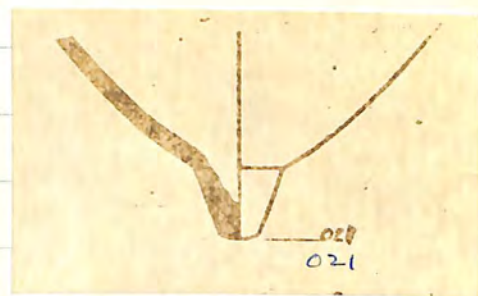
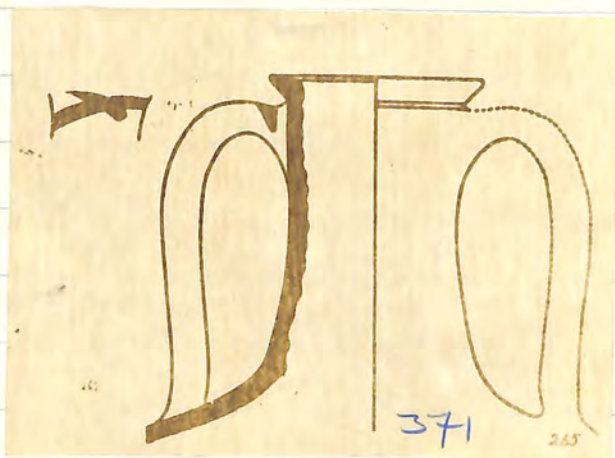
4th?

(Close to Q 15:2)
(T, Well N of Nympha)

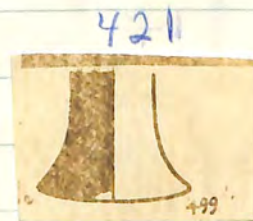
[241]

On Motya and recent
excavations, see Andriano, 15,
1962, pp. 281-3. (for W.T.)Motya (small island W. of Sicily)
robber pit inside south gate
with 4th century coins(destroyed
397 B.C.)see letter of 16.I.63 fr. J. du P. Taylor, filed in
ITALY - SICILY folder."Greenish buff ware, well
lustrated; wet-smoothed.
Signs in red. 7 exp.""Green buff ware, well.
lustrated. Wet-smoothed.
Signs in red. 6 exp."

CORCYREAN (?)

"Pink with pinkish surface
7. exp.""Pinkish buff; much mica. Traces
of red paint on handle and at
base of neck."

MENDEAN



"Pink with mica."

IX.72
Blue numbers
are pencil
nos.

Blue attributed
am J. de P. T.

(2)

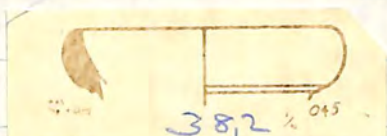
TX. 72/ Blue numbers are publication
numbers,

[24.2]

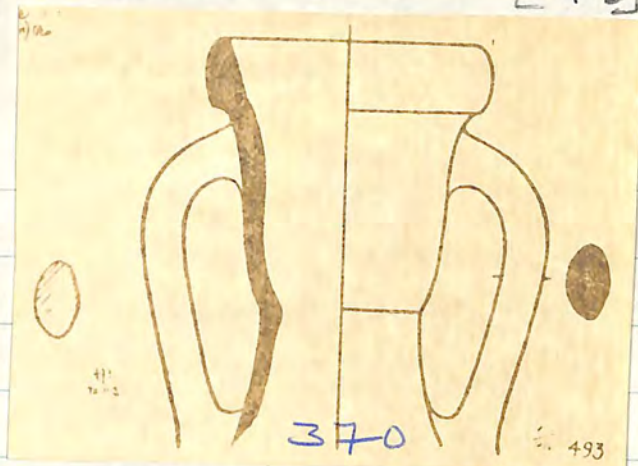
SANDY BULGERS



"Buff w. much mica,
2. ex."



"Buff w. much mica,
3 ex."



