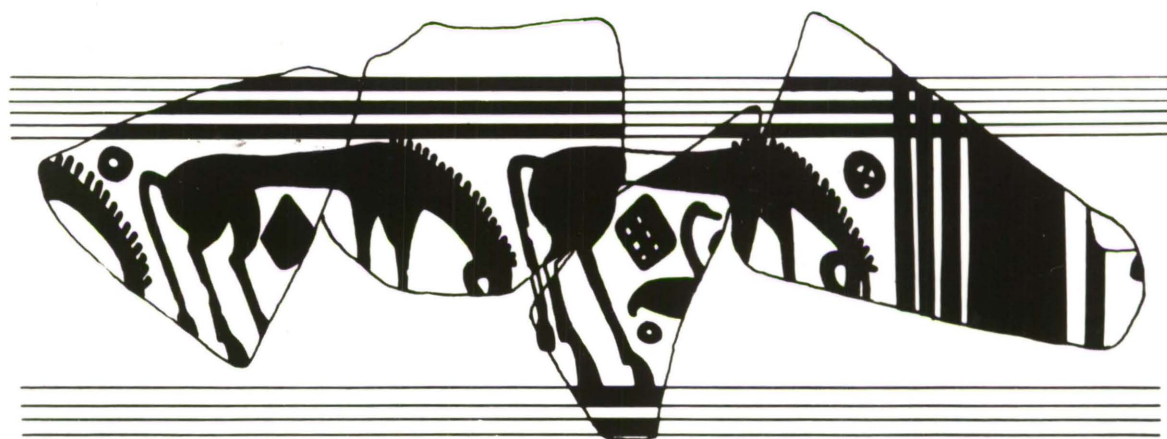


# Zagora 2

EXCAVATION OF A GEOMETRIC TOWN  
ON THE ISLAND OF ANDROS

TEXT



Cambitoglou ■ Birchall ■ Coulton ■ Green

ATHENS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1988









# Zagora 2



ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑΣ ΑΡ. 105

# Zagora 2

## EXCAVATION OF A GEOMETRIC TOWN ON THE ISLAND OF ANDROS

EXCAVATION SEASON 1969; STUDY SEASON 1969 - 1970

T E X T

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*TO BASIL AND ELISE GOULANDRIS*



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## PREFACE

This volume aims at presenting to the specialist as well as to the wider public the results of the second digging season at the Geometric town at Zagora on the island of Andros. The excavations were carried out between August 12th and November 3rd, 1969, and were followed by a study season for ten weeks during the winter 1970 - 1971, at the expedition base at the village Menites.

Since the publication of *Zagora I*, the site has received considerable attention from students of the Geometric period in Greece, while the generosity of Basil and Elise Goulandris made possible the display of our finds in almost ideal conditions in the fine Archaeological Museum they built for their island at Chora and donated to the state.

The present volume is regrettably published with considerable delay, which might perhaps be excused because of my many other heavy duties; since 1975 the team, which had worked in Andros between 1967 and 1974, with some significant changes, moved to a new site, Torone in Chalkidike, the exploration of which made great demands on my time and energy as director.

If the delay is regrettable it was not unproductive, and I trust that the present volume is of higher quality than it would have been had it appeared soon after the 1969 campaign. A longer period devoted to the writing of the parts on excavation, stratification and chronology allowed us to aim at giving the reader an idea of the work done at Zagora in progress rather than mere results and conclusions and as a whole the book benefitted greatly from the relevant literature which appeared during the intervening years.

During the two years that preceded the opening of the new museum at Chora in 1981, I was asked by the then Inspector General of Antiquities, Dr. Nicolas Yalouris, the Ephor of the Cyclades, Dr. Photeine Zapheirópoulou, and the generous donors, to organise the Zagora material for display in collaboration with the designer of the museum, Mr. Herbert Schmidt, and to prepare a guide and a catalogue. The guide, written with the collaboration of Ms. Sarah Peirce, Mrs. Olwen Segal (now Tudor Jones) and Mr. John Papadopoulos, appeared soon after the opening of the museum. The publication of a catalogue planned with the assistance of Ms. Sarah Peirce, has been withheld for technical reasons, but

the task gave me the opportunity to make a closer study of the pottery from the site. The display of the Zagora material also gave Dr. Coulton the opportunity to produce in collaboration with Thorp Model Makers Ltd., London, the fine models of the Zagora headland with the Geometric town perched on it, of the house D8—D7—D6—D27 and of the Archaic temple, now shown in the Chora museum as part of the Zagora exhibition. Meanwhile, the discovery on Andros of another Geometric settlement at the site known as Aprovatou, and such excavations as those carried out at Naxos, Donousa, Siphnos and Paros made the Aegean islands, more particularly Andros, a far more concrete part of the Greek Geometric world than it seemed to us in the 60's and early 70's. It is hoped that the present volume will make a substantial contribution toward a better understanding of the Aegean during the Geometric period.

The research was carried out by a team of senior and junior scholars who had to work under extreme and often almost unbearable weather conditions.

During the 1969 excavations in addition to myself, the team included the following senior members: Dr. Ann Birchall, Miss Judy Birmingham, Dr. J.J. Coulton and Mr. J.V.S. Megaw. Five students of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Sydney also participated: Mr. P.J. Callaghan, Miss Christine Eslick, Mr. David Frankel, Mr. Ian McPhee and Mr. John Wade; these were joined by Miss Jill Carington Smith, a graduate of the University of Tasmania and Mrs. Mary Coulton (née Burness). In addition to being a trench supervisor, Mr. Wade was also in charge of photography, while Mr. F.C.G. Dungey was the conservator and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Cameron the recorder.

During the study season in addition to myself the team included Dr. J.R. Green (now Associate Professor) as senior member and Messrs. P.J. Callaghan and Graham Joyner as student members. The team also included Miss Ann Woods as conservator, Mrs. Lydia Kennedy (now Bushell) as recorder, Mr. Raymond Skobe (now de Berquelle) as photographer and Miss F.A. Meurer as draughtsperson.

I cannot sufficiently praise the contribution made to the study of the site by Dr. J.J. Coulton (architecture), Dr. J.R. Green (pottery and other small finds) and Dr. Ann Birchall (supervisor of the excavations at the fortification wall). As regards problems related to the pottery I have also greatly benefitted from discussions with Dr. J.P. Descœudres.

The expedition to Andros was sponsored, and to a small extent financed, by the Athens Archaeological Society. Financial support was also received from the University of Sydney, the Australian Research Grants Scheme and the Sydney Association for Classical Archaeology. On behalf of the members of the expedition, I would like to thank these bodies for their unreserved assistance; more especially I would like to express our gratitude to the Greek Department

of Antiquities, the Council and staff of the Athens Archaeological Society, the Australian Embassy in Athens and the Greek Embassy in Canberra. Here I must also mention my indebtedness to the late Professor Nicolas Kontoleon, to whom I owe my first acquaintance with the site and to the generous help received from Dr. Nicolas Zaphegiopoulos, responsible for the first excavation on it in 1960. During our work in Andros the Ephoreia of the Cyclades and more especially Mrs. Ios Zervoudaki and Dr. John Tzedakis, could not have been more helpful. On the island itself we received unstinted help from the Ektaktos Epimeletes of Antiquities, Mr. Charidemos Dretakis.

During the preparation of this volume I received deeply appreciated support and encouragement in many forms from two close and devoted friends, Mrs. Olwen Tudor Jones and Mr. John Papadopoulos; Mrs. Theresa Manalang ably typed most of the difficult manuscript.

I would like to close this list of acknowledgements with another four names: those of Sir Arthur and Lady George and those of Mr. Basil and Mrs. Elise Goulandris. Without the active involvement of Arthur and Renee George in Sydney there would never have been a Zagora expedition. Without Basil and Elise Goulandris' enlightened generosity our finds would not have been as beautifully displayed as they are now; to them this volume is dedicated.

ALEXANDER CAMBITOGLU  
Director of the Zagora Excavations,  
Athens Archaeological Society  
and University of Sydney.





## ABBREVIATIONS

AA	<i>Archäologischer Anzeiger.</i>
AAA	<i>Ἀρχαιολογικὰ Ἀνάλεκτα ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν.</i>
Arch. Deltion	<i>Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον.</i>
Arch. Ephemeris	<i>Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς.</i>
AJA	<i>American Journal of Archaeology.</i>
AM	<i>Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung.</i>
Annuario	<i>Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene.</i>
AntK	<i>Antike Kunst.</i>
AttiMGrecia	<i>Atti e Memorie della Società Magna Grecia.</i>
BCH	<i>Bulletin de correspondance hellénique.</i>
BICS	<i>Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies, University of London.</i>
BSA	<i>Annual of the British School at Athens.</i>
CAH	<i>Cambridge Ancient History.</i>
Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i>	Alexander Cambitoglou with the collaboration of Sarah Peirce, Olwen Segal and John Papadopoulos, <i>Guide to the Finds from the Excavations of the Geometric Town at Zagora</i> , Archaeological Museum Andros, Athens 1981.
Coldstream, <i>Greece</i>	J.N. Coldstream, <i>Geometric Greece</i> , London 1977.
Coldstream, <i>Pottery</i>	J.N. Coldstream, <i>Greek Geometric Pottery, A Survey of Ten Local Styles and their Chronology</i> , London 1968.
Desborough, <i>PGP</i>	V.R.d'A. Desborough, <i>Protogeometric Pottery</i> , Oxford 1952.
<i>Emporio</i>	John Boardman, <i>Excavations in Chios, 1952-1955. Greek Emporio. BSA Suppl. Vol. No. 6</i> , London 1967.
<i>Ergon</i>	<i>Τὸ Ἔργον τῆς ἐν Ἀθῆναις Ἀρχαιολογικῆς Ἑταιρείας.</i>
Ervin Caskey, <i>Pithoi</i>	M. Ervin Caskey, «Notes on Relief Pithoi of the Tenian-Boiotian Group», <i>AJA</i> 80, 1976, 19-41.
JdI	<i>Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts.</i>
Lefkandi, <i>Prel. Rep.</i>	M.R. Popham and L.H. Sackett (eds.), <i>Excavations at Lefkandi, Euboea, 1964-1966. Preliminary Report</i> , London 1968.
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*Op. Ath.*  
*Praktika*  
*RDAC*

*RM*

Sapouna-Sakellarakis,  
*Die Fibeln*  
Sparkes and Talcott

*Tocra I, II*

*Zagora I*

*Opuscula Atheniensia.*

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- Pl. 65 Unit H28. View from SW showing the NE corner of the room and one of the «lids» leaning against the threshold in wall H28E.
- Pl. 66 a. Unit H28. View from NW showing the door-jamb on the floor near the doorway to H29 before its removal. b. Unit H25. View from SW showing the northern end of the bench and the bedrock in front of it. On the left wall H25N, on the right the baulk.
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- Pl. 68 a. Unit H25. View from NE showing the neck of the hydria inv. 1302 *in situ*. The wall-top toward the bottom right is that of H25N. The badly damaged wall H25W is visible near the top right corner of the picture. b. Unit H25. View from the west showing the juglet inv. 1310 *in situ* and part of the bench collapse on the floor. The wall at the top right corner of the picture is H25S.
- Pl. 69 a. Unit H25. View from the east showing the bedrock uncovered in the NW corner of the unit. b. Units H25 and H32. View from NW showing wall H25S-H32S resting on bedrock.
- Pl. 70 a. Unit H25. View of the corner formed by walls H25N and H25W from SE. b. The cross formed by walls H25S, H25E, H19N and H26E. View from SW, from unit H26.
- Pl. 71 a. Unit H25. End of the 1969 season. View from the west showing the walls of the room, the bench and the baulk in the middle. b. Unit H32. View from SE of the northern part of the unit after the removal of the collapsed wall at the NW corner. The two excavation baulks are visible in the lower half of the picture.
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- Pl. 76 Units H24—H25—H32. View from SW at the end of the 1969 season.
- Pl. 77 a. Unit H40. View from the south showing walls H40N, H40S and H40W. The threshold slab in H40W is visible near the top left corner of the picture. b. Unit H40. View from SW showing the post-base in the centre of the unit.
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- Pl. 81 a. Unit H41. View from the south showing the whetstone inv. 2751 found on the floor. b. Unit H41. View from the south showing some of the schist «lids» found on the floor *in situ* between the hearth and wall H41N. In the middle of the picture the chytra inv. 1176. Near the wall the fragments of the spouted tripod cauldron inv. 1210.
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- Pl. 85 a. Unit H27. View from west showing the doorway to H26. b. Unit H26. View from the south showing part of the arm of the Π-shaped bench along wall H26N at the end of the 1969 excavation.
- Pl. 86 Unit H26. View from SE showing the NE end of the northern arm of the Π-shaped bench.
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- Pl. 88 Unit H27. View from the SE showing the east half of the bench against wall H27N with the gap left in it as a result of the cutting made near wall H26W.
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- Pl. 91 a. Unit H27. View from N showing wall H27S (= H28N) and the junction of its western part with H34E (combination of abutment and bonding). b. Unit H42. View from SW showing the amphora inv. 1170 *in situ* and wall H42N.
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- Pl. 93 a. Units J1 and J2. View from NE showing the top of walls J1N and J2N and the top of the wall dividing the two units. b. Unit J2. View from the west showing wall J2N and the two benches. In the corner formed by the top and right sides of the picture one can see the east-west baulk.

- Pl. 94 a. Unit J2. View from NW showing the south wall of the unit. One can see the vertical schist slab of the threshold removed from its original position and the bin outside the unit in the corner formed by this wall and the projection of the east wall. b. The passage J3. View from NW. On the left, wall J4S and the projection of wall J4E. On the right the SE end of wall J2N.
- Pl. 95 a. The passage J3. View from SE showing our attempt at identifying the various layers. Near the left side of the picture the south wall and the strip along it which we left undug. Toward the lower right corner one can see the threshold in wall J3N leading to J4; near the middle of the top side one can see a vertical slab blocking the doorway leading to J5. b. The passage J3. View from NE showing the triangular opening interpreted as a drain near the bottom of the wall J3S(= J2N). In front of the wall one can see the strip which was left along it unexcavated.
- Pl. 96 a. Unit J4. View from SE showing part of the bench along wall J4N, the small square bench and a nest of stones next to it. b. Unit J4. View from NW showing part of the threshold and the peculiar feature against wall J4S consisting of two parallel slabs.
- Pl. 97 a. Unit J5. View from the west showing the hydria inv. 1217 and the amphora inv. 1218 *in situ* in the east corner of the unit. b. Unit J5. View from the west showing the «pithos lids» and spindlewhorls found in the east corner of the unit.
- Pl. 98 a. Unit J5. View from NE showing the threshold of the unit and the vertical schist slab blocking it. b. Square E2515. View from NW showing the corner formed by the north and west walls of unit E3.
- Pl. 99 a. Square E3015. View from the north showing the pit found near the north side of the square before excavation. b. Square E3010. View from SW showing (along the bottom of the picture) the west wall of the unit and the deposit of clayey soil with schist flakes after the removal of the wall-collapse.
- Pl. 100 Unit F1. View from SW showing the east end of wall F1S butting against the inner face of the fortification wall and part of the bench covered by soil wash.
- Pl. 101 Unit F1. View from SW showing the bench butting onto the south wall of the unit after the removal of the wall-fall from the fortification wall.
- Pl. 102 a. Square F1060. View from SW showing the north wall of unit F1 and the parallel wall immediately to the north of it. b. Units F2 and F1. View from SE showing the NW corner of F2 and the SW corner of F1.
- Pl. 103 Units F2 and F1. View from SE showing the NW corner of F2, part of the south wall of F1 and the continuation of the west wall of F1 in F1060. At the corner formed by the south and west walls of F1 one can see the large slab sitting across both.
- Pl. 104 Unit F1. View from NE showing part of the double wall, the baulk along the east side of square F1060 and the top of the deposit with small schist flakes.
- Pl. 105 Unit F2. View from NE showing the west wall of the unit and the threshold partly covered with wall-collapse.
- Pl. 106 a. Unit F1. Square F1060. View from NE showing the threshold of the unit. b. Unit F1. Square F1060. View from the south showing the floor in the SE corner of the square with the skyphos fragments inv. 1313 *in situ*.
- Pl. 107 a. Unit F1. Square F1060. View from the east showing the fragments of a pithos and a pebble *in situ*. b. Unit F2. View from the north showing part of the «bench» and the wall-collapse immediately to the west.

- Pl. 108 a. Unit F2. View from NW showing the large pebble (grindstone?) *in situ* near the bench. b. Unit F2. Square F1555. View from the west showing the schist slab with the six holes upturned and their impression in the earth.
- Pl. 109 Unit F2. Square F1555. View showing the three sides of the hearth and schist slabs from the roof-fall.
- Pl. 110 Units F1 and F2. View from NW showing their benches along the inner face of the fortification wall and parts of walls F1S and F2S.
- Pl. 111 The temple. a. Unit H30. View from SW showing the partly excavated L-shaped trench. Toward the left one can see the SE corner of the altar. b. Unit H30. View from the west showing the mass of rough marble blocks found in the south end of the south arm of the L-shaped trench.
- Pl. 112 The temple. Unit H30. View from the east showing the L-shaped trench dug in 1969, the altar, the triangular block to the south and the stone interpreted as a post base near the SE corner of the altar (cf. Pl. 17, Plan XVII).
- Pl. 113 The temple. Unit H30. View from NE showing the occupation deposit of the floor in the NW quarter of the cella with some roof slabs on it.
- Pl. 114 The temple. Unit H30. View showing the bronze object found in the L-shaped trench south of the altar and the handle of a kylix nearby.
- Pl. 115 The temple. Unit H30. View from the east showing the NW quarter of the unit after the removal of the levelling-fill deposit below the floor make-up, except for a strip in the corner of walls H30N and H30W. In the front to the left one sees part of the altar and beyond the roundish post base.
- Pl. 116 The temple. a. Unit H30. View from the south showing the group of objects found on the floor very close to the north wall of the cella. b. Unit H30. View from the east showing the levelling-fill deposit of construction debris (small schist chips in red soil) near wall H30N.
- Pl. 117 The temple. a. Unit H30. View from SW showing the construction debris used as fill in the foundation trench of wall H30N. The picture shows the deposit before it was completely excavated, i.e. before the part deepening near the wall to the north and the part to the south forming a step were removed. b. Unit H30. NE corner. View from the south showing the pots on the floor of the cella (occupation deposit) smashed by the collapsed schist slabs of the roof.
- Pl. 118 The temple. Unit H30. NW corner. View from NE showing the powdery white layer (left half of picture) below the layer of construction debris. The latter is visible in the right half of the picture as fill of the foundation trench of wall H30N.
- Pl. 119 The temple. Unit H30. The NW quarter at the end of the 1969 season. View from the east showing the levelling-fill deposit (type H), the outcrops of bedrock and the NW post base.
- Pl. 120 The temple. Unit H30. View of the NE quarter from the west showing on the left the bottom of the occupation deposit of the temple and on the right the bottom of the floor make-up.
- Pl. 121 The temple. Unit H30. The altar and its immediate surrounds at the end of the 1969 season. View from NE showing the three stone blocks (NW, NE and SE of the altar) identified as bases of posts supporting the roof.
- Pl. 122 The temple. Units H30–H31. The cella and vestibule of the temple in a view from NW at the end of the 1969 excavation.

- Pl. 123 The temple. a. Unit H31. View from NW showing the schist slabs from the roof-fall in the trench opened in the unit. b. Unit H31. View showing the miniature spouted krater inv. 1152 in the occupation deposit *in situ* together with some other pottery fragments.
- Pl. 124 The temple. a. Unit H31. View from NW showing the foundation trench for the south wall of the temple. b. The trench opened south of the temple. View from the north showing the wall running along its west side.
- Pl. 125 The trench opened south of the temple. View from the south. Toward the top of the picture its south wall, the earlier oblique wall underneath it (see Pl. 17, Plan XVII) and the trench left from the 1960 dig.
- Pl. 126 a. The trench opened west of the temple. View from the west showing the poorly constructed wall found in it and the west wall of the temple in the background. b. The NE corner of the trench opened immediately to the west of the temple. View from the south showing the foundation trench of the west wall of the temple.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE POTTERY

### FROM THE AREA OF THE FORTIFICATION WALL

- Pl. 127 a-b. Inv. 1155. Two pithos fragments with relief decoration representing archers. Drawing: Suzanne MacAlister.
- Pl. 128 a-b. Inv. 1216. Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I amphora(?) fragment. Drawing: Suzanne MacAlister.
- Pl. 129 a. Inv. 1749. Handle fragment of a post-Geometric kotyle. b-c. Inv. 1169. Late Geometric(?) fragmentary cup. Drawing: F.A. Meurer and Bronwyn Geering.
- Pl. 130 a-b. Inv. 1743. Fragment of the base of a cup. Drawing: J.R. Green. c. Inv. 1757. Fragments of skyphos or krateriskos.
- Pl. 131 a. Inv. 1742. Drawing of fragments of the neck of an amphora: Bronwyn Geering. b-c. Inv. 1750. Rim fragment of cup(?). Drawing: J.R. Green. d-e. Inv. 1305. Pithos base from unit D. Drawing: J.R. Green.

### FROM THE D AREA

- Pl. 132 a-b. Inv. 1653. Fragments of coarse ware lid from unit D1. Drawing Geoffrey Neil. c-d. Inv. 1245. Fragments of large open coarse vessel including part of its rim and one handle from unit D1. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 133 a. Inv. 1228. Handle of coarse vessel from unit D1. b. Inv. 1654. Fragment of small pithos from unit D1. c-d. Inv. 1244. Fragments of a chytra from unit D1. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 134 a-b. Inv. 1227. Top of oinochoe from unit D1. c-d. Inv. 1652. Krater fragments from unit D1. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering.
- Pl. 135 a. Inv. 1304. Krater fragments from unit D1. b. Inv. 1655. Krater fragment from unit D1. c. Inv. 1188. Fragment of a hydria from unit D15. d. Inv. 289. Drawing of pithos base (fragments) from unit H19: J.R. Green.

### FROM THE H AREA

- Pl. 136 a-b. Inv. 1278. Fragments of pitcher from unit D19. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 137 a-b. Inv. 453. Pithos base from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 1098. Part of a kotyle from unit H19. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. Drawing: J.K. Papadopoulos. e. Inv. 1253. Drawing of fragments of kantharos from unit H19: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 138 a-b. Inv. 1092. Part of amphora (fragments) from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green. c. Inv. 305. Drawing of skyphos fragments from unit H19: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 139 a-b. Inv. 115. Kantharos from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 140 a. Inv. 187. Fragment of chytra from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green. b. Inv. 186. Fragments of chytra from unit H19. c-e. Inv. 188. Handle fragments from unit H19.



- Drawings: J.R. Green. f-g. Inv. 219. Fragments of chytra from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 141 a-b. Inv. 1965. Late Geometric IIB krater by the Painter of Athens 897 found in unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 142 a-c. Inv. 224+963. Fragmentary amphora found in units H19 and H26. Drawing of inv. 963 only: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 143 a-c. Inv. 290. Fragments of coarse jar from unit H19. d. Inv. 189. Drawing of fragments from the base of an oinochoe found in unit H19: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 144 a. Inv. 196. Drawing of skyphos base from unit H19: Diana Conroy. b-c. Inv. 228. Fragment of skyphos from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green. d-e. Inv. 1515. Fragments of kantharos from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy. f-g. Inv. 276. Fragment of skyphos from unit H19. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 145 a-b. Inv. 1102. Fragment of skyphos from unit H19. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 278. Fragment of skyphos from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green. e-f. Inv. 270. Fragment of pyxis (?) lid from unit H19. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 146 a. Inv. 101. Fragment of skyphos or krater found in unit H19. b. Inv. 1106. Drawing of fragments of krater from unit H19. Sydney, Nicholson Museum: John Wade. c-d. Inv. 274. Fragment of oinochoe from unit H19. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. e-f. Inv. 1517. Fragment of a plate from unit H19. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 147 a-b. Inv. 1516. Fragment from the rim of a krater found in unit H19. Drawing: Graham Joyner. c-d. Inv. 1107. Fragments from the rim of a skyphos found in unit H19. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. Drawing: J.R. Green. e-f. Inv. 1108. Fragments from the rim of a kantharos found in unit H19. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 148 a-b. Inv. 1110. Fragment from the rim of a kantharos found in unit H19. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 293. Fragment of a krater from unit H19. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. e-f. Inv. 1113. Fragment of a skyphos from unit H19. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 149 a. Inv. 1114. Fragment of a kotyle from unit H19. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. b-c. Inv. 297. Fragment from the rim of a Euboean skyphos from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green. d-e. Inv. 304. Fragments from a cup found in unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green. f. Inv. 299. Fragment of a skyphos (?) from unit H19.
- Pl. 150 a-b. Inv. 294. Fragment from the rim of a kantharos found in unit H19. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c-d. Inv. 300. Fragments of a small krater from unit H19. Drawing: R.R. Darling. e-f. Inv. 301. Fragment of open vessel from unit H19. Drawing: Graham Joyner. g-h. Inv. 1692. Fragment of a cup or skyphos from unit H19. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 151 a-b. Inv. 291. Fragment of Attic jug found in unit H19. Drawing: Graham Joyner. c-d. Inv. 292. Fragment of a Euboean krater from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green. e-f. Inv. 1257. Fragment of a krater from unit H19. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 152 a. Inv. 1256. Fragment of an amphora from unit H19. b-c. Inv. 1691. Fragment of a skyphos from unit H19. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. d-e. Inv. 1509. Fragments of a Corinthian skyphos from unit H19. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 153 a-b. Inv. 2454. Rim fragment from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c-d. Inv. 2456.



- Rim fragment from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy. e-f. Inv. 2457. Rim fragment from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 154 a-b. Inv. 2458. Rim fragment from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c-d. Inv. 2459. Rim fragment from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy. e-f. Inv. 2461. Rim fragment from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 155 a-b. Inv. 2462. Rim fragment from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c-d. Inv. 2466. Rim fragment from unit H19. Drawing: Diana Conroy. e-f. Inv. 487. Neck amphora fragment from unit H21. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 156 a-b. Inv. 500. Fragments of Attic (?) pedestal foot from unit H21. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c-d. Inv. 212. Kotyle fragments from unit H21. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 157 a-b. Inv. 479. Fragments of cup from unit H21. Tentative reconstruction. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 158 a-b. Inv. 532. Fragments of krater from unit H21. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c-d. Inv. 1494. Fragment of amphora from unit H21. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. e. Inv. 1497. Fragment of coarse incised vessel from unit H21. f. Inv. 472. Fragment of amphora from Unit H21.
- Pl. 159 a-b. Inv. 1495. Fragments of krater from unit H21. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 160 a. Inv. 468. Fragment of amphora from unit H21. b-c. Inv. 1719. Fragment of skyphos from unit H22. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. d-e. Inv. 1720. Fragment from base of skyphos from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. f-g. Inv. 1378. Fragments of oinochoe from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan and F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 161 a-b. Inv. 1721. Fragments from the body of a skyphos or kantharos from unit H22. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 1377. Fragments from the body of an oinochoe from unit H22. Drawing: J.R. Green. e-f. Inv. 1376. Fragment probably from the neck of an oinochoe from unit H22. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 162 a-b. Inv. 1346. Part of the shoulder and rim of a krater from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan and F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 1347. Fragment from the double handle of a krater from unit H22. d. Inv. 1384. Fragment of coarse ware vessel from unit H22. e-f. Inv. 1722. Fragment of coarse ware stand from unit H22. Drawing: Geoffrey Neil.
- Pl. 163 a-b. Inv. 1375. Fragment of skyphos or pyxis from unit H22. Drawing: Suzanne MacAlister and P.J. Callaghan. c-d. Inv. 1716. Fragments of amphora (?) from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. e-f. Inv. 1373. Fragments of coarse vessel from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan and Geoffrey Neil.
- Pl. 164 a-b. Inv. 1374. Fragments of relief pithos from unit H22. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 1383. Fragments of cup from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan and Geoffrey Neil. e-f. Inv. 1705. Fragment from the rim of a kantharos found in unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 165 a. Inv. 1388. Some of the surviving fragments of a krater found in H22. (To the same vase belong the fragment inv. 665 found in unit H22 and the fragments inv. 544, 581, 582 and 641 found in unit H23). Drawing: J.R. Green. b-c. Inv. 1359. Fragment of krater from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 166 a. Inv. 1710. Two fragments of a krater from unit H22. b. Inv. 1707. Two fragments from the lip and neck of a trefoil oinochoe found in unit H22. c-d. Inv. 1338. Fragment of skyphos from unit H22. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. e. Inv. 1361. Fragment of krater from unit H22.

- Pl. 167 a-b. Inv. 1387. Two fragments from the base of a pyxis or plate, one from unit H22, the other from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 168 a-b. Inv. 1369. Fragment of coarse vessel with incised decoration from unit H22. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 1399. Fragment of coarse vessel with incised decoration from unit H22. d. Inv. 1360. Flat fragment of coarse vessel with incised decoration from unit H22. e. Inv. 1389. Fragments of coarse vessel (a stand?) with incised decoration from unit H22.
- Pl. 169 a-b. Inv. 1390. Fragmentary skyphos from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c-d. Inv. 1391. Fragment of lid from unit H22. Drawing: Christine Eslick. e-f. Inv. 1395. Fragment from the neck of an oinochoe or amphora found in unit H22. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering.
- Pl. 170 a. Inv. 1398. Fragment of small krater or kantharos from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. b-c. Inv. 1393. Fragment of lid from unit H22. Drawing: Graham Joyner. d. Inv. 1385. Drawing of fragment of rim from unit H22: Suzanne MacAlister. e. Inv. 1394. Drawing of fragments of coarse jar or hydria from unit H22: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 171 a-b. Inv. 1348. Fragment of lekythos-oinochoe from unit H22. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c. Inv. 1386. Fragment of plate from unit H22. d-e. Inv. 1370. Fragments of stand from unit H22. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 172 a-b. Inv. 1363. Fragments of plate from unit H22. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. c-d. Inv. 153. Juglet from unit H22. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 173 a-b. Inv. 1365+1368+1396+1715. Fragments of plate from unit H22. Drawings of 1396 and 1365: Diana Conroy and J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 242+342+690. Fragments of tripod tray from unit H22. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 174 a. Inv. 697. Fragment of plate from unit H22. b-c. Inv. 455+698. Fragments of plate from unit H22. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 175 a. Inv. 248. Fragments of skyphos from unit H22. b. Inv. 137+696. Drawing of fragments of plate from unit H22: R.R. Darling. c-d. Inv. 684. Rim fragment from unit H22. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 176 a-b. Inv. 243+245+702. Fragments of plate from unit H22. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 177 a-b. Inv. 241+675. Fragments of plate from unit H22. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 178 a. Inv. 53. Drawing of part of the neck of hydria from unit H22: Diana Conroy. b-c. Inv. 249. Fragments of kotyle from unit H22. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 179 a. Inv. 66. Drawing of fragments from the body of hydria found in unit H22: J.R. Green. b-c. Inv. 692. Fragmentary leg of tripod-stand from unit H22. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 180 a. Inv. 310. Drawing of part of an amphora from unit H22: Bronwyn Geering. b-c. Inv. 1. Fragments of Corinthian skyphos from unit H23. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 181 a. Inv. 1173. Fragment of closed vessel from unit H23. b-c. Inv. 1459. Fragments of pedestal foot of krater from unit H23. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 182 a-b. Inv. 570+652+1205+1206+1207+1412. Fragments of skyphoid vase from unit H23. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 183 a. Inv. 1472. Drawing of fragments of krater from unit H23: P.J. Callaghan. b. Inv. 1728. Fragment of handle of krater from unit H23.
- Pl. 184 a-b. Inv. 1203. Fragments of amphora from unit H23. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. c-d. Inv. 574. Fragment of lekythos-oinochoe from unit H23. Drawing: R.R. Darling.

- Pl. 185 a-b. Inv. 1402. Fragment of pyxis from unit H23. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c-d. Inv. 1444. Fragments from the rim and neck of amphora from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 186 a-b. Inv. 1433. Fragment of skyphos from unit H23. Drawing: Suzanne MacAlister. c-d. Inv. 1453. Fragment of skyphos from unit H23. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 187 a-b. Inv. 1439. Fragment of skyphos from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer and Bronwyn Geering. c-d. Inv. 1403. Drawing of fragment of krater from unit H23: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 188 a. Inv. 1446. Drawing of fragment of pithos from unit H23: Bronwyn Geering. b-c. Inv. 603+1460+1367. Fragments of a relief pithos from unit H23. Drawing: J.R. Green and R.K. Harding.
- Pl. 189 a-b. Inv. 1471. Fragment of pyxis from unit H23. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. c-d. Inv. 1463. Fragments from the rim of a krater from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 190 a-b. Inv. 1452. Fragment of Attic(?) krater from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c-d. Inv. 1441. Fragments from the rim of a large skyphos or krater from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 191 a-b. Inv. 8. Fragment from the rim of a coarse vessel from unit H23. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c-d. Inv. 1435. Fragment from the rim of a coarse vessel from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. e-f. Inv. 1423. Fragment from the rim of a coarse vessel from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 192 a-b. Inv. 1450. Fragment from the rim of a coarse vessel from unit H23. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 624. Fragments of coarse vessel from unit H23. d. Inv. 1457. Fragment of coarse vessel from unit H23. e. Inv. 1474. Fragment of coarse vessel from unit H23. f. Inv. 618. Fragments of coarse vessel from unit H23.
- Pl. 193 a-b. Inv. 575. Fragment of coarse vessel from unit H23. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c. Inv. 640. Fragment of coarse vessel from unit H23. d. Inv. 597. Fragment of coarse vessel (pithos?) from unit H23. e. Inv. 1400. Fragment of pithos from unit H23.
- Pl. 194 a. Inv. 682. Fragments of coarse vessel (pithos?) from unit H23. b. Inv. 1420. Fragment of small coarse vessel from unit H23.
- Pl. 195 a-b. Inv. 1458. Fragment of neck-amphora from unit H23. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c-d. Inv. 1434. Fragment of kantharos from unit H23. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 196 a-b. Inv. 1455. Fragment of krater from unit H23. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c. Inv. 1448. Fragment of pyxis(?) from unit H23.
- Pl. 197 a. Inv. 1470. Fragment from the handle of a coarse amphora from unit H23. b-c. Inv. 612. Fragment of krater from unit H23. Drawing: Graham Joyner.
- Pl. 198 a-b. Inv. 606. Fragment of krater from unit H23. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c-d. Inv. 548. Fragment of amphora from unit H23. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 199 a-b. Inv. 416. Drawings of fragments from the obverse and the reverse and reconstruction of the obverse of a krater found partly in unit H23: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 200 a-b. Inv. 571. Fragments of amphora from unit H23. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c-d. Inv. 318. Fragments of krater from unit H28. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 201 a-b. Inv. 1250. Amphora base from unit H28. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c. Inv. 1301. Drawing of fragments of cup from unit H28: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 202 a-b. Inv. 308. Fragments of kotyle from unit H28. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c. Inv. 309.

- Drawing of fragments of cup from unit H28: R.R. Darling. d-e. Inv. 317. Fragments of plate from unit H28. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 203 a-b. Inv. 319. Fragments of fenestrated stand from unit H28. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c. Inv. 447. Fragments of a hydria from unit H28.
- Pl. 204 a. Inv. 307. Fragmentary cup from unit H28. b. Detail of the cup.
- Pl. 205 a-b. Inv. 68+357. Fragments of small krater from unit H28. Drawing: J.R. Green. c. Inv. 1310. Drawing of fragmentary juglet from unit H25: F.A. Meurer. d. Inv. 1593. Sherd from the floor of unit H25.
- Pl. 206 a-b. Inv. 1302. Neck of hydria from unit H25. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c-d. Inv. 1591. Skyphos(?) fragment from the floor of unit H25. Drawing: F.A. Meurer and Bronwyn Geering.
- Pl. 207 a-b. Inv. 1209. Chytra from unit H32. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan and J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 2496. Skyphos rim from unit H25. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 208 a-c. Inv. 1252. Fragments of stand from unit H32 (two views). Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 209 a-b. Inv. 1588. Hydria neck from units H32 and H25. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 1251. Kotyle from unit H32. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 210 a-b. Inv. 1181. Euboean kotyle from unit H32. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c-d. Inv. 1226. Base of pithos from unit H32. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 211 a-b. Inv. 1587. Fragment of Euboean pyxis from one of the doorways of unit H32. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c-d. Inv. 1586. Fragment of kantharos(?) from one of the doorways of unit H32. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering.
- Pl. 212 a-b. Inv. 2498. Fragment of a steeply rising lid or of a pyxis rim from unit H32. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c-d. Inv. 2497. Rim fragments of coarse pot from unit H32. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. e. Inv. 1178. Profile of base of chytra from unit H41 (many more fragments preserved). Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 213 a-b. Inv. 1149. Amphora neck from unit H40. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 214 a-b. Inv. 1150+212+232. Corinthian kotyle from unit H40. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 215 a-b. Inv. 1199. Skyphos from unit H40. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 216 a-b. Inv. 1189. Krater(?) fragment from unit H40. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c-d. Inv. 1258. Fragments of coarse pot from unit H40. Drawing: Geoffrey Neil. e. Inv. 1177. Part of the body of Euboean amphora from unit H41. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 217 a-b. Inv. 1177. The neck of Euboean amphora from unit H41. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 218 a-b. Inv. 1208. Small amphora from unit H41. Drawing: J.R. Green. c. Inv. 1176. Drawing of chytra from unit H41: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 219 a-b. Inv. 1272. Fragmentary cup from unit H41. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c-d. Inv. 1602. Fragmentary cup from unit H41. Drawing: Suzanne MacAlister.
- Pl. 220 a. Inv. 1210. Drawing of spouted tripod-cauldron from unit H41: J.R. Green. b-d. Inv. 1601. Fragments of plate from unit H41. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 221 a-b. Inv. 1271. Fragments of amphora from unit H41. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 1220. Fragments of a pyxis from unit H41. Drawing: J.R. Green and Suzanne MacAlister.
- Pl. 222 a-b. Inv. 1607. Fragments of krater from unit H41. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. c-d. Inv. 1608. Fragments of amphoroid vessel from unit H41. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 223 a-b. Inv. 1603. Fragment of coarse lid from unit H41. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c-d. Inv. 1609. Fragment from the rim and neck of coarse pot with paint over it from unit H41. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.

- Pl. 224 a-b. Inv. 1606. Fragment of Euboean krater from unit H41. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c-d. Inv. 1264. Fragment from the shoulder of an amphora or hydria from unit H26. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 225 a-b. Inv. 1144. Fragment of an Attic bowl from unit H26. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. Drawing: R.R. Darling. c-d. Inv. 448. Fragments of a Euboean cup from unit H26. Drawing: R.R. Darling.
- Pl. 226 a. Inv. 1262. Fragments from the pedestal of a small krater from unit H27. b. Inv. 1145. Fragment of relief pithos from unit H26. c. Inv. 1574. Fragments of a coarse incised bowl from unit H27.
- Pl. 227 a-b. Inv. 1759. Fragment of a Euboean krater or bowl from unit H27. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. c. Inv. 1572. Drawing of fragments from a mug or tankard from unit H27: J.R. Green. d-e. Inv. 1265. Fragment from the body of a krater or large skyphos from unit H27. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 228 a. Inv. 1143. Fragment from the base of a pyxis from unit H26. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. b-c. Inv. 1266. Fragments of a Euboean krater from unit H27. Drawing: J.R. Green. d. Inv. 1263. Fragment from the body of a large skyphos from unit H27.
- Pl. 229 a-b. Inv. 1577. Fragment of a skyphos from unit H27. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c. Inv. 1584. Fragment from the rim and neck of a coarse incised vessel from unit H26. d. Inv. 982. Fragment of a coarse ware incised vessel from unit H26. e. Inv. 1269. Fragment of a pithos with raised band and incised decoration from unit H27.
- Pl. 230 a-b. Inv. 1576. Fragment of a Euboean jug (?) from unit H27. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c-d. Inv. 1565. Fragments of a Euboean amphora from unit H27. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 231 a-b. Inv. 1138. Fragment from the rim of a skyphos or cup from unit H26. Sydney, Nicholson Museum. Drawing: John Wade. c. Inv. 987. Drawing of a fragment of a kotyle from unit H27: R.R. Darling. d-e. Inv. 1579. Fragment of a Euboean (?) plate from unit H27. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 232 a-b. Inv. 1578. Fragment of a kantharos (?) from unit H27, (exterior and interior). c-d. Inv. 1570. Fragments of a Euboean cup from unit H26. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 233 a-b. Inv. 429. Fragments of a krater from unit H26. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering and P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 234 a-b. Inv. 1194. Miniature jug from unit H27. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c-d. Inv. 1200. Fragments of a Corinthian kotyle bearing an incised inscription from unit H27. Drawing of inscription: J.R. Green. e. Inv. 988. Fragments from unit H27.
- Pl. 235 a-b. Inv. 2491. Fragment from unit H27. Drawing: Diana Conroy. c-d. Inv. 968. Fragment from the neck of an oinochoe or amphora from unit H26. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. e-f. Inv. 967. Lower part of body and foot of a pithos from unit H26. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 236 a-b. Inv. 148+1195. Parts of a pithos found in fragments in units H26 and H27. c. Inv. 1017. Fragments of a pithos handle from unit H26.
- Pl. 237 Inv. 148+1195. Reconstruction on paper of the body and foot of the pithos Pl. 236a-b. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 238 a-b. Inv. 996. Part of pedestal foot of small krater from units H27 and H20. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c-d. Inv. 1170. Lower part of an amphora from unit H42. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 239 a-b. Inv. 1171. Fragmentary spouted krater from unit H42. Drawing: J.R. Green.

Pl. 240 a-b. Inv. 1629. Fragment of a plate from unit H42. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering.

#### FROM THE J AREA

- Pl. 240 c-d. Inv. 1275. Small krater found on the square bench of unit J2. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 241 a-b. Inv. 1312. Pot base found in unit J2. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 1225. Drawing of fragments of the neck of an amphora found in unit J3: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 242 a. Inv. 1217. Hydria fragments found in unit J5. b-c. Inv. 1341. Kotyle fragments found in unit J4. Drawing: Suzanne MacAlister.
- Pl. 243 a-b. Inv. 1223. Fragmentary Euboean pedestal krater found in unit J5. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 1331. Neck and rim fragments of an amphora found in unit J8. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 244 a-b. Inv. 1218. Euboean amphora found in unit J5.
- Pl. 245 a-b. Inv. 1218. Euboean amphora found in unit J5. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 246 a. Inv. 1224+1482. Drawing of fragments of skyphos found in unit J5: J.R. Green. b-c. Inv. 1168. Fragmentary oinochoe found in unit F1. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.

#### FROM THE F AREA

- Pl. 247 a-b. Inv. 1288. Fragmentary oinochoe found in unit F1. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 248 a. Inv. 1684. Fragmentary skyphos found in unit F1. b-c. Inv. 1286. Fragmentary jug or olpe found in unit F1. Drawing: Geoffrey Neil.
- Pl. 249 a-b. Inv. 1689. Fragment of the rim of a krater found in unit F1. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 1314. Fragments of pithos found in unit F2.
- Pl. 250 a-b. Inv. 1313. Fragmentary skyphos found in unit F1 (restored). Drawing: Bronwyn Geering.
- Pl. 251 a-b. Inv. 1325. Fragmentary skyphos found in unit F1. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 252 a-b. Inv. 1678. Kotyle fragment found in unit F1. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan. c-d. Inv. 1687. Kotyle fragment found in unit F1. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 253 a-b. Inv. 1681. Lid(?) fragment found in unit F1. Drawing: J.R. Green. c-d. Inv. 1690. Fragment of lid of coarse pot found in unit F1. Drawing: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 254 a. Inv. 1675. Fragments of the neck of an amphora found in unit F2. b-c. Inv. 1677. Fragment of the rim of a kantharos found in unit F2. Drawing: J.R. Green and Bronwyn Geering.
- Pl. 255 a-b. Inv. 1726. Fragment of an oinochoe found in unit F2. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c-d. Inv. 1674. Fragment of a kantharos found in unit F2. Drawing: Diana Conroy.

#### FROM THE TEMPLE AND ITS SURROUNDS

- Pl. 256 a-b. Inv. 1153. Part of coarse hydria from unit H30. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. c-d. Inv. 1154. Cup from unit H30. Drawing: Diana Conroy.



- Pl. 257 a-e. Inv. 1276+1277+2047. Fragments of black glaze kantharos from unit H30. Drawing: Suzanne MacAlister.
- Pl. 258 a. Inv. 1247. Handle-and-rim fragment of large kotyle from unit H30. b-c. Inv. 1330. Fragment of krater from unit H30. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. d-e. Inv. 1248. Corinthian aryballos from unit H30. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 259 a-b. Inv. 1545. Fragment of kotyle from unit H30. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c-d. Inv. 1546. Fragments of skyphos from unit H30. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 260 a-b. Inv. 1327. Fragments of plate from unit H30 partly found in 1969 and partly in 1971.
- Pl. 261 a. Inv. 1327. Plate from unit H30. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. b. Inv. 1547. Drawing of fragments of coarse lid from unit H30: Bronwyn Geering. c. Inv. 1326. Drawing of fragments of "Siphnian" skyphos found in unit H30: P.J. Callaghan.
- Pl. 262 a. Inv. 1318. Drawing of fragmentary coarse hydria found in unit H30: J.R. Green. b-c. Inv. 1152. Miniature spouted krater from unit H31. Drawing: Christine Eslick.
- Pl. 263 a. Inv. 1202. Fragments of cup from unit H31. b-c. Inv. 1549. Fragments of cup from unit H30. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. d. Inv. 1329. Fragments of krater from unit H30. Drawing: Diana Conroy.
- Pl. 264 a-b. Inv. 1281. Fragmentary krateroid pyxis from the area in front of the temple.
- Pl. 265 a-b. Inv. 1281. Fragmentary krateroid pyxis from the area in front of the temple. The foot of the vase given in the drawing is not included in the photographs of the reconstruction illustrated here. Drawing: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 266 a-b. Inv. 1558. Part of pyxis from the area in front of the temple. Drawing: Bronwyn Geering. c. Inv. 1151. Fragments of coarse pot from unit H30.
- Pl. 267 a-b. Inv. 1231+1561. Fragments of relief pithos from the area in front of the temple.
- Pl. 268 a-b. Inv. 1212+M10. Fragments of a black-figure column-krater from the area in front of the temple. Drawing: Suzanne MacAlister.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF CLAY OBJECTS

- Pl. 269 a-c. Inv. 1748. Fragment of clay object from trench FG1d, perhaps a figurine representing a horse. Drawing: Geoffrey Neil.
- Pl. 270 a-b. Inv. 1183. Spindle-whorl from trench FG3e. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 1192. Bead from unit H19. d-e. Inv. 1344. Bead from unit H25. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 271 a-b. Inv. 1345. Bead from unit H25. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c-d. Inv. 1279. Spindle-whorl from unit H32. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. e. Inv. 1078. Drawing of fragments of object in the shape of a curving surface from unit H27: Christine Eslick.
- Pl. 272 a-b. Inv. 1213. Bead from unit H41. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 1298. Spindle-whorl from unit F1. d. Inv. 2561. Drawing of fragments of straight thick wall, perhaps from box, found in units H26 and H27: J.R. Green.
- Pl. 273 a-b. Inv. 1328. Fragment of plaque from unit H30 (cella of the temple). c. Inv. 1246. Object of uncertain function from unit H30 (cella of the temple).
- Pl. 274 a-c. Inv. 1243. Bird(?) from the area in front of the temple. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF METAL OBJECTS

- Pl. 275 a-b. Inv. 1184. Part of an iron object, perhaps a sword from trench FG3e. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 1186. Fragment of iron object in the shape of a small nail from trench FG3e. d. Inv. 1172. Bronze sheet with holes from unit H23.
- Pl. 276 a. Inv. 1196. Lead clamp from unit H23. b. Inv. 1232. Chain of three bronze rings from unit H35. c. Inv. 1311. Fragmentary bronze fibula from unit H25. d. Inv. 1289. Fragment of iron nail(?) from unit H41.
- Pl. 277 a-b. Inv. 1219. Iron knife found in unit J5. Drawing: F.A. Meurer. c. Inv. 1292. Small bronze object from unit J8.
- Pl. 278 a. Inv. 1167. Object of thin bronze sheet from unit H30. b. Inv. 1190. Iron object, perhaps a bolt, from unit H30.
- Pl. 279 a. Inv. 1309. Fragments of iron object from unit H30. b. Inv. 1191. Iron nail from unit H30.
- Pl. 280 a. Inv. 1308. Pin of bronze fibula from unit H30. b. Inv. 1307. Bronze sheet with punched square holes from Unit H30. c. Inv. 1249. Bronze spiral from the trench immediately west of the temple..
- Pl. 281 a-c. Inv. 1238. Small base of lead figurine from the area in front of the temple (top surface and undersurface). Drawing of undersurface: F.A. Meurer.
- Pl. 282 a-b. Inv. 1230. Fragmentary bronze fibula from the area in front of the temple. Drawing: Geoffrey Neil.



## ILLUSTRATIONS OF STONE OBJECTS

- Pl. 283 a-b. Inv. 59. Loomweight or spindle-whorl from unit H19. Drawing: F.A. Meurer.  
c. Inv. 320. Stone counter from unit H28. d. Inv. 1054. Pierced disc from unit H28.  
Pl. 284 Inv. 1222. The arm of a marble kore. Front and side views. From the area in front of the temple.  
Pl. 285 Inv. 1222. The arm of a marble kore. Back view. From the area in front of the temple.  
Pl. 286 a. Inv. 1297. Obsidian core found in unit F1. b. Inv. 1299. Obsidian flake found in unit F1.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF SEALS AND SCARABS

- Pl. 287 a-d. Inv. 1237. Sealstone from the area in front of the temple.  
Pl. 288 a-d. Inv. 1237. Sealstone from the area in front of the temple.  
Pl. 289 a-b. Inv. 1240. Bone seal from the area in front of the temple.  
Pl. 290 a-b. Inv. 1240. Bone seal from the area in front of the temple.  
Pl. 291 a-b. Inv. 1300. Scarab from the area in front of the temple.  
Pl. 292 Inv. 1300. Scarab from the area in front of the temple.  
Pl. 293 a-b. Inv. 1324. Scarab from unit H25.



## INTRODUCTION

The present volume should be studied in close relation to *Zagora I*, since although the 1969 excavations at the Geometric town revealed a good deal of new material, both in terms of buildings and movable objects, the stratification within the houses and a good many features of the domestic architecture were already established by the end of the first dig. The floors excavated in 1969 proved to be stratigraphically very similar to those dug in 1967,<sup>1</sup> and the houses discovered contained stone-built, flat-roofed, rectangular units like those explored in that year.<sup>2</sup> The grid reference system used in 1969 was similar to that used in 1967. The site had been divided into  $100 \times 100$  m. areas to each of which a letter had been allotted. Points within each  $100 \times 100$  m. area are identified by a four digit number, which gives first their distance eastwards, then their distance northwards, from the SW corner of that area. Excavation was carried out within  $5 \times 5$  m. squares based on this grid and each square was identified by the reference from its SW corner. It should be pointed out however that, whenever possible, the digging was done on the basis of architectural units rather than the abstract squares of the grid.

The following list describes briefly the deposit types identified in 1967 which were valid also for the 1969 excavation: type A: plough soil; type B: stone piles; type C: wall-fall; type D: roof-fall; type E: powdery orange-brown deposit, perhaps caused by burning; type F: occupation layer; type G: floor make-up; type H: levelling fill in bed-rock gaps.

One of the aims of our investigation in 1969 was to begin the exploration of the fortification system, which was located but not excavated in 1967.<sup>3</sup> More particularly we were interested in studying the techniques and materials used for the construction of the Wall, and in establishing its width at various points and, if possible, its height. Above all we were eager to investigate its SE end, where in 1967 we had suspected the existence of a gate. Partial answers to some of these questions were obtained by excavation in trenches FW1-FW4,<sup>4</sup> and although the digging was confined to the SE half of

1. *Zagora I*, p. 39.

2. For the use of the term «unit» and the way individual units and walls are referred to see *Zagora I*, p. 13.

3. *Zagora I*, p. 8.

4. See pp. 53-54.

the main stretch, we were able to define with some accuracy the line of the Wall in its entire length, and also study closely the remains of the NW extension which were visible above ground level.<sup>5</sup>

The undisputed existence of a gate was confirmed by excavation in trenches FG1 - FG8.<sup>6</sup>

In the town itself we continued the investigation of the houses in the D and H areas begun in the first digging season, immediately to the NW of the temple. In addition we expanded toward the north (in the D area) and toward the west (in the H area) to obtain a clearer picture of the plans of the houses in this district and a better knowledge of their chronology.<sup>7</sup> We also dug in the J, E and F areas with the purpose of finding out whether there were any features in the houses there, which might perhaps suggest different social and economic status, different dates of occupation and different activities of the occupants.<sup>8</sup>

Another target was to study any additional architectural features and masonry techniques in the construction of the houses that might have escaped our attention in 1967, their composition and typology, and the organisation of the town as a whole.<sup>9</sup>

We also started excavating the temple and its immediate surrounds with the purpose of studying the masonry of the building and establishing its date. More especially, we wanted to find out whether, in view of the asymmetrical shape of the altar and its eccentric position, there were more than one phase in the use of the sanctuary and a pre-temple period. We were also hoping to identify the deity to which the sanctuary was dedicated.<sup>10</sup>

One further important aim was the retention of all the pottery for stratigraphic analysis and stylistic study during a planned study season in the following winter 1970-71. The results of this study are presented in the sections on excavation, stratification and chronology of chapters I, II and III and in chapter IV, which is devoted exclusively to pottery. In this chapter the material is presented on the basis of the classification adopted in *Zagora I*<sup>11</sup> and the guide to the finds displayed in the Andros Archaeological Museum,<sup>12</sup> according to which the pots are divided mainly into coarse and fine wares, with further subdivisions according to shape.

The other small finds are separately dealt with in chapter V. A table and two concordances prepared by Mrs. Olwen Tudor Jones have been added at the end of the book. In this table all inventoried objects are listed according to find spot (trench or

5. See p. 63 ff.

6. See p. 54 ff.

7. See p. 69 ff.

8. See p. 131 ff.

9. See p. 147 ff.

10. See p. 163 ff.

11. See p. 52 ff.

12. Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 35 ff.

architectural unit) and particular deposit, with corresponding tentative dates where possible. The two concordances list the inventory numbers of the objects and the corresponding illustration numbers; the first lists the numbers of the pots, the second those of all the other objects.

The flaked obsidian artefacts are separately treated in an Appendix contributed by Dr. Curtis N. Runnels.



CHAPTER I

THE FORTIFICATION WALL

(Pls. 1-4; Plans I-IV. Pls. 18-20; Sections I-III. Pls. 29-43a)





## A. EXCAVATION. STRATIFICATION. CHRONOLOGY

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Preliminary investigation of the Wall in 1969 had suggested that although the presence of a gate at its SE end was almost certain, the existence of other gates at its final or at any earlier possible phase was unlikely. It was therefore decided to restrict our exploration (a) to the stretch between a distinct angle approximately two thirds of the total length of the Wall from its northern end and the bastion (trench FW2, however, which was also partly excavated, was slightly to the north of the angle) and (b) the area of the presumed gate at the SE end.

Work began under the supervision of Mr. J.V.S. Megaw, who had joined the team for a short period, and was continued under the supervision of Dr. Ann Birchall.

### 1. TRENCHES FW1, FW2, FW3, FW4<sup>1</sup> (Pls. 2-3; Plans II-III. Pls. 29-31a, 32)

Four trenches were opened, two across the Wall, FW1 and FW2, a third at the inner face C, FW3, and a fourth at the outer face A, FW4. Only FW4 was dug down to bedrock.

T r e n c h FW1 was the most important. It had a length of about 15.60m. and a width of about 3m. In this trench we exposed part of the outer face in its final phase (A) and part of its inner face (C) thus establishing an extraordinary thickness of about 7.25m. (Pls. 29, 30a). The two faces at the exposed length were built mainly of schist with little use of marble blocks. The filling between the two faces appeared to consist of heavy rubble, mostly huge irregular marble boulders mixed with a quantity of schist, making the study of the interior exceedingly difficult. The outer face of the Wall in trench FW1 was preserved to a height of c. 1.40m. (Pl. 29); its inner face as excavated had a height of approximately 0.80m.

Because of the more urgent need to investigate the SE end, where the gate was presumed to be, trench FW1 was not excavated down to bedrock and the continuation of the work within it was postponed until a further digging season. The stage at which work was interrupted becomes clear from the section of the trench giving its south side (Pl. 18, Section I).

1. F stands for the area F of the topographical grid within which this part of the Wall is included; W stands for the word Wall (fortification wall).

T r e n c h FW2 (Pls. 31a, 30b) was laid out and superficially dug at an approximate distance of 19.25m. north of FW1. The surviving lower part of the outer face of the Wall at this point was visible more or less at ground level and little digging was done at the east end of the trench; but the excavation revealed also the inner face and, in addition, the top of part of the south wall of unit F1 (= north wall of unit F2) butting onto it as well as part of a bench within it.

T r e n c h FW3 laid out a little to the north of FW1 aimed at a superficial removal of topsoil with the purpose of picking up the line of the inner face between trenches FW1 and FW2.

T r e n c h FW4 was laid out against the east face between FW1 and the SE bastion. As already mentioned, this was the only trench dug down to bedrock and it revealed a lower, slightly thicker part built mainly with marble blocks and a somewhat thinner upper part built of schist (Pl. 32; see p. 65).

None of the pottery fragments found in these four trenches was datable. We should, however, mention here the fragments of a relief pithos inv. 1155 with the partly preserved representation of two archers (Pl. 127a-b),<sup>2</sup> which we found on the surface of the ground close to the east face of the Wall.

## 2. THE GATE AREA (TRENCHES FG1-FG8)<sup>3</sup> (Pls. 3-4; Plans III-IV. Pls. 31b, 33-43a)

Work started here with the laying out of three trenches: FG1 with four sectors (a-d), FG2 with three (b-d) and FG3 with four sectors (b-e). FG1 was laid out with its northernmost sector (a) exactly within the right angle formed by Wall face B of the bastion<sup>4</sup> and Wall face F.<sup>5</sup> The two other trenches were laid out parallel to FG1, to the west of it. Excavation in these trenches soon showed that there was a gap in the Wall suggesting the presence of a gate (Pls. 31b, 33a). It also revealed in FG1b and FG2b structure G (Pls. 31b, 33a, 37b), built in a technique similar to that used for the walls of the temple, which we shall refer to as the «buttress».<sup>6</sup> The buttress was all built

2. *Ergon* 1969, p. 140, fig. 170; *Praktika* 1969, pl. 148b; Ervin Caskey, *Pithoi*, pl. 1, fig. 3; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 44, no. 51.

3. F stands for area F of the topographical grid; G stands for Gate.

4. The term bastion is used not only as a practical abbreviation to indicate the important part of the Wall defined by faces A and B but also because the top of this part, during the final phase of the fortification system, may well have been used to defend the entrance to the town from an advantageous higher level.

5. Face B was almost entirely built of marble. It formed a corner with Wall face A which at this point is also constructed mainly of massive marble blocks, this corner making a substantial junction point set on bedrock. The length of face B which was fully revealed by the excavation of trenches FG5 and FG6 was 4.5m. Face F was c. 2.3m. long.

6. The term «buttress» is used not only conventionally, but also literally, since in all probability the structure served to support the Wall immediately to the north rather than to block the assumed gate entrance (see p. 66).

with schist slabs except at its base where two large marble blocks were used as its main foundation.<sup>7</sup> These blocks may well have been re-used from the part of the Wall immediately to the north of the gate which must have collapsed at some point. The buttress, therefore must be a later structure added as a support of the Wall (see Pl. 19, Section II). Excavation also exposed two platform-like low structures Q and R (Pl. 3, Plan III; Pl. 33a).

On the assumption that the buttress was associated with the north side of the gate, excavation was extended to FG1c, FG2c-d and FG3c-d in the hope of exposing the south side of the presumed gate and the surface of a roadway leading through it into the town. Of the south side, however, nothing remained except the rubble found at FG2d where conditions were difficult to determine because of a good deal of destruction and erosion (Pl. 33b). The lower courses of the southward continuation of the fortification wall, however, were revealed at a level considerably lower than the height extant of the buttress including an impressively big stone at the northernmost end of Wall face E, which was visible above ground level before the beginning of the excavation (Pl. 36) and at such a distance from it as to support our assumption of the presence of a gate, the position of which at the SE end of the Wall would have been justified by the proximity of the Bay of Melagonas south of the headland (Pl. 34).

Further work in trenches FG1-FG4 revealed toward the east the retaining wall M which was partly visible above ground level<sup>8</sup> (Pl. 35) and, toward the west, the faces K and L of another retaining wall<sup>9</sup> thus helping us to define more clearly the fortification system south of the gate. Although little remains of D, which is mostly marble but contains also some schist slabs at the southern extremity, its alignment suggests that it was the southern continuation of face C. It was found to run for about 3.5m. and then to curve fairly sharply round to the SW for 2m., apparently following the curve of the cliff.<sup>10</sup> Face D was abutted by wall L at right angles. Face E is again mainly of massive marble (Pl. 36) and represents the southern continuation across the entrance to the town of the Wall face F. Its excavated length was c. 2.5m. In the corner between retaining wall M and Wall face E a low platform-like structure was noticed built almost entirely of schist (Pl. 37a) recalling somewhat structures Q and R and being equally difficult to interpret.

In FG3e the removal of the topsoil<sup>11</sup> (deposit 1) exposed a layer of blackish burnt earth containing a good quantity of «slag» and bone and many pot sherds.<sup>12</sup> From this

7. The measurements of the buttress were c. 0.85m. × 1.65m. with a maximum preserved height of c. 1.25m.

8. From FG1d (deposit 2) comes a clay object decorated with incised lines, perhaps a figurine representing a horse (inv. 1748; Pl. 269a-c).

9. K consisted of a couple of marble blocks set on bedrock at a distance of 3.5m. from J; L extended across the full 2m. width of trench FG3 at a distance of 4.5m. from I. Its construction was part marble and part schist.

10. This part of the site was very badly eroded.

11. Especially in the NE corner.

12. The layer turned yellowish towards the west and contained fewer sherds there.

layer (deposit 2) came the spindle-whorl inv. 1183 (270a-b) and the fragmentary iron objects inv. 1184 (Pl. 275a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 34, no. 2) and inv. 1186 (Pl. 275c), the former perhaps part of a sword, the latter in the shape of a small nail, also the tiny bronze fragment inv. 1215, two more iron objects in the shape of nails and the pottery fragment inv. 1216 (Pl. 128a-b) which was of very dark colour, suggesting burning. The colour of the deposit and the presence of «slag» indicated to us the possible existence in this part of the town of an iron foundry or its rubbish dump.<sup>13</sup> Underneath it, the top surface of another layer was exposed, which was not excavated. It was hard and dark and had a metallic texture.

For a better definition of the fortification system at the north side of the gate we carried out excavation in FG2b and FG3b resulting in the exposure of wall faces H and I, and along them, toward the south, of an E-W row of flat schist slabs (Pl. 3, Plan III; Pl. 37b) associated with a hard-packed clay layer (deposit 3) reddish in colour, with chips and pebbles in it. This layer which was later on also picked up in FG3c-d (deposit 2) and in FG4 (deposit 3) was interpreted as an accumulation of soil from the slope above H and I which was formed after the desertion of the town and overlay the greyish surface of the upper roadway (Pl. 19, Section II, deposit 5). The red layer was thick in all trenches except in the south end of FG4, where it appeared only as a thin skin over the grey road surface<sup>14</sup> and ran up to and under the south edge of the row of the schist slabs mentioned above considered to be a mere loosely organised feature. Our work in trench FG2 also suggested that face H should be the north side of the gate onto which the buttress (structure G) butted. We could not be sure, however, whether wall face I in trench FG3 was part of the same structure as H or part of a separate retaining wall opposite L protecting the roadway to the west of the gate from the collapse of earth or stone blocks from the slope above.

It has already been mentioned that, while Wall face B was built of marble, face F was built of schist and marble mixed. Deeper digging in FG1a-b showed that structures Q and R, built mainly of schist, were resting on a layer of schist flakes forming a bedding<sup>15</sup> (Pl. 33a). Although the function and the date of these structures could not be determined, they should be later than the corresponding Wall faces since they butt against them. In FG1b we removed a thick deposit of wall-collapse which consisted almost entirely of schist stones in a yellowish soil matrix and should therefore have originated from the upper courses of F. As a result of this removal a greyish pebbly surface was revealed at the gate, which could not be followed up in FG1a and which

13. Dumps against walls, where the rubbish is burnt at regular intervals are a common feature in the villages of modern Andros.

14. In section the deposit could not be traced to the east of the gate.

15. Q which ran parallel to wall face F extended into both FG1a and b and had a maximum length of about 2m., a maximum width of about 0.75m. and a maximum height of about 0.20m. It was constructed mainly of schist slabs but incorporated also a few massive blocks of marble. Q was bonded to R which ran parallel to face B.

proved to be the surface of the upper roadway leading to the town (Pl. 19, Section II, deposit 5), also identified in trenches FG3 (Pl. 40a) and FG4,<sup>16</sup> where, following the removal of the topsoil and of a deposit of wall-collapse mixed with loose yellow-brown earth, wall face J was exposed and recognised as the probable westward continuation of the face of retaining wall I. Thus, in spite of the baulks separating the trenches it became more and more likely that the exposed wall faces H, I and J were parts of a single retaining wall, and that H represented the south face of the fortification wall to the north of the gate. Although J, like H and I, is mainly built of schist slabs, it was shown to be set on the bedrock which at the north end of the trench was exposed below the wall-collapse deposit, while toward the south it appeared almost immediately beneath the ground surface.

T r e n c h FG5 (2.6m. × 3.5m.) was laid out immediately to the east of FG1 between face B of the bastion and the retaining wall M. The excavation of this trench aimed at exposing the east part of structure R and the corner of the bastion, but, mainly, the surface of the roadway leading to the town already identified further west (Pl. 19, Section II, deposit 5). Following the removal of the usual topsoil (deposit 1) and of the wall-collapse which consisted of marble and schist stones mixed up with loose yellow-brown soil, perhaps representing a fall in two phases (deposit 2), two further layers were exposed, one of red-brown loose earth at bedrock level (deposit 3) and another consisting of schist flakes and, toward the south, slabs forming a bedding for structures Q and R (deposit 4). The by now familiar greyish pebbly surface was finally exposed as deposit 5, showing that the upper roadway ran in a NE to SW direction through the gate into the town. Its surface extended up to and under the south side of structure Q, but its south edge was disturbed by the collapse of the retaining wall N (especially at FG1c). This retaining wall which was detected above the ground level already before the beginning of the excavation was a line of schist slabs running on an almost N-S alignment and should be distinguished from the retaining wall M further south, which was also traced by ground survey and had a length of about 17m. in a NE-SW alignment (see p. 64). Since N is higher than M it should represent a later change in level and direction of the roadway leading to the town. The excavation of trench FG5 also showed that, toward the NE corner, structure R ran right up to bedrock, which was prominent at that point, and that immediately to the south of the bedrock there was a small area covered with flat schist slabs (deposit 6)<sup>17</sup> which at first we tended to interpret as a kind of paving related to the grey-white pebbly surface of the roadway (deposit 5) but later on as mere tidied up wall-collapse.

The finds from the road surface were negligible and consisted of worn non-datable pottery sherds.

T r e n c h FG6 was laid out as an extension of FG5. Excavation here aimed firstly at exposing the south end of Wall face A (which was here built mainly of massive

16. FG4 was a 2m. × 6m. trench separated from FG3 by a baulk.

17. This deposit corresponds to deposit 4 in trench FG6; see below.

marble blocks) to allow us a clearer view of the corner of the bastion, and secondly at tracing the eastern continuation of the upper roadway as well as exposing at a lower level the surface of an assumed earlier path supported by retaining wall M. For these reasons the trench was excavated in great depth and at two levels (Pl. 20, Section III, Pls. 38-39).

