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Preliminary Report on the 2015 Field Season of the American Excavations at Morgantina: Contrada Agnese Project (CAP)

Alex Walthall - Randall Souza - Jared Benton - Elizabeth Wueste - Andrew Tharler

In its third season, the Contrada Agnese Project (CAP) continued archaeological investigations in the remains of a building, located near the western margins of the ancient urban center of Morgantina. In 2015, excavations opened a larger portion of the so-called Southeast Building, extending from the trenches opened during the 2014 season. These investigations yielded evidence from construction trenches and sub-floor fills that now allow a preliminary dating of the building's phases. The building appears to have had a short life, having been built and abandoned within fewer than 75 years, beginning around the middle of the third century BCE. New architectural features were revealed by the 2015 excavations, including columns composed of terracotta drums and a small oven set in the corner of a central room, indications of monumental decoration and food production, respectively. This combination of monumentality and small-scale production leads excavators to identify the building as a modest house, but further excavations will be needed to fully characterize its form and function.

Introduction

The third season of the American Excavations at Morgantina: Contrada Agnese Project (CAP) took place between 1 June and 4 July 2015. CAP is a multiyear research and excavation project designed to investigate developments in the Contrada Agnese, a neighborhood located at some remove from the civic center of Morgantina, between the third and first centuries BCE. Excavations were carried out with the permission of the Co-Directors of the American Excavations at Morgantina (AEM), Prof. Malcolm Bell III and Prof. Carla Antonaccio, and in cooperation with Dott.ssa Laura Maniscalco, Director of the Parco Archeologico Regionale di Morgantina, and the Soprintendenza ai Beni Culturali e Ambientali di Enna¹. Alex Walthall is the project

¹ We would like to thank Professors Malcolm Bell III and Carla Antonaccio for giving their permission and constant encouragement to pursue this project. Our thanks also to Dott.ssa Laura Maniscalco, Arch. Giovanna Susan, Dott. Rosario Patané, and Arch. Tino Greco, from the Soprintendenza per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali and Parco Archeologico Regionale di Morgantina, for their continued assistance and support. Sig. Filippo LaTora provided indispensable assistance throughout the season. We are extremely grateful to the Comune and residents of Aidone for their generosity and hospitality. Our work was made possible by generous financial support from the Department of Art & Archaeology at Princeton University, as well as private donors. This work would not be possible without the many volunteers who gave their time, energy, and goodwill to the project. Thanks to Skyler Anderson (Princeton), Nicole Berlin (Johns Hopkins), Katie Breyer (UCincinnati), Sarah Buchanan (UT Austin), Lauren Callahan (UT Austin), Nathan Carmichael (UT Austin), Sarah Caruso (UVirginia), Paul Cochran (UT Austin), Ben Crowther (UT Austin), James Currie (Warwick), Mary-Evelyn Farrior (Tulane), Katherine Gibbon (UT Austin), Sarah Gorman (Old Dominion), Luke Hollis (Archimedes Web Solutions), Kiersten King (Bryn Mawr), Faith McFadden (Duquesne), Katharine Potts-Dupre Huemoeller (Princeton), Andrea Samz-Pustol (Bryn Mawr), Savannah Schultz (UOregon), Matt Sibley (USydney), Andrew Tharler (Bryn Mawr), Jeremy Turner (UArizona), Jessica Williams (Harvard), Anne Williams (UVirginia), Einav Zamir (UT Austin). Anne Truetzel (Princeton) supervised work in the museum and was assisted by Mali Skotheim (Princeton). Robert Gorham (UVirginia) and Kevin Ennis (UPenn) headed the Geospatial team. Leigh Lieberman (Princeton) was responsible for the development and maintenance of the CAP databases. Ceramics processing and analysis was accomplished by Catherine Baker (UCincinnati) and Sabina Ion (UCincinnati). China Shelton (ACOR) supervised the collection and analysis of paleobotanical evidence with help from Christy Schirmer (UT Austin). Aislinn Smalling (UCL) and Raffaella Greca returned as the project's conservators. Giancarlo Filantropi served as the project's draftsman. Teresa Arena (Pàropos Società Cooperativa) served as the project's supervisor of site safety. Lastly, we would like to

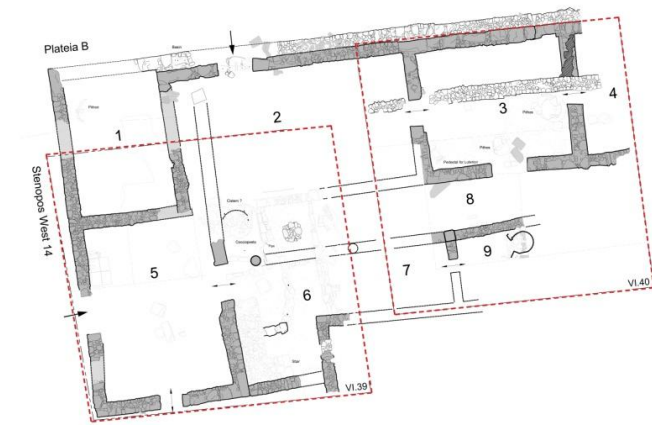


Fig. 1. 2015 State plan of the Southeast Building. Drawing by Giancarlo Filantropi and James Huemoeller.

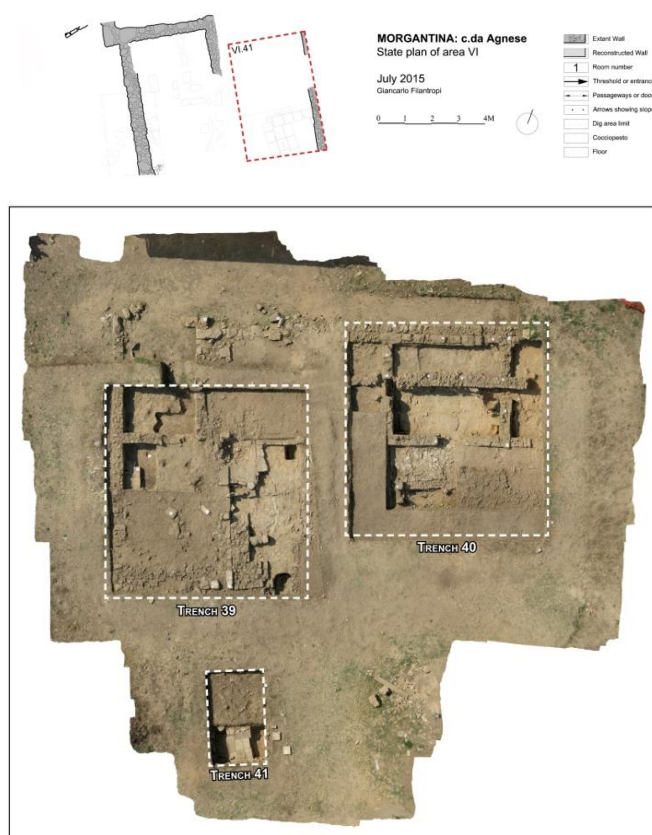
Fig. 2. Aerial orthophoto of 2015 CAP trenches taken on the final day of excavation.

director; Randall Souza and Jared Benton served as area supervisors; Andrew Tharler, Elizabeth Wueste, and Steve Gavel were trench supervisors for trenches 39, 40, and 41, respectively.

Summary of Previous Work and 2015 Objectives

Initial excavations by CAP in 2013 revealed an urban grid adapted to the topography of the Agnese ridge². The 2014 excavations exposed several identifiable rooms within the Southeast Building, which occupied the northwest lot (Lot 1) of insula 13W/S14³. The well-preserved deposits encountered within these northern rooms gave clear indication of the multiple phases of activity in the Southeast Building (on which see more below). Less clear was the exact nature of activity taking place within the building, or what purpose it originally served. The discovery of several large storage vessels and a zone of possible food preparation lent credibility to the idea that the building was a house, but further investigation was needed.

The 2015 excavations focused largely on the northern rooms of the Southeast Building, expanding the 2014 trenches with the goal of broadening our understanding of the building's function and occupation history. Three trenches were opened in 2015: Trench 39 along the west side of the structure, Trench 40 at the northeast corner, and Trench 41 in the south to locate the boundary of the lot (figs. 1-2). In what follows, we offer a



preliminary narrative with phases of construction and occupation activity, along with notable objects and materials.