"Buff with much mica, 20 examples.
Similar to Xlendi, Malta type."

"massalib"
383



"Orange ware
with mica; buff
surface, 3 ex."



"Brown w. white
gits and mica, 5 ex."



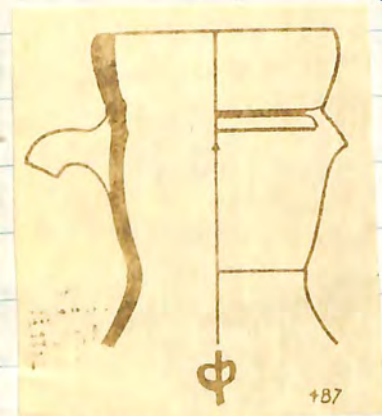
"Fine pink ware,
wit smooth, 3 ex."

386

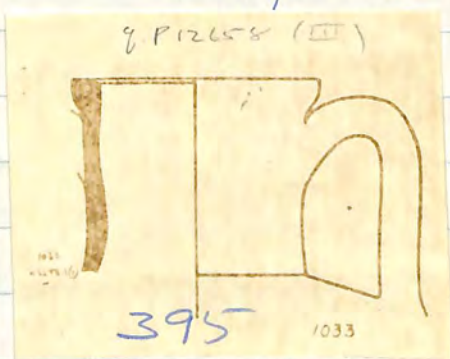
385



"Pink, well levigated; creamy buff
surface. 3 ex."



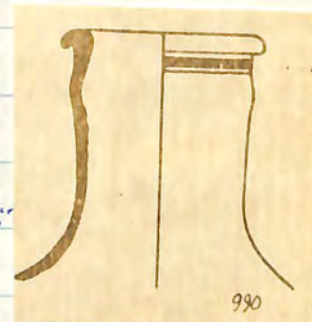
"Buff brown ware with
white gits; wit smooth.
Signs in red. 5 ex."



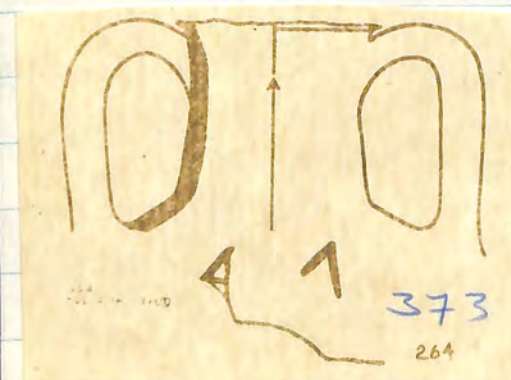
"Brownish buff ware,
5 ex."



"Brown ware
with buff surface"



"Red ware with
white gits, brown
core; creamy pink
surface. Bands of
red paint."



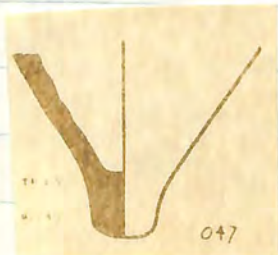
"Buff ware. Signs in red
paint at position of arrow.
2 ex."



"Soft sandy micaceous
ware; buff surface
2 ex."



"Light brown
ware. 2 ex."



"Pink with mica,
5 ex."



"Pink with
white gits,
grey core, buff
surface. 6 ex."



"Pink with
bronze
surface. 4 ex."



"Pink w.
creamy buff
surface.
4 ex."

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C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.
Secretary and Registrar : E. PYDDOKE
F.S.A.



Telephone:
EUSon 6052 (3 lines)

Jan 16 1963

Dear Virginia,

Olga Tufnell and I are just getting to work on the Motya pottery for the report. Quite a number of amphorae and sherds have turned up, and as we drew some of the Museum series, I thought you might like to have them for your files.

The excavated sherds are all from an immense robber pit just inside the south gate which seems to have been made either at the time of the siege or just after, and filled immediately for it contains fourth century coins.