At the upper level, following the removal of the topsoil and wall-collapse (deposits 1 and 2, as in trench FG5<sup>18</sup>), a great mass of bedrock was exposed (deposit 3) and at a lower level, again a kind of paving of horizontal schist slabs, which was in fact a continuation of that in trench FG5, (Pl. 38). Finally, the hard greyish and pebbly surface of the upper roadway was exposed associated with the retaining wall N (deposit 4, Pl. 40b).<sup>19</sup>

At the lower level excavation started with the removal of deposit 5 which was the fill of the retaining wall N, consisting of schist and marble stones, and deposit 6, perhaps a «tread» surface of red-brown loose soil.

The earlier roadway was discovered immediately below supported by the retaining wall M (Pls. 42a and 41). It consisted of a number of deposits representing several phases of alteration and packing. Deposit 7 was the top surface<sup>20</sup> and contained pottery sherds, «slag» and a fragment of bronze. Deposit 8 was a paved road surface consisting of flat schist slabs with soft soil between them extending toward the north as far as a point where bedrock appeared. The bedrock at this part was very worn clearly forming a single walking surface with deposit 8. Deposit 9 was the filling between bedrock and deposit 10 was a thin, brown, loose and pebbly layer of soil, which when excavated seemed to be a possible road surface, but subsequently was interpreted as being only a loose pebble line which could be traced as far north as the bedrock filling. Deposit 11 was a clear road surface, a hard-compacted, grey, pebbly layer, again traceable as far north as the bedrock. Deposit 12 was in all probability the lowest road surface extending to the outer edge of the retaining wall M; it was a hard red-brown layer of soil containing schist flakes and it included toward the south edge flat, thin schist slabs which represented no doubt a levelling above the retaining wall as a base for the lower roadway (Pl. 42b). The deposit overlay bedrock and its removal revealed in fact the southward continuation of bedrock already identified further up toward the north of the trench at deposit 9. Deposit 13 was a fill of red-brown loose soil within the retaining wall. Finally deposit 14 represented the collapse of the retaining wall itself.

T r e n c h FG7 (Pl. 4, Plan IV; Pl. 43a) was the last trench to be excavated at the gate area in 1969. It was dug with the purpose of exposing the inner face C of the Wall, which at this point was mainly built of marble and protruded a little above ground

18. And also in trenches FG1, FG2, FG3 and FG4.

19. At FG5 as well as FG1b the surface of the upper roadway was excavated as deposit 5; therefore Pl. 20, Section III, deposit 4 = Pl. 19, Section II, deposit 5.

20. At approximately 147m. above sea level.



level, as well as exposing the northern face of walls H and I. The excavated length of face C was 3.5m. but of its height little more than one course remained. Since bedrock emerged soon, it was clear that what was left of the Wall represented its lowest levels. Following the removal of the topsoil (deposit 1), the wall-collapse in a yellow soil matrix was revealed, which was thicker toward the north (deposit 2). Behind the face and extending right up to the eastern baulk, a distance of about 1.25m., was a marble rubble fill. After its removal the bedrock underneath was exposed as well as the filling of red-brown soil in the gaps between its higher parts (deposit 3). Since the northern face of walls H and I were not revealed we assumed a thickness smaller than the one we expected.

T r e n c h FG8: although laid out, this trench was not excavated.

The findings of the 1969 excavation at the fortification wall could now be summarised as follows:

The stretch between the angle near unit F3 and the bastion was extraordinarily thick suggesting that it formed an important part of the defence system of the settlement (Pls. 2-3, Plans II-III; Pl. 18, Section I). Face A was the outer face of this stretch and the bastion at the SE end was formed by its south end and face B. It was clear that face C was the inner face of the Wall and that, since in the relevant trenches we reached bedrock almost immediately below ground level, only the lower courses of this face were preserved (Pls. 30a and 43a). The filling between faces A and C was heavy rubble.

The connection between face C and faces H, I and J was not clarified. Face B, which was partly visible before the excavation began, ran in a NE-SW direction. Its length was about 4.5m. and it was mainly built of large blocks of marble (Pl. 31b). The corner formed by it and A was built on bedrock which no doubt protruded above ground level already in antiquity. B seemed to form one of the two south terminal faces of the Wall north of the gate, the other being H; the chronological relation between B and the rest of the Wall, however, was not clear at the end of the season. It has already been mentioned that the length of face F was about 2.3m. Although at the end of the season we could not be certain, we thought it likely that B butted onto F (Pl. 33a) and that F continued further to the north; furthermore, since F was parallel to C it seemed to form the outer face of the Wall at this point.

The revealed faces H, I and J seemed to be three parts of one wall running in a NE-SW direction forming a corner with F at its east end. However, since the baulks between trenches FG2, FG3, FG4 and FG7, in which they came to light, made it impossible for us to be absolutely sure of this, the possibility remained that although H was connected with C and F, representing one of the two south-terminal cross-faces, I and J could be parts of a retaining wall protecting the roadway along its northern side.

Structures Q and R, revealed along faces F and B, ran parallel to them and were constructed mainly of schist slabs with a few marble blocks in between. In trench FG5, R ran up to the natural bedrock on which the corner of the bastion was built (Pl. 40b). The function of these structures was not clear. Since they butted onto F and B they

could not have been foundations; they may have served as «aprons» to carry rain-water away or more likely they were used as low benches for people to sit.

The gate, we had no doubt, was in the gap between face H which formed its north side and the lower courses extant at the north end of faces D and E. Of the south side of the gate nothing remained. We assumed, however, that originally there was a side corresponding to face H formed by a terminal cross-face of the southern continuation of the Wall between faces D and E.

Structure G which was found blocking part of the gate butting against H and the south end of face F did not seem to form part of the original entrance plan but looked like a buttress added later.

Of the two roadways leading through the gate into the town the upper one, N, must be the later one. Its walking surface which was hard, greyish and pebbly was exposed at trenches FG6, FG5, FG1, FG2, FG3 and FG4. It ran up to and under the edge of the row of schist slabs immediately south of I and J. Its course of direction fitted in with that suggested by the alignment of wall N detected above ground level to the NE of the gate. Wall N, therefore, must have been the retaining wall of the upper, later, roadway.

The lower, earlier, roadway was exposed in trench FG6 (Pl. 20, Section III, deposits 7-12). Unlike the upper roadway this had a number of walking surfaces packed one on top of the other, all supported by the retaining wall M, suggesting a period of more intensive use than that of the upper level.

Faces L and K (opposite H, I and J) should belong to the retaining wall of the terrace of the upper roadway inside the gate entrance since the greyish pebbly walking surface of the roadway extended that far south.

The dating of the part of the Wall between the angle near unit F3 and the bastion was not easy since none of the trenches excavated in it (FW1, FW2, FW3 and FW4) yielded datable pottery. The pot sherds from the gate area, too, although less disappointing, were by no means satisfactory. Therefore the following comments are made with great reservations since only a very small part of the ceramic finds was at all diagnostic, chronological subdivisions within the Late Geometric period were exceedingly difficult and there were general indications of activity at the gate following the abandonment of the site, which on the basis of the available evidence of the pottery must have occurred at the end of the Geometric period (Carnitoglou, *Guide*, p. 111). Only the trenches and deposits that are at all tentatively datable are mentioned here:

From trench FG1a, deposit 2 (Pl. 19, Section II) came the rim and base fragments of a Late Geometric cup, while from deposit 4 came the fragment of a handle with its root, which is most probably post-Geometric.<sup>21</sup> From FG3b, deposit 3 (the reddish clay layer associated with the schist slabs) came a fragment that could possibly be Late Geometric and from the same layer in FG2b the fragment of a kotyle handle inv. 1749

21. From the topsoil of FG3b came a base fragment which resembles it in fabric and is clearly post-Geometric.



(Pl. 129a) as well as the fragments of a base dating quite likely from the Archaic period. From trench FG3d, deposit 1, came the fragmentary handled cup inv. 1169 (Pl. 129b-c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 50, no. 83), which is probably still Late Geometric, but which was found slightly to the south of retaining wall L at a depth of 0.15m. below ground level in what seemed to be modern plough soil and should therefore be considered to be unstratified. From FG1d, deposit 2, which represented the wall-collapse, came the fragment of a clay unidentified object inv. 1748 (Pl. 269a-c) possibly the torso of a horse. It is of orange-red coarse clay with incised decoration which in itself is not datable but which in fabric and technique is similar to the Geometric coarse incised pottery from the houses of the town. The pottery found in the same deposit was not easy to date, but looked on the whole Late Geometric (although some later material was also apparent) as did indeed the pottery from FG1d, deposit 3. From FG3e, deposit 2, which contained so much burnt material and «slag» came the fragment inv. 1216 (Pl. 128a-b), which could be Middle but is more likely Late Geometric. From the same deposit however also came the fragment of the base of a cup inv. 1743 (Pl. 130a-b) which should be post-Geometric and the fragments of the neck-amphora inv. 1742 (Pl. 131a), which might well be of a similar date. From FG7, deposit 2 (the wall-collapse deposit mixed with yellow-brown soil discovered immediately below topsoil) came some Late Geometric fragments, while from deposit 3 (the red-brown soil packed in between the bedrock) came some fragments which are possibly later, including the skyphos or krateriskos fragments inv. 1757 (Pl. 130c). Thus the deposits in this area showed clear indication of post-Geometric activity.

In the all-important trench FG6 (Pl. 20, Section III) deposit 3 yielded some Late Geometric II sherds, while deposit 5 yielded pottery that could be Late Geometric II at earliest.<sup>22</sup> In the earlier road deposit 7 yielded some fragments that are probably Late Geometric and deposit 8 fragments that could be Late Geometric II. Deposit 13, the fill behind the retaining wall for the lower causeway, contained the rim fragment inv. 1750 (Pl. 131b-c) which seemed to be Late rather than Middle Geometric. This fragment which is quite well-preserved is, chronologically speaking, a key piece and gave us a *terminus post quem* for the lower roadway. The pottery from FG6, deposit 5, the fill of the retaining wall N, should help date the upper roadway. The pottery from this deposit seemed to be Late Geometric II at the earliest and could well be later, and such a date should be accepted also for the upper roadway.<sup>23</sup>

The evidence for the dating of the buttress (structure G) is not very full. However, deposit 3 in trench FG1a-b was lower than it and deposits 4 and 5 ran below it (cf. the deposits of trench FG5, p. 57 and Pl. 19, Section II). Deposit 5 had not been excavated

22. Deposit 4 was the greyish upper road surface which had not been removed in 1969.

23. Although deposit 4 (the upper roadway surface) had not been excavated, the fill of the retaining Wall N (deposit 5) contained sherds of the Late Geometric II period.

in 1969 and deposit 3 contained nothing datable; but the pottery from deposit 4 appeared to be quite clearly post-Geometric.<sup>24</sup>

In conclusion we should mention that although the evidence of the pottery at the SE end of the fortification wall was meagre, it seemed to point to two different periods for the two roadways. The lower roadway, being earlier, seemed to be contemporary with the «floruit» of the town and the main use of the fortification wall in the Geometric period, while the upper roadway which is much narrower might, at the very earliest, date from the very end of the life of the town and was more likely used after its desertion in association with the post-Geometric activity of the sanctuary and the building of the temple (see p. 171). At the end of the 1969 season the evidence for the dating of the fortification wall itself further north, at least in its final state, seemed to depend on the *terminus ante quem* provided by the rooms built against it in area F (see p. 146) and also on the earliest pottery from the lower roadway in trench FG6, which seemed to be fairly early Late Geometric I (c. 750-735 B.C.). This period would have been appropriate for the construction of such an impressive fortification system as it coincides with the expansion of the building of houses in areas D and H about which we are better informed. But Zagora was already inhabited in the Middle Geometric period<sup>25</sup> and it is difficult to believe that the earlier inhabitants lived there unprotected by a Wall; it was therefore felt that further digging was necessary, aiming at establishing an assumed earlier phase of it not as yet discovered.

24. Some of it was closely paralleled in the later temple pottery.

25. See *Zagora I*, p. 58 and here, pp. 85, 88-89, 96, 100.

## B. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

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As mentioned briefly in *Zagora I*,<sup>1</sup> the fortification wall of the Zagora headland consisted of a main NE stretch across the saddle which connects the plateau to the higher slopes of the island to the east, and a NW extension which served to strengthen the natural defences in the northern part of the site, where they seemed inadequate.

In particular there is a natural ledge leading up from just below the NW end of the main fortification wall (about point B7045) to about the middle of the north edge of the plateau (about point B0000) (Pls. 1-2, Plans I-II). Although at its NE end this ledge is little more than a metre wide, for a length of two or three metres, and about twenty metres further on narrows once more to about two and a half metres, it could probably be used to deliver a surprise attack, and the NW arm of the fortification system must have been intended in part to prevent that possibility. However, it may have been intended to serve also as a terrace wall, providing more level space for the houses in the NE part of the town, for at point B5420 what appears to be a house wall bonds into the fortification wall. In fact this NW extension never had the massive quality of the stretch across the saddle. It was built mainly of marble, easily obtained here from the rugged outcrops in the immediate neighbourhood, and followed an irregular line to take advantage of the natural lie of the land. An inner face was nowhere observed, and the Wall here may never have consisted of more than an outer face retaining a fill of stones, for the ground falls away so abruptly here that little improvement to the natural defences would be needed.

The main NE fortification wall, originally c.150m. long, but with about 10m. missing at each end, can be traced for most of its length without excavation. It follows a more or less straight line until near its southern end, for on the fairly uneventful surface of the saddle, it has little help from nature; the ridge shown on the contour plan (Pl. 1, Plan I) is to a large extent made up from the stone and earth fallen from the Wall itself (Pl. 29), but there was probably also a slight natural rise in the ground, which the builders exploited. Apart from the area by the gate at the SE end, there is only one major change of alignment in the outer face. This is at about the point F2754, to the SE of which the outer face is brought forward about 1.30m. and forms an angle. The Wall on either side of the gate is set back c.4.80m. from this new line, so that the gate was

1. *Zagora I*, p. 8; see also Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 23.

guarded by a substantial bastion formed by faces A and B (Pl. 3, Plan III), which dominated its approach, and threatened the unshielded side of the attacker. From the gateway southwards, the Wall takes a more irregular line, for there are natural features to be exploited. The bedrock here falls away quite steeply to the SE (there is a drop of about 4m. from the rock on which the bastion stands to the rock on which the retaining wall M was built), and to the south of the gateway the Wall follows the line of a vertical rock face at least 0.80m. high which curves southwards to the main cliff line. The height of this rock face may in fact be considerably more than 0.80m., for its lower part is concealed by an artificial terrace retained by a wall c.1.50m. high, which runs along the cliff line some 15m. SE of wall M.

Either the inner or the outer face of the fortification wall can be traced over almost all its length, and there is only one stretch, for about 5m. on either side of the point B8517, where neither face can be seen, so leaving open the possibility that there was a second gate. But even here there is no positive indication of an opening, and there was no provision for flanking fire against an attacker, such as that provided by the bastion of the gate at the SE end. The natural ledge to the NW, described above, might perhaps have been developed as a postern gate, but there is no sign that it was. There is thus no reason to suppose that there was any other gate into the settlement besides that at the SE end of the saddle.

Only the NW side of this gateway was found in 1969, and that has undergone considerable modifications; the SE side was not itself located, but its position can be approximately determined by the line of the retaining walls for the road through the gateway. These indicate a width of c.3.5m. in the final phase, after the construction of the buttress G (Pl. 3, Plan III, Pls. 33a-b, 37b), and about 4.0m. before that. No evidence was found of how the gate was closed.

The road leading to the gate was supported on a roughly built retaining wall M (Pl. 3, Plan III; Pls. 35, 42a); the original line of this road seems to have been straight NE for at least 17m. from the gate, but must have turned northwards onto the saddle within the next 17m. or so, for about 35m. from the gate there is a vertical rock face running NW. Surface traces of a retaining wall N (Pl. 3, Plan III) show that in the later phases, when the road was set at a considerably higher level, it turned more or less northwards as soon as it was past the bastion. Inside the gate, however, the road can be traced only for a short distance, after which undefined pathways probably branched out freely to the various parts of the settlement, for as we shall see, there is no evidence in the town for a tightly defined road system.<sup>2</sup>

The thickness of the Wall was about 4.0m. at its northern end, about the same where it can be measured directly from room Fl; just to the NW of the gateway it was reduced to c.3.0m., and it is little more than 2.0m. to the SE of the gateway, where it runs along the vertical rock face mentioned above (Pls 2-3, Plans II-III). At trench FW1,

2. See p. 159.

however, the Wall was found to be c.7.25m. thick, and since the inner face here is roughly on the same line as the inner face (C) just to the NW of the gateway, it is likely that the thickness of c.7.25m. was maintained over the intervening distance. The increase from c.4.0m. at room F1 is partly achieved by setting forward the outer face at point F2754, but this does not account for the full increase in thickness, so the inner face must also change its line. In fact the inner face cannot be traced between room F3 and trench FW3, but it appears that there was at least one major repair to it. The setting forward of the outer face of the Wall, and the great increase in thickness must be explained in part by defensive considerations; it has the desirable effect of increasing the projection of the bastion above the gate. Nevertheless, a bastion would not need to be nearly 35m. long to be effective, and a single zig-zag in 150m. of Wall would not give much improvement in cross fire. Similarly, if a wall c.4.0m. thick was considered adequate at room F1, there seems no reason to increase its thickness to almost double further SE, where the ground gives, if anything, more assistance. A fuller explanation must wait for more excavation.

The Wall rises more or less directly from the rock in most places, although a thin layer of earth runs underneath it at trench FW1 (Pl. 18, Section I (4) ). It was built of a mixture of schist and marble which varies from place to place; at the NW end it is largely of marble; then follows a long stretch where both marble and schist are visible; then, from the zig-zag at point F2754 to trench FW4, the visible face (including the whole of the face at FW1) is almost entirely of schist, used in rather larger blocks than are normal in the house walls. At trench FW4 (Pl. 32) the schist courses can be seen to rest on lower courses of marble, and from that point onwards the rest of face A, and the adjoining face B (Pls. 31b, 40b) are almost wholly of marble. Faces F and E (Pls. 31b, 36) are again a mixture of schist and marble, as is the inner face C-D (Pls 30a, 34), where it can be seen. The filling between the two faces of the Wall, where it has been investigated in trench FW1, consists mainly of marble (Pl. 18, Section I). The pieces of stone vary in size; some are up to 0.75m. long, much larger than anything used in the house walls, but quite unworked and simply thrown loosely in. Since it would have been possible to lever these large chunks of the local rock into place from nearby, their weight would not have caused any special technical problems.<sup>3</sup>

The preserved height of the outer face of the Wall at FW1 is c.1.40m., and the filling rises c.0.60m. above that, to give a total of at least 2.0m. (Pl. 18, Section I, Pl. 29). In order to get a more reliable indication of the original Wall height, the stone from the trench in front of it was collected and built into a solid rectangular structure 2.0m. × 3.0m. in plan, which grew to a height of 0.63m. The trench from which this stone came was 2.0m. wide, so that if we assume that the stone in the trench had fallen from the front metre or so of the Wall (most of the stone is schist, the material used for

3. In general the blocks of stone used in building at Zagora are of weights which a man can easily lift (cf. H. Drerup, *Griechische Baukunst in geometrischer Zeit* (1969), p. 106; J.J. Coulton, *JHS* 94 (1974), p. 9).

the face rather than the filling at this point), then the structure would contain enough material to raise the face of the Wall by about 1.80m., making a total height of c. 3.20m. This should of course be taken only as an approximate minimum height, for it is not certain that all the stone once built into the Wall is still on the site. But although some may have been built into nearby field walls, there is no reason to suppose that large quantities would have been removed here, and the calculated value of 3.20m. probably implies an original height of about 4.0m., or perhaps 5.0m. at the outside. Upper parts in wood or mud brick may also be thought possibilities, but there was not enough clay in the excavated trenches to support the use of mud brick, and since the house walls appear to have been built solely of stone, it is likely that the fortification wall was too, particularly as good building stone is readily available in the immediate neighbourhood.

It is already clear that the construction of the Wall as it stands does not all belong to one period. Two periods can be seen in the outer face in trench FW4, where the lower part of the face is built of marble, but above that are some courses of schist alone (Pl. 32). This might be taken to be foundation courses followed by rising wall, but there is no evidence of such construction elsewhere, and in fact the marble courses are badly out of plumb, with the beds of the blocks sloping downwards and outwards; in contrast, the schist courses are set back about 0.15m., and their beds have been carefully set horizontal. It is therefore clear that they represent a repair.

The situation around the gate at the SE end of the Wall is not surprisingly more complicated. The SE face of the bastion (B) is built almost entirely of marble, and appears to butt against face F, just NW of the gateway (Pl. 3, Plan III; Pl. 31b). No indication was found that face F continued behind face B, but without dismantling a considerable part of the Wall, it was impossible to be sure of what happened. In the short length of face F itself several stages of repair can be seen (Pls. 31b, 33a). The original structure (I on Pl. 19, Section II) is of schist and marble mixed; it must at some stage have been allowed to become badly delapidated, and repairs were carried out in very neat schist masonry (II on Pl. 19, Section II), with small flakes of schist used to make good the irregular state of the old Wall. Also in neat schist masonry is the solid buttress G (Pls. 31b, 33a, 37b), which was built against the north side of the gateway; but it is unlikely that this buttress was associated with the repair II, for a wedge-shaped section of masonry (III on Pl. 19, Section II) separates them, and in plan this has a continuous face behind the buttress, and could not have been laid when both II and G were in position. Thus we apparently have three phases of repair in this part of the Wall. None of them can be dated absolutely on architectural grounds, but some of the corner blocks of the buttress G have one end neatly tooled to form a right angle with the main face. This technical feature is otherwise found only in the temple, which has been dated to the second quarter of the sixth century B.C., when the town was long abandoned.<sup>4</sup> The fact that the buttress seriously interferes with passage through the gate is another indication that it was built after the desertion.

4. See p. 177.



Considerable delapidation of the Wall at some period is also indicated by the mass of stones which separated the main levels of the approach road to the gate. Both the form and material of these suggest that their immediate origin was in the Wall and bastion NW of the gate. The fact that this stone was allowed to stay where it fell, instead of being dumped over the nearby cliff, suggests that at this stage access was considered important, but it did not matter that the effective height of the bastion was reduced by about a metre. The development and delapidation of the fortification wall, a vital element in the prosperity of the town at Zagora, obviously required further investigation.





## CHAPTER II

# THE HOUSES

(Pls. 1, 5-16; Plans I, V-XVI. Pls. 21-27; Sections IV-XIX. Pls. 43b-110)



## A. EXCAVATION, STRATIFICATION, CHRONOLOGY

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The principles followed during the 1969 excavation of the houses were similar to those described in *Zagora I*, p. 37. In 1969, however, whenever possible, we dug on the basis of architectural units rather than the abstract 5m. × 5m. squares of the topographical grid. The excavation showed beyond any doubt that our observations regarding the stratification of the units dug in 1967 were, broadly speaking, applicable also elsewhere in the town.<sup>1</sup>

### 1. UNITS D1, D21, D22, D23, D24 (Pls. 1, 5-7; Plans I, V-VII. Pls. 43b-45a)

#### D1

In *Zagora I*<sup>2</sup> units D1, D2, D3 and D4 were described as forming a group and the 1969 excavation did not suggest that we should change our views about this relationship. It will be remembered that these units were all partly dug by Dr. Zapheiropoulos in 1960 and that no further work was carried out here by us in 1967.<sup>3</sup> In 1969 unit D1 was only partly excavated under the supervision of Mr. John Wade.

At the depth reached by Dr. Zapheiropoulos two rows of stones were detected in a 90° angle, one parallel to the north, the other parallel to the east wall of the unit suggesting the existence of one continuous L-shaped bench, the upper part of which had been destroyed (Pl. 43b). The width of the arm along the east wall was normal, about 1.1m., while that of the arm along the north wall was 2.2m.<sup>4</sup>

On the surface which was cleared a whitish deposit was noticed with decayed schist pieces in it not dissimilar to the layers regarded in 1967 as roof-fall (deposit type D)<sup>5</sup> indicating that Dr. Zapheiropoulos had interrupted his excavation before reaching floor level. Immediately underneath this deposit a red-brown occupation layer appeared (deposit type F) containing sherds and bone. The floor make-up immediately below (depo-

1. In 1967 the digging was mainly done in the H area; only a small portion of area D was excavated, namely part of D15 and D16 (*Zagora I*, p. 37 ff.).

2. Pp. 13-15.

3. *Zagora I*, p. 13 ff.

4. On the measurements of benches see *Zagora I*, p. 25.

5. *Zagora I*, p. 38 ff.

sit type G) consisted of a brown stoney packed layer. This was clearly the only floor in the room since immediately below it we found the deposit levelling the gaps between bedrock (type H). Since the natural ground surface sloped quite steeply down to the NE, a considerable fill was used to create a level floor (Pl. 21, Sections IV-V, rubble fill). This consisted mainly of large chunks of marble thrown loosely down. The associated pottery fragments were mostly larger than usual and lime-coated.

The base of the bench already mentioned rested on the levelling deposit (type H), as did two marble bases, used no doubt for wooden posts supporting the roof (Pl. 43b); the bases protruded slightly above it and had the floor laid around them. The post bases were roughly square in shape, 0.30-0.40m. across and c.0.15m. thick, and in their original position in an E-W alignment, approximately equidistant from the north and south walls.<sup>6</sup> Their centres were at a distance of about 2.9m. from the north wall (Pl. 7, Plan VII and Pl. 44). A pithos base of normal sandy red fabric, inv. 1305 (Pl. 131d-e), rested within the levelling deposit (type H) but protruded up into the floor (deposit type G) near the east post base clearly showing that this and the coarser levelling underneath were part of the same building programme. The fact that the floor was placed around the post bases suggests that it was laid after the construction of the roof, as indeed one might logically expect.

Immediately inside the doorway in the south wall an ancient trench through the floor make-up was detected (Pl. 7, Plan VII). Since the threshold was missing we have to assume that it was removed at some time following the construction of the unit; and since the trench was cut through the floor make-up it is possible that it was opened with the replacement of the threshold in mind.<sup>7</sup>

Among the significant coarse pottery finds we would like to mention the following: the unstratified fragments of a lid inv. 1653 (Pl. 132a-b); from the roof-fall (deposit type D), but presumably originating from the bench, the remains of at least two pithoi and of a large open vessel inv. 1245 (Pl. 132c-d); from the occupation deposit (type F)<sup>8</sup> part of a handle of a fairly large amphora or pithos inv. 1228 (Pl. 133a) (Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 44, no. 56) and part of the base and body of a chytra inv. 1244 (Pls. 45a and 133c-d); from the floor make-up (deposit type G) the fragment from the shoulder of a small pithos inv. 1654 (Pl. 133b) and from within the levelling fill the pithos base inv. 1305 (Pl. 131d-e).

The fine ware fragments were mostly from larger vessels; the following are well worth mentioning; probably from the bench collapse, the fragment from the top of an oinochoe inv. 1227 (Pl. 134a-b); from the levelling fill underneath the floor make-up (deposit type H) the fragments inv. 1304 (Pl. 135a) from the lower part of the body of an Euboean krater; two fragments from the shoulder of a small Euboean krater inv.

6. The east base was trimmed on the edges to make it a little rounder.

7. The trench was filled with loose red soil and small pieces of marble.

8. Near the west post base.

1652 (Pl. 134c-d); and the fragment from the body of a third krater inv. 1655 (Pl. 135b).

The relative chronology of this unit had already been established on purely architectural grounds,<sup>9</sup> that is, it must be earlier than D3-D4 and later than the adjoining units to the west. An absolute *terminus post quem* was provided in 1969 by the fragments from the levelling deposit (type H) mentioned above, none of which can be dated earlier than the Late Geometric II period. This levelling deposit contained also a good many pithos fragments and must have been gathered from the neighbourhood at the time of construction.

On the evidence of the pottery then, the construction and use of unit D1 fall entirely within the Late Geometric II period; its function however cannot be determined with certainty. The predominance of storage vessels and the presence of the L-shaped bench would suggest that it was used mainly as a storage room. No trace of a hearth was found in it, but the evidence from other rooms at the site suggests that more casual cooking arrangements did exist from time to time in the houses; the chytra inv. 1244 (Pl. 133c-d), found by the west post base may be evidence that some cooking did take place in the unit.

#### D21, D22, D23, D24

These units are to the west of D1 and D2. Although they were not excavated by us at all, parts of their walls could be detected as a result of Dr. Zapheiropoulos' campaign in 1960. A closer study in 1969 of the visible parts allowed our architect their inclusion in Plans I, V and VI of this volume.

9. *Zagora I*, p. 33 ff. and here p. 151.

2. UNITS D9, D15, D16; PASSAGE BETWEEN UNITS D16 and H18; (Pls. 5-6; Plans V-VI. Pls. 45b-48b)

Since D15 and D16 had been only partly excavated in 1967<sup>1</sup> we continued their exploration as well as that of their surrounds, with the purpose of clarifying certain specific questions. The digging was done under the supervision of Mr. John Wade.

At the end of the 1967 campaign D15 was still a not very clearly defined space; therefore it was important to determine its relationship to units D9 and D10-D11 with which it was connected by a wall, which was in effect a northward extension of D16E and a southward extension of D9E(= D10W-D11W). It was also especially important to determine the relationship of D15 to room D16 and to any other structures that might exist in the unexcavated area to the west and south. Regarding room D16 we were anxious to explore the space immediately to the south and west and to remove the baulks left at the end of the 1967 dig<sup>2</sup> with the purpose of either discovering any house walls that might exist or confirming the presence of a roadway between it and H18, which we had assumed.<sup>3</sup>

#### D9

During the 1969 campaign in square D7010 (see below under D15) the entrance door of this unit was exposed in the middle of its SE wall<sup>4</sup> which was traced by Dr. Zapheiropoulos in 1960. Part of the threshold slab was found *in situ* at the west end.<sup>5</sup>

#### D15

Following the study of the floor deposits and the pottery finds of this unit the view was expressed in *Zagora I* that the space between walls D16N and D9S could have been roofed, while the space extending to the west could have been open to the sky. This theory was based mainly on the observation that the potsherds found toward the east were less worn than those found toward the west.<sup>6</sup> The purpose of further exploring this unit was to check this theory against additional evidence and also to determine whether there were any other structures east of wall D15E which was barely visible in 1967. Therefore after clearing square D7010 which had been partly dug in the previous campaign down to bedrock, and the area between it and wall D16N (Pl. 45b), we removed a dump from Dr. Zapheiropoulos' excavation in 1960 and exposed the ground surface in a triangular area along the east side of the square; this was a thin layer of

1. *Zagora I*, pp. 41-42.

2. *Zagora I*, plans II and III.

3. *Zagora I*, pp. 31 and 41.

4. The width of the doorway is 1.45m.

5. As has already been suggested in *Zagora I*, a second room must have existed within D9 in an arrangement similar to that of the adjacent units D11 and D10 (*Zagora I*, p. 16).

6. *Zagora I*, pp. 41-42.

ploughed soil (deposit type A), under which the top surface of wall D15E appeared (*Zagora I*, plan III, and here Pl. 6, Plan VI). Of the two baulks left from the 1967 campaign the one along the east boundary of square D7010 was excavated down to this level and a strip along the east face of D15E was also dug which showed that no structure of any sort existed immediately to the south of D11 butting onto it; the baulk along the south boundary of the square was left untouched (Pl. 46a). The exposure of wall D15E showed that it consisted of two parts, a longer and thicker part toward the north (about 0.60m.) which was in effect a SE extension of D9E(=D11W) and a shorter and thinner one toward the south (about 0.55m.) which was a NW extension of wall D16E.<sup>7</sup> Our study here also showed that wall D16N(= D15S) butts onto D16E.

The stratification in the east triangular area below deposit type A, at a level just below the wall top was consistent with that in the rest of the unit excavated in 1967: a brown occupation deposit (type F) was uncovered against D15E and underneath a harder one with some pottery, which we identified as the floor make-up or deposit type G. In some parts, at the level of the floor make-up, bedrock appeared and it is in this deposit, lying on bedrock against wall D15E, that we found the fragment inv. 1188 (Pl. 135c) preserving part of the wall and a horizontal handle of a hydria.

The excavation carried out in this unit bore out the observation made in 1967 that the pottery was more worn toward the west suggesting that the east part was roofed and therefore less exposed to the weather. The uncovering of wall D15E reinforced this theory on architectural grounds, since a shed between room D16 and unit D9 supported by walls D16N, D15E and D9S would have been of practical use to the people living in this part of the town.

## D16

The excavation of room D16 had already reached an advanced stage by the end of the 1967 season.<sup>8</sup> The baulk along the east side of square D7005<sup>9</sup> which divided the room in almost two halves from north to south and had been left intact, was removed down to the level reached in square D7505 in 1967 (Pl. 46b): its top layer (deposit type A) had very little pottery in it, clearly showing that the ploughing had not affected the important deposits underneath. Below it the collapsed-wall deposit (type C) was uncovered at the height of the top of wall D16S. The position of the individual stones in it confirmed the observation made in 1967 that the SW wall of the room had collapsed within it toward the east<sup>10</sup> (Pl. 47a). Deposit C was only removed in the south half of the baulk, where the top of the roof-fall deposit (type D) was exposed. On the N-S axis of the room two post bases were identified in 1971, one a piece of schist, the other of

7. The change occurs at a distance of 2.92m. from wall D9S by means of a short return on the west face only.

8. *Zagora I*, pp. 17 and 41.

9. *Zagora I*, plan II.

10. *Zagora I*, p. 41.

marble, both unworked. The final state of room D16 at the end of the 1969 season can be seen in Pl. 47b giving a view from the SW.

#### PASSAGE BETWEEN D16 AND H18

The study of the space immediately to the south of D16 had started in 1967<sup>11</sup> and was continued in 1969 in squares D7000 and D7500. The purpose of our investigation here was firstly to expose the SW corner of this unit which was covered by the baulks left from 1967<sup>12</sup> and secondly to confirm the existence of a road or pathway suggested to us by the findings during the excavation of that year. Although no attempt was made at a complete clearance, the baulks along the north and east sides of square D7000 and the baulk along the north side of square D7500 were partly removed with the result that the SW corner of D16 was revealed and turned out to be slightly curved on the outside recalling somewhat the NE corners of units D3 and H18<sup>13</sup> (Pl. 48a).

The stratification in the passage was as follows: the top layer was the ploughed soil deposit (type A) which contained very little pottery, most of it very worn. Underneath it at the height of the wall-tops, we exposed the wall-collapse deposit (type C) consisting of biggish schist and marble stones in a reddish soil matrix;<sup>14</sup> below this we struck a fairly uniform, flat, harder, reddish pebbly surface with some pottery and bone at the top, which we identified as the walking surface of the passage. In places the bedrock protruded a little higher than the level of the pathway, as it does from the floors in a number of rooms of houses in the town. This feature and the lack of any traces left by the passing of wheeled vehicles suggests that the passage was indeed a pathway used only by pedestrians, riders and pack animals.<sup>15</sup> Our assumption of a pathway between units D16 and H18 was further strengthened by the curved SW corner of D16, since in the Geometric town, as in modern Andros, the obvious reason for the rounding of corners in streets is to facilitate the passage of loaded animals.<sup>16</sup>

#### H18

In connection with the work done in the passage we removed the baulks that had been left at the NE corner of H18 at the end of the 1967 season.<sup>17</sup> This clearing was carried down to the level of the walls and proved to be disappointing since the northern end of

11. *Zagora I*, p. 42.

12. *Zagora I*, plan III.

13. For the curved corners of D3 and H18 see *Zagora I*, p. 14 and pp. 17-18; for that of H18 see also below.

14. This deposit contained a small amount of pottery and some bone and shell. The pottery was not as worn as that of the deposit above.

15. It may be noted here that there was no evidence of traffic of wheeled vehicles at the gate of the fortification wall either.

16. See below p. 78.

17. *Zagora I*, plan II.



the NE wall of the room was found to be destroyed, presumably by ploughing. In spite of the lack of clear evidence, however, the indications are that a big stone at the east end of what is left of wall H18N may have been a corner stone (Pl. 48b). If this assumption is sound, the NE corner of room H18 may have been slightly curved like the corresponding corner of room D3 and the SW corner of room D16, reinforcing the theory already expressed in *Zagora I* of a road or pathway running along the east face of H18E from which the passage between D16 and H18 branches off into D17 which should be a courtyard.<sup>18</sup> Two untooled blocks of local marble set in the floor of the room were identified as post bases. They lay along the axis of the unit dividing it into three almost equal spans.<sup>19</sup>

The work carried out in 1969 in the units mentioned above helped us establish the plan of what must have been one or more houses in this part of the town around an open courtyard (D17) comprising unit D9, the assumed shed D15, room D16, the courtyard H17<sup>20</sup> and finally rooms H18 and H20.<sup>21</sup> Access to this architectural complex was possible through the pathway between rooms D16 and H18.

18. *Zagora I*, pp. 17-18 and fig. 13.

19. Two similar rough marble post bases divided the long axis of H20 into three approximately equal spans too (Pl. 8, Plan VIII). Since there is a clear doorway in the middle of wall H20N, this room was unusual in having its door on the axis of the roof posts. There are two possible breaks in wall H20E suggesting that there may have been a second door there, but in view of the poor state of preservation of the wall, certainty is impossible. It would indeed be equally unusual to have a room entered directly from the street and particularly through an east facing door.

20. *Zagora I*, pp. 17 and 43.

21. *Zagora I*, pp. 17-18 and 43-45.

3. UNITS D17, D18, D19, D20, H37, H38, H44 (Pls. 5-6; Plans V-VI. Pl. 49)

During the 1969 campaign digging in small depth was carried out under the supervision of Mr. David Frankel in a number of squares of the topographical grid with the limited aim of exposing the tops of some walls and gaining an idea of the plan of the buildings rather than studying the stratification. Thus the tops of walls were exposed or merely noticed in squares D5510, D6010, D6510, D5505, D6005, D5000, D5500, D6000, H5095, H5595, H6095, H6595, H5090 and H5590, which revealed toward the north the SE corner of unit D19, the SE wall of unit D20, the east half of unit D18, and further south, parts of units D18, H37 and H38 as well as part of unit H44.

In unit D19 (square D5505) <sup>1</sup> three benches were partly exposed, one along the east and two along the south wall <sup>2</sup> (Pl. 49); their arrangement recalls that of the benches in store-rooms H26-H27.<sup>3</sup> With regard to stratification in this unit it should be mentioned that part of a stone-pile (deposit type B) was removed <sup>4</sup> and also another deposit below it, of stones in yellowish soil. The latter, although not clearly identified at first, must have been the collapsed-wall deposit (type C) because it was found within the unit and over the benches, while over the south and east walls there was only the usual top-soil. The impressive fragmentary neck of an Euboean(?) pitcher inv. 1278 (Pl. 136a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 64, no. 150), a rare shape at Zagora, was discovered over the remains of the wide bench along the south wall near the SE corner of the unit, within the wall-collapse deposit. It is worth noting that the other pottery from the same deposit in D19 was also fine ware and that from it came also some shell, bone and iron «slag».

The south wall of unit D20 was exposed following the superficial digging of square D6010 which was prompted by the observation made back in 1967 of the existence of a stump of wall butting against the west face of the west wall of unit D9 uncovered by Dr. Zappeiropoulos in 1960.<sup>5</sup> The south wall of unit D20 butts against the east wall of unit D19 <sup>6</sup> and has a doorway in the middle.

As a result of this work the north and west boundaries of D17 were clearly defined, while a huge stone-pile was removed from within this unit covering the east half of square D6000, the west half of square D6500, the greatest part of D6005 and part of square D6505<sup>7</sup>.

1. Part of the east wall was slightly visible above ground level under a stone pile in the SE corner of square D5510 (see note 4).

2. Of the benches along the south wall one was high and wide, the other lower and narrower.

3. *Zagora I*, p. 25 and here p. 120.

4. This extended also over squares D5005, D5010 and D5510. It is not recorded on Pl. 6, Plan. VI.

5. *Zagora I*, plans II and III. A stone pile covering part of D6010, D5510, D6015 and D5515, not recorded on Pl. 6, Plan VI, was first removed.

6. Part of this wall was slightly visible under the stone-pile in the SE corner of square D5510 and part was exposed because of our digging in square D5505.

7. On Pl. 6, Plan VI square D6505 is incorrectly given as D6545.

4. UNITS H19 – H21 – H22 – H23 – H28 – H29 (Pls 1, 5, 8-10, 12-13; Plans I, V, VIII-X, XII-XIII. Pls. 50a-67b)

H19

Room H19 was partly dug during the 1967 season.<sup>1</sup> In 1969 the excavation was continued under the supervision of Mr. John Wade, and in 1971 a little additional final digging was carried out under the supervision of Miss Christine Eslick and Dr. J. J. Coulton, the results of which are also included in the present publication.

The architectural features of H19 have already been described in *Zagora I* (pp. 25-26), but we would like to draw the reader's attention here to the fact that at the end of the 1969 season we no longer believed that this room, by comparison with others, was especially grand, although the position of the house to which it belongs may have been considered privileged because of its proximity to the sanctuary. The hearth of the room is not very different in size from that in unit H41, the bench is very similar to that in the original all-purpose room later subdivided into H26 and H27 (see p. 123) and the floor area of the unit is smaller than that of D8 in the final phase of the house to which this room belongs (see Pls. 1, 5-6, 8, 9; Plans I, V-VI, VIII, IX. *Praktika* 1972, pp. 259-262, figs. 3-5; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, plan 4).<sup>2</sup> By the end of 1967, except for two baulks that were left standing, the room had been excavated (on the basis of 5m. × 5m. grid-squares) in most parts approximately down to floor 1 and in some parts down to floors 2 and 3 (deposits type G). In 1969, since the walls had already been exposed, the abstract squares of the grid were discarded and the room was excavated as a single architectural unit.

One of the two baulks of the 1967 dig ran in a N-S direction along the east side of square H7085 (Pl. 50a), the other in an E-W direction along the south side of square H7585.<sup>3</sup> Work started with the excavation and removal of the baulks, which confirmed the stratigraphic sequence established in 1967. The stone-pile deposit (type B) was removed first (see *Zagora I*, plan IV) and proved to be deeper toward the middle of the unit than over the threshold and the north arm of the bench (its maximum depth was 0.20m.-0.25m.); underneath it the wall-collapse (deposit type C) was exposed<sup>4</sup> showing that the south wall of the unit had fallen within it like a pack of cards<sup>5</sup> and that it was preserved in that form intact almost up to the middle of the N-S baulk.<sup>6</sup> The state of

1. *Zagora I*, pp. 47-48.

2. The top of the south side of the hearth in H19 is 162.38m. above sea level; the highest preserved points of the north, west and east arms of the bench are respectively 162.62m., 162.88m. and 162.58m. above sea level.

3. See *Zagora I*, plans II and IV. The baulk along the east side of square H6585, also indicated on these plans, had already been removed by the end of the 1967 season.

4. It consisted mainly of schist stones in a loose blackish soil of sandy texture with many roots in it.

5. The soil in this deposit was clayey and harder; its colour varied from light-brown to reddish; its depth was 0.20m.-0.25m.; the stones were mainly schist with few marble pieces in between.

6. In this baulk the schist stones lay almost parallel to each other (at an angle of about 30°) near the

preservation of this deposit made a rough calculation of the original height of the wall possible: it must have been at least 2.20m. (see pp. 149-150). Following the excavation of the wall-collapse, the roof-fall (deposit type D), consisting of a layer of orange clay containing small schist flakes and tiny pebbles, was removed.<sup>7</sup>

The greatest part of the squarish structure against the east half of the south wall, already noticed in 1967<sup>8</sup> was covered by the E-W baulk; following the removal of the roof-fall deposit, however, it was fully exposed (Pl. 50b). It was built of a mixture of schist and marble and measured about 0.80m. × 0.95m. in plan with a maximum height of c.0.20m. It was constructed on floor 1, but no sign of an original top surface was discovered. One has therefore to assume that either the structure never had a tidy top surface, or that a cluster of round pebbles found on it must have been placed there when the structure was already in disrepair (but before the roof collapsed). There is also the possibility of an original clay top surface which dissolved during the disintegration of the room with the result that the pebbles sank to their present position. Two schist slabs were also found here, which had obviously fallen from above and had landed on the structure and partly on the floor.

The removal of the roof-fall deposit in the two baulks also exposed in its entirety the threshold of the doorway,<sup>9</sup> a step inside it a few centimetres higher than the top floor<sup>10</sup> (Pl. 51a), as well as that part of the north arm of the bench that still remained covered and part of the bench-collapse immediately to its south;<sup>11</sup> it also revealed a pithos nest in the NE corner of the bench filled up with loose stones and containing one sherd. Partial clearing in the area showed that the east and west arms of the bench had been built against the face of its north arm, while further clearing of its upper surface in 1971 by Dr. Coulton revealed altogether twelve pithos emplacements.<sup>12</sup>

south border of the room, but were flatter near its centre. A small quantity of stone toward the north end sloped from east to west showing that they originated from wall H19E.

7. The roof-fall deposit was directly underneath the wall-collapse; its depth was about 0.10m.-0.15m. At the south end it contained some fragments of a large coarse red pot.

8. *Zagora I*, p. 26 (i).

9. The height of its top was 162.69m. above sea level.

10. This was broken and part of it was missing.

11. The colour of the deposit near the north end of the baulk changed to white, to yellow-brown and to reddish.

12. These were numbered consecutively 1 to 12 starting with the emplacement nearest to the south end of the west arm and finishing with the one nearest to the south end of the east arm. No.1 was neatly lined with small scale-like slabs of schist and contained no pottery. No.2 was built of large slabs and was rather triangular in shape; it contained the Attic krater inv. 1965 (Pl. 141a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 60, no. 125). No. 3 was lined with small stones loosely packed except for its north side which had a large schist slab; it was filled with hard white clayey soil and contained fragments of coarse pottery. No.4 was only half preserved. No.5 was poorly preserved, but its existence was suggested by a large horizontal slab at a suitable level which must have been its base. No.6 (like No.5) was also poorly preserved and had a smaller horizontal slab as its base. No.7 had only its east half preserved. No.8 was rather shallow, mostly lined with small schist slabs. Of No.9 only the north half was clear. Of Nos.10 and 12 the existence was not certain. No.11 was small and irregular.

Below the roof-fall deposit the top floor level in the baulks was, broadly speaking, reached and for the purpose of further excavation the room was divided by two new baulks into four quarters along its two main axes.

The occupation deposit (type F) of the top floor (floor 1) was a powdery, light brown, clayey soil, lumpy in texture with decayed schist flakes in it. Near the north arm of the bench it contained a few rim and neck fragments of a large fine ware amphoroid jar, inv. 224 (Pl. 142a-b),<sup>13</sup> and in the NW quarter a quantity of sherds and bone. The deposit contained practically no pottery in the SW quarter.

Floor 1 (deposit type G) was discovered immediately below; it consisted of a reddish soil, softer toward the top and harder toward the bottom, which turned blackish near the hearth.<sup>14</sup> In the NW quarter of the unit the deposit turned brown, and in parts of it bedrock rose to its top, as it also did in the SW quarter. The deposit yielded a considerable amount of pottery.

Below floor 1, and another occupation deposit, floor 2 was exposed, which was essentially similar to floor 1 both in colour and texture.<sup>15</sup> In it, more particularly in the NE corner of the room, an intriguing low line of stones appeared, which will be discussed later (see pp. 86-87) while at a distance of about 0.60m. east of the hearth, a large unworked but flat-topped block of local marble which was subsequently found to rest on floor 3, was identified as the base of a post supporting the roof (Pl. 51b).<sup>16</sup> A corresponding post on the other side of the hearth could have stood on a flat area of bedrock which is at the required height. Thus the roof of H19 was supported on two posts, and our earlier remarks on its large clear spans (*Zagora I*, p. 27) were unjustified. In the SE corner of the room a mass of stones appeared, which was examined more closely when floor 4 was reached (see below p. 82). As expected (see above), in the NW and SW quarters bedrock rose through floor 2 considerably and made the study of the stratification difficult.

Under floor 2 the occupation deposit of floor 3 was removed and then floor 3 itself was excavated. In the NE quarter the make-up of the floor was a flakey and pebbly soil, the colour of which varied from whitish to reddish and blackish in places; the colour as well as the crumbly and powdery texture suggested burning. Floor 3 contained more bone and shell than those above it and the pottery from it had thicker walls. In the SE quarter, more particularly in the area between the east arm of the bench and the squarish structure against the south wall of the room, bedrock rose higher than the top of the floor, making the study of its relationship to wall H19E difficult. In the NW and

13. Inv. 963 from unit H26 belongs to the same vase. Inv. 1112 (from a pedestal foot?) also found in H19 may belong too.

14. On its surface some sherds were found of a large coarse ware pot, at a distance of about 1.10m. from the face of the north arm of the bench and 0.90m. from its east arm, as well as a schist «pithos lid».

15. Along the face of the east arm of the bench the soil was slightly more flakey and pebbly.

16. Its top was at a height of 162.39m. above sea level and approximated but did not quite reach the level of floor 1.

SW quarters where bedrock also rose to some height, the make-up of the floor looked definitely burnt; it contained little pottery, which was mostly coarse ware.

Finally, underneath floor 3, floor 4 was exposed with a corresponding occupation deposit above it. In the NE quarter it was hard and generally red in colour with patches of white and black, again suggesting burning; bedrock here rose to a height above the top of the deposit (Pl. 52a). In the SE quarter the floor contained a good quantity of bone and a good many pot-sherds, in spite of the fact that toward the east bedrock rose above its top; the obsidian artifacts inv. 2738a and inv. 2738b were found here (see Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, nos. 231-232 and Appendix p. 246). In the course of the excavation a somewhat organised mass of stones was observed here, which could have originally been a kind of bench (Pl. 52b). Immediately to the west of the squarish structure three large slabs of grey-green hard schist were observed, which were difficult to interpret (Pl. 53a).<sup>17</sup> In the NW quarter, owing to the height of the projecting bedrock, the floor could not be easily traced in spite of the presence of a fair quantity of bone and some pottery. Finally, in the SW quarter the bedrock rose above floor level; in the crevices between the marble outcrops some bone and pottery sherds were found. This proved to be the earliest floor.

Underneath floor 4 the levelling fill was exposed and removed (deposit type H), especially clear in the east half of the room, where bedrock did not rise as high as in the west half; the deposit was a light red soil without any trace of burning. Toward the top it contained a few sherds and some bone; further down it was completely sterile.

The fill obviously did not represent an occupational phase and it can be safely said that the room had altogether four floors, of which the two lower contained greater quantities of bone and shell than the upper two. The difference indicates a change in the function of the room at the time of the addition of floor 2. The texture and colour of the two lower floors suggested that they had been subjected to fire, especially in the northern half of the unit. While the top of floor 4 corresponded approximately to the highest level of the bedrock over the greater part of the room, the bedrock rose higher in the SE corner and along the west arm of the bench.

From the stratigraphic point of view the uppermost levels did not present any insuperable problem: the pottery from the wall-collapse deposit (type C) consisted of a number of bases of smaller coarse, as well as larger storage vessels and was on the whole quite worn. From the roof-fall deposit (type D) come the pithos bases inv. 289 and 453 (Pls. 135d, 137a-b); since the upper parts of these pots were not found within the room one can make the general assumption that storage jars were sometimes placed in antiquity, as indeed in modern times, on the roofs of houses.

From the lower part of the roof-fall deposit and from the occupation deposit of floor 1 (deposit type F) come a number of reasonably well-preserved fragments which may owe their good state of preservation to the fact that they were used only for a short

17. The measurements of these slabs were 0.90m.×0.20m.×0.08m.; 0.71m.×0.17m.×0.09m. and 0.36m.×0.28m.×0.08m.



period before the abandonment of the town. Among these one might mention the fragments of a kotyle inv. 1098 (Pl. 137c-d), now in Sydney, and the fragments from the body and shoulder of a small Euboean neck-amphora inv. 1092 (Pl. 138a-b) which is probably a late piece from the same workshop as inv. 416.<sup>18</sup> One should also mention again the kantharos inv. 115 (Pl. 139a-b) found in 1967, which is likely to be Euboean rather than Cycladic, as originally thought.<sup>19</sup> It is decorated with a hatched battlement meander pattern on one side and a pattern of cross-hatched triangles on the other.<sup>20</sup> From this level too come the fragments of the skyphos inv. 305 (Pl. 138c) which is also probably of Euboean manufacture. The drawing gives a reliable reconstruction of its shape and decoration, which at first glance may look sub-Geometric; the context of the vase however was undoubtedly Geometric and it is worth noting that this applies also to a number of more or less similar skyphoi found at Zagora, which when looked at out of context might be thought to be slightly later. A little earlier are the two fragments of a Euboean kantharos inv. 1253 (Pl. 137e). Of these one was found on the NE corner of the bench, while the other was found on the floor. The handle fragments inv. 188 (Pl. 140c-e) decorated with large Xs may belong to the same vase; they are certainly of the same fabric.<sup>21</sup> In one of the pithos emplacements of the west arm of the bench (No 2; see p. 80 note 12) the greatest part of an Attic Late Geometric IIb krater was found in 1971, inv. 1965 (Pl. 141a-b), which can be safely attributed to the Painter of Athens 897.<sup>22</sup>

The following items are also associated with the roof-fall, the bench-collapse and, generally speaking, the late use of the room: the fragments of at least three coarse chytrai, inv. 187 (Pl. 140a), inv. 219 (Pl. 140f) and inv. 186 (Pl. 140b), those of the coarse stamnoid jar inv. 290 (Pl. 143a-c) recalling inv. 168<sup>23</sup> from courtyard H21, and a good number of pithos fragments. To these pieces should be added the mouth and neck of the large fine ware amphoroid jar inv. 224<sup>24</sup> (Pl. 142a-c).

Among the smaller and often more worn fragments that had apparently been lying about for some time, the following are mentioned: firstly, from the bench, the fragment from the base of an oinochoe inv. 189 (Pl. 143d), the skyphos base inv. 196 (Pl. 144a), the fragment from the rim, and more particularly the handle area, of a skyphos inv. 228 (Pl. 144b-c); secondly, from the surface of floor 1, the fragment from the body of a kantharos inv. 1515 (Pl. 144d-e), the skyphos fragments inv. 276, inv. 1102 and inv. 278 (Pl. 144f-g, 145a-b, 145c-d), the fragment from the body of a skyphos or small krater

18. *Zagora I*, pp. 58-59, figs. 47-48. The relationship between these vases and the Cesnola Workshop as defined by Coldstream (*BICS* 18, 1971, pp. 1-15) needs further examination.

19. *Zagora I*, p. 59, fig. 53; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 55, no. 113, fig. 24.

20. Cf. Coldstream, *Pottery*, pp. 396 and 397.

21. Cf. the handle inv. 1500 found in the courtyard H21.

22. See *Praktika* 1972, pp. 272-273, pl. 237b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 60 no. 125 and Coldstream *Pottery*, p. 77.

23. *Zagora I*, p. 56, fig. 35.

24. To the same vase belong the fragments inv. 963 found in unit H26.

inv. 101 (Pl. 146a), the fragment from the body of a krater inv. 1106 (Pl. 146b), the fragment of a pyxis (?) lid inv. 270 (Pl. 145e-f) and the fragment from the neck of an oinochoe inv. 274 (Pl. 146c-d).

Among the other finds from the surface of the floor one should mention two groups of spindle-whorls, one of six, the other of nine (with the latter also a loomweight) found near the northern arm of the bench, which were perhaps originally kept in boxes or baskets, since they lay more or less in clusters. There were also three other stray clay spindle-whorls and one stone spindle-whorl or loomweight found in 1967 (inv. 59, Pl. 283a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide* p. 76, no. 208).<sup>25</sup> Also noteworthy are thirteen schist «lids»<sup>26</sup> and six stone pounders (smooth beach stones).<sup>27</sup>

From the make-up of floor 1 itself come the following fragments: inv. 1517 (Pl. 146e-f) from the base of a plate, inv. 1516 (Pl. 147a-b) from the rim of a krater, inv. 1107 (Pl. 147c-d) from the rim of a skyphos, inv. 1108 and inv. 1110 (Pls. 147e-f, 148a-b) from the rims of two kantharoi. From the same deposit finally come the beads inv. 1192 (Pl. 270c) and inv. 1260.

Therefore, the material recovered from floor 1 and its occupation deposit as well as the bench suggest that, at its final stage, the room was used for the storage, preparation and cooking of food (pithoi, chytrai and stone pounders) as well as for drinking and eating purposes (kraters,<sup>28</sup> skyphoi, kantharoi, at least one plate); the presence of spindle-whorls, beads and pyxis lids suggests also a considerable use of the room by women.

Although floor 2 contained a fair quantity of what seems to be Middle Geometric pottery, it should naturally be dated by the later material found in it, which seems to be Late Geometric I. The fragment from the root of a krater handle (probably Attic) inv. 293 (Pl. 148c-d) seems to be Middle Geometric. The following fragments should be Late Geometric I: inv. 1113 (Pl. 148e-f) from a skyphos, inv. 1114 (Pl. 149a) from a kotyle, inv. 297 (Pl. 149b-c) from the rim of a Euboean skyphos, inv. 304 (Pl. 149d-e) from a cup, inv. 294 (Pl. 150a-b) from the rim of a Euboean kantharos, inv. 300 (Pl. 150c-d) from the rim and upper body of a small krater, inv. 301 (Pl. 150e-f) from the body of an open vessel decorated with part of a quatrefoil, inv. 291 (Pl. 151a-b) from the shoulder of a small Attic jug and inv. 292 (Pl. 151c-d) from the body of a Euboean krater, the decoration of which, although worn, could be restored. The general character of the pottery from floor 2 was not very different from that of floor 1 above it. Noticeable was the small quantity of thick coarse ware fragments.<sup>29</sup> Krater fragments

25. *Zagora I*, p. 61 and fig. 59.

26. These could be lids or platforms for pots to stand on.

27. The particular diameters of twelve lids are as follows: 0.08m., 0.09m., 0.10m., 0.15m., 0.18m., 0.185m., 0.20m., 0.20m., 0.23m., 0.24m., 0.24m., and 0.34m. These are all from the 1967 excavation. At least two more turned up in 1969, but their diameters were not recorded.

28. Though in smaller quantity than in the floor below.

29. This could be due to the fact that their presence would not have contributed to a smooth walking surface. Lower floors tend not to have large pithos fragments.



were a little more frequent in this deposit, but the proportion of pyxis lid fragments was approximately equal.

The two lower floors were differentiated stratigraphically from floors 1 and 2 in that their tops were characterised by burnt patches over the greatest part of the room<sup>30</sup> In both there was a higher proportion of skyphos and krater fragments but fewer cooking and storage vessels.

The pottery in floor 3 was partly Middle Geometric as the fragment inv. 299 (Pl. 149f) found in it suggests; it comes probably from a skyphos and is painted black and decorated with horizontal white bands over the black paint. Inv. 1257 (Pl. 151e-f) from a krater should be Late Geometric I rather than Middle Geometric. The fragment inv. 1256 (Pl. 152a), however, which comes from the body of an amphora or pitcher and is decorated with a snake, should be later suggesting that the floor was in use through Late Geometric I.

The earliest floor (floor 4), which may not have been a real floor but rather part of the levelling fill, lay very low amid outcrops of the bedrock, which, as already mentioned, reached in some parts the level of floor 3. Among the inventoried pottery of this deposit one could mention the following pieces which should be either Middle Geometric II or Late Geometric I: the fragments from the lower part of the body and the base of a Corinthian skyphos inv. 1509 (Pl. 152d-e), the fragment from the rim of a skyphos inv. 1691 (Pl. 152b-c) and the fragment of the rim of the cup or skyphos inv. 1692 (Pl. 150g-h).

The stratigraphic study of this room, which suggested more or less the existence of two lower Middle Geometric floors and two upper Late Geometric ones, raised important questions as regards its relationship to units H26-H27. On the basis of the architectural evidence alone room H19 should postdate units H26 - H27 because walls H19N and H19S butt onto H26E - H27E. Since, however, the stratigraphy of H26 - H27 showed that their earliest phase dated in all probability from the earlier part of the Late Geometric I period, one had to accept that they could not be earlier than the beginning of the late chronological phase of H19, which started with the laying out of floor 2. The study of the relationship between H19 and H26 - H27 was made even more difficult by the impossibility of dating the visible parts of the walls accurately – since bedrock rose high among the lower floors and we could not establish a direct connection between them and the walls, even if we assumed that such a connection originally existed – and by the existence of the long bench which concealed wall H19N and the greater parts of walls H19E and H19W.

In order to study the floors below the bench and their connection with the walls behind it and also to investigate the earlier line of stones discovered in 1969 (see p. 81) we decided in 1971 to remove its NE corner (Pls. 53b-54b; Pls. 9-10, Plans IX, X).<sup>31</sup>

30. As is mentioned below, floor 3 seems to be similar to the corresponding deposit in the courtyard H21 (see pp. 88-89).

31. The part of the north arm of the bench that was removed was only roughly rectangular because of a

The excavation showed that the northern arm of the bench was built following the laying of floor 3 which continued below it,<sup>32</sup> at about the same time with the laying of floor 2 (certainly not appreciably later than it), and that the N - S line of stones which we interpreted as the face of an earlier bench<sup>33</sup> must have been connected with the earlier floors, in spite of the fact that these could not be clearly identified in the small excavated area because of the amount of high bedrock in it (Pl. 54b). Floor 3, in the part below the northern arm of the bench which was investigated, did not seem to contain any pieces of pottery that could be dated later than the early Late Geometric I period – e.g. the rim fragments inv. 2454 (Pl. 153a-b), inv. 2456 (Pl. 153c-d), inv. 2457 (Pl. 153e-f), inv. 2458 (Pl. 154a-b) and inv. 2459 (Pl. 154c-d) – while floor 4 in the same area contained pottery which seemed to us to be Middle Geometric – e.g. the rim fragments inv. 2461 (Pl. 154e-f) and inv. 2462 (Pl. 155a-b).

The evidence obtained from the floors below the northern arm of the bench, the column-base in the NE quarter of the room which was found resting on the top of floor 3 and was therefore associated with the more recent floors 2 and 1, the hearth which was associated with floor 2 and the few pottery fragments from the yellow clay packing underneath the south wall – this, as already mentioned, had collapsed within the room more or less in one piece (see p. 79) – which appeared to be transitional Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I, suggest firstly that the room H19 in its present form was associated with the upper two floors only (floors 1 and 2) and was therefore built fairly early in the Late Geometric I period (c. 760-750 B.C.) and secondly that its lower floors (floors 3 and 4) must have been associated with some earlier structure.

If this reconstruction of events is correct a number of puzzling facts can perhaps be convincingly explained: (i) the incongruous appearance of a quantity of Middle Geometric II pottery fragments in floor 2 when floor 3, underneath, contained some Late Geometric I fragments in its make-up – the Middle Geometric II fragments in floor 2 could be explained as part of the packing brought in from outside for a new floor; (ii) the evidence of burning over a considerable area of floor 3 – the burning could be the result of a fire that destroyed an earlier room connected with floors 3 and 4; (iii) the noticeably greater quantity of organic material (bone and shell) in floors 3 and 4 – this could be due to the fact that the activity on the two earlier floors, and therefore the use

section which was left against the north side of the east arm (Pl. 10, Plan X). Its measurements were 1.35m. x 1.10m. The surface of the bench and the pithos emplacement were removed first; then its fill was excavated in three deposits: deposit 1 was removed over the whole area down to the bottom of the pithos emplacement; it consisted of marble stones set in brown, rather loose soil. Deposit 2, below, which was more compacted, was also removed over the whole area; its bottom was at the level of floor 3. Deposit 3 was found only in the eastern part of the rectangular excavated area, i.e. east of the face-line of the east arm of the bench; it had the same texture as deposit 2 and continued down to bedrock and to the levelling fill.

32. Floors 3 and 4 could be traced below the bench only west of the face-line of the east arm; they had, obviously, not been laid between it and the east wall.

33. These were at a distance of 0.33 m. west of the face of the east arm of the later Π-shaped bench.

of the earlier building, was different from that on the later floors, a difference also suggested by the pottery finds; (iv) the similarity of floor 3 to the northern part of floor 3 in unit H21<sup>34</sup> on the surface of which some evidence of burning (ash and charcoal) was also found – this similarity could be explained by the existence of an original room extending further south than the south wall of H19 in its last form, but more convincingly by the close association between this unit and a porch in front of it already occupying the northern part of the present courtyard H21 in the Middle Geometric II period; (v) the discovery in the NE corner of the room of the low line of stones described above (see p. 81; Pls. 51b, 53b, 54b and Pl. 10, Plan X), which was connected with the lower floors, was completely covered by the top floor (floor 1) and continued under the northern arm of the bench – this line of stones could only be explained as the face of an earlier bench which was presumably pulled down when the later room was constructed.<sup>35</sup>

Although the face of the east arm of the later Π-shaped bench, which is reasonably well preserved, was built slightly to the east of the earlier face, the original fill must have been retained, because in a small part of it that was excavated, the material was consistently early and included the small fragment inv. 2466 (Pl. 155c-d) from the rim and upper body of a skyphos with pendent semi-circles, which is the first such example identified at the site.<sup>36</sup> The existence of an earlier bench however where the east arm of the present bench is, built against wall H19E, creates a further problem, since it suggests that the east wall could be part of the original Middle Geometric construction, an assumption also supported by the fact that the northern wall of room H22, which is associated with its earliest Middle Geometric floor, butts onto its southern end (see below pp. 92-93). The problem would have been perhaps less complex had not the northern wall of room H19 formed one continuous structure with H19E and butted onto wall H26E-H27E already dated to the early part of the Late Geometric I period (see p. 127). We can think of four possible explanations of this inconsistency which we discuss on pp. 104-106.

The finds in H19, and more particularly the spindle-whorls and the loomweights (see p. 84), provide strong evidence for women's activity in the room, while the chytrai, pounders and fine ware storage vessels indicate that it was also used for the preparation of food. Noteworthy was also the presence of quantities of shell and bone. The considerable quantity of drinking vessels indicate that the room was used more widely, while the benches with their pithos emplacements, the large number of schist «lids» and the bin against the west arm of the bench discovered in 1967<sup>37</sup> imply long-term

34. *Zagora I*, pp. 46-48 and here pp. 88-89.

35. The height of the top of the line of stones was 162.34 m. above sea level.

36. On Sub-Protogeometric vases decorated with concentric semi-circles see Coldstream, *Pottery*, p. 148 ff.; *Délos XV*, Pl. XXVI, *Lefkandi I*, p. 27 ff; J. P. Desceudres and R. Kearsley, 'Greek Pottery at Veii: Another Look', *BSA* 1983, p. 253.

37. *Zagora I*, p. 26.

storage. The presence of all these objects and of the large hearth is proof that unit H19 was not used in a specialised way but that it was rather an all-purpose room. Plate 55 gives a general view from the south at the end of the 1969 season; one can see in front of it courtyard H21.

## H21

The main features and problems of this unit were dealt with in *Zagora I*.<sup>38</sup> At the end of the 1967 excavation it had become clear, by the evidence of the nature of the soil and the extremely worn state of the pottery, that the southern half was an open courtyard and that the northern half had a porch to provide protection for the doorways into rooms H19, H22 and H28. Such a porch would presumably have needed two posts to support its front. A flat-topped piece of bedrock was left projecting in a position suitable to carry the eastern one of this pair, but nothing was noted to carry the corresponding western post.

Work in 1969, carried out under the supervision of Miss Judy Birmingham, was confined to the northern half of the unit and to the removal of the baulks left from the 1967 dig<sup>39</sup> (Pl. 56a); it helped both to confirm the earlier picture and to emphasize the stratigraphic correspondence of the floors to those identified in H19.