In 2014, we defined six phases of activity in the Southeast building. *Phase One*, dated to the middle of the third century BCE, encompassed primary construction in the building. *Phase Two* included construction and elaboration that was secondary to the earliest activity, but that was also dated to the third century BCE. *Phase Three*, which ran to the end of the third century BCE, consisted of use deposits and small alterations associated with occupation. *Phase Four*, a period of abandonment and destruction, was dated to the turn of the

thank the editors of *FOLD&R* and the anonymous reviewers for offering their insightful comments and constructive criticism of early drafts of this text.

² WALTHALL *et al.* (2014).

³ BENTON *et al.* (2015); WALTHALL *et al.* (2016).

Fig. 3. Plan of Southeast Building with wall labels. Drawing by Giancarlo Filantropi and James Huemoeller.

second century, around 200 BCE. In *Phase Five*, dated around 200 BCE, clearing and leveling activities took place. In *Phase Six*, also assigned tentatively to the early second century BCE, a final series of features, including a very fragmentary wall, were added on top of the ruins of the previous building. The results of the 2015 season have prompted us to revise the phasing scheme we produced in the 2014 report, and so while the phases largely overlap between the two reports, the current scheme is more comprehensive.

Trench 40

Trench 40 had three main goals. First, the trench was planned in order to explore further areas originally opened in 2014, but which remained unexcavated. Second, Trench 40 was placed farther to the east than previous CAP trenches, in an attempt to locate the eastern extent of Lot 1 on insula W13/14S. Third, Trench 40 was sited in such a fashion as to help bridge the stratigraphy between that in Room 3, partially excavated in 2014, and that of other rooms in the same building (figs. 1-2).

Phase One - Primary Construction (middle of the third century BCE)

The earliest evidence for human activity in the area of Trench 40 is a levelling fill of crushed bedrock that was partially excavated in 2014 and largely left unexcavated in 2015. Construction trenches for walls I', L''', L''''', and K' were dug into this levelling fill and the foundations for the walls themselves were set in them (fig. 3). The construction trenches were then filled with soil and stones around the foundations of the walls. Only small portions of the fills of the construction trenches were excavated in 2015. Diagnostic material recovered therein was limited to ceramic fragments, and the latest dateable sherd, a rim fragment of a black-gloss, outturned-rim plate or saucer (fig. 4), is generally considered to be a product of the first half of the third century BCE⁴. This evidence provides a *terminus post quem* of ca. 300 BCE for the earliest construction thus far identified in the Southeast Building. Allowing for time to elapse between the vessel's production and the eventual deposition of the fragment in the

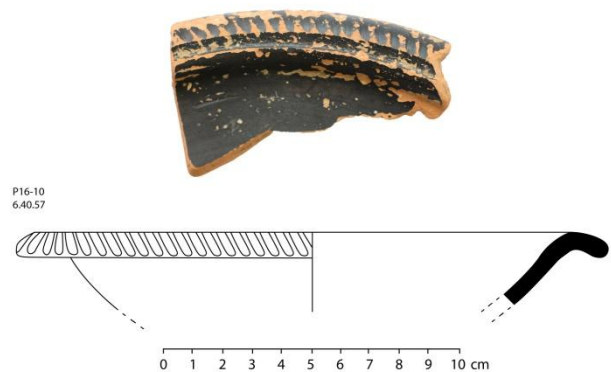
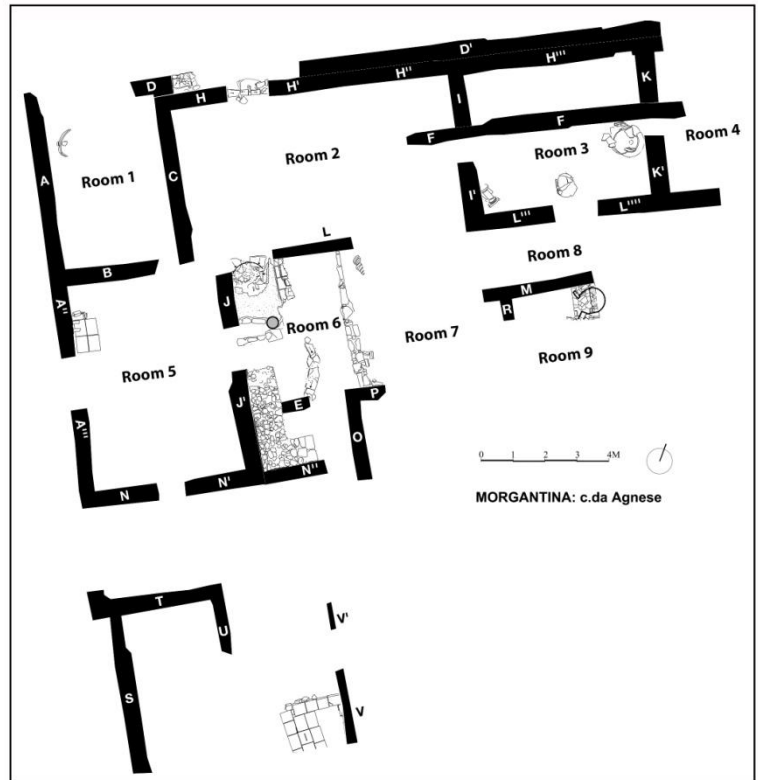


Fig. 4. Rim fragment of a black-gloss, outturned-rim plate or saucer (P16-10) from fill of construction trench for wall K' in Trench 40. Drawing by Mali Skotheim.

⁴ For black-gloss outturned-rim plates or saucers at Morgantina, see *MS VI*: 85-87, nos. 9-10, where Shelly Stone considers production of the shape to fall at the end of the fourth century or in the first half of the third century BCE, based on their presence in fills belonging to the second quarter of the third century.



Fig. 5. Stone pier in Trench 40, looking east.

Fig. 6. Terracotta brick with beveled corners from Southeast Building (43AF27). One of many found within the building. Drawing by Giancarlo Filantropi.



fill of the construction trench, a date closer to the middle of the third century (ca. 260/250 BCE) seems reasonable for the initial construction of the building. Such a date around the middle of the century would also correspond with the construction chronology proposed for the North Baths, another major monument in the Contrada Agnese⁵.

Within the confines of Trench 40, Walls H, I, L, and K are notable for the consistency of their construction, with large stones forming the outward face and small stones facing the interior of the room, at least for the courses exposed thus far⁶. It remains to be seen whether the entire elevation of these rubble masonry walls was executed with the same construction technique or if the technique was different in lower courses and the foundations.

Construction technique cannot in itself provide a precise chronology for wall construction, but it is worth noting that this double-faced technique, using large blocks or dressed stone on an exterior face and rubble on an inner face, was regularly employed in both private and public architecture at Morgantina⁷. A large stone pier, located in Room 8 at the intersection of walls M and R, has been tentatively dated to this phase (fig. 5). It is well-dressed, with four flat vertical faces, one of which preserves a small carved depression of unknown purpose. The corners of the pier are beveled in a similar fashion to the square bricks found throughout the Southeast Building (fig. 6). We suggest that the pier here originally consisted of the large stone as the lowest part, and a superstructure of beveled bricks in the upper part. While we otherwise possess little evidence for the nature of the building during Phase One or for the primary function(s) of its spaces, the presence of the pier suggests that we may have an interior portico of a peristyle or a *pastas* house⁸. The discovery of further piers or column bases is required to confirm this hypothesis.

Phase Two - Occupation and Secondary Construction (third quarter of the third century BCE)

Spaces in the Southeast building were further defined in Phase Two by the construction of secondary walls (M and R) which surround the Phase-One pier. The architecture within Trench 40—unlike that of Trench 39—is less easily divided into sub-phases of construction. The incorporation of the pier into these walls, as well as the evident disregard for its initial function as an architectural support and decorative element, suggest that the walls belong to a subsequent phase. They appear to indicate a rearrangement of the space south of Room 3, turning what may have been a portico into a narrow room, perhaps a corridor.

⁵ For the date of the North Baths, see LUCORE (2009, 2013).

⁶ Specifically, walls H''', I, I', K, K', L''', and L''''.

⁷ For the double-faced construction at Morgantina, see TSAKIRGIS 1984: 318-319, who notes that the technique was used in domestic architecture dating to the third and second centuries.