We shall know a little more securely about dating when we've been down again this summer and Nicholas Coldstream has finished the Greek pottery.

But in the meanwhile if you have any comments or queries which we can look into we shall be very glad to ~~assist~~ have them.

I hope the Athens weather is not too bad; here it is horrible!

With best wishes,

Yours Joan

MOTYA AMPHORAE.

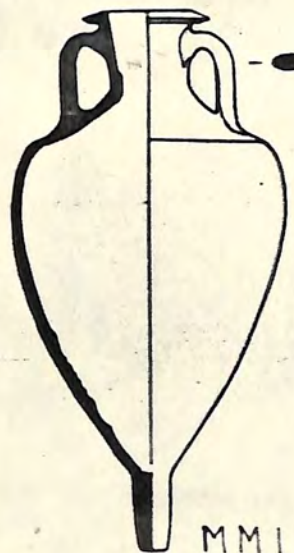
1962.

Museum series.

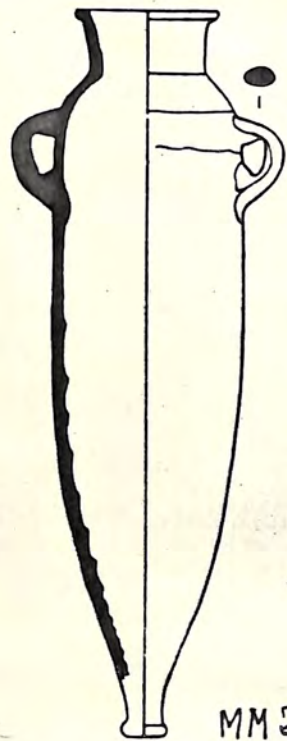
- Spanish?* MM 1. Sandy pink ware with buff surface. North Gate C. 7, and a number of this type from the sea.
- "Punic" 45?* 2. Hard metallic grey ware with many brown patches. Two examples. Punic.
- 6 in drawing* 3. Sandy red ware with grits and mica. Punic. Numerous sherds and rims from excavations. Probably of local manufacture.
4. Brown ware, heavily covered in sea concretions. Punic?
5. Greenish grey with dark grits. A number of stratified sherds of this type. Punic.
12. Reddish buff; red lines round body. Punic type from the early cemetery.

Excavated sherds

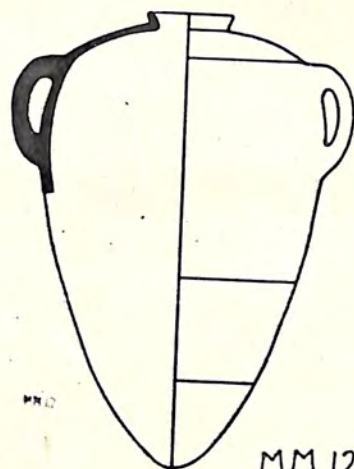
- 019 Pink with creamy buff surface. 4 examples. (too)
- 020 Pink with brownish surface. 4 examples. (too)
- 021 Pink with pinkish surface. 7 examples. (too, some)
- 044 Orange ware with mica; buff surface. 3 examples.
- ✓ 045 Buff with much mica. 3 examples.
- 046 Soft, sandy micaceous ware; buff surface. 2 examples. (too)
- 047 Pink with mica. 5 examples. (too)
- 264 Buff ware. Signs in red paint at position of arrow. 2 examples.
- ✓ 265 Pinkish buff; much mica. Traces of red paint on handle and at base of neck.
- ✓ 269 Greenish buff ware, well levigated; wet smoothed. Signs in red. 7 examples.
- ✓ 470 Cream buff ware, well levigated. Wet smoothed. Signs in red. 6 examples.
- 487 Buff brown ware with white grits; wet smoothed. Signs in red. 5 examples.
- ✓ 493 Buff with much mica. 20 examples. Similar to Klendi, Malta type.
- ✓ 494 Buff with much mica. 2 examples.
- 495 Brown with white grits and mica. 5 examples.
- 496 Pink, well levigated; Creamy buff surface. 3 examples.
- 497 Brown ware with buff surface.
- 498 Fine pink ware, wet smoothed. 3 examples.
- ✓ 499 Pink with mica. (too, much)
- 646 Light brown ware. 2 examples. (15)
- 990 Red ware with white grits, brown core; creamy pink surface. Bands of red paint.
1032. Red with white grits, grey core; buff surface. 6 examples. (too)
- 1033 Brownish buff ware. 5 examples.