It will be recalled from *Zagora I* that the northern part of the unit was characterised by a disturbance along the west face of wall H21E(=H22W) down to the bottom of floor 2 connected either with the rebuilding of this wall or the re-use of stones from wall C (Pl. 56b) (*Zagora I*, p. 46). The disturbance was made certain by the vertical joining of pottery fragments in floors 1 and 2 and especially of fragments of the impressive Euboean krater inv. 416 (Pl. 199a-b, *Zagora I*, figs. 47-48; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 60, no. 126, fig. 28), some of which were also found immediately to the north of the temple.

The pottery of floor 1 could be dated down to the Late Geometric II period, while that of floor 2 was mainly Late Geometric I with a considerable admixture of Middle Geometric II, the latter presumably brought in as packing.<sup>40</sup> Typical examples of the pottery from floor 2 are the neck-amphora fragment inv. 487 (Pl. 155e-f), which may be Corinthian, and the fragments of an Attic(?) pedestal-foot inv. 500 (Pl. 156a-b) both Middle Geometric II, as well as the fragments inv. 479 (Pl. 157a-b) which seem to belong to a cup of a local class made of a finer version of the red clay normally used for pithoi and other coarse pots; such coarse cups seem to date from the Late Geometric I period. From floor 2 also comes the kotyle inv. 212+232 (Pl. 156c-d) which is a Euboean imitation of Corinthian kotylai.

Further down between floors 2 and 3 there was a layer of schist stones suggesting a collapsed wall or roof; floor 3 also showed signs of burning like floor 3 in H19 (see

38. pp. 45-47.

39. *Zagora I*, plan II.

40. As in the case of floor 2 in H19 (see p. 84).

p. 81). The similarity of floor 3 in unit H21 with the corresponding floor of H19 was emphasised by its pottery, which included a relatively large number of skyphos and krater fragments dating from the Middle Geometric II period into the early Late Geometric I. Good examples are the fragments inv. 532 (Pl. 158a-b) from a krater and inv. 1494 from an amphora (Pl. 158c-d), which are both still Middle Geometric, as well as inv. 1497 (Pl. 158e) from the rim of a coarse incised bowl which, by analogy with other material from datable contexts, should be transitional from Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I.<sup>41</sup>

From floor 4 came the fragments of a Late Protogeometric or sub-Protogeometric amphora inv. 472 (Pl. 158f) and the Middle Geometric fragment of an amphora inv. 468 (Pl. 160a).<sup>42</sup>

The disturbance along the west face of wall H21E associated with floor 2 and extending down to its bottom, still remained a problem at the end of the 1969 campaign. The re-deposited fill here contained pottery fragments from close to the end of the eighth century, notably the krater inv. 1495 (Pl. 159a-b). The base of wall C lay above the level of floor 4 and must be associated with floor 3, if the disturbance around it can be interpreted as a robber trench. That wall C is a wall and not a structure of some other kind is suggested by its length and its two faces. Since it would make no sense to leave a wall in that position if H21E was standing, whether or not there was a door in it, wall C should be either earlier or later. However, the state of preservation of wall C in comparison to H21E makes it unlikely to be later and a later wall C would mean that a foundation trench was dug in opposition to normal practice at Zagora. Therefore we tend to assume that wall C is earlier than H21E (see p. 154).

## H22

This unit had also been partly dug in 1967<sup>43</sup> in squares H7580, H8080, H8580, H7585, H8085 and H8585 each of which had been taken down to a different deposit. In the SE part of the room, square H8080 had been excavated down to below floor 2, while in the NE part, the east half of square H8085 had been dug down to floor 1, and the west half down to floor 2.<sup>44</sup> In square H7585, however, excavation had been carried down only to the roof-fall (deposit type D) leaving the floor deposits undisturbed. It was in this square that excavation began in 1969 under the supervision of Mr. P. J. Callaghan leading initially to the discovery of the two upper floors. Plate 57a shows the unit in a view from the NE in the beginning of the season. Its south wall can be seen at the extreme left, while the hearth is visible near the upper border of the picture, a little to the right of the centre. Beyond the hearth one can see what was left of the wall-fall

41. See the discussion of fragments of this category from unit H23 (pp. 99-100).

42. *Zagora I*, p. 47 and figs. 57 and 52 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 47, no. 59, fig. 20 and p. 65, no. 154.

43. *Zagora I*, pp. 19, 26 and 48.

44. This discrepancy was due to the fact that floor 1 had been ploughed away in the centre of the room, as it was also in H7580 and H8080.



(deposit type C) preserved in the baulk between squares left from 1967. That this deposit which was excavated first, was indeed the collapsed wall was proved by the size of the stones and the consistent angle of their fall. Below it the hardish roof-fall deposit (type D) effectively sealed off the floor deposits. While the upper part of the roof-fall contained a great quantity of small pieces of quartz and schist tightly packed together into a hard mass, the lower part was made up of yellow soil containing decayed pieces of schist only. The roof-fall overlay the top of the hearth and of course floor 1.<sup>45</sup> Plate 57b illustrates clearly the hearth and the roof-fall deposit, before its removal, at a slightly higher level.

Floor 1 (deposit type G), with the occupation deposit above it (deposit type F), was excavated next. The occupation deposit was recognisable in section by slight traces of a thin layer of small pieces of schist, while the floor make-up itself consisted of a layer of soft brown soil.<sup>46</sup>

Under floor 1, floor 2 was excavated with its occupation deposit.<sup>47</sup> The latter was a soft red soil with quite a bit of pottery in it and some bone (Pl. 58a). The floor make-up itself was a harder deposit of red soil containing some fragments of coarse pottery.

During the excavation of this floor we became certain of the existence of a doorway in the west wall of the unit which we had already assumed in 1967 (*Zagora I*, p. 19) and which now appeared to be part of a late modification (see p. 95). We also had to assume the existence of a doorway in H22S, although no trace of it could be seen in the surviving remains of the wall which is poorly preserved, since if the doorway in H22W is late, there must have been another entrance to the room somewhere and the discovery of joining fragments of at least two vases from H22 and H23 suggests a direct communication between the two units — i.e. the Late Geometric I pyxis or large plate inv. 1387 (Pl. 167a-b; p. 100) from floor 3 in H22 and the corresponding level in H23 and the Late Geometric krater inv. 1388 (Pl. 165a; p. 93 note 50) to which belongs the fragment inv. 665 also found in unit H22 and the fragments inv. 544, 581, 582 and 641 found in unit H23; the Middle Geometric krater inv. 1346 (Pl. 162a-b) from the levelling fill in room H22 may belong to the same vase as inv. 1472 (Pl. 183a) found at a corresponding level in unit H23 (p. 98).

Under floor 2 there was a relatively thick fill of red soil and stones of varying size.

Floor 3 (with its occupation deposit) was badly dug into by the bench fall and was thus much more compacted than the other floor deposits; that it was a floor however there was no doubt, since a good deal of pottery and bone was found in it.<sup>48</sup> A large proportion of the stones that had fallen from the bench all over the room were marble

45. Traces of possible burning were noted in the NW corner of the room.

46. Floor 1 did not represent a real build-up; except for the NW part of the room it was excavated in 1967.

47. Most of this floor had also been dug in 1967; the parts excavated in 1969 were in square H7585 and the west baulks of squares H8080 and H8085.

48. The hardness of floor 3 was undoubtedly due to the stones fallen from the bench; along the east wall of the room, where there were no such stones, floor 3 was, as the others, softer and more powdery.

and large, although schist blocks were by no means infrequent. In the NE part of the room the blocks were packed very tightly and there was another concentration toward the NW (Pl. 59a). There were few blocks further south toward the centre of the unit, due perhaps to the fact that there was a post and a post base here that had to be protected (Pl. 58b). The post base was a naturally flat slab of marble, the corners of which had been worked off to give it a roughly circular shape, c.0.35m. in diameter and c.0.10m. thick; the top surface had been tooled in the centre to provide a better seat for the post. Also an area had to be left clear for the hearth which was added when floor 2 was laid. That the blocks originated from the bench rather than the walls was suggested by the preponderance of marble among them and the absence of any sign of destruction of the latter. We had therefore to accept that the bench was pulled down deliberately rather than destroyed accidentally, an assumption supported also by the fact that when floor 2 was laid the hearth was placed eccentrically, presumably because the centre of the room was still occupied by the earlier post base and the post supporting the roof, both of which had been left in their original position when the alterations connected with the laying of floor 2 occurred. These alterations, as we shall see, were due to a planned change in the function of the unit (p. 95). Floor 3 consisted of a yellowish-brown soil rich in pottery and bone, covering the whole room. A good deal of the pottery was coarse.

Floor 4 consisted of a soft yellow-brown soil which included a good deal of pottery and bone and was completely unaffected by the bench-fall. In the SE quarter it had a dark patch which was very rich in pottery and contained some burnt bone suggesting the presence of an earlier informal hearth. During the excavation of this floor we noticed another deposit against the west wall of the unit penetrating from above and consisting of a strip, about 1m. wide, of hard red soil with small pieces of schist in it, which must be associated with the reconstruction of the west wall already noticed during the excavation of floor 2.

Between floors 4 and 5 there was a well-packed fill.

Floor 5, like floor 4 above it, lay in places at a level lower than the actual courses of the walls. The presence, however, of packing under the walls and the lack of any sign of foundation trenches suggested that even this was laid down following their construction. Floor 5 seemed to run under the bench which could be contemporary with it or could have been built some time after, but before floor 4 was laid down.

In the SE corner of the room, resting on floor 5 and leaning against the east wall, there was a schist «pithos lid» (Pl. 60a) and it is remarkable that this object should have been left standing there throughout the remaining life of the unit, thereby creating some problems with the stratigraphy of the spot since, as we shall see below (pp. 93 and 95), it allowed a number of sherds to work their way down from their proper level above. During the excavation of floor 5 it became clear that the post base in the room (Pl. 58b) was connected with it since it was placed right on the top of the levelling fill underneath it.

The levelling fill (deposit type H), which was excavated in the gaps between bed-rock, proved to be rich in pottery.

We can now summarise the data from the excavation and describe the development of unit H22 as follows:

The room provides us with a good series of deposits over five floors. The east, south and north walls belonged to an original building<sup>49</sup> and were erected for the most part on outcrops of the bedrock although a rough packing of small stones was sometimes used in the gaps to give an even surface (Pl. 59b). The walls of the unit were begun before the levelling fill under floor 5 was laid in the gaps between bedrock; since it extends as far as the walls, however, bedrock does not intervene.

The levelling fill consisted of red soil with many stones in it and a quantity of bone and pottery. Most of the pottery, which included fine as well as coarse wares, was not unduly worn; there was a great variety of shapes and among the fine wares there were many black-painted fragments from the bodies of vessels. Several of the skyphoi from the deposit had their bases offset, as for instance inv. 1719 (Pl. 160b-c) and inv. 1720 (Pl. 160d-e). The fragment inv. 1721 (Pl. 161a-b) comes from the body of a skyphos or, perhaps more likely, a kantharos. The fragments inv. 1378 (Pl. 160f-g) come from the lower part of the body and the base of an oinochoe; the fabric of this vase, which is painted solid black on the outside, is soft and pinkish buff, very similar to Euboean. The fragments inv. 1377 (Pl. 161c-d) belong to the body of a small oinochoe; they come from the widest part of the vase and include its handle root; what remains of the handle zone shows the lower ends of a number of vertical strokes. The fragment inv. 1376 (Pl. 161e-f) is also probably from the neck of an oinochoe. We mention also the remains of two kraters: inv. 1347 (Pl. 162c) which is the joint of a double handle and inv. 1346 (Pl. 162a-b) which is part of the shoulder and rim of such a vase, perhaps the same vase as inv. 1472 (Pl. 183a) from H23. The decoration of the latter is well developed Middle Geometric and consists of the upper right-hand corner of a meander panel, a triglyph arrangement of stacked zigzags and a panel of *Meander*.

Amongst the coarse ware there were chytra fragments, the fragment of a stand decorated with incised cross-hatching inv. 1722 (Pl. 162e-f) and a fragment of a somewhat larger but thin-walled vessel with a zone of vertical angular reversed *Ss* on a raised band inv. 1384 (Pl. 162d); its colour was brick-red and the fabric included much fine mica, quartz and marble grits.

The relatively unworn state of the fragments from the levelling fill of the unit indicates not only that there was at least one house in existence in this area at the time of the construction of H22 (a fact which can be demonstrated from other evidence also), but that the material had not been lying about long when it was included in the fill of this room. The pottery appears to belong to a developed stage of the Middle Geometric II period (*c.* 775-760 B.C.) and the context provided for the dating of the coarse fragments is naturally very useful.

As already mentioned, the post base discovered in approximately the centre of the room was found placed on the top of the levelling fill; the lowest floor (floor 5) was laid

49. For the problem regarding the existence of a doorway in the south wall see p. 90.



around it. One must therefore assume that although the levelling fill was deposited in the gaps of bedrock while the walls were being constructed, it antedates the construction of the roof.

Floor 5, the earliest floor above the levelling fill, was a loose powdery deposit containing pottery and bone; it was a combination of the shuffled, muddy clay laid over the levelling fill as a floor surface and built-up habitation debris. It contained a moderate quantity of pottery, most of which was not very worn. The pottery resembled that of the levelling fill below and only the more remarkable pieces are mentioned here: the fragment inv. 1375 (Pl. 163a-b) from a skyphos or a pyxis, the fabric of which suggests that it could be Corinthian; the fragments inv. 1716 (Pl. 163c-d) from the body of a closed vessel, probably an amphora and the fragments inv. 1373 (Pl. 163e-f) from a coarse vessel of a shape hitherto unparalleled at Zagora (their fabric resembles that of inv. 1384). On account of the context the fragments of the relief pithos inv. 1374 (Pl. 164a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 38) are of great interest and should also be mentioned here; the design is the same as that on a pithos from Tenos (*Praktika* 1952, p. 537) and although it is possible that the Zagora fragments are a little earlier than the Tenos piece, it is nonetheless noteworthy that the decoration of such pithoi seems to run in a different tradition from that of the painted pottery: it is not always safe to use the latter to date the former. From this deposit also comes a knucklebone.

The range of pottery shapes present in floor 5 indicates a normal non-specialised domestic use of the unit, which must not have lasted long; its short life-span is suggested by the unworn state of the pottery found in it and its dating (Middle Geometric) as well as the dating of the pottery in floor 4 above.

The material from the filling between floors 5 and 4 was again consistently Middle Geometric, as for example the fragments inv. 1383 (Pl. 164c-d) from a cup, the lip of which does not have the height or out-turn normal in cups of the Late Geometric period. However from this same deposit, from the SE corner of the room where the pithos lid was found, came the fragments inv. 1388 (Pl. 165a) of a krater, which were certainly intrusive here <sup>50</sup> (see above p. 91).

Floor 4 covered the whole room running up to the walls except for the strip along the west wall already mentioned, taken up by a deposit penetrating from above. Except in the SE quarter it had relatively little pottery and therefore must have had a short life. While we found a good proportion of Middle Geometric fragments in it, this floor also contained some Late Geometric I pieces. We note especially the fragment from the rim of a kantharos inv. 1705 (Pl. 164e-f) which is probably of Euboean fabric and the two fragments inv. 1707 (Pl. 166b) from the lip and lower neck of a trefoil-mouthed oinochoe. The latter came from the SE quarter of the room, from which also came a fragment of a krater of which a further fragment was found on the surface of the floor in

50. To the same vase belong the fragment inv. 665 found in unit H22 and the fragments inv. 544, 581, 582 and 641 found in unit H23.

the occupation deposit (inv. 1710, Pl. 166a). In the SW part of the unit we found a stone quern (Pl. 60b). In floor 4 was also discovered the obsidian flake inv. 2741 (see Appendix, p. 247, no. 7).

In conclusion, during the use of floor 4 the unit served in the same way as it did during the use of the earlier floor, in other words, as a multi-purpose room in which, however, there was no bulk storage. The number of finds and the discovery of an informal hearth suggest that activities were concentrated in the SE quarter. One should remember, however, that the northern side at this time was taken up by a bench and that a good part of the western side had disappeared in the later disturbance.

Floor 3 was a very important deposit. Its pottery was Late Geometric I and much of it not all that late (cf. the pottery from floor 3 in unit H19, p. 85): a good example is the fragment inv. 1359 (Pl. 165b-c) from the rim of a krater which still recalls Middle Geometric because of the shape and the extensive area of black to the side of the metope which, however, has in it a distinctly Late Geometric quatrefoil. The skyphos fragment inv. 1338 (Pl. 166c-d) must also be early in the Late Geometric sequence. The fragment of a krater inv. 1361 (Pl. 166e) has a rather later appearance, but both the context in which it was found and the choice of motifs suggest that it is a careless work of the Late Geometric I period. The fragment of the base of a pyxis or large plate inv. 1387 (Pl. 167a-b) was found in the southern part of the room and a joining fragment was found in unit H23 (see below p. 100).

There was a good deal of coarse incised pottery in this floor: the fragment inv. 1369 (Pl. 168a-b) seems to be part of a lid; the fragment inv. 1360 (Pl. 168d) perhaps belonged to a closed vessel. From the finds in this unit, but also from other areas of the settlement, it is becoming clear that the development of coarse incised pottery reached its peak at Zagora in the Late Geometric I period, during which it was both plentiful and characterised by a wide range of decorative motifs not always in the same tradition as those found on painted pottery. By contrast in the Late Geometric II period there was a decline in the standards achieved: the decorative motifs became fewer and more imitative of painted ones. It is worth noting that the brick-red colour of the fabric is rather stronger than that of inv. 1374 mentioned above (see p. 93).

The occupation deposit on floor 3 also contained incised coarse pottery, for instance the fragment inv. 1399 (Pl. 168c) with a design typical of Late Geometric I and the fragments, no doubt, of a stand inv. 1389 (Pl. 168e) decorated with cross-hatched lozenges. The fine pottery from this deposit runs a little later than that from the floor itself, although it does not extend beyond Late Geometric I: the fragmentary skyphos inv. 1390 (Pl. 169a-b; and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 49, no. 75), part of which was found within the floor, could be of local manufacture, while the sherd inv. 1398 (Pl. 170a) is probably from a small krater rather than a large kantharos and makes a useful point of comparison with inv. 1359 (Pl. 165b-c) above. Inv. 1395 (Pl. 169e-f) probably Corinthian, is from the lower neck of an oinochoe or amphora and could well date from the Middle Geometric period; the sherds inv. 1391 (Pl. 169c-d) and inv. 1393 (Pl. 170b-c) are both from lids, the former unusually large. Two plate fragments were also found in the occupation deposit, which were forerunners of the large numbers discovered in the

later floors. We should further mention here the Corinthian sherds inv. 1394 (Pl. 170e) from a small coarse jar or hydria and the fragment inv. 1385 (Pl. 170d) from the rim of a small fine hand-made vessel which could also be Corinthian. Finally we should also draw attention here to the fragment of a plate inv. 1386 (Pl. 171c) which should be «Parian».

At the end of the occupation of floor 3 several changes were made in the room: the bench against the north wall was pulled down and the west wall was largely rebuilt so that a door could be inserted (see above p. 90); also a built hearth was added near the centre of the unit, to the west of the column which had supported the roof of the room since it was first built and which continued to be used. The change may be dated to the transition from the Late Geometric I to the Late Geometric II period.

The implication is that there was a change in the composition of the units around H21, as a result of which room H22 opened onto the porch in front of H19 to form one house with it. There is no evidence as to whether the doorway into H23 was blocked or not. The construction of a hearth in H22 and the demolition of the bench imply also a change in the function of the room, following which the storage facilities were no doubt transferred to H19 where the  $\Pi$ -shaped bench was constructed about or a little after this time.

Since it was doubtless brought in from outside, the fill between floor 3 and floor 2 contained some fragments which were earlier than the context might imply: for example inv. 1348 (Pl. 171a-b) from the shoulder of a lekythos-oinochoe, and perhaps also the stand fragment inv. 1370 (Pl. 171d-e). The plate fragments inv. 1363 (Pl. 172a-b) and inv. 1365+1368+1396+1715 which belong to one vessel (Pl. 173a-b) however should be later.<sup>51</sup>

The pottery fragments from floors 2 and 1, from the levels following the architectural changes mentioned above, are discussed here together since they had been disturbed by ploughing over a large area of the room; they seem to run right through the Late Geometric II period. Generally speaking the architectural changes are echoed by a difference in the range of pottery shapes; for instance the number of plates (at least ten) from the last floor is impressive.<sup>52</sup> There were also a few hydriai and a large number of drinking vessels, but, curiously, few kraters, unlike in the adjoining unit H23. From floor 2 comes the juglet inv. 153 (Pl. 172c-d; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 38, no. 26) in a coarse grey fabric with slip and over-painted decoration, and part of a tripod tray inv. 242+342+690 (Pl. 173c-d; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 36 - 7, no. 21) made of the coarse red fabric normally used for pithoi. There was relatively little other coarse ware except for the fragments of a jar, part of which was found in H22 but the bulk in H21 (inv. 344), emphasising the connection with the courtyard. There were, however, three schist

51. Two fragments of this plate were found here and a third in the occupation deposit of floor 4; more of the same plate was found in floor 3 (in the northern half of the room) and a further fragment in the filling between floors 3 and 2 (in the SE quarter). It appears that some of these fragments found their way down from the top floors in the area of the schist lid mentioned above (p. 91).

52. This is the largest quantity of plates so far found in a single room at Zagora.

«lids», inv. 1037, 1038 and 1040.<sup>53</sup> The plates from floors 2 and 1 are mostly Attic; among the more noteworthy examples, all excavated in 1967, are the fragments inv. 697 (Pl. 174a), inv. 455+698 (Pl. 174b-c), inv. 137+696 (Pl. 175b; *Zagora I*, fig. 50 and Cambitoglou, *Guide* p. 56, no. 119), inv. 243+245+702 (Pl. 176a-b) and inv. 241+675 (Pl. 177a-b). Among the drinking vessels we mention here the skyphos fragments inv. 248 (Pl. 175a) and the kotyle fragments inv. 249 (Pl. 178b-c). The rim fragment inv. 684 (Pl. 175c-d) should be rather earlier. The neck of a hydria inv. 53 (Pl. 178a) must be of local manufacture and the fragments of the body of a hydria inv. 66 (Pl. 179a) should belong to the latest stages of the occupation.<sup>54</sup> We should also mention here the leg of a stand inv. 692 (Pl. 179b-c) made of a sandy red fabric and again probably of local manufacture.

The deposits of the roof-fall (type D) and wall-collapse (type C) were also mostly disturbed by ploughing, although the lower part of an amphora inv. 310 (Pl. 180a) was well-preserved in the SE corner of the room.

In conclusion, unit H22 had a series of five floors, none of which pre-dated the construction of its walls. During the use of the lower three floors, beginning with a purely Middle Geometric deposit, the unit was a general purpose room (living as well as storage) at the rear of a two-roomed house. During the use of the two upper floors, which were laid after the unit was incorporated in a larger architectural complex, room H22 became a dining-room; a limited amount of cooking may have been done in it but little if any long-term storage.

## H23

Unit H23 in the squares H8075, H8575, H8080 and H8580 is immediately to the south of H22 and appears to have formed a pair with it although the difference in alignment of H22E and H23E suggests that the two rooms were not built together. Its excavation had started in 1967<sup>55</sup> and was completed in 1969 under the supervision of Mr. David Frankel. Although some details were clarified, no new architectural features were discovered in 1969; the possibility of a doorway to H22 is mentioned on p. 90. The floor deposits of the unit, as partly dug in 1967, were below a stone-pile (deposit type B) but mostly below plough soil (deposit type A) and much disturbed. Their surfaces were uneven and in some areas bedrock rose up through the highest preserved floor.<sup>56</sup> This irregularity and the presence of high-rising bedrock made the identification of layers difficult. Indeed the floors were often disjointed as well as uneven and the deposits had the appearance of continuous fill in the gaps between bedrock outcrops with large quantities of pottery in a brown loose matrix.

53. Their respective diameters were 8.05m., 16.05m. and 0.36m.

54. Cf. the hydria Athens Agora P4980, Eva T. H. Brann, *Late Geometric and Protoattic Pottery*, *Agora* vol. VIII, p. 35, no. 37, pl. 3.

55. *Zagora I*, pp. 19, 30 and 49-50.

56. For instance in H8075.

The digging in 1969 was carried out in two stages: during the first we removed the baulks left from the 1967 season; during the second we divided the room into 1.5m. squares which were excavated individually in spits of a depth of about 5 cm., so that at least some horizontal control in each square could be retained.

In the west baulk of square H8580 (*Zagora I*, plan II) the layers were by no means clear; at the top there was a soft deposit, which overlay the wall, filled with stone and a little pottery; underneath it there was a fairly hard light-brown soil deposit with more pottery in it.<sup>57</sup> Further down we removed a deposit which extended also in the entire triangle formed by the baulk and the east wall of the unit, which had been left unexcavated in 1967. This deposit was not very different in colour and texture from the one above and contained a fair amount of pottery. At its bottom there was a number of large stones which must have come from the wall (Pl. 61). Below, a darker, redder deposit was uncovered. The removal of this baulk over the NE corner of the room showed that the north wall ran out onto bedrock and that the east wall was not well preserved at its northern end (Pl. 61).

In the E-W baulk across the room the layers were also unclear: firstly we removed a top deposit of fairly soft soil containing pebbles and small stones down to the top of the preserved part of the west wall, secondly the stone-pile itself (*Zagora I*, plans II and IV), thirdly a deposit on either side of the stone-pile of a harder light-brown soil and finally a deeper deposit down to the level reached in 1967.

In the north half of the west baulk of square H8575 and the north end of the west baulk of square H8080, which were also removed, the deposits corresponded more or less to those in the other baulks.

Following the removal of these, which took us to a level undoubtedly deeper than the two upper floors<sup>58</sup> the excavation continued in spits within the framework of a grid, as mentioned above (Pl. 62a).<sup>59</sup> In the NE corner we found some pithos fragments and since the soil around them was reddish<sup>60</sup> it is possible that such a vessel may have stood there. In addition we found a large quantity of pottery and some bone, as well as a flat rectangular bronze sheet with three holes in it (inv. 1172, Pl. 275d). A little to the NW of the centre of the room we discovered the fragment of a Middle Geometric closed vessel preserving the lowest part of the neck and the upper part of the shoulder with a decorative panel, inv. 1173 (Pl. 181a), while from its SW part comes the lead clamp inv. 1196 (Pl. 276a; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 81, no. 245). In these deposits the quantity of pottery varied because of the varying volume of rising bedrock. Plate 62b shows a view of the room from the SE after the removal of its lower floor deposits

57. A quantity of some form of lime compound was collected from this deposit near the centre of the baulk.

58. The baulk along the west side of square H8575 was not removed because digging as far south as that in an area which had been churned up by ploughing did not seem to us promising (see Pl. 62a-b).

59. The average height of the surface of the room at which the grid was plotted was over 162.51m. above sea-level.

60. The red colour was no doubt due to the disintegration of the pithos.



between bedrock, which rises high especially toward the south;<sup>61</sup> the south wall of the unit and the south ends of the east and west walls were missing because they had been ploughed away.

The excavation was terminated when we reached the very red sterile soil deep in the cracks between bedrock.

We can now discuss in some detail the stratigraphy and pottery: as already mentioned, in 1969 after the removal of the baulks the digging was carried out in spits, but the dates of the fragments from these make it clear that the levels of the floors must have varied considerably from one part of the room to another. Also, the fragments differed from those of all other rooms excavated so far not only in quantity, but also in quality and range of shapes. We found, for example, an unusual number of kraters in all levels, and also many skyphoi. In addition we should mention some jugs, some pyxides (mostly Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I) and some fine ware amphora fragments. We did not find large amphorae or hydriai and there was only one plate fragment, possibly carried through from H22.<sup>62</sup> Among the coarse wares there were several fragments from thin vessels decorated with incision similar to those found in Late Geometric I contexts in other rooms and some that may well be Middle Geometric. We also excavated some pithos fragments, and there is a possibility of at least one pithos standing in the NE corner of the room. In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to relate the levels of the room to the more secure sequence in H22, a process which was aided by some direct joins of fragments.

There was a good deal of Middle Geometric pottery in the lower levels, which presumably corresponded to floor 5 and the levelling fill below in unit H22. We should mention again here the fragments of the Corinthian skyphos inv. 1 (Pl. 180b-c) found in 1967 (*Zagora I*, fig. 44; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 48, no. 65) and part of the pedestal foot of a very large krater inv. 1459 (Pl. 181b-c).<sup>63</sup> Among the Attic fragments noteworthy are those belonging to an unusual skyphoid vase, with mastoi on the shoulder and decoration in panels (inv. 570+652+1205+1206+1207+1412, Pl. 182a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 48, no. 64). Fairly well preserved are also the fragments inv. 1472 (Pl. 183a) of a krater that may be Euboean or Attic and may belong to inv. 1346 found in unit H22 (Pl. 162a-b; see p. 92); it has a double stirrup handle and a mastos on the rim. One might compare the handle from a similar krater inv. 1728 (Pl. 183b) or the amphora fragments inv. 1203 (Pl. 184a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 65, no. 155). The shoulder fragment of a lekythos-oinochoe inv. 574, found in 1967, should also be mentioned here (Pl. 184c-d; *Zagora I*, figs. 41-42; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 63, no. 143). Probably also Middle Geometric is the pyxis rim fragment inv. 1402 (Pl. 185a-b). The context suggests that the fragments from the rim and neck of an amphora, which could be Corinthian,

61. The maximum height of the bedrock was 162.73m. above sea level.

62. See p. 95.

63. The base of the foot was about 0.30 m. diameter.

inv. 1444 (Pl. 185c-d), are also Middle Geometric.<sup>64</sup> Other examples to be noted from this level are the fragment from the rim (preserving part of the root of one handle) of a relatively early skyphos inv. 1433 (Pl. 186a-b), the fragments of two skyphoi inv. 1453 (from by the handle of the vessel, Pl. 186c-d) and 1439 (Pl. 187a-b) as well as the fragment from the body of a krater inv. 1403 (Pl. 187c-d).

In 1969 further fragments were found (given the inv. nos. 1460 and 1367) of a relief pithos, part of which was discovered in 1967 (inv. 603, *Zagora I*, fig. 37; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 37). The drawing of Pl. 188c gives a formal reconstruction of the designs, but one should note that the relationship of the actual fragments is uncertain and that the fragment labelled 1460b must be from another register; the context of the pithos is undoubtedly Middle Geometric. Again clearly Middle Geometric is the fragment from the rim of a rather smaller pithos inv. 1446 (Pl. 188a); its fabric has the same plum colour as inv. 603 just mentioned.

Of the transitional phase from Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I, and from a level probably corresponding to floor 4 in H22, are the fragments of the rim of a pyxis inv. 1471 (Pl. 189a-b) and the rim of a krater inv. 1463 (Pl. 189c-d); also the fragment of a krater which is probably Attic inv. 1452 (Pl. 190a-b) and the fragment from the rim of a large skyphos or a krater inv. 1441 (Pl. 190c-d).

We have already said that room H23 provided a good series of fragments from smaller coarse vessels decorated with incision. Typical of the Middle Geometric II and lasting into the earlier part of the Late Geometric I period are the rim fragments inv. 8 (Pl. 191a-b), inv. 1435 (Pl. 191c-d), inv. 1423 (Pl. 191e-f) and inv. 1450 (Pl. 192a-b) which are decorated with a band of chevrons or sigmas just below the lip and seem to be parts of simple bowls. Predominantly Late Geometric I are the fragments of a number of thin-walled coarse closed vessels bearing more complex incised decoration: we mention here inv. 624 (Pl. 192c), inv. 1457 (Pl. 192d) and inv. 1474 (Pl. 192e), as well as inv. 618 (Pl. 192f) which must be part of the shoulder of a vase. We might also note the fragment with an incised bird inv. 575 (Pl. 193a-b) found in this room in 1967 (*Zagora I*, fig. 40; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 38, no. 23); its context is probably Late Geometric II although stylistically it had better be regarded as Late Geometric I.<sup>65</sup> Running from the Middle Geometric II to the Late Geometric I period are a number of fragments of vessels with thicker walls (pithoi?) and incision applied to the surface rather than on projecting bands, such as inv. 640 (Pl. 193c) and inv. 597 (Pl. 193d). A further variety, probably dating from the Late Geometric I period, is provided by the fragments inv. 682 (Pl. 194a); they belong to a small coarse vessel (pithos?) with incised decoration on a narrow applied band. Pithoi decorated with raised bands bearing incised designs become more common in the Late Geometric period; an example likely to be from a Late Geometric I context (corresponding to floor 3 in room H22) is the

64. One may note the simple rim form; in later examples the rim is thickened and in Late Geometric II it often has mouldings immediately below.

65. Cf. also inv. 17 (*Zagora I*, fig. 39) from room D16.

fragment inv. 1400 (Pl. 193e). To the Late Geometric I period must also belong the fragment inv. 1420 (Pl. 194b) which comes from the rim of a small vessel and has incised decoration around the edge of the lip. All the coarse incised ware mentioned here must be of local manufacture, with the possible exception of the fragment inv. 575.

From an early Late Geometric I context come the following pieces: the fragment from the neck and shoulder of an amphora inv. 1458 (Pl. 195a-b), the fragment of a kantharos inv. 1434 (Pl. 195c-d; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 55, no. 116), the fragment inv. 1448 (Pl. 196c) perhaps from a pyxis, the fragment inv. 1455 (Pl. 196a-b) from the rim of a krater and the fragment inv. 1470 (Pl. 197a) from the handle of a Corinthian amphora of coarse but smoothly finished cream clay with a rosette stamped near its base. From Late Geometric I to Late Geometric II levels come the following: the fragment inv. 612 (Pl. 197b-c) from the body of a krater, the fragment inv. 606 (Pl. 198a-b) also from the body of a krater decorated with a zone of vertical tangential blobs<sup>66</sup> and, as noticed in *Zagora I* (pp. 46, 50, 58-59 and figs. 47-48), some parts of the krater inv. 416. Further work on this vase has made possible a tentative reconstruction of the shape and the scheme of decoration (Pl. 199a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 60-61, no. 126 and fig. 28). The parts shown in solid black in these drawings are the original parts. In addition to a frieze of grazing horses, some fragments of the reverse are also preserved decorated with thick vertical wavy lines. A key piece is a fragment from the base of a pyxis or plate inv. 1387 (see p. 94 and Pl. 167a-b) which joined directly another fragment found in floor 3 of unit H22, not only allowing equation of levels between the two units but also strongly suggesting the existence of a door in the wall between them.<sup>67</sup>

The pottery from the upper Late Geometric II levels was mostly very worn because of the disturbance by ploughing. It is worth mentioning here because of their late context the fragments inv. 548 (Pl. 198c-d) and inv. 571 (Pl. 200a-b) which could belong to the same pot, probably an amphora.

In conclusion, as far as one can tell from the nature of the evidence, this unit seems to run in parallel to H22 beginning in the Middle Geometric II period and continuing through to the end of the eighth century. The character of the pottery implies relative wealth and the presence of the series of fine kraters would suggest a reception room in a style so far unparalleled on the site.

## H28

This unit too was partly excavated in 1967.<sup>68</sup> In 1969 the baulks left from the 1967

66. Tangential strokes or blobs on island-made pots appear in Late Geometric I contexts in other rooms also.

67. Note also the possible joining of inv. 1346 (Pl. 162a-b) from H22 with the fragments inv. 1472 (Pl. 183a) from H23, (See p. 92).

68. See *Zagora I*, pp. 19 and 48-49.



season <sup>69</sup> were removed in an attempt to correlate the deposits more closely. The digging was done under the supervision of Miss Christine Eslick. In the course of removing the central N-S baulk the following deposits were identified: the stone-pile deposit (type B), the top of which sloped steeply from the west where its centre was, a yellow-brown rather loose deposit over the wall-fall, then the wall-fall deposit itself (type C) which, on the whole, was level at the top and which in addition to the stones from the wall also contained pebbles. About this deposit it should be mentioned that wall H28N had collapsed across the room and that since this was wide, the stones had fallen almost horizontally without reaching to the very southern part (Pl. 63). The roof-fall deposit (type D) was removed next; its soil was red and quite soft and there were horizontal schist slabs in it; its top dipped in the centre of the room and on the east side of the baulk it rested directly on floor 1. Further down we dug the occupation deposit (type F) and the top floor itself, floor 1 (deposit type G). The occupation deposit consisted of compacted orange-coloured soil containing quantities of schist flakes; it was clear only in the south part of the baulk because the roof had come down with such force that it had gone through it in the centre of the room and in its northern part had smashed through the floor. Floor 1 was irregular since a number of schist stones penetrated through it from the deposit below <sup>70</sup> and bedrock rose above it at various points. Resting on floor 1 were found a piece of iron and part of a spindlewhorl decorated with incision (inv. 1332). The pottery was mostly fine ware and it is worth mentioning the amphora base inv. 1250 (Pl. 201a-b) which was found protruding through this floor although, as ascertained later on, it was resting on floor 3.

In our report on the 1967 excavations <sup>71</sup> we mentioned a broken door jamb found in the west half of the room, on the lowest floor 4. The 1969 dig, however, suggested to us that the jamb had perhaps fallen on floor 1 and that, because of its great weight, it had penetrated the upper three floors, since its SE corner was high enough to allow three floors beneath it (including floor 1) and half of it was removed with the purpose of investigating the layers below it (Pls. 64 and 66a). Underneath floor 1 we excavated the occupation deposit of floor 2 which was yellowish-brown in colour with schist flakes embedded in it. In this deposit we found the cup inv. 1301 (Pl. 201c) smashed flat by a stone, and three «pithos lids», <sup>72</sup> the first of which was leaning against the bench and the third against the threshold of wall H28E (Pl. 65). On floor 2 we noticed numerous schist slabs, some horizontal, others at an angle of about 30°, which must have penetrated through floor 1 during the final collapse of the building; we must therefore accept that the alterations discussed on pp. 103-104 occurred before floor 1 was laid, especially since the bottom of the bench (see Pl. 9, Plan IX) was level with floor 2 and therefore contemporary with it.

69. See *Zagora I*, plan II.

70. The presence of these stones could be due to an earlier roof collapse.

71. *Zagora I*, p. 24.

72. Their respective diameters were 0.15 m., 0.20 m. and 0.35 m.

The distinction between floor 3 which was a deposit of orange-yellow soil and its occupation deposit was difficult. A considerable number of flat schist stones were set horizontally into it, especially in the SE corner of square H6575, and bedrock rose above it at various points;<sup>73</sup> it is near such an outcrop of bedrock that the amphora base inv. 1250 (Pl. 201a-b) was found resting on the floor. The original walls of the room and floor 3 must be contemporary since H28S, which butts onto H28E and H28W, is level with it. Presumably at this stage a single door leading into the room was in the south wall.

By removing floor 3 we exposed floor 4 with its occupation deposit above it. The latter was a dark brown-to-black-coloured soil of very soft and fine texture. It contained worn bits of pottery (partly fine ware), shell, bone (partly burnt), burnt traces of limestone and some traces of charcoal.<sup>74</sup> Floor 4 contained quite a lot of bone and coarse pottery and occurred only in places where bedrock was low. Floor 4 did not seem to be associated with unit H28; it must have been part of a pre-existing surface of an open area.

Underneath floor 4 we encountered the usual levelling fill (deposit type H) in the gaps between outcrops of bedrock and over it, where the bedrock was low, a stony dark-red-coloured deposit. The pottery in it was coarse. Plate 67a is a view of the unit from the west toward the end of the digging season; the floor levels are indicated on it by the Roman numerals I-IV. One can see in the background wall H28E with its doorway leading to H21; along the left side of the picture the bench against wall H28N is also visible. We did not excavate the bench itself, but we removed the wall-fall deposit from its top; this contained both fine ware and coarse pottery including some with relief decoration.

In addition to the main N-S baulk, we excavated the subsidiary baulks along the north sides of squares H6575 and H7075 and along the south side of square H6575. The excavation of these baulks corroborated our findings in the N-S baulk.

With regard to stratigraphy we might add that the wall-fall deposit was exceedingly thin in the corners of the room.

Although the work done in H28 in 1969 did not go much beyond the removal of the baulks, it did permit a clearer correlation of the parts excavated within it in 1967. As already stated there were, all in all, four floors.

The levelling fill below the earliest floor (floor 4) was not datable. The pottery from floor 4 and the occupation deposit above it was worn and very fragmentary; the better preserved fragments however were consistently Late Geometric I: for example, inv. 318 (Pl. 200c-d) which comes from the body of a krater.<sup>75</sup>

73. The tops of protruding bedrock were not trimmed off here as they were in the H26-H27 complex with the result that the levelling fill in H28 was more substantial.

74. The amount of burnt material was indeed substantial.

75. From floor 4 also came the pierced stone disc inv. 1054 (Pl. 283d and *Zagora I*, fig. 60) and a fragmentary spindle-whorl.

To judge from the small quantity of material found in it, floor 3 must have had a very short life covering the transitional period from Late Geometric Ib to Late Geometric IIa. We have already mentioned that the amphora base inv. 1250 (Pl. 201a-b) was found resting on this floor. Floor 2 should date to the earlier part of the Late Geometric II period; indeed the fragmentary cup inv. 1301 (Pl. 201c) from it, could still be Late Geometric I because of its relatively short lip with a marked offset.<sup>76</sup> It belongs to a series well represented at the site and is quite likely of local manufacture.

Floor 1, the top floor, lasted till the end of the Late Geometric II period. Among the objects from it noteworthy are the fragments inv. 308 (Pl. 202a-b) from a kotyle, the fragments of a local cup inv. 309 (Pl. 202c), those of a plate that is probably Attic (inv. 317, Pl. 202d-e; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 56, no. 118), the fragments of a fenestrated stand inv. 319 (Pl. 203a-b) made of the local red fabric normally used for pithoi, but with a dark cream slip and black-painted decoration on the outside, the small stone counter inv. 320 (Pl. 283c) and the fragments from the body of a hydria inv. 447 (Pl. 203c) found just within the east door and dating from the latest stage of the Late Geometric II period. The most remarkable find from floor 1 was the fragmentary cup inv. 307 discovered in 1967 (Pl. 204a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 52, no. 98). This is a locally made piece which, judging by its shape, must belong to a developed stage of the Late Geometric II period and had the head of a man incised on its surface after the firing. In general, this floor had much more coarse ware than those below, including chytrai and fragments of at least one pithos. There were also seven large sea pebbles used as pounders lying on this floor.

From the top of the wall fall came the fragments of a small krater inv. 68 + 357 (Pl. 205a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 62, no. 140) of a rough brownish fabric not dissimilar to that of chytrai and with a thick cream slip, which could be of local manufacture. There was also the single fragment of a relief pithos inv. 133, discovered in 1967 with part of a row of dancing figures in the main zone and a spiral design above (*Zagora I*, fig. 29).<sup>77</sup> Neither of these two objects could be reliably associated with material in the room and are best regarded as brought in by surface disturbance.

We must now summarise the evidence about the construction of the room. The lowest level, floor 4, seems to have been part of an open area as is indicated by the character of the soil and the worn nature of the pottery fragments. The walls (certainly the south wall) were clearly to be associated with floor 3 and were therefore built in the later part of the Late Geometric I period. The door in wall H28S seems to have been present since the earliest phase of the room. The change in thickness of wall H28E (= H21W) was noted in *Zagora I*, p. 18, but not explained. The analogy of H22 suggests that the thinner northern part was dismantled to provide the existing doorway from H28 to H21. The extent of the thinner wall makes it unlikely that it resulted merely from the repair or rebuilding of an already existing doorway and the stonework

76. A few fragments of it appeared in floor 4.

77. Also *Ergon* 1967, p. 82, fig. 83; *AJA* 1968, pl. 128.7; *Archaeology* 1970, p. 308, fig. 2 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 44, no. 49 and fig. 40).

found in the doorway in H28S (*Zagora 1*, p. 19) suggests that access from the south was blocked at the same time, for the level of floor 1 in H28 provides no justification for a substantial raising of the threshold level, the other possible explanation of this stonework. Both modifications to H28 must belong to the phase about the middle of the Late Geometric II period, when H28 was amalgamated with the other units around courtyard H21.<sup>78</sup> This is also the time at which the bench was constructed against the north wall. Together with these architectural changes there is evidence for a change in the function of the room, since the earlier floors (by what little we have of them) contain more skyphos fragments and other fine ware than the latest, where one finds an abundance of coarse pottery normal with the presence of a bench; the pounders also are evidence of food preparation. No hearth was discovered in the room.

## H29

Our knowledge of this unit is very limited. Very little digging was done in its NW corner in 1969, within square H6570, which revealed the tops of walls only. The top-soil was first removed and underneath it a deposit was found consisting of yellow-brown soil.<sup>79</sup> The removal of this second deposit brought us down to what must have been an ancient surface since it contained a lot of pottery.<sup>80</sup> The excavation stopped at this point, but during the 1971 campaign the SW corner was located confirming that the unit was indeed a room, not a porch for H28 (*Zagora 1*, p. 19 and *Praktika* 1972, p. 268, fig. 9).

Having discussed the units around courtyard H21 individually we must now examine them in relation to each other and attempt to reconstruct the architectural development in this part of the town in a reasonably plausible sequence. In this attempt we are faced with the question of the relation between the Middle Geometric floors and the walls of the units and also the question of the interpretation of wall C. The problem is that the architectural sequence suggested by the butting of walls on other walls partly runs counter to the stratigraphic sequence. As far as we can see there are four possible explanations of this incongruity on the basis of which the architectural sequence could operate normally:

1. Units H26-H27 and H28 are Middle Geometric, but their Middle Geometric floors were completely removed — there is a certain amount of Middle Geometric pottery in mixed contexts.
2. All the existing walls are Late Geometric I, having replaced the earlier walls around the Middle Geometric floors of units H19, H21 and H22, perhaps on slightly different alignments with the exception of the remains of wall C which would be part of the Middle Geometric walls of H22 (see p. 154).

78. This is especially likely in view of the schist found lying over floor 3.

79. Cf. the déposé above the wall-fall in room H28, p.101.

80. This surface was redder in colour.

3. The north, east and south walls of unit H19 and the east wall of unit H21 are Middle Geometric, but their west walls were dismantled in the Late Geometric I period. Units H26-H27 and H28 were then built and the west ends of the north and south walls of unit H19 were repaired so that they butt against the newly built east walls of H26-H27 and H28. Although the northern part of wall H28E must be a late modification, the butting scheme of the original wall H28E must have been the same or the dismantling would have been done differently.

4. The four walls of H19 are Late Geometric I following roughly the lines of the earlier Middle Geometric walls which have been dismantled and replaced. The north, east and south walls of unit H22 are Middle Geometric, but its west wall was dismantled and rebuilt on a new line in the Late Geometric I period and the west ends of walls H22N and H22S repaired so as to butt against the newly built west wall. Wall C is the remains of the original west wall of H22.

Of these four possibilities the first seems most unlikely since the practice at Zagora was to build new floors over pre-existing ones. The second possibility is also difficult to accept since in H22 the early floors are associated with the dismantled north bench implying a Middle Geometric north wall on much the same line as the assumed Late Geometric one and making the north wall almost certainly Middle Geometric II (see our comments on floors 5 and 4 of room H22, p. 91ff). Since there is no break between the north wall of H22 and its east and south walls, these three walls also ought to be Middle Geometric II.

Although not without serious difficulties, the third and fourth possibilities are more plausible. The third is supported by the early pottery found in the east bench in unit H19 (see p. 87) although there is no clear stratigraphic connection of floors 3 and 4 with the existing walls of H19<sup>81</sup> — these floors are lower than the bedrock on which the walls partly stand and the finds from the fill in the NE corner although early, cannot date with absolute certainty wall H19E to an early phase because the excavated area was very small. The third possibility, however, does not explain satisfactorily the presence of wall C. The fourth possibility allows the identification of wall C as part of the early west wall of unit H22, whereas if walls H19E and H21E are Middle Geometric wall C could hardly be earlier (see p. 154). The fact that the early bench face in H19 and wall C are slightly to the west of the present walls H19E and H21E also suggests an early date for both as if there had been an eastward movement in both units. A difficulty in accepting this possibility, however, is that floor 3 of courtyard

81. There is no reason to doubt that H19S goes with walls H19N and H19E which, according to this possibility are Middle Geometric. It stands on a raised ridge of rock separating the Middle Geometric floors of H19 and H21 (see Pl. 22, Section VI). A Middle Geometric wall must have stood on approximately the same line since a raised ridge in the middle of an original larger H19 unit comprising the north part of H21 would have been smashed down when the floor was being prepared. The stratigraphic study of H21 suggested an association between this wall and floor 3 which had Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I pottery (see pp. 88-89 and *Zagora I*, pp. 45-46).



H21 with which wall C is associated yielded pottery suggesting a date that may be a little too late for the wall to be part of the Middle Geometric unit H22.

On the basis of the options discussed above we would like to suggest with considerable reservation a reconstruction of the architectural activities in this area as follows:

*a.* In the Middle Geometric II period two houses were built, H19-H21 (north part) and H22-H23. There was a bench along the east wall of H19 and another along the north wall of H22. Wall H19E-H21E was slightly to the west of its present line and wall C was part of it. The other walls of H22-H23 may (fourth possibility) or may not (second possibility) be the same as the present ones. The Middle Geometric II buildings need not have been as substantially constructed as their Late Geometric successors. The areas of units H28-H29, H26-H27 and H24-H25-H32 were not yet occupied by buildings.

*b.* In the Late Geometric I period the Middle Geometric houses were dismantled wholly (second possibility) or partly (fourth possibility), i.e. with the exception of walls H22N, H22E, H22S and H23E. The area was replanned with slightly different boundary lines and rebuilt in the sequence indicated by the present butts and bonds (with a possible anomaly in H22-H23), perhaps in a more substantial way than before. During this period, in addition to the rebuilding of H19-H21 and H22-H23, the units H34-H35, H26-H27, H24-H25-H32 and H28-H29 were built.

*c.* In the Late Geometric II period the west door in H22 was opened (it is not certain whether the assumed door in wall H22S remained open) and the bench in that unit was destroyed. The east door in H28 was opened, the south door of that unit was blocked and a bench along its north wall was built; it is not certain what happened to unit H29 after that. At the same time H42 was added to H26-H27, H40-H41 was added to H24-H25-H32 and the subdivision of the original two single rooms into units H26 and H27 on the one hand and H24, H25 and H32 on the other took place (see pp. 127-128 and 112).

As a result of the alterations mentioned above a large house was created which had as its centre courtyard H21 with its northern part, close to H19, covered by a porch. The creation of this large house is also supported by the change in the function of the amalgamated units as suggested by the stratigraphic study of the small finds of each of them.

The suggested architectural development concerning units H19, H21, H22, H23, H28 and H29 should not surprise us; it is the result of a tendency in Zagora toward expansion of the houses and a more specialised function of their rooms, which occurs also in the complexes H24-H25-H32-H33-H40-H41 as well as H26-H27-H43-H42 (pp. 112 and 127-128). While in these two complexes the expansion and greater specialisation was achieved by a combination of subdivision of pre-existing units and new construction, here it was obtained by the acquisition of adjacent separate buildings, amalgamated into one house.

5. UNITS H24-H25-H32-H33-H40-H41 (Pls. 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12; Plans I, V, VIII, IX, XI, XII. Pl. 24; Sections X-XI. Pls. 66b, 68a-84b)

These units, which in their final form undoubtedly constitute a single house, were excavated under the supervision of Mr. David Frankel (H24, H25, H32 and H33) and Mr. I. D. McPhee (H40 and H41).

A very small portion of H24 and H25 toward the east (within squares H6585 and H6590) had been superficially excavated in 1967, when the greatest length of the wall H24E-H25e had been exposed.<sup>1</sup>

#### H24-H25-H32

Little work was done in unit H24 in 1969 consisting mainly of the clearance of the surface deposits of stone-pile (type B) and ploughed soil (type A). The stone-pile deposit occupied mainly the west part of the unit. Of the deeper wall-fall deposit (type C) only the uppermost layer was removed with the limited purpose of exposing the wall-tops. H24 differs from its adjacent H25. A normal doorway leads from H32 into H24, but there is only a short spur of wall separating H32 from H25. However, this spur of wall is not terminated in a stable manner by through stones; rather it is treated as the wall end at a doorway, and, as it stands, this short length of wall serves no obvious purpose. The example of H26 shows that no extension of the wall H24W beyond H25N, was needed to support the roof (see Pl. 8; Plan VIII and p. 123) nor does the present extension form a serious partition between H25 and H32. In fact H25W ends at just the point where one might expect the north side of a doorway, balancing that into H24, to stop; its south side would then have been formed by a short spur wall from H25S. No trace of the southern spur wall has been found, but it would not have been bonded into H25S and would have been built, like the rest of wall H24W-H25W, on top of the latest floor of the room (see below, p. 109), so little trace could be expected, if it had been dismantled in antiquity.

The excavation of H25 was first based on the abstract 5×5m. squares H6085, H6585, H6090 and H6590 of the topographical grid; later on, however, following the exposure of the wall-tops, the digging was continued within the limits of the unit as defined by them. A central baulk was left running along its NE-SW axis dividing it into two halves.

In the western part of the unit, which had not been touched in 1967, a large stone-pile (deposit type B) was removed in squares H6085 and H6090 as well as the loose black soil in it and underneath it, which went down, to a considerable depth in the NW corner, where the roots of the vegetation growth, normally connected with such depo-

1. *Zagora I*, p. 19 and plan IV. From the 1967 excavations, from the wall-fall deposit (type C) in unit H25 came the pithos handle inv. 449; cf. *Zagora I*, fig. 32 and p. 51, where it is stated by mistake that the handle was found in Unit H26.

sits,<sup>2</sup> had caused considerable damage to wall H25W and the SW end of wall H25N.

Below the stone-pile the wall-collapse deposit (type C) was exposed, consisting mainly of schist stones in a yellow-soil matrix. This deposit was spread all over the unit, but was interfered with toward the west by the roots of the vegetation growth mentioned above.

The deposit of the roof-fall (type D) was identified immediately beneath the collapsed walls, a thick yellow clay layer with small schist flakes in it. Deposits C and D sloped toward the west, the inclination being caused partly by the disturbance of the vegetation growth connected with the stone-pile above, but mainly by the natural slope of the bedrock and the presence of a bench discovered below the roof-fall along wall H25E. This westward sloping was also characteristic of unit H32. Over the bench, between it and the roof-fall, a hard, greyish mass was noticed in a limited quantity, reminding one of packed ashes, which did not extend anywhere else in the unit and which, in spite of its different colour, may correspond to the deposits type E as defined in *Zagora I*.<sup>3</sup>

The north part of the bench is approximately, but only approximately, straight and parallel to wall H25E, but the southern part runs diagonally across the SE corner of the room to the south wall. Its width is also unusual, rather less than 1m. in the north part. Although unusual in shape, however, the bench was built in the normal fashion with a greater proportion of marble rather than schist stones.<sup>4</sup> Its top was badly damaged, but, in spite of this destruction, one could still make out clearly two pithos emplacements like those found in storerooms H26 and H27 in 1967.<sup>5</sup> The bench had partly collapsed and the stones from this collapse were found below the roof-fall and, to a certain extent, within the upper part of the floor which extended over the entire unit. Its face, which was unusual in that it formed a curve, was determined with some difficulty; Pl. 66b shows its northern end and the bedrock in front of it; it also shows that the face is not smooth and straight as in other units.

The study of the floor presented us with certain difficulties, since the usual distinction between occupation layer (deposit type F) and floor make-up (deposit type G) was here by no means always clear. The difficulties were further increased by the fact that, because of the inclination of the bedrock, the floor sloped down toward the west and was thicker and deeper on that side, while toward the east, near the bench, it became so thin as to prevent the accumulation of any deposit. It should also be added that, while in the beginning we tended to assume the existence of two floors toward the west, merging into one toward the east, later on we came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to accept more than one floor and some accumulation on it for this unit, and indeed, also for H32 nearby.

2. About the vegetation growth connected with stone-pile deposits, see *Zagora I*, p. 38.

3. p. 39.

4. *Zagora I*, p. 25.

5. *Zagora I*, p. 51, fig. 18.



A number of significant pot fragments came from the surface of the floor and from within the floor of H25: the neck of the hydria inv. 1302 (Pl. 68a and Pl. 206a-b) was found approximately in the centre of the unit lying on the floor. It is of soft orange fabric with remains of red-painted decoration and had presumably been re-used as a stand, as is so often the case with necks of pots in the Geometric town.<sup>6</sup> There were also fragments of another hydria, inv. 1588 (Pl. 209a-b) of which the bulk was found in H32. The juglet inv. 1310 was found on the surface of the floor, in a position suggesting that it had rolled from the bench, together with two schist «lids»,<sup>7</sup> before the collapse of the roof (Pl. 68b and Pl. 205c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 64 no. 149); the shape is more common in the 7th century and it is interesting to find it here in a late 8th century context. Although the piece is fragmentary, enough survives to allow a safe restoration.<sup>8</sup> The skyphos rim inv. 2496 (Pl. 207c-d) which also comes from the floor is possibly still Late Geometric I. The bronze fibula inv. 1311 (Pl. 276c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 73, no. 188) was discovered on the floor toward the SW corner of the unit very near the entrance from H32 (see below). The clay beads inv. 1344 and 1345 decorated with incised spirals or circles (Pl. 270d-e and Pl. 271a-b) were found in the same deposit, close to the face of the bench. Two other sherds from within the floor should finally be mentioned here, inv. 1591 and inv. 1593, the latter from the north half of the room (Pl. 206c-d and Pl. 205d).

Under the floor deposit the filling of the crevices in the bedrock (deposit type H) consisted of marble pieces and dark brown soil.<sup>9</sup> The pottery from it was worn and scrappy and was therefore presumably brought in from outside. The date of this material ranged from Middle Geometric down to Late Geometric I and quite possibly early Late Geometric II. From the filling of the crevices in the bedrock, and more particularly from near the SW corner of the unit, comes the scarab inv. 1324 (Pl. 293a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 72, no. 187, fig. 37), the finding of which is important since the context provides a *terminus ante quem* for the type, an East Mediterranean imitation of an earlier Egyptian model.

Toward the end of the season the architectural features of room H25 had become clearer. Pl. 69b gives a view of wall H25S from the west, while Pl. 70a shows the corner of walls H25N and H25W from SE. It was interesting to establish that wall H25N butts against walls H25W and H25E, that walls H25S and H26E are bonded and that walls H25E and H19N butt against this bonded corner (Pls. 8-9. Plans VIII-IX). Pl. 70b shows the cross formed by these walls from SW. From the way the walls butt against each other it is clear that H25S and H26E pre-date the other walls of the unit.

6. Such must have been the use also of the hydria neck inv. 33 found in room H20 in 1967 (*Zagora I*, p. 57, note 16 and fig. 43; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 38, no. 27).

7. On schist «lids» see *Zagora I*, p. 40.

8. The handle does not rise much above the level of the rim which is round. Small vessels of this shape may well have been used as dippers.

9. Pl. 69a shows the bedrock uncovered in the NW corner of the unit; the view is from the east.

The construction of wall H25N and H24W-H25W must have followed that of H25E. Pl. 71a gives a view of H25 from the west at the end of the 1969 excavation season.

The limits of unit H32 were defined following the removal of the upper deposits down to the wall-tops by excavating originally the  $5 \times 5$  m. squares H6085 and H6090 and then extending the dig into squares H5585 and H5590. Following the exposure of the wall-tops the unit was divided into four quarters by a main baulk along the NW-SE axis and a second baulk at right angles to it across the centre. Pl. 71b shows a picture of the baulks from the SE. The upper deposits consisted of part of a stone-pile (deposit type B) which covered mainly squares H6085 and H6090, but extended also into the adjacent squares to the west, as well as some light ploughed soil (deposit type A), which could be clearly detected along the west border of the stone-pile. From this deposit comes the obsidian flake inv. 2783 (see Appendix p. 247 no. 10). In the lower part of deposit type B we found some unstratified pithos sherds and the usual black humus which extended fairly deeply, especially toward the south and east parts of the unit near wall H32E (=H25W). Underneath deposit type B, in the southern half, the wall-fall deposit (type C) was identified below the height of the wall-tops consisting of the usual schist slabs in a yellow clay matrix. A great deal of pottery was found in this deposit, mainly pithos fragments. At this level a long slab was uncovered which had fallen from the south side of the west entrance of the unit and which was perhaps part of a door jamb or threshold slab; Pl. 72a shows a view of this slab from the north.

A difference between unit H32 and unit H25 is that no bench was identified with any certainty in H32, although it should be mentioned that immediately to the north of the doorway, near wall H32W some schist slabs were discovered which could possibly be identified as the remains of a bench in the NW corner used in the earlier period of the occupation of the room but destroyed later on (Pl. 72b). In the NW part there was no stone-pile deposit whatsoever; the wall-fall (deposit type C), however, was especially interesting here since the northern half of H32W had collapsed within it in one piece. The measuring of the thickness of the slabs indicated an original height of the wall in excess of 2 metres. Pl. 73a gives a view of part of the collapsed wall from NW,<sup>10</sup> while Pl. 71b gives a view of H32 from SE after its removal at the NW corner. The roof-fall deposit (type D) was found below the wall-fall and, below it, a thin layer of lighter texture, but otherwise more or less of the same nature, which could be interpreted as an accumulation of wind-blown soil formed before the collapse.

Underneath this deposit we found the floor (deposit type G) with no distinct occupation layer over it and with a barely detectable top surface identifiable mainly by the presence of tiny schist flakes and a fair amount of pithos and other pottery fragments.<sup>11</sup> Slightly projecting from it were two post bases, irregular blocks of marble with naturally flat top face about 0.30 m. across (Pl. 73b). They were centred not on

10. In the background of the picture one can see the walls H32E and H32S-H25S; near the top right corner one can see the excavation baulk in a NW to SE alignment.

11. As in H25 the floor of H32 sloped down towards the west corresponding to the fall of the bedrock.

the axis of the room, but 2.70 - 2.80m. from its west wall, that is about one third of the distance between H32W and H24E-H25E. They were discovered on top of the levelling fill (deposit type H) and the floor was laid around them. The pottery from the floor was again mostly worn, dating mainly from the the Late Geometric I period with some fragments that could be early Late Geometric II. From its surface and more particularly from the SW corner of the unit comes the chytra inv. 1209 (Pls. 74a, 207a-b) whose shape differs somewhat from the standard type; the body is fuller and there is no distinct neck as in other chytrai.<sup>12</sup> This pot was found among pieces of marble and in the vicinity of a group of pebbles and some pumice,<sup>13</sup> not far from the fragments of a stand with handle inv. 1252 (Pl. 208a-c). Also from the surface of the floor (from near wall H32S) comes the fragmentary small «kotyle» inv. 1251 (Pl. 209c-d) of a thin-walled type not uncommon in the very latest contexts at Zagora.<sup>14</sup> The fragments inv. 1181 (Pl. 210a-b) of a Euboean kotyle with a pink clay, cream slip and red paint imitating Corinthian models<sup>15</sup> come from the SE area of the unit and were found partly under wall H32S. The base of the relatively small pithos inv. 1226 (Pl. 210c-d) was found in its NW part.<sup>16</sup> Much of a hydria neck, inv. 1588 (Pl. 209a-b), which had presumably served as a stand<sup>17</sup> was found a little above the floor level near the doorway between H32 and H25, but since a joining fragment belonging to it was discovered in the same deposit in H25 it also probably originated there. Two pieces from the areas of the doorways must finally be mentioned here: the fragment of a stamnoid pyxis of Euboean fabric inv. 1587 (Pl. 211a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 69, no. 172) and the kantharos(?) fragment inv. 1586 (Pl. 211c-d). In addition to these pots the spindle-whorl inv. 1279 (Pl. 271c-d; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 75, no. 197) and a «pounder» were also found on the floor in the NW corner (Pl. 74b).

In H32, as in H25, the levelling fill between irregularities in the bedrock (deposit type H) was a stoney dark-brown soil and the pottery in it was worn and scrappy ranging from Middle Geometric to Late Geometric I and possibly Late Geometric II. From this fill comes the fragment inv. 2498 (Pl. 212a-b) which could belong to a pyxis of unusual form and the coarse rim fragments inv. 2497 (Pl. 212c-d) of a form usually associated with Late Geometric II fine ware amphorae.

Although H24 was not dug below the level of the wall tops, there is no doubt that it too had an inclined floor as evidenced by the step at the doorway between it and H32 (Pl. 75a).

Having discussed units H24, H25 and H32 separately we can now look at them as a whole: the situation here is, up to a certain point, similar to that of the nearby units

12. Cf. for instance the chytra inv. 1176 (Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 37, no. 17, fig. 15).

13. The association of pumice with chytrai has been noticed also elsewhere (*Zagora I*, p. 44) and can be explained by the theory that pumice was used for cleaning coarse pots.

14. It would appear that this type must begin in the later part of the 8th century.

15. Cf. the kotyle inv. 154, *Zagora I*, p. 59, fig. 54.

16. Further fragments of this pithos were found in the roof-fall deposit slightly above the floor surface.

17. Cf. inv. 1302 (Pl. 206a-b).

H26-H27 which are earlier (see p. 118ff). We have already argued that H25S and H25E should predate walls H25N and H25W in spite of the lack of clear stratigraphic evidence, since with the exception of H32E (=H24W-H25W) which was found resting on the floor, although not on the accumulation over it, all walls were partly built on bedrock and cannot be directly related to the floors of the rooms (Pls. 75b and 69b).<sup>18</sup> On p. 123 we suggest that the bench in unit H26 is earlier than wall H26S, to which H25N here corresponds, in spite of the fact that it appears to butt against it. Similarly we think that the bench in H25 was already there when wall H25N was built and that the construction of the latter would be much easier than that of H26S since there is no bench in H24. The unusual shape and uneven face of the bench support this view since these irregularities may well be due to the fact that it had partly collapsed and was rebuilt following the alterations that produced units H24, H25 and H32 in their present form.

With regard to the support of the roof it is important to note that the two surviving post bases divide the space occupied by units H24-H25-H32 into three roughly equal spans from north to south and in the ratio  $2/3:1/3$  from east to west, while the walls H25N and H32E divide the same space into two roughly equal spans both from north to south and from east to west. Walls and posts therefore constitute two coherent but different systems of roof support – the same is true for units D10-D11 (*Praktika* 1972, plan on p. 260), H26-H27 and presumably D9 (see Pl. 6; Plan VI). The combination of one wall and two posts takes elements from both systems, and so is less coherent. If the two surviving posts were intended to carry the roof over H32 only, they should have been set half way between wall H32W and the west end of wall H25N; instead their actual position implies some other, missing support  $1/3$  of the way out from wall H24E-H25E. We assume therefore that this was provided by two further posts, the bases of which may have been removed during the alterations because with the rising bedrock they were at a higher and less convenient level than the surviving western bases.<sup>19</sup>

We can now summarise the architectural development in the space occupied by units H24, H25 and H32 in their present form as follows: initially there was one all-purpose room. In a second architectural phase, however, walls H25W and H25N were built. These alterations indicate a change in the use of the space occupied by the three units from a simple one, in an all-purpose room, to a more complex use with three units (Pl. 76). These alterations should be linked with the addition of units H40 and H41 discussed below.

#### H40-H41

These units were discovered to the SW of H33 and are unusual in having their entrance towards the east. Their relationship to units H24-H25-H32 is clear.