⁸ On courtyards in houses at Morgantina, see TSAKIRGIS 1984: 375-382.

Fig. 7. Inv. 15-367. Miniature lead vessel from Trench 40.

Fig. 8. Inv. 15-373. Bronze coin of Neapolis from Trench 40.



Within Room 3, Phase Two is characterized by the addition of leveling fill with a beaten-earth floor above it. The packed earth floor first isolated in 2014 and further excavated in 2015 contained a number of noteworthy objects, including a sawed cattle horn core (inv. 15-376), a small, inscribed lead vessel, possibly a container for medicine or an expensive ointment (inv. 15-367; fig. 7), and a bronze coin of the mint of Neapolis (inv. 15-373; fig. 8), which was struck between 270 and 240 BCE⁹. To this phase we also assign the placement of a pithos, first discovered in 2014, that was partially embedded in the beaten-earth floor (fig. 9). The soil within the pithos, excavated in 2015 by ten-centimeter spits and floated in its entirety, contained concentrations of cereals (wheat and barley), as well as the remains of olives, grapes, and vetch. Ample remains of cereals, pulses, and fruits—

such as olive, grape, and fig—have been identified in multiple contexts elsewhere in the building. Such diversity of taxa recovered from within the pithos leads us to believe that the paleobotanical remains found therein are more likely to be representative of the variety of foodstuffs consumed within the building or deposited with the soil filling the pithos than they are indicative of any particular agricultural product once stored within the vessel itself¹⁰. Elsewhere in Room 3, the beaten-earth floor and fill below yielded few paleobotanical remains. We note that the floor surface was clearly modified by post-depositional processes after its installation. For instance, we differentiated and excavated separately a portion of the floor in the southwest corner of Room 3 with a reddish-brown discoloration throughout, possibly caused by localized burning in the immediate vicinity.

⁹ Several dozen so-called medicine containers have been found at Morgantina over the past six decades; for discussion and catalog, see SJÖQVIST 1960; *MS* VI: 111-113 and 323-325; TABORELLI, MARENGO 2017. This is the first specimen made of lead that has been found at the site. The inscription, presently only partially visible, reads [-][--]KΛEΘ[--]. A separate publication of this vessel is currently being prepared by Dr. Mali Skotheim and Anne Truetzel, who have employed a number of digital approaches to render the inscription legible. We thank Prof. Luigi Taborelli and Prof.ssa Silvia Maria Marengo for their valuable assistance with the identification of comparanda for our vessel. For the coin of Neapolis: inv. 15-373. AE, Ø 19.88mm, 4.90g, 30°. *Obv.* Head of Apollo (l.) / *Rev.* Man-headed bull (r.); above, Nike; IΣ. Neapolis, ca. 275-250 BCE. *MS* II 14d, *HN Italy*, 589.

¹⁰ We would like to thank Dr. China Shelton for providing us a provisional report on the macrobotanical remains collected in 2015.

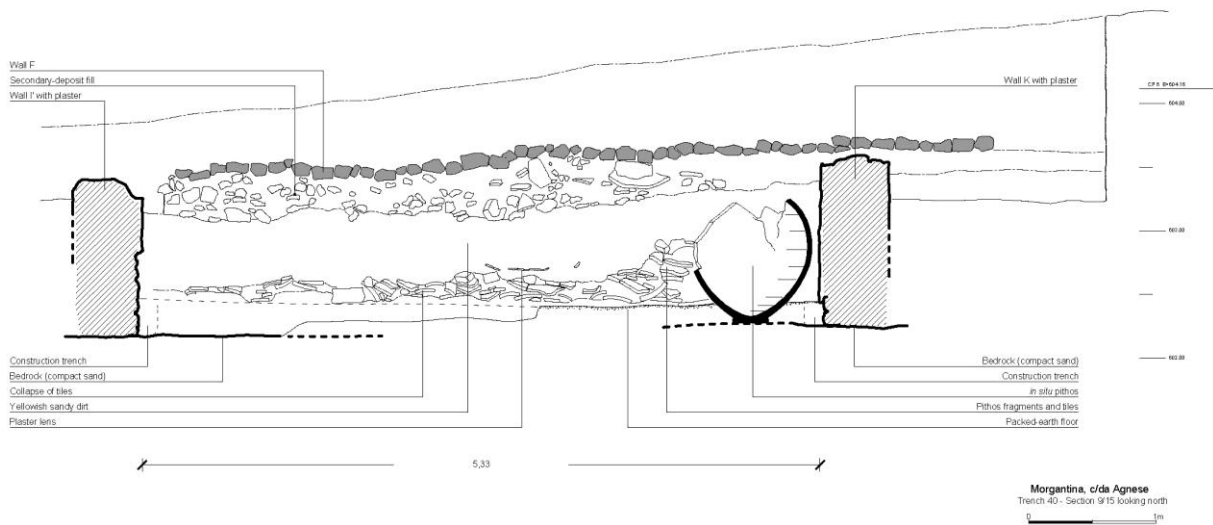


Fig. 9. Section through Trench 40 (Room 3), looking north. Drawing by Giancarlo Filantropi.



Fig. 10. Louterion base from Trench 40 (Room 3).

Phase Three - Occupation (second half of the third century BCE)

Phase Three represents the final period of activity in the building before its abandonment. It is distinguished by the artifacts and the occupation layer which accumulated immediately over the last floor surface of the room. Phase Three ended with the collapse of the roof (Phase Four, below). The objects from this final phase of occupation give some indication as to the nature of activity taking place within the room in the period leading up to its abandonment. The terracotta base of a *louterion* (or *perirrhantion*), was found on the floor in the SW corner leaning against Wall I' (fig. 10). No trace of the dish that once sat on

top of the base was found, leaving it uncertain as to whether the *louterion* was originally a fixture or was placed there later as part of the later, post-abandonment clearing operations that seem to have taken place within the Southeast Building (Phase Five: see below). Perhaps more compelling evidence for the use of Room 3 is the concentration of storage vessels within it, represented not only by the two largely complete vessels, but also by fragments of several more, scattered throughout and mixed in with the layer of roof tile collapse¹¹. Despite this apparent abundance of storage vessels, neither the arrangement of doorways in Room 3 nor the current location of the standing pithos (partially blocking the doorway leading to the east) suggests the space was originally intended for long-term storage. One possible explanation for the present situation is that Room 3 was

¹¹ In the 2014 excavation of Trench 36, similarly high concentrations of ceramic pithos fragments were noted at corresponding levels; WALTHALL *et al.* 2016: 10.



Fig. 11. Coin hoard from Trench 40 (Room 3).

used for the temporary storage of these large vessels, and possibly other large objects like the *louterion*, while other portions of the house were being renovated or undergoing new construction¹².

Twenty-one bronze coins were recovered in 2015 from occupation contexts in Room 3¹³. Included in this number are those belonging to a small hoard, containing seven Syracusan coins, that was found buried against the west face of Wall K' (fig. 11). Since they were found adjacent to the wall and not underneath it, they were likely deposited after the the wall was already standing, during a period when the room was in use. The

¹² See PERROTTA 2008: 23-34, for a similar interpretation of a room used for the temporary storage of architectural elements and storage containers, in a house located at Monte di San Fratello (ancient Apollonia) in Messina province.

¹³ An additional eleven bronze coins were recovered from layers associated with the use of Room 3 in 2014, bringing the total to thirty two coins from the room. A complete catalog of coins will appear in the final publication of the CAP excavations.

Fig. 12. Inv. 15-371 and 15-374. Roman *sextantes* from Trench 40 (Room 3).



Fig. 13. Remains of an oven in Trench 40 (Room 9), looking east.

latest coins in the hoard are part of the prolific bronze issues struck at Syracuse during the first three decades of Hieron II's reign (ca. 269–241 BCE). The hoard's composition, in which coin types from the later decades of Hieron's reign (ca. 240–215 BCE) are notably absent, points to a date of deposition in the second or third quarter of the third century, decades before the abandonment of the building¹⁴. Two Roman coins (fig. 12) found in the soil layer overlying the floor surface are the latest datable objects from below the tile fall. As such, they help to establish a *terminus post quem* for the collapse of the roof at 211 BCE¹⁵. The absence of ceramic and numismatic materials datable to the second century BCE from the contexts that comprise Phase Three leads us to suggest tentatively that occupation in Room 3 took ended before the final decade of the third century.