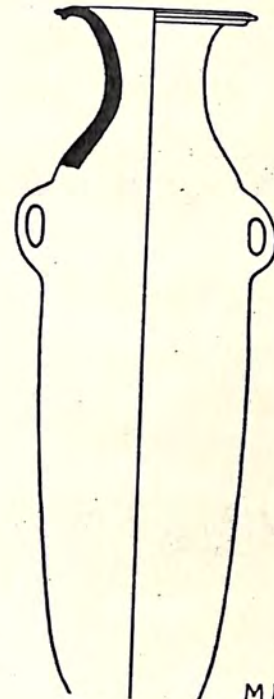
MM1



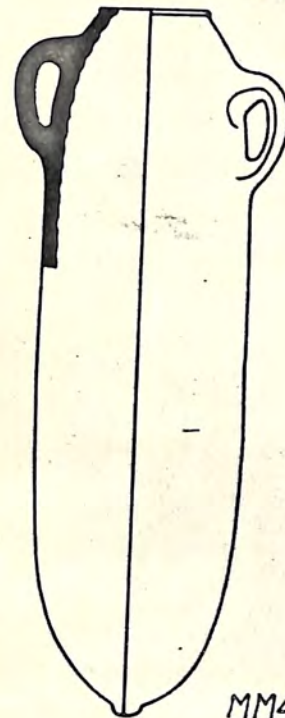
MM2



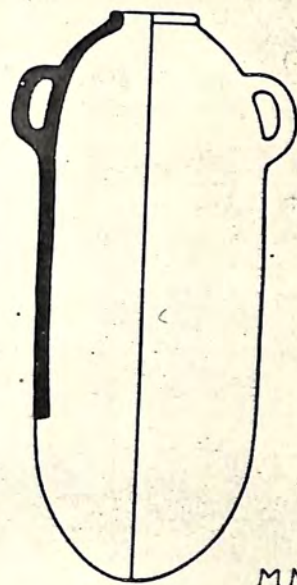
MM12



MM5



MM4



MM6

"def." by made on E island
at the bottom near the w. gate
26.2

Scale 1/10

3.63 of T wall note,
PR 11.12

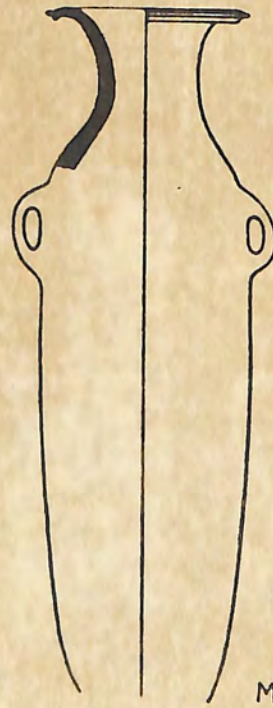
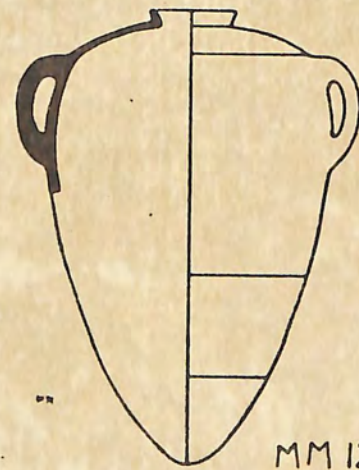
3 in 7
series

Spand
photo stat

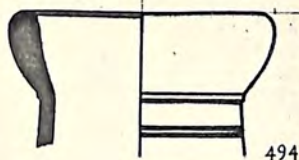
Motya Museum series drawing sent by J. de P.T.

