

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
IN NORTH - WEST ANDROS, CYCLADES

by

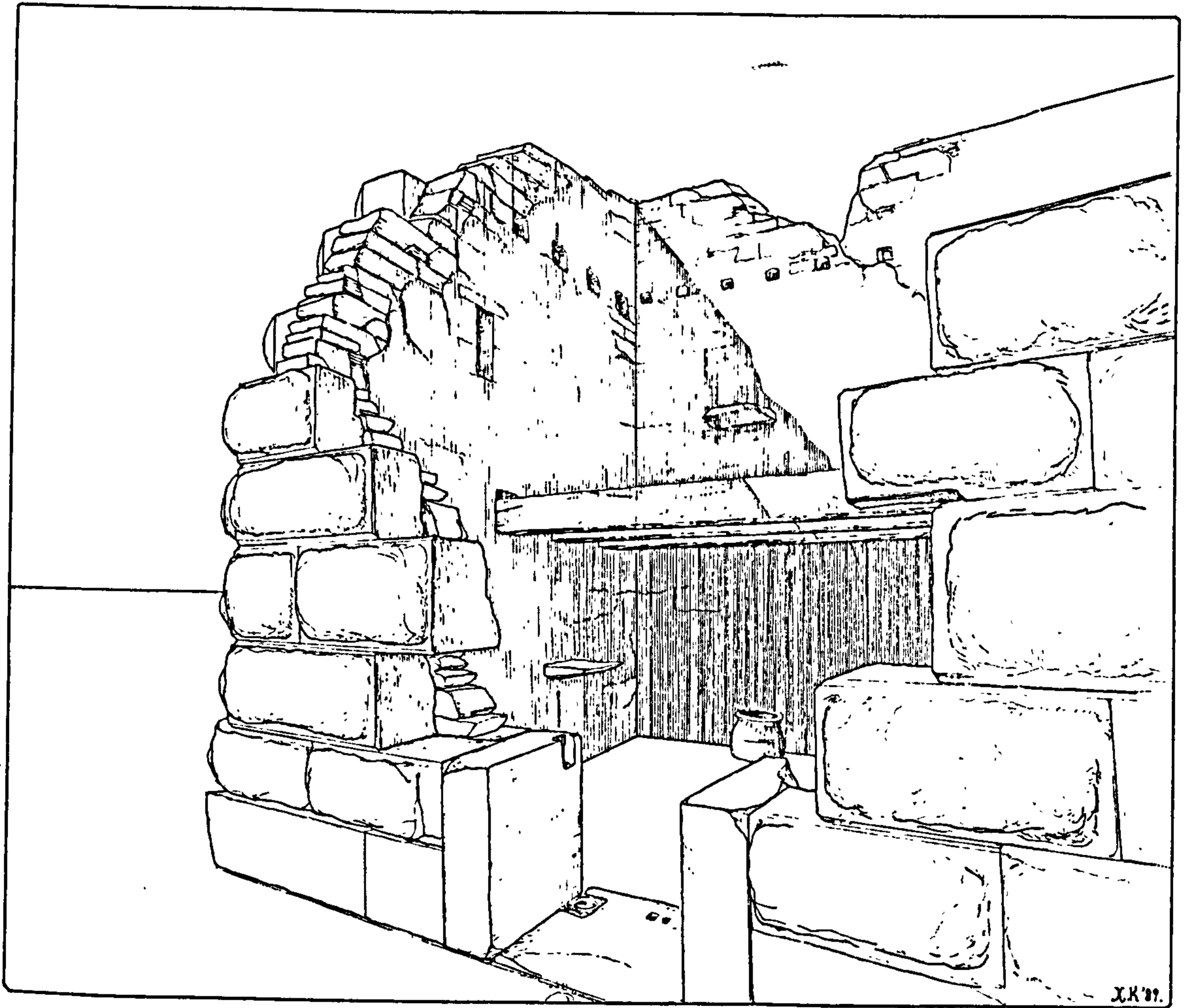
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Conjectural reconstruction of the tower at Choreza

VOLUME II

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

PLACENAMES AND TRANSLITERATIONS

TRANSLITERATIONS

PLACENAMES FROM ANDROS

The Andriote placenames used in the text have been transliterated in the Classical manner, with minor alterations. In this reference list I have added accents, which are omitted in the main text.

Αγία Παράσκευη	Αγία Μαρίνα	Agia Marina	Αγία Παρασκευή
	Αγία Σοφία	Agia Sophia	
	Άγιος Γεώργιος	Agios Georgios	
	Άγιος Ματθαίος	Agios Matthaios	
	Άγιος Παύλος	Agios Paulos	
	Άγιος Σάββας	Agios Savvas	
	Άγιος Σώστης	Agios Sostes	
	Άγιος Χαράλαμπος	Agios Charalampos	
	Αμπουλο	Ampoulo	
	Βαρσαμιά	Varsamia	
	Βαρύδι	Varydi	
	Βρυόκαστρο	Vryokastro	
	Γαύριο	Gaurio	
	Γκιούρ Πετρίτη	Gkiour Petriti	
	Γκουμουράδα	Gkoumourada	
	Διακόφτι	Diakophti	
	Ελληνικό	Helleniko	
	Ζωδόχος Πηγή	Zodochos Pege	
	Κάλαμος	Kalamos	
	Καλλιβάρι	Kallivari	
	Καλογρίδη	Kalogride	
	Καμάρι	Kamari	
	Καμινάκι	Kaminaki	
	Καστρί	Kastri	
	Κοκκινάδα	Kokkinada	
	Κόρθι	Korthis	
	Κουμάρι	Koumari	
	Κούρταλη	Kourtale	
	Κυπρί	Kypri	
	Λαγούδι	Lagoudi	
	Λιέδιζα	Liediza	
	Λούρι	Louri	
	Μαζαρέκο	Mazareko	
	Μακροτάνταλο	Makrotantalo	
	Μάρμαρα	Marmara	
	Μαρμουρίστρα	Marmouristra	
	Μαρωνίτι	Maroniti	
	Μεγάλο Ποτάμι	Megalo Potami	
	Μικρογιάλι	Mikroyiali	
	Μυρμηγκιές	Myrmegies	
	Μορτρέρα	Mortrera	
	Μπαθίστρα	Mpathistra	
	Μπενετσούρι	Mpenetsouri	
Μπραϊλά	Μπλυχάδα	Mplychada	Μπραϊλά
	Νταρδίστρα	Ntardistra	
	Ξηρόκαμπος	Xerokampos	
	Πέζα	Peza	

Παλαιόπολις	Palaiopolis
Πελεκητή	Pelekete
Πλάκα	Plaka
Πόλος	Polos
Πύργος	Pyrgos
Ρέθι	Rethi
Σακίστρα	Sakistra
Σελιενίτης	Selienites
Σουλιτάρα	Soulitara
Σταυρός	Stauros
Στη Βρύση	Ste Vryse
Στου Τζώρτζη	Stou Tzortze
Στρογγυλή	Strongyle
Τοκέλι	Tokeli
Τροχαλιά	Trochalia
Τσούκα	Tsouka
Φαράλης	Pharales
Φάσα	Phasa
Φελλός	Phellos
Φούρνοι	Phournoi
Χάρακας	Charakas
Χάρτες	Chartes
Χρυσόστομος	Chrysostomos
Χώρεζα	Choreza
Ψωριάριζα	Psoriariza

OTHER TRANSLITERATIONS

For placenames from other areas outside Andros I adopted the accepted transliterations appearing in the relevant bibliography. Names of people are transliterated in the classical manner.