Finally, we also provisionally assign a small oven, built in Room 9 against the south face of Wall M, to Phase Three (fig. 13). The oven consists of at least one large flat pantile set on soil, with a dome built of brick and tile fragments. It was only partially exposed in 2015 due to concerns for its preservation. The fact that the pantile rests on soil and cannot yet be associated with a defined floor level makes us hesitant to place the oven's installation in the early construction phases of the building. At present, we are considering this an intervention made late in the occupation of the building, but prior to the collapse of the tile roof, which appears to have fallen on top of the oven. However, we note that the tile collapse of Phase Four (below) did not cover the oven as



extensively as it did elsewhere in this trench, leaving open the possibility that its installation occurred even later, after the phase of initial abandonment and destruction described below. Future excavations will reveal the oven

¹⁴ The contents of this hoard and that of two additional coin hoards discovered in the Southeast Building will be published together as a separate article, currently being prepared by A. Walthall.

¹⁵ Both coins (inv. 15-371 and 15-374) are bronze *sextantes* of the type, *Obv.* Head of Mercury r.; behind, two dots / *Rev.* Prow r.; above, ear of grain; Catania (Roman Mint), ca. 211-208 BCE. *MS* II 520, *RRC* 69/6. One of these coins (inv. 15-371) was overstruck on a Poseidon/Trident bronze of Hieron II (*MS* II 367 or 368).

Fig. 14. Smashed pithos in Trench 40 (Room 3), looking east.



in its entirety, at which point we hope to establish with greater certainty where precisely the oven fits within the sequence of the building's occupation history.

Phase Four - Initial Abandonment and Destruction (after 211 BCE)

Phase Four represents the abandonment and destruction of the rooms within Trench 40. The tiled roof collapsed after 211 BCE, as the coin finds from Room 3 indicate. According to our present interpretation, this terminal collapse of the roof tiles does not appear to have been connected with the violence that characterized the Roman siege of 211 BCE, as no evidence for destruction by fire or burning has so far been found within the building. Rather, the collapse of the roof may have been the end result of a longer process of deterioration. The soil among the tiles contained ample traces of wall plaster and dozens of iron nails, surely elements of the room's timber superstructure. A flattened and broken - but remarkably complete - second pithos was discovered surrounded by tiles Room 3. Next to this pithos lay a circular pithos lid and the upper element of a "hopper-rubber" type millstone, both of which rested directly on the beaten-earth floor surface (fig. 14). Although the deposition of the pithos was consistent with the other debris of Phase Four, the vessel's complete preservation suggests to us that it was present in the room during Phase Three, and thus may have served a function similar to that of the intact pithos, discussed above.

A reddish-yellow sandy soil accumulated above the tiles and the broken pithos. This soil was remarkably sterile and contained no visible concentration of inclusions aside from a notable quantity of white wall plaster, which was sometimes preserved in large sheets. We suspect that this soil layer may be degraded mudbrick or pisé that once formed the upper courses of the walls in Room 3¹⁶. Flotation and environmental analyses confirmed the soil forming the deposits found immediately above and throughout the tile fall later contained very little paleobotanical material.

Phase Five - post-destruction cleanup (After 211 BCE)

Phase Five is characterized by the intentional infilling of a depression in the soil that formed along the central north-south axis of Room 3. This thick layer of debris, consisting primarily of stones, tiles, and pottery, was laid down to create a roughly level surface throughout the room. A contiguous portion of this fill was excavated in Room 3 during the 2014 season (Trench 36), when it was first identified and interpreted as intentional fill based on the analysis of ceramic material contained therein¹⁷. Over this mixed fill, a homogenous yellow sandy soil was deposited—intentionally, we believe—to serve as a solid layer on which to construct Wall F (see below). This deposit contained worn pottery of the later half of the third century and a coin of the Syracusan mint that was struck sometime between 240–215 BCE, during the reign of Hieron II (inv. 15-47). Since we already know that these possible clean-up operations had to have taken place after 211 BCE, the ceramic and numismatic evidence recovered from this fill in Room 3 does not help to narrow the chronology for Phase Five. We note that this infilling of Room 3 may well have been undertaken in preparation for the

¹⁶ For the use of mudbrick in domestic architecture at Morgantina, see TSAKIRGIS 1984: 306-307.

¹⁷ WALTHALL *et al.* 2016: 9-11.



Fig. 15. Aerial orthophoto of Trench 40. Dashed line indicates extent of rubble surface belonging to Phase Six. The white shaded area indicates where a portion of the rubble was removed by excavators.

construction of Wall F, in which case the actions here are better situated in Phase Six. In that case the deposition of rubble, addition of the leveling layer of yellow soil, and construction of Wall F would constitute three successive steps in a unified building action. At present, however, we have chosen to retain this distinction between Phase Five and Phase Six, as first defined in our previous report, on the grounds that we cannot yet conclusively point to an immediate temporal relationship between Wall F and the addition of rubble fill and yellow soil. Evidence for interventions elsewhere inside the building that may be characterized as post-destruction cleanup was identified in Room 5 during the 2014 season¹⁸.

Phase Six - Post-abandonment construction (end of the third century/early second century BCE)

Wall F, first uncovered in 2014, is the most notable construction feature of this phase. In 2015, Wall F was found to extend ca. 1m east of Room 3's eastern wall (Phase One: Wall K, K') into an area we have provisionally named Room 4. The later wall, for which only the lowest course of stones are preserved, gradually slopes from east to west. It terminates abruptly at the higher east end, where it was likely damaged by modern agricultural activity. The portion of Wall F exposed by Trench 40 in 2015 did not shed light on the wall's purpose¹⁹. It is nonetheless significant that by the time of Wall F's construction, the roof above Room 3 had collapsed and the upper courses of Wall K/K', whether originally built of stone or mudbrick, had been reduced to its current state.

At the southern end of Trench 40, corresponding to portions of Rooms 8 and 9, no thick leveling fill of debris like that in Room 3 was deposited. Instead, at a slightly lower elevation, a loosely-dispersed layer of small and medium-sized stones appeared to create a rough, horizontal surface that measured approximately 2.5m x 5m (fig. 15). This enigmatic feature was too regular to have occurred naturally; nevertheless the function of this intermittent earth-and-stone surface remains unclear, not least because it does not show any wear pattern that would indicate its purpose. The simple and similar construction technique of this stone surface and Wall F, as well as their stratigraphic relationships, lead us to associate the two.

¹⁸ *IBID.*, 17.

¹⁹ For further discussion of Wall F and its possible function, see WALTHALL *et al.* 2016: 11, where it is identified as "Wall M" according to earlier naming conventions.

Phase Seven - Final abandonment/destruction (early second century BCE)

After the construction activity of Phase Six, no further evidence of human activity was preserved. The preserved top of Wall F, for example, was very close to the modern ground level, and so any depositional contexts associated with its use have likely been destroyed by modern agricultural activity. We encountered no stratified deposits that could attest to activity post-dating the Phase-Six construction; rather, modern topsoil sits directly on the architectural remains of that phase.

Trench 39

Trench 39 was opened with the aim of expanding on work completed in Trench 37 during the 2014 season. The trench was laid out as a 10m x 10m square at the northwestern corner of Lot 1, and it included the entire extent of Trench 37 (figs. 1-2). Because initial plans involved continuing to excavate in the area of Trench 37, both the 2014 backfill and the debris from looters' activity in the spring of 2015 were removed²⁰. However, the early discovery of significant architectural features and undisturbed stratigraphy very near the modern surface preempted further investigation of the area of Trench 37, which was thus left untouched in 2015.

Excavation in Trench 39 very quickly revealed walls that allowed us to delineate several new rooms in the Southeast Building, as well as architectural features and fragments that gave intriguing clues about the building's central room or rooms. Most importantly, the early discovery of toppled brick column drums and a partially preserved column base, consisting of three drums *in situ*, indicated that the building might include a courtyard, as hypothesized above in our discussion of the stone pier from Trench 40. Other notable features included a *cocciopesto* platform in the center of the trench and an L-shaped stone feature in the southeast that may have served as the base of a staircase leading to an upper story. Several phases of construction and occupation were evident, in some cases with associated human-made surfaces.