26.3

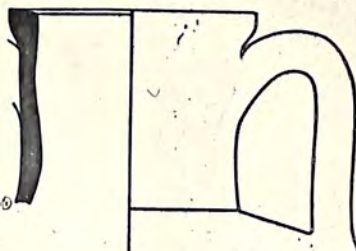
Are MM 1 and 2
possibly pre-397??



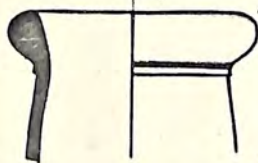
Scale 1/10.

494
TR 10 A (7)

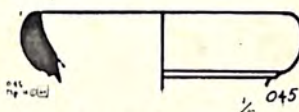
494

1033
N 1/2 TR 10

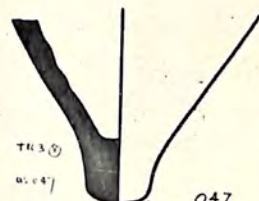
1033

495 of 494
TR 10 A (7)

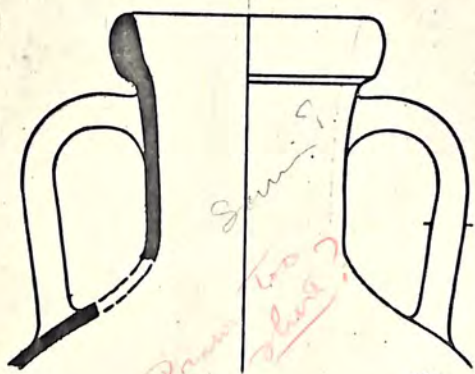
495



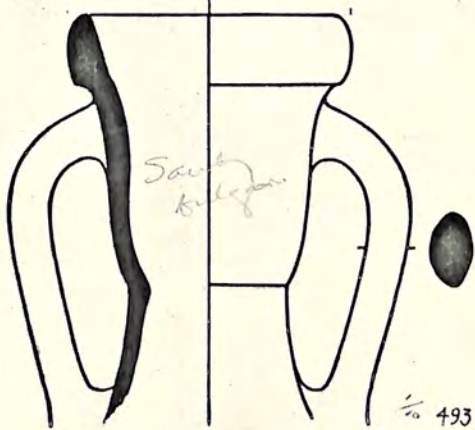
045



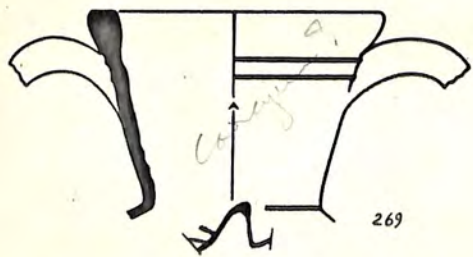
047

BROOKS 1033
DIA 10 (100) (100)

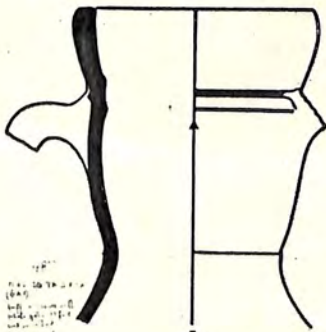
496



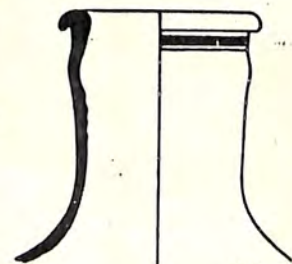
493



269



487



990

Scale 1/16

28.2-9

28.3



[28.1]

24.I.63

Molyn remnants

For file cards

if and when ident.