APPENDIX II

CATALOGUE OF FINDS

Pottery and other materials

Pottery is described

a) by mentioning the part of the vessel represented by the sherd

b) the shape of the vessel, if identifiable

c) surface treatment or decoration

d) particulars on the fabric: texture, inclusions and colour (colour is usually described by giving a combination of colours; it was decided that Munsell colour readings are not essential here, so they are offered only in special cases)

d) dimensions of the sherd and of the estimated diameter of rim or foot, when applicable. All readings are in centimeters and represent the preserved dimensions (except of course the thickness of the sherd, which is always actual), unless otherwise mentioned.

and e) a date is proposed, and whenever possible parallels are given. Parallels are not provided for all sherds, and the dating is often vague, especially for the large part of coarse wares. It is believed that survey cannot be turned to a study of pottery, as a purpose of its own, and the effort was therefore to identify the chronological limits of each site with a fair credibility, as a means to understand the date and function of the site.

Sherds from each site are presented in broad chronological groups, fine pottery first, followed by the coarse wares.

In cases of large sites, where there were several sampling areas, a note appears on the locations and material from each bag is described separately.

Lithics

All pieces of chipped stone have been drawn, because drawings in this case are most informative, and are accompanied with a description in table form, providing the necessary information. Recent wear is not indicated in the drawings, but large breaks are.

Conventions and abbreviations used in catalogue:

Reference to the appropriate figures and plates is made in the beginning of the catalogue for each site.

Abbreviations for dimensions: d. diameter; th. thickness; l. length; surviving height (h.) and width (wd) of sherds usually follow without special note; app.: approximately; n.e. no estimate possible.

Asterisk * present after dimensions indicates that there is a drawing of the artefact.

Cross + present after dimensions indicates that there is photograph of the artefact.

The following initials were used as references to bags:

A Architectural
 K Pottery (from the Greek κεραμεικά).
 L Lithics, that is chipped stone.
 M Metals.
 O Other.
 S Stone, other than chipped.
 T Terracotta.

CATALOGUE OF FINDS

1. RETHI-I (fig. 34)

Pottery

K1: upper plateau (1987)

K2: S zone (1987)

K3: S lower slopes below the "acropolis" (1987)

K4: upper plateau and S zone (1989)

General comments: wares have been fired hard and contain mainly quartz inclusions and large particles of mica.

K1

4. Upright rim of bowl; poorly dark burnished surfaces inside-out; medium-fine inclusions, red.
 d. n.e.; th. 0.7; 4.5 x 3.8 *
 Final Neolithic
 Same shape with Neolithic bowls from Kephala, Kea, with upright sides, which converge a little towards the top (type A1): Coleman 1977, 13, pl. 27: A,B,C; 74: 138, 62; 75: upper left: A-C.
1. Shape and surface treatment as above; small-fine inclusions, brown with dark grey core.
 d. n.e.; th. 0.6; 3 x 2.7 *
5. Shape and surface treatment as above; small-fine inclusions, orange with dark grey core.
 d. n.e.; th. 0.5; 2 x 2.5 *
6. Lug handle horizontally pierced of bowl with convex walls; gritty fabric, medium-fine inclusions, red.
 th. 0.5; 3 x 3
 Saliagos: Evans and Renfrew 1968, fig. 38: 1;
 Kephala, Kea: Coleman 1977, pl. 29: G; Mykonos: Belmont and Renfrew 1964, fig. 3: 13.
3. Wall of wide open bowl; ext. traces of burnish on red surface; medium inclusions.
 th. 0.6; 3 x 4
2. Wall of large wide bowl; ext. burnished dark surface, int. slipped with finer clay, burnished? medium and occasionally large inclusions.
 th. 0.7; 5 x 5

K2

12. Vertical rim of wide vessel, baking pan or "cheese pot" with perforation below the rim; small grits, light brown.
 d. n.e.; th. 0.7; 1.5 x 2.5
 Saliagos: Evans and Renfrew 1968, fig. 40: 14, 18;

Kephala, Kea: Coleman 1977, 17-18, pl. 84: upper left; fabric looks similar to the examples from Rethi; Paoura, Kea: Caskey 1972, 358, fig. 1: P3, P4; early Ayia Irini: *ibid.*, 360, pl. 76: A 17-25; Kitsos cave: Karali 1981, fig. 230; for an extensive review of the evidence and references for published early prehistoric baking pans, or cheese pots see Hood 1981, 172-4, pl. 30: 15, 16; at Emporio they appear to have been more popular in the Neolithic, while they were not so common in the EBA.

16. Shape as above; small grits, red-brown.
d. n.e.; th. 0.7; 1.5 x 2 *
7. Horizontal handle with irregular ovoid section; medium inclusions, pinkish.
d. app. 1; l. 1.2 *
18. Shape as above but larger; large-fine grits, brown.
th. 1.7 x 1.2; 1 x 3.5 *
14. Upper part of vertical strap handle of large vessel; medium-fine grits, brown-red.
th. 1.4 x 3; l. 3.6
11. Wall with beginning of horizontal lug of large vessel; very coarse, with medium-fine inclusions, red to dark brown.
th. of wall 0.8; 5 x 5.5 *
13. Wall with beginning of T lug of large vessel; medium-fine grits, brown.
th. of wall 1; 4 x 6 *
15. Vertical strap handle; medium-fine grits, brown.
th. 0.9 x 2.8; l. 2 *
19. Flat base of large coarse vessel; very coarse, large-fine grits, brown to red.
d. app. 25; th. 1.2; 2.4 x 7 *
7. Wall of jar or bowl with red slipped and burnished surfaces; very coarse, medium-fine grits.
th. 0.9; 2.9 x 4.6
10. Wall of jar? with traces of burnish on dark surface; small-fine grits, brown with black core.
th. 0.65; 1.6 x 2.2
- 8, 9. Walls of vessels with traces of poor burnish on dark surfaces.
- K3**
20. Vertical thin strap handle of large coarse vessel, hydria? small- fine grits and mica, light orange-brown.
th. 0.8 x 4; 1.3.5
- K4**
21. Inset rim forming a carinated profile; int. poor burnish; fine grits, red with brown core.
d. 10; th. 0.6; 2.7 x 4.4 *
24. Wall of wide vessel; ext. red slipped and burnished surfaces; medium-fine grits, brown with darker core.
th. 0.7; 2.5 x 3.5
26. Wall of wide vessel; red burnished surfaces inside and

- out; medium-fine inclusions, brown to red.
th. 0.9; 1.8 x 2.9
29. Wall; int. dark red burnished surface; medium-fine grits, red with thick dark brown core.
th. 0.9; 0.7 x 0.6
28. Wall of wide vessel; dark burnished surfaces inside and out; medium-fine grits, dark brown.
th. 0.75; 2.8 x 3.2
22. As above; medium-fine grits; red with thick dark brown core.
th. 0.65; 4.3 x 3.9
27. Wall of wide vessel; int. dark burnished surfaces; medium-fine grits, brown.
th. 1; 2.8 x 4.5
25. As above; medium-fine grits, brown-red.
th. 0.85; 4.3 x 4.8

Lithics (fig. 35)

L1: obsidian, upper plateau (1987, 1989)

L2: obsidian, lower S zone (1987, 1989)

See following pages.

type & No	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
PIECES ESQUILLEES								
1	cortical			medial		3.05	2.55	3.15
2				proximal		3.5	1.75	0.55
DRILL ?								
16	unused slug ?			medial		3.7	0.7	0.45
BLADES								
3	irregular, plunging			distal		2.25	0.85	0.25
4	irregular, cortical			medial		2.2	1.05	0.5
5	irregular			medial		2.1	1	0.35
6	irregular			proximal	flat	2.45	1.3	0.4
7	irregular			proximal	flat	2.4	1.01	0.3
8	irregular			medial		1.9	1	0.3

RETHI I: chipped stone

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
FLAKES								
9				medial		2.8	1.4	0.4
10	plunging	proximal end truncated		distal		2.6	1.4	0.6
11				proximal	linear	2.1	1.35	0.45
12				medial		1.4	1.8	0.55
13				distal		2.25	3.2	0.8
14		truncated ends		medial		2	1.5	0.95
15				distal		1.8	1.1	0.5

RETHI-I: chipped stone

Rethi-I (cont)

Stone (fig. 36)

S1: lower zone, SE (1987)

1. Thick disk, of coarse grained, slightly metamorphosed, possibly originally calcareous sandstone; possibly local. One side is even, the other coarse.

d. 11; th. 2 *

The shape is not normal for a grinder; most likely it is a jar lid.