18. The bench also cannot be related to the floor having been built on bedrock.

19. See Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 34 - 35 and the plans of fig. 9 on p. 29.

H40 which was dug in squares H5080, H5085, H4580 and H4585 had an exceptionally wide doorway in the middle of its east wall. The northern end of the doorway was not found, but the threshold, formed unusually of two slabs, was 1.70m. wide, (as against a norm of approximately 0.80 - 1.30m.) and a doorway of this width would be symmetrically placed in the wall. A second doorway at the north end of the west wall gave access to H41. The surviving threshold slab is only 0.60m. long,<sup>20</sup> but the construction of the wall suggests that the doorway extended a further 0.45m. to the south. The thresholds of both doorways were slightly above the floor level (Pl. 77a). The roof was supported by a single column, the marble base of which was found in the centre of the unit chocked below with schist and marble chips (Pl. 77b).<sup>21</sup>

The normal Zagora upper deposits had been here either completely removed or considerably disturbed by ploughing – which had also disturbed the junction of the west and south walls of the unit – with the result that the wall-fall (deposit type C) was mostly missing and what was left of it was partly mixed with the roof-fall below (deposit type D).<sup>22</sup> The ploughed soil (deposit type A) was hard and brownish containing numerous schist stones and had a depth of c. 0.10m. The roof-fall itself was often mixed with the occupation deposit over the floor (type F), but the floor make-up (deposit type G) itself and the bedrock fill below (deposit type H) were absolutely clear.

The occupation deposit contained mostly worn and fragmentary pots, although there were some pieces that were better preserved and could be regarded as having been whole pots resting on the floor. We mention here the Corinthian kotyle inv. 1150+212+232 (Pl. 214a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 53, no. 99 – note the lines in added white), the skyphos inv. 1199 (Pl. 215a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 50, no. 80) and the amphora neck inv. 1149 (Pl. 213a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 67, no. 166) which is decorated with a palm-tree on each side and was probably used as a stand since no fragments of the body of the vase were found and the preserved edges were worn (see p. 111). The vases mentioned above are not particularly late and the kotyle inv. 1150 as well as the skyphos inv. 1199 should date from the third rather than the fourth quarter of the 8th century; the fragment inv. 1189 (Pl. 216a-b), however, which may come from the body of a krater, is decorated with a lion that must be contemporary with the earliest Protoattic and may be Euboean. From the occupation deposit on the floor also come a number of mostly stone loomweights (Pl. 78a) and a schist disc with a hole in the centre (Pl. 78b).<sup>23</sup>

From the floor itself (deposit type G),<sup>24</sup> which consisted of hard yellow to brown

20. Its depth is 0.51m.

21. It is c. 0.29m. in diameter and 0.06m. high, the flat top surface is natural, but there are signs of tooling round the edge to improve the shape.

22. The north wall of the unit had apparently collapsed outward, at least in part, for many stones were found to its north.

23. The diameter is c. 0.16m.

24. The bedrock protruded in certain parts through the lower part of the floor.



earth with many schist flakes and which was only partially removed, the pottery was mostly Late Geometric I with an admixture of Late Geometric II; it included a good deal of coarse incised pottery, of which inv. 1258 (Pl. 216c-d) is a good example. The date of this piece should be Late Geometric I.

The levelling fill (deposit type H), which was also only partially excavated, contained Late Geometric I pottery.

Generally speaking in unit H40 we found fine drinking vessels as well as a quantity of coarse ware. The pottery was mostly worn, perhaps due to the wide entrance doorway which would have allowed the wind and rain into the unit. The wide entrance also suggests that H40 must have been used as just a little more than an ante-room to H41 and that it had little other function in its own right.

H41 was excavated in squares H4575, H4075, H4580 and H4080. The continuity of walls H40N and H41N and the fact that H41E butts onto it suggest that the two units were built at the same time. As already mentioned H40 formed a kind of ante-room to H41, which is larger and better protected from the rain and the wind thanks to the peculiar placement of the doorway in wall H41E. The importance of H41 is also suggested by a hearth in the centre, which is its main architectural feature. The hearth is rectangular, c.  $0.72 \times 0.54\text{m.}$ , close in size to that in H19. It is formed of four almost rectangular schist slabs laid flat  $0.20 - 0.30\text{m.}$  wide and  $0.05 - 0.06\text{m.}$  thick. The earth inside was partly dug but produced very few sherds or bones; it was reddish-brown and clayey and contained small pieces of burnt schist. The excavation within the hearth revealed bedrock near the west side (Pl. 79a). No post bases were identified with certainty in the unit,<sup>25</sup> but there were probably two on the centre line of the room to the NE and SW of the hearth, as shown on Pl. 8; Plan VIII.

As in H40, the upper deposits in this unit were disturbed by modern ploughing and in its west part completely removed down to bedrock. The ploughed soil (deposit type A) was yellow and contained some schist, while the wall-fall and roof-fall deposits (type C and D) were here even poorer than in H40, since in addition to the disturbance from ploughing the north, west and south walls had collapsed not within the room but outwards (Pl. 79b); only a few stones *in situ* marked the line of the west wall.

The floor was, generally speaking, level with the highest parts of bedrock excepting in the SE corner, where the latter rose higher. From the occupation deposit on the floor (type F) came quite a few well preserved pots, which were mainly found along the walls H41E and H41N and also around the hearth: we mention the chytra inv. 1178 (Pl. 212e), the fragments from the neck and lower part of the body of a Euboean amphora with black paint over a cream slip, inv. 1177 (Pl. 217a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide* p. 66, no 161),<sup>26</sup> the unusual spouted tripod-bowl with vertical handles inv. 1210 (P. 220a; Cam-

25. They were probably disturbed by the modern ploughing mentioned in the next paragraph.

26. There are possible traces of white decoration over the black paint in the zone at the base of the neck that are not shown in the drawing.

bitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 37-38, no. 20, fig. 16).<sup>27</sup> There was also the small amphora inv. 1208 the foot of which was completely missing and the break worn smooth (Pls. 80b and 218a-b) and the chytra inv. 1176 found about half-way between the hearth and wall H41N (Pl. 218c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 37, no. 17 and fig. 15).

From the NE half of the unit came two fragmentary cups, inv. 1272 (Pl. 219a-b) and inv. 1602 (Pl. 219c-d), of an advanced late Geometric II date and the fragments of a small plate inv. 1601 (Pl. 220b-d) and of the shoulder of an amphora inv. 1271 (Pl. 221a-b) of Euboean fabric with slip, apparently imitating «Parian» prototypes. Also from the NE half of the unit came the fragment of a pyxis inv. 1220 (Pl. 221c-d), the fragments of the rim of a krater inv. 1607 (Pl. 222a-b) and the fragments of a broad-mouthed amphoroid vessel inv. 1608 (Pl. 222c-d).

From elsewhere in the room came the following interesting objects: the fragment of a coarse incised lid inv. 1603 (Pl. 223a-b), the fragment from the rim and neck of a coarse pot of gritty fabric with paint over it inv. 1609 (Pl. 223c-d),<sup>28</sup> the bead of standard type inv. 1213 (Pl. 272a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 72, no. 184)<sup>29</sup> and two joining fragments of an iron object inv. 1289, possibly a nail (Pl. 276d; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 35, no. 6).

Two groups of stone pounders were also lying on the floor, four against wall H41E, by the door, and another four east of the hearth. A further pounder was found just to the west of the hearth (inv. 2753). There were also a whetstone (inv. 2751, Pl. 81a) and seven schist «lids» of varying sizes (Pl. 81b). Finally, we would like to mention some pieces of iron «slag» that were also found lying on the floor and the obsidian core or core blank inv. 2740 (see Appendix p. 246).

The floor itself (deposit type G) and the levelling fill (deposit type H) were excavated only in the NE quarter of the unit. From the former, which consisted of hard-packed yellow-brown earth, came the fragment from the body of the Euboean krater inv. 1606 (Pl. 224a-b), which must date from the advanced Late Geometric I period.

The character of the finds from unit H41 suggests a general living room with some emphasis on cooking equipment. In H40 there were more drinking vessels found, but their number was not so big as to suggest a room of special use.

Pl. 82 gives a view of the unit H41 at the end of the 1969 season from SW. In the centre of the picture one sees the hearth of the unit and nearby some schist «lids» on the floor. In the background one sees wall H41E and the threshold of the doorway between H41 and H40 where H41E butts onto H41N.

It has already been suggested (p. 112) that units H24-H25-H32 in their final form and H33-H40-41 constitute one house. As is the case with units H26-H27 in the adjacent

27. The coarse, thin, brown fabric of this vessel is normally used for chytrai but in this case it has a finely burnished surface. The pot has traces of burning on its undersurface. It was found partly below the amphora inv. 1208.

28. Below the zone shown in the drawing was further decoration over a cream slip.

29. A similar, but less well preserved, bead was found in unit H19.

residence (p. 128), H24, H25 and H32 are to be interpreted as storage and service areas, while units H40 and H41 across the courtyard H33 should be the living rooms. The courtyard H33 is clearly defined and was meant to serve the other units; access to the courtyard was possible through the opening at the NW corner. The pottery suggests that both phases of the house date from fairly late in the life of the town, from the Late Geometric period, and that the development here was similar to that of the adjacent house H26-H27-H43-H42. While in the latter, however, one had an expansion from an original single room to a more complex residence over a longer period (pp. 127-128) here the evidence shows that there was no appreciable difference in time between the construction of the original room occupied later on by units H24-H25-H32 on the one hand and of units H40-H41 on the other. The construction of the living rooms H40-H41 must have taken place soon after the transition from the Late Geometric I to the Late Geometric II period.

### H33

This unit was excavated in squares H5580, H5080, H5585, H5085, H5590, H5090 and H4585. A stone-pile (deposit type B) covered its greatest part and this was removed, but the excavation on the whole did not aim at reaching a depth greater than the level of the wall-tops. The east part of the unit was uncovered during our effort to define the position of the west wall of H32 in square H5585. In the corner formed by walls H33E (=H32W) and H33S, the lower part of a pithos (inv. 1175) was found at a level below that of the wall-tops.

The SW corner of the unit was located following the excavation of square H5080, which mainly aimed at tracing the eastward continuation of wall H40S. The result of this investigation was the complete exposure of wall H33S; Pl. 83a shows wall H33S from the east. Towards the right upper corner of the picture one can see some loose stones, the remains following the removal of the stone-pile (deposit type B). The top-soil of H5080 was black toward the north, where the pile already mentioned was removed and greyish-yellow elsewhere (plough-soil, deposit type A). By excavating down to the level of the wall-tops we also removed part of the wall-collapse (deposit type C) which consisted of pieces of schist as well as marble blocks.

The work done in squares H5080 and H5580 led to the establishment of the following facts about wall H33S: at its junction with wall H33W its width is 0.68m; this, however, increases to 0.72m. just beyond the east side of square H5080, at a point where two large marble blocks were found, visible above the ground surface already before the beginning of the excavation. Here also the material changes from almost entirely schist to the east to predominantly marble to the west; at the same point there is a slight change in the orientation of the wall. It is thus clear that H33S was built in two stages, the eastern part being an extension of wall H25S-H32S, while the western part, beginning with the large marble blocks, is continuous with wall H40S. One has therefore to assume that wall H25S-H32S (=H26N-H27N) originally continued c. 4.0m. west of H27W to form a porch in front of H26-H27 (the other side of the porch being carried by the NW corner of H34, which comes c. 3.5m. west of H27W). H24-H25-H32 was then



built as a single room, probably also with a porch in front, while the western part of H33S was added later to join the original building to units H40 and H41.

In square H5080 the narrower south part of the wall H33W (=H40E), about 0.52m. wide, was also exposed. It butts onto H33S-H40S and contrasts with it in that it is entirely built of schist. Within the same square the threshold leading into unit H40 was also discovered following the removal of the eastern half of the baulk along its west side; it consists of two slabs, the larger of which is cracked. The small area of H40 within H5080 was also excavated above floor level (a hard whitish-yellow clay deposit was removed).

The whole square H5085 was practically covered by the stone-pile mentioned above which was removed revealing the usual black humus with some loose stone underneath. Since its sides barely overlap with any of the walls, excavation here did not contribute much toward a better definition of the boundaries of the unit, although the finding of two large roof slabs proved exceedingly interesting since one of them ( $0.97 \times 0.50$ m.) had a groove due perhaps to the splitting of the schist in the quarry (Pl. 83b), while the other ( $0.56 \times 0.38$ m.) had marks of tooling (chiselling?) on its surface (Pl. 84a).

Wall H33N was exposed as a result of surface excavation in squares H5090 and H5590. Near the south side of H5090 and about 2.10m. west of H32W, a large marble block was found projecting above ground level (Pl. 84b). At this point there is also a change in the thickness and material of H33N, recalling the situation in H33S. The large marble block, may, therefore, originally have marked the end of a westward continuation of wall H24N-H32N to carry the north side of a porch in front of the original single room later on occupied by units H24, H25 and H32, the south side being carried on the earlier part of H33S. This wall would then have been continued further westward to enclose the courtyard H33 when H40 and H41 were added. However, wall H33N could not be detected in square H4585 to the north of H40 and it may never have extended that far to the west.

The nature of the pottery from this unit, which was very worn, and the fact that no structures whatsoever were discovered within it suggest that it was an open courtyard.

6. UNITS H26-H27-H43-H42 (Pls. 1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13; Plans I, V, VIII, IX, XI, XII, XIII. Pl. 25; Sections XII-XIII. Pls. 85a-91b).

In the last phase of the town these units formed one house with H42 as its living quarters, H43 as its central courtyard and H26-H27 as its storage rooms.

#### H26-H27

These two units had been only partly dug in 1967;<sup>1</sup> therefore their excavation was continued and completed in 1969 under the supervision of Miss Christine Eslick. Although they are immediately to the west of room H19, they do not seem to have had any functional connection with it. Since in the course of their excavation it became clear that below the level of the top floor the benches discovered in them in their present form did not exist, they are considered here together.

A big stone-pile (deposit type B) which covered the larger part of these units and extended westwards and southwards into H43 and H34 was first removed.<sup>2</sup>

In H26 the excavation was carried out mainly in squares H6080 and H6085 (in the west half of the unit) where, toward the bottom of the stone-pile the usual dark loose soil appeared as well as some schist slabs, which had obviously fallen from the NW wall, suggesting a partial overlap of deposits type B and C. These deposits being, on the whole, shallow the doorway of the unit was soon exposed and it was noticed that the schist slab of its threshold, which rested on a wall-stretch underneath, was longer than the width of the doorway and projected into the wall on either side.<sup>3</sup> Although the jambs were missing, the shallow cuttings on the threshold slab on which they originally rested were visible, giving a width for the doorway not in excess of 0.88m.<sup>4</sup> (Pl. 85a).

The wall-collapse (deposit C) consisted of stones in a reddish, tightly packed soil, with patches of decomposed pithoi or similar material in it as well as coarse pottery fragments, some of which bore relief decoration and a number of which turned out to belong to the large pithos inv. 148+1195+16+64(?)+951(?) (Pls. 236a-b and 237) partly found during the 1967 excavations.<sup>5</sup> At a greater depth the wall-collapse became harder, especially over the northern area of the Π-shaped bench. It contained fragments of fine and coarse pots which, however, were too thin and small to be identified as fragments of pithoi.

Under the wall-collapse the roof-fall deposit (type D) consisted of a brown-orange

1. In squares H6580 and H6585 (*Zagora I*, pp. 19, 50-51 and plans II and IV).

2. The counting of schist and marble blocks showed a great preponderance of schist. The deposit petered out towards the north and south into brown plough-soil (deposit type A).

3. For the way thresholds were normally built in the Geometric town see *Zagora I*, p. 24.

4. The threshold was at a height of 162.55m. above sea level and at a height of 0.15m. above the surface of the uppermost floor.

5. *Zagora I*, p. 51, fig. 28; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 42-43, no. 42, fig. 18. A spindle-whorl (inv. 1259) was also found in this deposit and the schist lid inv. 1019 with a diameter of 0.24m.

soil containing a great quantity of pebbles, as well as schist slabs (mainly in a horizontal position) and some fine pottery fragments. It was on the whole harder than the matrix of the wall-collapse and had in it some organic material (bone and shell). The fine pottery fragments came mainly from the SW corner of the unit. As a result of the removal of these deposits the benches within the unit, which had been partly exposed in 1967, appeared in their entire length.

The uppermost occupation deposit (type F) contained some pottery, some organic remains, as well as (in H26) three large smooth stones resting on what proved to be the top of three floors (deposit type G).<sup>6</sup> Floor 1 (the top floor) had a reddish surface, but its make-up, when dug, was rather brown, hard packed and full of small pieces of schist. Towards the north of the unit its surface had large, white powdery patches, due perhaps to burning.<sup>7</sup> The bottom of the arm of the bench along wall H26N rested on top of this floor. The bottom of the internal dividing wall H26S-H26W rested on a very thin occupation layer above it. Floor 2 (the middle floor) was darker but substantially similar in consistency containing a considerable quantity of pottery, bone and shell. Bedrock appeared in the NW corner slightly protruding above its surface. Floor 3 (the bottom floor), a dark earth deposit tinged with red, was exposed next. Underneath it we found the standard red levelling fill in the gaps between bedrock (deposit type H) containing only very few pot sherds.

Pl. 85b shows the arm of the  $\Pi$ -shaped bench along wall H26N from the south at the end of the excavation of the unit, while Pl. 86 gives a view of its NE end;<sup>8</sup> Pl. 87a gives a view from the east of the south half of wall H26W and part of the doorway.

The excavation of H27, which was carried out mainly in squares H6080 and H6085 presented us with more complex problems in spite of the fact that, in general, its deposits corresponded to those of H26. Following the removal of the stone-pile it became clear that the wall-collapse and the roof-fall were especially substantial to the west of wall H26W where a good number of pottery fragments were found, mostly pithos fragments.

As in unit H26, the wall-collapse contained patches of decomposed coarse pottery turning the colour of the soil into red-purple. In the corner between H27W and the bench against H27N, which soon appeared, the fragments of a crushed pithos were found including its foot, inv. 1195, which when put together turned out to be the lower part of the fragmentary pithos inv. 148 found in 1967 in unit H26.<sup>9</sup> These fragments lay

6. In *Zagora I*, p. 51 we mention only two floors in H26 and H27; the stratigraphic study during the 1969 dig, however, and the study of the pottery during the following study season proved beyond any doubt the existence of three floors.

7. Deposit type E(?); see *Zagora I*, p. 39.

8. The north and east arms of the bench were preserved almost to their full height and had pot emplacements and pot stands (large, flat schist slabs) set onto the surface (*Zagora I*, fig. 18).

9. To the same pithos belongs the fragment inv. 16 and perhaps the fragments inv. 64 and inv. 951 (see *Zagora I*, pp. 51 and 54 and fig. 28; *Ergon* 1967, p. 81, fig. 82; *AJA* 1968, pl. 128, 6; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 42-43 and fig. 18). The fragments inv. 1195 had obviously been pushed out of H26 into H27 through the doorway in wall H26W during the collapse of the building.

on the occupation deposit of the top floor surrounded by parts of the roof-fall; some of them had relief decoration, others were plain.<sup>10</sup> From the roof-fall deposit we should mention the pot inv. 1194 (Pl. 234a-b) found to the west of wall H26W at a distance of 0.70m. from it against the face of the bench mentioned above, a schist «pithos» lid near wall H27S and especially the joining fragments of a Corinthian kotyle inv. 1200 (Pl. 234c-d) bearing a very early incised inscription.

Already following the removal of the wall-collapse the doorway leading into the unit from H43 was exposed in the middle of wall H27W; its structure became clear following the removal of the roof-fall deposit. The threshold slab, unlike that of the doorway of H26, did not project into the main wall of either side but rested on a wall stretch underneath clearly set back from the door-sides showing that the jambs, which were missing, were originally sunk below the threshold level. The top of the threshold was at a height of 0.15m., above the surface of the top floor (floor 1) (Pl. 87b).<sup>11</sup>

Following the complete removal of the wall-collapse and roof-fall deposits a bench against the NW wall of the unit between H26W and H27W was also fully exposed; it consisted of two parts and its face was built mainly of schist with a number of large marble blocks in it. Toward the end of the excavation we opened an 0.80m. square cutting into it, close to wall H26W, which showed that the fill behind the face consisted of rough marble and schist stones and soil varying in colour from orange to red or brown tightly or loosely packed. The cutting also showed that the bench was built on top of the upper floor (floor 1)<sup>12</sup> and that no foundation trench had been opened for the building of wall H26W (Pl. 88). The removal of these deposits also revealed, in square H6080, the west end of the south arm of the Π-shaped bench, the greatest part of which had been exposed in 1967 (Pl. 89).<sup>13</sup>

Finally the clearance of the wall-collapse and roof-fall deposits revealed the top floor (floor 1) with a thin occupation deposit above it.

Floor 1, which was very similar in texture and consistency to the corresponding deposit in H26, was excavated mostly in small rectangular areas. On its surface a great number of small pottery fragments were found, smooth pebbles, shell and bone, as well as some lumps of iron «slag». The discovery of some specks of charcoal, burnt bone and stone suggested the use of a fire in spite of the absence of any remains of a hearth at this level. Already at this height bedrock started protruding from certain parts of the floor. Most significant, however, was the exposure between wall H26S and the arm of the Π-shaped bench along wall H27S, under a thin layer of yellowish packing easily distinguishable from the floor deposit, of the top of a round post base which must

10. In addition to this pithos there must have been several other pithoi left in the two units at the time of the collapse.

11. It was at a height of 162.59m. above sea level.

12. The face of the west half of the bench against wall H27N was not exactly a continuation of that of the north arm of the Π-shaped bench; it is therefore possible that it was added a little later as an after-thought, following the construction of wall H26W.

13. *Zagora I*, pp. 19 and 25, plans II and IV.

predate the L-shaped internal wall, since it was found at a level lower than the bottom of H26S.<sup>14</sup> It consisted of a piece of hard greenish schist trimmed to a roughly circular shape, with a diameter of about 0.39m. and a height of about 0.10m. Further east, at about the same distance from wall H27S, was another flat-topped stone, roughly hexagonal in shape, about 0.25m. across, and 0.20m. high. This was less obviously a post base, for it differed in shape from all post bases so far discovered in the town<sup>15</sup> and its material was a hard dark grey quartzite from the slopes above Zagora, rather than the usual grey marble from the site itself. It would make, however, a perfectly serviceable post base, and it may be noted that the material and form of the other post base were also somewhat unusual. A more important point is that unlike the round base, the quartzite block rested on top of floor 1 (Pl. 90).

Floor 2 (the middle floor) was a hard, dark brown deposit about 0.03m. deep with small stones and potsherds embedded in it and lots of bone and shell.<sup>16</sup> Its surface was rather uneven and the protrusion of bedrock, already noticed in the upper floor, was more pronounced and more widely spread. Near the corner of the L-shaped internal wall, a little to the west of the round post base, the remains of some schist slabs were noticed set vertically into the floor and a blackish patch along them extending to floor 3 below suggesting the existence of a hearth, probably destroyed at the time of the addition of floor 1.<sup>17</sup> The bottom of the deepest wall of the room, H27W, was exposed at this level, although it was undoubtedly built before the earliest floor 3 was laid, since the earth-packing underneath it, in the gaps between bedrock, was associated with it. Here we must also mention that, inside the doorway in H27W there was a kind of crevice in the bedrock where the deposit of this floor ran deeper than elsewhere. In addition to a good deal of iron «slag», bone and shell mentioned above, floor 2 yielded a number of significant pottery fragments.

Floor 3, the bottom, earliest floor, which formed practically the top of the red leveling fill in the gaps between bedrock was exposed last. Its make-up was darkish, tinged with red (a contamination, no doubt, of the filling below) containing a good deal of pottery in it, unworn and early in date. It extended as far as the walls of the unit which must belong to this phase and had originally, in all probability, a hearth on it. More particularly the floor was associated with the soil packed underneath wall H27S in the gaps between bedrock (Pl. 91a). The lower part of the round post base, which had appeared at the level of the top floor, was sunk well into it.

The data collected during the excavation of units H26 and H27 allowed us to reconstruct the following development and changes as regards their building and function:

14. At a height of 162.38m. above sea level.

15. These were flatter and round or squarish.

16. From this floor (from the southern and western parts of the rooms) comes a quantity of iron «slag».

17. Only the southern side, or part of it, remained.



Originally there was a single large room in this space, without an internal dividing wall, bounded by walls H27N-H26N, H26E-H27E, H27S and H27W. Floor 3 must have been laid immediately following the construction of these walls, since it extended as far as them in many points and the bottom of the round post base discovered immediately to the south of the corner of the L-shaped internal wall was sunk in it. This post base was no doubt one of a set carrying four posts symmetrically placed within the room to support the roof. The SE post would then come almost exactly in the position of the quartzite block mentioned above, which, as we have seen, is physically suitable as a post base. If this is not pure coincidence, the quartzite block on floor 1 might result from a repair to the SE post.<sup>18</sup> During the phases represented by floors 3 and 2 the unit had in all probability a hearth in it, which too was removed during the alterations.

The pottery from floor 3 included a fair amount of Middle Geometric and a significant proportion of Late Geometric I fragments. There is, therefore, no doubt that the original large room was built at the latest during the Late Geometric I period, in the third quarter of the 8th century B.C. The following pieces are worth mentioning here: (i) the fragment from the shoulder of a Cycladic amphora or hydria of sub-Protogeometric style inv. 1264 (Pl. 224c-d), (ii) the rim fragment of an Attic bowl inv. 1144 (Pl. 225a-b), decorated with a band of chevrons at the lip and, panel below including a quatrefoil which should be quite early in Late Geometric I (iii) the fragmentary cup of Euboean manufacture inv. 448 (Pl. 225c-d) which should also be Late Geometric I, and (iv) the fragment from a relief pithos inv. 1145 (Pl. 226b; *Cambitoglou, Guide*, p. 42, no. 41).

Floor 2 (the middle floor) contained an impressive amount of significant pottery dating from the Late Geometric I period and some way into Late Geometric II. During the chronological phase represented by it no architectural alterations were carried out in the large room. The following pieces from it are worth mentioning here: the rim fragments of a coarse incised bowl inv. 1574 (Pl. 226c), the fragment of a Euboean krater or bowl with cream slip inv. 1759 (Pl. 227a-b), the fragments from the pedestal of a small krater inv. 1262 with wavy lines of added white paint decoration over a broader band of red-brown paint (Pl. 226a),<sup>19</sup> the rim fragments of a Euboean krater inv. 1266 with cream slip and brown-black paint (Pl. 228b-c),<sup>20</sup> the fragment from the body of a large Cycladic skyphos inv. 1263 (Pl. 228d),<sup>21</sup> the fragment of a large skyphos, probably of Cycladic fabric, inv. 1265 (Pl. 227d-e) with cream slip and red-brown paint,<sup>22</sup> the fragments of a Euboean tankard inv. 1572 (Pl. 227c), which is a rare shape at Zagora, and finally the fragment from the base of a pyxis inv. 1143 (Pl. 228a). Fragments of two plates and a whetstone from this floor should also be mentioned here.

18. The two eastern posts could have rested directly on bedrock, which rises toward the east; the NW base would have been directly beneath the later threshold leading into H26.

19. The colour of the clay is bright orange.

20. The colour of the clay is pale orange.

21. The colour of the clay is buff; the paint is lustrous where preserved.

22. The colour of the clay is pale orange.

During the chronological phase represented by floor 2 the hearth continued to be used and the indications are that the room functioned as it did when floor 3 was in use.

Floor 1, the top and last floor, was undoubtedly laid with the building of the benches in mind. The benches were built directly on floor 1, before the formation over it of a clear occupation deposit, in the following sequence: firstly the higher  $\Pi$ -shaped bench and more particularly the part along wall H26E-H27E followed by its north and south arms which butt onto it and, secondly, the lower step-like bench along the east side; the semi-circle of rough stones in the NE corner of the floor must have been added last.<sup>23</sup> The north arm of the  $\Pi$ -shaped bench was originally of a length more or less corresponding to that of the south arm, leaving a gap in the NW corner of unit H27. This gap was filled in later, very likely following the construction of the internal L-shaped wall. That the benches date from the phase of the top floor, 1, was established as a result of the cutting made in the stretch between H27W and H26W mentioned above (Pl. 88), which proved that all three floors lay underneath its bottom. The benches had more or less smooth faces built of schist and marble blocks with a preponderance of the latter. The rubble used for the filling behind consisted of similar but rough stones in a soil matrix (*Zagora I*, p. 25). From their state of preservation at the time of the excavation it would be difficult to speculate how smooth the top surfaces were originally, although some of the concave pithos emplacements were sufficiently well-preserved and had flat stones in them used no doubt as stands for the storage jars.<sup>24</sup> Those parts of the benches that seemed to have been preserved to approximately the original height were found immediately below the wall-collapse, not the roof-fall deposit.<sup>25</sup> The arm along H27S, however, was found below the roof-fall and this is true also of the low bench.

The internal L-shaped wall was built somewhat later than the benches as proved by the perfect alignment of the parts on either side of wall H26S. For its construction through the benches irregular sections could have been taken down and then rebuilt after the internal wall was finished. This chronological sequence is also supported by the absence of a foundation trench for the internal wall and its construction on a layer of yellowish packed soil laid on the floor to make up for its slight westward sloping, easily discernible in unit H27 at the corner where H26W and H26S join (Pl. 90).<sup>26</sup> The

23. *Zagora I*, p. 19 and fig. 18.

24. See *Zagora I*, fig. 18, where two such emplacements are visible, one containing fragments of the pithos inv. 148 + 1195. In the 1971 excavations we discovered in room B4 near the fortification wall a long bench with four emplacements and a second small, slightly lower bench with one emplacement. These were the only benches discovered in the town that were well preserved in all their height. They had smooth top surfaces and very smooth emplacements (see *Praktika* 1972, p. 269, fig. 2 on p. 258 and pl. 236a).

25. More especially the part along H26E-H27E and the arm along H27N-H26N.

26. This illustration also clearly shows the different levels of the bottom of the internal wall and the round post base.



internal wall was obviously added not only as a divider of the large room into two smaller ones but also as a support of the roof instead of the wooden posts, two of which were removed.<sup>27</sup>

The pottery found in the make-up of floor 1 suggests that it was laid during the Late Geometric II period, especially since the fragment inv. 1577 (Pl. 229a-b) of the rim of a skyphos comes from within the floor rather than its surface. The following coarse pottery fragments with incised or impressed decoration are worth mentioning here:<sup>28</sup> inv. 982 (Pl. 229d), from a thin-walled vessel and inv. 1584 (Pl. 229c) from the rim and neck of another vessel, both with decoration less careful than that of corresponding pots of the Late Geometric I period. There was also the fragment of a pithos inv. 1269 (Pl. 229e), with a raised band, to which incised decoration was applied. In addition to the coarse pottery finds we should list the following fine ware fragments: inv. 1576 (Pl. 230a-b) from the shoulder of what was probably an oinochoe of Euboean fabric with cream slip; inv. 1577 already mentioned above, and inv. 1138 (Pl. 231a-b) from the rim of a skyphos or more probably a cup.

From the occupation deposit (type F) of floor 1 the following fine ware fragments found in unit H27 are noteworthy: inv. 1565 (Pl. 230c-d) from an amphora of Euboean fabric with cream slip and black paint; inv. 1579 (Pl. 231d-e) from a plate imitating Parian-Attic types, although probably Euboean, with a cream slip and decoration in brown-black paint; inv. 1578 (Pl. 232a-b) from the rim of what is probably a kantharos with a lozenge net on the outer face and bands inside, and inv. 987 (Pl. 231c) from a kotyle found in the occupation deposit but partly among the roof-fall.<sup>29</sup> From the same deposit but from unit H26 came the fragments inv. 1570 (Pl. 232c-d) and inv. 429 (Pl. 233a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 62, no. 141); the former are from a cup probably of Euboean manufacture, still Late Geometric I, the latter are from a krater and join the fragments published in *Zagora I*, pp. 51, 59 and fig. 51. These fragments reached into the roof-fall.

The deposit formed over the occupation deposit of floor 1, in H27 between the time of the abandonment of the building and its collapse was not rich in pottery. The deposits however above that level yielded extremely interesting fragments:

From the roof-fall in unit H27 (deposit type D) comes the miniature jug inv. 1194 (Pl. 234a-b), a little pot with heavy, thick walls and trefoil lip, well-preserved except for the missing handle (it has a soft red clay and was probably locally made), and the joining fragments of the Corinthian kotyle, inv. 1200 (Pl. 234c-d; Cambitoglou, *Guide* pp. 53-54, no. 111 and fig. 23). These fragments, which are at latest Late Geometric, are of great importance since they bear a very early Greek inscription reading MNOI-

27. That the system of supporting the roof must have changed at this stage is indicated by the covering of the surviving SW post base with a yellow packing similar to that found under the SW corner of the L-shaped wall. The hearth too was no doubt covered at this stage.

28. The pottery found near the two doorways was noticeably more worn than the rest.

29. It is worth drawing attention to the lip of this kotyle which is still grooved.

LEOI or MNOILEOM.<sup>30</sup> We should also mention here two fragments (inv. 988, Pl. 234e) and a third (inv. 2491, Pl. 235a-b) of a type comparable to inv. 1578 mentioned above. From the same deposit in H26 (its lower part) comes the oinochoe or neck-amphora fragment inv. 968 (Pl. 235c-d).<sup>31</sup>

From the wall-collapse (deposit type C) in H26 comes the pithos base inv. 967 (Pl. 235e-f) and, as already mentioned, part of the major find in the unit, the relief pithos inv. 148+1195 (Pls. 236a-b and 237). Its base and parts of the lower wall were found in the emplacement of the NE corner of the Π-shaped bench, while other fragments were found spread within the room and some outside the doorway, in H27 (p. 119).<sup>32</sup> The reconstruction of the pithos on paper (Pl. 237) showed that it had a greatest diameter of approximately 1.064m. Since the doorway of H26 had a maximum width of only 0.88m. the pot must have been placed on the bench before the construction of the L-shaped wall. The fragmentary handles inv. 1017 (Pl. 236c) and inv. 1000 (*Zagora I*, p. 54 and fig. 31; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 44, nos. 53 and 54), both found in 1967, the former in the wall-collapse and roof-fall deposits of H26, the latter at approximately the same level in H27, are very similar and may both belong to it. If this is the case, one would have to assume that material was violently pushed during the collapse from one unit to the other, not only through the doorway in wall H26W but also over wall H26S. The fragmentary handle inv. 449 from unit H26 also found in 1967 (*Zagora I*, pp. 51, 54 and fig. 32) obviously belonged to another large pithos stored on one of the benches in unit H26. At this point we should mention two clay objects, inv. nos. 2561 (Pl. 272d) and 1078 (Pl. 271e), also found in 1967, the former partly in unit H26 and partly in unit H27, the latter in unit H27, above bench level; inv. 2561 consists of a number of fragments from a straight thick wall, perhaps one side of a big clay box that was decorated with relief work; inv. 1078 consists of a number of fragments, most of which join preserving a portion of an unidentifiable circular object, reminding one of the lip of a large pot.

From the wall-collapse in H26 the fragmentary amphoroid jar inv. 963 + 224 (Pl. 142a-c), should be mentioned, parts of which (inv. 224) were found in the roof-fall depo-

30. For these two readings and the following comments we are indebted to the late Miss M. L. Jeffery who, however, had seen only prints of the *graffito*:

a) It may indicate a personal name not known from other sources either in the masculine dative, Μνῶι-λεῶι, or the feminine nominative (?) Μνῶιλεῶι (?). The *graffito* could have been put on the vase to denote a gift (if the name is in the dative) or else as a feminine nominative with the ending -ωι.

b) It may indicate a name in the genitive: Μνοῖλεο, (wooner of the people? μ (*vacat*) or Μ<ε>ν(Μ<Λ>ν??) οἰλεο μ (*vacat*). Judged by the surrounding edges it could have been scratched on a sherd of the pot after its breakage. If this is the case the *graffito* could be only slightly later than the pot itself. Although the kotyle is Corinthian the script is Ionic since both the *iota* and the *epsilon* are non-Corinthian. One should also note the absence of an *omega* and since Paros, Thasos and Siphnos used *omicron* for *omega*, Andros may have shared the same trait with these islands.

31. Also a perforated clay disc (inv. 1569), two schist «lids» that seemed to have rolled down from the bench (inv. 1021 and inv. 1022) with respective diameters of 0.30m. and 0.29m. as well as a further «lid».

32. Its neck and rim have not been found.

sit of room H19, which had no architectural connection with H26 and H27. In this respect the pedestal foot of the semi-coarse small krater inv. 996 (Pl. 238a-b) is also of interest, since, although most of it was found in the topsoil over H27, part of it was recovered in H20.<sup>33</sup>

#### H43

It has already been mentioned that in the last phase of the town's life this unit was the courtyard of house H26-H27-H43-H42. Its excavation, under the supervision of Mr. I. D. McPhee, did not go beyond the clearance of the upper deposits (types A and B)<sup>34</sup> and aimed only at establishing the exact position of the walls; for this purpose a stone-pile extending over squares H5075, H5575 and H5580 was removed. As a result of this work and the partial excavation of H42 (see below) the north, west and south boundaries of the unit were defined, and the positions of the north walls of units H34, H36 and H46 were established. The open space H47 in the SW corner between units H42 on the one hand and H36 and H46 on the other must have been a pathway leading into the courtyard. Wall H43N (=part of H32S-H33S-H40S) was not built as a single structure forming a straight line but consisted of two stretches meeting at a very obtuse angle; the east shorter stretch was in fact an extension of wall H27N-H26N, while the west longer stretch was a continuation of wall H40S (see pp. 116-117). One must, therefore, assume that the east stretch of wall H43N had been in the beginning the north wall of the porch of the original single-room house which was later on subdivided into H26 and H27.<sup>35</sup> Corresponding to it the north wall of the house H34-H35 must have served as the south wall of the porch (see p. 129 and Pl. 12; Plan XII). Since H43 has not been thoroughly investigated, the existence of bases of posts supporting the roof of the presumed porch and therefore of the porch itself still remain to be proved.

#### H42

This unit was only partly excavated in 1969, also under the supervision of Mr. I. D. McPhee.

Following the clearance of a stone-pile (deposit type B) in squares H4570 and H4575 and of the plough-soil toward wall H42N and to the east of the stone-pile, excavation was carried out in square H4575 where walls H42N (=H41S) and H42E appeared very near the surface. Bedrock was soon struck toward the middle of the room, immediately below the loose black soil underlying the stone-pile and in the NE corner of the unit

33. Cf. also the krater inv. 416 (Pl. 199a-b), parts of which were found in squares H9075 and H9080 north of the temple, in unit H23 and unit H21 (*Zagora I*, pp. 46-47, 58-59 and figs. 47-48, here p. 100).

34. This was done mainly in squares H5080, H5580, H5075, H5575 and H5070.

35. For a similar porch in courtyard H21 in front of room H19 and another one in courtyard H33 in front of rooms H24-H25-H32 see pp. 88 and 117.

(slightly above floor level) where a stone pounder was discovered. The wall-collapse deposit was not substantial in this square, unlike the roof-fall which consisted of schist slabs in a hard, reddish soil matrix and could be easily distinguished from the occupation deposit (type F) underneath it characterised by a looser texture.

Within the roof-fall there was a great number of pithos fragments including the fragments inv. 1630. In the occupation deposit of the floor, close to wall H42N, toward the north corner of the unit, the lower part of a (locally made?) amphora, inv. 1170 (Pl. 238c-d), was found as well as the spouted krater inv. 1171 (Pl. 239a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 61, no. 132). Pl. 91b shows a view of the amphora *in situ* from SW with wall H42N in the background; the pot is of a rather crude brown fabric with black paint over it. The spouted krater is of Euboean fabric: its painted decoration has mostly disappeared, but the drawing Pl. 239b shows what could be made out of it with any degree of certainty. The floor was excavated only in a small area in the north corner of the unit; from its make-up comes the amphora fragment inv. 1628 and the plate fragment inv. 1629 (Pl. 240a-b) probably dating from the Late Geometric II period.

Not far from the SE corner of square H4575 and at an almost equal distance from the north and east walls a squarish marble block was found approximately 0.20m. high, and 0.20m. across, which because of its shape and position should be identified as a post base.

Since wall H42E abutts onto H41S, unit H42 must have been added after the construction of units H40 and H41. Its excavation, however, was not completed at the end of the 1969 season and it is difficult to express very firm views about its function and the date of its construction. On the basis of the pottery from its floor however, the evidence from units H26-H27 and the indications obtained from unit H43, it would appear that it dates from the Late Geometric II period and that its construction is associated with the division of the large original unit to the east into the storage rooms H26 and H27. Such a date is also suggested by the evidence obtained from units H40 and H41, on which H42 abutts.

The doorway into H42, located in 1971, was in the middle of wall H42S.

In conclusion we may plausibly summarise the development in the building and the function of the units discussed above as follows:

At an early stage the space which was later subdivided into the storage rooms H26 and H27 formed a modest one-room house with a porch in front. This house was built very probably in the earlier part of the Late Geometric I period and remained architecturally unchanged all through the phases of floors 3 and 2. The shapes of the pots from these two early floors cover a large range suggesting that the unit was used as a general purpose room, which would have been natural in such a small house. This theory is also supported by the existence of a hearth, clear remains of which were noticed in both floors. Since, with the exception of one cutting (see p. 120), the benches of the last phase were left untouched, we have no means of telling whether there were any

early structures of this kind underneath the later ones still extant.<sup>36</sup> During the Late Geometric II period floor 1 was laid, on which the  $\Pi$ -shaped bench and the lower step-like bench were built; later on the L-shaped internal wall was added, which divided the initial single room into two smaller storage rooms.<sup>37</sup> That there was a period of use of floor 1 with its associated benches prior to the construction of the L-shaped internal wall is suggested by the relation of the diameter of the pithos inv. 148 + 1195 (Pls. 236a-b and 237), which stood in the emplacement of the NE corner of the  $\Pi$ -shaped bench, to the width of the door in wall H26W. Since the former is greater than the latter, the pithos could not have been placed following the construction of the internal wall. It is also unlikely that the laying of floor 1, the construction of the benches, the placement of large pithoi in H26 and the building of the L-shaped wall occurred as one preconceived building phase, just as it would be unreasonable to suppose that the benches were built on purpose before the L-shaped wall, since it would be impossible to build the wall through the benches simply by dismantling a slot the size of the wall itself. Indeed, the parts of the west face of H26W which were revealed showed that this was a properly constructed wall face which could not have been built working from above in a narrow slot, even if we supposed that such a neat slot could be opened through the benches. Therefore the dividing L-shaped wall could not have been planned at the time the benches were built, in spite of the fact that there is no separate post-bench, pre-dividing-wall floor (compare the lack of a separate floor in H24-H25-H32, p. 108).

If the subdividing L-shaped wall represents a stage of construction separate from that of the benches, we must assume that there had been a period, however short, during which there were benches, but no internal wall and during which the roof was still supported by four posts. Since floor 1 runs under the benches (see p. 119) it must have co-existed for a period with the original roof supported by four posts and so there would be a place for a post base resting on floor 1, the quartzite block.<sup>38</sup> The roof was probably removed and rebuilt when the support system was changed from four posts to the L-shaped internal wall, since the posts would have divided the original space into three parts from north to south, while the wall divides it into two more or less equal parts, requiring a different system of roof beams.<sup>39</sup>

36. It is logical, however, to assume the existence of a bench used for the storage of pithoi along the back wall H26E - H27E.

37. The fact that some of the pottery from floor 1 and above it is earlier than the latest phase is no difficulty in the reconstruction of the events suggested above. Storerooms are places where old disused objects are thrown.

38. Normally one would expect a base to be set in the floor, but if the SE post had rotted at the bottom, a rather tall post base resting on the floor might well be chosen to make up for the wood that had to be cut off and the unusual choice of material could be explained by the desire to find a stone of the right thickness with top and bottom faces parallel.

39. If this reconstruction of events is accepted the yellow packing over the SW base and under the L-shaped wall could be explained as roof clay from the dismantling of the roof.

7. UNITS H34-H35, H45, SQUARE H6565 (Pls. 1, 5, 8, 9, 11-12; Plans I, V, VIII, IX, XI-XII<sup>1</sup>. Pl. 92a)

A limited amount of excavating was done in these units in 1969 under the supervision of Miss Christine Eslick.

#### H34

Little work was done in this unit and it was all concentrated in square H6075, which covers most of it. It will be remembered that the north wall of the unit had already been revealed as a result of the work done in the house H26-H27-H43-H42; the removal, however, of the brown loose topsoil exposed the top of the east wall of the room and of part of its south wall, the remainder of which was uncovered in square H6070 (see below).<sup>2</sup> Below the topsoil a second layer more compact and yellow in colour was excavated only in a strip along the east side of the square. Within this layer, against the north wall, pithos fragments were observed suggesting the presence of a bench.

#### H35

Unit H35 coincided mainly with squares H6070 and H6570. The largest part of the room was covered by a stone-pile which was removed. The clearing of the topsoil followed, black under the stone-pile and brown at its edges. The removal of the topsoil revealed the north, west and east walls of the unit. From a study of the wall-collapse underneath (deposit type C), which was reddish and tightly compacted, it was established that the three walls had fallen within the unit itself; the south wall was uncovered only near the SE and SW corners.<sup>3</sup> Underneath the wall-collapse which was only partly dug, the roof-fall (deposit type D) was uncovered consisting of horizontal schist slabs in a matrix also of red compacted soil. From this deposit comes a chain of three bronze rings (inv. 1232, Pl. 276b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 70, 72, no. 179, fig. 36). Some pottery also turned up, mostly coarse ware.

#### H45

In this unit the digging was done in square H6065. The topsoil, which was removed, was brown and loose, and quite deep in spots. Underneath it there was a brown-yellow deposit, rather pebbly and very compacted. Just beneath the top of this layer wall H45E appeared<sup>4</sup> and a portion of wall H45S, which was otherwise covered by the south baulk of the square. Along the west side of H45E we came across a large smooth

1. The plans include parts of these units excavated in 1971.

2. The stone-pile in square H6070 was found to extend into the southern part of H34.

3. The latter corner fell within square H6065.

4. This is in part the same as H35W.



stone and horizontal schist slabs. Against the west baulk of the square there was a pile of stones, possibly part of the wall-fall (deposit type C). Beneath this second deposit the earth got redder although in the NW corner of the square it was whitish and powdery. Pl. 92a gives a view from NE of a small portion of the SW corner of unit H35 and the SE corner of unit H45 at the end of the season.

#### SQUARE H6565

The work carried out in this square in 1969 was very limited indeed. The topsoil which was brown and loose and quite deep toward the north was first removed. Underneath it there was a second yellow-brown pebbly deposit, very hard and compacted, which extended all over the square and looked like roof-fall. This deposit was only partially excavated and seemed to continue deeper than the level reached.



8. UNITS J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J6, J8 (Pls. 1, 5, 14; Plans I, V, XIV. Pls. 92b-98a).

The buildings excavated in 1967 and 1969 in areas D and H were all situated in the northern part of the plateau and at the highest part of the Zagora headland. The excavation of the units in area J, on the slope SE of the temple discussed in the following paragraphs was undertaken in the hope of discovering houses in a district perhaps occupied by a different social group of people and therefore of a different architectural style. Work was carried out here under the supervision of Miss Judy Birmingham.

We started digging in squares J3010, J3015, J3510 and J3515 guided by a wall in the eastern, lower, half of J3515, which, although covered by a stone-pile, was partly visible above ground level and proved later on to be the E wall of unit J4; this wall had a curved corner at its northern end (Pl. 92b)<sup>1</sup> and since there was another good wall on the same alignment partly visible a little further north.<sup>2</sup> it seemed possible that there could be a road or path along them on the east side.

We removed firstly the surface soil and partly the stone-pile<sup>3</sup> (deposit type B) and started excavating leaving a 0.75m. thick baulk running east-west immediately to the south of square J3015 and J3515.

Partial removal, south of this baulk, of a loose yellow-brown soil deposit revealed two walls of unit J4 forming an angle and a filling within it of yellow soil. Gradually, as we dug, further wall-tops appeared, which allowed us to identify the plan of units J2, J3 and J4 and also partly that of units J1, J5, J6 and J8.

With the purpose of comprising the entire units J2, J3 and J1 and the presumed street east of unit J4 and SE of units J3 and J2 we included in the area of our investigation at first squares J3005 and J3505, leaving a baulk along their north sides, and later on squares J2515 and J2510, leaving a baulk along the north side of J2510 and another long baulk along the east sides of J2515 and J2510. Toward the SE the archaeological deposits lay close to the surface of the ground; toward the NW, however, these appeared only deeper. More particularly, in square J3505 the line of the east wall of J2 could clearly be seen before excavation somewhat covered by black earth, growth and stone-blocks.<sup>4</sup> Falling away from it under the topsoil deposit was a marked slope running NE to SW, which appeared as a fine yellow-brown earth layer with a hardish surface at the top and which we thought might be a road surface. In J3005, over unit J2, there was a substantial layer of plough-soil (deposit type A) more or less in the central part of the square, while the west corner of the unit was covered by part of a stone-pile (deposit type B). Clearance of the surface and plough-soil deposits revealed

1. Cf. the wall at the NE corner of room D3 (*Zagora I*, p. 14, fig. 6).

2. See *Praktika* 1972, p. 263, fig. 6 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 24, fig. 4.

3. The area to the east of the east wall of unit J4 was covered with blackish earth containing stones; so was the strip above it and the area immediately to the west, where eventually we discovered that the blackish soil covered the SE end of a bench.

4. The wall was made of large marble blocks and some schist.

the remaining walls of the unit (at a very low level toward the SW) and the top of a bench along wall J2N. South of the unit we excavated the continuation of the fine rich yellow-brown earth deposit with pottery in it and with a hardish surface at the top, which we had interpreted outside wall J2E as a road surface. In square J2515, under the surface soil, there was a thick, uniformly yellow-brown soil deposit; the tops of the walls which were uncovered here showed that J3 led to the NW into a presumed unit J8 and toward the north into another unit, J6. In J2510 work was limited to the removal of the topsoil, which revealed a substantial stone deposit, through which we could discern parts of walls J1W and J1S.

From this point on the digging was no longer done on the basis of the abstract 5m. squares of the topographical grid, but on the basis of architectural units.

For the purposes of reference, the walls running SE-NW were regarded as E-W walls and those running NE-SW as N-S walls. Thus J2E is the SE wall of room J2 not the NE wall.

## J1

The excavation of the plough-soil in this unit, east of the north-south baulk, revealed the tops of the walls (Pl. 93a) and a large pithos fragment at that height. Further down we encountered a powdery yellow deposit, almost free of stones, with whiter patches toward the centre of the unit turning orange along the east wall, which we thought should be the roof-fall deposit (type D).<sup>5</sup> Underneath this, along the east wall, we dug a darkish layer containing a few sherds (the occupation deposit type F) above a lower level presumed to be the floor make-up (deposit type G) because of two upright schist slabs which stood on it against the wall. In the part of the unit west of the north-south baulk we uncovered the wall-fall deposit (type C). The wall had collapsed here in one piece and its schist stones had remained in their original courses almost vertical in a yellow-brown soil.

## J2

It has already been mentioned that, prior to the beginning of digging on the basis of architectural units and as a result of the removal of the topsoil and part of the plough-soil, the east wall of this unit had appeared as well as a bench along its north wall. The top of this was now cleared north of the east-west baulk.<sup>6</sup> Further digging over the area just SW of the bench led to the discovery in the corner between the long bench and wall J2W of a second small squarish bench (Pl. 93b)<sup>7</sup> with the fragmentary small krater on it inv. 1275 (Pl. 240c-d). To the south of the baulk the removal of the plough-soil revealed a layer which was white-yellow near the centre and orange and

5. There were only a few sherds in it.

6. A pithos lid was found on it near its SE end.

7. Benches of this shape were not discovered in the houses of the D and H areas; a similar one, however, exists in unit J4 (see *infra* p. 134) and another one in unit B4 discovered in 1971 (see *Praktika* 1972, p. 269, fig. 2 on p. 258 and pl. 236, a).

powdery toward the south with tiny flakes of schist in it, which was identified as the roof-fall deposit (type D) and which extended all over the south half of the unit with the exception of the vicinity of the threshold in wall J2S, where the soil around the fallen limestone was hard and bright red (Pl. 94a).<sup>8</sup> The excavation of this deposit showed that it was very deep. Halfway down it we found a pot base (inv. 1312, Pl. 241a-b) and some other sherds; we also got indications of a floor below in the corner between the baulk and the east wall of the unit where a dark soil layer appeared. Outside wall J2S, in the corner between it and the south projection of wall J2E, our excavation brought to light a kind of square bin-like structure (Pl. 94a).

### J3

Once its wall-tops were revealed, unit J3 had all the appearance of a passage or road, except that the part toward its SE end was blocked by stones. The remainder of the passage was filled with a loose yellow-brown soil deposit recalling that in J1 and J2 with the difference that the stones in it here were much bigger and the earth slightly yellower. We started excavating at the SE end of the passage,<sup>9</sup> where we discovered the entrance to the unit (blocked as already mentioned by a large stone tumble) and a southward projection of the east wall of J4 beyond its junction with J4S (Pl. 94b). A corresponding northward projection of wall J2E did not exist; instead we found a large block of stone which had collapsed from wall J2N. Under the yellow-brown soil deposit, which had some large schist slabs near its top,<sup>10</sup> there was a finer almost stoneless layer of richer yellow-brown colour, which, outside the entrance, sloped down in a sharp curve to the lower level thought to be a road. Below the rich yellow-brown deposit we found in the area of the entrance and near the threshold of J4 a hard surface.

So far our excavation had been limited to the SE half of the unit, where we had established the exact position of the threshold of J4 and defined the line of wall J4S; we decided therefore to extend the excavation to its NW half with the intention of examining more closely a large pile of stones there, which had a curious fan-like appearance.<sup>11</sup> Excavation in the NW half<sup>12</sup> showed that the deposits there were similar to those toward the SE.

8. The west wall of the unit was lower having suffered more than the others. At the threshold we suspected packing done perhaps at a time later than the construction of the unit, not only because of the hardness of the soil around it, but also because of the presence in it of quite a few sherds. Such a raising of the level of the threshold might have been necessitated by the raising of the level of the road outside.

9. Leaving as a baulk a strip all along wall J3S.

10. Near its bottom, where there were no stones, sherds began to appear in some quantity.

11. For this purpose we removed the west half of the east-west baulk of squares J3010 and J3510 down to the yellow-brown soil deposit with schist slabs described above.

12. Here again we left undug a strip along wall J3S.

Further digging outside the threshold of unit J4 revealed at the bottom of the rich yellow-brown deposit large slabs on a hard surface of clay and trampled sherds which were still above the height of the threshold and therefore could not very well be the original walking surface of the passage. More extensive excavation confirmed the existence of the hard surface in the SE half of the unit and revealed below it another soft brown soil layer and another hard surface underneath. Further down we seemed to be able to identify more layers and hard surfaces. The stratification of the upper two layers was also checked by slightly cutting back the strip serving as a baulk along wall J3S. Between the two were found the fragments of the pots inv. 1225 (Pl. 241c) and inv. 1290.<sup>13</sup> It became, therefore, clear that there was in this part of the unit a sequence of dark rather sandy layers alternating with hard surfaces, containing a lot of packed pottery in them (Pl. 95a). The hard surfaces looked like possible walking surfaces but, since the thresholds of the doors of units J4 and J5 were at a lower level, we considered the possibility that the floor of the passage had been raised and the thresholds had been intentionally blocked at a date later than that of the original construction of the units.<sup>14</sup> An important discovery made in the course of our work near the SE end of the unit was a triangular opening in wall J3S (=J2N) (Pl. 95b) framed by two schist slabs placed at an angle which we interpreted as a drain.<sup>15</sup> It was filled with stoneless loam in which we found only one sherd. Although this «drain» was not further explored in 1969 it appeared to lead straight into the stone bench of unit J2.

More digging in the NW half of J3 suggested that in spite of some differences the stratification there corresponded more or less to that of the SE half.

#### J4

The excavation of this room as a separate unit started with the completion of the removal of a deposit of black soil with stones along wall J4E and also a little further west, which overlay the bench along wall J4N and extended over most of the unit wall of the east-west baulk<sup>16</sup>; the removal of this black soil exposed a loose yellow-clayey deposit which must be the same as the loose yellow-brown soil deposit already partially dug south of the baulk (see p. 131). Work continued at the east-west baulk itself and north of it, where the partial removal of the loose yellow-clayey deposit revealed a small square bench in the corner between the long bench and wall J4W as well as a nest of stones next to it (Pl. 96a).<sup>17</sup> Excavation south of the baulk, on the other hand,

13. Part of inv. 1225 was found in unit J4.

14. The doorway of J5 was found blocked by a vertical slab (Pl. 95a) and by a connected deep packing of red clay; on the inner side of the threshold there was the suggestion of a lower step and of packing of sterile red clay and stones. The blocking seemed to be related to the level of transition from the upper yellow-brown deposit to the lower rich yellow-brown deposit mentioned above. The threshold of J4 seemed to be related to the surfaces below.

15. The opening was spotted as a result of the removal of a marble blocking stone.

16. This was in fact the bottom of the stone-pile, which we had partly removed earlier (see p. 131).

17. For a similar feature see unit H26 (*Zagora I*, fig. 18).

brought to light a peculiar feature against the east half of wall J4S consisting of two longish parallel slabs (Pl. 96b). These features must have been above the height of the floor which we thought we identified a little further down; indeed, at a slightly lower level, we thought we had recognised two floor surfaces, an upper surface on which there were a few sherds only and a lower one on which lay several «pithos lids» and a lot of pottery including the fragments of the kotyle inv. 1341 (Pl. 242b-c). In 1969 the lower floor was not reached in the south part of the unit.

## J5

The deposits of J5 were comparatively straightforward. The usual yellow-brown soil deposit contained stones in this unit and became gradually yellower and harder toward its west half, where several schist slabs were sticking out at various angles (wall-fall, deposit type C?). Elsewhere this deposit was fairly even and had little pottery in it; toward the north wall it was excavated thoroughly down to the layer below, a soft yellow clayey layer with schist flakes, which contained no stones (roof-fall, deposit type D?). The removal of this deposit, which was sterile, revealed a blackish dusty layer identified as the occupation deposit (type F) above the floor. It is noteworthy that here, unlike elsewhere in the J area, already during the excavation of the upper yellow-brown soil deposit several large pots appeared protruding near the north and east walls, more particularly the coarse hydria inv. 1217 (Pl. 242a; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 37, no. 19) and the fine Euboean amphora inv. 1218 (Pls. 244-245; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 66-67, no. 159 and fig. 33). These two pots, which were presumably sitting on the floor, were discovered in the corner between the two walls. At a slight distance from them there were three other objects: the Euboean pedestal krater inv. 1223 (Pl. 243a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 60, no. 129), the skyphos fragments inv. 1224 + 1482 (Pl. 246a) and the iron knife inv. 1219 (Pl. 277a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 81, no. 243).<sup>18</sup> On the same floor we also found two «pithos lids» and two spindle-whorls (Pl. 97b) together with a good many sherds; bedrock also now started appearing protruding from the floor-level in certain areas.<sup>19</sup>

It has already been mentioned that the doorway of J5 was found blocked (see p. 134, note 14 and Pl. 95a); our digging within the unit confirmed that the schist slab that blocked the doorway (placed vertically outside the threshold within unit J3) was approximately at the height of the floor and that there was perhaps inside the threshold a kind of step; the schist courses of the wall itself started at the same level (Pl. 98a).

## J6

No digging was done here in 1969 although its wall-tops were partly revealed as shown on Pl. 14, Plan XIV.

18. The krater inv. 1223 lay on its side, while the skyphos inv. 1224 was found shattered. The knife, inv. 1219 was also found broken.

19. It rose considerably higher in the west part of the unit.



In this unit, or rather that part of it that corresponded to square J2515, we dug aiming at working out its shape and stratification.

Under the plough-soil deposit (type A) we removed a thick layer of schist slabs and some largish limestone blocks in a yellow loose soil which was highest in the SW corner of the square and sloped down northwards (wall-fall, deposit type C?).<sup>20</sup> Over a good part of the west half of the square and rising up in the NW corner was a bright white-yellow deposit with schist flakes in it (roof-fall, deposit type D?) at the same, more or less, level with the deposit of schist slabs and limestone-blocks already mentioned. Immediately below we came across the top occupation layer of the unit (deposit type F) and the floor make-up underneath (deposit type G). The pottery in the occupation layer was fine and comprised several fragmentary pots including the fragments inv. 1291, the neck and rim fragments of an amphora inv. 1331 (Pl. 243c-d) and the chytra inv. 1315. The small bronze object inv. 1292 (Pl. 277c) was also found in this layer. The soil of the floor make-up varied slightly in different areas;<sup>21</sup> it overlay another occupation deposit containing pottery with a second floor make-up underneath.<sup>22</sup>

In addition to excavating within the units of the J area we did a certain amount of digging outside J2, in square J3505,<sup>23</sup> in the hope of finding a continuation of the road, the existence of which we had assumed further north and which, we thought, might curve round to the SW. In this work we were guided by a small line of stones marking the top of a marble wall which might have represented the retaining wall of the east side of the road. We excavated carefully a small area to the SE of wall J2E, where we discovered three surfaces formed by small stones, grit and pottery sherds, one on top of the other, sloping down to the east only very gently, which appeared to have been truncated in the east half of the square, probably by ploughing; they looked like road surfaces with wash layers between.

We can now summarise the results of our investigation of the J area in 1969 as follows: six units were partly excavated including a central passageway or path, J3, running in a SE to NW direction roughly following the rise of the ground. This passageway gave access through doorways in its north wall to two rooms, J4 and J5. Against the south wall of the passageway there were two other rooms,<sup>24</sup> J1 and J2, with entrances to the

20. There was very little pottery in this deposit. At the bottom, just over the threshold in the east wall, through which J8 communicates with J3, the stones were very loose and the soil soft and powdery.

21. Along the east wall of the unit it was yellow-brown, soft and rather fine in texture; further west, against the west side of the square, still in the south half, it was more sticky and brown containing noticeable whitish schist lumps in it; toward the north the deposit was thinner and less yellow.

22. The soil of this was fine-textured, slightly clayey and a little sandy.

23. Very little work had been done here earlier except for the cleaning of the surface.

24. Apparently not connected with those already mentioned.

south.<sup>25</sup> Units J2 and J4 had benches in them suggesting domestic use. At the bottom of the south wall of the passageway, a channel-like opening was discovered leading from J2 to J3 (Pl. 95b) which was tentatively identified as a drain. At the NW end of J3, which was higher than its SE end, we uncovered a threshold leading into another unit, J8, which was only partly dug and whose plan and function had not been established at the end of the season. Near this threshold, toward the north, J3 seemed to lead into a further unit, J6, which we had no time to investigate in 1969. Although we did not excavate the area to the south of J1 and J2, except in a very limited way, we discovered a small external square bin-like structure in the corner formed by wall J2S and the extension of wall J2E (Pl. 94a). All the rooms contained «pithos lids», pebbles and some pottery. The richest floor deposit was in J5, which yielded, among other important Late Geometric pottery, the Euboean fragmentary amphora inv. 1218 (Pls. 244-245).<sup>26</sup>

It will be recalled that in the beginning of our excavation of this area we assumed, mainly on architectural grounds, the existence of a road east of J4 and SE of J3 and J2. The limited digging carried out in 1969 suggested that our assumption of its existence was correct.

It will have become clear by now that the stratification of the units in this area was by no means easy to study: therefore we closed the dig in the hope that some of the difficult problems we had encountered in 1969 could be clarified in the following digging season.

25. The entrance of J2 was undoubtedly in its south wall; at the end of the 1969 season, however, the entrance of J1 had not been discovered.

26. Pairs of holes along several of the breaks of the vase showed that it had been broken and mended in antiquity; although there were mending holes around the top of the shoulder, the neck was completely missing.



9. UNIT E3 (Pls. 1, 5, 15; Plans I, V, XV. Pls. 98b-99b)

Guided by some ancient collapsed walls, which were partly visible above the surface of the ground, we started excavating in area E on the slope between the plateau (areas D and H) and the fortification wall on the saddle of the headland for the same reasons for which we dug in area J. The space chosen was defined by squares E2510, E2515, E3010, and E3015 of the topographical grid and the digging was supervised by Mr. P. J. Callaghan and Miss Jill Carington Smith. Baulks were left along the north side of E2510, the north and west sides of E3010 and the west side of E3015. We first removed a modern field wall running diagonally across the space,<sup>1</sup> then cleared the surface deposits thus exposing the wall-fall (deposit type C); this was revealed gradually and was characterised by the angle of the fall of the stones which was consistently the same. Concurrently our digging revealed the tops of the poorly preserved north, west and south walls of the unit and of a fourth wall outside it in square E2510 butting onto it. Wall E3W was entirely and wall E3N was partly built on bedrock, which rose steeply at this point (Pl. 98b). In wall E3N, near the NE corner of square E3015, the badly preserved threshold of the door of the unit was revealed showing that this room was entered, unusually, from the north.<sup>2</sup> A pit in the bedrock was also discovered on the line of the north wall at a distance of 0.75m. from the north side and 2.24m. from the east side of the square (Pl. 99a). The pit was bowl-shaped with a diameter of 0.35m. and a depth of 0.16m. We excavated it but the finds in it were not significant (a fragment of coarse ware pottery, another non-descript pottery fragment and a few pieces of bone). The wall-fall deposit was mainly the result of the collapse of the west wall of the unit and occupied the NW part of square E3010, the NE corner of square E2510, the SE corner of square E2515 and the SW corner of square E3015.<sup>3</sup> Much of the wall had fallen in one piece, and so allowed the establishment of a minimum wall height of 2.50 - 2.75m. (see pp. 149-150). It was removed in due course thus exposing underneath a deposit of yellow fine clayey soil with schist flakes lying flat on it, which were also removed (Pl. 99b). From this deposit comes the obsidian flake inv. 2739 (see Appendix, p. 246, no. 6).

At this point we decided to terminate the excavation of this unit since it did not seem to be very promising and the needs of other areas under investigation were more urgent.<sup>4</sup>

1. More precisely it ran through three squares only, E2510, E3010 and E3015 in a SW to NE direction.

2. The threshold was 0.90m. wide.

3. In this last square it also extended along the south side.

4. On the whole the stratigraphy in the four squares was difficult. In certain parts of E3010 and E3015 we exposed a deposit, which we interpreted as the top of a floor because of its horizontality and its relation to the surviving walls.

10. UNITS F1, F2, F3 (Pls. 1, 2, 16; Plans I, II, XVI. Pls. 26-27; Sections XIV-XIX. Pls. 100-110)

Three units were explored in the F area with the purpose of obtaining some information about the architecture of the town near the fortification wall. The digging in units F1 and F2 was carried out for a few days under the supervision of Mr. J.V.S. Megaw and continued until the end of the season under the supervision of Miss Jill Carington Smith. Only some surface clearing was done in unit F3 under the supervision of Dr. Ann Birchall.

F1

This unit was excavated mainly in squares F1060 and F1560 and to a lesser extent in squares F1055 and F1555. We started digging in the area that later on proved to be the SE corner of the unit. The east end of the south wall came to light first with a width of about 0.47m., at right angles to the inner face of the fortification wall. Subsequently the remains of a bench appeared along the Wall, covered by undisturbed soil wash (Pl. 100) and on it, just above its western edge, the fragmentary Late Geometric Corinthianising oinochoe inv. 1168 (Pl. 246b-c). Beneath the soil wash, on the bench, we found quite a few large marble and schist stones in a clayey soil, which we interpreted as collapse from the fortification wall (deposit type C) and removed (Pl. 101); underneath this deposit <sup>1</sup> we found, in scattered fragments, the base and lower part of another oinochoe, inv. 1288 (Pl. 247a-b). Part of the north wall of the unit was also revealed <sup>2</sup> and in order to trace the remains of the extension of this wall toward the west, we dug in square F1060.<sup>3</sup> In the NW part of this square bedrock appeared directly beneath the topsoil, which was deeper toward the south and SE and shallower toward the north. The complete removal of the topsoil showed that what we called the north wall was in fact two parallel walls built so close as to touch each other. Of these, the southern one obviously belonged to the unit,<sup>4</sup> but the northern one was wider <sup>5</sup> and belonged presumably to an adjacent room; both walls stood on bedrock (Pl. 102a).