487

Scale 1/5

1033

TR 3.9

0.08

047

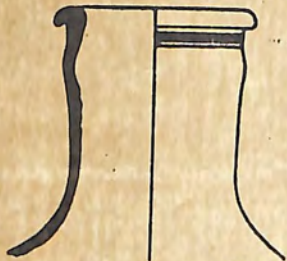
* [28,1] 24.I.63 / Moyn's Remnants
For file cards
if and when done.

28.2-a



φ

187



990

Scale 1/5

28.2-6

Motya - Robber pit
see letter of 16.I.63
from J. de P. Taylor
filed in SICILY

28.3

U.2
2
C.12

494
11.11.12



494

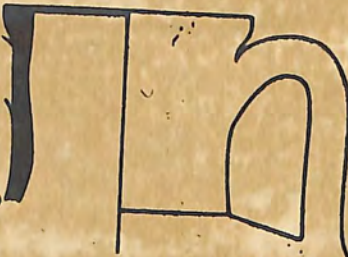
M.12
435
D.A.1

445 of 494
TR.19.A.1



495

1033
11.11.12



1033

1033
11.11.12



045



TR.3.12

0.11.12

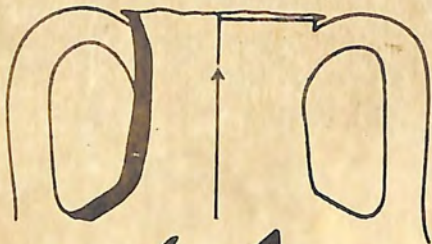
047

28.3-6

③ *Alouatta*

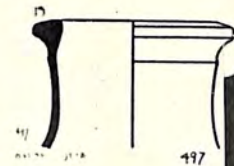
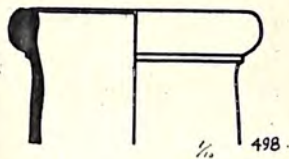
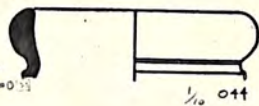
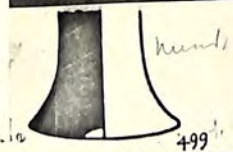
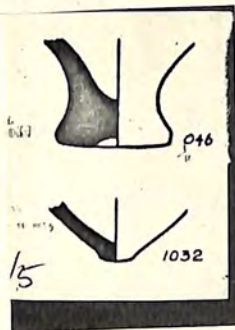
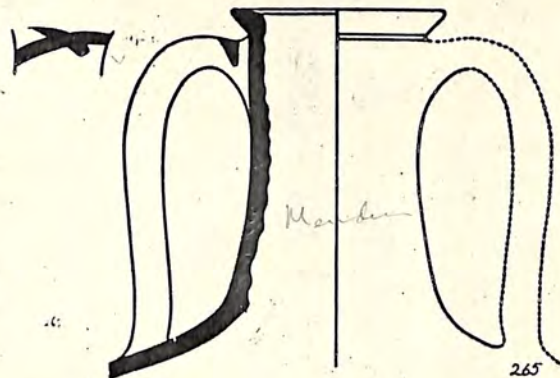
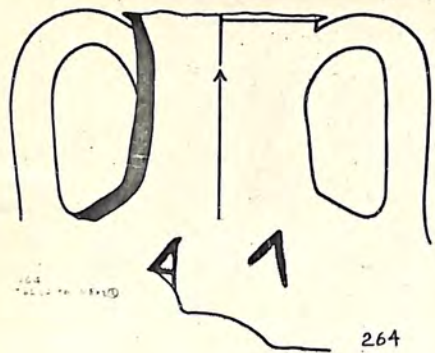
③ *Alouatta*