Phase One - Primary Construction (middle of the third century BCE)

The first phase of activity, the primary construction of the walls that defined the earliest form of the Southeast Building, was fully attested in Trench 39. Wall A, the western wall of the building, was first documented in 2014; here it continued running south as expected, and met Wall N in a bonded junction near the southwest corner of the trench. Wall N ran east along the southern limit of the trench and bonded with Wall J at a point ca. 0.98m east of the line of Wall C to the north. Wall J ran north up to, but possibly past, Wall B. Thus Walls A, N, J, and B delineated a rectangular room, Room 5, which had at least three doors: one relatively wide aperture (ca. 1.42m) near the midpoint of the western wall A, another (ca. 1.35m) near the midpoint of the eastern wall J, and one narrower doorway (ca. 0.84m) near the midpoint of the southern wall N. Beyond delineating the outline of the walls, Room 5 was not further excavated for lack of time; our focus remained on the deposits lying east of Wall J, inside what came to be identified as Room 6.

The eastern half of Trench 39 corresponded with the central area of the Southeast Building (Room 6), and it was therefore anticipated that its excavation could yield important information for our understanding of the building as a whole. In Phase One, Wall J separated this area from Room 5 to the west, while Wall L separated it from a room to the north. The eastern extent of Room 6 could not be determined, as the eastern trench boundary cut through the room to the northeast, while Wall O, a wall of uncertain date, ran just inside the trench boundary to the southeast. It is unclear whether the area we have designated as Room 6 was in fact a covered space during this first phase of building or whether it was an external yard. No floor or other evidence of occupation was discovered for Phase One in Trench 39. We did not reach the bottom of any of the walls in this trench, and so as yet we have no deposits to associate with their construction.

²⁰ On the looting, see WALTHALL *et al.* 2016: 20-21.

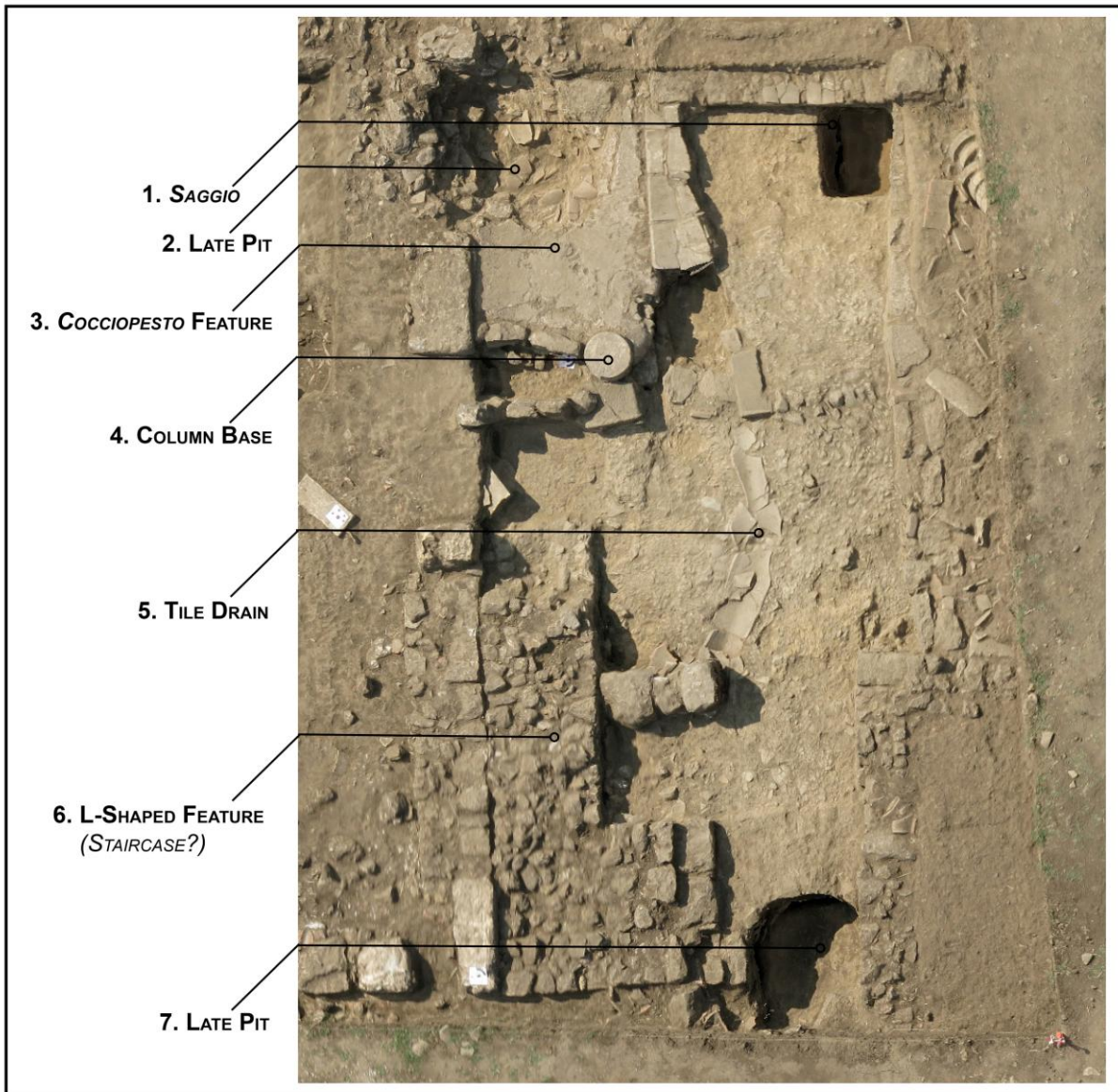


Fig. 16. Aerial orthophoto of the eastern half of Trench 39 (Room 6), indicating the location of key features discussed in text.

Phase Two - Occupation and Secondary Construction (third quarter of the third century BCE)

At some point after the primary walls were laid out, additional walls and features were added. Wall N'' was added as the continuation of Wall N/N', the southern boundary of Room 5 and now also of Room 6. Wall N'' does not bond with the earlier walls of Room 5, nor does it appear to have bonded with Wall O to the east, though any possible intersection had been destroyed by a pit dug in Phase Seven, eliminating direct evidence of the relationship of these two walls in this corner of the room (fig. 16, no.7). Wall O has been only partially excavated, so we cannot confidently place it within our phasing scheme yet. However, based on stratigraphic relationships, it should belong to Phase Two (or possibly Phase Three).

At the southwest corner of Room 6 (formed by walls J and N''), an L-shaped stone feature was set with its long axis running North-South along Wall J (fig. 16, no.6; fig. 17). This feature does not bond with either wall



Fig. 17. Aerial orthophoto of the possible foundations for a staircase in Trench 39 (Room 6).

and so should postdate their construction, although perhaps by only a short period of time. Most of the body of the feature was constructed with small stones set in mud mortar, but the eastern end of the short axis preserved larger blocks that formed two stepped courses. The feature may therefore have been the stone foundations of a staircase, added to give access to the roof or an upper story (likely constructed in perishable materials; see below for further discussion). Staircases in ancient Greek houses were often located in the courtyard.

A floor surface consisting of finely crushed, yellowish stone (identifiable as the local sandstone bedrock) belonging to this construction phase was identified and partially excavated. This surface of redeposited bedrock (fig. 18) extended throughout the open area of Room 6, ran up to the walls that defined the room in all directions, but not over top of the L-shaped feature. A small *saggio* (ca. 30cm x 60cm x 35cm) was dug through this surface in the northern part of the room against Wall L (fig. 16, no.6; fig. 19). This *saggio* produced little diagnostic material aside from some black-gloss sherds, which are only generally attributable to the 3rd century BCE (fig. 20). The comparative lack of inclusions in such a thick deposit (ca. 35cm in depth), as well as its position below a well-preserved floor surface, suggest that this fill was deliberately added to raise the ground level, possibly early in the occupational history of the Contrada Agnese. This was done, we believe, to create a floor surface in Room 6 at the same elevation as the floor in Room 5.

Additional modifications to this area of the building cannot be separated from other activities in this phase. A column base, found *in situ*, belongs to this phase, although



Fig. 18. View of Room 6, looking north.