Saliagos: Evans and Renfrew 1968, pl. III, fig. 86: stone discs (d. around 13cm) almost exclusively of schist, but one of micaceous quartzite, were found in all strata of excavations and are considered to have been used as lids or as flat stands for pots.

RETHI-II

Pottery (fig. 37)

K3: rock shelter on upper W slope (1987)

K1: knoll top (1987)

K2: knoll top (1989)

K3

34. Everted rim of skyphos with beginning of handle of ovoid section; ext. dark brown matt slip; int. light brown matt slip; fine fabric, little mica.
th. 0.15; 2 x 4.4 *
LG - early Archaic

K1

8. Small cylindrical handle with traces of black glaze; fine fabric, light orange.
d. 0.7; l. 1.9 *
6. Cylindrical handle with matt black glaze; fine grits, pink.
d. 1.7; l. 2 *
Archaic
1. Lower part of vertical strap handle of kantharos? with traces of matt brown slip; small-fine grits and large mica, orange with grey core.
th. 0.5 x 1.3; l. 3.8; th. of vessel 0.2 *
LG - early Archaic
2. Upper part of vertical handle, with failed black glaze; small-fine grits and mica, pink.
th. 0.8 x 1.8; l. 3 *
LG
3. Upper part of vertical strap handle; small-fine grits and fine mica, beige-grey.
th. 0.9 x 2.2; l. 4.5 *
9. Wall of black glazed vessel with horizontal reserved zone, matt glaze; fine fabric, beige.
th 0.3; 1.7 x 1.8
6th century
11. Wall of vessel with matt reddish slip ext.; fine grits, grey.

- th. 0.3; 2.2 x 3.5
7. Base of miniature black glazed vessel, saltcellar?
fine fabric, beige-light orange.
d. app. 3; 1.5 x 2
6th century
4. Wall of closed vessel, with faded decoration of
three parallel lines in brown; fine grits and fine
mica, pinkish.
th. 0.3; 3 x 2.2 *
LG
5. Wall of kotyle with faded decoration in brown
colour of a zone of vertical parallel lines below a
painted field; int. brown-black matt slip; some
small white and black inclusions and little mica,
pink-beige.
th. 0.15; 2 x 4.4 *
LG
10. Upper part of mould made lamp, with curvilinear
decoration; red-brown slip; fine white inclusions,
beige-pink.
th. 0.4; 2.2 x 1.7 *
Late Hellenistic ?
12. Lower part of the same lamp. *
13. Rim of coarse large jar, with grooves on upper
body; small-fine grits and mica, beige-brown.
d. 20; th 0.6; 3.7 x 7.5

K2

19. Slightly outturning rim of skyphos; ext. brown slip;
int. poor black glaze; fine fabric with fine mica,
light orange.
d. 9.5; th 0.3; 2.1 x 2.6 *
Archaic
15. Upright thick rim of black glazed vessel; fine,
soft fabric, beige.
d. n.e.; th. 0.3; 1.4 x 1.9 *
Archaic
27. Upright rim of skyphos; orange-light brown brush
marks inside^{and}out on white slipped surfaces; some
fine grits and fine mica, light orange.
d. n.e.; th. 0.4; 0.9 x 3.2 *
LG - early Archaic
29. Lipped foot with poor black glaze, locally made?
well fired, with fine grits and large mica, dark
grey with red core; two other matching small
pieces.
d. 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ of periphery restored *
late Classical - Hellenistic
26. Disc foot with recessed bottom of small kotyle;
dark brown slip inside out; reserved zones on
underside; fine fabric, yellow-beige.
d. 3.5; th. 0.25; 0.7 x 2.5 *
6th century, Corinthian
17. Lower part of kotyle? with flat base; ext. traces
of faded paint (appearing as grey marks on the
surface); int. flaked poor black slip; small-fine

- inclusions, light orange to grey.
d. app. 4.5; th . 0.55; 4.1 x 1.8 *
LG
23. Cylindrical horizontal handle of skyphos or kotyle;
traces of red brown slip on the handle and poor
brown slip on interior of vessel; some fine red and
black inclusions and mica.
d. 1; l. 4.8; th. of vessel 0.4 *
LG - early Archaic
24. Wall and horizontal cylindrical handle of skyphos
or kotyle; black linear decoration along the length
of the handle on whitish slip; int. dark red slip;
some fine black and red grits, light orange- beige.
d. 1; l. 0.45; th. of vessel 0.35 *
Second half of 8th century
Handles similarly decorated from vessels found at
Zagora, Andros: Cambitoglou 1981, Corinthian kotyle
106 (dated 750-720): pl. 65; Euboean crater 131
(dated 750-690): pl. 29; pls. 117, 120 (dated
750-700): pls. 25, 26.
21. Wall of vessel with poor grey-brown flaked slip;
fine dark inclusions, light beige-orange.
th. 0.5; 3.5 x 3.3
22. Wall of small kotyle; brown-black slip with
brush-marks inside^{and} out; some fine inclusions, light
grey.
th. 0.3; 2 x 2
early Archaic
25. Wall of skyphos or kotyle; ext. traces of
decoration with horizontal bands of red paint,
possibly on whitish slip; fine grits and mica,
pinkish.
th. 0.4; 2.2 x 2
LG - Archaic
18. Wall of open, thin-walled black glazed vessel; fine
fabric with mica, beige-light orange.
th. 0.25; 1.3 x 2
16. Wall of black figured vessel; reserved and brown
zones within the black glazed field, patches of
black glaze; fine fabric, pink- orange.
th. 0.45; 4.4 x 2.4 *
Archaic
20. Wall of skyphos? ext. traces of black slip; many
fine grits and large mica, light brown with
thicklight grey core.
28. Outer part of small spout? baddly weathered; ext.
traces of red paint; fine grits and mica, bright
orange; possibly of local production.
th. 0.45; 1.3 x 1.5
Archaic
14. Wall of cooking pot; very coarse fabric; many
medium-fine, mainly white inclusions and large
mica, red-brown.
th. 0.7; 4.1 x 3.1
33. Wall of cooking pot, near flange; small-fine,
mainly white inclusions and large mica, dark brown
to orange-red.

- th 0.4; 3 x 3.6
31. Wall of coarse vessel, cooking pot; small-fine, mainly white inclusions and large mica, dark red-brown.
th. 0.9; 2.2 x 4.2
14. Biconical coarsely made spindle-whorl; many medium white and black grits and large mica, red.
d. 4.45-4.9; h. 2.8 *
32. Wall of coarse hand made vessel; ext. traces of black slip; medium-fine, mainly white inclusions, brown-red.
th. 0.7; 2.8 x 2.3
early prehistoric

Lithics

L1: knolltop (1989)

1. cortical flake of obsidian.