28.4-a

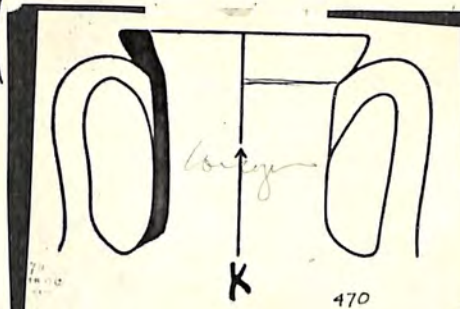


28.4-b

Motya - Robber pit
see letter of 16.I.63
from J. de P. Taylor
filed in SICILY



Scale //



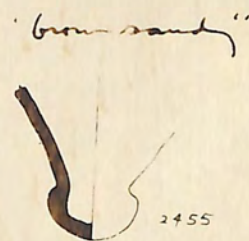
7.I.67

30.1

MOTYA - additional
(w. letter of 2.IV.67 for J de P.T.)

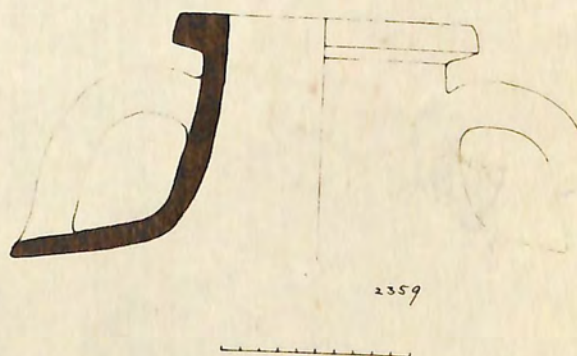
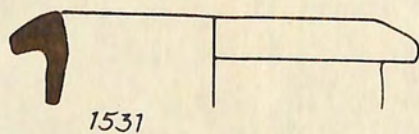
Wall group 7.6^a-5^b B.C. (2755, 2450, 2455)

"soft brown, large pits" "soft, buckled, buff surface"



"2^a 6^a C. level" (2015, 1531, 2359)
all done as "outward"

2015



MOTYA - additional
(w. letters of 2. IV. 67 from J. du P. T.)
"Destruction level" which includes 5th cent. occupation: a very little may be 4th century
(397 B.C.)



1784



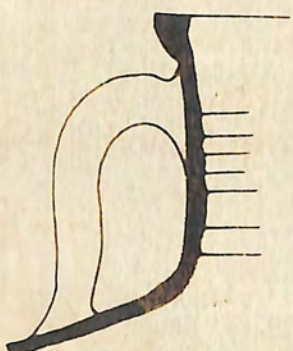
1785



1795



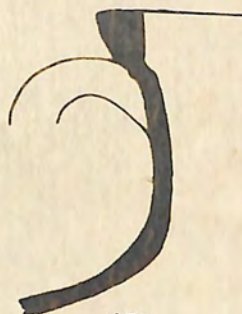
1837



1893



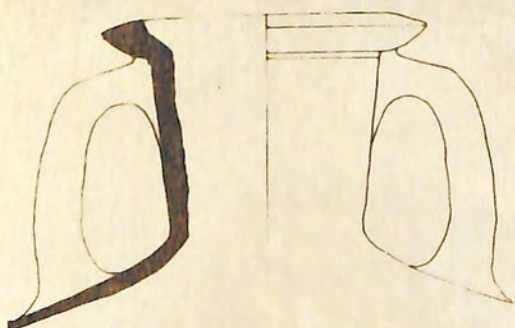
1974



1977



1978



2103



1495



1562



1500

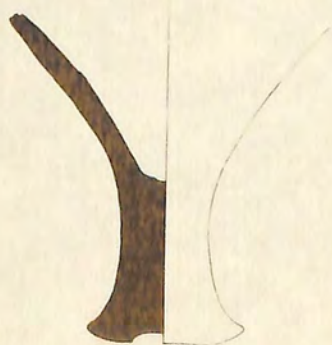
2205: red gully on...
red as on wall



1604



1663



1788



2302

SICILY : MOTYA

405