

## La Dea di Sibari e il Santuario ritrovato.

Studi sui rinvenimenti dal Timponedella Motta di Francavilla Marittima. I.1. Ceramiche di importazione, di produzione coloniale e indigena - Tomo 1 (2006)

This is the second in a series of special volumes of the Bollettino d'Arte presenting objects formerly in the collections of the Institut für klassische Archäologie of the University of Bern and the Department of Antiquities at the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, that were determined to be from the site of Francavilla Marittima, as others in the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek at Copenhagen.

The different forewords to the first volume outlined the fate of these pieces since their illegal excavation at the site on the Timponedella Motta in the 1970s. In 1996, the «Project Francavilla-Bern-Malibu» was created: an international team was to research and document the pieces in Bern and Malibu and prepare for their return to Southern Italy.

In 2001, the repatriated objects were exhibited in the Museo della Sibaritide at Sibari under the title «Offerte alla dea di Francavilla Marittima da Berna e da Malibu».

In the first volume dedicated to this material (II.1) John Papadopoulos published the 571 metal items.

The next two volumes (I.1 and 2) present the remaining 4377 objects, as well as the 64 vases and figurines of terracotta and faience of the Copenhagen lot. The editors of the present volume thought it is useful to start out with an analytic overview of the large number of publications dedicated to this archaeological area. However, as John Papadopoulos has observed, it should be taken into account that some objects among the other materials of the Bern-Malibu-Copenhagen lot may also originally stem from other archaeological contexts at Francavilla Marittima (sanctuary on the Timponedella Motta or Macchiabate necropolis), or even from other sites in Southern Italy. The catalogue of this volume starts out with vases and fragments of vases imported from the Greek mainland, mainly from Corinth (2807), but also from Athens (56) and Sparta (10); it also includes two pieces representing the so-called Argive monochrome (1) and Pontic (1) classes. The remaining ceramics follow in volume I.2. The quality of these vases is relatively good, but only few pieces are outstanding. Only two fragments show a mythical scene: Heracles attacking the centaur Nessos (name inscribed) who tries to abduct Dejanira, and the Trojan horse with warriors inside. The last scene could furnish an argument in favour of the proposal to identify the sanctuary on the Timponedella Motta with the mythical Lagaria, founded in the neighbourhood of Sybaris by Epeios, who dedicated the instruments with which he had constructed the wooden horse in the Athenaion of that town. The Attic material comprises vessels dating from the third quarter of the 6th to the very beginning of the 5th centuries. Only one lekythos fragment represents the red-figured production. The Laconian material consists of vessels from the first half of the 6th century. It has appeared that a considerable number of pottery fragments from the Bern-Malibu-Copenhagen material joined with others from the controlled old (Stoop) and recent (Kleibrink) excavations at the sanctuary on the Timponedella Motta near Francavilla Marittima; this made evident that a large part, if not the majority of the pottery that made its way to the three collections abroad, are from the so-called Stipe I, the location of which has now been assured in the area South/South-East of Building V on the Timponedella Motta. The chronological classification of the Bern-Malibu-Copenhagen material has been confirmed by the discovery of similar objects during the most recent excavations in the area of Building V. These items can now be integrated in the history of this important sanctuary of the archaic period.

In copertina, al centro: *ricostruzione di pisside-kotile frammentaria a decorazione figurata con coperchio pertinente, del protocorinzio tardo (frammenti già a Berna e Malibù, ora a Sibari, e a Copenhagen)*