Metals

M1: knolltop (1989)

1. Small piece of iron slug.

6, 7. CAPE MARMARA - North

Pottery (fig. 38)

K1: area W and S of hotel (1987)

K2: N area and lighthouse

K1

- 3, 4 and three other uncatalogued sherds of coarse wares; medium-fine inclusions and large mica, red and brown.
early prehistoric
1. Lower part of fusiform unguentarium with tall solid foot; fine grits and mica, grey with thick orange-red core.
th. 0.5; h. 4 *
Late Hellenistic
Late examples become increasingly slender, walls are thicker and foot taller and solid to lessen the amount of interior space; clay tends to become coarser, often fired all ash-grey; it probably died out in the 1st century: Thompson 1934, 472-74; Anderson-Stojanovic 1987.
2. Beginning of thick strap handle of jug; small-fine grits and mica, yellow.
th. 1.2 x 2.1; th. of vessel 0.5
Byzantine?

K2

6. Thick round rim of plain jar? fine grits and mica, beige.
d. app. 17; th. 0.5; 2.1 x 2.6
7. Offset rim of plain jar; small-fine grits and mica, brown-orange.

d. app. 14; th. 0.3; 1.5 x 1.5

6. CAPE MARMARA - South

Pottery

Six uncatalogued unshaped sherds, of which three are early prehistoric; very coarse, with medium-fine grits and large mica, orange and brown; all very weathered.

The other three belong to later coarse wares.

Lithics (fig. 38)

L1: S area (1987)

8. KATO GAURIO-I: Agios Nikolaos

Pottery (fig. 39, pl. 106)

K1: vicinity W of church

1. Mug, Pheidias shape; vertical ribbing joined at top by arcs and with ovules round the bottom; zone with painted dots between neck and body; double handle with shouldering; foot separated with a groove from wall; flat underside; black glaze misfired to reddish brown in places and flaked; soft fine fabric with fine mica, pinkish.

Broken, but most pieces have survived; both old and recent breaks, particularly along the ribs. d. of rim 8.2; h. 8.2 * +
ca. 420

Very similar to mug from the Athenian Agora dated ca. 420; Agora XII, 217: 251, fig. 3, pl. 11; in several examples of Pheidias mugs from the Agora, dated to the late 5th century, the glaze has been fired reddish-brown and has flaked; Corbett 1949, 332-3: 79, 80, 81.

12, 13. KATO GAURIO CEMETERY

Pottery (fig. 40)

K1: slope above cemetery (1987)

K3: " " " (1989)

K2: area N of cemetery (1987)

General comments: all pottery found belongs to plain wares.

K1

7. Flaring rim of chytra? fine grits and mica, beige.
d. app. 11; th 0.8; 2.7 x 2.1 *
5. Vertical overhanging rim of amphora; medium-fine grits and large golden mica, beige-orange.
d. 14; th. 0.5; 6 x 3.7 *
3. Vertical strap handle of oinochoe or similar vessel; fine inclusions and mica, pinkish-beige.
th. 0.8 x 1.8; 1. 2.1 *

8. Vertical thick ovoid handle of wine amphora; medium-fine inclusions and large golden mica, pink. th. 2.6 x 4.3; 1.5 *
1. Upper part of vertical thick ovoid handle of amphora; many medium and some smaller black grits and mica, beige orange. th. 2.3 x 4; 1.6 *
9. Half of ovoid handle; medium-fine grits and mica, pinkish-orange. th. 2.4 x ?; 1.3.9
4. Disk foot with slightly concave underside; medium-fine inclusions and large mica, brown and red. d. 7.2; th. 0.4; h. 1.5; half of base preserved *
2. High ring foot of lekane; fine inclusions and large golden mica, red and orange. d. app. 13; th. 0.7; 3.4 x 7.2 *
First half of 5th century?
Agora XII, similar examples of lekane with high ring feet are dated in the first half of the 5th century: 1767-1772, 1794: 213, 362-3, fig. 21. The fabric of our example is not Attic; and therefore the comparison with the Attic lekane may not provide an accurate chronology.
10. High ring foot of lekane? small-fine grits and large mica, orange. d. app. 15; 2.2 x 4.1 *
Date as above
6. High ring foot; small-fine grits and mica, brown-orange. d. 7.5; th. 0.7; 2 x 4.4 *
11. High ring foot of large vessel, badly fragmented; small-fine grits and mica, red-orange. d. n.e.; 2.4 x 4.2
12. Wall of pithos; very coarse with large-fine schist grits and large mica, red-brown. th. 1.7; 5 x 8
prehistoric?
13. Wall of pithos; very coarse with large-fine inclusions and mica; very light. th. 1.8; 4.1 x 7.8
Later antiquity
- K3**
20. High flaring ring foot of lekane; small-fine grits and large mica, red and orange. d. 14; th 0.8; 3.5 x 5.2 *
date as 2
22. High ring foot of lekane; small-fine inclusions and large mica, dark red. d. 9; th. 0.5; 3.6 x 6.5 *
date as above
21. Lower part of thick vertical roughly ovoid handle; small-fine grits and large mica, brown-orange. th. 1.5 x 3.5; 1.3.5 *
- Two other uninventoried walls of coarse vessels as fabric samples.

- K2.
18. Flat projecting rim; fine grits and mica, orange.
d. 18; th. 0.5; 2.3 x 2.8 *
 14. Thickened vertical rim; fine grits and mica,
beige-orange.
d. 9.5; th. 0.4; 2.8 x 3.8 *
 19. Upper part of vertical ridged handle of amphora;
small-fine inclusions and mica, brown.
th. 1.9 x 1.6; 1. 5.5 *
 15. Upper part of thick ovoid handle of amphora;
medium-fine inclusions and mica, light pinkish and
orange.
th. 2.3 x 3.6; 1. 5.3 *
 17. Ring foot; some fine grits and fine mica, light
orange.
d. 6; th. 0.3; 1 x 3.1 *
 16. Toe with concave underside of large jar or amphora;
small-fine grits and large mica, light orange.
d. 6.8; h. 3.5; whole toe survives *
5th century
Compare with N Ano Phellos K1:1, which is securely
dated to the 5th century.

Lithics

L1: slope above cemetery (1987)

General comments: little material, mainly flakes.

14. TSOUKA-I

Pottery (fig. 41)

K1: hilltop (1987)

General comments: material is badly fragmented; fabrics are very coarse, not well fired, indicating a Neolithic date.

1. Cylindrical handle of large coarse vessel;
medium-fine and occasionally large grits and large
mica.
th. 1.5 x 1.8; th. of vessel 0.5 *
2. Lug handle? very gritty with large-fine, mainly
schist inclusions and mica; th. 1.6 x 3.5; 1. 4 *
3. Wall of pithos; coarse with medium-fine grits and
mica, red.
th. 2.5; 5 x 7

Several uncatalogued small fragments, less than 2 cm², of
gritty fabric.

Lithics (fig. 42)

L1: hilltop (1987)

General comments: material is very fragmented.

See following pages.