Fig. 19. *Saggio* dug through the late floor surface in Trench 39 (Room 6), looking north.



Fig. 20. Black-gloss sherds recovered from *saggio*.



Fig. 21. *Cocciopesto* platform and stacked terracotta column drums (detail).



Fig. 22. Terracotta tube in section, running under the *cocciopesto* feature in Trench 39 (Room 6), looking west.

its immediate relationship with the features described above is as yet unresolved. The standing remains consisted of three stacked terracotta column drums (thickness ca. 8cm; diameter ca. 36cm) resting on what appeared to be a roughly-cut rectangular stone base. The stone base on which the terracotta column drums stand does not appear to have been finished, as there was no evidence for the application of a plaster coat or the refinement of the stone's visible faces. That the base itself rested on the yellow crushed bedrock surface (fig. 16, no. 4; fig. 21) would appear to indicate the column was a late addition to the space²¹. This is further suggested by the column's placement, close to the doorway that connected Rooms 5 and 6, which would have partially restricted one's line of sight (and possibly one's movement) between the two spaces. Future work may clarify the situation, but at present we tentatively place the column as a late modification in Phase Two.

Phase Three - Occupation (second half of the third century BCE)

We do not know how long the area was used in its Phase-Two form, but a later series of modifications significantly altered the nature of Room 6, and represent continued occupation of the building. We have assigned these activities to a later period, Phase Three.

In the northwest corner of Room 6, a *cocciopesto* surface was installed in a roughly rectangular area bounded by Walls J, L, and to the south by a line of stone terminating in the column base (fig. 16, no. 3). The eastern edge of the surface was defined by a line of terracotta brick fragments set along the edge of the *cocciopesto* to create a straight line. While the selection and placement of fragments produced an impression of whole bricks broken in place, amphora and tile fragments set vertically in the spaces between them demonstrates that the broken pieces were intentionally set together. The *cocciopesto* surface was damaged in the northwest corner by a large pit, dug at some later time (Phase Seven: fig. 16, no. 2), which also seems to have destroyed a portion of walls J and L. Another smaller pit (also Phase Seven) had been dug against the column base at the southeast corner of the *cocciopesto* surface. Removal of the soil filling this second pit revealed the end of a terracotta water pipe, which ran under the *cocciopesto* pavement. This pipe was oriented in the direction of a shallow drain formed by a line of upturned roof tiles laid end-to-end (fig. 22). The curving line of tiles ran southeast from the *cocciopesto* feature into the southern half of Room 6 (fig. 16, no. 5). Although the small pit near the column base has destroyed any direct connection between the water pipe and the line of upturned tiles, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the two features were originally linked and served to channel water to the south and out of the room. The use of waterproof building material (*cocciopesto*)

²¹ Columns constructed of terracotta drums were a common feature of most peristyle houses at Morgantina, according to TSAKIRGIS 1984: 346-347, n. 27. Unlike the terracotta drums found in the Southeast Building, most columns from domestic contexts, especially those of larger diameter, used annular drums (i.e. they have a hole at the center). White stucco was often applied to the exterior of these brick columns, so as to lend them the appearance of marble or fine-grained limestone. On the application of plaster, see TSAKIRGIS 1984: 309.

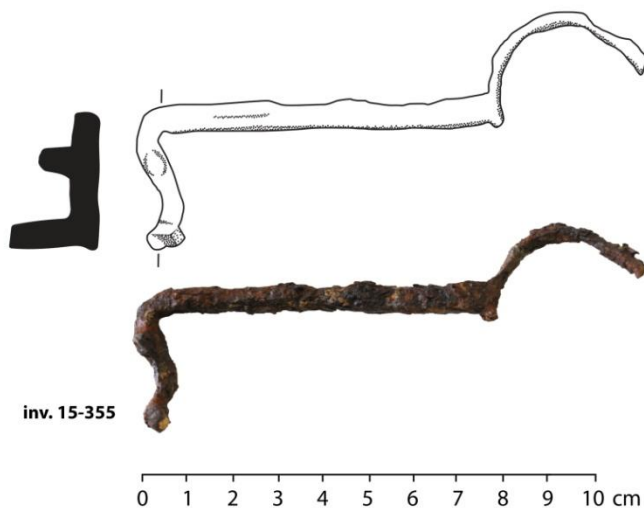


Fig. 23. Inv. 15-355. Iron key from Trench 39 (Room 6). Drawing by Mali Skotheim.

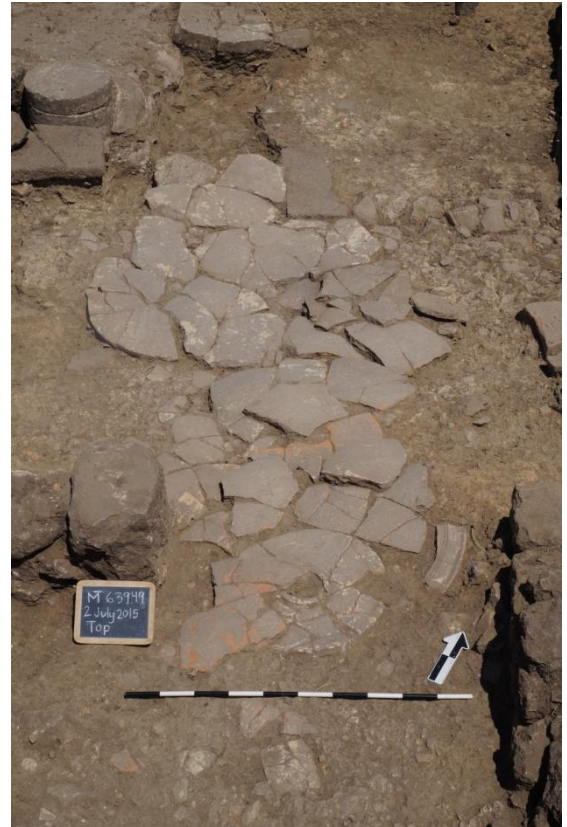


Fig. 24. Pithos fragments used as pavement in Trench 39 (Room 6), looking north.

and presence of a drain suggests this portion of the building may have been open to the air. The discovery of column drums in this area gives further indication that we may have a *pastas* or peristyle arrangement at the center of the building.

On top of the upturned roof tiles and throughout Room 6, a thin layer of brown silt was deposited, perhaps evidence that the room was occupied and used while the drain remained open. This soil contained a badly damaged iron key (fig. 23), along with some bronze and iron fragments and partially intact pottery, which may support the hypothesis that the silty soil accumulated while the space was in use. Over the brown silty soil, a surface composed of large ceramic fragments was laid down (fig. 24). Pithos body fragments and lids covered the drain and extended south into the rest of Room 6, although never reaching any of the walls. This layer, which we have interpreted as a partial pavement, may well have originally been placed directly on the upturned tiles that formed the drain, in which case, the silty soil that accumulated between the two could have simply filtered down through the interstices. It is also possible that the pithos fragments were laid over the drain after it had already been covered with silty soil; if water continued to drain along roughly the same path, the pithos fragments may have been put down to create a walking surface in otherwise muddy soil. Several of the pithos fragments, including both lids and body fragments, appear to have been broken in place, so that initially the surface may have been composed of fewer, larger fragments that the inhabitants of the space broke down by walking over them.

Phase Four - Initial Abandonment (after 211 BCE)

While in other parts of the building Phase Three ended with the partial or complete collapse of the roof and abandonment of the area, in Room 6, at least, the roof appears to have remained in place. No evidence of destruction in Phase Four was encountered here; rather, the room appears to have been abandoned as indicated by a relatively thin soil deposit covering the open surface of the room. This deposit contained a large number of iron nails and lead fragments as well as some intact small ceramic vessels. The sandy clay matrix,



Fig. 25. Inv. 15-156. Roman triens from Trench 39 (Room 6).



Fig. 26. Objects from abandonment contexts in Trench 39 (Room 6).

which preserved some plaster inclusions, is consistent with the abandonment or ephemeral use of an internal, roofed space. The presence of well-preserved ceramic pieces, along with metal objects (iron and lead) that could be melted down or reused, leads us to set aside the possibility that the deposit was an intentional fill.