Within the unit, to the west of the bench, the deposit excavated beneath the top soil was a hard-packed, yellowish clayey soil containing a quantity of white chalky substance, some pottery and also schist slabs (roof-fall, deposit type D); the excavation was extended to the west as far as two schist slabs which entered the south baulk of square F1060 and were identified as a threshold (Pl. 106a). Toward the NE corner of the

1. On the bench and toward the north of the room.

2. At first we were not certain whether the bench continued further north; later on it became clear that it extended up to the north wall of the unit.

3. Because of the baulk along the north side of square F1560 we could not see at first its join with the fortification wall; later on it became clear that it butted against it.

4. It had a width equal to that of the south wall mentioned earlier, i.e. 0.47m.

5. 0.56 - 0.60m.

square, near the north wall and at a depth of about 0.37m. from its top, we found several large fragments of a jug of smoothly finished grey fabric (inv. 1286, (Pl. 248b-c) with a little charcoal underneath. Since it was obvious by now that the unit extended beyond squares F1060 and F1560 our investigation was expanded in the two squares immediately to the south. As a result the SW corner of the unit came to light in square F1055 (Pl. 102b). At the point where walls F1S and F1W join there were two large marble blocks, one of which sat across both walls suggesting a bonded junction <sup>6</sup> (Pl. 103). The stratification in the southermost part of the unit was, as expected, very similar to that toward the north; under the hard-packed yellowish clayey soil mentioned above, however, there was here another deposit very similar to it but reddish in colour, which we interpreted as a slightly earlier collapse of the roof and underneath it a third layer of semi-hard but friable light brown soil of a slightly pink tinge, which we thought should be an even earlier phase of the roof-fall. In this last layer the fragment of the rim of a krater inv. 1689 (Pl. 249a-b) was found near the east baulk of square F1060. Further down a hard-packed brown clay deposit came to light with small schist flakes lying flat (Pl. 104) which we identified as the occupation deposit since it contained some pottery, some flecks of carbon, a small piece of pumice, a little bone and some «slag» and shell. Its removal revealed the floor make-up (deposit type G) and on it the locally-made fragmentary skyphos inv. 1313 (Pl. 106b and 250a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 49, no. 73), two large pieces of a pithos lying flat on the floor and a large pebble lying on bedrock nearby (Pl. 107a).<sup>7</sup> On the floor also rested another locally made skyphos inv. 1325 (Pl. 251a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 48, no. 71 and fig. 21) and a sherd from the base of the oinochoe inv. 1288 discovered earlier.

Following the removal of the floor make-up we came across a loose powdery greyish deposit lying immediately above bedrock; in it the obsidian core inv. 1297 (Pl. 286a; see Appendix, p. 245 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 227) was found and also some rock-crystal, some pottery sherds and a very plain, poor quality, spindle-whorl of dark yellow clay, inv. 1298 (Pl. 272c). The removal of this deposit toward the east exposed the foot of the bench.

Toward the south part of the unit the same deposit was an extremely hard-packed, dark brown clayey soil which contained a little pottery, bone, rock-crystal and the obsidian flake inv. 1299 (Pl. 286b; see Appendix, p. 246 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 233).

Further down, the levelling-fill (deposit type H), which was not clearly distinguishable from the floor make-up, was light brown;<sup>8</sup> its removal toward the south of the unit exposed the foot of the south wall, which had at its junction with the bench a total

6. These were actually visible above ground level before the beginning of the excavation.

7. The pebble could have been used as a grinder or a pounder.

8. It contained a rim-to-shoulder handle, flecks of carbon and white lime; near the south wall it yielded three more pieces of obsidian.

preserved height of 0.51m. At the same spot the bench, the top of which was level with the top of the south wall, had a total preserved height of 0.41m.<sup>9</sup> The little pottery that was recovered from this depth of the levelling-fill was all coarse and included a very large pithos fragment which could not be removed.

## F2

This unit was only partly explored, in squares F1055 and F1555; its SW corner which fell in squares F1050 and F1550 was not excavated at all. We first removed a stone-pile in square F1055 and in F1555 we removed the topsoil which was rather deeper in the central and south parts of the room and shallower toward the north; as a result a bench came to light against the fortification wall corresponding to that in F1. It will be remembered (p. 54) that the north wall of the unit (F2N = F1S) had already been revealed during the initial removal of the top deposits in squares F1560 and F1555; soon after, wall F2W appeared with a threshold, partially covered by wall-tumble, and the stump of an upright schist jamb at its south end<sup>10</sup> (Pl. 105). The north and west walls of the unit formed a very neat corner 0.80m. SW of the junction of F1S and F1W. The removal of the topsoil also revealed the east end of the south wall of the unit at right angles to the bench.<sup>11</sup> At a distance of about 1.70m. from wall F2E a blocked doorway once led into unit F3, but its full width was concealed by the south baulk of square F1555. The stratification was on the whole similar to that of F1: beneath the topsoil was a hard-packed yellow clayey soil with many schist slabs lying flat in it identified as roof-fall (deposit type D). Immediately to the west of the bench, however, the roof-fall (which was here red-brown and further down red) underlay a heavy, squarish mass of wall-collapse (Pl. 107b).

In the roof-fall we found the fragments of a large pithos decorated with rope inv. 1314 (Pl. 249c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 35)<sup>12</sup> and a large sea-pebble near the bench (Pl. 108a). Deeper, in the centre of square F1555 and beneath the dip caused by the squarish wall-collapse described above, the hearth of the room was found (Pl. 109) at the level of the occupation deposit (deposit type F) interrupted to the south by bedrock rising high above it. The occupation deposit contained traces of carbon, shell, bone and pottery sherds; in it we also found a schist slab with six holes or dents forming a row on its underside, which had left their impressions in the earth (Pl. 108b). At approximately the same level with the occupation deposit was the foot of the south wall of the unit.

At this juncture although we had not dug the floor make-up we had to interrupt our work. Pl. 110 shows units F1 and F2 at the end of the 1969 excavation.

9. The bench had about seven courses preserved and the south wall about nine.

10. The dimensions of the threshold were 0.93 × 0.45m.

11. The width of this wall was 0.56m.

12. The pithos fragments were found chiefly in the south and west parts of the square, above, between and beneath the schist slabs.

### F3

Strictly speaking this unit was not excavated; surface clearing however in squares F2050 and F2055 brought to light the east end of wall F3S and part of a bench corresponding to those of units F1 and F2. It also showed that wall F3E differed slightly in orientation from the fortification wall and that it bonded with wall F3S suggesting that it was built as a house wall, not as the inner face of the fortification.

We can now sum up the features and stratification of the units excavated in area F as follows:

Since there is no doubt that wall F1S (=F2N) butts against the fortification wall, this must have served as the east wall in both units F1 and F2. The relation of wall F2S with the fortification wall, however, was not clear at the end of the season in spite of the fact that its inner face was identified with F2 to the east of its bench. Further to the SE, however, in squares F2055 and F2050, where a little surface clearing was done in F3, it looked as if there might be a proper east wall built parallel to and flush with the inner face of the fortification wall, with a bench in front (Pl. 16, Plan XVI; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 26, fig. 6). Wall F1N and the wall flush with it to the north almost certainly butted against the inner face of the fortification wall; they were built directly upon bedrock toward the west and upon a little packing on bedrock toward the east clearly visible in the NE corner of square F1060. Although they contained some largish marble blocks, both walls were largely made of schist, and petered out to the west where they ended at bedrock. Similarly the north part of wall F1W was missing; its south end was bonded with F2N, a feature suggesting that the two units were built simultaneously.<sup>13</sup> Of these, F2 seemed to be more important because, in addition to being larger, it also had a hearth.

Both units had thresholds in their west walls; that of F1 was narrower and probably shorter, but we were unable to establish its exact dimensions because it was partly obscured by the south baulk of square F1060.

The benches in the two units were different in some respects: the bench in F1 butted against the south wall and presumably also against the north wall. Its face was of neat schist construction and, although its fill included marble, its top incorporated flat schist slabs. The foot of the bench was not really visible at the level of the surface of the floor and was only uncovered when the floor make-up deposit was removed. Since the foot of the south wall was revealed deeper, its construction must have preceded that of the bench. Of the bench in unit F2 only one course of big stones was preserved which included both marble and schist; its face was destroyed and, because of a baulk, it was not possible to tell with absolute certainty whether it extended as far as the northern wall of the unit; also its southern end was a little unclear. Beneath the course preserved some pottery was visible, which could not be removed without the destruction of what

13. Wall F2N was of a width equal to that of F1N (0.47m.).

was left of the bench. Beneath it one could see a red-clay deposit, not dissimilar to the roof-fall deposit in the unit and the obsidian flake inv. 1299 already mentioned (Pl. 286b; see Appendix, p. 246 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 233). Although the bench was poorly preserved its remains reached a height slightly above that of the remains of the south wall; the foot of the latter, on the other hand, was at a level lower than that of the bench extending down to the floor associated with the hearth; it rested on a little packing and on bedrock toward the west.

Of the hearth, which was of the standard square shape,<sup>14</sup> only the three sides were uncovered, since the southern half of square F1555 alone was dug down to that level. Its contents also were left unexcavated.<sup>15</sup>

The floor of unit F1 was very clear. In the sections of square F1060 (Pls. 26-27, Sections XIV-XV) it is indicated by line 12 representing the bottom of the excavation; in the sections of square F1560 (Pl. 26, Sections XVI and XVII) it is indicated by the line representing the bottom of deposits 11 and 9 and the top of deposits 13 and 14.

It has been mentioned that the fragmentary skyphoi inv. 1313 and inv. 1325 (Pls. 250a-b and 251a-b) were found on the floor, the former tipped slightly on its side (Pl. 106b, the latter resting squarely on its base. In spite of the fact that bedrock rose partly above the floor level there is no doubt that the unit had at least one earlier occupation period, that of the deposits indicated by the numbers 15 and 16 in the sections of square F1560 (Pl. 26, Sections XVI and XVII) which contained the obsidian core inv. 1297 (Pl. 286a; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 227) described above, the spindle-whorl inv. 1298 (Pl. 272c), coarse and fine pottery sherds, shell, rock-crystal and bone.

In unit F2 we reached the occupation deposit and the floor surface only near the hearth and the foot of the south wall. Except for a spindle-whorl near the hearth, no other objects were found in these deposits; bedrock rose high in the south and west parts of square F1555.

In 1969 no stone blocks were recognised in either of the two units as post-bases. In 1971, however, an unshaped piece of schist in the middle of F1 was identified as a post-base and the slightly off-centre position of the hearth in F2 suggests that it too had a central post.

In F1 (Pl. 26, Sections XVI-XVII) the bench seemed to be built on top of an earlier wall-tumble which was not given a deposit number. Deposits 15 and 16 which were at the same height, were associated with the foot of the south wall which was revealed as a result of their removal while the foot of the bench, which was higher had been revealed as a result of the removal of 13 and 14. Although a spindle-whorl was found at the bottom of 13 and 14, which made us think that it could be a floor level, it is more likely that these two deposits and 15 and 16 together formed the floor make-up of the room (deposit type G) of which 12 was the surface.<sup>16</sup> There appeared to be no clear distin-

14. Cf. those in rooms H41, H19 and H22.

15. The reason for this is that it was discovered during the last day of the dig.

16. In spite of the fact that 13 was discoloured by ash or some other greying agent, it was closely linked



ction between floor make-up and levelling-fill (deposit type H) below. Deposit 11 was the occupation deposit immediately above the floor. On the basis of the deposits identified in the room one could tentatively reconstruct its collapse as follows: the roof was probably breached first toward the east by tumble from the fortification wall, which fell on the bench and the floor displacing partly the loose occupation deposit 11. Fine yellow clayey soil was associated with the tumble and spread out around it (Pls. 26-27, Sections XIV and XVI, deposit 9). The roof contained a fair amount of pottery including the jug inv. 1286.<sup>17</sup> Deposit 10, which overlay 11 and 9, may be the very first of the roof-fall. Deposits 4 and 6 which included large schist slabs must be later stages of roof-fall.<sup>18</sup> Deposits 1 and 3 were the topsoil and sub-topsoil deposits.

In F2, as already stated, the floor was associated with the hearth and was much interrupted by marble bedrock. Although different in colour, deposits 12 and 13 (Pls. 26-27, Sections XVIII-XIX) were similar in texture and were in fact probably one deposit, that of the floor <sup>19</sup> (type G); the foot of the south wall was approximately at the same level with them. Deposit 11 was soft and powdery; it did not contain much pottery, it overlay the hearth and was sandwiched between floor and roof-fall. Deposits 10, 8 and 7 were all roof-fall containing schist slabs lying flat or at an angle and fragments of the pithos decorated with rope-pattern inv. 1314 (Pl. 249c).<sup>20</sup> These three deposits appeared to be at a level deeper than the bench of the room; the bottom of deposit 6, however, which must also have been part of the roof-fall corresponded to its foot.<sup>21</sup> There is, of course, something surprising about a bench that is entirely above three deposits of roof-fall and since its construction is also unusual, with large slabs running into it and no sign of pithos emplacements, we do not exclude the possibility that these deposits were not at all roof-fall but rather collapsed inner face of the fortification wall. If this is the case the «bench» could be a new inner face of the fortification wall comparable to the new outer faces discovered in 1974 (*Praktika* 1974, p. 164 ff.). Deposit 4 was very shallow and consisted of a hard-packed clay with some schist slabs lying flat in it, but much paler in colour than 6; it was higher than parts of the remains of the walls of the room and may have been the last of the roof-fall. Deposit 5 does not show in the section since it existed only in the middle of square F1555; it underlay the square-shaped wall-tumble revealed by the removal of deposit 3 and consisted of schist stones and slabs lying flat.<sup>22</sup> Deposit 3 and deposit 1 above it were top and sub-topsoil deposits.

with 14 with which at least it coexisted. The connexion of the two deposits is strengthened by the fact that obsidian was found in both — a core and a flake in 13, a flake in 14. The four deposits were certainly packed down very hard by the trampling of people on surface 12.

17. This may have been knocked off the bench by the roof-fall after being missed by the wall-tumble.

18. The numbers 8 and 7 were not used in the indication of layers in unit F1.

19. 12 does not appear in the sections as it was dug only near the hearth.

20. This pithos must have originated from the roof.

21. Deposit 9 which does not appear in one of the sections was on a level with 6 and probably only a subdivision of it.

22. Deposit 5 was underlain by 6 but its removal left a saucer-shaped depression in 6 and this depression proved to be directly above the hearth.



When F2 was deserted its floor was no doubt that associated with the hearth. When the roof fell, it brought down with it the pithos inv. 1314 which could have been used as a chimney.<sup>23</sup> The roof might have been smashed by a heavy fall from the fortification wall. It must have been heavy as it dug deep into the bench itself.

In conclusion we can say that at least one of the three units investigated, unit F2, was undoubtedly used as a living or all-purpose room because it had a hearth. In spite of the absence of a hearth, unit F1 must have been used as an all-purpose room too, since the small finds from it include two reasonably well-preserved skyphoi, three jugs and the rim of a krater (inv. 1313, Pl. 250a-b; inv. 1325, Pl. 251a-b; inv. 1168, Pl. 246b-c; inv. 1288, Pl. 247a-b; inv. 1286, Pl. 248b-c and inv. 1689, Pl. 249a-b) as well as some shell and bone and the odd fleck of charcoal. The wall built north of F1N and flush with it suggests the existence of a fourth unit in the same alignment. These four units added to E1 and E2 discovered further north by Dr. Zappeiropoulos in 1960 show that some of the people that lived in the town built their houses against the fortification wall. Since an internal door was discovered leading from unit F2 to unit F3 (see p. 141) it is clear that there was here at least one house with more than one room; we cannot tell however, whether some of the adjacent units discovered in 1960 and 1969 which did not communicate by means of internal doors constituted one-room houses or were used by one and the same family.<sup>24</sup>

The period of occupation of the units explored in this area must have lasted some years, perhaps as long as a whole generation since below the floor level of F1 we found some pottery sherds, coarse and fine, as well as other small objects<sup>25</sup> in a deposit which did not seem to precede the construction of the south wall. A not too short period of occupation may also be suggested by signs of earlier wall-tumble somewhat visible beneath the bench of the unit (see p. 141).<sup>26</sup>

The existence of private dwellings so close to the Wall should perhaps be explained as a necessity caused by the shortage of building space in the town during the Late Geometric period.<sup>27</sup> However, the narrow strip of land occupied by the one-room-deep

23. Half pithoi are still used as chimneys in some houses in the villages of Andros to-day. Usually the top is blocked and a hole or two are opened in the neck or body of the pot, through which the smoke escapes.

24. That the west doors in rooms F1 and F2 led outside and not into other rooms was deduced from the fact that we found no sign of the continuation to the west of the walls discovered either in square F1060 or in square F1055.

25. See p. 140.

26. In room F2 no pottery was found *in situ* except for the fragments of the pithos inv. 1314 (Pl. 249c) near which there was a large sea-pebble with flattened sides as though it had been used for grinding (Pl. 108a) and the amphora neck inv. 1675 (Pl. 254a). Two further pebbles were found in the unit, a small spindle-whorl near the hearth and a few little curious, heavy, round stones from the roof-fall deposit, which, we thought, might have served as sling bullets.

27. Although only a comparatively small part of the site has been explored, the indications are that the greater part of the fortified area in the second half of the 8th century was covered with houses.

dwelling built against the Wall may have been considered safe from the missiles available to an attacking enemy, i.e. spears, arrows and sling-bullets which would have probably landed further west and against which the roofs provided adequate protection.<sup>28</sup> It should also be borne in mind that the Wall, which runs in a NW to SE direction was no doubt used as a screen against the violent NE wind that sweeps the headland almost continuously the year round and must have been a very important adverse factor in the lives of the inhabitants. All the same, the strip of land along its inner face would not have been highly desirable and the fact that only two of the units excavated here communicate by means of an internal door suggests that they were mostly one-room houses owned by relatively poorer people. The nature of the open space in front of the units was impossible to define at the end of the 1969 expedition. A street would have been useful near the fortification wall, but we did not notice any signs of it.

The pottery from the deposit immediately below the floor of unit F1, from which came the obsidian core inv. 1297 (Pl. 286a), the obsidian flake inv. 1299 (Pl. 286b) and the spindle-whorl inv. 1298 (Pl. 272c) (see p. 140), included a high proportion of thin coarse-ware which was very worn and not datable. Resting directly on the floor surface, however, were the two skyphoi of local ware inv. 1313 (Pl. 250a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 49, no. 73) and inv. 1325 (Pl. 251a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 49, no. 71 and fig. 21) mentioned above; these two vases are stylistically Late Geometric II. The oinochoai inv. 1168 (Pl. 246b-c) and inv. 1288 (Pl. 247a-b) found on the bench, are contemporary and so are the fragments of the distinctly Euboean skyphos inv. 1684 (Pl. 248a; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 50, no. 81), the kotyle fragments inv. 1678 (Pl. 252a-b) and inv. 1687 (Pl. 252c-d; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 54, no. 107), both from the roof-fall deposit, and the fragments of a lid(?) inv. 1681 (Pl. 253a-b) from the wall-collapse. To the chronological evidence provided by these pieces should be added that of the fragment of the rim of a krater inv. 1689 (Pl. 249a-b) and the fragment of the lid of a coarse pot inv. 1690 (Pl. 253c-d) respectively found in the roof-fall and the wall-collapse deposits, which seem to be a little earlier although still late.

The lack of distinctive material from the floor make-up makes the precise dating of the unit difficult. Nevertheless the pottery found lying on the floor suggests activity through most of the last quarter of the 8th century.

It has already been mentioned that the pithos fragments inv. 1314, were found in the roof-fall deposit of unit F2. Among the fine-ware pottery from the same deposit were parts of the amphora neck inv. 1675 (Pl. 254a), the fragment of the rim of a kantharos inv. 1677 (Pl. 254b-c), the fragment of the rim of an oinochoe inv. 1726 (Pl. 255a-b) and the fragment of a kantharos inv. 1674 (Pl. 255c-d). Resting on the floor were a bead and the fragments of an unusual chytra (?) inv. 1673 which had a pebble lying inside it.

Unit F2 had less fine pottery in it than F1. A close study of it was not possible because of its very fragmentary state of preservation. There was clear evidence of cooking, not surprisingly perhaps in view of the hearth.

28. In the fortified settlement at Oikonomou on Paros some houses seem to have been built also against the settlement wall (see Demetrios Schilardi in *Praktika* 1975, vol. 1, pp. 206, 207, fig. 3).

## B. ARCHITECTURE

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The 1969 excavation season added substantially to our knowledge of the architecture of the Zagora houses. Specific matters relating to the individual rooms have been mentioned in the preceding section, and it is the general aspects of the technique and house organisation that will be treated here.

Before proceeding further it may be helpful to indicate the most important corrections that must be made to the discussion about the houses in *Zagora I*. It became clear during the 1969 season that most of the larger rooms had posts to support the roof, so that roof spans were mostly quite short.<sup>1</sup> Further investigation of the benches showed that they were intended mainly to hold pithoi and other vessels<sup>2</sup> and therefore could not be used as couches.<sup>3</sup> The «rectangle-within-a-rectangle» scheme of rooms proved to result from modifications to an original house plan rather than constituting itself a house type.<sup>4</sup> Finally the house centred around room H19 and courtyard H21 was seen to be very much less extensive and dominant than was suggested in *Zagora I*.<sup>5</sup>

- I. ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES (Pls. 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13; Plans I, II, VI, VIII, IX, XI, XIII. Pls. 43b, 50a, 51b, 52a, 58b, 66a, 72b, 73a, 75a, 77b, 90, 99b).

The analysis of forms and techniques presented in *Zagora I* remains generally valid, but the following additions and corrections can be made:

### (a) *Posts and post bases*<sup>6</sup>

Bases for wooden posts to support the roof were recognised in a number of rooms during the 1969 season and have been mentioned above in the discussion of the excava-

1. *Zagora I*, p. 27.

2. See pp. 71, 80, 83, 108, 125, 139, 204.

3. *Zagora I*, p. 26. For the function of the bench in room D2 see *op. cit.* p. 14 and p. 25.

4. *Zagora I*, p. 29.

5. *Zagora I*, p. 30 and here p. 79.

6. *Zagora I*, p. 27.

tion of individual rooms.<sup>7</sup> Single bases were found in the centre of rooms H22, H40 and F1 (see Pls. 8, 9 and 2; Plans VIII, IX and II. Pls. 58b and 77b) and the existence of a central post in H22 now explains why its hearth was not in the centre of the unit. The hearth in F2 may have been placed off-centre for the same reason, even though no post base was recognised there. Rooms D1, D16, H18, H20 and H28 (Pls. 6, 8; Plans VI, VIII and Pl. 43b) had a pair of post bases regularly along the long or the short axis of the room and in H19 a single base was found in a position which suggests the same arrangement (see Pl. 9; Plan IX and Pl. 51b); the corresponding support on the other side of the hearth would have stood on the bedrock, which at that point presents a conveniently flat surface at a suitable level (see p.81). In H41 the clear span of about 5.90m. suggests that here too there were probably two post bases, and suitable stones are visible in photographs of the excavation, although they were not recognised as bases at the time. Except in H20, the late phase of H28 and presumably also H41, where there are two posts, these are in a direction at right angles to that of the entrance; in H20 there is some evidence of a second doorway in H20E, which would make this rule also valid here. In room H41 and the late phase of H28, the door was placed off-centre to avoid the line of the posts.

In units H27 and H32 two bases were also found, but neither pair is on the axis of the room and they do not make much sense as the rooms stand at present. If the L-shaped internal wall H26S-H26W was removed, however, and another pair of posts was arranged correspondingly in the north half of the resulting large room H26 - H27, then both the width and the length of that room would be divided into three roughly equal spans, and the stratigraphy of the area confirms that the internal L-shaped wall is indeed a later addition and that the space H26-H27 was originally undivided (see pp. 121-122 and Pl. 11; Plans XI). Another pair of bases to the east of those found in H32 would similarly divide the width and length of a large room H24-H25-H32 into equal spaces, whereas the internal walls H24W-H25W and H25N divide width and breadth into two spaces. H24W-H25W is clearly a late addition and it is quite possible that H25N is late too, although that is less clear stratigraphically. Since the walls and the post bases seem to belong to different, presumably successive, systems of roof support, the sequence of phases in H24-H25-H32 was probably the same as in H26-H27 (see p. 112 and Pl. 11; Plans XI).

The discovery that posts were widely used as roof supports in the Zagora houses naturally invalidates our earlier comments on the size of span achieved.<sup>8</sup> The largest clear span in room H19 is now seen to be hardly more than 3m., and no room where post bases have been found would require roof spans of as much as 3.5m. The analogy of these rooms suggests that there were probably posts in other rooms, even where no

7. The bases in rooms D16, H28 and F1 were recognised in 1971 but are included in the discussion here because the treatment of these rooms in the present volume is expected to be final.

8. *Zagora I*, p. 27.

base has been found. Most bases are only recognisable by their relation to the associated walls and floor, so that there was little possibility of recognising a displaced base, and even when in position post bases were often not recognised at once, particularly when they were found among fallen stones.

Both the form and material of the post bases are variable (Pl. 13; Plans XIII). Most of them are unworked pieces of local marble chosen for their suitable size (usually 0.30-0.40m. across and 0.05 - 0.15m. thick) and their flat top surface. Since they were set in a clay floor, there was no reason for the undersurface to be either flat or parallel to the top. Some bases were of a different material: the south base in D16 and the base in F1 are both of a brown schist; the west base in H27 is of greenish schist, and the east base in the same room is a dark grey quartzite which occurs sporadically on the slopes above Zagora (Pl. 90). Although, as already mentioned, most bases are unworked, a few have been consciously shaped; those in H22 (Pl. 58b), H27 (west base) (Pl. 90) and H40 (Pl. 77b) are approximately disc-shaped and show clear signs of rough tooling.<sup>9</sup> The east base in H27 was presumably chosen with a flat undersurface roughly parallel to its top because it stood on the floor surface.

#### *(b) Floors.*<sup>10</sup>

In several areas it can be seen that the bedrock has been to some extent levelled by smashing off projecting outcrops; the broken surface could be easily distinguished from the naturally weathered surface in, for instance, parts of H19 (Pl. 52a), H21 and H32 (Pls. 72b and 75a). This levelling seems to have taken place after the walls were built, since the broken surfaces do not normally run under any walls. Thus, when the clay surface was laid, in some cases it lay below the level of the wall footings, preventing any stratigraphic connection between the walls and the associated floor.

#### *(c) Walls.*<sup>11</sup>

Important new evidence for the original height of the houses was found in a number of rooms where one of the walls had fallen over in one piece, so that the stones still lay in almost their original relationship to each other. This was particularly striking in E3, where the west wall had fallen in this way. As it lay fallen, the extent of the wall was 4.24m., but since the joints had opened a bit, and some of the slabs were lying obliquely, the height before the collapse would obviously have been less. The thickness of each slab on a line from the top to the bottom of the wall was therefore measured, at right angles to the bedding planes and the sum of these thicknesses was 2.38m. This figure must be increased somewhat to allow for the packing in the joints, so that the existing piece of fallen wall probably represents an original height of 2.50 - 2.75m., and

9. Their diameters are 0.34m., 0.38m. and 0.29m. respectively, and their thicknesses 0.05m., 0.13m. and 0.06m.

10. *Zagora I*, p. 26.

11. *Zagora I*, pp. 23 and 25.

that may not be the full height of the original wall (see p. 138 and Pl. 99b). A similar calculation for the fallen south wall in H19 gives a minimum height there of about 2.20m. (see pp. 79-80 and Pl. 50a) and one of the walls of H32 was about 2.0m. high when it fell (see p. 110 and Pl. 73a). These figures agree reasonably well with the door height indicated by the door jamb found in H28. This had a preserved height of 1.60m., but it is broken at one end, and since it is unlikely that a piece shorter than say 0.20m. would have broken off naturally, the door height was perhaps about 1.80m. (see p. 101, note 71 and Pl. 66a). Since we are, in all cases dealing with minimum figures, a height of 2.50 - 3.00m. should perhaps be taken as normal.

## 2. MASONRY TECHNIQUES (Pls. 12, 17; Plans XII, XVII. Pls. 47b, 55, 66a, 67a, 82, 83b, 84a, 87a, 87b, 126a).

The stone used in the walls of the houses, whether schist or marble, was almost all freshly quarried; weathered stone is normally found only in enclosure walls such as that to the west of the temple (Pl. 126a). There is evidence for the use of the wedge for splitting schist or trimming the thickness of already detached slabs (Pls. 67b, 83b, 84a). But a heavy hammer was probably used to break up the marble into suitable pieces, in much the same way as unwanted pieces of bedrock were trimmed off floors.

As mentioned above (p. 149) a few post bases were trimmed to a roughly circular shape, but most were left unworked. Thresholds (Pls. 47b, 55, 67a, 82, 87a, 87b) and door jambs (*Zagora I*, p. 24, fig. 8; here p. 101, Pl. 66a) were worked to a rectangular shape; their main face was a natural cleavage plane of the schist, but their ends and sides were shaped with something like a mason's hammer. Ceiling slabs were probably trimmed to thickness, but many seem to have been non-rectangular in plan, although since they have fallen some distance, it is often hard to say whether a surviving slab is complete. Wall blocks, however, seem not to have been trimmed for the houses of the town. This is in contrast to the temple and the buttress G at the Gate, where fine tooling, particularly on block ends is quite noticeable.<sup>12</sup>

## 3. SEQUENCE OF BUILDING (Pls. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; Plans VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII. Chart p. 151. Pls. 46a, 53b, 56b, 84b, 91a).

The principle of working out a sequence of building on the basis of wall junctions still seems to be a valid one, although there are problems in the relationship of units H26-H27 to H19 and H22-H23.<sup>13</sup> In general the stratigraphic evidence and the architectural evidence conform well, with the wall junctions in some cases providing a finer sequence than that allowed by the study of the pottery. In other cases however the pottery provides an absolute time scale, which the wall sequence cannot give. Thus the

12. *Zagora I*, figs. 19-21; here Pls. 118-119, 120, 122, 123a and Pls. 31b, 33a, 34, 37b.

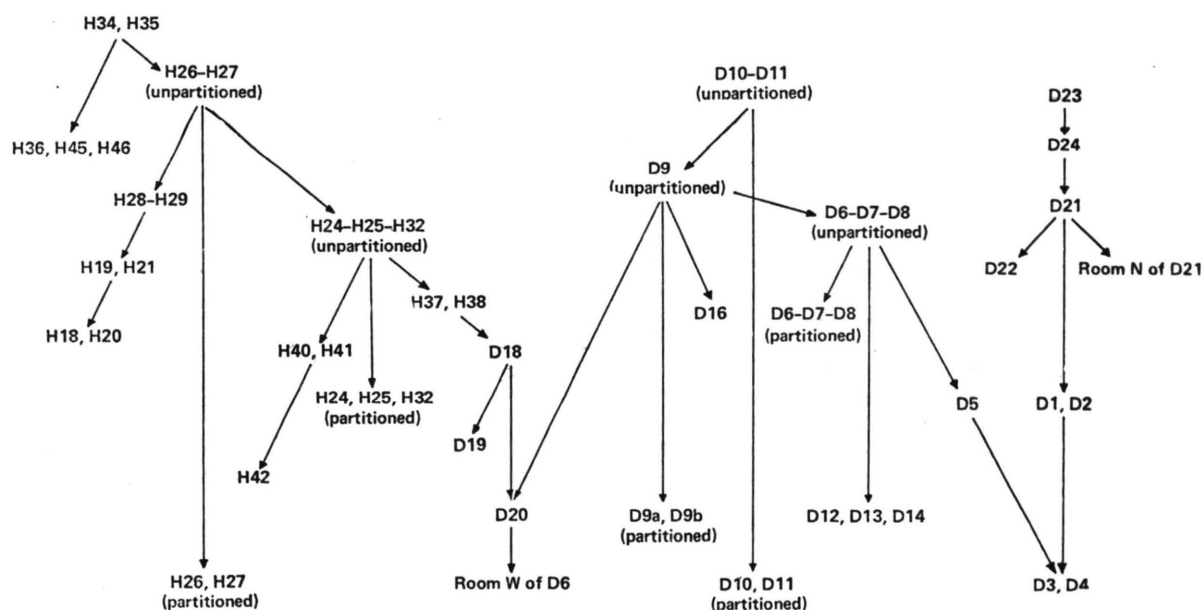
13. On this problem see above pp. 104-106.



wall junctions suggest that units H24-H25-H32 and H28 are both later than units H26-H27, although the earliest floors of all these are Late Geometric I; but the stratigraphy shows that units D1 and H42, widely separated at the end of two different architectural series, are in fact roughly contemporary, built in the Late Geometric II period.

In most cases the sequence of rooms is fairly clear, but there is an awkward junction at the SW corner of unit H40, which needs some discussion. Wall H42N projects a

CHART OF ROOM SEQUENCE IN AREAS D AND H\*



short distance beyond its junction with H42E; it does not join H40S, however, which is on a different alignment. In its present state wall H40S does not extend far enough west to meet wall H40W, which in its turn does not extend far enough south to meet wall H42N. In the space between wall H42N and the ends of H40W and H40S is a scatter of small pieces of marble, on part of which a continuation of walls H40W and H40S could have been built. But what is the sequence of these various walls is not clear, nor is it clear why H42N continues beyond H42E. Rooms H40 and H41 were apparently built

\* The sequence is indicated primarily by the architectural evidence, not that based on stratigraphy. Architecturally there is no link between the division of rooms H24, H25, H32 and the addition of H40, H41, nor between the division of H26, H27 and the addition of H42. It is presumed that the divisions and the additions took place at roughly the same time; architecturally, however, the link is only with the undivided units. The convention of separating two room numbers by a comma is followed if there is no evidence for separate unpartitioned and partitioned phases (H37, H38), and that of separating them by a hyphen for the indication of the unpartitioned phase if there is evidence for both (H26-H27 and H26, H27).



together, since their north walls are continuous, and, since wall H42E butts against H42N, room H42 is probably later than H42N, which was therefore built as the south wall of room H41 rather than as the north wall of room H42. Unfortunately the west end of wall H42N is not preserved to provide a test of this supposition.

A possible course of events in this area would therefore be this: a) the construction of rooms H40 and H41 with the south wall of the pair continuing at least as far as wall H40E; b) the construction of room H42 to the south of this group; c) the destruction of the original wall H40S and its replacement by the present wall linked onto H33S, and at the same time the reconstruction of the short southern section of H40E, which now butts against H33S, but which would formerly have continued a few centimetres further south. These events may have happened in fairly quick succession, and a possible explanation for them could be based on the fact that wall H42N, which no doubt forms the boundary between two houses, lies to the south of the line of wall H26N-H27N, which separates the same two houses further east. The apparent movement northwards of H40S could thus be the result of a property dispute between the occupants of these two houses, the more northerly of whom could reasonably be held to have usurped ground belonging to the southern occupant; the latter could therefore have insisted on the rebuilding of wall H40S as partial redress of the wrong done to him, with the result that H40 took on its present irregular shape. Whether or not this somewhat colourful explanation is correct in detail, the situation in the area is not easily explicable in purely practical terms.

In addition to the unbonded wall junctions, which occur when a new room is built against an existing one, there are cases where a single wall which appears at first sight continuous, turns out to have a break in continuity suggesting that it was built in two phases. While the nature of a junction normally shows which of two adjoining rooms was built first, the two parts of a wall built in two stages do not so obviously indicate the order of priority, which has therefore to be assigned by considering the most reasonable course of events and, where possible, the related stratigraphy.

The changes in thickness of walls H22W and H28E (Pl. 9, Plan IX) have already been noticed, and have been explained as the result of opening doorways in walls which already existed without openings.<sup>14</sup>

There is a similar change of thickness in wall D15E at a point 2.75m. south of wall D11S (Pl. 46a); the northern part of the wall, c. 0.62m. thick, is structurally continuous with wall D11W, the southern part (c. 0.52m. thick) with wall D16E.<sup>15</sup> A southward extension of D11W before D16 was built could possibly be explained as part of a porch in front of unit D10-D11, but a northward extension of wall D16E only for 0.80m., before the rooms to the north were built, makes no obvious sense and so, even

14. *Zagora I*, pp. 19, 23; here pp. 90 and 103.

15. See p. 75.

without the excavation of D10-D11, it seems probable that D10-D11 was built before room D16 and the northern part of wall D15E with it.

In wall H43N there is a change of direction and material (see p. 126); at a point *c.* 4.20m. west of H27W wall H43N bends slightly further to the south, and while it is built mainly of schist to the east of the change in direction, it is predominantly of marble to the west of it, with several large pieces set on edge rather than laid flat. The eastern part of wall H43N is structurally continuous with H26N-H27N, and this extension can again be interpreted as part of a porch, without reference to any buildings further west, but there is no obvious function for the western part of H43N without reference to the buildings to the west of it. This is confirmed by the pottery from the floors of the adjoining rooms, for H40, H41 and H42 were built in the Late Geometric II period (see pp. 113, 114, 127), whereas H26-H27 and H24-H25-H32 must have been built in the Late Geometric I period.

A similar change in thickness and material at a point *c.* 2.15m. west of wall H33N could presumably be similarly explained; the eastern part supported a porch for the original single room H24-H25-H32, while the western part was a later extension to enclose the courtyard H33.

Another complication to the working out of an architectural sequence may arise at T-junctions; later builders may try to bond a new wall into an already existing corner, so that the new wall seems to be contemporary with the old. That appears to have happened at the NE corner of room H34. Seen from above in its present state, wall H28N appears to butt against the NE corner of H34, for there is a break in the structure of the wall and a change in wall thickness. But in the north face of the wall, although there is a joint between stones in most courses corresponding to the break apparent in the top surface of the wall, there are some stones which bond the two parts of the wall together (Pl. 9, Plan IX; Pl. 91a). These, however, are not large stones, and it seems probable that the two stretches of wall are not strictly contemporary, but that the builders of H28N (that is the builders of H26-H27) tried to strengthen the junction by knocking some small stones out of the existing NE corner of H34 and forcing in stones which would bond across the junction – a technique still used by traditional builders in the area, but not previously observed in Zagora.

It appears, therefore, that H34 really is earlier than H26-H27 and that, apart from the anomaly of H22-H23 (see below and pp. 89-100), rooms H34-H35 constitute the earliest element in the houses of the D and H areas as we have them. The chart on p. 151 is an attempt to show the sequence of building for the block as a whole. It will be seen that there is not just one starting point. The process of growth of the complex was not simply one of extension outwards from a single nucleus. Although there is a general tendency to northward growth, there is also infilling from a number of different, once free-standing, starting points. There are several points of uncertainty in the proposed scheme. The wall junctions of rooms H34-H36 and D18-D20 were only partly revealed, and there is still some doubt about the relationship to each other of units D21-D24. The situation to the west of D5 is uncertain, and there are the more serious problems of the relation of room H19 and rooms H22-H23 to rooms H26-H27.

As we have already seen, the problem here is that there are Middle Geometric II floors in rooms H19 and H22, earlier than the first floor in H26-H27 (Late Geometric I); but the walls of H19 seem to be built against those of H26-H27 and so to be later. As suggested above (pp. 105-106) the most probable explanation of the existing state of affairs is that the north and east walls of H19 and H21 were built in the Late Geometric I period replacing dismantled Middle Geometric walls on roughly the same alignment, while the north and south walls of H22, which butt against walls H19E-H21E are in fact earlier than it, being Middle Geometric walls, which were partly dismantled to allow construction of H19E-H21E. A possible reason for this procedure may be that a new property line had been established. Wall C would be then the remains of the previous west wall of room H22 on the old boundary line and wall H19E-H21E the new boundary line slightly further east. The complete demolition of the Middle Geometric walls of room H19 could have been due to the disrepair of the whole room, perhaps the whole house.

#### 4. HOUSE COMPOSITION AND TYPOLOGY (Pls. 6, 8, 9, 11, 12; Plans VI, VIII, IX, XI, XII. Pls. 47b, 53b, 54b, 55, 71a)

Although the excavated rooms cannot all be grouped into houses with certainty (and indeed there is some ambiguity about what constitutes a house in a dense town, where various degrees of social independence may have existed), nevertheless the picture is clearer as a result of the 1969 excavations. Two architectural features, the hearth and the bench, reflect directly on the function of individual rooms, and so may clarify what constitutes a house. A room with a hearth must obviously be in some sense a living room, as opposed, for instance, to a storeroom. Thus the hearth in D16 (Pl. 47b) shows that this room is not simply an outhouse to a house of which D9 forms the main part. On the other hand we cannot simply equate hearth with house, for the fact that a new doorway was opened in room H22 indicates that it was closely connected with room H19 in its final phase; yet both H19 and H22 had functioning hearths at this stage. In fact the pottery from the two rooms shows that they performed different functions, the finer pottery from H22 suggesting that it was a reception or dining room, while H19 was a more general living room (pp. 96 and 87-88). The realisation that the main purpose of benches was to hold large storage vessels (usually, if not always, pithoi) means that they indicate a storage facility rather than living accommodation. The small and awkward areas of floor left unencumbered in units H26 and H27 show that in their final phase these rooms were simply storerooms. The existence, however, of both hearth and bench in room H19 shows that benches were not restricted to storerooms.

In Area D, the only new evidence for house composition at the end of the 1969 campaign was the discovery of the door from D17 into D20 (Pl. 6; Plan VI), which suggests that D20 was another room, probably of some size (given its breadth) in the house D9-D15-D16. In Area H, however, the house centred on room H19 had become much clearer. In the Late Geometric II phase it appears that both rooms H28 and H22 were part of the house, which was therefore a substantial one. It is, however, clear that

H18-H20, H24-H25 and H26-H27 were not connected with it as we had supposed after the 1967 season, and its importance was therefore much exaggerated in *Zagora I*.<sup>16</sup> It seems likely that in this late phase the door from H28 to H29 was blocked, so that H29 was not part of the same house either (pp. 103-104). The poor state of preservation of H23 makes it inevitably difficult to say what its role was at this stage; it seems still to have been connected to H22, but its poor condition could be partly due to an early demise. In the Late Geometric I phase, however, H19 and H21 were the only rooms of this house; H22-H23 and H28-H29 constituted separate houses. What the state of the area was in the Middle Geometric II period is difficult to say. H22 may have extended slightly further to the west, as far as wall C, and the area of H19 and the north part of H21 was certainly occupied (Pl. 12; Plans XII).

We have seen that both the stratigraphy and the post bases in H26 and H27 show that in the Late Geometric I period these constituted a single large room, probably with a porch in front of it (p. 127 and Pl. 11; Plans XIA-B). The subdivision of the large room into rooms H26 and H27 belongs to the Late Geometric II period and at this stage the restricted floor area of the two separate rooms shows that they were storerooms. The associated living accommodation must be to the southwest or west. Rooms H34, H35, H45 and H46 were only partly explored in 1969, but it could already be seen that H46 faced southwards and that the suite H34-H35 probably did so too. The pair H36-H45 remained uncertain at the end of the 1969 dig, but a southward orientation would normally have been preferred. This left H42 as the only possible living room to go with H26-H27 and the excavation showed that it was indeed built in the Late Geometric II period. Its door was in the south side, into the outer court H47, somewhat separated from the court H43 onto which the storerooms opened, but a part of the same access system (p. 127 and Pls. 8, 11 and 12; Plans VIII, XI and XII).

The situation with regard to units H24-H25-H32 seems to be similar (Pl. 11; Plans XIA-B). The two surviving post bases strongly suggest that here too there was originally a single Late Geometric I room, which was subdivided into storerooms in the Late Geometric II period, and although the stratigraphic evidence is less specific in this case, it does not conflict with such an explanation. Here again, living accommodation would be needed in the Late Geometric II period and it was obviously provided by the rooms to the west of the courtyard H33. Room H40 with its wide opening, is presumably just a vestibule to protect the NE-facing room H41; the large hearth in the latter shows that it was a main living room, although no bench was found in it.<sup>17</sup>

Further to the north units H37-H38 and D18-D19 were too little explored at the end of the 1969 dig to be included in this discussion and the comparatively small amount of Area J that had been excavated made it unlikely that we had any complete house there

16. *Zagora I*, p. 30.

17. The west end of the room, where one might have expected a bench, was very badly preserved, with only a few stones remaining in the wall.

(pp. 131-137). In Area F the rooms F1, F2 and F3 may have constituted separate one-room houses, although the blocked doorway in wall F2S complicated the picture, and rooms E1 and E2 excavated further north along the wall by Dr. Zappeiropoulos in 1960 may also be separate.

In view of the doubts about the date of the walls of rooms H19 and H22, it is obvious that we can say little about the nature of the Middle Geometric II houses at Zagora (Pl. 12; Plan. XIIA). H22 at least appears to have had a bench and a post base in this phase, and there is evidence of an informal hearth in the southeast corner. H19 also seems to have had a bench along the east side (p. 87 and Pls. 53b and 54a-b), but there is no sign of a Middle Geometric II hearth, although much could be hidden beneath the broad slabs of the Late Geometric I hearth. If the walls of room H22 are Middle Geometric as appears probable, these early walls were not obviously different from the later ones. But the possibility must remain open that some Middle Geometric houses were less substantially built than their successors, and that higher standards in the Late Geometric period may account for the scantiness of Middle Geometric remains.

Much more can be said about the houses in the Late Geometric I period. H19 seems to have been a one-room house with porch facing south onto an open courtyard between units H29 and H23 (Pl. 12; Plan 12B). At the same time the large original rooms H24-H25-H32 and H26-H27 constituted similar houses, probably also with porches, facing west. In these houses there is no evidence of an enclosed court in front, but of course an enclosure defined by fences rather than walls might have left no obvious trace. Although this has not yet been confirmed by excavation, it seemed likely that units D9 and D10-D11 were originally similar, large, one-room houses, which were later subdivided. The southward extension of wall D11W suggests that these too had porches, but in neither case is there any sign of a support for the other end of the porch. Room D8 may have been a third such house in this area, for the mixed material of wall D8W suggests that it is a later addition and that room D8 originally extended westward to include the area of unit D7 and part of unit D6. If so, this would have been a substantially larger room than the others. Unit D5 may have been similar, although smaller, for the difference between its masonry and that of the nearby units D1, D2, D3 and D4 implies that these are not part of the same building phase.<sup>18</sup> Other small one-room houses may well have been built along the fortification wall, but the date of these is probably Late Geometric II.

Comparatively little is known about the internal arrangement and organisation of most of these houses. The image of room H19 with its central hearth and Π-shaped bench is a striking one (Pl. 9; Plan IX. Pl. 55) but may not be typical. The Π-shaped bench in room H26-H27 is a later addition, built shortly before the subdivision of the room into two storerooms, and its hearth is close to the southwest post base, not in the

18. *Zagora I*, pp. 13-15.



centre of the room (Pl. 9; Plan IX, p. 121; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, plan 9). Nothing remains of the internal fittings of H24-H25-H32, unless the irregular form of its bench betrays the existence of a more regular one before the subdivision of the room (Pl. 8; Plan VIII. Pl. 71a).

These large one-room houses were not the only type current in the Late Geometric I period, however. The houses H22-H23, H28-H29, H34-H35 and possibly H36-H45 are quite different, consisting of a pair of rooms of almost equal size arranged one behind the other.<sup>19</sup> The entrance in all these cases was either probably or certainly from the south; but two other rooms, H18 and H20, seem also to go together, and although the original entrance is not absolutely certain, it was east or west, not south.<sup>20</sup> How these two-room houses functioned is not yet clear. Units H23 and H29 are both too poorly preserved to be helpful. Room H22 originally had a bench (pp. 90-91; Pl. 9, Plan IX and Pl. 59a), but in H28 the comparably situated bench is an addition of the Late Geometric II period.

In the Late Geometric II period, shortly before the abandonment of the town, there was a widespread change from houses with a single large room and a porch in front or two rooms, one behind the other, to more complex houses with several rooms grouped about a courtyard (Pls. 8, 9, 11, 12; Plans VIII, IX, XI, XII). This is most obviously true of the house H26-H27-H43-H42, where the original living room was subdivided to provide storerooms and new living accommodation was provided in unit H42 to the west; but the same change almost certainly also occurred in the house H24-H25-H32-H33-H40-H41. It is interesting to note that in these exactly comparable transformations, the new living room was in one case a long narrow room entered from its end and in the other an almost square room entered by its longer side (Pl. 8; Plan VIII). The distinction between «long room» and «broad room» is clearly of no significance here, in a context of flat rather than ridged roofs. In addition to separate living accommodation in these houses, considerable importance was given to the provision of substantial courtyards, which, although lacking a formal doorway, were almost completely enclosed. Courtyards were of course a standard feature of Classical Greek houses, but whether the Zagora courts were used in the same way is unknown.

Also in the Late Geometric II period the one-room house H19 was enlarged by taking over at least two additional rooms that had previously belonged to neighbouring houses. Of these H28 served in part as a storeroom, since it was only at the late phase that the bench was built and there is no hearth to indicate a combined living and storeroom. At about the same time (perhaps somewhat earlier) the bench was destroyed in H22, but this is not simply a transfer of function from unit H22 to unit H28, since H22 had previously functioned in terms of an independent house H22-H23. Rather the bench in

19. The houses H28-H29, H34-H35 and H36-H45 appear to have been built as pairs. The wall H23E however, butts against H22S and does not continue the line of H22E; this suggests that unit H23 was not built at the same time as unit H22.

20. *Zagora I*, p. 17.

room H28 must be intended to supplement the storage capacity of the bench in room H19. H22 meanwhile seems to have become, to judge from its fine pottery, a reception or dining room, a function for which the houses to the west (H24-H25-H32-H40-H41 and H26-H27-H43-H42) did not provide a separate room.<sup>21</sup> A possible parallel, however, is to be seen in house D9-D15-D16-D17-D20 (Pl. 6; Plan VI), for unit D16, like H22, is a small, directly accessible room with a hearth but no bench and since D9 appears to have been subdivided,<sup>22</sup> it may, like H28, have provided storage, while the comparatively broad room D20 could have functioned as the main living room like H19.

Although formally quite unlike the houses H24-H25-H32-H33-H40-H41 and H26-H27-H43-H42, the house H19-H21-H22-H28 was closely equivalent in terms of function, and that is perhaps more important.

The subdivision of room D10-D11 suggests that it too underwent the same sort of transformation from living room to storeroom, but it now seems clear that the resulting ground plan, a small rectangle in one corner of a larger one, although quite striking in formal terms, is not a preconceived scheme, and certainly not a house type, as suggested in *Zagora I*.<sup>23</sup> Rather it is a convenient way of subdividing an existing large room, and the variation exemplified by the subdivision of H24-H25-H32 shows that the particular scheme adopted for D10-D11, H26-H27 and perhaps also D9, has no special significance.

##### 5. ORGANISATION OF THE TOWN (Pls. 1, 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15; Plans I, VI, VII, VIII, XII, XIV, XV)

A striking feature of the plan of the town as a whole (insofar as it is known) is its orderliness. A single orientation dominates most of the units in an area about 80m. long by 30m. wide from room D5 in the NE to room H46 in the SW. The «north-south» walls here run 20° - 24° east of south. Not only the same orientation but the same alignment is followed by the east walls of units H29, H28, H27-H26, H25-H24, H37, H38, D18, and D19, even though this was not a continuous wall built in one operation, but at least six separate walls built in stages, as each successive unit was added to the group.

To some extent this may be due to enlightened self interest, since this is an economical way of building, but it seems likely that there was a strong element of planning as well,<sup>24</sup> for the orientation does not only hold for rooms which were built successively onto each other. The rooms linked to D10-D11, for instance, follow the same orienta-

21. We cannot be absolutely certain whether unit H23 was incorporated in this complex Late Geometric II house or not.

22. *Zagora I*, p. 16 and here p. 74.

23. *Zagora I*, p. 29.

24. The planning of the D-H block is being studied in greater detail by Miss A. Koukouzeli, in a Cambridge doctoral thesis on Geometric housing, who has discussed her work with J. J. Coulton. No attempt has been made to incorporate her results here.



tion as those further south, although there was originally no structural connection linking one group with the other. However, it may be that in spite of the numerous separate stages visible in the architectural sequence, this planned phase was of comparatively short duration, for in the southern part of the complex, the surviving walls seem all or mostly to be Late Geometric I (following a Middle Geometric II orientation?) while the two sets of rooms that can be seen to have been added in the Late Geometric II period (D1 and H40, H41, H42) both break the regularity, with an orientation of about 35° east of south. The turning of the group D1, D2, D3, D4 could perhaps be explained in the light of the sloping ground in that area, but H40, H41 and H42 are built on level ground where the standard orientation would have caused no technical difficulties. Even though this phase of planned development seems to have been brief, it is clear that it was not actually executed as a single project. The building joints show that the realisation of the plan was undertaken in individual stages, which did not follow an obvious preconceived sequence, and the separate houses were not built to a standardised plan.

It is noteworthy that the orientation of room E3 follows that of the main D and H areas very closely. Not enough is known of the layout in the area to say whether this is simply coincidence, or whether a consistent plan on the same orientation extended down the slope as far as this (Pls. 1, 15; Plans I, XV); but it is clear that there was no uniform orientation of the town as a whole. This is most obvious in Area J, where the «east-west» walls run about 35° south of east, roughly following the fall of the ground to the SE in this part of the site; but even in the comparatively flat area around point L6065, very limited clearance of the top soil revealed walls running 29° east of south, a small but noticeable deviation from the main D-H axis. One would have expected the rooms against the fortification wall (E1, E2 and F1, F2, F3) to have taken their orientation from it, but although this may be true of F1 and F2, F3 has a slightly different orientation, while E1 and E2 diverge markedly, and correspond to no other visible room. The Late Geometric I planning in the D-H block is thus at best partial. The repetition of much the same orientation in the temple, built about a century and a half after the abandonment of the settlement is curious (Cambitoglou, *Guide*, plan 4). It may have been based on some extraneous considerations, which had earlier influenced the layout of the town, but equally it may just have followed the orientation of house walls still visible in the now deserted town.<sup>25</sup>

We know nothing about the road system of the town at Zagora yet, and indeed it is not certain that a stable and clearly defined road system had developed. The southern and SW edge of the D-H block does not suggest a rigid boundary, and it may be that pathways simply appeared wherever there was unbuilt ground, which people found it convenient to walk on, and that the lines of such pathways changed as the areas of housing expanded. The question of roads is obviously related to that of property

25. See Pl. 1; Plan I and Pl. 8; Plan VIII.

boundaries, and here too there are indications that a fixed system had not been reached. The small extent of Middle Geometric II settlement in the D and H areas followed apparently by the laying out of a substantial area in the Late Geometric I period, suggests that much of the site was unoccupied and unclaimed until the middle of the eighth century. And if the area adjacent to the Late Geometric I houses had then been firmly allotted to the owners of the individual houses, one would have expected the division between rooms H40-H41 and room H42 to have been an extension of the line between H24-H25-H32 and H26-H27. The change of orientation of the Late Geometric II walls and the curious arrangement of wall ends where H40S meets H41E, H41S and H42E also suggest that property boundaries were somewhat fluid, and that in the Late Geometric I period the space in front of the houses H24-H25-H32 and H26-H27 may not have been private.

It is apparent that, whatever the system of roads, the inhabitants in the latest phase preferred not to have their rooms opening directly onto an open thoroughfare. The large courts reaching deep into the D-H block are a notable feature of the plan and, as far as possible, the houses are made to open to the south or west. The arrangement of rooms opening off the passage J3 suggests that the same factors also applied in the buildings of Area J (Pl. 14; Plan XIV). There are, of course, exceptions to this rule; room E3 apparently opened N (see p. 138) and the living room H41 faced NE, although here the inclement aspect was mitigated by the unusual addition of an anteroom. The same southerly and westerly aspects seem also to have been chosen, where possible, by what seem to be the Late Geometric I houses (Pl. 12; Plan XIIB) but at this stage courts were not yet an important feature.

One object of excavating parts of the site away from the D-H block was to see how far the town had a uniform pattern of settlement or whether some parts were occupied before others, some parts were more prosperous than others, or some parts were devoted to special activities or trades. The 1969 season did not suggest marked differences in the date of occupation of different parts of the town. Occupation in the Middle Geometric II period or earlier seemed to have been scanty and the main development in the excavated areas was in the Late Geometric I and Late Geometric II periods.<sup>26</sup> Nor did the new areas opened up reveal traces of special trades or activities.

The possibility of differences in status is more serious. If the houses by the wall are indeed one-room houses, they certainly suggest less prosperous occupants than those who lived in the D-H block. The excavated rooms in Area J are also smaller than the average in the D-H block, but here at the end of the 1969 dig it was not clear that we had the whole of any house and small rooms need not imply small houses; for large houses might also have some small rooms (as for example the small room D7, which is

26. See, however, *Praktika* 1974, p. 130, where the word «γεωμετρικήν» in line 6 of the third paragraph should read «πρωτογεωμετρικήν» and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 103-108.

presumably associated with the large room D8).<sup>27</sup> The irregular shape of room J4, which contrasts with the rectangular plan of most rooms in the D-H block, can also be paralleled by D3 (Pls. 6 and 14; Plans VI and XIV) and, perhaps for the same reason, the existence of access ways which had to turn the corner at these points. At the end of the 1969 campaign it was felt that further excavation in area J was needed to settle such questions and to provide a reliable contrast with the D and H areas.

27. See *Praktika* 1972, pp. 262-264.



### CHAPTER III

## THE TEMPLE AND ITS SURROUNDS

(Pls. 1, 5, 8, 17; Plans I, V, VIII, XVII. Pl. 28; Section XX Pls. 111-126)



## A. EXCAVATION, STRATIFICATION, CHRONOLOGY

Alexander Cambitoglou, J. R. Green

For the identification of the building made up of units H30 and H31 as a temple see *Zagora I*, p. 32. The temple had been partially excavated by Dr. Nicolas Zapheiropoulos in 1960 but not by us in 1967. In 1969 we dug here at first under the supervision of Dr. J. J. Coulton and later on under that of Mr. John Wade.

The excavation showed that Dr. Zapheiropoulos had not dug down to the floor level<sup>1</sup> but rather down to a level marked by a number of flat schist slabs which, on the basis of the deposits found in other areas, could be identified as roof-fall (deposit type D). These roof slabs had collapsed onto the occupation deposit of the floor of the temple crushing and mingling with a number of vessels that stood in the corners of the cella (unit H30), with greater concentration in its NE corner.

### H30 (THE CELLA)

Excavation was carried out in three out of the four quarters, into which the unit was subdivided, firstly in the SE quarter under the supervision of Dr. Coulton and then in the NW and NE quarters under the supervision of Mr. Wade.

In the SE quarter an L-shaped trench was laid out in square H9570 overlapping with the SE part of the altar (Pl. 17; Plan XVII and Pls 112-113). The brown topsoil deposit was removed and also the schist stones, mostly lying horizontally, representing the roof-fall deposit (type D). Underneath, in the occupation deposit of the floor, which consisted of a compacted soil (deposit type F), and more particularly in the south arm of the trench, we found many coarse ware fragments including several joining fragments of the hydria inv. 1153 (Pl. 256a-b). From the east end of the east arm of the trench we removed some crumbly decomposed schist. The digging subsequently was carried out within a 1.50m. square area at the south end of the south arm of the trench, where we uncovered a mass of rough marble blocks (Pl. 111b),<sup>2</sup> and later on was extended to cover the whole trench down to the same depth. As a result, south of the altar we discovered a tubular object of thin bronze sheet (inv. 1167), which had been

1. *Arch. Deltion* 16 (1960), p. 249 and *Zagora I*, p. 32.

2. We dug down to the level of the bottom of the marble blocks at which we also uncovered a large schist slab at a distance about 1 m. north of the threshold of the door between units H30 and H31.



squashed flat by the roof that had collapsed (Pl. 114 and Pl. 278a), and the handle of a kylix and in the east arm, near the wall, an iron object about 10 cm. long, tubular in shape with a rivet in it, perhaps a bolt (inv. 1190, Pl. 278b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 98, no. 324), as well as at least two coarse pots, one of which is inv. 1151 (Pl. 266c). The removal of another spit over the whole trench yielded a lot of bone and a good deal of pottery including the cup inv. 1154 (Pl. 256c-d) and the iron nail inv. 1191 (Pl. 279b); in the east arm of the trench the spit consisted of burnt reddish earth containing bits of charcoal. The mass of marble stones near the threshold referred to above continued further down and so did a triangular block immediately to the south of the altar, which had already been noticed. In addition to a triangular piece of marble (Pls. 112, 121) there was a square marble block near the SE corner of the altar, which could well be a post-base since it was about half-way from north to south in the unit and about a third-way from east to west (Pl. 112). Bedrock obtruded near the east wall. On the whole the stratification in the SE quarter was not very clear.

In the NW quarter work was started in a rectangular 2m.×3.30m. trench in squares H9070-H9075-H9570-H9575. A silty layer with much organic material was removed, which, at first, we thought might be accumulation since the 1960 dig, but which later on was interpreted as being the result of the use of the unit as an animal pen before the beginning of the archaeological excavations (Pl. 28; Section XX, 52).<sup>3</sup>

Further digging revealed flat schist slabs representing the roof-fall deposit (type D) (Pl. 28; Section XX, 53), which had collapsed on a powdery, sandy reddish layer with red coarse pottery in it identified as the latest occupation deposit (type F) (Pl. 113).<sup>4</sup>

Underneath was the floor make-up itself (deposit type G) consisting of red-brown soil with a hard top containing small pieces of stone<sup>5</sup> and no internal subdivisions in spite of its considerable depth. In addition to coarse red pottery we excavated in this deposit some fragments of a fine black-glaze sessile kantharos with impressed decoration, the foot of which was found during the next excavation season in 1971, with a graffito reading HERAKLEOS on its undersurface (inv. 1276+1277+2047, Pl. 257a-e and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 89-90, no. 285, figs. 47-48)<sup>6</sup> and against the north wall the following small finds grouped together: inv. 1246 (Pl. 273c), which is a clay object of uncertain shape and function, the kotyle handle inv. 1247 (Pl. 258a), the Corinthian aryballos

3. Concurrently we removed a clayey, sticky and hard soil deposit with some small pieces of schist in it and no finds, which existed only near the altar where Dr. Zappeiropoulos had dug deeper than elsewhere around its sides, and which we interpreted as accumulation since his excavation in 1960.

4. There is no doubt that these slabs were roofing material, for they were different from the type of stones used for the construction of walls in the town; the usual impervious clayey soil, however, associated with roof-fall deposits elsewhere, was entirely missing in the unit. We had, therefore, to assume that the soil used for roofing was different in the temple.

5. A feature generally characteristic of floor deposits in Zagora.

6. See *Praktika* 1972, p. 267 and pl. 235b.

inv. 1248 (Pl. 258d-e) and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 89, no. 283) and the iron fragments of an unidentified object inv. 1309 (Pl. 279a); all these finds were discovered entirely within the floor make-up, which, as already mentioned, was very thick (Pl. 116a).<sup>7</sup> The removal of this deposit made its composition clearer: underneath the hard top the soil contained little stone. The surface of the floor was at the level of the bedrock under the wall or just above it. The hard top surface, but not the lower part of the floor, ran over a trimmed round marble block, which we identified as the base of a post supporting the roof (Pl. 115, Pl. 28; Section XX, 54).

Below the floor there was a deposit of red-brown soil thinning out toward the east but quite thick toward the west, where it was entirely red and mixed with tiny flakes of schist containing some pottery (for example the krater fragment inv. 1330, (Pl. 258b-c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 86, no. 271) and bone (Pl. 28; Section XX, 55 and 56). This deposit which was probably made up of construction debris from the trimming of the stones for the walls of the temple was a fill (deposit type H) helping to bring up the floor level a little above the height of the bedrock ridges on which the walls rested in places (Pl. 116b); it deepened abruptly toward the north wall of the unit<sup>8</sup> where it was used as filling of its narrow foundation trench<sup>9</sup> (Pl. 117a) and where the fragments of a cup inv. 1549 (Pl. 263b-c) were found (see below). In the east part of the deposit we found the pin of a bronze fibula inv. 1308 (Pl. 280a and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 97, no. 312) underneath one of two schist slabs sitting on it, while in its NW corner we found a sheet of bronze with punched square holes (inv. 1307, Pl. 280b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 98, no. 323).

The post-base mentioned above and the altar sank deeper than the bottom of the levelling-fill, but since the post-base seemed to be packed in it with a stoney fill around it, it must post-date the deposit and must be contemporary with the floor make-up.<sup>10</sup>

The levelling-fill of construction debris rested on a powdery white layer<sup>11</sup> extending to the west beyond wall H30W clearly laid in the Geometric period, earlier than the present walls of the temple and no doubt contemporary with a pre-temple phase of the altar (Pl. 28, Section XX, 57A). This powdery white layer had the characteristics associated in other buildings of the town with floors; it was hard and slightly stoney at the top, and must have been the walking surface of an original hypaethral sanctuary, since no walls of a roofed structure could be related to the altar; it contained bits of charcoal and bore other traces of burning, especially near the altar (Pl. 118).<sup>12</sup> A great deal of

7. Within it there was also a considerable quantity of bone (see Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 81-83).

8. Cutting through another powdery white layer described below.

9. The construction debris was also found outside the west wall of the unit (see below).

10. The bottom of the post-base reached the bottom of the powdery white layer underneath.

11. For deposits deeper than the levelling-fill there is no parallel in any of the excavated houses at Zagora.

12. To the north of the later post-base there was a black patch with small pieces of carbon in it.

very fine, mainly Late Geometric, pottery and some bone were recovered from it (again from the vicinity of the altar) but no shell whatsoever.<sup>13</sup> The burnt patches suggest by their extent that perhaps fires were lit in the open around the altar as part of the ritual of sacrifices.<sup>14</sup>

Below this deposit with a walking surface at the top there was another brownish-white layer with hard stoney top, presumably also a walking-surface (Pl. 28; Section XX, 57B), which contained the fragments of a thin coarse lid inv. 1547 (Pl. 261b) and a quantity of fine Late Geometric pottery (for example the fragmentary Attic plate inv. 1327, Pl. 260a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 86, no. 273; the kantharos(?) fragment inv. 1545, Pl. 259a-b and the skyphos fragments inv. 1546, Pl. 259c-d). From this deposit also comes the fragment of a terracotta plaque inv. 1328 (Pl. 273a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 288) and bore traces of burning similar to those of the layer above. The altar was built upon its top, which must be the original walking surface of the sanctuary. The removal of this deposit showed that its bottom reached the level of the bedrock, which was trimmed back in places.<sup>15</sup> Between the outcrops of the bedrock there was red soil with small chunks of limestone in it (deposit type H; Pl. 28; Section XX, 58 and 59), mostly sterile (Pl. 119).

In the NE quarter excavation was undertaken in squares H9570 and H9575 with the purpose of linking the NW with the SE quarter.<sup>16</sup> In 1969 however time allowed us to dig (partly) the uppermost floor only.

The first deposit removed was an extension of the top silty layer found in the NW quarter; it rose fairly steeply against the walls and was lower toward the middle of the unit. Below the silty layer we excavated the roof-fall deposit (type D) represented here too by large schist slabs which had fallen on the red sandy occupation deposit of the floor (deposit type F). This contained a number of pots that had been smashed by the collapse of the roof (Pl. 117b) including the fragments of a coarse hydria inv. 1318 (Pl. 262a) and the «Siphnian» skyphos fragments inv. 1326 (Pl. 261c).

Underneath, in the south part of the quarter only, we excavated the red-brown floor make-up (deposit type G), which contained little coarse pottery but a fair amount of thin fine ware and some bone. The deposit continued down to a powdery white layer resembling that, which we identified in the NW quarter as the walking surface of the original Geometric hypaethral sanctuary (Pl. 120). Just north of the altar near its NE corner we noticed a marble block with a flat top, which could be another post-base

13. No shell at all was recovered from any deposit in unit H30.

14. The bone found in the deposit would support such a view.

15. A noteworthy feature was a round reddish patch just north of the altar, which we had already spotted while digging the layer above and which looked like a pit reaching from the construction debris deposit down to bedrock.