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
BLADES								
1	pointed			medial		3.7	1.5	0.75
2	plunging			whole	flat	2.6	1	0.4
3	irregular			proximal	flat	2.2	1	0.25
4	irregular			medial		3.9	1.3	0.6
5	regular			proximal	flat	3.25	1	0.25
FLAKES								
6				proximal	flat	2.95	2.15	0.5
7				distal		1.95	1.45	0.35
8				medial		1.95	1.1	0.25
9				medial		2.4	1.8	0.35
10				medial		1.85	1.45	0.55
11				medial		1.5	1.1	0.3

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
FLAKES (cont.)								
12				medial		2	1.35	0.35
13				medial		1.55	1.3	0.4
14				medial		1.75	1	0.35
15				medial		2.15	1.1	0.45
CORE								
16	irregular, for flakes with percussion techniques; several unprepared striking platforms; exhausted?					3		2

15. TSOUKA-II

Pottery (fig. 43)

K1: immediate vicinity of the tower (1987)

1. Thick black glazed ring foot of crater; narrow reserved zone at junction of foot with wall; fine fabric, with fine mica, pinkish red.
d. app. 30; 1.7 x 9.5 *
5th century?
4. Disk foot of small vessel; ext. traces of matt brown-black slip; fine grits and mica, beige.
d. 7; th. 0.4; 1.5 x 5 *
2. Slightly slightly projecting rim, flat on top, of black glazed bowl; fine fabric with little fine mica, light grey-beige.
d. 12; th 0.5; 3.5 x 4 *
Late 5th century
Agora XII, late 5th century example of similar bowl: 785: 292, fig. 8.
5. Wall of black glazed vessel; ext. glaze has been misfired to red-black; fine fabric, beige-light orange.
th. 0.4; 3 x 3.3
Archaic?
3. Wall of vessel with weathered matt black glaze; fine fabric and mica, beige.
th. 0.8; 2.7 x 4.5
13. Wall of black glazed vessel; fine fabric and mica, pinkish.
th. 0.7; 2.8 x 2
late 4th century
7. Wall of vessel with misfired slip or glaze; soft fine fabric, grey; Corinthian?
th. 0.2; 2 x 2.5
Archaic
10. S-curved rim of lопас with resting place for lid; some small-fine grits and little mica, light orange.
d. n.e.; th. 0.35; 2.5 x 7 *
late 5th - early 4th century
Agora XII, 227, early 4th century lопас: 1962: 373, fig. 18.
9. Rim and neck with beginning of handle of wine amphora; fine grits and large mica, beige-pinkish.
th. of vessel 1.8; th. of handle 1.5 x 5; 7.5 x 6.8 *
8. High flaring ring foot of lekane; small-fine grits and mica.
d. 13; th. 0.9; 5.5 x 12 *
early 5th century
Agora XII, similar examples dated in the first quarter of the 5th century: 1769, 1771: 361, fig. 21
12. Thick rim of small pithos rilled on external face; coarse fabric with medium-fine grits and mica.
d. app. 30; th. 1; 4.5 x 7.5 *
11. Heavy projecting rim of small louterion, rilled on

vertical face; large-fine inclusions and mica, red with dark grey-black core.

d. app. 34; th. 2.2; 10 x 13.6 *

Late 6th century?

Agora XII, last quarter of 6th century louterion:
1876: 368, fig. 16; the Agora example is rilled on the upper face too.

14. Thick rim of mortar; fine and occasionally small grits, very micaceous, red to orange.

d. app. 27; th. 1.8; 7 x 9.8 *

late 6th - early 5th century?

Agora XII, similar, but deeper example, dated 520-480: 1891: 368, fig. 16.

17. XEROKAMPOS

Pottery (fig. 44)

K1 - K5: fields between the road to Ano Gaurio and Koumari river across Agios Savvas

General comments: all sherds belong to plain and coarse wares and are heavily weathered, probably as a result of the once intense agricultural exploitation of the plain.

K1

2. Slightly everted rim; some small-fine grits and mica, grey-beige.
d. 12; th. 0.6; 2 x 2.8 *
1. Thick rim of large vessel; some small-fine grits and large mica, pink-red.
d. 16; th. 1.6; 3.4 x 10 *
3. Ring foot of large coarse vessel; medium-fine and some large grits and large mica.
d. 16; 3.4 x 4.7 *

K2

5. Overhanging rim of lekane? small-fine grits and mica, pinkish-beige.
d. 30; 1.4 x 5.7 *
7. Thickened rim, flat on top, of small pithos; medium-fine grits and mica, brown-red.
d. 16; th. 1.4; 2.4 x 7.8 *
6. Thick vertical strap handle of amphora; small-fine and some medium grits and large mica, pink.
th. 1.4 x 3.7; 1. 6.4 *
4. Upper part of vertical ovoid handle of amphora; small grits and mica, red.
th. 2.2 x 3.4; 1. 2.5; th. of vessel 0.85 *

K3

12. Small ovoid handle; small-fine grits and mica, pinkish.
th. 1 x 6; 1. 1.3 *
9. Flat base of small bowl; medium-fine grits and large mica, pink with grey core.
d. 3.5; th. 5; 1.8 x 4.3 *

8. Projecting rim flat on top of small pithos; large-fine schist, quartz and pottery inclusions and large mica, light brown.
d. 36; th. 1.9; 6.3 x 10.2 *
10. One part of double barreled handle; small, fine grits and mica, brown red.
th. 1.9 x 2.2; 1. 3.5
11. Horizontal cylindrical handle of lekane? medium-fine grits and mica, red.
d. 3.5; 1. 8.5 *

K4

14. Projecting rim; fine grits and much large mica; beige-orange.
d. app. 10; th. 5; 2 x 2.5 *
13. Wall of pitos; very soft and light fabric with large-fine grits and mica, pinkish grey.
th. 1.6; 4.5 x 6.3
15. Wall of pithos; large-fine schist and quartz inclusions and large golden mica, dark red.
th. 1.8; 3.7 x 4.1

K5

17. Small vertical ovoid handle; small-fine inclusions and mica, light brown-orange.
th. 1.2 x 0.7; 1. 2.9 *
18. Vertical grooved handle; fine inclusions and mica, red.
th. 1.1 x 2.2; 1. 7.8 *
16. Vertical ridged handle; light orange; fine grits and mica, light orange.
th. 1 x 3.1; 1. 3.3 *
19. Thick ring foot; fine grits and large mica, orange-red.
d. app. 8; th. 0.9; *

Architectural

A1: from central field

Fragment of pan tile; large-fine schist, quartz and pottery inclusions and large mica, dark red.
th. 2.4; 13 x 7.5 *

Lithics

L1

1. A broken flake of obsidian

Metals

M1

1. Iron slug

17. AGIOS SAVVAS-II

Pottery (figs. 45, 46)

- K1: vicinity S of the church (1987)
K2: " " " " " (1989)

General comments: the great majority of sherds belong to coarse and plain wares.

K1

8. Slightly everted rim of small bowl or cup; soft clay with fine grits and mica, light red.
d. app. 10; th. 0.2; 1.3 x 1.8 *
7. Beginning of ovoid handle with traces of black glaze; fine soft clay with little fine mica.
th. 1 x 0.7; 1. 1.7 *
2. Rim of plain? plate; fine grits and large mica, red-orange.
d. 18; th. 1; 2 x 4.5 *
3. Rim of plate; small-fine grits and much mica, red.
d. app. 17; th. 1.2; 1.5 x 4 *
9. Rolled vertical rim of small open vessel; small-fine grits and mica, beige.
d. app. 7; th. 0.5; 1.5 x 2.5 *
5. Thick projecting rim, flat on top; small-fine grits and mica, brown and red.
d. 12; th. 0.6; 2.2 x 5 *
4. Vertical strap handle of hydria? hard fabric with many small-fine grits and much large mica, beige and light brown.
th. 3 x 1.2; 1. 5 *
6. Tubular handle of frying pan; small-fine grits and large mica, beige and red.
d. 2.6; 1.6 *
First half of 1st century AD
Similar examples from the Athenian Agora are dated in the first half of the 1st century AD, and accordingly an example from Emporio: Agora V, G114, G115, 33, pl. 7; Ballance et al. 1989, 94-95, pl. 21: 108. This type of pan has a wide distribution in the E Mediterranean, but no definite indication for the development of its shape have been observed: Riley, 254-6.
10. Thick strap handle; very gritty with large-fine inclusions and large mica, light brown-orange.
th. 2.6 x 2.8; 1. 1.1
prehistoric?
1. Simple toe of amphora; strokes on underside radiating around the hollow area, made by the wheel during manufacture; medium-fine grits and mica, beige and orange.
d. at base 2.5; h. 4 *