As was the case in Room 3, the initial abandonment of Room 6 can be dated to the final years of the third century on the basis of the numismatic evidence recovered from the soil layers which accumulated there. Most notable, in this regard, is a Roman *triens*, minted in Sicily from 211-208 BCE (fig. 25)²². Other diagnostic objects, though not necessarily helpful in establishing a more refined chronology, include two relatively large terracotta figurine heads, a hairpin or stylus element made from worked bone, and the blade of an iron knife (fig. 26).

Phase Five - Post-abandonment clean-up (After 211 BCE)

No signs of post-abandonment cleaning were encountered in this trench. Given our interpretation of the Phase Four accumulation over the Phase Three floor as the product of abandonment, and given the activity documented in Phase Six (see below), we suggest that some grading or leveling of the top surface of the abandonment deposit may have occurred. The tile collapse of Phase Seven did indeed lie on a mostly flat surface, but we hypothesize that this was created by grading flat the surface of a deposit already in existence rather than laying down that deposit to raise the ground level. It must be stressed that this Phase Five activity is strictly hypothetical, and while positive evidence for such activity is lacking, the removal of material is more difficult to detect than deposition or construction.

Phase Six - Post-abandonment construction (end of the third century/early second century BCE)

Following the abandonment of Phase Four and the potential leveling of Phase Five, a number of modifications were made to Room 6, although their precise purpose is unclear. By the same token, these modifications may still have been underway when the roof collapsed in Phase Seven, as indicated by the lack of any depositional activity between the contexts of Phase Six and those of Phase Seven. Nevertheless, these interventions markedly changed the use of this space.

²² Inv. 15-156. AE, *triens*, Ø 23.85mm, 10.82g, 270°. Obv. Head of Minerva r. / Rev. Prow r.; above, grain ear; below, ROMA. Catania (Roman Mint), ca. 211-208 BCE; MS II 519, RRC 69/4.



Fig. 27. Upright stone feature south of *cocciopesto* in Trench 39 (Room 6), looking north.



Fig. 28. Intentionally stacked roof tiles in Trench 39 (Room 6).

In the southern part of Room 6, a new wall (Wall E) was laid running East from the L-shaped feature (fig. 3). Wall E was composed of medium-sized blocks infilled with smaller stones, and was preserved only in one course that ran ca. 0.90m east in the direction of Wall O, at the point where Wall O formed a corner with Wall P. Its narrow width, its dry-laid construction technique, and the lack of plaster all suggest that the remains we discovered may not have supported a full-height wall, but perhaps served another, still unknown, purpose.

In the northeast corner of Room 6, one course of stones and brick fragments was laid down running North-South, parallel to Wall O but offset by ca. 30cm to the East. While this feature may have served as the bottom course or socle of a wall, its flat upper surface instead suggests that it was a step which negotiated a change in elevation from the eastern part of Room 6 into Room 7. The composition of this step—a bricolage of stone, terracotta bricks, and tile fragments—fits well within a scenario of renovation to the interior of the building following a period of abandonment. In the western part of Room 6, where a line of stones had been set along the southern edge of the *cocciopesto* feature in Phase Three, a new line of stones was set in soil nearly parallel to the old line and ca. 0.28-0.43m south of it (fig. 27). The placement of these stones effectively divided the doorway leading from Room 5 to Room 6.

Along the north wall (Wall L) of Room 6, a last modification was made: a collection of five broad, curved roof tiles were placed against the wall, and in some cases just over the edge of the wall (fig. 28). This placement of tiles over the preserved edge of the rubble surface of the wall indicates either that the wall had been reduced to its present elevation before the tiles were deposited, or that it was always intended to be a low wall negotiating passage between Rooms 2 and 6. The absence of a discernible rubble layer in the immediate vicinity, which would signal a collapsed rubble wall, and the use of tile fragments laid flat to level the top of the wall may support these hypotheses. We have also speculated, however, that some walls in the Southwest Building may have had stone foundations with a superstructure of mudbrick or another type of earthen construction; this too might explain the presence of the tiles aside and slightly atop Wall L. The stacked roof tiles preserved an orthogonal arrangement: the westernmost tile was laid perpendicular to Wall L and next to the brick feature just mentioned, while two more were laid parallel to the wall. This feature turned out to be a short stack of tiles, as two additional tiles were found directly below two of the upper-course tiles in the same position and orientation. All the tiles seem to have been broken *in situ*, and they appear to have been carefully and intentionally deposited against the wall shortly before the collapse of the roof in Phase Seven. It is unclear why the tiles were collected in this way, but one possible explanation is that they were gathered here from portions of the roof that had already collapsed and were being stored for later use. This fits our hypothesis that the roof fell at different times in different rooms and not all at a single moment as a result of a catastrophic event.

Phase Seven - Final abandonment/destruction (after the second century BCE)

The roof appears to have collapsed over Room 6 soon after the modifications of Phase Six were complete (and perhaps before other modifications could be undertaken). The fact that the fallen tiles were found resting directly on the interventions of Phase Six shows that a long period of use or abandonment did not intervene between Phases Six and Seven. Based on the numismatic material assigned to Phase Four (above, inv. 15-156), we can confidently date the collapse of the roof over Room 6 after 211 BCE. Terracotta column drums found in the upper layers of the tile collapse indicate that these roof supports were still at least partially standing when the roof itself fell. Similarly, a patchy layer of rubble resting immediately above the tiles suggests the walls remained standing for some period following the collapse of the roof.

Aside from three small pits of indeterminate date dug at the northwest and southeast corners of Room 6, no activity is attested in Trench 39 after the collapse of the roof. These pits have every indication of being the products of relatively modern clandestine activity. As noted above in the discussion of Trench 40, the modern ground level rests very close to the top of ancient stratigraphy in places²³. As a result, evidence for the latest ancient activity may have been erased by modern agricultural activity. Indeed, the lack of a thicker topsoil layer makes understanding earlier phases difficult as well. One particular problem is that there is not enough rubble in Trench 39 to account for the volume of the walls that must have been holding up the roof of Room 6. This material may be lacking because the stones were removed from the topsoil to facilitate ploughing. Yet the scanty rubble deposits found over the tile collapse also point suggestively to the possibility that the upper courses of the walls that formed Room 6 were executed in mud brick, as was hypothesized for the walls in Room 3. Accordingly, as the mudbrick portions of the walls dissolved, the unconsolidated soil was thus dispersed throughout the room, where it would have mixed with topsoil or been removed by modern ploughing. At this stage, it is impossible to determine the cause of the missing wall volume, and therefore we cannot say how the upper courses of the walls in Room 6 were constructed.

Trench 41

Trench 41 was opened for the purpose of locating the southern perimeter of the building and gathering additional information about the activities that took place inside it. Initially opened at 4.5m N/S x 3.0m E/W in plan (figs. 1-2), excavations were continued only in the southern portion of the trench (2m x 3m) after reaching archaeologically secure layers from -20cm below topsoil. Since Trench 41 was not contiguous with the other CAP trenches, the phasing can only be tentatively tied to that observed in trenches 39 and 40 at the northern end of the building. Additionally, since excavations reached neither wall foundations nor construction contexts in Trench 41, we begin with *Phase Two*, tentatively linking the earliest documented activity with the Phase Two construction and occupation documented in Trenches 39 and 40.

Phase Two - Occupation and Secondary Construction (third quarter of the third century BCE)

The earliest activity documented within the trench is the construction of a rubble wall (Wall V) along the eastern side of the trench. This wall was oriented north-south, roughly parallel with the two north-south walls (Walls S and U) excavated to the west of Trench 41 in 2014²⁴. Although not fully excavated in the northern half of the trench; it continued to the north (as Wall V') beyond the limits of the trench. There appears to have been a doorway in Wall V that led into a room to the east. This doorway was blocked up with rubble at some later point. In the southern portion of the trench, excavations revealed several courses of Wall V, but did not reach its foundations. The construction of Wall V/V' in unmortared rubble, without the use of large, dressed stone blocks, leads us to place it tentatively in Phase Two, when walls of similar technique appear elsewhere in the building. Until we can directly connect the stratigraphic sequences in all trenches, this phasing remains provisional.

²³ WALTHALL *et al.* 2016: 11.

²⁴ For documentation of Trench 38 from 2014, see WALTHALL *et al.* 2016: 18-20.