16. A 0.5m. wide baulk was left along the west side of the trench and a 0.25m. wide baulk was left along its south side.

(Pl. 121) (Cf. Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 31, fig. 11). With the removal of the floor make-up in the south part of the quarter we reached a level roughly corresponding to the level reached in the trench of the SE quarter.

No further digging was done in unit H30 in 1969 and the occupation deposit was left undug in a strip approximately 0.75m. wide along wall H30N. Pl. 122 shows the unit at the end of the excavation in a view from NW.

### H31 (THE VESTIBULE)

In this unit a 1.5m. wide trench was laid out under the supervision of Dr. Coulton between the doorway to the vestibule and the doorway to the cella continuing the south arm of the L-shaped trench in the SE quarter of H30. As in H30 the removal of the dusty brown topsoil revealed a number of loose schist slabs lying horizontally a little below the level of the threshold between the two units (roof-fall deposit type D) (Pl. 123a). Underneath, in the hard brown occupation deposit (type F) we discovered a bone fragment near the east jamb of the outer door; from this deposit also came the miniature spouted krater inv. 1152 (Pl. 123b, Pl. 262b-c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 89, no. 286). Following the removal of the schist slabs inside the front doorway two spits were excavated of hard clayey soil which was pale yellowish-brown above and greyish-brown below containing a good deal of pottery, some of it fine; a block of marble was also revealed here. Immediately inside the doorway, against the south wall, a band of flakey loosely packed material was excavated, related to the disturbance associated with the building of the temple as it now is, in which part of the cup (two cups?) inv. 1202+1549 (Pl. 263a-c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 86, no. 274, fig. 42 and p. 89, No. 275) was found.<sup>17</sup> This was in fact the foundation trench for the south wall of the temple (Pl. 124a). Concurrently, in the middle of the trench, against its east side we observed a patch in the shape of a rough semi-circle<sup>18</sup> with signs of burning (burnt fragments of schist and lumps of white chalky substance, perhaps burnt marble).

The situation near the threshold was complicated by the fact that there was an earlier wall footing here running obliquely (i.e. more NE-SW) to wall H31S and below it (Pl. 17; Plan XVII and Pls. 124a and 125) and by the fact that the foundation trench mentioned above was related to it. Further west, the older, oblique wall footing was robbed out to construct the bedding for the threshold in H31S, which projects far into the wall and rests on a packing of fairly small bits of schist set horizontally. Immediately to the north of the threshold, toward the west, the foundation trench, which seemed to be much wider and less distinct, contained reddish schist flakes that looked burnt; in fact no clear foundation trench could be detected here. Therefore, in an attempt to trace it,

17. Between the marble block mentioned above and the south wall we also found fragments of coarse pottery and some pieces of charcoal.

18. The radius of the semi-circle was about 1 m.

a rectangular area 1.25m. long (north-south) and 0.75m. wide (east-west) was laid out in the SW corner of the trench. The material removed from the space immediately to the north of the threshold consisted of burnt schist flakes in reddish soil fairly loosely packed and horizontally laid; further north the soil became yellower and more powdery, so that in this part we did not succeed after all in identifying clearly the foundation trench as we did toward the east.

From this account it will have become obvious that only part of the cella and the vestibule of the temple had been dug at the end of the season and that, while the stratification in the cella was reasonably clear, this was not the case in the vestibule. It has already been mentioned that in 1960 Dr. Zapheiropoulos had dug down to the level of the roof-fall (deposit type D); below this, in the cella, we identified the occupation deposit of the floor (type F), the floor make-up itself (deposit type G) and, underneath it, a levelling-fill deposit (type H) made of schist debris from the trimming of the stones for the walls, which also filled the foundation trench of the north wall. These deposits were undoubtedly connected with the temple; but underneath them we identified three further deposits which pre-dated it: a layer of powdery white soil, the top of which must have served as a walking surface, in what we assume to be a pre-temple original hypaethral sanctuary around the altar, a lower brownish-white layer, the top of which must also have been a walking surface of the sanctuary, on which the altar seems to have been built and finally a levelling-fill deposit (type H) between the outcrops of the bedrock, which was mostly sterile.

It is possible to make some comments on the chronology of these deposits on the basis of an examination of their pottery. Beginning at the very bottom layer of the pre-temple phase, the levelling-fill (deposit type H) had little datable material save for the joining fragments of a krater inv. 1329 (Pl. 263d and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 86, no. 269) which were preserved in good condition and date most probably from the Late Geometric I period.

The lower floor of the pre-temple phase (deposit type G) contained a good number of fragments, most prominent among them skyphos fragments, as well as part of the Attic plate inv. 1327 (Pl. 260a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 86, no. 273) and the remarkable fragment of a plaque inv. 1328 (Pl. 273a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 288) mentioned above, the latter closely akin to the relief pithoi in both material and technique. The date of this deposit is the last quarter of the 8th century (Late Geometric II), but not the latest period within it, which is represented by the upper floor. In this deposit, which contained relatively large quantities of pottery, we found again many fragments of skyphoi and kotylai, some of which are very late Geometric.

The red-brown deposit of construction debris immediately above (deposit type H) contained a mixture of Late Geometric and other pottery, not all of it datable. At two points in the foundation trench, however, one in the NW quarter of unit H30 (the cella), the other against the threshold in unit H31 (the vestibule) the fragments inv. 1549 (Pl. 263b-c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 89, no. 275) and inv. 1202 (Pl. 263a and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 86, no. 274, fig. 42) were found, which may belong to one cup or two



very similar cups and which appear to date from the second quarter of the 6th century B.C. Although not whole, they were well-preserved and it is likely, therefore, that they were not very old at the time of the deposition.

The floor of the temple above (deposit type G) contained some sundry Late Geometric pottery as one might expect, but also a range of later, 6th and 5th century vases including the Attic black-glaze sessile kantharos fragments inv. 1276 and 1277+2047 (Pl. 257a-e) mentioned above of the period 425-400 B.C.<sup>19</sup>

Finally in the occupation deposit over the floor (deposit type F), mostly damaged by the roof-fall, we found a considerable number of coarse but thin-walled and wheel-made hydriai. The profiles of the feet of these pots as well as their apparent context suggest a date also in the 5th century B.C.

The stratigraphy and the pottery as discussed above clearly show that there were two phases in the development of the sanctuary around the altar, one during which there must have been only an open air sacred area going back to the Geometric period, the other later. Although the altar was not excavated, it seemed to rest on the lower walking surface of the Geometric phase; we must therefore assume that it existed, although not necessarily in its present form (its appearance suggests additions to an original structure and alterations, see Pl. 17; Plan XVII and Pls. 112 and 121), before the construction of the temple, which, on the basis of the fragmentary cup or cups inv. 1549 and inv. 1202 found in its foundation trench, must have been built during the second quarter of the 6th century. The post-bases in the cella belong, of course, to the construction of the temple as also proved by the excavation of the building. The strange triangular pillar-like stone near the SE corner of the altar is difficult to interpret; it may have been used for the slaughtering of sacrificial animals (see Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 83 and 99).

#### SQUARES H9565 - H9560 - H9555 - J0060

Immediately to the south of the temple, mainly in square H9560, but also extending into squares H9565, H9555 and J0060 a rectangular trench was opened in the hope of determining the possible southern limits of the sanctuary. The digging here was done under the supervision of Mrs. Mary Coulton (née Burness). The trench was defined toward the north by the external face of the south wall of the temple and toward the south by a parallel line crossing the SW corner of square J0060. The west side was in alignment with the inner face of the west wall of the temple; the east side was at a distance of 3 metres west of the inner face of its east wall. Within this space, along the south wall of the temple there was a narrow, channel-like trench opened during the 1960 dig conducted by Dr. Zappeiropoulos.

19. According to the late Miss L.H. Jeffery the lettering of the graffito suggests a date in the second half of the century and indeed its last quarter. The ill-scratched sign(s) before it could be «a bad hand's shot at H (with a knife-point, or the like)», before the good hand took over, with a fine point.

Our work was at first limited to the area south of Dr. Zappeiropoulos' trench, where we removed a dump from the 1960 dig thus revealing underneath an underlying stone pile (deposit type B) with loose black soil in it, many sherds and some bone. At the bottom of the pile there were many horizontal schist slabs lying more or less haphazardly, which we suspected at first to be part of a road surface, but which proved to be of no particular significance and were removed (Pl. 125). The soil underneath contained a good many pot sherds, bones (including teeth of animals), some of which seemed to be burnt, and sea-shells. Two pieces of obsidian were also found in it, inv. 2781 and 2782 (see p. 247), two iron nails and a spindle-whorl. As we dug further down the pottery became more scarce.

Along the north half of the west side of the trench, immediately outside it, but slightly overlapping with it, we exposed the face of a wall running north to south, which seemed to have been cut through by the trench opened during the excavations of 1960. As preserved, this wall was 2.84m. long and 0.56m. wide (Pl. 124b);<sup>20</sup> it was roughly built with undressed blocks of marble and was different from the walls of the excavated houses and of the temple, dating in all probability from a considerably later period. It is impossible to guess how far north it extended and it may have butted against the south wall of the temple. Its foot, which was at the level of the bottom of the 1960 trench, rested partly on bedrock and partly on schist flakes filling the gaps in the areas where bedrock did not rise high enough.

After reaching the level of the 1960 trench we included it in our excavation. The soil here was brown except for a red patch, in which some black-glaze sherds were found. Also, very close to the wall of the temple, west of its entrance door, we noticed a narrow strip of hard, vivid red soil containing schist flakes, which could be part of the foundation trench of the building.<sup>21</sup> South of the 1960 trench we dug to bedrock, which looked as if it had been smoothed down in parts by means of tools. There was a layer of marble chips filling in the gaps (deposit type H) and the soil was red containing fewer sherds and a smaller quantity of bones. From this layer we recovered some charcoal.

In spite of a good deal of disturbance in the upper levels, it can be said that the stratification in this trench resembled somewhat the stratification within the temple. Here, however, there was no building schist debris and the Geometric levels were by comparison poor in pottery, while the finds from the upper levels corresponding to the period of the temple were plentiful.<sup>22</sup> It must be noted also that among the material dating from the Archaic and Classical periods there were some pottery fragments and

20. Its northern end was at a distance of about 5.48m. from the SW corner of square J0060 and 3.7m. from the SW corner of square J0065; its southern end was at a distance of about 3.06m. from the SW corner of square J0060 and of about 4.55m. from the SW corner of square J0065.

21. Its width was 0.05m. In it we found a small sherd and a piece of bone.

22. From these levels also came considerable quantities of bone.



other objects, obviously brought to the sanctuary as offerings, which dated from the Geometric period. Of the ceramic finds we mention the krateroid pyxis fragments inv. 1281 (Pls. 264a-b and 265a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 96, no. 300, fig. 56) and the pyxis fragments inv. 1558 (Pl. 266a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 96, no. 301). Of the objects brought to the sanctuary as offerings, Geometric must also be the bronze fibula Inv. 1230 (Pl. 282a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 97, no. 314), the terracotta figurine (a bird?) inv. 1243 (Pl. 274a-c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 91 and 93, no. 290, fig. 51), the small base of a lead figurine inv. 1238 (Pl. 281a-c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 91 and 93, no. 291, fig. 50), the bone amulet inv. 1240 (Pls. 289a-b and 290a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 91 and 94, no. 293, fig. 53), as well as the sealstone inv. 1237 (Pls. 287a-d and 288a-d and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 91 and 94, no. 295, fig. 54). The scarab inv. 1300 (Pls. 291a-b and 292 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 296), representing on the top a human head and on the bottom a figure of Maat and hieroglyphic symbols, may be a little later, from the 7th century; from the seventh century also date the fragments of a relief pithos inv. 1231+1561 (Pl. 267a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 84, no. 256), one of which represents the head of a male figure, perhaps a warrior. From the later 6th century date the fragments of an Attic black figure column-krater inv. 1212+M10 (Pl. 268a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 89 and 87, no. 280, figs. 43-44) representing the struggle of Peleus and Thetis, part of which (inv. M10) had been found by Dr. Zapheiropoulos during the 1960 dig and the arm of a marble kore inv. 1222 (Pls. 284a-b and 285 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 292).

The circumstances which led to the mixing of the material of the two periods are not certain; the Geometric objects may have been shovelled out of the area occupied by the temple during its construction. The excavation of this trench did not reveal any formal limits of the sanctuary.

#### SQUARES H8570 - H8565 - H9070 - H9065

In a way complementary to our excavation south of the temple we laid out a rectangular trench immediately to the west of its cella butting onto the external face of its wall.<sup>23</sup> Within this area, along the wall of the temple, there was a trench opened during the 1960 dig corresponding to that along the south wall of the building mentioned earlier.

The excavation started with the removal of the dump from Dr. Zapheiropoulos' 1960 dig, which covered practically our whole trench west of his, and was followed by the removal of a stone-pile (deposit type B) underneath.<sup>24</sup> This removal revealed a poorly

23. The trench was 3m. wide (north-south) and 7.50m. long (east-west); its north side was on a line two metres south of the inner face of the north wall of the cella continuing the E - W section across the temple into this area.

24. This too was extensive. The soil in the stone-pile was very black, changing to dark brown in places; there were a few sherds and a little bone in it.

constructed wall made of big unworked blocks of marble running roughly on a north-south line, parallel to the long walls of the temple.<sup>25</sup> This wall had one obvious face only, the west one, which we identified at a distance of about 5m. from the temple (Pl. 126a). Excavation continued in the sector west of this wall-face, where the earth was of a lighter brown colour and contained few stones, some sherds and a little bone. Further down while the quantity of stones decreased the quantity of sherds and bone increased, and some pieces of iron «slag» were recovered. The digging of this sector was carried down to bedrock level; the gaps between its protruding parts were filled with red earth covered by a layer of schist flakes and marble chips, which may have represented an ancient surface.

In addition, we dug to the east of the wall (i.e. toward the temple) a sector extending from it to the west side of the 1960 trench. The soil toward the top was brown to dark brown and contained many stones (mainly schist slabs), some bone and quite a bit of pottery (mainly pithos fragments), none of which was necessarily to be dated after the 8th century. Toward the bottom the earth was dark brown and had some pottery in it, again pithos sherds. All the marble stones in this sector were left *in situ* because we suspected that they might be related to the wall-face discovered further west. Partly parallel with the lower levels of this sector, but also extending toward the east to include the 1960 trench, was another deposit of yellowish-white earth with many schist slabs and flakes, which corresponded to the top pre-temple walking surface already identified within the temple (see p. 167). The slabs in this deposit, which contained pithos sherds as well as fine-ware sherds and bone, formed a hump sloping toward the east and the west. The deposit of yellowish-white earth was cut into along the temple by another, narrow, deposit of red loose earth,<sup>26</sup> which we interpreted as the foundation trench of its west wall.<sup>27</sup> Further below, underneath the yellowish-white earth, partly cut into by the foundation trench, was a deposit of dark brown earth of sandy texture with a surface of schist flakes, in which we found the bronze spiral inv. 1249 (Pl. 280c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 70, no. 178). This deposit corresponded within the temple to the lower walking surface of the sanctuary during the pre-temple period (see p. 167). The pottery in it is to be dated to the later part of the 8th century. Underneath the foundation trench there was a surface of greyish soil; at this depth bedrock appeared under the wall of the temple and immediately west of it (Pl. 126b).

Although only part of the rough marble wall was revealed in 1969 we tended to think either that it marked off the Geometric sanctuary or that it was a retaining wall west of the later temple supporting the sacred area, which was terraced. We were unable to date this wall with any degree of certainty.

25. Generally speaking toward the west our trench had considerably fewer stones than toward the east.

26. It contained great quantities of schist flakes and some sherds.

27. Its width was 0.60-0.70m.; its depth was 0.28-0.30m.

## B. ARCHITECTURE

Alexander Cambitoglou, J. J. Coulton

The general form of the temple was already clear as a result of the excavations of Dr. Zapheiropoulos in 1960.<sup>28</sup> The excavation in 1969 clarified a number of architectural points.

1. EARLIER REMAINS (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 111a, 112, 120, 121, 122, 126a; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, plan XI, fig. 14)

No comprehensive picture of the remains earlier than the surviving temple could be given at the end of the 1969 campaign. The main fact is that there are such remains. Inside the temple, it is apparent that the altar is older than the surviving temple, as had been supposed.<sup>29</sup> Also apparently earlier is a tall triangular piece of local marble about 0.50m. high, which stands just south of the altar. Its purpose is unknown (see, however, p. 171).

To the west of the temple, about 45m. outside the west wall of the cella (unit H30) part of a marble wall was found (Pl. 126a). It is built of rough, weathered blocks of local marble, some of them about a metre long, and its outer face is fairly irregular. It supported a low artificial terrace into which the temple was set, and so should be earlier than the temple. It may also have served as an enclosure wall. Insofar as its orientation can be measured, it agrees with that of the altar rather than that of the existing temple; but too little is visible to show that the structure was really rectilinear.

2. FOUNDATIONS (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 123a, 124a, 124b, 126b)

In general, the foundations of the temple are built in the same way as those of the houses, that is the foot of the wall is built with the same width and style as the rest of it. In order to start building wall H30W, a broad scoop was dug out of the fill retained by the rough marble wall just described. H30W is thus founded on bedrock, and the builders had plenty of space in which to employ their careful technique of wedged jointing (see p. 177 and Pl. 126b).

28. *Zagora I*, pp. 20-21.

29. *Zagora I*, p. 21 and here p. 168.

The foundation of wall H31S, however, is quite different. It runs obliquely to the line of the wall itself (see p. 169), about 23° north of east and is built up of fairly small pieces of schist laid in a shallow trench only slightly wider than the foundation. On these pieces of schist was laid a series of schist slabs with flat tops but rather uneven edges, and the wall proper, which uses the same technique as the other walls of the temple, is built on these slabs, which, because of the change in orientation, project considerably beyond the outer face of the wall to the west, and beyond its inner face to the east of the doorway (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 123a, 124a, 125). The south threshold of the vestibule (unit H31) which of course follows the line of the wall proper, intrudes into the foundation, and was laid on a bed of small schist flakes (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 123a, 124b, 125).

A first reaction to this foundation was to regard it as the last remnants of an earlier building, preserved because it continued to be useful, but its orientation diverges even more from that of the altar than the temple does, and the foundation technique is not one known from the earlier buildings at Zagora. It may therefore represent a false start in the building of the existing temple, or perhaps rather a stage in its setting out.<sup>30</sup> For it may have been built to provide a broad flat surface of roughly the right orientation, on which the precise line of the building could then be set out with the desired accuracy. It is unlikely that this is the stylobate for a temple initially planned with an open front, since the edges of the slabs are too irregular; neat rectangular slabs could not only have been quarried quite easily, if required, but could also have been found on the site.

### 3. THRESHOLDS (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 111b, 112, 122, 124a, 124b, 125).

The two thresholds of the temple differ from each other in a number of ways; the outer one, in wall H31S, consists of two slabs with a joint coming more or less in the middle of the doorway. Since this is an unusual arrangement, and since the two slabs are similar in size and shape to the house thresholds, it is likely that they were reused from the now abandoned town. The total length of the two slabs is 2.65m, but since the actual doorway is only about 1.20m. wide, the slabs continue far underneath the two parts of the wall H31S (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 124a, 125). One of the door jambs was found partly preserved *in situ*, and to hold its bottom end in place, a shallow groove was cut across the breadth of the threshold (Pl. 124b). Both threshold slabs

30. The orientation of the temple may have been taken from that of still standing walls of the nearby houses, for it is unusual for a temple (see *Praktika* 1972, p. 260, fig. 4 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, plan 11). It might be objected that the foundation in fact conforms as well to the general orientation of the D-H. block (see above p. 159) as the final walls do. However, we cannot know which of the slightly varying house wall orientations was finally chosen to control the layout of the temple, nor can we assume absolute accuracy in transferring that orientation to the temple.

have been worked to a nearly rectangular shape, and project only slightly beyond the faces of the wall (0.03m. to the south, 0.10m. to the north).

The inner threshold, on the other hand, consists of just a single slab, and continues only 0.10m. beyond the edges of the doorway. Although its north edge is trimmed quite straight, and runs flush with the north face of the wall H31N, the south edge has been left untrimmed, and projects up to 0.25m. beyond the south face of the wall (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 111b, 112, 122). It appears, therefore, that the floor in the vestibule or prodomos (unit H31) was level with the thresholds, while the floor of the cella (unit H30) was, a step lower; the top of the southeast post base in H30 is in fact 0.14m. lower than the threshold in its south wall (Pl. 112).

#### 4. WALL MASONRY (Pls. 33a, 34, 37b, 116a, 117a, 118, 119, 120, 122, 124a, 125, 126a, 126b)

The very smooth faces of the temple walls were not achieved only by the very careful use of the technique of stacked jointing as described in *Zagora I*.<sup>31</sup> Several of the main wall blocks also have their faces finely tooled, either by means of a punch or by very careful use of a pointed mason's hammer, to improve the surface of the natural joint plane (Pls. 116a, 117a, 118, 119, 120, 122, 124a, 125, 126b); and although in some cases the end of corner blocks were left slightly projecting beyond the actual corner, in other cases they were trimmed back to form a short face truly at right angles to the main face of the block (Pl. 125). This technique was not used in the Geometric houses (Pls. 53b, 55, 59a, 59b, 92b), but occurs, as we have seen, on the small buttress G in the gateway of the fortification wall (pp. 54-55 and Pls. 33a, 34, 37b; also *Praktika*, 1974, Pls. 122a-b and 123a).

There is no separate evidence for the height of the temple walls, but since the wall thickness and door width are much the same as in the houses, the height is likely to have been about the same too, around 3.0m.<sup>32</sup>

#### 5. POSTS AND ROOF (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 112, 119, 120, 121)

Beside the SE corner of the altar is a flat-topped piece of marble, roughly 0.30m. square but not worked to shape, which probably served as a post base (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 112, 121). It lies roughly one third of the way from wall H30E to H30W but is rather closer to wall H30S than H30N. Another post base, a rough disc of local marble, was found in the NW quarter of the temple, one third of the way from wall H30W to wall H30E but less than a third of the way from wall H30N to wall H30S (Pl.

31. *Zagora I* p. 23.

32. See above pp. 149-150 and the reconstruction in Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 33, figs. 13-14).

17; Plan XVII. Pls. 119, 121). A third base was found in the NE quarter of the room, roughly in line with the SE base, but because of the eccentric position of the altar, it comes much nearer to the north wall than the NW base does (Pl. 17; Plan XVII. Pls. 120, 121). A fourth base is to be expected in the SW quarter of the room to complete the set of four posts. A line joining the NE and SE bases is roughly parallel to the N - S axis of the temple, whereas a line joining the NE and NW bases is markedly skew to the E - W axis. Therefore the main beams carried by the four posts presumably ran N - S.<sup>33</sup> The axial spans from east to west are roughly equal, c. 2.40m., but those from north to south are c. 1.5m., 2.0m., and 3.0m. The long southern span must be due partly to the need to keep the SE part clear of the tall triangular stone in front of the altar, but perhaps also to a desire to keep the front half of the cella as free from obstruction as possible.

Although the temple, unlike the houses of the town, was a free-standing building, its roof, like theirs, was clearly a flat roof of clay carried on schist slabs (Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 32, figs. 13 - 14). Since the four posts are not spaced uniformly with respect to the altar, there is no reason to suppose that the roof over the altar was given any special treatment.<sup>34</sup>

## 6. OTHER STRUCTURAL REMAINS

To the south of the temple a rough marble wall runs southwards, approximately continuing the line of wall H31W. It was cut by a trench dug in 1960, so that it is uncertain whether it once ran up to the SW corner of the temple, and its chronological relationship to the temple is unclear. It was rather shoddily built of small pieces of stone, much smaller than those used for the rough wall to the west of the temple, and it differs from that also in its straightness.

33. See Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 33, fig. 14.

34. Cf. the remarks of A. Mallwitz (AA, 1981, pp. 613-614 and note 74) on the reconstruction of the temple of Apollo at Dreros with a flat roof interrupted by a pitched section over the altar.

CHAPTER IV

THE POTTERY

(Plates 127 - 268)





## THE POTTERY

Alexander Cambitoglou, J. R. Green

Although, as in 1967, all the pottery from the 1969 excavation was retained <sup>1</sup> only key pieces are discussed here. The classification used in *Zagora I* is followed also in this report.

### A. THE COARSE WARES

#### 1. Pithoi <sup>2</sup>

The greatest number of inventoried pithos fragments mentioned below comes from Area H on the plateau; this is no doubt due to the fact that most of the digging in 1969 was done there. The temple itself has not yielded any pithoi worth inventorying and it may well be that no bulk storage was done within it.

The stylistic relationship between the relief pithoi from Zagora and those from Xobourgo has been discussed by M. Ervin Caskey.

The reader should keep in mind that while an attempt has been made to date the pithoi on the basis of their archaeological context, this is of relative value when dealing with vessels some of which are likely to have been used for a long period.

(a) *With incised decoration*: There are not many fragments with incised decoration: Inv. 1654 (Pl. 133b), from the shoulder of a small pithos, is decorated with a horizontal ridge on which there is a pattern of Xs. It was found in the floor make-up of room D1 and since there is only one floor in this unit and the fine ware pottery, including that from the levelling fill, is all Late Geometric II, it should be contemporary or only a little earlier; a date in the last quarter of the 8th century is likely.<sup>3</sup>

Inv. 1400 (Pl. 193e) and inv. 1269 (Pl. 229e and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 40, no. 33) are very similar to each other in spite of the fact that the incisions on the latter were made with a thinner tool and look more precise than those on the former; both fragments come from thick-walled vessels and have their decoration applied on a raised

1. *Zagora I*, p. 52.

2. On pithoi in general see Ervin Caskey, *Pithoi*, pp. 19-21 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 39-40.

3. See p. 72.

band. Inv. 1400 was found in unit H23, in a deposit corresponding to floor 3 of H22 and should date from the Late Geometric I period;<sup>4</sup> inv. 1269 comes from floor 1 in H27 which seems to date from the Late Geometric II period.<sup>5</sup>

Here we should also mention the fragments inv. 597 (Pl. 193d) and inv. 640 (Pl. 193c) found at a level of H23 corresponding to floor 4 of H22 (see p. 99). Their thickness and decoration (zones of hatched triangles<sup>6</sup>) recall inv. 1400 and 1269, and they may well come from small pithoi; their date should be Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I.

To a small pithos might well also belong the fragments inv. 682 (Pl. 194a) from the same deposit, one of which preserves traces of the root of a handle; the decoration here consists of a chevron pattern on a narrow applied band (see p. 99).

(b) *With rope-pattern*: The only pithos with such decoration discussed here, inv. 1314 (Pl. 249c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 35), was found in unit F2 near the Wall. The relief band runs horizontally on the shoulder and the diagonal cuts on it were obviously made with a tool with blunted edges. The pithos comes from the roof-fall deposit of the unit,<sup>7</sup> where a number of distinctly Late Geometric fine ware fragments were also found. A similar date for the pithos is likely.

(c) *With relief decoration*: We mention fragments of five pithoi with relief decoration; with the exception of inv. 1155, which was found unstratified near the Wall, they all come from Area H. Inv. 1374 (Pl. 164a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 38) and inv. 603+460+1367 (Pl. 188b-c, *Zagora I*, fig. 37 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 37) come respectively from the lowest levels of units H22 and H23<sup>8</sup> and date from the Middle Geometric period; they are the earliest examples of relief pithoi found up to 1969 at Zagora. Inv. 1374 is decorated with a multiple zigzag pattern and resembles the pithos from Tenos illustrated in *Praktika* 1952, p. 537; the similarity suggests an early date for that piece too. Inv. 603+460+1367, which is decorated with a running-spiral pattern, has a plum-red, crumbly fabric, very different from that of the unstratified fragments inv. 133 (*Zagora I*, p. 54, fig. 29; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 44, no. 49, Fig. 40 and Ervin Caskey, *Pithoi*, p. 25 and pl. 2, fig. 4) and inv. 1155 (see below and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 44, no. 51). The fragment inv. 1145 (Pl. 226b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 41) decorated with a maeander outlined with impressed dots was found in the earliest floor (floor 3) of units H26-H27 and dates from the first phase of the building, before the partition wall was added. The context of fine ware fragments in which it was found includes a number of Middle Geometric pieces (see p. 122); a

4. See pp. 99-100.

5. See p. 124.

6. The patterns here are not incised on raised bands but directly on the wall of the pots.

7. See p. 141.

8. The former from floor 5 of H22, the latter from the lowest strata of H23 corresponding to floor 5 and the levelling fill of H22. Part of the latter, inv. 603, was found in 1967 (see *Zagora I*, p. 55 and fig. 37).

date not much later than the middle of the 8th century would perhaps be suitable for it. One might note that it is a worn fragment which had evidently been lying about for some time.

Inv. 148+1195+16+64(?) + 951(?) (see pp. 118-119 and 125) (Pls. 236a-b and 237; *Zagora I*, fig. 28 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 42, fig. 18) is undoubtedly one of the most impressive finds of the Zagora excavations. Parts of the pithos were found in 1967 in H26, on the bench of the storeroom and in the deposit of the wall-collapse.<sup>9</sup> The reconstructed drawing gives an idea of the monumental character of the pot and the beauty of its formal abstract decoration. The calculated height to the top of its shoulder is c. 1.29m. and its diameter is c. 1.12m. making the pithos too large for the width of the doorway and suggesting that it might have been placed in the room before the completion of the L-shaped wall separating H26 from H27. The decoration which covers the shoulder and upper part of the body consists of alternating bands of fishtail and hook-patterns, seven bands altogether, separated from each other by triple horizontal relief lines. The first phase of units H26-H27 is dated to the Late Geometric I-II periods, while the second phase is dated to an advanced stage of Late Geometric II (see pp. 122 and 124). Since the pithos stood on the bench built in the second phase of the building a date for it early in the last quarter of the 8th century is plausible.

Although unstratified the fragments inv. 1155 (Pl. 127a-b, Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 44 no. 51 and *Praktika* 1969, pl. 148) from near the Wall (see p. 54) are important because of their decoration, since they represent, partly preserved, two archers. Miriam Ervin Caskey attributed these fragments and inv. 148+1195+16+64(?) + 951(?) to her Zagora - Xobourgo Group <sup>10</sup> and the two pithoi should be contemporary. To the same group she also attributed inv. 133 (see p. 103) and inv. 7 (*Zagora I*, p. 54 and fig. 30; Ervin Caskey, *Pithoi*, p. 25 and pl. 2, fig. 4 and Pl. 1, fig. 2; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 42, no. 47).

(d) *Undecorated fragments*: Since the shoulder and body of the vessels mentioned under this heading are missing, it is not possible to tell whether they were originally decorated or not.

Inv. 1446 (Pl. 188a) is a rim fragment, while inv. 1305 (Pl. 131d-e) preserves the base of a pithos. Inv. 967 (Pl. 235e-f), inv. 453 (Pl. 137a-b), inv. 289 (Pl. 135d) and inv. 1226 (Pl. 210c-d) preserve the foot and lower part of the body of pithoi. Inv. 1446 comes from a level in H23 corresponding to floor 5 of H22; it resembles in fabric inv. 603+1460+1367 and should be Middle Geometric. All the other fragments should be Late Geometric; 1305 comes from the levelling fill of D1, 967 was found in the wall collapse deposit in H26, 453 and 289 both come from the roof-fall deposit of H19 and 1226 comes from the floor of unit H32.

9. For the fragmentary handle inv. 1017 (Pl. 236c), which may also belong to the same vessel, see p. 125.

10. Ervin Caskey, *Pithoi*, p. 25, pl. 1, fig. 3 and pl. 3, fig. 9.

Inv. 1245 (Pl. 132c-d) and inv. 2497 (Pl. 212c-d) are rather special pieces; the first preserves the rim and part of the neck and handle of a large amphoroid vessel found in the roof-fall deposit of room D1 dating from the Late Geometric II period. The second was found in the levelling fill of H32 (see p. 111); it consists of two fragments from the rim and neck of a form which we normally associate with Late Geometric II fine ware amphorae.

Here perhaps we should mention the fragments inv. 1630 found in the roof-fall deposit of room H42. They probably date from the Late Geometric II period.

## 2. Undecorated Pots

### (a) *Chytrai*<sup>11</sup>

Of the inventoried chytrai from the 1969 campaign eight are mentioned here, all hand-made; seven come from the plateau. Of these nos. 186 (Pl. 140b), 187 (Pl. 140a) and 219 (Pl. 140f-g) were found in unit H19 and nos. 1178 and 1176 (Pls. 212e and 218c, and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 37, nos. 16, 17, fig. 15) in unit H41; inv. 1209 (Pl. 207a-b) comes from H32 and inv. 1244 (Pl. 133c-d) from the north end of the plateau, from room D1. The eighth chytra, no. 1673, was found at a distance from the others, in unit F2, one of the rooms excavated near the fortification wall.

1176 is of the standard shape: its body is slightly ovoid, its mouth is wide and round and its handle broad and flat; although lacking its neck and handle 1244 seems to be similar to it. Of standard type must also be nos. 1178 and 219 of which only small fragments remain and no. 186 of which only the handle is left.

The profile of 1209 differs by its more rounded body and its projecting handle which is almost triangular in section; 187 should go with it.<sup>12</sup>

These differences in form cannot be taken as indications of date but should rather be due to the conditions of manufacture; as already mentioned all our chytrai are hand-made, not wheel-made, and, therefore, less likely to form a series. None is early; nos. 186, 187 and 219 are associated with the roof-fall, bench-collapse and occupation deposits of floor 1 in unit H19 dated to the later Late Geometric I and the Late Geometric II periods (p. 82 ff.). Nos. 1178 and 1176 are also late since in H41, where they were found, all the fine ware material was Late Geometric I to II (see pp. 114-115). Inv. 1209 from the surface of the floor of H32 is contemporary (see p. 111) and an approximately similar date is applicable to the pots 1244 and 1673 respectively discovered in D1 and F2, which were constructed during the latest phase of the life of the town (see pp. 72-73 and 146).

11. On the shape, fabric and use of chytrai see *Zagora I*, p. 56 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 36-37.

12. We are unfortunately unable to comment on the shape of inv. 1673 because of the inadequate recording of this pot.

Chytrai or «cooking pots» were also found at Lefkandi.<sup>13</sup> There are a few examples from the cemeteries of «coarse red to red-brown fabric» and of sub-Protogeometric II and III date corresponding to a period c. 875 - 750 B.C.<sup>14</sup> Chytrai were also found in the settlement at Xeropolis, especially in the Moulds Deposit, which carry their occurrence back to the Late Protogeometric period, to before 900 B.C. Therefore, the chytrai found at Lefkandi should be earlier than those from Zagora mentioned above.<sup>15</sup>

(b) *Lid*

Inv. 1547 (Pl. 261b) consists of a number of fragments of a thin lid, some of which join. These were found in the cella of the temple (unit H30) in the deposit under the lower walking surface of the pre-temple phase of the sanctuary, in a context of Late Geometric II fine ware pottery.

(c) *Tripod bowl, stand and tray*

Inv. 1210 (Pl. 220a and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 37, no. 20, fig. 16) is a largish spouted bowl with three legs, the lower parts of which are missing. Except for the vertical handles which are lost, the pot is reasonably well preserved. The fabric is brown, fairly coarse and burnished and there are traces of burning on the undersurface of the bowl. The pot was discovered in the occupation deposit of the floor of room H41 dating from the early Late Geometric II period.

Inv. 692 (Pl. 179b-c) is the leg of a stand found in either floor 1 or floor 2 of room H22 (see p. 96). It is made of a sandy red fabric and should be Late Geometric II.

Contemporary should be inv. 242+342+690 (Pl. 173c-d and *Zagora I*, fig. 38), from the same deposit of room H22, which is part of a tripod tray made of the coarse red fabric used for pithoi; it was probably used as a grill since it has traces of burning on its undersurface (see p. 95).

(d) *Other undecorated pots*

Under this heading we list four pieces: inv. 1373 (Pl. 163e-f) consists of two fragments from the rim and the area below it of a vessel of a shape so far not encountered elsewhere at Zagora; the fabric resembles that of inv. 1384 (see pp. 93 and 92). The fragments were found in floor 5 of unit H22 which dates from the Middle Geometric II period. Inv. 1217 (Pl. 242a) consists of a number of joining fragments preserving the

13. *Lefkandi I*, p. 343.

14. *Lefkandi I*, see chronology (on unnumbered page under abbreviations).

15. The excavators of Lefkandi have argued that the standard ovoid cooking pot with strap handle is an Iron Age innovation since the Mycenaean equivalent pots are wheel made and were different in both fabric and shape. The one-handed cooking pot is found in the Athenian Kerameikos first in the sub-Mycenaean period and continues in the Protogeometric period (*Lefkandi I*, p. 343).

neck and shoulder of a hydria with twisted vertical handle found in the occupation deposit of room J5. The context in which it was found suggests a date in the Late Geometric period. The fragments inv. 1394 (Pl. 170e) come from the rim of a Corinthian vessel of uncertain shape, perhaps a hydria; its fabric has a porridge-like texture and colour. It was found in the occupation deposit of floor 3 in unit H22 dating from the Late Geometric I period (see p. 95). Finally we mention the fragments of a stam-noid jar inv. 290 (Pl. 143a-c) which include one handle and part of the area below it; they are associated with the roof-fall, bench-collapse and occupation deposits of floor 1 of unit H19 and should be dated to the Late Geometric period. The pot recalls inv. 168 from the courtyard H21 found in 1967 (see *Zagora I*, p. 47, fig. 35).

### 3. Various Decorated Pots

(a) *With incised decoration*: Most of the material in this category must be of local manufacture and is very fragmentary so that the shapes of the pots cannot be recovered.<sup>16</sup>

(i) *Lids*: There are three pieces that can be safely identified as parts of lids, inv. 1653 (Pl. 132a-b), inv. 1603 (Pl. 223a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 38, no. 24) and inv. 1690 (Pl. 253c-d). 1653 is decorated with incised vertical strokes around the edge, 1603 has two horizontal zones of Xs separated by four horizontal incised lines near the edge and 1690 has a horizontal band of incised cross-hatching in the same area. The first lid was found unstratified in room D1; the second comes from the occupation deposit of unit H41. Since the room was built early in the Late Geometric II period (see p. 115) such a date should also be given to this lid. A date in the Late Geometric II period is also applicable to the third lid found in the wall-collapse deposit of unit F1 (see p. 146).

Together with these we should mention the fragment inv. 1369 (Pl. 168a-b), which may also come from a lid. It was found in floor 3 of unit H22 dated to the Late Geometric I period (see p. 94) and is decorated with a single band of Xs framed by two horizontal lines, one above, the other below.

(ii) *Rims*: There are eight rims of small vessels all found on the plateau. Seven have austere abstract patterns: nos. 1497 and 1435 (Pls. 158e and 191c-d) are decorated with chevrons, nos. 1423 and 1450 (Pls. 191e-f and 192a-b) with a band of vertical angular Ss and no. 1420 (Pl. 194b) with a band of Xs on the lip. On no. 1584 (Pl. 229c) very little of the decoration, consisting of one oblique and several horizontal lines, is preserved and what is left cannot be clearly read; no. 1574 (Pl. 226c), which is perhaps a small bowl, is decorated with straight horizontal and vertical incised lines recalling

16. For the development of incised pottery see p. 94.



basket-work. On the eighth rim fragment, no. 1258 (Pl. 216c-d), the decoration consists of a branch design drawn with greater freedom.

No. 1497 comes from floor 3 of unit H21 dated to the phase from Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I (see p. 89). Nos. 1435, 1423, 1450 and 1420 were all found at a level of H23 corresponding to floor 4 of H22 and date to the same period (see pp. 99-100).<sup>17</sup> Nos. 1574 and 1584 may be later: the former was found in floor 2 of unit H27 dating from the Late Geometric I and the Late Geometric II periods (see p. 122); the latter was discovered in the top floor of units H26-H27 which was laid in the Late Geometric II period (see p. 124). No. 1258 comes from the floor make-up of room H40 and should be Late Geometric I (see p. 114).

(iii) *Other identifiable parts of vessels*: Three such pieces are mentioned here: inv. 1228 (Pl. 133a and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 44, no. 56), inv. 1722 (Pl. 162e-f) and inv. 1389 (Pl. 168e). The first, apparently a handle, no doubt belonged to an amphoroid vessel and is decorated with two vertical rows of oblique incised strokes within lines; the second is a stand fragment decorated with cross-hatching. The third piece consists of four fragments, of which three join. It too belonged to a stand and is decorated with a zone of cross-hatched lozenges with three deep horizontal lines below and one above.

Inv. 1228 comes from unit D1 which dates in its entirety from the Late Geometric II period. The other two pieces come from unit H22. 1722 is earlier since it was found in the levelling fill under floor 5; it dates from the Middle Geometric II period (see p. 92). 1389 was found in the occupation deposit of floor 3 and should be Late Geometric I (see p. 94).

(iv) *Miscellaneous fragments*: Under this heading we list a number of pieces consisting of one or several fragments, the position of which in each pot cannot be easily determined. Only small parts of their decoration are preserved, so that designs and composition cannot be accurately reconstructed. The decorative motifs are normally abstract although there are two examples of freer branch designs.

Inv. 1360 (Pl. 168d) is decorated with what may be a hatched maeander. The fragment was found in floor 3 of unit H22 in a context of the Late Geometric I period (see p. 94). Inv. 1457 (Pl. 192d), 624 (Pl. 192c) and 1474 (Pl. 192e) are very small fragments, the first decorated with what may be another hatched maeander and strokes, the second with a row of vertical strokes framed by horizontal lines, the third with oblique strokes on either side of a straight line (herring-bone pattern?); all three fragments come from the same level in H23 corresponding to floor 4 in H22 and date from the Middle Geometric II to the Late Geometric I period (see p. 99). Inv. 1384 (Pl. 162d) is decorated with a band of angular Ss on a raised band; it was found in the levelling fill of room H22 and dates from the Middle Geometric II period.

17. Very similar to inv. 1497 and 1435 is the fragment inv. 8 found in room H23 in 1967. It was discovered in a level corresponding to floors 4 or 3 in room H22 and should be contemporary.

Inv. 618 (Pl. 192f) which was found in the same deposit of unit H23 has the most interesting incised decoration: a horizontal line with a row of Xs above and a row of angular sigmas below, and above all these, an oblique branch design.

Finally we mention the fragment inv. 1399 (Pl. 168c) also decorated with a branch design; it was found in the occupation deposit of floor 3 in room H22 dating from the Late Geometric I period. Again it may be seen that the freer and more elaborate designs seem to date from the Middle Geometric II to the Late Geometric I periods.

(b) *With incised and impressed decoration*: Only one fragment in this category is mentioned here, inv. 982 (Pl. 229d); its decoration consists of four horizontal incised lines and two rows of impressed oblong blobs. The fragment was found in floor 1 of room H26 in a context of Late Geometric II fine ware pottery.

This is perhaps the place to mention again the fragment inv. 575 (Pl. 193a-b, *Zagora I*, fig. 40 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 38, no. 23) from near the base of a handle of a pot found in unit H23 in 1967, in a level corresponding to floor 4 of unit H22 and in a context of fine ware pottery dating from the Late Geometric I period. It has a most unusual representation of a bird with an incised outline and impressed dots for the indication of details.

(c) *With slip or slip and painted decoration*: There are only six examples of such coarse ware mentioned here.

The first is the fragment inv. 1609 (Pl. 223c-d) from the rim and neck of an amphora or hydria; the fabric is gritty and the slip is coloured. The decoration consists of a zigzag line in a band immediately below the rim. The piece was found in the occupation deposit of the floor of unit H41 and dates from the Late Geometric I to the Late Geometric II phase.

The second, inv. 319 (Pl. 203a-b), was found in floor 1 of room H28 and consists of two joining fragments of a fenestrated stand; its red fabric is similar to that used for pithoi, but is covered on the outside with a dark cream slip and black-painted decoration, which consists of a panel with vertical wavy lines over the window and another narrower panel with three short zigzag lines. Context and style suggest a Late Geometric II date (see p. 103).

The fourth example, inv. 68+357 (Pl. 205a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 62, no. 140) was found in the wall-fall deposit of room H28 and consists of a number of fragments of a small krater. The fabric of the vase is rather coarse, but the surface is covered with a thick cream slip and the decoration is added over it in brown-black paint. What remains of it includes two panels each containing a cross-hatched lozenge and four swastikas (one has extra hooks). To the left of these panels there is a triglyph with three rows of zigzag flanked by vertical lines on either side. The workmanship suggests a local product.

The fifth vessel, inv. 479 (Pl. 157a-b), is mentioned here with some hesitation since although it is made of the same kind of red clay normally used for coarse ware, this is here a little more refined. The vessel may be a cup, although its shape cannot be

identified with absolute certainty. It was found in floor 2 of unit H21, should be Late Geometric I and is no doubt of local manufacture. The surface was slipped and the decoration added over the slip; both however have flaked off badly.

The sixth example, inv. 153 (Pl. 172c-d), is a small trefoil-mouth oinochoe from floor 2 of unit H22 dating from the Late Geometric II period (see p. 95); the fabric, which is coarse and grey, is covered with a light-coloured slip and the decoration over it is in dark paint. This consists of a horizontal line at the bottom of the neck and panels with cross-hatched lozenges on the shoulder. The panels are framed by vertical double lines. The body of the vessel is decorated with horizontal lines as far down as the base.

(d) *With slip and stamped decoration*: There is only one such example, inv. 1470 (Pl. 197a), the fragment of the handle of an amphora of coarse fabric smoothly finished with cream slip found in unit H23 in a level equivalent to floor 3 of room H22. It is decorated with a stamped rosette near the lower root and should be Late Geometric I (see p. 100).

#### 4. Post-Geometric Pots from the Temple and the Sanctuary Area

We list four fragmentary coarse pots from the archaic temple; they come from the occupation deposit of the floor of the cella (unit H30):

Inv. 1151 (Pl. 266c) preserves the lower part of the body and the foot of a (slipped?) vessel, which should date from the 6th or 5th century B.C.

Inv. 1153 (Pl. 256a-b), which may also be slipped, consists of one of the horizontal handles and the area around it of a wheel-made, thin-walled hydria;

Inv. 1318 (Pl. 262a) is also wheel-made and not dissimilar in shape to 1153. Judging from their profiles the last two vases probably date from the 5th century B.C.

The fourth pot, inv. 1152 (Pl. 262b-c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 89, no. 286), comes from the vestibule of the temple (unit H31) and is a votive miniature spouted krater; its fabric is red and it is probably a local product. It was found in the occupation deposit of the floor of the temple and should be archaic rather than geometric as stated in Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 89.

Finally special mention should be made of the two fragments of a relief pithos inv. 1231+1561 (Pl. 267a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 84, no. 256) discovered in the trench dug in front of the temple. Although the stratification of this trench cannot be relied upon (see p. 173), the style of the head represented on one of the two fragments<sup>18</sup> places it in the Tenian-Boeotian Group II; it recalls especially the well-known pithos

18. Notice especially the treatment of the hair by means of incised chevrons and of the eye, the outline of which is impressed.

with scenes of the Iliupersis found in Mykonos <sup>19</sup> and the impressive pithos representing the birth of a deity excavated by the late Nicolas Kontoleon on the island of Tenos.<sup>20</sup>

19. Miriam Ervin, «A relief pithos in Mykonos», *Arch. Deltion* 18 (1963), p. 73.

20. *Arch. Ephemeris* 1969, p. 228ff. and pls. 52-55.

## B. THE FINE WARES

The 1969 excavations yielded a great variety of fine ware pottery, mostly fragmentary. Only part of the inventoried material is discussed here.

### 1. *Skyphoi*<sup>1</sup>

The skyphos is the commonest shape among the drinking vessels and there are many inventoried examples of this shape from the 1969 campaign, mostly found on the plateau, in the D and H areas. Three of the skyphoi listed here (two of local manufacture) come from unit F1 near the Wall. Two further skyphoi are included in our discussion, one from the temple, the other from the J area.

The earliest examples come from the lower levels of the units around courtyard H21. Four from H19 are Middle Geometric. Of these inv. 1691 (Pl. 152b-c) and inv. 1509 (Pl. 152d-e) were excavated in floor 4, the lowest floor of the room; 1691, which is probably of Cycladic manufacture is decorated with a single horizontal line around the rim and a series of vertical lines in a triglyph arrangement below, which, no doubt, originally flanked a central panel; 1509 consists of several fragments from the lower part of the body and the base of a Corinthian skyphos with disc foot. The third piece, inv. 297 (Pl. 149b-c), comes from floor 2 which contained both Middle Geometric and Late Geometric I pottery: it was imported from Euboea and its decoration consists of horizontal lines on the rim and vertical lines on the body. Together with these we should mention the rim and upper body fragment of the skyphos with pendent semi-circles inv. 2466 (Pl. 155c-d) from the original fill of the east arm of the bench, which should be also Middle Geometric (p. 87 and note 36).

All the other skyphoi from the room are Late Geometric: the Cycladic fragment inv. 1113 (Pl. 148e-f) from floor 2 preserves part of the rim and body of the vessel: the rim is decorated with two horizontal rows of dots separated by a line, the body with a hatched maeander pattern; this is perhaps the earliest Late Geometric skyphos from the unit. Inv. 1107 (Pl. 147c-d) was found in the make-up of floor 1. This too is a rim fragment preserving also part of the body of the vase. The rim is decorated with a row of dots between two pairs of horizontal lines. Of the decoration of the body part of one triglyph of vertical lines is preserved. The inside edge of the lip was decorated with groups of bars, two of which survive; the profile of the rim which is distinctly upright suggests an advanced stage within the Late Geometric period. From the occupation deposit of floor 1 come the following four pieces: inv. 276 (Pl. 144f-g), inv. 1102 (Pl.

1. On Geometric skyphoi see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 11, 14, 18, 23, 48, 60, 67-68, 79 and 86-87; *Corinthian*, pp. 93, 95, 97-98 and 102; *Argive*, pp. 114, 117, 119, 122, 126 and 142-143; *Cycladic and Euboean*, pp. 164-166, 169, 175, 179, 184, 187 and 191.

145a-b), inv. 278 (Pl. 145c-d) and inv. 305 (Pl. 138c). Of these the first two should be placed early in the period: 276 is a very small fragment from the rim and upper part of the body of the vase. The rim is slightly offset; the body decoration consisted originally of triglyphs and panels. Only part of one triglyph and one panel remains; of the decoration of the panel all that is left is a broken horizontal line and six dots, which do not allow an identification of the design. 1102, which may be Corinthian, is also an early rim and upper body fragment. The rim is decorated with two horizontal lines; of the decoration of the body a triglyph of vertical lines and a panel of vertical zigzag lines are partly preserved. 278 and 305 are characterised by upright rims and date late in the period. The former, which is earlier, is decorated with a horizontal line around the rim and another line on the lip; of the original decoration of the body a triglyph partly remains and a panel with a hatched maeander. 305 is a tall and narrow vessel dating from the very end of the period. Its decoration consists of a lozenge-chain around the rim, panels with sigmas flanked by triglyphs between the handles, horizontal lines around the lower part of the body and bars on each handle. Finally two skyphos fragments, inv. 196 (Pl. 144a) and inv. 228 (Pl. 144b-c), were found on the bench of the room. The former preserves part of the base and lower body of the vase, the latter is a rim fragment with only a small part of the upper body preserved. The rim is decorated with horizontal lines; of the decoration of the body a very small part of a triglyph is preserved and part of a band around the root of a handle.

From room H22 we list altogether five fragments or fragmentary parts that can be identified with certainty as belonging to skyphoi: two, inv. 1719 (Pl. 160b-c) and inv. 1720 (Pl. 160d-e), are fragments from the lower body of vessels with disc foot (see p. 92). They were found in the levelling fill below the lowest floor and should be Middle Geometric II. The third, inv. 1338 (Pl. 166c-d), comes from floor 3 and preserves part of the rim and upper body of a skyphos. The rim is decorated with horizontal lines; on the body there are remains of a hatched maeander. The profile recalls somewhat that of inv. 278 from H19. The fourth piece, inv. 1390 (Pl. 169a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 49, no. 75), is made up of four fragments from the rim and upper body of a skyphos found partly in floor 3 and partly in the occupation deposit immediately above it. The decoration on the rim consists of a thick band and a thin line below it, that on the body of a panel with a horizontal zigzag line in it flanked by two triglyphs. The rim is short and offset; the vase may be of local manufacture. The fifth skyphos from this room, inv. 248 (Pl. 175a), consists of a number of fragments, not all of which join. They come from floors 2 or 1 laid after the important architectural changes in the units around courtyard H21. The rim is again decorated with two horizontal lines running around it; on the body there are remains of a triglyph. The workmanship is clumsy and there is little doubt that the pieces date from the Late Geometric II period.

Our excavation of room H23 produced several skyphoi which are mentioned here; they all come from the lower levels corresponding to the levelling fill and floor 5 in room H22 and date from the Middle Geometric II period. Inv. 1 (Pl. 180b-c, *Zagora I*, fig. 44 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 48, no. 65) was found in 1967, but is mentioned here



again because it is a significant Corinthian import. It has two horizontal lines around the rim, one on the lip, and a horizontal panel filled with vertical chevrons on the body. The panel was flanked by triglyphs on either side and framed by two lines below, which are only partly preserved. Inv. 1453 (Pl. 186c-d) preserves the rim, part of the upper body and part of the root of one handle of the vase. Of the decoration of the body only one corner of a panel remains; around its rim runs one horizontal line. Of inv. 1433 (Pl. 186a-b) the rim and part of the upper body of the vase remain. There is a horizontal line on the rim and a second line on the lip, the inside edge of which is decorated with groups of bars; part of a triglyph is preserved on the body. Inv. 1439 (Pl. 187a-b) is a rim fragment preserving also part of the body. The rim is decorated with horizontal lines, the body with a panel containing a hatched maeander.

From units H26-H27 we mention only three pieces that can be indisputably identified as skyphos fragments, inv. 1263 (Pl. 228d), inv. 1265 (Pl. 227d-e) and inv. 1577 (Pl. 229a-b). Of these, the first, which comes from a large Cycladic skyphos, was found in floor 2 of the original large room and is earlier; its clay is buff and its paint, where preserved, is lustrous. The fragment comes from the body of the vase and was decorated with a hatched maeander. Both style and context (see p. 122) suggest a Late Geometric I date. The second (inv. 1265) comes from the body of a large skyphos with cream slip and red-brown paint, which is probably Cycladic. It too was found in floor 2 and dates from the Late Geometric I period. It is decorated with a chain of cross-hatched lozenges and vertical strokes in the spaces between them. Inv. 1577 is a rim fragment preserving also part of the upper body and one handle root; the rim is decorated with horizontal lines; the body with a wavy line above three lines which terminate at the handle. The fragment was found in floor 1, the top floor laid after the space of the original all-purpose large room was subdivided into two storerooms (see p. 124). The upright rim suggests a Late Geometric II date.

From the house to the east and west of courtyard H33 we list two certain skyphoi, inv. 2496 (Pl. 207c-d) and inv. 1199 (Pl. 215a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 50, no. 80). 2496 is a rim fragment from the occupation deposit of unit H25 preserving also a small part of the upper body. It is decorated with horizontal lines and dates to the Late Geometric I period (see p. 109). 1199 was found in the occupation deposit of the floor in room H40 (p. 113). It is covered in solid paint and although the base is missing in the drawing, the profile of the rim and the body can be restored almost fully.<sup>2</sup> It too is Late Geometric I.

From the J area there is only one skyphos mentioned here, the fragmentary piece inv. 1224+1482 (Pl. 246a) which was found in the occupation deposit of the floor of unit J5 (see p. 135); its rim is decorated with horizontal lines and its body with panels containing concentric circles flanked by triglyphs of vertical lines. The shape, decoration and context in which the vase was found suggest a Late Geometric date.

2. The profile was drawn before the base of the vase was added.



Three skyphoi from the F area are discussed here, all excavated in unit F1: inv. 1313 (Pl. 250a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 49, no. 73), inv. 1325 (Pl. 251a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 48, no. 71, fig. 21) and inv. 1684 (Pl. 248a and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 50, no. 81). The first two, which were dug in the occupation deposit of the single floor of the room, must be of local manufacture and by the same hand as the pedestalled krater inv. 2024 excavated during the 1971 campaign (see Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 62, no. 139);<sup>3</sup> the third is Euboean and comes from the roof-fall deposit. The decoration of 1313 consists of horizontal lines around the rim and a panel on either side of the body between triglyphs of vertical lines; each of the two panels contains a row of vertical chevrons between two rows of vertical short strokes. 1325 has three panels alternating with triglyphs on either side of the body. Each panel contains an elongated blob and the triglyphs consist of stacks of Ms flanked by three lines on either side. The rim of 1684 is decorated with two horizontal lines; of the decoration of the body a small lozenge within a larger one remains. The space between was originally filled in white paint which has flaked off.<sup>3a</sup> All three skyphoi are Late Geometric II; inv. 1684 must belong to the very last phase of the period.

Finally from the cella of the temple (unit H30) come the two fragments inv. 1546 (Pl. 259c-d). They were found in the deposit under the lower walking surface of the pre-temple phase of the sanctuary and should be Late Geometric II (see p. 168). The fragments do not join and are likely to come from both sides of the vase. One of them preserves part of the root of a handle. The decoration consists of panels with sigmas and triglyphs of vertical lines.

With the vases discussed above we should mention the Attic skyphoid vessel (a pyxis?) inv. 570+652+1205+1206+1207+1412 (Pl. 182a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 48, no. 64), two fragments of which were found during the 1967 campaign. The vase comes from a level of room H23 corresponding to the levelling fill of floor 5 in room H22 and dates from the Middle Geometric II period. It is unusual in that it has mastoi at the level of the greatest diameter and painted decoration on the undersurface. Although only partly preserved it is undoubtedly one of the finest ceramic finds from Zagora. The rim is decorated with horizontal lines and with vertical bars on the interior edge. The upper part of the body is decorated on both sides with three panels separated from each other by triglyphs. Each panel contains a reserved St. George's cross in a net pattern within concentric circles. In the corner of each panel there is a six-pointed star. Each triglyph consists of a column of stacked Ms flanked on either side by three lines. The lower part of the body is decorated with horizontal lines. Of the decoration of the undersurface little remains; it consisted perhaps of a hatched quatrefoil and hatched triangles filling the space between the leaves.

3. According to Mr. K.A. Sheedy inv. 1313 should be Parian.

3a. For similar Late Geometric skyphoi found in Xeropolis see *Lefkandi I*, p. 57 ff. and pls. 37, 50 and 60. For two other fine examples see J. P. Descoeudres, *Die vorklassische Keramik aus dem Gebiet des Westtors, Eretria V*, p. 35, p. 48 and pl. 3 (Vouri 2, and Eretria Mus. Inv. 432).

The following fragments may be of skyphoi or of drinking vessels of different shape: — Inv. 2461 (Pl. 154e-f) very likely belonged to a skyphos. It comes from floor 4 below the northern arm of the bench in H19 and should be Middle Geometric. The vessel seems to be covered in solid black paint with the exception of a reserved thin band below the rim. — Inv. 299 (Pl. 149f) may also be a skyphos fragment. It was found in floor 3 of room H19 and could be Middle Geometric (see p. 85). It is painted black and is decorated with horizontal white bands over the black paint; such a decorative scheme is unknown from other skyphoi found in Zagora. — Inv. 1441 (Pl. 190c-d) may be from a large skyphos or a small krater. It consists of three joining fragments from the rim and upper body of a vessel found in room H23 at a level probably corresponding to floor 4 of unit H22, and should date from the transitional phase from Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I (see p. 99). Its decoration consists of a painted band on the rim and of a ladder and a band of vertical lines on the body. The interior surface of the vase is painted black except for a reserved barred band on the edge of the lip. — Inv. 1591 (Pl. 206c-d) is a rim and upper body fragment from the floor of unit H25. The rim is decorated with short strokes over a thick horizontal band and the interior with three horizontal lines. Its date should be Late Geometric I or rather Late Geometric II.

The fragment of a small open vessel, inv. 1375 (Pl. 163a-b), could be from a skyphos or a pyxis (see p. 93). It was found in floor 5 of room H22 and should be Middle Geometric. The decoration consists of multiple zigzag thick bands and the fabric suggests that it could be Corinthian.

## 2. Kantharoi<sup>4</sup>

There are eleven certain kantharoi from the 1969 campaign listed below, all Late Geometric. Most of them are from the units around the courtyard H21; one was found in unit H32 and two in unit F2.

Before discussing the fragments found in room H19 it is worth mentioning briefly the Euboean kantharos inv. 115 (Pl. 139a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 55, no. 113, fig. 24 and *Zagora I* fig. 53) which was discovered in 1967 in this unit and is better preserved than any other vessel of this shape found so far in Zagora. It has the typical high handles of the Middle and Late Geometric periods decorated with large Xs and the decoration of its body consists of a hatched battlement meander on one side and a row of hatched triangles on the other. The vase was found in the occupation deposit of floor 1 of the room (see p. 83) and dates from the Late Geometric II period.

Inv. 1253 (Pl. 137e and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 55, no. 115) consists of two fragments preserving part of the rim and upper body of a Euboean kantharos. Of these,

4. On Geometric kantharoi see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 11, 14, 18, 23, 48 and 86-87; Corinthian, pp. 93, 97 and 102; Argive, pp. 114, 117, 122, 126 and 143; Cycladic and Euboean, pp. 170, 175, 179, 184, 187 and 191.

one was found on the NE corner of the bench, the other in the occupation deposit of the top floor (see p. 83). The vessel is of hard orange-buff clay with a cream slip; the paint is brown to black. The decoration consists of a dotted lozenge chain on the rim between a thick horizontal line above and two thinner lines below, and a hatched maeander on the body. Inv. 188 (Pl. 140c-e) consists of two partly preserved handles each decorated with a large X. Their fabric is very similar and they must belong to one and the same vase. Inv. 1515 (Pl. 144d-e) is a small part from the body of a kantharos made up of two joining fragments decorated with a hatched maeander. These two partly preserved vases come from the same deposit of room H19 as inv. 115 and must be Late Geometric II.

The next two pieces from H19, inv. 1108 (Pl. 147e-f) and inv. 1110 (Pl. 148a-b), come from floor 1 of the room. 1108, which should be Euboean and Late Geometric II, is made up of two fragments preserving part of the rim and upper body of the vase. The rim is almost vertical and is decorated with a chain of tangential elongated blobs. Of the decoration of the body a triglyph of vertical lines partly remains. 1110 consists of a single rim and upper body fragment. Its decoration is similar to that of 1108, but the blobs on the rim are here rounder and slightly oblique, while the triglyph on the body consists of a group of thick bands alternating with thin lines; the rim spreads outward. Both shape and decoration suggest a date slightly than that of 1108.

The last kantharos from H19, inv. 294 (Pl. 150a-b), was found in floor 2 and is a Euboean rim fragment. The decoration consists of bars between horizontal lines added in brown paint on a cream slip; the fragment should be Late Geometric I (see p. 84).

From unit H22 we mention one, probably Euboean, rim fragment of a kantharos, inv. 1705 (Pl. 164e-f), found in floor 4. Of the decoration two lines are preserved on the rim itself, one line is preserved on the lip, while the tops of four vertical lines of a triglyph remain on the upper body. The piece should be Late Geometric I.

From room H23 comes the rim and upper body fragment inv. 1434 (Pl. 195c-d and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 55, no. 116). It is decorated with three lines around the rim and two concentric circles between two untidy rows of horizontal dots on the upper body. Part of a similar couple of concentric circles is preserved at the left edge of the fragment.

From unit H32 comes the rim and upper body fragment inv. 1586 (Pl. 211c-d) (p. 111) dating to the phase from Late Geometric I to Late Geometric II. The rim is almost vertical and its decoration consists of oblong blobs between two horizontal lines; on the body there is a row of vertical cross-hatched leaves alternating with hanging solid triangles (not clear on the photograph Pl. 211c).

Two kantharoi, inv. 1677 (Pl. 254b-c) and inv. 1674 (Pl. 255c-d), were found in the roof-fall deposit of room F2 by the fortification wall (p. 146). 1677 is a rim fragment decorated with an untidy row of bars between two horizontal lines and on the inside with three horizontal lines. The rim is almost vertical and both it and the painted decoration suggest a late date in the Late Geometric period. 1674 is a rim and upper body fragment with a less vertical, more compact, rim decorated with two horizontal lines.

Of the decoration on the body a triglyph is partly preserved with a stack of Ms in the centre, flanked by three vertical lines on either side, and also part of a panel the decoration of which includes dots and curving lines which should perhaps be identified as heads and necks of birds (?). Both shape and decoration suggest an earlier date for the piece which could not be much later than Late Geometric I.

The following fragments may be of kantharoi:

— Inv. 2462 (Pl. 155a-b) is a rim fragment. It was found with inv. 2461 in floor 4 under the northern arm of the bench in unit H19 and could still possibly be Middle Geometric (see p. 86). It has two reserved bands, one on the lip, the other on the rim below it. — Inv. 1578 (Pl. 232a-b) is a rim fragment found in the occupation deposit of floor 1 in room H27 and should be Late Geometric II (see p. 124). It is decorated with a lozenge-net on the outside and horizontal lines on the inside. — The rim fragment inv. 684 (Pl. 175c-d) was found in one of the two upper floors of unit H22 and should be Late Geometric II (see p. 96). It is decorated with a horizontal row of blobs separated from the lip and upper body by horizontal lines. — Inv. 1721 (Pl. 161a-b) is a body fragment from a kantharos rather than a skyphos and was found in the levelling fill of room H22 (p. 92). It could therefore be still Middle Geometric II. The decoration, which cannot be made out clearly, includes part of two concentric circles, three vertical wavy lines and three dots. — Inv. 988 (Pl. 234e) and inv. 2491 (Pl. 235a-b) from the roof-fall deposit of unit H27 should also be mentioned here; they are comparable in decoration to inv. 1578 from the occupation deposit of the same room discussed above. 988 consists of three joining fragment and a floater. The decoration, on the outside, consists of a three-tiered dotted lozenge-net with horizontal lines below, and, on the inside, of horizontal lines. The outside decoration of 2491 seems to be similar to that of 988. Both should be Late Geometric.

The rim fragment inv. 1545 (Pl. 259a-b) came from the cella of the temple (unit H30). It was found in the deposit under the lower walking surface of the pre-temple phase of the sanctuary and is Late Geometric II (see p. 168). The decoration on the outside surface consists of a chain of two horizontal intersecting zigzags between one horizontal line above and two below.

### 3. Some Rim Fragments

The following pieces from room H19 are rim fragments, preserving also part of the upper body, probably of skyphoi or kantharoi; they were all found in floor 3, below the northern arm of the bench and are early Late Geometric I (see p. 86).

Inv. 2454 (Pl. 153a-b) and inv. 2457 (Pl. 153e-f) are painted black; the former however has a thin reserved band on the lip, while the latter has a similar line on the rim. Inv. 2459 (Pl. 154c-d) has horizontal lines on the rim; inv. 2456 (Pl. 153c-d) is decorated with horizontal lines on the rim and a group of vertical lines on the body; inv. 2458 (Pl. 154a-b) has two horizontal thick lines on the rim.

#### 4. Attic «Bowl»

Special mention should be made of the rim and upper-body fragment inv. 1144 (Pl. 225a-b) found in floor 3 of room H26, which predates the division into two units of the original unified space of H26 and H27. The rim is decorated with a band of chevrons; of the body decoration part of a hatched leaf of a quatrefoil remains of a triglyph of vertical lines, and a horizontal line. The rim on the inside surface has a reserved band with a group of vertical strokes. The date should be early Late Geometric I.

#### 5. Cups <sup>5</sup>

The one-handled cup seems to be a less popular drinking vessel than the skyphos and there are only few inventoried examples mentioned here from the 1969 campaign. Most of them are late and some seem to be of local manufacture suggesting a cheap substitute for the skyphos. All are covered in solid black paint, but a few have some elementary decoration in the form of reserved thin bands.