K2

14. Rounded rim above and below of plate; fine grits and mica, pinkish-red.
d. app. 36; th. 0.75; 1.5 x 4.8 *
15. High ring foot of small vessel; fine grits and large mica.
d. 9; 1.7 x 4 *
13. Projecting rim, flat on top with relief band below it; medium-fine grits and large mica, red-brown.
d. 13.5; th. 1.4; 5.4 x 10.4 *

20. Flat rim of pithos; large grits and large mica, dark red.
d. 35; th. 1.4; 7 x 12.8 *
16. Vertical ridged strap handle; medium-fine grits, much large mica, light brown.
th. 2.7 x 1.2; l. 7.2 *
17. Vertical double barrelled (or double rolled) handle of wine amphora; medium-fine grits, much large mica, pink.
th. 2.5 x 4.8; l. 8.5 *
Roman
Earliest handles of this type (3rd- 1st centuries) come from Kos, but Italian imitations of Koan amphoras (Dressel 2-4) appear in the 1st century BC; these are popular in Cyrenaica until the early 2nd century AD; Grace 1979, figs. 56-59 (Koan), 60 (pseudo-Koan); Riley, 171-3, fig. 79.
11. Toe of wine amphora; medium-fine grits and large mica, beige- orange.
d. at base 6.9; h. 6.3 *
12. Simple toe of wine amphora; medium-fine grits, light brown-orange with thick grey core.
d. 4.7; h. 5.7 *
18. Wall of pottery beehive with irregular combing internally; very large-fine inclusions and large mica, brown-orange; possibly of local production.
th. 1.9; 10.5 x 10.3
See study on pottery beehives from the House of Vari, Attica: Jones 1973.
19. Wall of pithos, made with three successive layers of clay.
th. 2-2.8; 9.8 x 7.5

19. ANO GAURIO-I

Pottery (fig. 48)

K1: lowest area near the junction of streams (1987)

2. Upper part of thick strap handle of amphora; medium-fine grits and mica, brown-pinkish.
th. 1.7 x 4.7; l. 5.6 *
1. Base with nipple internally and relief wheel marks; medium-fine grits and large mica, brown and orange with grey core.
th. 1.8; 8.5 x 7.1 *

Three uncatalogued sherds of walls coarse and plain vessels

20. ANO GAURIO-II Agia Sophia

Pottery (fig. 47)

K1: immediate vicinity to the W of the parish church (1987)

1. Vertical ridged handle of amphora; fine grits and large mica, orange; possibly of local production.
th. 1.6 x 3.2; l. 6.8 *

Roman

Agora V, ridged handles of amphoras are dated towards the end of the 2nd and in the beginning of the 3rd centuries AD: J13, J41, J46: 52, 55, pls. 10, 41, 42.

2. Lower part of bowl with disk foot and slightly concave underside; ext. horizontal grooves; some small-fine inclusions, much large mica, orange-brown, local product?
d. 3.3; th 0.3; h. 3.2 *
 3. Ring foot of small vessel; fine fabric with fine mica, orange.
d. 8; th. 0.4; 2.5 x 3.7 *
- Two other uncatalogued, weathered sherds of coarse wares.

21. KOUMARI-I (East)

Pottery

General comments: pottery is in very small and weathered fragments. The orange, very micaceous fabric seems to be local and appears in the other Roman sites located during the survey.

K1:

1. Wall? of vessel with traces of poor black glaze; fine, beige.
6th century?
2. As above.
th. 0.7
date as above
3. Thickened rim of closed jar? small grits-fine and mica, pinkish.
d. app. 30

Three other uncatalogued sherds of coarse and plain vessels.

22. KOUMARI-II (West)

Pottery (pl. 116)

K1: immediate vicinity of pigeon house (1987)

1. Wall of relief pithos with antithetic spiral and double anthemion, same as Marmouristra II, K1:17, made with the same roulette. The section of relief lines is trapezoidal, as if relief surfaces have been flattened; fingerprints at level of anthemion made during building the pithos; medium-fine and occasional large inclusions schist and quartz inclusions and mica, red with thick grey core.
th. 2.2; 4.7 x 7 +

25. STOU TZORIZI

Pottery (fig. 49)

K1: slope below country chapel and plain (1987)

Fine wares

8. Rim of plate with flaring overhang; red slip; fine grits and mica, orange.
d. 16; th. 0.55; 2 x 6.2 *
5. Overhanging rim of plate; traces of red slip; fine grits and large mica, orange-red.
d. app. 21; th. 0.45; 1.7 x 3.8 *
6. Thickened rim; repair hole; fine grits and mica, light orange.
d. app. 26; th. 0.6; 1.6 x 3.6 *
10. Thickened rim of plate; red slip; soft, fine fabric, beige.
d. 28; th. 0.6; 4.5 x 7.2 *
4. Ring foot of red glazed plate; two concentric ridges on underside; fine grits and mica, light brown.
d. app. 18; th. 0.5; 13 x 4.4 *
2. Ring foot of red glazed plate; fine grits and mica, orange-red.
d. 9; th. 0.5; 1.5 x 4.7 *
9. Flat base of small plain bowl; soft fabric with fine grits and mica, pink.
Whole base; d. 2.9; h. 1 *
1. Lower part of plain bowl with disk foot and flat underside; fine grits and fine mica, beige-grey.
Half of base preserved; d. 2.4; th. 0.4; h. 2.5 *
25. Flat base of bowl; deep wheel-run marks on walls internally; medium-fine grits and fine mica, beige-orange.
d. 8; th. 0.4; 3.8 x 5.2
3. Lower part of wide bowl with flat underside; red slip internally and externally? radiating irregular grooves on floor; small-fine grits and mica, orange-red.
d. 4; th. 0.6; 3.3 x 7.6 *

Coarse wares

26. Rim of lopus lid; many small inclusions and large mica, dark brown with black surfaces.
d. app. 28; th. 0.5; 2.8 x 3.2 *
12. Simple toe of wine amphora with grooves on lower wall; small grits and large mica, yellowish-grey.
d. 2.4; th. 0.6 h. 5.5 *
13. Simple toe of wine amphora; reused as an oil lamp? black burned internal surfaces; gritty fabric, light to dark brown.
Tip broken; d. 3; th. 1.2; h. 7.5 *
11. Lower part and toe part of wine amphora; fine grits and large mica; beige and red with thick dark grey core.
th. 0.65; h. 5 *
7. Lower part of wine amphora; fine grits and mica, red-orange with brown outer surface.
th. of wall 0.85; 9.5 x 4.5 *

Combed and ridged ware

General comments: it is not always possible to

distinguish on sherds whether ridges result from combing or spiral grooving. The type of grooves indicates that all the following wares are dated to the 5th-6th centuries AD.