Fig. 29. Brick-and-millstone pavement in Trench 41, looking north.



inv. 15-212

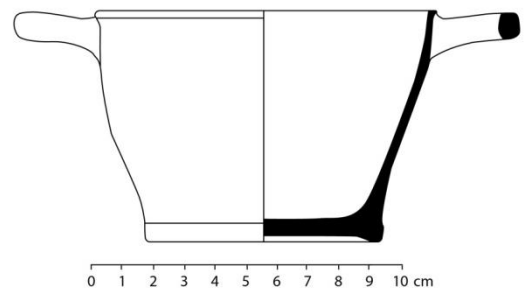


Fig. 30. Inv. 15-212. Squat conical skyphos from deposit below brick-and-millstone pavement in Trench 41. Drawing by Mali Skotheim.

Phase Three - Occupation (second half of the third century BCE)

Following the construction of Wall V, a pavement composed of terracotta bricks and volcanic millstones was installed (fig. 29)²⁵. The pavement appears to have been damaged or partially dismantled in antiquity. The exact function of this feature is not immediately evident, given its limited size (1.35m x 1.95m) and irregular shape. Pavements of terracotta bricks are found elsewhere at Morgantina in a variety of domestic, commercial, and industrial contexts²⁶. None of these pavements, to our knowledge, incorporate millstone fragments, which in this instance may have simply been inclusions of convenience.

The pavement abuts Wall V and is thus clearly of subsequent construction. Two bricks belonging to the pavement were lifted in order to recover datable material below. From the soil layers immediately underlying the bricks, excavators recovered several fragmentary black-gloss vessels of mid-third century date, including a nearly complete locally-produced cup in the style of an Attic Type A squat conical *skyphos* (fig. 30). These squat conical *skyphoi* are considered by Shelley Stone to be “characteristic of the second half of the [third] century”²⁷. This deposit also contained a worn bronze Siculo-Punic coin struck sometime between 310 and 280 BCE, further corroborating a mid-third century date for the laying of the pavement (fig. 31)²⁸. Because Wall V continued down well below the brick-and-millstone pavement, an earlier floor surface associated with the wall may lie at a lower level. Accordingly, we have currently assigned this higher pavement to Phase Three, perhaps to be associated with the renovations to the building documented in Trenches 39 and 40.

²⁵ All three millstones are of the Hopper-Rubber type, see WHITE 1963: 202.

²⁶ TSAKIRGIS 1984: 333-334 notes that when used as a floor pavement in domestic contexts, terracotta bricks are generally found in courtyards and service areas.

²⁷ For the chronology of these *skyphoi*, see MS VI 104-105, nos. 57-61.

²⁸ Inv. 15-301. AE, Ø 19.83mm, 3.38g, 90°. *Obv.* Head of Tanit I. / *Rev.* Horse standing r., behind, palm tree. Siculo-Punic mint, ca. 310-280 BCE. MSII 436, and see now, FREY-KUPPER 2013, nos. 815-1085.

Fig. 31. Inv. 15-301. Siculo-Punic coin from deposit below brick-and-millstone pavement in Trench 41.



Fig. 32. Inv. 15-37. Silver octobol of Hieron II.



Phase Four - Abandonment and Destruction (after 211 BCE)

The abandonment of the area was evident in a partially-preserved layer of collapsed roof tiles and an associated scatter of mixed ceramic material (fragments of a Greco-Italic amphora and coarse ware vessels) that was found immediately above the brick-and-millstone pavement. Within this mixed debris, excavators found a silver *octobol* of Hieron II (fig. 32), the first of its type recovered in controlled excavations at Morgantina²⁹. The loss of such a large silver coin—a rare find at Morgantina—suggests that the building was abandoned in haste. The presence of fragmentary roof tiles amid the destruction layer would appear to indicate that this space was originally roofed. However, it should be noted that the concentration of tiles was not nearly as high as that found in Rooms 3 and 6 to the north. The phasing for Trench 41 ends with Phase Four, as no post-abandonment cleaning or renovation,

generally associated with Phase Five and Phase Six, was noted by excavators.

Trench 41 did not ultimately reveal the southern boundary of the Southeast Building, as had been hoped. Nevertheless, it produced additional, if enigmatic, evidence for the development of the building and the nature of the activities taking place in it. The limited dimensions of the brick-and-millstone pavement may be indication that the area was used as a workspace, or served some function for which a surface more durable than beaten-earth floor was necessary. The hopper-rubber millstone pieces—which are undamaged and comprise part of the surface—is noteworthy because they could not be used in this context for their primary intended function: milling grain. Certainly hopper-rubber millstones continued to be used well into the first century BCE, particularly in Greek settlements, but it seems unlikely that the use of perfectly serviceable hopper rubbers as paving stones is unrelated to the contemporaneous advent of the rotary Morgantina-type millstone in the late fourth and early third centuries BCE³⁰. At the moment, we cannot say whether this decision was a product of the social atmosphere of Morgantina at the time or a reflection of advances in milling technology with the introduction of rotary mills³¹. Future excavations will aim to bring together the portions of the building exposed

²⁹ Inv. 15-37. AR, octobol, Ø 20.05mm, 5.51g, 270°. *Obv.* Head of Athena l., behind cornucopia / *Rev.* Pegasos flying l., IEPΩNOΣ. Syracuse, ca. 276-269 BCE. SG 984, BMC 2.523.

³⁰ WILLIAMS-THORPE 1988: 254; WEFERS 2009; SANTI *et al.* 2012.

³¹ CURTIS 2008: 373-376; WHITE 1963; SANTI *et al.* 2015.

in Trench 41 with those revealed by the CAP excavations of 2014 (Trench 38) as well as the excavations of H.L. Allen from the 1970s.

Conclusion

The 2015 CAP excavations shed light on both the nature of activity within the Southeast Building and the complexity of its occupation history. With at least nine rooms now identified, we are better informed about the layout of the building, which now appears to have undergone several phases of remodeling. The installation of features related to food preparation (e.g. the oven in Room 9) and, possibly, to agricultural and industrial activity in the latest occupation phase provides vivid testimony of the transformations taking place throughout Morgantina in the last decades of the third century and first decades of the second century BCE. The large number of pithoi and Greco-Italic amphoras found in both primary and secondary contexts serves to strengthen further the idea that significant quantities of foodstuffs were stored and consumed within the building. Here, we can point to the paleobotanical remains of cereals, both wheat and barley, legumes, grapes, and olives, recovered and identified during the 2015 season. Uncertainty remains as to the principal function of the Southeast Building, but these recent excavations have produced evidence for features commonly associated with domestic architecture at Morgantina. Whether or not we are dealing with a Hellenistic house will be a question answered by future excavations.

We are also now in a position to define more closely the building's chronology, having recovered datable material both from within the construction trenches in Room 3 and below the extensive tile falls encountered in several rooms. While future excavations will undoubtedly produce additional dating evidence, we can tentatively place the initial construction of the building to the middle decades of the third century BCE (ca. 260/250 BCE) and its principal abandonment (marked by the widespread collapse of roof tiles) to the final decade of the third century BCE or, perhaps, the early years of the second century (ca. 210–190 BCE). As such, the construction of the Southeast Building occurred at a time characterized by dramatic population growth and new monumental construction across the entire urban center at Morgantina³².

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³² Regarding the “third-century boom” at Morgantina, see Shelley Stone’s narrative in *MS VI* (12-13); for discussion of the archaeological evidence for expansion of residential areas in the city at the time, see BELL (2008); ALLEN (1973: 362-366).

Abbreviations

HN Italy	RUTTER, K., A. BURNETT. 2001. <i>Historia Numorum: Italy</i> . London: The British Museum Press.
MS I	BELL, III, M. 1981. <i>Morgantina Studies, vol. I, The Terracottas</i> . Princeton: Princeton University Press.
MS II	BUTTREY, T.V., ERIM K., GROVES T., HOLLOWAY R.R., 1989. <i>Morgantina Studies, vol. II, The Coins</i> . Princeton: Princeton University Press.
MS VI	STONE, S.C. 2015. <i>Morgantina Studies, vol. VI, The Hellenistic and Roman Fine Wares</i> . Princeton: Princeton University Press.
RRC	CRAWFORD M.H. 1974. <i>Roman Republican coinage</i> . London: Cambridge University Press.

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