Inv. 1169 (Pl. 129b-c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 50, no. 83) comes from the fortification wall and more particularly the gate area: it was found in trench FG3, (sector d), at a small depth from the ground surface, which was disturbed; therefore it had better be treated as an unstratified piece. The vessel is covered with solid paint except for three thin reserved bands, one around the rim, another around the base, a third on the inside surface immediately below the lip. The shape suggests a Late Geometric date.

The earliest cup, inv. 1383 (Pl. 164c-d), was excavated in the house around the courtyard H21 and more particularly in room H22. It was discovered in the filling between floors 5 and 4 of the unit, where all the pottery was Middle Geometric (p. 93). Except for a thin reserved band around the rim the vessel is covered in solid paint.

From unit H19 comes inv. 304 (Pl. 149d-e) which was excavated in floor 2 and should therefore be Late Geometric I (see p. 84).

From the same house, unit H28, we mention three cups, inv. 1301 (Pl. 201c), inv. 309 (Pl. 202c) and inv. 307 (Pl. 204a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 52, no. 98). 1301 has a reserved thin band around the rim; the other two are covered in solid paint <sup>6</sup> and seem to be of local manufacture. The short, almost vertical lip of the first vase which was found in floor 2 suggests a Late Geometric date (see p. 103). 309 was found in floor 1 and should be Late Geometric II (see p. 103). Inv. 307 was found in 1967 but is mentioned here because of the incised profile head of a man on the external surface of its body. It comes from the top floor (floor 1) of the room and should also be Late Geometric II.

5. On Geometric cups see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 10-11, 14, 18, 23 and 86-87; Corinthian, p. 102; Argive, pp. 117, 119, 122, 126, 135 and 143; Cycladic and Euboean, pp. 184, 187, and 191.

6. The paint has badly flaked off on 307.



From the occupation deposit of unit H41 we mention two Late Geometric II cups, inv. 1272 (Pl. 219a-b) and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 50, no. 86) and inv. 1602 (Pl. 219c-d) (see p. 115). 1272 has a thin reserved band on the lip and both cups have bars on the flat surface of the handle.

Inv. 448 (Pl. 225c-d) and inv. 1570 (Pl. 232c-d) were found in unit H26. The former comes from floor 3 and is of Euboean manufacture; it has a reserved band around the rim. The latter was discovered in floor 1 and may also be Euboean. Both vases should be Late Geometric I.

The three fragments mentioned below should be of cups or skyphoi:

The rim and upper body fragment inv. 1750 (Pl. 131b-c) comes from deposit 13 of trench FG6, near the fortification system, which was the fill behind the retaining wall for the lower causeway leading to the gate (see p. 61). The profile of the vessel suggests a Late rather than a Middle Geometric date. — Inv. 1692 (Pl. 150g-h) was excavated in floor 4 of room H19 and is a rim fragment preserving also part of the upper body. Floor 4 which was the earliest floor of the unit, contained some Middle Geometric pottery, but the profile of the rim of this piece suggests to us rather a Late Geometric I date. — Inv. 1138 (Pl. 231a-b) is a rim and upper body fragment of a cup rather than a skyphos. The vase is covered in solid paint except for a thin reserved band on the lip. It comes from floor 1 of room H26 and should date to the Late Geometric I or II period.

## 6. Kotylai <sup>7</sup>

The true kotyle being *par excellence* a Late Geometric shape it is not surprising that out of fourteen inventoried vessels of this type listed here none seems to be earlier than Late Geometric I. From the gate area of the fortification wall there is only one fragment, the barred kotyle handle inv. 1749 (Pl. 129a) (see pp. 60-61) dating from the Late Geometric II or the Archaic period.

From the units on the plateau we mention eight pieces, five of which were found in the house around courtyard H21. Inv. 1114 (Pl. 149a) and inv. 1098 (Pl. 137c-d) were excavated in room H19. The former is a rim fragment found in floor 2 and therefore not later than Late Geometric I (see p. 84); the latter consists of several base and lower body fragments from the occupation deposit of floor 1. The context in which these were found suggests of Late Geometric II date (see pp. 82-84).

7. On the Corinthian Middle Geometric proto-kotyle, Late Geometric and Early proto-Corinthian kotyle see Coldstream, *Pottery*, pp. 98, 101-102 and 107. On Attic Late Geometric II kotylai see *op. cit.*, pp. 60, 73, 79 and 87. On Argive imitation of Corinthian Late Geometric prototypes, see *op. cit.* p. 126. On Euboean kotylai see *op. cit.* p. 191 and p. 193 ff. and J.-P. Descoeudres, *Die vorklassische Keramik aus dem Gebiet des Westtors, Eretria V*, pp. 46-48.

Inv. 212+232 (Pl. 156c-d), which is Euboean, comes from the courtyard itself, from floor 2 (see p. 88). Four fragments survive of the vase including the beginning of a handle-root; the surface is covered with a cream slip and the decoration over it is matt dark brown. The inside surface is covered with a brown wash except for a thin reserved band at the edge of the rim. On the outside, there is a line around the rim and a panel of chevrons below flanked by a triglyph of vertical lines. The profile of the vase is characterised by a slight outturn at the rim. Both decoration and shape imitate Late Geometric I Corinthian prototypes.

Inv. 249 (Pl. 178b-c) was discovered in room H22 and is made up of a number of fragments, some of which do not join. It is decorated with a line around the rim, a band of vertical lines at the height of the handles and four horizontal lines below the band. The handles are barred. The vase comes from one of the two top floors laid out following the architectural changes mentioned on p. 96. Both style and context suggest a Late Geometric II date.

The fifth kotyle from this house, inv. 308 (Pl. 202a-b), was discovered in floor 1 of room H28 and is an imitation of Late Geometric II Corinthian models (see p. 103). The decoration consists of a panel of a three-tiered lozenge-net flanked by a square net-pattern and two horizontal lines below. One handle-root decorated with bars also survives.

From the house on either side of courtyard H33 come the kotylai inv. 1251 (Pl. 209c-d), inv. 1181 (Pl. 210a-b) and inv. 1150+212+232 (Pl. 214a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 53, no. 99). The first of these vases was found in unit H32, on the surface of the floor (see p. 111), and is a very late Geometric II type of kotyle with a rather shallow upward spreading body. Of the decoration of the body four horizontal chevrons survive. The handles are barred and the inside surface is painted dark except for two thin reserved horizontal bands. The second kotyle (1181) was found in the same deposit; it is a Euboean import made of pinkish clay covered with a cream slip and decorated with red paint recalling in technique inv. 154 excavated in 1967 (see p. 111; *Zagora I*, fig. 54 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 54, no. 105). The third (1150+212+232) comes from the occupation deposit of the floor of room H40. It is an elegant Corinthian import with both inside and outside surfaces painted black and a reserved line on the lip; there are three horizontal added-white lines, two on the outside surface below the handles, the third on the inside surface below the edge of the rim. The shape suggests a date within the third quarter of the 8th century.

From the adjacent house to the south, more particularly from room H27, we mention two fragmentary kotylai, inv. 1200 (Pl. 234c-e and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 54 and 53, no. 111 fig. 23) and inv. 987 (Pl. 231c). The former consists of a few joining body fragments from the roof-fall deposit of the unit preserving the graffito MNOILEOI or MNOILEOS. Both the excavation context and the lettering of the inscription point to a date in the last quarter of the 8th century, although the vase itself could be somewhat earlier (see pp. 120 and 124). The latter vase (987), which may be Euboean, was found partly in the occupation deposit of floor 1 and partly in the roof-fall deposit of the



room; it has a nicked rim and is decorated with a panel of four-limbed sigmas between triglyphs of vertical lines; it should be contemporary.

From the J area we mention one kotyle only, inv. 1341 (Pl. 242b-c) found in unit J4. It is a rather tall vessel and its decoration consists of a band of vertical lines at the height of the handles and another band of horizontal lines below. Its rim is nicked. The vase was found on a lower floor surface of the unit and although the stratification of the room was not absolutely clear in 1969 there is no doubt that it is still Late Geometric.

The following two kotylai came from the roof-fall deposit of room F1 near the fortification wall (see p. 146): inv. 1687 (Pl. 252c-d and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 54, no. 107), which is Euboean is a rim and upper body fragment decorated with two lines around the rim and part of a panel below, with a heron and a crossed lozenge, flanked by two vertical lines on the left, no doubt the remains of a triglyph. Partly overlapping with the beak of the bird is a thick line, perhaps the end of the beak of a second bird facing the one that is preserved or the beginning of a horizontal zigzag line. The inside of the vase is decorated with a thin horizontal reserved band immediately below the edge of the rim. The second kotyle, inv. 1678 (Pl. 252a-b) is Corinthian and consists of two joining fragments with a file of soldier-birds, of which only four are partly preserved. The type dates from the Late Geometric II period and such a date should also be applicable to inv. 1687.

## 7. Plates <sup>8</sup>

Most of the plates from the 1967 and 1969 digs discussed below were found in the house around courtyard H21 and of these a great number turned up in the upper floors of room H22. One plate was found in unit H41, two in the house on either side of courtyard H43 and one in the temple.

From the top floor of unit H19 comes inv. 1517 (Pl. 146e-f), a base fragment decorated on the outside surface with opposed diagonals. It is most probably Late Geometric II.

From the point of view of shape and style of drawing the plates from unit H22 form a homogeneous group:

Inv. 1386 (Pl. 171c) was found in the occupation deposit of floor 3 and is «Parian». It is a small body fragment from near the rim made of soft pink clay; its decoration consists of double outlined red leaves. Although the context in which it was found is Late Geometric I, the type is more commonly found in Zagora in Late Geometric II deposits (see p. 95). Inv. 1365+1368+1369+1715 (Pl. 173a-b) and inv. 1363 (Pl. 172a-b) come from the fill between floors 3 and 2, which was related to the changes made in

8. On Geometric plates see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 49, 87 and 117; Corinthian, p. 93; Argive, pp. 117 and 119; Cycladic, 179, 185 and 187.

the room toward the end of the Late Geometric I and the beginning of the Late Geometric II period (see p. 95). The first piece consists of five rim fragments, not all of which join. The lip is reserved and barred; the rim is decorated with a chain of tangential blobs over three horizontal lines. The second plate is made up of several joining fragments from the lower part of the body and base of the vessel. The edge of the base is decorated with an overlapping thick circular band and the undersurface with two concentric rows of dots – perhaps the remains of a snake; of the decoration on the outside surface of the body three outlined leaves are preserved with oblique hatching over two thin horizontal lines. These two plates may still be Late Geometric I.

Inv. 697, 455+698, 137+696, 243+245+702 and 241+675 were excavated in 1967 but we think that their mention here is relevant. They were all found in floors 1 and 2 of the room which were laid following the architectural changes mentioned above (see p. 96). They are Late Geometric II and seem to be Attic. 697 (Pl. 174a) is a body fragment partly preserving the decoration of the outside of the body consisting of a band of black-painted leaves. Of these three are partly preserved with double outline and midrib. Below them there are three thin horizontal lines. The inside surface of the plate is decorated with alternating reserved and red-brown painted bands. 455+698 (Pl. 174b-c) consists of a number of fragments not all of which join. Part of the outside decoration survives consisting of a row of blobs on the rim and of a band of vertical leaves with triple outlines on the body. The band of leaves is framed by thin lines above and below. The edge of the base is covered with an overlapping thick painted band. The paint is red to mid-brown, but mostly red. The undersurface of the plate bore decoration which is not legible. The lip is reserved and decorated with groups of bars, the inside surface is covered with solid paint. 137+696 (Pl. 175b; *Zagora I*, fig. 50; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 56, no. 119) is made up of a number of joining fragments, including one handle, of a plate very similar in decoration to 455+698. The main difference between the two plates is that here the band of leaves has three thin lines above it and two below. A thick overlapping painted band follows further down on the edge of the base. The preserved part of the undersurface is covered with solid paint except for a reserved circular line. The reflex handles are decorated with thin bands. 243+245+702 (Pl. 176a-b) is another very similar plate with a band of single outline leaves with midrib between three lines above and two below. The lower part of the body and the undersurface are covered with paint except for a number of concentric reserved lines. The last plate from unit H22 to be mentioned here is inv. 241+675 (Pl. 177a-b). It consists of seven fragments, six of which join (only the joining fragments are illustrated here). Generally speaking the decorative scheme is similar to that of the others but the single outline leaves are here filled with oblique hatching and the undersurface has a circle with a cross in the centre surrounded by a snake.

Finally, from the same house, we mention the Attic plate inv. 317 (Pl. 202d-e and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 56, no. 118) which comes from room H28. It is very similar to the plates from room H22, but the usual blobs on the rim have been replaced in this case by bars; the leaves have double outline and oblique hatching. The paint is black

but thin and considerably worn; the lip is reserved and decorated with groups of bars; the inside surface has reserved bands.

From room H41 comes inv. 1601 (Pl. 220b-d) which is a fragment of a very small plate found in the occupation deposit of the floor and dating from the Late Geometric II period (see p. 115). What is left of the outside decoration includes a panel with a lozenge chain, flanked on one side by four vertical lines, over a group of horizontal lines. Of the inside decoration, a band of vertical lines and three horizontal lines partly remain.

From the house on either side of courtyard H43 we mention two plates, inv. 1579 (Pl. 231d-e) and inv. 1629 (Pl. 240a-b). 1579 comes from the occupation deposit of floor 1 in storeroom H27 and is a Euboean imitation of «Attic-Parian» prototypes, since its brown-black paint decoration is applied over a cream slip. The piece is a single fragment preserving part of the base and lower body of the plate which is decorated with a band of vertical single outline leaves, with horizontal hatching, over two black lines. 1629 was found in the floor of H42 and is Late Geometric II (see p. 127). It is a rim fragment preserving part of one handle and part of the upper body of a plate decorated on the outside with two vertical leaves filled with oblique hatching.

The best preserved plate is inv. 1327 (Pls. 260a-b, 261a and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 86, no. 273) an import from Attica excavated in the cella of the temple (unit H30). It was found in the make-up of the walking surface deposit of the Geometric sanctuary which predates the Archaic temple (see p. 168) and may well have served as an expensive gift to the deity. A good part of the vessel is preserved and the profile can be fully reconstructed. The inside surface is painted dark, except for a thin reserved band, the lip is reserved and decorated with groups of painted bars. The rim has a chain of tangential blobs and the body a band of vertical leaves with oblique hatching framed by two thin lines above and three below. The edge of the base is covered with an overlapping black band. The undersurface originally must have been decorated with an octofoil of which only two leaves remain. These are filled with oblique hatching like the leaves of the body.

## 8. Kraters <sup>9</sup>

Of all shapes among the fine ware pottery the krater is the best represented in the 1969 dig. Most kraters discussed below come from the H area; three come from unit D1. From the J and F areas there are altogether two inventoried kraters listed and there are another two examples from the temple.

9. On Geometric kraters see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 11, 14, 17-18, 23, 30-32, 41-43, 48, 55, 59-60, 67, 70, 78, 86; Corinthian, pp. 93, 97, 99, 102 and 108; Argive, pp. 116, 119, 122, 126, 132-140, 142 and 146; Cycladic and Euboean, pp. 168, 169, 173, 177, 182-183, 187 and 191.

Inv. 1304 (Pl. 135a), 1652 (Pl. 134c-d) and 1655 (Pl. 135b) were excavated in the levelling fill under the floor of unit D1 and are all Late Geometric II (see pp. 72-73). 1304 is made of three floating fragments from the lower body of a Euboean krater decorated with characteristic thick vertical wavy lines painted above three horizontal lines over a cream slip. 1652 consists of two fragments from the shoulder of a small Euboean krater also painted over a cream slip; the paint has flaked off, but one can reconstruct the head and neck of a quadruped in a panel and a cross-hatched lozenge under its neck. 1655 is a very small body fragment preserving the back legs of a horse standing to the right and part of a cross-hatched lozenge under its barrel.

From unit H19 we mention seven examples: inv. 1965 (Pl. 141a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 60, no. 125), 1106 (Pl. 146b), 1516 (Pl. 147a-b), 293 (Pl. 148c-d), 300 (Pl. 150c-d), 292 (Pl. 151c-d) and 1257 (Pl. 151e-f).

The first of these kraters is a work by the Attic Painter of Athens 897<sup>10</sup> and one of the best preserved fine ware pots from Zagora. It was found in 1971 in one of the emplacements of the bench (see p. 83), but since very little excavating was done in that room after the 1969 campaign it is conveniently mentioned here. The decoration at the height of the handles on either side consists of a panel between two triglyphs of vertical lines; each panel contains three elongated hounds running to the left in a field filled with horizontal zigzag lines, outline double axes, hanging Vs and a vertical wavy line. The decoration of the lower body consists of a number of thin horizontal lines and one thick band. The lip which is reserved is ornamented with groups of bars. The date is Late Geometric IIb.

Inv. 1106 and 1516 were respectively found in the occupation deposit and the top floor. The first is made up of three joining fragments preserving part of the decoration which consists of a double axe flanked by two groups of vertical lines and a reserved band with a wavy line framed by three horizontal lines above and six below; the second is a rim fragment with a horizontal row of dots between two bands; both pieces are Late Geometric II.

Inv. 293, 300 and 292 were found in floor 2. Inv. 293 is a body fragment incorporating one root of a handle; of its original decoration the bars on the handle and three horizontal lines below it are partly preserved. The fabric seems to be Attic and although the piece is very small, its general appearance suggests a Middle Geometric II date. Inv. 300 consists of three joining fragments and a floater preserving part of the rim and upper body of a small krater. On the rim there is a horizontal line; the body decoration includes a triglyph of vertical lines, a vertical ladder and the remains of what seems to be a hatched maeander. A date early in the Late Geometric period seems to be appropriate for it. Inv. 292 is also Late Geometric, earlier rather than later. It is a Euboean body fragment with the remains of figure-work in two friezes. In the upper frieze one can distinguish the tail and one leg of a bird, and what seems to be the

10. Coldstream, *Pottery*: p. 77 ff.

leg of a man moving to the right; in the lower frieze two human figures are partly preserved, a charioteer followed by a helmeted warrior with round shield and two spears. In the field between the two figures there are three rosettes.

The last example from H19 to be discussed here, inv. 1257, is also a body fragment, with linear decoration in two registers separated by a reserved band with a horizontal line; in the upper register a hatched maeander pattern is partly preserved, in the lower one a triglyph (?) of vertical lines. The fragment comes from floor 3 and should be Late Geometric I (see p. 85).

From unit H22 six pieces are mentioned that can be identified with certainty as kraters: inv. 1346 (Pl. 162a-b), 1347 (Pl. 162c), 1388 (Pl. 165a), 1710 (Pl. 166a), 1361 (Pl. 166e) and 1359 (Pl. 165b-c).

Inv. 1346 and 1347 were found in the levelling fill below the floors. The first is one of the earliest and finest kraters discovered during the 1969 campaign; the shape as well as the drawing and general context of the deposit suggest a date in the Middle Geometric II period (see p. 92). One should note the characteristic concave lip of the vase and the row of dots between lines on the rim. The high quality decoration of the body includes part of a panel with a hatched maeander pattern, a thick horizontal zigzag line, a triglyph of stacked zigzags between vertical lines as well as a panel of *Ms*. The second piece, which must be contemporary, is the joint of a stirrup handle decorated with a painted hatched triangle.

Inv. 1388 comes from the fill between floors 4 and 5, which also dates from the Middle Geometric period; the vase, however, may be later. It consists of a number of fragments, some of which were found in the adjacent room H23 (see p. 93 and the list of illustrations). Those that were excavated here seem to be an intrusion from a higher level. The drawing is an attempt at reconstructing the shape and decoration of the vase, the main part of which, in the two zones between the handles, is not legible. Immediately below there are two groups of thin horizontal lines separated by a reserved band containing a horizontal wavy line. The lower part of the body has two thick painted bands separated by three reserved lines.

Inv. 1710 consists of two fragments found in the make-up of floor 4 and its occupation deposit (see p. 94). Of the decoration a band is partly preserved with vertical lines alternating with double axes; the band is framed above and below by several thin lines. A date in the Middle Geometric II period is likely.

Inv. 1361 comes from the make-up of floor 3; it is a body fragment with clumsy decoration consisting of a partly preserved panel which includes a row of vertical lines and a saltire square. A Late Geometric I date seems to be appropriate for it (see p. 94). Inv. 1359 was found in floor 3 of the room and dates from very early in the Late Geometric I period (see p. 94). It is a rim and upper body fragment. The rim has a row of dots framed by four thin horizontal lines above and three thicker lines below. Of the decoration of the body part of a panel remains with one hatched leaf of a quatrefoil and part of a triglyph of vertical lines.

From room H23 we list no fewer than ten kraters, the greatest number of which are Middle Geometric.



From a level corresponding to floor 5 of room H22 come four kraters, inv. 1459 (Pl. 181b-c), 1472 (Pl. 183a), 1728 (Pl. 183b) and 1403 (Pl. 187c-d), all Middle Geometric II (see pp. 98-99). 1459 is part of the pedestal foot of a large krater decorated near the bottom with three horizontal reserved lines. 1472 consists of a number of fragments preserving partly the rim and the upper body of a krater. This is an impressive vase, which could be either Euboean or Attic and might be part of the same vessel as inv. 1346 from H22 (see p. 92); the lip is reserved and barred and the rim, which has a mastos, was decorated with a row of oblong blobs of which a very small part only remains. Of the decoration between the handles part of a horizontal band with a zigzag in it survives and part of a large triglyph consisting of a column of Ms flanked on either side by two columns of zigzags and groups of vertical lines. Below the level of the stirrup handles there is a band of vertical lines interrupted by double axes framed by one horizontal line above and two below. The handles of the vase were barred. 1728 is a handle fragment decorated with bars attached to a small part of the body of a krater, while 1403 is a body fragment preserving part of a column of horizontal bars flanked by four vertical lines and part of a reserved band with two horizontal lines below.

From a slightly higher level, probably corresponding to floor 4 in room H22 come inv. 1463 (Pl. 189c-d) and inv. 1452 (Pl. 190a-b) dating probably from either late in Middle Geometric II or early in Late Geometric I (see p. 99). The former consists of several fragments preserving the rim and upper body of the vase and only part of the decoration, a band of oblique bars at the top of the inside surface, a row of dots on the rim below a thin reserved line and a hatched maeander on the body below. The latter, which is probably Attic, is a body fragment preserving part of two hatched maeanders separated by two vertical lines.

Inv. 1455 (Pl. 196a-b), 612 (Pl. 197b-c), 606 (Pl. 198a-b) and 416 (Pl. 199a-b; *Zagora I*, figs. 47-48 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 60, no. 126, fig. 28) were found at an even higher level and are all Late Geometric (see p. 100). 1455 is a rim and body fragment with a thin band on the edge of the lip and a thick line on the rim itself; further down the fragment preserves part of a panel with a hatched quatrefoil and dots between the leaves, flanked by two vertical lines. The piece could still be Late Geometric I. 612 is a body fragment preserving part of a panel with an animal to the right and above it a circle and part of a pendent double axe. The panel is flanked by two vertical lines and part of a design which is not legible. 606, also a body fragment, is decorated with a row of tangential elongated vertical blobs above and a triglyph of vertical lines below separated by a reserved band with a horizontal line in it.

Inv. 416 is one of the most monumental Euboean fine ware pieces excavated in *Zagora* and although discovered in 1967, partly in this room and partly elsewhere (see *Zagora I*, pp. 58-59), it is mentioned again here because further work allowed the tentative reconstruction illustrated on Pl. 199a-b. The decoration of the vase is in brown-to-black paint over a cream slip. Parts of two friezes with figure-work from what must be the obverse are preserved, one with a procession of chariots and warriors, the other with a procession of horsemen and warriors; also a band with a pattern resem-

bling a chequerboard from the lower body and part of a hatched maeander from the rim. The bands are separated from each other by means of thin horizontal lines. To the reverse of the vase seems to belong a frieze with a row of grazing horses, three of which are only partly preserved; under the barrel of the first horse is a cross-hatched lozenge, a bird and a small circle; under the barrel of the second horse there seems to be only a cross-hatched lozenge. In the field one can distinguish three circles, one with a cross in it.

From room H28 comes inv. 318 (Pl. 200c-d) which was found in floor 4 and should be Late Geometric I; it is a body fragment with only part of its decoration preserved, which seems to consist of two panels separated by three vertical lines. In one panel a small cross-hatched lozenge is preserved; in the other what is left of the design is not clear; below this zone of panels there are three horizontal lines.

Finally, from the courtyard of the house, unit H21, we mention three kraters, inv. 532 (Pl. 158a-b), inv. 500 (Pl. 156a-b) and inv. 1495 (Pl. 159a-b).<sup>11</sup>

Inv. 532 was found in floor 3 and is Middle Geometric II (see p. 89); it is made up of a number of joining fragments preserving part of the rim and upper body of the vessel. The lip is reserved and barred. Inv. 500 comes from floor 2 and is part of the black-painted pedestal foot of a krater made up of a number of joining fragments; a date either in Middle Geometric II or Late Geometric I would be suitable for it (see p. 88). 1495 consists of several fragments preserving part of the upper and lower body of a krater. It is important because it comes from the re-deposited fill immediately to the west of wall H21E related to the disturbance associated with floor 2 (see p. 89). The decoration near the rim preserves parts of two lions with outlined hatched bodies and a horizontal zigzag line above each of them belonging either to one or to two panels, also a filling ornament, probably a swastika, the lower part of a triglyph of vertical lines and horizontal lines above and below the panels. Two reserved lines are preserved near the base of the vase. On grounds of style of drawing alone this must be one of the latest fine ware pots found at Zagora dating from the very end of the Late Geometric period and should be compared with inv. 1189 (see below).

From the house on either side of courtyard H33 we list three kraters: inv. 1606 (Pl. 224a-b), 1607 (Pl. 222a-b) and 1189 (Pl. 216a-b). 1606 was discovered in the floor make-up of unit H41 and is a single body fragment of a Euboean krater. What is preserved of the decoration is distributed between two bands, one filled with double outline triangles or lozenges, the other with hatched maeanders. The decoration suggests a Late Geometric I or II date (see p. 115). Inv. 1607 is a rim fragment from the occupation deposit of the floor of the same room. It consists of two joining fragments, which also preserve part of the upper body. The lip of the vase is reserved and decorated with groups of bars. The upper body has the remains of two panels divided by a tri-

11. For part of the krater inv. 416 also found in this unit see p. 88.



glyph of vertical lines; one contains triangles (?) and dots, the other Ss. The date should be Late Geometric II (see p. 115). Finally from the occupation deposit of H40 comes the fragment 1189 which is a body fragment of a very Late Geometric Euboean (?) krater. The decoration is again in two registers; the lower register has a lion to the right, whose body is painted in dark colour except for some reserved hatching. The upper zone contains a net-pattern.

From the house on either side of courtyard H43 we list five kraters: inv. 1266 (Pl. 228b-c), inv. 1262 (Pl. 226a), inv. 996 (Pl. 238a-b), inv. 429 (Pl. 233a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 62, no. 141; *Zagora I*, fig. 51) and inv. 1171 (Pl. 239a-b). 1266 and 1262 were found in floor 2 of the original room occupying the space of H26 - H27 prior to the architectural alterations mentioned on p. 122. They are both Euboean. 1266 consists of two joining fragments of a krater covered in cream slip and decorated in added brown-black paint; the decoration includes groups of bars on the lip and a panel and a triglyph on the upper body. The panel contains a bird with hatched body and a circle; the triglyph is made up of vertical lines. Inv. 1262 is part of the pedestal of a small krater decorated with added wavy lines in white paint over a broader band of red-brown paint; it is either late Late Geometric I or early Late Geometric II. 996 is also a pedestal found in the topsoil over H27 although part of it was recovered in H20 (see pp. 125-126). 429 was found in the occupation deposit of floor 1 of room H26 and was partly published in *Zagora I*, p. 59. The fragments of this «Parian» krater actually reached into the roof-fall deposit and the style is Late Geometric II. The decoration consists of horizontal lines on the rim and panels and triglyphs at the height of the handles; each panel contains three concentric circles and four dots, one in each corner. The triglyphs consists of groups of vertical lines. Above one handle there is a horizontal zigzag line. Below the handles all around the body there are horizontal lines and a wide horizontal band. The Euboean spouted krater inv. 1171 was found in the occupation deposit of the floor of room H42 and should be Late Geometric II (see p. 127). Its fabric is pinkish-buff and covered with a yellow-cream slip. The dark paint decoration, which could not be made out with absolute certainty, seems to include groups of bars on the lip and a panel between two triglyphs at the height of the handles on the side opposite the spout. In the panel there are two hatched birds on either side of a triple triangle surrounded by filling ornaments; the triglyphs consist of groups of vertical lines. The rim of the vase is decorated with a row of dots, while the body below the handles is covered with a group of thin horizontal lines running all around.

From the J area we list two kraters, inv. 1275 and 1223 both Late Geometric. Inv. 1275 (Pl. 240c-d) is a small vessel found on the little squarish bench of room J2; it consists of a number of fragments from which we can recover the whole profile of the vase with the exception of the base. The rim between the handles is decorated with a zigzag line and the body with horizontal lines and bands. A reserved band also decorates the inner surface of the vase. Inv. 1223 (Pl. 243a-b) was found in the occupation deposit of the floor of room J5 together with the amphora inv. 1218 and the skyphos inv. 1224+1482 (see p. 135). It is made up of a number of fragments preserving the

lower body and pedestal of a Euboean krater. The decoration of the pedestal consists of a band with thick vertical wavy lines between a group of horizontal lines above and a second group of similar lines below. The lower body is covered in solid black paint with the exception of a thin reserved horizontal line.

From the F area we list the rim fragment inv. 1689 (Pl. 249a-b), found in room F1, which is definitely Late Geometric II. The lip is reserved and decorated with groups of bars and zigzag lines; on the rim itself there is a chain of tangential blobs between two lines above and three below.

In this discussion we also include two kraters from the temple, inv. 1330 (Pl. 258b-c) from the cella (unit H30) and inv. 1329 (Pl. 263d) from the vestibule (unit H31). The former comes from the construction debris from the trimming of the stones for the walls of the temple; it predates the building and should be Late Geometric II. It is a body fragment preserving three vertical lines on the left and a panel with part of a horse and a swastika under its barrel. The latter consists of three joining fragments from the upper body of a krater and was found in the levelling fill of the sanctuary area in its pre-temple phase, dating most probably from the Late Geometric I period. Of its decoration part of a panel is preserved containing a reserved St. George's cross within a dark area surrounded by six concentric circles with two horizontal lines above and one below.

The fragments mentioned below may be of kraters:

The body fragment inv. 101 (Pl. 146a) could be from a skyphos, but is more likely part of a krater. It was found in the occupation deposit of floor 1 in room H19 and should be Late Geometric II (p. 84). The decoration includes a partly preserved panel with a circle surrounded by dots and containing a St. George's cross and two birds, and also part of a cross-hatched lozenge; the panel is flanked on the right by four vertical lines.

The rim and upper body fragment inv. 1398 (Pl. 170a) should be from a krater rather than a large kantharos. It comes from the occupation deposit of floor 3 in room H22 and should be Late Geometric I (see p. 94). The decoration consists of a band of vertical strokes on the rim and part of a panel on the body preserving one hatched leaf of a quatrefoil.

The rim and upper body fragment inv. 1759 (Pl. 227a-b) is mentioned here since it should be from a krater or largish «bowl». It was found in the make-up of floor 2 of units H26-H27 dating from before the subdivision of this space into two storerooms, and should be Late Geometric I (see p. 122). The decoration consists of a couple of horizontal lines on the rim and of a group of vertical lines and a double axe below.

The fragment inv. 1593 (Pl. 205d) decorated with a checker-board could also be from the body of a krater. It was found in the floor make-up of storeroom H25 and could be Late Geometric I.

## 9. Oinochoai <sup>12</sup>

A number of inventoried oinochoai from the 1969 dig are mentioned below; most of them come from the H area.

Inv. 1227 (Pl. 134a-b) was discovered in the bench collapse of room D1 and consists of two joining fragments from an unusual top of an oinochoe with a mouth which is completely closed except for a small hole in the middle. It should date from the Late Geometric II period (see p. 72).

Inv. 189 (Pl. 143d) and inv. 274 (Pl. 146c-d) were found in room H19. The former consists of three fragments from the base of an oinochoe discovered in the bench collapse of the unit; the latter is a single neck fragment from the occupation deposit of floor 1, decorated with a dotted lozenge-net of which three tiers are preserved. Both pieces probably date from the Late Geometric II period.

Inv. 1378 (Pl. 160f-g), 1377 (Pl. 161c-d), 1376 (Pl. 161e-f) and 1707 (Pl. 166b) come from room H22. The first three pieces were excavated in the levelling fill below the floor (see p. 92) and should all be Middle Geometric II. 1378 is made up of a number of fragments from the lower part of the body and base of an oinochoe. The fabric, which is soft and pinkish-buff, could well be Euboean; the paint is solid black. 1377 is made up of two fragments from the body of a small oinochoe including the root of the handle of the vase. The decoration consists of a group of vertical (?) lines, one oblique line and a reserved band with two horizontal lines below. 1376 is a neck fragment with a hatched maeander between two lines above and at least one line below. Inv. 1707 is made up of two fragments from the rim and lower neck of a trefoil-mouthed oinochoe decorated with horizontal lines. The fragments were found in floor 4; they could be Middle Geometric II or Late Geometric I (see p. 93).

Inv. 1168 (Pl. 246b-c) and 1288 (Pl. 247a-b) were found in the bench deposit of room F1; they are very similar to each other and form a pair. The first consists of a number of joining fragments preserving the profile of the shoulder and body of the vase as well as the lower root of its handle. The decoration includes a horizontal wavy line on the shoulder drawn in white over the dark painted surface of the vase, and a group of horizontal lines in a reserved zone at the level of the greatest diameter of the vessel. The second piece is made up of a number of joining fragments from the lower body and base of the oinochoe. Its decoration consists of two horizontal white wavy lines painted over the dark surface of the vase. The waves of the upper line are shallow, those of the lower are much deeper.

Inv. 1726 (Pl. 255a-b) comes from the roof-fall deposit of room F2. It is a rim and

12. On Geometric oinochoai see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 11, 14, 17, 22, 30, 32, 44, 47, 55, 59, 61, 64, 66-68, 74-82, 85; Corinthian, pp. 93, 94, 97, 100; Argive, pp. 114, 116, 118, 121, 126, 142; Cycladic and Euboean, pp. 165, 168, 174, 184 and 191.

neck fragment decorated with two groups of three horizontal lines alternating with two rows of dots. A date in the Late Geometric II period seems appropriate for it.

The following two neck fragments may be of oinochoai or amphorae:

Inv. 1395 (Pl. 169e-f) is probably Corinthian and was found in the occupation deposit of floor 3 in room H22, which contained mainly Late Geometric I pottery; its design, however, an elongated dog-tooth pattern, suggests that it might still be Middle Geometric II. Inv. 968 (Pl. 235c-d) comes from the roof-fall deposit of H26 (p. 125). It belongs to the lower part of the neck of the vessel and is decorated with a hatched maeander; it should be Late Geometric II.

Here we should also mention the shoulder fragment inv. 1576 (Pl. 230a-b) which may have belonged to an oinochoe. It was discovered in the make-up of floor 1 in room H27 and should be Late Geometric II. The fabric is Euboean and the surface is covered with a cream slip. The decoration which is not clearly legible includes a double outline lozenge(?) with hatching and a circle.

#### 10. Lekythos - Oinochoe <sup>13</sup>

There seems to be only one inventoried fragment of a lekythos-oinochoe from the 1969 campaign, no. 1348 (Pl. 171a-b). It was found in the fill between floors 3 and 2 of room H22 which contained some early material (see p. 95) and comes from the shoulder of an Attic vessel with a mastos on it. The decoration consists of a hatched maeander above and three horizontal lines below. The style of decoration resembles that of the fragment inv. 574 excavated in 1967 (Pl. 184c-d; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 63, no. 143 and *Zagora I*, p. 58, figs. 41 - 42). This fragment was found in the adjacent room H23, in a level corresponding to floor 5 or the levelling fill of room H22 and it too preserves part of the shoulder of a lekythos-oinochoe with a mastos. The decoration consists of a hatched maeander above and a multiple zigzag pattern below with vertical bars on the apices; the two patterns are separated from each other by a reserved band with two horizontal lines and there is a similar band with lines below the zigzag pattern. The context in which this fragment was found (see p. 98) as well as the style of decoration suggest a date in the Middle Geometric II period, to which also inv. 1348 must be dated.

13. On Geometric lekythoi-oinochoai see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 11, 17, 22 and 85; Corinthian, pp. 95, 97 and 100-101; Argive, pp. 114, 116, 118, 121, 126 and 142; Cycladic and Euboean, pp. 165, 169 and 191.

## 11. Small Oinochoai (Jugs)

In addition to the larger oinochoai we list three small-size jugs from the 1969 dig, all found in the H area. Inv. 291 (Pl. 151a-b) is an Attic shoulder fragment from floor 2 of unit H19. What is left of the decoration consists of a row of dots between a line above and three lines below. The fragment should be dated to the Middle Geometric II or Late Geometric I period.

Inv. 1310 (Pl. 205c and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 64, no. 149) is a fragmentary small vessel with round lip found on the surface of the floor of room H25 (see p. 109). A largish part of its rim and its handle are missing, but otherwise the vase is well preserved. The upper half is reserved and decorated with two horizontal lines around the rim and three around the shoulder; the lower half is covered with solid black paint. Both shape and decoration suggest a date toward the very end of the Geometric period. The vase resembles the jug inv. 1900 found in the J area in 1971 (Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 64, no. 148), which should be contemporary.

The third vase of this type, inv. 1194 (Pl. 234a-b), is a miniature little jug made of soft red clay. It has thick walls and a trefoil mouth and was found in the roof-fall deposit of store-room H27. It is well preserved except for the missing handle and should date from the Late Geometric II period.

## 12. Grey Jug

In the context of oinochoai, lekythoi-oinochoai and jugs we should mention inv. 1286 (Pl. 248b-c), which is part of an unusual vessel with a vertical handle found in room F1; it consists of a number of joining fragments preserving the rim, upper body and handle of a jug. The piece was found in the roof-fall deposit of the unit and should be Late Geometric II. It has a grey fabric with a rather shiny outside surface and is decorated with a group of three horizontal incised lines at a level slightly above the lower root of the handle.

## 13. Tankard <sup>14</sup>

Inv. 1572 (Pl. 227c) is the only identified tankard from the 1969 campaign consisting of several fragments, some of which join. The vase comes from floor 2 in room H27 and should be dated to the Late Geometric I period. The decoration consists of a horizontal line around the rim, thick vertical wavy lines on the upper body and a thin wavy horizontal line below, around the lower body.

14. On Attic tankards see Coldstream, *Pottery*: pp. 23, 33, 34, 42, 60, 61, 86. On Cycladic tankards see *op. cit.* p. 175.

#### 14. Pitcher <sup>15</sup>

Since the pitcher is mainly a funerary vase, it is not surprising that there is only one example of this shape from the 1969 dig, inv. 1278 (Pl. 136a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 64, no. 150), found over the bench along the south wall of unit D19 (see p. 78). Part of the rim and neck of the vase only is preserved decorated with high quality painted designs suggesting Euboean manufacture. The decoration consists of a band of tangential dot-filled circles alternating with dots around the rim and of a panel on the neck containing a hatched quatrefoil with cross-hatched triangles between the leaves and dot-filled circles in the field. The panel is flanked by triglyphs of chevrons between vertical lines; a second panel to the left of the left triglyph is poorly preserved. The style suggests a Late Geometric II date.

#### 15. Hydriai <sup>16</sup>

Six inventoried hydriai from the 1969 campaign are mentioned here, one from the D area and five from the H area. They were all excavated in the upper levels of the units and are late.

Inv. 1188 (Pl. 135c) was found on bedrock at the floor level of unit D15 and consists of two joining fragments preserving a small part of the body and one horizontal handle. Immediately below the handle the vase is decorated with four horizontal lines above a dark painted area. Although the piece is no doubt Late Geometric, it is difficult to suggest a more precise date for it in the absence of any other context pottery and any real diagnostic features on what remains of it.

Inv. 53 (Pl. 178a) and inv. 66 (Pl. 179a) come from floor 2 in room H22 (see p. 96). Inv. 53 is made up of two joining fragments preserving part of the rim and neck of the vessel as well as the upper root of the vertical handle. An uninterrupted solid band of dark paint covers the rim and upper neck leaving the lower part reserved. The vase may be a local product. Inv. 66 consists of a number of fragments which allow us to reconstruct the profile of most of the body and its decoration; the latter includes a horizontal band between a thin line above and two lines below, three horizontal lines at

15. On Attic pitchers see Coldstream, *Pottery*: pp. 30, 32, 34, 42, 44, 47, 51-52, 55, 59, 61, 64, 66-68, 70, 71-74, 77-79, 85.

16. According to Coldstream hydriai with figured decoration appear for the first time in Attica in the Late Geometric II period where they are used as funerary vases. In Corinth plain hydriai are found in graves throughout Early and Middle Geometric, but the first painted examples do not occur before the Late Geometric period. From Argos there seems to be only one rare example of a plump hydria and in the Cyclades small hydriai with poorly articulated necks are fairly popular in the Melian School, sometimes with mastoi on the shoulder. In Euboea occasional examples are probably Late Geometric and a few small pots with inward sloping necks look Subgeometric (see Coldstream, *Pottery*: pp. 60, 101, 122, 178, 184 and 190-191).



the height of the horizontal handles, one further horizontal line nearer the base of the vase and two vertical curving lines from near one of the horizontal handles. The context suggests a Late Geometric II date for both vases (see p. 95).

The fragments inv. 447 (Pl. 203c) come from floor 1 of room H28 and preserve part of the body of a hydria and also portions of its horizontal handles. Of the decoration two groups of three horizontal lines survive, one immediately below the handles, the other nearer the base. Again the context and style of decoration suggest a Late Geometric II date.

Inv. 1302 (Pl. 206a-b) and inv. 1588 (Pl. 209a-b) were found in the storage area of the house on either side of courtyard H33. The first piece comes from unit H25, the second from unit H32. Both are necks and, since they were found resting on the floor, are likely to have been used as stands after the breakage. 1302 consists of a number of joining fragments including the upper root of the vertical handle. The fabric is soft and orange in colour and the rim is covered with dark paint. The neck is reserved except for a horizontal thick zigzag line in the middle and a couple of horizontal lines near the bottom. Although excavated in unit H32, inv. 1588 may also have stood originally in H25 since a fragment that joins was found there. The piece consists of several fragments preserving also the upper root of the vertical handle. The paint has almost completely flaked off and the decoration is not legible. The high level at which both necks were found and the decoration of 1302 suggest also a Late Geometric II date.

## 16. Amphorae <sup>17</sup>

There are quite a few inventoried amphorae from the 1969 campaign discussed here, mostly from the H area.

From Room H19 we mention the fragmentary amphora inv. 1092 (Pl. 138a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 68, no. 159) found in the occupation deposit of the top floor, a vessel of Euboean manufacture, made of soft pink clay with a cream slip and decorated with dark paint over it. The piece is made up of several fragments preserving part of the shoulder and upper body of the vase as well as the lower root of one handle. The decoration consists of a row of vertical thick wavy lines on the shoulder and a zone of thin horizontal lines around the belly; it is definitely Late Geometric II and could be a late product of the workshop that produced inv. 416 (see pp. 83 and 100) (*Zagora I*, figs 47 and 48).

From room H22 comes inv. 310 (Pl. 180a) made up of a number of joining fragments of an amphora giving the lower part of the body and the foot of the vase. The vessel

17. On Geometric amphorae see Coldsream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 11, 14, 17, 22, 29-30, 33-34, 42, 47, 52, 55, 57, 58, 60, 62, 66-67, 73, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85; *Corinthian*, pp. 93, 94, 97 and 101; *Argive*, pp. 114, 116, 118, 121, 125-126, 131-133, 137, 141-142; *Cycladic and Euboean*, pp. 165, 166-167, 174, 178-179, 183, 186, 190.



was found in the roof-fall deposit and should also date from the Late Geometric II period (see p. 96). Starting from the top, its decoration consists of a reserved band with a horizontal group of vertical chevrons followed further down by a group of thin horizontal lines, a reserved band with a wavy line, a second group of thin horizontal lines and finally a thin reserved band around the lower body.

From room H23 we mention three pieces: inv. 1444 (Pl. 185c-d), inv. 1203 (Pl. 184a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 65, no. 155) and inv. 1458 (Pl. 195a-b); the first of these, which could be Corinthian and could date from the Middle Geometric period (see p. 99), consists of two joining fragments from the rim and neck of the vessel found in the level corresponding to floor 5 in H22; the lip is decorated with a row of dots and the neck with a band of unevenly and densely drawn vertical lines. The second piece, inv. 1203, was found in the same level and is therefore contemporary (see p. 99); it is made up of a number of fragments from the shoulder and upper body of the vase, the latter decorated with a zone of groups of vertical lines alternating with double axes; one non-joining fragment is decorated with a band of thin horizontal lines. The third piece, inv. 1458, comes from the level corresponding to floor 3 in H22; it is a fragment from the bottom of the neck preserving also part of the shoulder. The neck is decorated with three horizontal thick lines, the shoulder with two partly preserved concentric circles; the date is Late Geometric I (see p. 100).

From room H28 only one fragment of an amphora is included here, inv. 1250 (Pl. 201a-b), preserving the base and foot of the vase and dating, in all probability, to the transition from the Late Geometric I to the Late Geometric II period.

From the courtyard H21 we list four pieces: inv. 468 (Pl. 160a; *Zagora I*, fig. 52 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 65, no. 154), inv. 472 (Pl. 158f; *Zagora I*, fig. 57 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 47, no. 59, fig. 20), inv. 1494 (Pl. 158c-d) and inv. 487 (Pl. 155e-f). The first two were found in floor 4: 468 is a body fragment of a Middle Geometric amphora decorated with two groups of parallel lines meeting at an angle and enclosing an area covered in solid black paint; inv. 472 is a shoulder fragment of a Late Proto-geometric or sub-Proto-geometric amphora decorated with concentric semi-circles. The date of this piece is more difficult to define; it should be Middle Geometric, although, in view of our findings during the 1974 campaign at the fortification wall, an earlier date should not be altogether excluded (see Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 103 ff.). Inv. 1494 comes from floor 3 and is a body fragment of an amphora decorated with a dog-tooth pattern and three thin reserved horizontal lines below; its date should be Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I (see p. 89). The fourth piece from the courtyard, inv. 487, is a neck fragment decorated with three horizontal lines above a design that is not easy to make out; the date is perhaps still Middle Geometric.

From the house on either side of courtyard H33 there are four pieces listed here that can be safely identified as amphorae; inv. 1149 (Pl. 213a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 67, no. 166), inv. 1177 (Pl. 217a-b and 216e and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 66, no. 161), inv. 1208 (Pl. 218a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 66, no. 163) and inv. 1271 (Pl. 221a-b).

Inv. 1149 is a neck from the occupation deposit of room H40 probably dating from

the third quarter of the 8th century (see p. 113). It is decorated with a palm tree on each side in a wide reserved band, framed by a thick painted band above and a thinner band below; the piece is made up of a number of joining fragments including portions of the handles. 1177 was found in room H41 and is probably Late Geometric II (see p. 114) ; it preserves a good part of the rim and neck and part of the lower body of a Euboean neck-amphora decorated in black paint applied over a cream slip. The decoration consists of thick bars on the lip and two horizontal thin bands on the rim. The main decorative element on the neck is a maeander pattern between a chain of tangential circular blobs and dots above and another chain of tangential elongated blobs and dots below; these motifs are separated from each other by groups of horizontal lines. The lower body is decorated with a band of thick vertical wavy lines above two groups of horizontal lines alternating with two thick bands. 1208 and 1271 were also found in room H41. 1208 is a reasonably well preserved small amphora, the rim and foot of which are both missing. The transition from shoulder to neck is smooth and the decoration on the neck consists on one side of two bands with Ss and a third with oblique strokes and on the other of a band with a wavy line, a second band with oblique strokes and a third with Ss. These motifs are separated from each other by pairs of horizontal lines and are followed further down on the body by another band with a wavy line running all around and by a group of horizontal lines. The handles of the vase are decorated with bars. 1271 consists of two shoulder fragments of Euboean fabric with slip apparently imitating «Parian» prototypes. What is left of the decoration includes a panel with a four-spoked wheel flanked by a triglyph of vertical lines on one side and a band with horizontal lines below. Both 1208 and 1271 date from the Late Geometric II period (see p. 116).

From the house on either side of courtyard H43 come the following amphorae: inv. 1565 (Pl. 230c-d), inv. 1170 (Pl. 238c-d) and inv. 1628.

The first piece comes from the occupation deposit of the top floor 1 in room H27 and preserves part of the rim and neck of the vessel. It is a Euboean amphora with cream slip and horizontal black lines (?) on it.

The second and third pieces were found in the occupation deposit of floor 1 in room H42. 1170 is made up of a number of joining fragments preserving most of the body and foot of an amphora perhaps made locally. 1628 is a fragment decorated with what seems to be a hatched maeander, three horizontal lines and a thick band (see p. 127).

From Area J we list three pieces, all Late Geometric: inv. 1225, inv. 1218 and inv. 1331.

The fragments of the rim and neck of an amphora inv. 1225 (Pl. 241c) were found in the passage J3 and unit J4 (see p. 134). Their fabric is pinkish-red of rather soft texture with inclusions and a little mica; the outside surface is covered with a red-brown paint.

The Euboean slipped belly-handled amphora inv. 1218 (Pls. 244a-b and 245a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 66, no. 159, fig. 33) comes from the occupation deposit above the floor of room J5 (see p. 135). The pot was broken and mended in antiquity as suggested by the clamp holes along some of the breaks. The rim and neck are entirely

missing and there are parts missing also from all over the body and the foot. In spite of these losses and the worn state of its painted decoration the vase is undoubtedly one of the finest ceramic finds of the 1969 campaign. The main decoration is in three registers: on the shoulder there are panels with hatched birds and small circles alternating with triglyphs consisting of columns with oblique hatching flanked on either side by a pair of vertical lines. Between the stirrup handles on either side there is a panel of checker-board flanked by two panels, each containing a fringed quadruple outline circle with inscribed cross and small circles, flanked by groups of vertical lines. Below the handles there is a band of panels with St. Andrew's crosses alternating with triglyphs consisting of groups of vertical lines. There are four wide glazed bands around the lower body and the foot of the vase.

Inv. 1331 (Pl. 243c-d) was found in the occupation deposit above the floor of unit J8 (see p. 136). It consists of several fragments from the neck of an amphora allowing the reconstruction of the profile of the rim and most of the neck. The decoration includes a thick black band around the rim, groups of bars on the reserved lip and vertical thick wavy lines on the neck.

Finally from the roof-fall deposit of room F2 by the fortification wall we mention inv. 1675 (Pl. 254a), which consists of a number of fragments from the neck of an amphora of the Late Geometric II period (see p. 146). Of its decoration part of a large double outline cross-hatched triangle and parts of two wheels are preserved.

A few more pieces, the shapes of which are not absolutely certain, should be mentioned here:

Inv. 1216 (Pl. 128a-b) was found near the fortification wall and seems to have been burnt (see p. 61). It comes perhaps from the body of an amphora and preserves parts of two panels, one decorated with a group of concentric circles, the other with a double outline cross-hatched triangle. The date could be Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I.

Although belonging to the same vessel, inv. 963 and inv. 224 (Pl. 142a-c) were found in two units of adjacent, but not architecturally connected houses; they preserve part of the rim, neck and shoulder of an amphoroid jar dating probably from the Late Geometric II period (see p. 125). 963 was discovered in the wall-collapse deposit of store-room H26; inv. 224 was found in the roof-fall or bench collapse deposit of room H19. The surface is badly worn and the decoration cannot be recovered with certainty. The neck and rim seem to be painted black, while the shoulder is decorated with horizontal lines; the inside surface of the vase is reserved.

Inv. 1608 (Pl. 222c-d) preserves the rim and upper neck of a broad mouthed amphoroid vessel from the occupation deposit of the floor of H41 dating from the Late Geometric II period (see p. 115). Its rim is decorated with a black band and two horizontal lines below it; the neck is reserved.

Inv. 548 (Pl. 198c-d) and inv. 571 (Pl. 200a-b) were found in 1967 but are mentioned here because of their late context. They come from the upper Late Geometric II level

of room H23 (see p. 100) and might belong to the same pot, probably an amphora. Their fabric is muddy cream, fairly rough with many inclusions. The decoration consists of large concentric circles.

The three joining fragments inv. 1716 (Pl. 163c-d), which come probably from an amphora, were found in floor 5 of room H22 and should be Middle Geometric, although the decoration is not sufficiently well-preserved to be datable with certainty (see p. 93).

The sherd inv. 1256 (Pl. 152a) which might belong to an amphora or a pitcher should also be mentioned here. It comes from floor 3 in room H19 which contained some Middle Geometric pottery. The decoration however which consists of a snake and three horizontal lines suggests a Late Geometric date.

Inv. 1264 (Pl. 224c-d) is a shoulder fragment of a Cycladic amphora or hydria with concentric circles or semi-circles that could be sub-Protogeometric. It was found in floor 3 of room H26 (see p. 122) and may be of Middle Geometric date.

## 17. Pyxides <sup>18</sup>

There are seven safely identifiable pyxides from the 1969 campaign listed below, all from the H area. Five come from houses, two were found in front of the temple.

From room H23 we mention two examples, both rim fragments: inv. 1402 (Pl. 185a-b) and inv. 1471 (Pl. 189a-b). The first comes from a level corresponding to floor 5 in H22 or the levelling fill underneath it and should be Middle Geometric II; the decoration is badly preserved, but one can make out on the body a panel with chevrons flanked by a triglyph of vertical lines framed above by two horizontal lines. On the second fragment, which comes from a level probably corresponding to floor 4 in H22, the decoration on the rim consists of two horizontal lines and that on the body of a hatched maeander; the date should be Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I.

From the house on either side of courtyard H33 come two examples identified with certainty as pyxides, inv. 1587 (Pl. 211a-b) from room H32 and inv. 1220 (Pl. 221c-d) from room H41:

The first is a rim and upper body fragment of a Euboean stamnoid pyxis, with cream slip and black-painted decoration, found in the occupation deposit of the floor and dating from the transition from Late Geometric I to Late Geometric II. The decoration on the rim consists of a thick band. Of the decoration on the body a row of dots between horizontal lines is preserved, and below, part of two panels divided by a triglyph of vertical lines, one with a water bird and a circle in it.

The second piece, which was found on the surface of the floor of unit H41, preserves

18. On Geometric pyxides see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 11, 14, 17, 23, 47 and 86; Corinthian, pp. 93, 97, 101, 102; Argive, pp. 114, 116, 119, 122, 124, 126 and 142; Cycladic and Euboean, pp. 168, 169, 187.

the rim and most of the profile of the body of a vessel with black decoration over a white slip; this consists of a zigzag line on the rim and a hatched maeander on the body and dates from the Late Geometric II period.

From units H26-H27 in their original phase prior to the subdivision of the space into two storerooms, comes the fragment inv. 1143 (Pl. 228a). It was found in floor 2, preserves part of the base of the vessel and dates to the transition from Late Geometric I to Late Geometric II. Of the decoration of the undersurface three concentric lines and a swastika partly remain; the decoration of the base consists of a thick band immediately above the foot and a thin line further up.

From square H9560 within the sanctuary area in front of the temple two pyxides are discussed here brought no doubt as offerings, inv. 1281 and inv. 1558 (Pls. 264a-b, 265a-b and 266a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 96, no. 300, fig. 56, and no. 301). In spite of the fact that the stratification was here disturbed (see p. 173) both vessels can be dated on stylistic grounds to the Late Geometric II period.

Although its surface is badly worn, the first example, inv. 1281, which is unusual in that it has handles and a foot recalling a small krater, is the most remarkable pyxis found at Zagora. The main decoration on its body consists on both sides of a panel flanked by two triglyphs. The panel on one side is better preserved and shows a man holding two horses by the bridle surrounded by filling motifs such as wheels, lozenges and chevrons; each triglyph is made up of a vertical chain of tangential circles flanked by groups of vertical lines. The decoration of the panel on the other side is badly damaged and not fully legible: two birds seem to be partly preserved surrounded by filling ornaments; the triglyphs are also damaged but seem to be similar to those of the better preserved side. The rim of the vase has on both sides a zigzag line and the lower body has a row of reversed birds running all round.

The second example consists of six joining fragments preserving the rim and most of the profile of the body. Of the decoration which was continuous from the lip downward a panel and a triglyph are partly preserved. In the panel there is a horizontal lozenge chain above and a hatched maeander below. The triglyph consists of a vertical chain of hatched and quartered lozenges and two rows of dots flanked on either side by a vertical column of net pattern. The panel is separated from the triglyph by two vertical lines.

Some other fragmentary pieces may be of pyxides:

The rim fragment from the levelling fill of room H32 inv. 2498 (Pl. 212a-b) could belong to a pyxis of unusual form. It is decorated with a zigzag line between a horizontal line above and two horizontal lines below and could date from the Late Geometric II period.

The lid inv. 270 (Pl. 145e-f) should belong to a pyxis too. It was found in the occupation deposit of floor 1 of room H19 and is decorated with a wavy line in added white on a dark painted band. The date should be Late Geometric II.

Inv. 1387 (Pl. 167a-b) should belong to a pyxis rather than a plate. It consists of two joining fragments, one found in floor 3 of room H22, the other in a level of room H23



corresponding to this floor; it should be Late Geometric I. It preserves the foot and base of the vessel and is decorated on both the undersurface and the inside surface with concentric black bands.

Inv. 1448 (Pl. 196c) comes from a level in unit H23 probably corresponding to floor 3 in room H22 and should be Late Geometric I. It is a body fragment decorated with an eight-spoked wheel and may have belonged to a pyxis.

#### 18. Some lids with painted decoration

Since we are uncertain about the shapes of the vases to which they belonged, the lids inv. 1391 (Pl. 169c-d) and inv. 1393 (Pl. 170b-c) are placed here under the same heading:

They were both found in the occupation deposit of floor 3 in room H22 and are likely to be Late Geometric I. The former is unusually large and is decorated with a zigzag line in a reserved band with a second, narrower, reserved band above it and a reserved line further up. The latter is a small sherd decorated with a check pattern.

To a lid may also belong the three joining fragments inv. 1681 (Pl. 253a-b) from the wall-collapse deposit of room F1 by the fortification wall. The decoration is difficult to make out: it consists of what seems to be part of a double-outline cross-hatched square, a column with a vertical lozenge chain and a group of four vertical lines. Both context and decoration suggest a Late Geometric II date.

#### 19. Stands with painted decoration <sup>19</sup>

Two fragmentary stands with painted decoration from the 1969 dig, inv. 1370 (Pl. 171d-e) and inv. 319 (Pl. 203a-b), are mentioned here:

The first is part of the leg of a fine ware example found in the fill between floors 3 and 2 of room H22. It is made up of four joining fragments and is decorated on the outside with two vertical rows of double concentric dotted circles. The two rows are separated by a group of three vertical lines in the centre of the leg. The date may still be Late Geometric I.

The second example, inv. 319, has a coarse fabric and is discussed with the coarse ware (see p. 188).

#### 20. Varia

Some fragments are mentioned here of vases the shapes of which cannot be identified with any degree of certainty.

<sup>19</sup> On Geometric stands see Coldstream, *Pottery: Attic*, pp. 15, 31, 46; Argive, pp. 131-132; Cycladic, pp. 182-183.

Inv. 301 (Pl. 150e-f) from floor 2 in room H19 is a fragment from the body of an open vessel preserving part of a hatched leaf of a quatrefoil. Its date should be Late Geometric (see p. 84).

Inv. 1173 (Pl. 181a) preserves the lowest part of the neck and the upper part of the shoulder of a vase discovered in the lower strata of room H23 (see p. 97). The decoration consists of two reserved horizontal lines at the bottom of the neck and of a panel on the shoulder filled with a pattern of multiple zigzags. The date should be Middle Geometric II.

Inv. 1385 (Pl. 170d) is a rim fragment from the occupation deposit of floor 3 in room H22. It belonged to a small fine hand-made vessel perhaps of Corinthian manufacture and should be Late Geometric I (see p. 95).

Inv. 1312 (Pl. 241a-b) preserves the base and foot of a vase. It was found in the south half of room J2 above floor level.

## 21. Post-Geometric fine ware pottery

There are only a few fine ware pots of post-Geometric date from Zagora; they come either from the gate area of the Wall or the temple and the sanctuary:

Inv. 1749 (Pl. 129a) is the handle of a kotyle found in trench FG2 at the gate of the fortification wall (see pp. 60-61); it is decorated with vertical bars and could well be archaic.

The skyphos inv. 1326 (Pl. 261c) was found in the occupation deposit of the uppermost floor in the NE quarter of the cella of the temple (unit H30) (see p. 168). Two fragments of the vase are preserved only, which allow us, however, to reconstruct the profile almost to its full height. The vessel is a characteristic example of «Siphnian» ware distinguished by its greyish colour and soapy appearance; it dates from the last quarter of the seventh century or the first third of the sixth:<sup>20</sup>

Inv. 1248 (Pl. 258d-e and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 89, no. 283) is a Corinthian round aryballos from the floor make-up of the cella of the temple (see p. 167). The body and neck are preserved made up of a number of joining fragments, but the mouth is entirely missing. The surface is covered with a deposit so that one cannot be absolutely certain about its decoration; it seems however to have been covered with solid paint. The shape and quality of the fabric suggest that it is Late Corinthian, from the second quarter of the sixth century B.C.

Inv. 1202 and inv. 1549 (Pl. 263a and 263b-c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 86 and 87, no. 274, fig. 42 and no. 275) consist of fragments, some of which join, giving parts of the rim and bowl of two Attic cups, or possibly of one and the same cup; 1202 preserves also one handle root. The bowl is rather deep, the lip offset and the decoration consists

20. On «Siphnian» ware see *Tocra I*, p. 73 ff. and *Tocra II*, p. 34 ff.



of two thick reserved bands — one around the lip, the other at the height of the handles — and a third thin one below them. The date of these fragments must be the second quarter of the sixth century B.C.<sup>21</sup> which must be also the date of the construction of the temple (see p. 169).

Inv. 1154 (Pl. 256c-d and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 85, no. 268) is a cup with badly worn outside surface made up of a number of joining fragments. It was found in the cella of the temple. The stratigraphy in the SE quarter of the unit where it was discovered was not clear, but the shape suggests a date in the first half of the sixth century B.C.

Inv. 1212 and inv. M10 (Pl. 268a-b and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 89, no. 280, figs. 43-44) are parts of the same vase, an Attic column-krater of the last quarter of the sixth century B.C. 1212 was found by us in square H9560 in front of the temple (see p. 173), M10 was discovered by Dr. Zapheiropoulos during his 1960 dig. Only part of the obverse scene is preserved representing the struggle of Peleus and Thetis. The two main characters in the story occupied approximately the centre of the scene. Of the surviving surrounding Nereids, two are fleeing on the right of the wrestling couple, a third is represented running on the left.

The Attic black glaze sessile kantharos inv. 1276+1277+2047 (Pl. 257a-e and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 89, no. 285, figs. 47-48) was partly found in 1969 (inv. 1276+1277) and partly in 1971 (inv. 2047). It was discovered within the floor make-up of the temple (see p. 171) and consists of a number of fragments which allowed a reconstruction of the full profile with the exception of the handles. The decoration consists of a stamped maeander around the lower part of the body, a row of linked reversed palmettes above it and, further up, a row of boxed triangles and another row of hanging palmettes.<sup>22</sup> The shape suggests a date in the last quarter of the fifth century and this is corroborated by the inscription on the undersurface of the vase. This reads ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΣ and dates, according to the late Miss L. H. Jeffery, to the second half and more likely the last quarter of the fifth century B. C. The letters are incised carefully and the Ionic use of the H as well as the *psilosis* are correct. The clumsily incised signs before the H are not easy to interpret and were probably written by a hand different from the one that wrote the name of the hero. Had the name been different, we could have interpreted the graffito as indicating the owner of the vessel, as in the case of Pheidias' mug from his workshop at Olympia. The name Herakles however during the fifth century should refer to the hero rather than an ordinary mortal, and since there is a strong indication from a graffito on a coarse ware lekane found in the temple in 1971 that the deity worshipped in it was Athena, the possibility of dual worship should not be excluded.<sup>23</sup>

Inv. 1743 (Pl. 130a-b) is a fragment preserving part of the foot and lower body of a

21. See Sparkes and Talcott, p. 88 ff.

22. See Sparkes and Talcott, p. 113 ff. and B. A. Sparkes, «Black Perseus» in *Antk 11*, 1968, p. 3 ff.

23. See *Praktika* 1972, pp. 266-267 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 84 and 89, 284 and 285.

black-glaze bowl which seems to be an imitation of Attic ware rather than an original Attic piece. It was found in trench FG3 near the gate of the Wall (see p. 61) and is of a post-Geometric date.

The following three vases should also be post-Geometric:

Inv. 1742 (Pl. 131a) consists of several fragments from the neck of an amphora and was found in trench FG3 near the gate of the fortification wall (see p. 61); it is decorated with three horizontal lines in a wide reserved band. Inv. 1247 (Pl. 258a) is a rim and handle fragment of a large kotyle from the floor deposit of the cella of the temple (see p. 166). Inv. 1757 (Pl. 130c) is made up of joining fragments preserving one handle and part of the upper body of a skyphos or krateriskos. It was found in trench FG7 near the gate of the Wall (see p. 61).



CHAPTER V

SMALL FINDS OTHER THAN POTS

(Plates 269-293)



## SMALL FINDS OTHER THAN POTS

Alexander Cambitoglou, J. R. Green

The small finds discussed here are listed under the following categories: A) Clay objects; B) Stone objects; C) Metal objects; D) Seals and Scarabs.

### A. CLAY OBJECTS

#### 1. Terracotta Figurines

The coarse ware fragment inv. 1748 (Pl. 269a-c) was found in deposit 2 of trench FG1, sector d, near the gate of the fortification wall and may be the barrel of a horse (see p. 61). It was discovered very close to the surface and cannot be dated on the basis of stratification or context. The clay, however, which recalls that of Geometric pithoi, and the incised decoration, which recalls that on some of the coarse ware pots<sup>1</sup> leaves us in no doubt that it dates from the Middle Geometric II to the Late Geometric I phase.

The figurine inv. 1243 (Pl. 274a-c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 290, fig. 51) may represent a bird, the head and neck of which are missing. It was found in square H9560, in a trench excavated immediately to the south of the temple where the stratigraphy was disturbed (see p. 173). The slightly concave top surface is carefully modelled and has painted decoration consisting, on the upper back and wings, of a panel with an X in it between two triglyphs of vertical lines, and on the lower back and tail, of a group of six horizontal lines. The figurine may have been originally a plastic ornament perched on the rim of a round low vessel and therefore meant to be seen from above. Such a function of the object would explain the roughly modelled bottom surface. While we don't know any close parallel to this piece, its general appearance suggests a Late Geometric date.

1. Cf. for example inv. 618 (Pl. 192f), inv. 1258 (Pl. 216c-d), inv. 1423 (Pl. 191e-f) and inv. 1435 (Pl. 191c-d) (pp. 186-188).



## 2. Plaque

Inv. 1328 (Pl. 273a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 288) is a fragment of a terracotta relief plaque found within the cella of the temple (unit H30), at the level of the lower walking surface of the pre-temple sanctuary. The lower right corner only remains, representing one foot of a man with spear(?) walking to the left and part of the decoration of the raised border of the plaque consisting of tangential circles. The circles seem to have been impressed while the tangents are incised. The context of fine ware pottery in which it was found suggests a Late Geometric II date for the object (p. 170).