18. Wall of large jar or amphora with deep and sharp wavy grooving; mainly small grits and mica, red.
th. 1.2; 9.5 x 5.1
This kind of ridging is particularly popular in the 5th and 6th centuries AD; Agora V, 6, pl. 34: M371. Combing is restricted to cases where spaced groups of waving are desired; for the difference in the use and technique of spiral grooving and combing see Ballance et al. 1989, 107. Amphoras decorated with combing: Peacock and Williams 1986, 182-4, class 43.
- 23, 15, 19, 22, 14, 20, 21: sherds from walls of large jars; surface treatment as above; fabrics with small-fine grits, orange-red, greyish and mainly yellowish.
See above for reference.
24. Wall of large jar with zone with regular combing; medium-fine grits and large golden mica, beige and red.
th. 0.75; 3.7 x 3
16. Wall of large vessel with zone with very shallow combing; small- fine grits and mica, red.
17. Wall of jar with shallow sharp combing; small-fine grits and large golden mica, orange beige.
th. 1; 3.3 x 3.5

Stone

S1: below the chapel (1987)

Peripheral piece of circular greyish mica-schist slab, with a groove near edge; probably from a Holy Altar; rather coarse workmanship.

th. 1.8; 11.5 x 16

26, 27. KAMARI

Pottery (fig. 50)

K1: lower slope-terraces (1987)

K2: upper slope (1987)

K1

3. Overhanging rim of plate; some fine grits and fine mica, orange.
d. 21; th. 0.35; 1.5 x 5 *
12. Overhanging rim; fine grits and fine mica, pinkish orange.
d. app. 20; th. 0.35; 1.6 x 2.5 *
4. Thickened rim of plate, groove at junction of rim with wall; fine grits and fine mica, orange.
9. Projecting rim, flat on top, of jar/ small-fine grits and mica, grey-brown.
d. 16; th. 0.7; 1.8 x 4.6 *

14. Thickened rim of large vessel; fine grits and fine mica, yellowish- orange.
d. 15.5; th. 0.9; 3.7 x 6.6 *
1. Overhanging rim of amphora; small-fine grits and fine mica, beige- orange.
d. 16; th. 0.65; 2.6 x 11.6 *
8. Beginning of vertical strap handle: upper part attached to rim of small vessel; mainly fine grits and large mica, red-brown.
th. 0.9 x 2
7. Upper part of vertical thick strap handle, attached to neck of coarse vessel; medium-fine grits and large mica, dark red-bron.
th. 3.4 x 1.2
5. Ring foot; small-fine grits and large mica, light orange.
d. 12; th. 0.5; 1.5 x 3.8 *
11. Bottom of small vessel with central nipple; mainly fine grits, orange.
th. 0.2-0.7; 1.8 x 2.3
2. Wall of large vessel with shallow regular ridging; some small grits and fine mica, orange.
th. 1.2; 4.3 x 5.4
Roman
13. Wall of large vessel with deep, ridging; few small grits and fine mica, orange.
th. 0.9; 2.8 x 3.9
5th-6th centuries AD
See Stou Gorgi: 18 for references.
6. Wall of large vessel with shallow regular grooves; small-fine inclusions, beige-grey.
th. 1; 5 x 4.3
Roman
10. Wall of lekane, combed internally; traces of black slip? small- fine grits, beige-pinkish.
th. 0.7; 2 x 2.2
17. Wall of cooking vessel? small-fine grits and mica; dark grey, with dark brown internal surfaces.
th. 0.6; 2.7 x 3.1
16. Wall of small pithos; large-fine inclusions and large mica, red.
th. 1.6; 4.5 x 4.8
15. Sample for fabric.
- K2
22. Torus ring foot of black glazed skyphos; underside reserved, with painted circle at periphery of underside; glazed peeled in . . . s; fine fabric with fine mica, pinkish-orange.
d. app. 9; 1.8 x 4.3 *
Second quarter of 5th century
Similar profile . . . skyphos from Athenian Agora, dated to 470-460; Agora XII, 342: 259, fig. 4.
21. Base with ring foot and central nipple on floor; small-fine grits and mica, orange with thick grey core.
d. 3.5; th. 0.45; 1 x 2.8 *

23. Base with ring foot (broken); mainly fine grits and mica, beige orange.
th. 0.6; 1.7 x 4.8
20. Wall of wide vessel with very shallow regular ridges; small-fine grits and large mica, grey-beige and orange.
th. 0.6; 2.5 x 3.7
Roman
19. Wall of large wide vessel with shallow regular ridges; traces of black slip externally; small-fine grits and mica, yellowish-orange.
th. 1.2; 3 x 3.8
Roman

28. **KASTRI-I**

Pottery (fig. 53)

K1: E and NE slopes (1987)

K2: hilltop (1987)

General comments: most prehistoric wares found were in very small fragments. The shapes, fabrics and surface treatment of sherds 14 and 21 indicate a Neolithic date.

K1

21. Plain rim of large bowl or jar with slightly curving walls; ext. crusted red and poor burnish; int. thick slip only; medium-fine and some large schist inclusions and large mica, brown orange; slip of finer clay.
d. app. 29; th. 1.1; 7.6 x 7.8 *
Final Neolithic
This rim and no 14, below, are exactly parallel to that of Neolithic bowls from Kephala, type A1, both in shape and in surface treatment; see Rethi-I, K1:4 for reference. I had the opportunity to see some of the pottery from Kephala in the Museum of Kea and this ware is the same as the discussed material from Kastri.
14. Plain vertical rim of bowl; ext. crusted dark red and traces of burnish? int. red-black burnished surface; medium-fine grits and large mica, red-brown.
d. n.e.; th. 0.7; 3.8 x 3 *
Final Neolithic
See above for reference.
15. Wall of coarse vessel, pierced, probably of cheese-pot; very coarse with medium-fine grits and large mica, dark red and black.
th. 0.8; 2.1 x 1.8; d. of hole 0.5
16. Wall of vessel with traces of black slip externally? small-fine grits and large mica, grey.
th. 0.6; 1.6 x 2.1
17. Beginning of horizontal lug? of large vessel; medium-fine inclusions and large mica, red.
th. of vessel 0.8; th. of lug 1.6 x ?

19. Wall of pithos; many large-fine schist and quartz inclusions and large mica, brown.
th. 2.3; 5 x 6.5
13. Similar to above.
th. 1.3; 4.3 x 4.7
20. Wall of pithos; medium-fine and some large inclusions and large mica.
th. 1.7; 6.3 x 6.8

K2

11. Wall of jar? traces of burnish on dark red crusted? surface; very coarse, with large-fine mainly schist inclusions and large mica, dark red and black.
th. 0.8; 3.3 x 4.5
12. Wall of pithos with vertical incisions; large-fine schist and some quartz inclusions and large mica, brown-orange with thick grey core.
th. 1.6; 4.7 x 4.1 *

Lithics (figs. 51, 52, pl. 107)

L1: hilltop (1987)

See following pages.