## 3. Unidentified objects

Although excavated in 1967, the fragmentary objects inv. 2561 (Pl. 272d) and inv. 1078 (Pl. 271e) are mentioned here because they were drawn following the publication of *Zagora I*. The fragments inv. 2561 were discovered above bench level partly in unit H26 and partly in unit H27 and date probably from the Late Geometric II period (see p. 125). They belong to a straight thick slab, perhaps one side of a big clay box, decorated with relief work representing a scene which includes one horse and the foot of a man, but is not otherwise legible. Inv. 1078, partly illustrated in a drawing here (Pl. 271e), consists of a number of mostly joining fragments preserving part of a circular object resembling the lip and rim of a large pot, although such an identification would not seem convincing. The object was found in unit H27 and should be contemporary with inv. 2561. Inv. 1246 (Pl. 273c) is an object of uncertain shape and function from the cella of the Archaic temple (unit H30). It was found in the floor make-up against the north wall together with the kotyle handle inv. 1247 (Pl. 258a) and the Corinthian aryballos inv. 1248 (Pl. 258d-e) suggesting a date in the second quarter of the sixth century.

## 4. Beads

Five clay beads from the 1969 dig are mentioned here.<sup>2</sup>

Inv. 1192 (Pl. 270c), inv. 1213 (Pl. 272a-b Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 72, no. 184) and inv. 1344 (Pl. 270d-e) are very similar in shape and decoration. They all have four knobs and are decorated with spirals. 1192 is of coarse dull red clay with incised spirals encircling all knobs, but not the ends of the hole. The incised lines, are filled with white paint. Inv. 1213 is of medium textured red clay with spirals encircling all four knobs and the two ends of the hole. Again here, the incised lines are filled with white paint. Inv. 1344 is only a fragment of medium textured red clay with incised decoration similar to that of 1213.

2. For earlier clay beads from Lefkandi see *Lefkandi I*, p. 143 and pls. 125 and 214.

Inv. 1345 (Pl. 271a-b) differs from those mentioned above in that it is spheroidal and does not have knobs. The clay is red and coarse with inclusions. The decoration consists of worn incised circles but none around the ends of the hole. There are no traces of white paint in the incisions. Inv. 1260 (not illustrated here) is a porous, coarse clay bead with no decoration.

1192 and 1260 were found in floor 1 of room H19 (p. 84); 1344 and 1345 came from the occupation deposit of the floor in room H25 (p. 109) and 1213 was found in the occupation deposit of the floor of room H41 (p. 115). They are all Late Geometric II.

## 5. Spindle Whorls <sup>3</sup>

Four spindle whorls are mentioned here: inv. 1183 (Pl. 270a-b), inv. 1279 (Pl. 271c-d); Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 75, no. 197), inv. 1298 (Pl. 272c) and inv. 1332.

1183 is a spherical example from trench FG3, sector e, near the gate of the fortification wall (p. 56). It was found very near the ground surface and the context does not help its dating. 1279 is a biconical example from the floor of unit H32 (p. 111) and should be Late Geometric. 1298 is a fragment perhaps of a lentoid spindle whorl found in room F1, below the floor make-up, and is likely to be Late Geometric I. Inv. 1332, not illustrated here, was found resting on the floor of unit H28 and is likely to be Late Geometric II (p. 101). It is decorated with incisions.

3. On spindle whorls from Zagora in general see Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 74-75.

## B. STONE OBJECTS

### 1. Marble Forearm of a Kore

Inv. 1222 (Pls. 284a-b and 285; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 292; *Praktika* 1969, pl. 148) came from square H9560 in front of the temple, where the Attic black-figure column-krater representing the struggle of Peleus and Thetis was also found (see p. 173). The forearm of the statue is preserved at one end down to the wrist which has a bracelet around it, and at the other end up to a point above the elbow. The slight inward and upward bend shown in the illustrations suggests that this is the left forearm of the figure with the hand that lifted the garment rather than the right arm with the hand carrying the offering.<sup>4</sup> The sleeve of the chiton worn by the kore is also preserved with one button on the crook of the elbow. It is difficult to place this piece chronologically on the basis of the very few stylistic features left. We suggest tentatively a date in the second half of the sixth century B.C.

### 2. Obsidian Artifacts

Ten obsidian artifacts were found during the 1969 campaign. On these see the Appendix p. 243 ff. contributed by Dr. Curtis N. Runnels.

### 3. Loomweights (?)

The two perforated stone objects mentioned here were both found in 1967:

Inv. 59 (Pl. 283a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 76, no. 208) is circular, has the hole in the centre and may have been used either as a light loomweight or a spindle whorl. It was discovered on the surface of the top floor of room H19 (p. 84) and should be Late Geometric II. Inv. 1054 (Pl. 283d; *Zagora I*, fig. 60 and Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 76, no. 224) which is a fragment, was ellipsoidal and has the hole at one end. Its shape and size suggest a loomweight. The object was discovered in floor 4 of room H28 and is likely to be Late Geometric I (p. 102, note 75).

### 4. Counter (?)

Inv. 320 (Pl. 283c) is a thin, perfectly circular small stone disc found in 1967 in floor 1 of room H28 and should be Late Geometric (p. 103). Its use is by no means certain.

4. Cf. the Kore Acropolis, no. 680, G.M.A. Richter, *Korai*, Phaidon 1968, figs. 391-393.

## 5. Schist «Lids»

Schist «lids» were very common among the finds at Zagora. They were discovered lying on floors (Pl. 81b, room H41) and benches or leaning against a wall (Pl. 60a, room H22). They vary considerably in size (p. 96 note 53) and in addition to their use as covers of pithoi or smaller pots, they may have served as platforms on which pots or other objects were placed or as surfaces for preparing food. We mention again here the great number of «lids» found on the surface of floor 1 in room H19 (p. 84) and three (inv. 1037, inv. 1038 and inv. 1040) <sup>5</sup> found on floors 2 and 1 in room H22 (pp. 95-96) all dating from the Late Geometric period.

Schist lids were found in great numbers since, not being valuable, many of them must have been left behind, when the town was abandoned at the end of the Geometric period.<sup>6</sup>

5. For their respective diameters see again p. 96, note 53).

6. See *Zagora I*, p. 61; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, pp. 84 and 111).

## C. METAL OBJECTS

### 1. Bronzes

#### (a) *Fibulae*

There are three fragmentary bronze fibulae from the 1969 dig mentioned here: inv. 1311 (Pl. 276c), inv. 1230 (Pl. 282a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 97, no. 314) and inv. 1308 (Pl. 280a; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 97, no. 312).

Inv. 1311 was found on the floor deposit of unit H25 and should be Late Geometric I or II (p. 109). It consists of three joining fragments preserving the bow and part of the catch plate of the fibula which is of Island Type III (Sapouna - Sakellarakis, *Die Fibeln*, pl. 15, 518A). The bow consists of two biconical beads on either side of a larger central sphere. The catch plate is small and narrow. The stem is rhomboid in section. Inv. 1230 was found in square H9560, in the trench immediately to the south of the temple. As already mentioned elsewhere, the stratification in this trench was disturbed and the material from it was both Geometric and later, so that the context alone could not help us date the object. The type, however, is very similar to that of 1311 and the two fibulae should be contemporary. Of the fibula inv. 1308 only the pin and the spring remain. The fragments were found in the deposit made up of construction debris from the trimming of the stones for the walls of the temple and could be Geometric or later.

#### (b) *Chain of three rings*

The chain of three bronze rings inv. 1232 (Pl. 276b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 70, no. 179, fig. 36) was found in the roof fall deposit of unit H35 (p. 129) and is likely to be Late Geometric I.

#### (c) *Spiral*

Inv. 1249 (Pl. 280c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 70, no. 178) is a very fragmentary thin spiral, no doubt part of a piece of jewellery. It was found in the trench excavated immediately to the west of the cella of the temple (p. 174), in a deposit corresponding to the lower walking surface of the sanctuary during the pre-temple period as identified within the cella. It should therefore date from the later part of the eighth century B.C.

#### (d) *Object of uncertain use*

Inv. 1292 (Pl. 277c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 81, no. 242) is a small fragmentary object of uncertain use discovered in the occupation deposit of the floor in unit J8. The context suggests a Late Geometric date (p. 136).

#### (e) «Strainer» or «sieve»

Inv. 1307 (Pl. 280b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 98, no. 323) is a fragment preserving part of a rectangular bronze sheet with densely punched square holes which may have served as a strainer or a sieve. It comes from the cella of the Archaic temple and more particularly from the construction fill below its floor, where the Late Geometric krater

fragment inv. 1330 was also found (p. 167). The bronze sheet could also be Late Geometric, although a later date should not be excluded altogether because of the nature of the deposit.

(f) *Fragment of a bronze sheet*

Inv. 1172 (Pl. 275d) is a fragment of a bronze sheet of approximately rectangular shape with three holes in it. Its use is uncertain. It was found in a level lower than the two upper floors in room H23 and could be of a Middle Geometric or Late Geometric I date (p. 97).

(g) *Vessel of uncertain shape*

Inv. 1167 (Pl. 278a) is a very fragmentary vessel from the occupation deposit of the floor of the cella of the temple. It is made of thin bronze sheet and was found squashed flat by the roof that had collapsed. The context suggests a date in the sixth century, but the object may be even later (pp. 165-166).

## 2. Lead Objects

(a) *Base of figurine*

Inv. 1238 (Pl. 281a-c; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 291, fig. 50) must be the base of a lead figurine. This object was found in square H9560, in the trench excavated immediately to the south of the temple (p. 173). On the top surface there are two projections which we identify as the stumps of the feet of a standing figurine now lost. The bottom surface is decorated with an incised abstract scene, within a square frame, which we interpret tentatively as representing two figures at an altar. The style suggests a Late Geometric date.

(b) *Pot mending clamp*

Inv. 1196 (Pl. 276a; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 81, no. 245) is a pot mending clamp from room H23 (p. 97). It came from a level deeper than the two upper floors and could be Middle Geometric II or Late Geometric I.

## 3. Iron Objects

(a) *Point of sword (?)*

Inv. 1184 (Pl. 275a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 34, no. 2) may be the point of a sword. The object was found in trench FG3, sector e, very close to the surface (p. 56); it could be Geometric or later.

(b) *Knife*

Inv. 1219 (Pl. 277a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 81, no. 243) preserves the greater part of an



iron knife found in room J5 (p. 135). The object was discovered in the occupation deposit of the floor together with a number of pots dating from the Late Geometric period.

*(c) Nails*

Of the nails from the 1969 excavation we mention two: inv. 1289 (Pl. 276d) and inv. 1191 (Pl. 279b). The former was found in the occupation deposit of room H41 and should be Late Geometric II (p. 115). The latter comes from the occupation deposit of the floor of the cella of the temple (unit H30). It was discovered at the same level as the cup inv. 1154 (p. 166) and could be as late as the sixth century B.C.

Here we should also mention the object inv. 1186 (Pl. 275c) which may be part of a nail. It was found in trench FG3, sector e, near the gate of the Wall, too close to the surface of the ground to be dated with any degree of certainty.

*(d) Bolt (?)*

Inv. 1190 (Pl. 278b) was discovered in the occupation deposit of the cella of the temple. It is a 10cm long thin tubular object, bent at one end, which may have served as a bolt; it was found in the same deposit as the nail inv. 1191 and the cup inv. 1154 (p. 166) and should be contemporary with them.

*(e) Fragments of unidentified object*

The fragments inv. 1309 (Pl. 279a) were found in the floor make-up of the cella of the temple (p. 167). They could date from the sixth or fifth century B.C.

#### D. SEALS AND SCARABS

There are two seals and two scarabs from the 1969 dig: Inv. 1237 (Pls. 287a-d, 288a-d; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 295, fig. 54) is a pierced square black stone seal from the trench in front of the temple, where the stratification had been disturbed (p. 173). The object could be Late Geometric or Early Archaic. On one of the two faces of the seal the decoration is in two registers representing mirrored men in procession (?); on the other there is an abstract design. Two of the narrow sides bear inscriptions. The scenes on the faces seem to be primitive copies of foreign, more sophisticated and misunderstood originals, and according to the late Miss L.H. Jeffery, the inscriptions suggest the work of an illiterate seal maker, who had probably seen foreign seals carrying short inscriptions on two sides, which he tried to copy; the letters (or signs) cannot be interpreted as Greek letters.

Inv. 1240 (Pls. 289a-b, 290a-b; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 293, fig. 53 and *Praktika* 1969, pl. 148) is a rectangular pierced bone seal with relief decoration on the top side and sunken relief decoration on the seal side. The top represents a frontal female figure, perhaps a goddess; on the seal side there is a heraldic composition of two winged animals and between them a sacred tree. This object too comes from the trench in front of the temple, from a mixed context. It must be Archaic and East Greek (p. 173).

Inv. 1300 (Pls. 291a-b, 292; Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 91, no. 296) is a scarab which was also found in the trench in front of the temple (p. 173). The top is decorated with a human head; the bottom, according to Professor J. B. Hennessy, is decorated with a figure of Maat and hieroglyphic symbols. The object was probably made in the Levant and dates from the period of the XXVth Dynasty, perhaps from between 716 and 664 B.C.

Inv. 1324 (Pl. 293a-b) is also a scarab. It was discovered in the levelling fill of unit H25 where the pottery ranged from Middle Geometric down to Late Geometric I or II. The top is decorated with a beetle. According to Professor J. B. Hennessy the bottom has the prenomen RA MEN KHEPER written on it in a cartouche (Thuthmes III, Dynasty XVIII). The same prenomen is used again in Dynasty XXV (751-656 B.C.). As already mentioned (p. 109) the finding of this object is important since the context provides a *terminus ante quem* for this type of scarab, which, like inv. 1300, is no doubt an East Mediterranean imitation of an earlier Egyptian model.



## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the 1969 digging season, and of the study season that followed in the winter 1970-1971, increased considerably our knowledge of the Geometric town on the headland of Zagora.

Our excavations at the fortification system revealed one of the most substantial defensive walls of the period in Greece (a maximum width of *c.* 7.25 metres and an estimated minimum height of *c.* 4.00 metres at trench FW1), while our exploration of the gate area brought to light a strong bastion immediately to the north of the entrance. However, because the whole area had suffered from later activity, only the north side of the gateway was located; the south side had been destroyed, and its position was approximately determined by the line of the retaining wall of the roadway leading to the entrance. Two roadways were in fact identified, one earlier supported by the lower retaining wall M and one later supported by the higher retaining wall N. Although the pottery finds from our excavation here were meagre, it is safe to date the lower roadway to the time of the highest prosperity of the town in the Late Geometric period, during which the main use of the fortification wall must also be placed, and to date the upper roadway to the Archaic period, when the temple was built, after the desertion of the town. Contemporary with the upper roadway must be buttress G, which was built against the north side of the gateway, the masonry of which is stylistically connected with that of the temple (see pp. 66, 177).

In the exploration of the houses of the D and H areas, excavation in greater depth of the units partly dug in 1967 and expansion toward the north and west improved our knowledge of architectural features and masonry techniques. By the end of the digging season we had ascertained the widespread use of timber posts for the support of roofs in practically all larger rooms of the excavated houses and we were able to estimate the minimum height of some of them using as evidence walls which had fallen into rooms in one piece; we were also able to establish that the stone used for the construction of houses was mostly freshly quarried (see p. 150).

As regards the sequence of building in the D and H areas, our study which was based on the wall junctions, suggested that in the expansion of the town there was not just one starting point and growth from a single nucleus, but rather several starting points, which were originally independent from each other (see pp. 150-154).

At the end of the digging season the composition of the houses and their typology also became clearer and although not all excavated architectural units could be grouped into houses, the presence of a hearth in some rooms and of a bench in others helped us to clarify what architectural units constitute a house, since in principle, a room with a hearth in it should have been used as a living room and a room with a bench, with pithos emplacements at the top, should have been used as a store room (see p. 154ff).

The study of architectural features in relation to stratigraphy in certain units showed that the complex plan of some houses with rooms on either side of or around a courtyard in the Late Geometric II period was the result of development from an earlier simple one-room house, or the amalgamation of several simple one-room and two-room houses built in the Late Geometric I period. Thus the larger complex house H26-H27-H42-H43, which in the last phase of the life of the town consisted of two store rooms to the east (H26 and H27), a courtyard in the middle (H43) and a living room to the west (H42), was the result of development, by means of subdivision and additions, from a simple one-room house consisting of the undivided space H26-H27 and perhaps a porch in front, built in the Late Geometric I period. On the other hand the even more complex house H19-H21-H22-H23-H28-H29 around courtyard H21, seems to be the result of the amalgamation in the Late Geometric II period of three different, simple, one-room and two-room houses (H19-H21, H22-H23 and H28-H29) built in the Late Geometric I period independently, although close to each other. What exactly the houses were like in this area in the Middle Geometric II period we could not tell, although the excavation revealed clear Middle Geometric II floors (see p. 154 and Pl. 12, Plans XII).

In the J area although the walls of a number of adjacent units were revealed, we were unable to reconstruct the plan of any single house because the area dug was not sufficiently large. Along the fortification wall, however, rooms F1, F2 and F3 may have constituted one-room houses (see pp. 145-146).

At the end of the 1969 digging season the houses partly or wholly explored on the plateau, in the D and H areas, impressed us as forming a very orderly and tidy group. Especially striking was the single NW to SE orientation of most of the houses and the same alignment of the east walls of units H29, H28, H27, H26, H25, H24, H37, H38, D18 and D19. Most houses in these two areas had their entrances facing toward the south or west for protection from the prevailing northerly winds and opening into courtyards rather than directly onto thoroughfares. Nowhere in the areas dug in 1967 and 1969 could we identify clearly defined roads and the lack of a road system contrasts with the formality of the house-plans (see pp. 159-160).

As mentioned in the introduction, excavation in the J, E and F areas was undertaken in the hope of finding out whether the dates of occupation there were different from those on the plateau already extensively explored and whether the type of houses discovered in those areas might suggest a different social and economic status of the occupants. The evidence obtained did not suggest great differences in the dates of occupation and at least in the J area we were unable to form a clear view about the social and economic status of the inhabitants because at the end of the digging season we had

not completed the excavation of even one single house there. It had become clear, however, that if the units along the fortification wall, in the F area, constituted one-room houses, they must have been occupied by poorer people (see p. 160). Most of the areas dug by the end of the 1969 season had not been occupied before the Late Geometric I period suggesting that the *floruit* of the town was in the second half of the 8th Century.

Although the temple had been only partly explored in 1969, the study of the stratification and the pottery found in it and in the immediate surrounds suggested two phases in the development of the sanctuary. The evidence for two phases was especially clear in the cella where we identified deposits connected with the building itself and, underneath them, further deposits which predated it and must be connected with an original pre-temple hypaethral sanctuary. To this sanctuary we attributed the altar, a tall triangular piece of marble immediately to the SE and a rough wall, to the west of the temple, which must have supported an artificial terrace (see pp. 166, 171, 174-175).

The pottery from the walking surface of the pre-temple phase is Late Geometric, but fragments of one cup (or two very similar cups) found in the foundation trench of the temple date the building to the second quarter of the 6th Century B.C., and the pottery from its floor suggests that it was in use at least down to the last quarter of the 5th Century. We must therefore assume that in the Late Geometric and Early Archaic periods there was only an open air sanctuary with the altar as the centre of worship and that the temple itself was built long after the town was abandoned at the end of the Geometric period. Especially impressive is the wall masonry of the temple which has very smooth faces achieved by the technique of stacked jointing (see p. 177).

Although fragmentary, the ceramic finds were plentiful and rewarding, and their study in relation to the stratification of the site provided the basis for the dating of the various phases of the architectural development of the Geometric town. As in *Zagora I*, the pottery was divided into two main categories, the coarse wares and the fine wares.

In the first category the pithoi, or storage jars, are all-important. No pithos seems to be earlier than the Middle Geometric II period and most examples are undoubtedly Late Geometric. A number have abstract or figurative relief decoration and enrich our knowledge of a kind of pottery, which is increasingly receiving attention from scholars and which is now appreciated as a ceramic art in its own right (see pp. 182-183).

Among the other coarse ware pots we mention here the chytrai which are the commonest cooking pot. They have thin walls and are all hand-made. Their shape changed little with the passing of the years and they are difficult to date; but the context of the inventoried pieces indicates that most surviving examples were made in the late Geometric I and II periods (see p. 184).

The tripod-bowl inv. 1210 is also noteworthy. The shape is the result of the amalgamation of an ordinary tripod stand and a vessel which would have normally been placed on top of it over the fire (see p. 185).

Finally, of the coarse post-Geometric pots found in the temple and the surrounding area we would like to draw attention to two fragments of a single pithos (inv. 1231+1561), one of which represents in relief the head of a warrior recalling by its technique and style the famous Iliupersis pithos found in Mykonos and the pithos discovered in Tenos by the Late Professor Nicolas Kontoleon (see p. 189-190).

Most of the fine-ware pots are table ware. Among the drinking cups the skyphos is the commonest shape, with some Middle Geometric examples from the house around courtyard H21 and two interesting examples of local manufacture found in Unit F1. The Middle Geometric II Attic skyphoid vessel inv. 570+652+1205+1206+1207+1412 with mastoi and painted decoration on the undersurface is particularly fine (Pl. 182).

Among the cups, which seem to have been used as a cheaper and often locally made substitute for the skyphos, we mention the Middle Geometric example inv. 1383 and the Late Geometric II example inv. 307 with an incised profile head of a man on the external surface of the body. Among the kotylai, which are a Late Geometric shape, we mention two Corinthian examples, the elegant piece inv. 1150+217+232 and the fragment inv. 1200 with a graffito on it (p. 200).

Although plates as a standard shape appear only in the Late Geometric period, a number were found in the first two digging seasons at Zagora. Most of these come from the house around H21 and more particularly from room H22. A beautiful Attic example (inv. 1327) was discovered in the cella of the temple (p. 203).

The best represented shape among the fine-ware pots is the krater. Inv. 1346 and inv. 1472 are good Middle Geometric II examples, while inv. 1965 (which was actually found in 1971) is a very characteristic Attic krater of the Late Geometric II period assigned to the Painter of Athens 897. Special mention should also be made of the Euboean krater inv. 416, which, although found in 1967, is mentioned here because it was drawn in an attempt at restoration on paper, during the study season that followed the 1969 dig (pp. 83, 100).

Two further, Late Geometric, largish pieces of great beauty should also be listed here, the pitcher inv. 1278 and the belly-handled amphora inv. 1218. Among the pyxides, or toilet boxes inv. 1281, with the representation on it of a man with two horses, is an exciting piece, in spite of the fact that it was found in poor state of preservation (pp. 213, 216-217, 219).

The following significant post-Geometric fine-ware vases came from the temple or the surrounding area: the «Siphnian» ware skyphos inv. 1326, which dates from the end of the seventh or the beginning of the 6th Century; the Attic cup fragments inv. 1202 and inv. 1549, which were found in the foundation trench of the temple and date its construction to the second quarter of the 6th Century B. C.; the fragmentary Attic black-figure column-krater inv. 1212+M10 representing the struggle of Peleus and Thetis and finally the Attic black glaze kantharos inv. 1276+1277+2047 with a graffito on its undersurface reading ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΣ and dating from the second half of the 5th Century B.C. thereby indicating that the temple was still in use during that period (pp. 221-223).



In addition to the pottery there are a number of other small finds, dating from the Late Geometric I period: clay and stone objects, including a number of flaked obsidian artifacts discussed in an appendix at the end of the volume, metal objects, seals and scarabs.

Among the clay objects we mention here the figurine inv. 1243, which may represent a bird; also the relief plaque inv. 1328 representing a walking man, both found in the temple and presumably dating from the Late Geometric I to II phase, as well as a number of beads and spindle whorls (pp. 227-229).

Among the stone and bronze objects noteworthy are the following, all dug in front of the temple: the arm of a kore, inv. 1222, probably dating from the second half of the sixth Century; the fibula inv. 1230, and the lead base of a figurine inv. 1238, the bottom surface of which is decorated with an incised abstract scene, suggesting a Late Geometric date (pp. 230, 232, 233).

Some of the most remarkable finds include the Late Geometric or Early Archaic seal inv. 1237, representing on one side «mirrored» men in a procession and on the other an abstract design; the Archaic rectangular pierced bone seal inv. 1240 with the relief representation of a female figure and two winged animals on either side of a sacred tree and the two scarabs inv. 1300 and inv. 1324, the latter discovered in the levelling fill of unit H25 in a pottery context ranging from Middle Geometric II to Late Geometric I or II.

The presence of some of these semi-precious amulets at Zagora indicates contact with the Near East and the eastern part of the Aegean; but the pottery shows that the Geometric town was also in contact with Athens, Corinth, Tenos and Euboea as well as with some of the other islands of the Aegean. Early contact with Athens and Corinth is indicated by the presence of Athenian and Corinthian pots of the Middle Geometric II period, while very close links with Euboea are attested in the second half of the 8th Century by the overwhelming presence of imported Late Geometric Euboean pottery. It is very likely, therefore, that Zagora was used as a port of call by Eretrian merchants on their way to and from the East.

The great quantity of imported pottery at Zagora and the peculiar, inhospitable geographical position of the town on a precipitous barren and windswept headland between two small bays suggest dependence for its livelihood on communication with the outside world through the Aegean Sea rather than on the cultivation of the valleys in the east part of the island and their use for grazing animals. The lack of water within the fortified area, the massive fortification wall on the neck separating the town from inland Andros and the gate at the SE end of its main stretch, which provided quicker access from the bay of Melagonas to the town and back, indicate that the inhabitants were prepared to endure considerable discomfort for the sake of security and overseas contacts.

As a result of the 1969 excavations it had become clear to us that although the sanctuary continued to function, the town at Zagora was abandoned by its inhabitants at the end of the Geometric period, c. 700 B.C. The relatively small number of well

preserved pots and other moveable objects suggests that the inhabitants of Zagora decided to desert their houses taking with them their better possessions. Such a decision would have been taken either because trade had come to a standstill following the Lelantine war, as suggested by Professor Nicolas Coldstream (Coldstream, *Greece*, pp. 211-212), or by a natural calamity soon after the war, an earthquake which caused sufficient damage to the town to make its rebuilding less desirable than migration to another site.

The fact that the town was abandoned at the end of the Geometric period and was never rebuilt by later settlers allowed us to study the architectural remains in their original undisturbed condition. In addition, the small finds which we discovered as they had been left on the floors and benches of the rooms, as well as in the other deposits of the collapsed houses, allowed us to reconstruct in our minds not only the buildings but, perhaps more importantly, some aspects of the difficult daily life of the people who lived in them.

## APPENDIX



## THE FLAKED OBSIDIAN ARTIFACTS

Curtis N. Runnels

A total of ten flaked artifacts of Melian obsidian<sup>1</sup> have been found mostly stratified at Zagora during the 1969 excavation dating from the Geometric period; their combined weight is 69.94 grams. The essential data on these objects are given below in the form of a catalogue and a summary table (p. 248). The descriptive terminology used is based on what may be called the French Typology and the reference work consulted is Brézillon, *La dénomination des objets de pierre taillée* (see bibliography p. 22). For the distinction between the terms *tool* and *implement* see Runnels, *More on Glass Implements from Greece* (see bibliography, p. 25). All measurements are given in the summary table. Of two artifacts, inv. 1297 and inv. 1299, there are photographic illustrations (Pl. 286a-b) and there are line-drawing illustrations of eight (Fig. p. 249). The scale of the drawings is 1:1.

The artifacts fall into the following types (cf. Summary Table p. 248): flat, prismatic bladelet core; «scraper»; truncated blade; blade fragments; flakes; pièces esquillées; core or core blank; irregular, indeterminate debitage. For comparative material see C. Runnels, «Flaked-Stone Artifacts in Greece during the Historical Period», *Journal of Field Archaeology* 9 (1982) and «The Bronze Age Flaked-Stone Industries from Lerna: A Preliminary Report», *Hesperia* 54 (1985), 357-391.

1. Inv. 1297. Bladelet core, Melian obsidian (Fig. p. 249; Pl. 286a).

Distal fragment only, evenly hydrated, rolled? Flat, tabular shape with rectangular section. Ends in oblique point. Has 10 shallow bladelet scars with straight profiles, parallel edges. Two oblique, shallow scars remain where flakes were removed to shape the distal end. Small patch of cortex remains. Cf. Brézillon, *La dénomination des objets de pierre taillée*, p. 93, fig. 13 (d); p. 89, fig. 12 (9).

Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 227. Provenience: Unit F1 (p. 140).

1. They are called «Melian» after the visual criteria advanced by Renfrew (A.C. Renfrew, J.R. Cann and J.E. Dixon, «Obsidian in the Aegean», *BSA* 1965, 225-247).

2. Inv. 1299. Scraper on a pièce esquillée, Melian obsidian (Fig. p. 249; Pl. 286b).  
Complete.  
Retouched flake. Flat, unfaceted platform. Worked distal end (ventral) and shallow bladelet scars (dorsal) indicate this flake was removed from a bladelet core. Platform and bulb remain. It has two medium hard-percussion scars (oblique, invasive) on r. dorsal proximal edge, 3 pressure flake scars (oblique, invasive, large, shallow and lamellar) on proximal edge; these scars seemed to have been used to shape a convex edge on the blank. Proximal ends of pressure scars crushed. Tool; convex scraper.  
Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 233. Provenience: Unit F1 (p. 140).
3. Inv. 2738a. Blade (?) fragment, Melian obsidian (not illustrated).  
Evenly and heavily hydrated with many haphazard striations. Incomplete. Perhaps is a proximal fragment of a blade or flake that has subsequently been heavily battered on all edges. Possibly an implement.  
Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 231. Provenience: Unit H19 (p. 82).
4. Inv. 2738(b). Truncated blade, Melian obsidian (Fig. p. 249).  
Evenly hydrated, utilization scars fresher. Trapezoidal outline, diamond-shaped section, platform preserved. Blade has perpendicular/rectilinear truncation. Large blade with thick platform and pronounced force bulb. A side blow of which only the distal scar remains, removed unknown proportion of r. ventral margin and half the force bulb. Then blade was truncated, and only then was it utilized. Right dorsal edge and truncation have fresher, small, direct, abrupt to vertical, shallow, scalar flake scars; either retouch or utilization. No certain criterion can be distinguished. Slight edge crushing. Tool is a truncated blade.  
Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 232. Provenience: Unit H19 (p. 82).
5. Inv. 2740. Core or core blank, Melian obsidian (Fig. p. 249).  
Complete, evenly hydrated, but break somewhat fresher. Flat, convex outline. One side has 3 flake/blade scars other side has 7. One end is truncated by blade scar and the other end is a sharp ridge formed by the large, flat, shallow, convergent flake scars. Perhaps is end of core removed by side blow to rejuvenate core. Cf. Brezillon, *La dénomination des objets de pierre taillée*, p. 97, fig. 15 (4).  
Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 238. Provenience: Unit H41 (p. 115).
6. Inv. 2739. Flake, Melian obsidian (Fig. p. 249).  
Complete, hydrated though in different stages. Triangular flake, platform and bulb missing. Triangular section, 4 large, shallow, flat dorsal flake scars. Ventral surface

damaged by 6 large, shallow, flat scars originating from different directions. No apparent use. Damaged in excavation.

Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 238, fig. 41. Provenience: Unit E3 (p. 138).

7. Inv. 2741. Flake or pièce esquillée, Melian obsidian (Fig. p. 249).

Shape and condition obscure, many fresh breaks. About one half of ventral surface and bulb remain, truncated by a fresh break. Distal end chipped away, two flakes removed the platform. Taper of profile suggests object was a flake rather than a blade. Preserved flat, shallow dorsal flake scars suggest bladelet removal. Implement(?). Small to medium oblique flake scars on distal tip.

Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 80, no. 238, fig. 41. Provenience: Unit H22 (p. 94).

8. Inv. 2781. Proximal bladelet segment, Melian obsidian (not illustrated).

Evenly and heavily hydrated.

Proximal end of bladelet, unfaceted platform, triangular section. Slight lipping, pronounced bulb of force, parallel sided. Six small flat, shallow sub-parallel flake scars on ventral, 1. distal edge may be utilization but they appear fresh. Implement (?).

Provenience: Square H9560, in front of the temple (p. 172).

9. Inv. 2782. Bladelet segment, Melian obsidian (Fig. p. 249).

Heavily hydrated, many fresh breaks. Bladelet segment which has had nearly all the original dorsal surface removed by 12 fresh flake scars medium to oblique, shallow and deep with different orientations. Nine possible utilization scars (flat, shallow, small) on dorsal edge. Implement (?).

Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 78, fig. 41 (H9560 6). Provenience: Square H9560, in front of the temple (p. 172).

10. Inv. 2783. Fragment of flake or blade, Melian obsidian (Fig. p. 249).

Has one fresh break rest hydrated, rolled. Wedge shaped fragment with convex edge preserved, broken from rolled flake or blade retaining remnants of probable dorsal and ventral surface. No evidence for use.

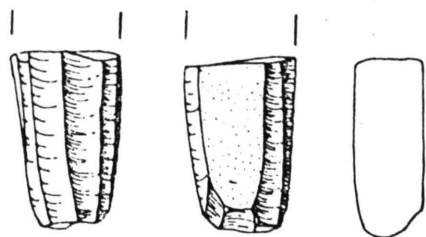
Cambitoglou, *Guide*, p. 78, fig. 41 (H32 B2). Provenience: Unit H32 (p. 110).



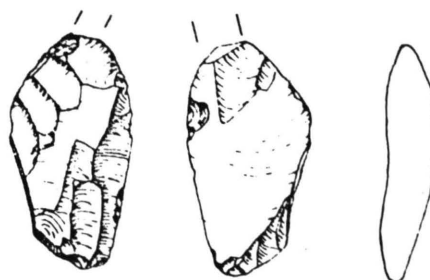
# SUMMARY TABLE

Measurements in meters. Weight in grams.

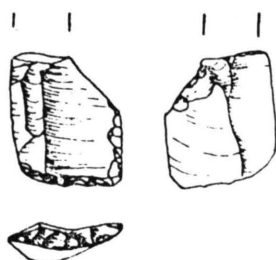
	<i>Inv. Number</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Thickness</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Implement</i>	<i>Tool</i>
1	1297	bladelet core	Unit F1	0.0269	0.0171	0.010	6.860	--	--
2	1299	scraper on a flake/ pièce esquillée	Unit F1	0.0358	0.0186	0.0078	4.855	--	yes
3	2738a	blade fragment	Unit H19	0.0240	0.0291	0.0093	5.470	yes?	--
4	2738b	truncated blade	Unit H19	0.0213	0.0171	0.0062	2.005	yes	yes?
5	2740	core or core blank	Unit H41	0.0385	0.0444	0.0205	39.630	--	--
6	2739	flake	Unit E3	0.0315	0.0212	0.0071	3.780	--	--
7	2741	flake or pièce esquillée	Unit H22	0.0279	0.0165	0.0102	4.220	yes?	--
8	2781	bladelet fragment	Square H9560	0.0126	0.0117	0.0042	0.700	yes?	--
9	2782	bladelet fragment	Square H9560	0.0173	0.0113	0.0041	0.860	yes?	--
10	2783	flake or blade fragment	Unit H32	0.0143	0.0192	0.0076	1.560	--	--



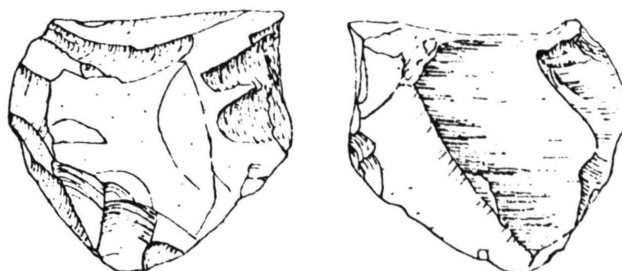
1297



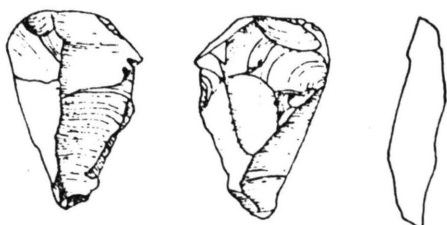
1299



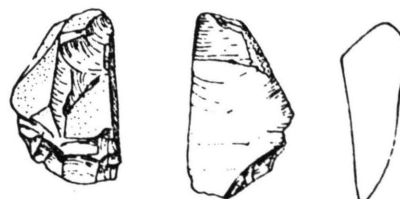
2738b



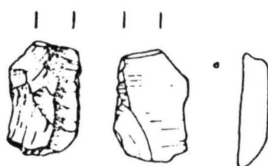
2740



2739



2741



2782



2783



## CONCORDANCES



## CONCORDANCE I

In this Concordance only inventoried objects are listed. Most of these are pots in fragmentary condition, very often consisting of only one or two fragments. Approximate dates are suggested in the appropriate column only for fine ware and semi-coarse ware pots with painted decoration. It is left to the reader to work out dates for the other objects on the basis of the relevant contexts.

### THE FORTIFICATION SYSTEM

Trenches	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
THE WALL					
	Surface. Close to E face of Wall	1155	Relief pithos	127a-b	
THE GATE AREA FG1 - FG8					
FG1d	2 Wall collapse	1748	Clay object - horse(?)	269a-c	
FG2b	3	1749	Kotyle handle	129a	Archaic(?)
FG3d	1	1169	Cup, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 50, no. 83	129bp-c	LG(?)
FG3e	2	1743	Black glaze cup	130a-b	
		1742	Neck - amphora	131a	post-Geom.
		1216	Amphora(?)	128a-b	MGII-LGI
		1183	Spindle whorl	270a-b	
		1184	Iron fragments (sword?); Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 34, no. 2	275a-b	
		1186	Iron nail(?)	275c	
		1215	Bronze fragment		
FG6	13 Fill of lower roadway	1750	Cup(?)	131b-c	LGI
FG7	3	1757	Skyphos or krateriskos	130c	post-Geom.

# THE HOUSES

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
UNITS D1, D21, D22, D23, D24; D9, D15, D16; PASSAGE BETWEEN D16 AND H18; D17, D18, D19, D20, H37, H38, H44					
D1	Levelling fill (deposit type H)	1305	Pithos	131d-e	
		1304	Euboean krater	135a	LGII
		1652	Euboean krater	134c-d	LGII
		1655	Krater	135b	LGII
	Floor (deposit type G)	1654	Pithos	133b	
	Occupation (deposit type F)	1228	Coarse amphora or pithos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 44, no. 56	133a	
		1244	Chytra	133c-d	
	Bench collapse	1227	Oinochoe	134a-b	LGII
	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	1245	Open coarse vessel	132c-d	
	Unstratified	1653	Coarse lid	132a-b	
D15	Floor (deposit type G)	1188	Hydria	135c	LG
D19	Wall collapse (deposit type C)	1278	Euboean(?) pitcher, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 64, no. 150	136a-b	LGI
UNITS H19, H21, H22, H23, H28, H29					
H19	Fill of east arm of bench	2466	Psc Skyphos	155c-d	MGII
	Floor 4 (deposit type G)	1509	Corinthian skyphos	152d-e	MGII
		1691	Cycladic(?) skyphos	152b-c	MGII
		1692	Cup or skyphos	150g-h	MGII



Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
H19	Floor 4 (deposit type G)	2461	Skyphos(?)	154e-f	MG(?)
		2462	Kantharos(?)	155a-b	MG(?)
	Floor 3 (deposit type G)	299	Skyphos(?)	149f	MG
		1257	Krater	151e-f	LGI(?)
		1256	Amphora or pitcher	152a	LGI
		2454	Kantharos or skyphos	153a-b	LGI
		2456	Kantharos or skyphos	153c-d	LGI
		2457	Kantharos or skyphos	153e-f	LGI
		2458	Kantharos or skyphos	154a-b	LGI
		2459	Kantharos or skyphos	154c-d	LGI
		297	Euboean skyphos	149b-c	LGI
		1113	Skyphos	148e-f	LGI
	Floor 2 (deposit type G)	304	Cup	149d-e	LGI
		1114	Kotyle	149a	LGI
		292	Euboean krater	151c-d	LGI
		293	Attic(?) krater	148c-d	MGII(?)
		300	Krater	150c-d	LGI
		291	Attic jug	151a-b	MGII-LGI
		301	Pot of uncertain shape	150e-f	LGI
		294	Euboean kantharos	150a-b	LGI(?)
	Floor 1 (deposit type G)	1107	Skyphos	147c-d	LGII
		1108	Euboean(?) kantharos	147e-f	LGII
		1110	Kantharos	148a-b	LGII
		1517	Plate	146e-f	LGII(?)
		1516	Krater	147a-b	LGII(?)
		1192	Clay bead	270c	
		1260	Clay bead		
	Floor 1; occupation (deposit type F)	101	Skyphos or krater	146a	LGII
		276	Skyphos	144f-g	LG
		278	Skyphos	145c-d	LGII
		1102	Corinthian(?) skyphos	145a-b	LG
		305	Euboean(?) skyphos	138c	LGII
		115	Euboean kantharos	139a-b	LGII
		1253	Euboean kantharos	137e	LGII
		188	Handles of kantharos (1253?)	140c-e	LGII
		1515	Kantharos	144d-e	LGII
		1098	Kotyle	137c-d	LGII

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
H19	Floor 1; occupation (deposit type F)	1106	Krater	146b	LGII
		1092	Euboean neck-amphora	138a-b	LGII
		270	Pyxis(?) lid	145e-f	LGII
		59	Stone spindle whorl, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 76, no. 208 <i>Zagora 1</i> , fig. 59	283a-b	
		274	Oinochoe	146c-d	LGII
	Bench or Roof-fall (deposit type D)	1965	Attic krater	141a-b	LGIIb
		196	Skyphos	144a	
		228	Skyphos	144b-c	LG
		189	Oinochoe	143d	LGII(?)
		186	Chytra	140b	
		187	Chytra	140a	
		219	Chytra	140f-g	
		290	Coarse stamnoid jar	143a-c	
		963+224	Amphoroid jar — partly found in H26-H27	142a-c	
H21	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	289	Pithos	135d	
		453	Pithos	137a-b	
	Redeposited fill	1495	Krater	159a-b	LGII
	Floor 4 (deposit type G)	472	Amphora	158f	LPG or SPG
		468	Amphora	160a	MGII
	Floor 3 (deposit type G)	532	Krater	158a-b	MGII
		1494	Amphora	158c-d	MGII-LGI
		1497	Incised coarse bowl	158e	MGII-LGI
	Floor 2 (deposit type G)	487	Corinthian(?) neck-amphora	155e-f	MGII(?)
		500	Attic(?) pedestal foot	156a-b	MGII
		479	Cup	157a-b	LGI
		212+232	Euboean kotyle	156c-d	LGI
H22	Levelling fill (deposit type H)	416	Euboean krater, <i>Zagora 1</i> , figs. 47, 48; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 60, no. 126, fig. 28	199a-b	LGII
		1722	Coarse stand	162e-f	
		1384	Coarse pot	162d	
		1719	Skyphos	160b-c	

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
H22	Levelling fill (deposit type H)	1720	Skyphos	160d-e	MGII
		1721	Kantharos or skyphos	161a-b	MGII(?)
		1346	Krater - may belong to 1472 (H23)	162a-b	MGII
		1347	Krater	162c	MGII
		1376	Oinochoe(?)	161e-f	MGII
		1377	Oinochoe	161c-d	MGII
		1378	Euboean(?) oinochoe	160f-g	MGII
	Floor 5 (deposit type G)	1374	Relief pithos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 42, no. 38	164a-b	
		1373	Coarse pot	163e-f	
		1375	Corinthian(?) skyphos or pyxis	163a-b	MGII(?)
		1716	Amphora(?)	163c-d	MG(?)
	Fill between floors 5 and 4	1383	Cup	164c-d	MGII
		1388	Krater	165a	MGII-LGI(?)
	Floor 4 and occupation (deposits type G and F)	1705	Euboean(?) kantharos	164e-f	LGI
		1707	Oinochoe	166b	MGII-LGI
		1710	Krater	166a	MGII(?)
	Floor 3 (deposit type G)	1359	Krater	165b-c	LGI
		1361	Krater	166e	LGI
		1338	Skyphos	166c-d	LGI
		1387	Pyxis or plate (joins fr. from H23)	167a-b	LGI
		1369	Incised coarse lid	168a-b'	
		1360	Incised coarse pot	168d	
	Floor 3; occupation (deposit type F)	1389	Incised coarse stand	168e	
		1394	Corinthian coarse hydria or jar	170e	
		1399	Incised coarse pot	168c	
		1390	Local(?) skyphos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 49, no. 75	169a-b	LGI
		1386	'Parian' plate	171c	LG
		1398	Krater or kantharos	170a	LGI
		1395	Corinthian(?) oinochoe or amphora	169e-f	MGII-LGI
		1391	Lid	169c-d	LGI(?)
		1393	Lid	170b-c	LGI(?)
		1385	Corinthian(?) pot	170d	LGI(?)

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects.	Plates	Dates
H22	Fill between Floors 3 and 2	1348	Lekythos-oinochoe	171a-b	MG
		1370	Painted stand	171d-e	MG(?)
		1363	Plate	172a-b	LG
		1365+1368+	Plate	173a-b	LG
		1396+1715			
	Floor 2 (deposit type G)	153	Juglet, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 38, no. 26	172c-d	LGII
		242+342+690	Tripod tray, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , pp. 36-37, no. 21	173c-d	
		1037	Schist lid		
		1038	Schist lid		
		1040	Schist lid		
	Floors 2 and 1 (deposits type G)	243+245+702	Attic plate	176a-b	LGII
		697	Attic plate	174a	LGII
		455+698	Attic plate	174b-c	LGII
		137+696	Attic plate, <i>Zagora I</i> , fig. 50; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 56, no. 119	175b	LGII
		241+675	Attic plate	177a-b	LGII
		248	Skyphos	175a	LGII
		249	Kotyle	178b-c	LGII
		684	Kantharos(?)	175c-d	LGII
		53	Local hydria	178a	LGII
		66	Hydria	179a	LGII
		692	Stand	179b-c	
	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	310	Amphora	180a	LGII
H23	Levelling fill and Floor 5(?) (deposits type H and G)	1173	Closed pot	181a	MGII
		1172	Bronze sheet	275d	
		1196	Lead clamp, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 81, no. 245	276a	
		1	Corinthian skyphos, <i>Zagora I</i> , fig. 44; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 48, no. 65	180b-c	MGII
		1459	Krater	181b-c	MGII
		570+652+	Attic skyphoid vase, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 48, no. 64	182a-b	MGII
		1205+1206+			
		1207+1412			

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
H23	Levelling fill and Floor 5(?) (deposits type H and G)	1472	Euboean or Attic krater	183a	MGII
		1728	Euboean or Attic krater	183b	MGII
		1203	Amphora, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 65, no. 155	184a-b	MGII
		574	Lekythos-oinochoe, <i>Zagora 1</i> , figs. 41-42; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 63, no. 143	184c-d	MGII
		1402	Pyxis	185a-b	MGII
		1444	Corinthian(?) amphora	185c-d	MG(?)
		1433	Skyphos	186a-b	MGII
		1453	Skyphos	186c-d	MGII
		1439	Skyphos	187a-b	MGII
		1403	Krater	187c-d	MGII
		1460+1367 +603	Relief pithos, <i>Zagora 1</i> , fig. 37; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 42, no. 37	188b-c	
		1446	Pithos	188a	
	Floor 4(?) (deposit type G)	1471	Pyxis	189a-b	MGII-LGI
		1463	Krater	189c-d	MGII-LGI
		1452	Attic(?) krater	190a-b	MGII-LGI
		1441	Skyphos or krater	190c-d	LGI
		8	Incised coarse bowl	191a-b	
		1435	Incised coarse bowl	191c-d	
		1423	Incised coarse bowl	191e-f	
		1450	Incised coarse bowl	192a-b	
		624	Incised coarse pot	192c	
		1457	Incised coarse pot	192d	
		1474	Incised coarse pot	192e	
		618	Incised coarse pot	192f	
		575	Coarse pot with incised bird, <i>Zagora 1</i> , fig. 40; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 38, no. 23	193a-b	
		640	Incised pithos(?)	193c	
		597	Incised pithos(?)	193d	
		682	Incised pithos(?)	194a	
	Floor 3(?) (deposit type G)	1400	Incised pithos(?)	193e	
		1420	Incised coarse pot	194b	
		1458	Amphora	195a-b	LGI
		1434	Kantharos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 55, no. 116	195c-d	LGI

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
H23	Floor 3(?) (deposit type G)	1448	Pyxis(?)	196c	LGI(?)
		1455	Krater	196a-b	LGI
		1470	Corinthian amphora	197a	
	Floor 2(?) (deposit type G)	612	Krater	197b-c	LGII
		606	Krater	198a-b	LGII
		416	Euboean krater, <i>Zagora I</i> , figs. 47-48, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , pp. 60-61, no. 126, fig. 28	199a-b	LGII
		1387	Pyxis or plate (joins fr. from floor 3 of H22)	167a-b	LGI
	Floor 1(?) (deposit type G)	548	Amphora(?)	198c-d	LGII(?)
		571	Amphora(?) (may belong to 548)	200a-b	LGII(?)
H28	Floor 4 (deposit type G)	318	Krater	200c-d	LGI
		1054	Pierced stone disc, <i>Zagora I</i> , fig. 60		
	Floor 3; occupation (deposit type F)	1250	Amphora	201a-b	LGI-LGII
	Floor 2; occupation (deposit type F)	1301	Cup	201c	LGI-LGII
	Floor 1 (deposit type G)	308	Kotyle	202a-b	LGII
		309	Cup	202c	LGII
		317	Attic(?) plate, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 56, no. 118	202d-e	LGII
		319	Fenestrated stand	203a-b	LGII
		320	Stone counter	283c	
		447	Hydria	203c	LGII
		307	Cup, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 52, no. 98	204a-b	LGII
	Wall collapse (deposit type C)	68+357	Krater, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 62, no. 140	205a-b	LGII
		133	Relief pithos, <i>Zagora I</i> , fig. 29; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 44, no. 49, fig. 40		

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
UNITS H24, H25, H32, H33, H40, H41					
H25	Levelling fill (deposit type H)	1324	Scarab, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 72, no. 187, fig. 37	293a-b	
	Floor and occupation (deposits G and F)	1302	Hydria	206a-b	LGII
		1588	Hydria (joins fr. from H32)	209a-b	LGII
		1310	Juglet, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 64, no. 149	205c	LGII
		2496	Skyphos	207c-d	LGI(?)
		1311	Bronze fibula, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 73, no. 188	276c	
		1344	Clay bead	270d-e	
		1345	Clay bead	271a-b	
		1591	Skyphos(?)	206c-d	LGII
		1593	Krater(?)	205d	LGI-II
H32	Levelling fill (deposit type H)	2498	Pyxis(?)	212a-b	LGI-II
		2497	Coarse amphora	212c-d	
	Occupation (deposit type F)	1209	Chytra	207a-b	
		1252	Stand	208a-c	
		1251	Kotyle	209c-d	LGII
		1181	Euboean kotyle	210a-b	LGII
		1226	Pithos	210c-d	
		1588	Hydria	209a-b	LGII
		1587	Euboean stamnoid pyxis, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 69, no. 172	211a-b	LGI-II
		1586	Kantharos	211c-d	LGII
		1279	Spindle whorl, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 75, no. 197	271c-d	
H40	Floor (deposit type G)	1258	Coarse pot	216c-d	
	Occupation (deposit type F)	1150+	Corinthian kotyle, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 53, no. 99	214a-b	LGI
		212+232			
		1199	Skyphos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 50, no. 80	215a-b	LGI-II
		1149	Amphora, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 67, no. 166	213a-b	LGI-II
		1189	Euboean(?) krater(?)	216a-b	c.710B.C.(?)



Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
H41	Floor (deposit type G)	1606	Euboean krater	224a-b	LGI
	Occupation (deposit type F)	1178	Chytra	212e	
		1177	Euboean amphora, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 66, no. 161	217a-b	LGII(?)
		1210	Coarse tripod bowl, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 37-38, no. 20, fig. 16	220a	
		1208	Amphora	218a-b	LGII
		1176	Chytra, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 37, no. 17, fig. 15	218c	
		1272	Cup	219a-b	LGII
		1602	Cup	219c-d	LGII
		1601	Plate	220b-d	LGII
		1271	Euboean amphora	221a-b	LGII
		1220	Pyxis	221c-d	LGII
		1607	Krater	222a-b	LGII
		1608	Amphoroid pot	222c-d	LGII
		1603	Incised coarse lid	223a-b	
		1609	Painted coarse amphora	223c-d	LGI-II
		1213	Bead, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 72, no. 184	272a-b	
		1289	Iron nail(?), Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 35, no. 6	276d	
		2753	Pounder		
		2751	Whetstone		

UNITS H26, H27, H43, H42

H26 -	Floor 3	1264	Cycladic amphora or hydria	224c-d	SPG
H27	(deposit type G)	1144	Attic bowl	225a-b	LGI
		448	Euboean cup	225c-d	LGI
		1145	Relief pithos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 42, no. 41	226b	

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
H26 - H27	Floor 2 (deposit type G)	1574 1759 1262 1266 1263 1265 1572 1143	Incised coarse bowl Euboean krater Krater Euboean krater Cycladic skyphos Cycladic(?) skyphos Euboean tankard Pyxis	226c 227a-b 226a 228b-c 228d 227d-e 227c 228a	LGI-II LGI-II LGI-II LGI LGI-II LGI-II LGI-II
	Floor 1 (deposit type G)	1577 982 1584 1269 1576 1138	Skyphos Coarse pot Coarse pot Pithos Euboean oinochoe(?) Skyphos or cup	229a-b 229d 229c 229e 230a-b 231a-b	LGII    LGII LGII
	Floor 1; occupation (deposit type F)	1565 1579 1578 987 1570 429	Euboean amphora Euboean(?) plate Kantharos(?) Euboean(?) kotyle Euboean(?) cup 'Parian' krater, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 62, no. 141; <i>Zagora I</i> , pp. 51, 59, fig. 51	230c-d 231d-e 232a-b 231c 232c-d 233a-b	LGII LGII LGII LGII LGI LGII
	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	1194 1200  988 2491 968	Local(?) miniature jug Corinthian kotyle, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , pp. 53-54, no. 111, fig. 23 Kantharos(?) Kantharos(?) Oinochoe or amphora	234a-b 234c-d  234e 235a-b 235c-d	 LG  LGII LGII LGII
	Wall collapse (deposit type C)	967 148+1195  1017 1000  449	Pithos Relief pithos, <i>Zagora I</i> , p. 51, fig. 28; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , pp. 42-43, no. 42, fig. 18 Pithos handle, <i>Zagora I</i> , p. 54; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 44, no. 54 Pithos handle, <i>Zagora I</i> , p. 54 and fig. 31; Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 44, no. 53 Pithos handle, <i>Zagora I</i> , pp. 51, 54, fig. 32	235e-f 236a-b, 237  236c   	      

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
H26 - H27	Wall collapse (deposit type C)	2561 1078 963+224	Clay relief box(?) Clay object Amphoroid jar – partly found in H19	272d 271e 142a-c	LGII(?)
	Topsoil	996	Semi-coarse krater - partly found in H20 (see p. 126)	238a-b	LGI-II
H42	Floor (deposit type G)	1628 1629	Amphora Plate	240a-b	LGII
	Occupation (deposit type F)	1170 1171	Amphora Euboean spouted krater, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 61, no. 132	238c-d 239a-b	LG LGII
	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	1630	Pithos		

UNITS H34, H35, H45, SQUARE H6565

H35	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	1232	Chain of three bronze rings, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , pp. 70, 72, no. 179, fig. 36	276b	
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UNITS J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J6, J8

J2	Top of square bench	1275	Krater	240c-d	LG
	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	1312	Pot of uncertain shape	241a-b	
J3	Uncertain; walking surface(?)	1225	Neck - amphora - partly found in J4 (see p. 134, n. 13)	241c	LG
J4	Uncertain	1225	Neck amphora - partly found in J3 (see p. 134)	241c	LG

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
J4	Uncertain; occupation (deposit type F(?) )	1341	Kotyle	242b-c	LG
J5	Occupation (deposit type F)	1217	Coarse hydria, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 37, no. 19	242a	
		1218	Euboean amphora, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , pp. 66-7, no. 159, fig. 33	244a-b, 245a-b	LG
		1223	Euboean krater, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 60, no. 129	243a-b	LG
		1224+1482	Skyphos	246a	LG
		1219	Iron knife, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 81, no. 243	277a-b	
J8	Occupation (deposit type F)	1291	Pot of uncertain shape		
		1331	Neck - amphora	243c-d	LG
		1315	Chytra		
		1292	Bronze object	277c	

#### UNIT E3

E3	Wall collapse (deposit type C) or Occupation (deposit type F)	2739	Obsidian flake, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 78, fig. 41		
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#### UNITS F1, F2, F3

F1	Under floor, above bedrock	1297	Obsidian core, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 80, no. 227	286a	
		1299	Obsidian flake, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 80, no. 233	286b	
		1298	Spindle whorl	272c	

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
F1	Occupation (deposit type F)	1313	Skyphos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 49, no. 73	250a-b	LGII
		1325	Skyphos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , pp. 48-49, fig. 21	251a-b	LGII
	Top of bench	1168	Oinochoe	246b-c	LGII
		1288	Oinochoe	247a-b	LGII
	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	1286	Jug	248b-c	
		1689	Krater	249a-b	LGII
		1684	Euboean skyphos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 50, no. 81	248a	LGII
		1678	Kotyle	252a-b	LGII
		1687	Kotyle, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 54, no. 107	252c-d	LGII
	Wall collapse (deposit type C)	1681	Lid(?)	253a-b	LGII
		1690	Lid of coarse pot	253c-d	
F2	Occupation (deposit type F)	1673	Chytra(?)		
	Roof-fall (deposit type D)	1314	Pithos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 42, no. 35	249c	
		1675	Neck - amphora	254a	LGII
		1677	Kantharos	254b-c	LGII
		1726	Oinochoe	255a-b	LGII
		1674	Kantharos	255c-d	LGI-II

# THE TEMPLE AND ITS SURROUNDS

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
UNITS H30, H31 (CELLA AND VESTIBULE)					
H30- H31	Levelling fill (deposit type H); pre-Temple phase	1329	Krater, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 86, no. 269	263d	LGI(?)
	Lower walking surface; pre-Temple phase	1545 1327 1546 1547 1328	Kantharos(?) Attic plate, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 86, no. 273 Skyphos Coarse lid Terracotta plaque, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 91, no. 288	259a-b 260a-b, 261a 259c-d 261b 273a-b	LGII LGII LGII
	Levelling fill; Temple phase	1330 1308 1307	Krater, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 86, no. 271 Bronze fibula, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 97, no. 312 Bronze strainer(?), Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 98, no. 323	258b-c 280a 280b	LGII
	Foundation trench of the Temple	1202 1549	Attic cup, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 86, no. 274, fig. 42 – may belong to 1549 Attic cup, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 89, no. 275 – may belong to 1202	263a 263b-c	575 - 550 B.C. 575 - 550 B.C.
	Floor of Temple (deposit type G)	1276+ 1277+2047 1247 1248 1246 1309	Attic kantharos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 89, no. 285, figs. 47 - 48 Kotyle handle Corinthian aryballos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 89, no. 283 Clay object Iron fragments	257a-e 258a 258d-e 273c 279a	425 - 400 B.C. post-Geom. 575 - 550 B.C.

Units	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
	Floor of Temple; occupation (deposit type F)	1153	Coarse hydria	256a-b	600 - 550 B.C.
		1154	Cup	256c-d	
		1318	Coarse hydria	262a	625 - 570 B.C. post-Geom.
		1326	'Siphnian' skyphos	261c	
		1152	Miniature spouted krater, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 89, no. 286	262b-c	
		1151	Coarse pot	266c	
		1167	Bronze sheet	278a	
		1190	Iron bolt(?), Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 98, no. 324	278b	
		1191	Iron nail	279b	

SQUARES H9565, H9560, H9555, J0060 (Trench south of the Temple)  
H8570, H8565, H9070, H9065 (Trench west of the Temple)

Trench	Deposits	Inv. nos.	Objects	Plates	Dates
South	Disturbed	1281	Krateroid pyxis, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 96, no. 300, fig. 56	264a-b, 265a-b	LGII
		1558	Pyxis, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 96, no. 301	266a-b	LGII
		1231+1561	Relief pithos, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 84, no. 256	267a-b	
		1212+M10	Attic black figure column-krater, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 89, no. 280, figs. 43 - 44	268a-b	525 - 500 B.C.
		1238	Lead figurine, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 91, no. 291, fig. 50	281a-c	
		1230	Bronze fibula, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 97, no. 314	282a-b	
		1240	Bone amulet, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 91, no. 293, fig. 53	289a-b, 290a-b	
		1237	Stone seal, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 91, no. 295, fig. 54	287a-d, 288a-d	
		1300	Scarab, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 91, no. 296	291a-b, 292	
		1243	Terracotta figurine, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 91, no. 290, fig. 51	274a-c	
		1222	Arm of marble kore, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 91, no. 292	284a-b, 285	
West	Lower walking surface; pre-Temple phase	1249	Bronze spiral, Cambitoglou, <i>Guide</i> , p. 70, no. 178	280c	



## CONCORDANCE II

In this Concordance the inventory numbers of pots  
are listed and the corresponding illustration numbers

Inv. nos.	Plates	Inv. nos.	Plates	Inv. nos.	Plates
1	180b-c	299	149f	624	192c
8	191a-b	300	150c-d	640	193c
53	178a	301	150e-f	682	194a
68+357	205a-b	304	149d-e	684	175c-d
66	179a	305	138c	692	179b-c
101	146a	307	204a-b	697	174a
115	139a-b	308	202a-b	967	235e-f
137+696	175b	309	202c	968	235c-d
148+1195	236a-b, 237	310	180a	982	229d
153	172c-d	317	202d-e	987	231c
186	140b	318	200c-d	988	234e
187	140a	319	203a-b	996	238a-b
188	140c-e	416	199a-b	1017	236c
189	143d	429	233a-b	1092	138a-b
196	144a	447	203c	1098	137c-d
212+232	156c-d	448	225c-d	1102	145a-b
219	140f-g	453	137a-b	1106	146b
224+963	142a-c	455+698	174b-c	1107	147c-d
228	144b-c	468	160a	1108	147e-f
241+675	177a-b	472	158f	1110	148a-b
242+342+690	173c-d	479	157a-b	1113	148e-f
243+245+702	176a-b	487	155e-f	1114	149a
248	175a	500	156a-b	1138	231a-b
249	178b-c	532	158a-b	1143	228a
270	145e-f	548	198c-d	1144	225a-b
274	146c-d	570+652+1205+	182a-b	1145	226b
276	144f-g	1206+1207+1412		1149	213a-b
278	145c-d	571	200a-b	1150+212+232	214a-b
289	135d	574	184c-d	1151	266c
290	143a-c	575	193a-b	1152	262b-c
291	151a-b	597	193d	1153	256a-b
292	151c-d	603+1460+1367	188b-c	1154	256c-d
293	148c-d	606	198a-b	1155	127a-b
294	150a-b	612	197b-c	1168	246b-c
297	149b-c	618	192f	1169	129b-c

Inv. nos.	Plates	Inv. nos.	Plates	Inv. nos.	Plates
1170	238c-d	1265	227d-e	1376	161e-f
1171	239a-b	1266	228b-c	1377	161c-d
1173	181a	1269	229e	1378	160f-g
1176	218c	1271	221a-b	1383	164c-d
1177	217a-b	1272	219a-b	1384	162d
1178	212e	1275	240c-d	1385	170d
1181	210a-b	1276+1277+2047	257a-e	1386	171c
1188	135c	1278	136a-b	1387	167a-b
1189	216a-b	1281	264, 265	1388	165a
1194	234a-b	1286	248b-c	1389	168e
1199	215a-b	1288	247a-b	1390	169a-b
1200	234c-d	1301	201c	1391	169c-d
1202	263a	1302	206a-b	1393	170b-c
1203	184a-b	1304	135a	1394	170e
1208	218a-b	1305	131d-e	1395	169e-f
1209	207a-b	1310	205c	1398	170a
1210	220a	1312	241a-b	1399	168c
1212+M10	268a-b	1313	250a-b	1400	193e
1216	128a-b	1314	249c	1402	185a-b
1217	242a	1318	262a	1403	187c-d
1218	244-245	1325	251a-b	1420	194b
1220	221c-d	1326	261c	1423	191e-f
1223	243a-b	1327	260a-b,	1433	186a-b
1224+1482	246a		261a	1434	195c-d
1225	241c	1329	263d	1435	191c-d
1226	210c-d	1330	258b-c	1439	187a-b
1227	134a-b	1331	243c-d	1441	190c-d
1228	133a	1338	166c-d	1444	185c-d
1231+1561	267a-b	1341	242b-c	1446	188a
1244	133c-d	1346	162a-b	1448	196c
1245	132c-d	1347	162c	1450	192a-b
1247	258a	1348	171a-b	1452	190a-b
1248	258d-e	1359	165b-c	1453	186c-d
1250	201a-b	1360	168d	1455	196a-b
1251	209c-d	1361	166e	1457	192d
1252	208a-c	1363	172a-b	1458	195a-b
1253	137e	1365+1368+1396+	173a-b	1459	181b-c
1256	152a	1715		1463	189c-d
1257	151e-f	1369	168a-b	1470	197a
1258	216c-d	1370	171d-e	1471	189a-b
1262	226a	1373	163e-f	1472	183a
1263	228d	1374	164a-b	1474	192e
1264	224c-d	1375	163a-b	1494	158c-d

Inv. nos.	Plates	Inv. nos.	Plates	Inv. nos.	Plates
1495	159a-b	1602	219c-d	1719	160b-c
1497	158e	1603	223a-b	1720	160d-e
1509	152d-e	1606	224a-b	1721	161a-b
1515	144d-e	1607	222a-b	1722	162e-f
1516	147a-b	1608	222c-d	1726	255a-b
1517	146e-f	1609	223c-d	1728	183b
1545	259a-b	1629	240a-b	1742	131a
1546	259c-d	1652	134c-d	1743	130a-b
1547	261b	1653	132a-b	1749	129a
1549	263b-c	1654	133b	1750	131b-c
1558	266a-b	1655	135b	1757	130c
1565	230c-d	1674	255c-d	1759	227a-b
1570	232c-d	1675	254a	1965	141a-b
1572	227c	1677	254b-c	2454	153a-b
1574	226c	1678	252a-b	2456	153c-d
1576	230a-b	1681	253a-b	2457	153e-f
1577	229a-b	1684	248a	2458	154a-b
1578	232a-b	1687	252c-d	2459	154c-d
1579	231d-e	1689	249a-b	2461	154e-f
1584	229c	1690	253c-d	2462	155a-b
1586	211c-d	1691	152b-c	2466	155c-d
1587	211a-b	1692	150g-h	2491	235a-b
1588	209a-b	1705	164e-f	2496	207c-d
1591	206c-d	1707	166b	2497	212c-d
1593	205d	1710	166a	2498	212a-b
1601	220b-d	1716	163c-d		

## CONCORDANCE III

In this Concordance the inventory numbers of objects other than pots  
are listed and the corresponding illustration numbers

Inv. nos.	Plates	Inv. nos.	Plates	Inv. nos.	Plates
59	283a-b	1219	277a-b	1298	272c
320	283c	1222	284a-b, 285	1299	286b
1054	283d	1230	282a-b	1300	291a-b, 292
1078	271e	1232	276b	1307	280b
1167	278a	1237	287, 288	1308	280a
1172	275a	1238	281a-c	1309	279a
1183	270a-b	1240	289, 290	1311	276c
1184	275a-b	1243	274a-c	1324	293a-b
1186	275c	1246	273c	1328	273a-b
1190	278b	1249	280c	1344	270d-e
1191	279b	1279	271c-d	1345	271a-b
1192	270c	1289	276d	1748	269a-c
1196	276a	1292	277c	2561	272d
1213	272a-b	1297	286a		