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
SCRAPER								
1	denticulate; altered rhyolite			whole		3	3.1	1
PIECE ESQUILLEE								
2						2.2	2.5	0.65
FLAKES								
3	pointed			distal		4.45	2.5	1.1
4	pointed			whole	faceted	4.05	2	0.3
FLAKES								
5				medial		2.8	1.4	0.5
6				proximal	broken	3.15	1.4	0.4
7				distal		2.15	0.9	0.3
8	plunging			distal		2.7	1.3	0.7
9				medial		2.4	1.4	0.7

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
FLAKES (cont.)								
10				medial		1.25	0.6	0.15
11				proximal	flat	1.85	1.55	0.3
12				proximal	faceted?	2.1	2.5	0.7
13				medial		2.6	1.5	0.4
14				distal?		1.9	2.6	0.55
15				proximal	flat	1.7	2.15	0.6
16				distal		2.6	1.9	0.95
17				distal		2.3	1.2	0.5
18				medial		1.8	1.4	0.35

29. KASTRI-II

Pottery (figs. 54, 55)

K1: E and NE slopes (1987)

K2: hilltop (1987)

K3: " (1989)

K1

3. Articulated everting rim of skyphos; ext. vertical lines with black colour on rim; int. black slip; fine hard clay with some fine inclusions, beige orange.
d. 16; th. 0.35; 2.7 x 3.5 *
LG-early Archaic?
9. Ring foot of skyphos? ext. black glaze; some fine grits and fine mica, beige-orange.
d. app. 10; th. 0.3; 1.5 x 5.7 *
10. Flaring ring foot of crater? dark brown-black slip inside-out; some fine grits, pinkish-grey.
d. n.e.; th. 0.7; 3.5 x 0.35 *
18. Wall with beginning of horizontal strap handle of small crater? traces of black slip inside-out, small-fine grits, pinkish.
th. 0.5; 3.2 x 3.5

K2

6. Rim with beginning of vertical ovoid handle rising above rim of kantharos; dark brown slip inside-out; some small-fine grits, orange-pinkish.
d. n.e.; th 0.4; 4 x 3 *
8. Wall with beginning of horizontal cylindrical handle of crater; chocolate brown thick slip inside-out; some fine inclusions and mica, yellow-beige.
th. 0.5; 4 x 2.5 *
7. Lower part of vertical strap handle of kantharos; fine grits and mica, beige-grey.
th. 1.7 x 0.7; 1. 3.2 *
4. Lower wall of skyphos? traces of decoration with horizontal bands of brown colour on fine clay wash; fine fabric with fine mica, yellowish.
th. 0.6; 3.5 x 3.5 *
5. Wall of vessel with traces of black slip internally; some fine grits and mica, pinkish.
th. 0.4; 2.7 x 3
- 1a,b. Two matching sherds of pithos with horizontal relief bands, decorated with alternating rows of diagonal strokes, imitating herring bone pattern; fingerprints on edge of 1b made while "building" the pithos with successive layers of clay; large-fine schist and quartz grits and large mica, orange-red with grey-black core.
Archaic
- 2a,b. Two fragments of the pithos with horizontal relief zone with impressed circles made with a sharp tool; large-fine schist inclusions and large mica, red.
th. 2; a: 17.5 x 12.5; b: 7.5 x 4.3 *

Archaic

K3

24. Articulated, everted rim of skyphos; ext. traces of black slip; fine and occasionally small inclusions and large mica, pink.
d. 9; th. 0.65 4 x 6.3 *
LG?
22. Wall of wide vessel; ext. decoration with overlapping multiple curving lines in brown paint; int. black slip; fine fabric, beige.
th. 0.45; 1.7 x 4.4 *
7th century?
It seems that the decoration does not consist of overlapping pendant semi-circles characteristic of the EG period, but of a similar pattern that appears later; Lambrinoudakes 1983, fig. 26.
23. Wall of vessel with black slip externally; some fine inclusions and fine mica, light orange.
th. 0.6; 1.8 x 1.7

30. CHARAKAS-I

Pottery

K1: (1987)

Prehistoric wares

5. Wall of vessel; ext. black poorly burnished surfaces; int. traces of black slip; large inclusions and mica, dark red.
th. 0.7; 4.45 x 6.7
1. Wall of large vessel; ext. traces of black slip; many large inclusions and mica, brown.
th. 0.7; 4 x 5.7
4. Wall of large vessel with repair hole; many large inclusions and little mica, red-orange.
th. 0.7; 4.2 x 7.5

Later wares

6. Wall of vessel with a relief band; many large inclusions and little mica, red.
th. 1; 5.5 x 5
2. Part of lid? with broken knob; many large inclusions and mica, pink.
th. 0.5; 3.3 x 3.3

Lithics

L1: plateau (1987) (figs. 56, 57, pl. 108)

See following page.

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
BLADE								
1	irregular, pointed			proximal	flat	4.75	1.7	0.5
FLAKES								
2				proximal	flat	2.8	2.55	0.75
3				proximal	flat	2.6	1.6	0.7
4				medial		2.2	1.15	0.5
5				proximal	linear	1.65	1	0.2
6				proximal	flat	2.7	1.7	0.4
7				medial		2.15	1.6	0.25
8				proximal	flat	1.9	1	0.25
CORES								
9	core for blades and flakes; percussion technique; cortical; striking platform with large facets.							
10	core for blades and flakes; percussion technique; flat striking platform with abraded overhang.					7.8		4.2
						9.9		5.3

30. CHARAKAS-II

Pottery

K1: (1987)

2. Thick rolled rim; large inclusions and mica, red-brown.
d. n.e.; th. 1.1; 3 x 4.3
1. Flat base of large vessel; large inclusions and mica, red.
d. 11
9. Wall of vessel with poorly burnished surfaces; large inclusions and mica, red-brown.
th. 0.8; 4 x 5
3. Wall; ext. poorly black burnished surfaces; large grits and mica, red.
th. 6 x 2.7 x 2.9
10. Piece of clay, probably part of handle which has broken at joint with wall; small grits and mica, red and brown.
1.7 x 2.4
- 4, 5, 6, 7, 8: sherds from walls of vessels with coarse and micaceous fabrics; th. around 0.5

31. CHARAKAS-III

Pottery (figs. 58, 59)

K1: lower part of wall on the hill (1987)

K2: upper area of hill (1987)

K3: slopes of hill (1987)

K1

2. Trefoil mouth with neck and part of shoulder of oinochoe; handle broken; traces of light brown slip? soft, poorly fired, very micaceous fabric with small-fine grits.
th. of vessel 0.25; h. 5.7 *
Third quarter of 4th century
There was a tendency for tall forms in the 4th century and during the third quarter of the same century the mouth was truly trefoil (each of portions equal; Green 1971, 191.
- 1a, b, c. Slightly concave projecting rim with groove, of wheel-made mortar; raised inner edge of rim; lug handle with vertical grooves between ends, projecting from rim; thick porous whitish slip: Sandy Class; hard, gritty, micaceous fabric, light beige-orange.
d. 28; th. 0.7; b, c: 5.5 x 18; a: 6 x 1.7 *
First half of fourth century?
The light-weight pale fabric of this mortar indicates that it belongs to the Corinthian Sandy Class ware, produced since the 6th century, without however reaching the popularity of the tile fabric mortars. Sandy Class mortars in the Athenian Agora are dated from the late 6th century to the second half of the 4th century; Agora XII, 222-3. It has

not been possible to find exact parallels to the mortar from Charakas, which has a distinguished elegant and thin rim; a mortar from Olynthus with slightly downturned rim has similar lug handles, and is dated to the first half of the 4th century; Olynthus XIII, 1030: 414, pl. 250.

K2

4. Thick everted rim of black glazed vessel; glaze very weathered; some small grits and little fine mica, beige.
d. 11; th. 0.4; 2.2 x 2.3*
5. Plain rim of echinus bowl; ext. traces of matt black glaze; int. weathered; some fine grits and little fine mica, light beige- orange.
d. app. 26; th. 0.7; 2 x 4.3 *
8. Ring foot of black glazed skyphos; underside red glazed; soft, fine fabric, light orange and grey.
d. 8; 3 x 4 *
First half? of 5th century
Profile similar to black glazed skyphos, but with reserved underside with circles and dots, dated to 480-450; Agora XII, 359: 260, fig. 4.
7. Disk foot with slightly recessed underside of Corinthian skyphos? ext. red zone at lower wall; fine fabric with little fine mica, beige-pinkish.
d. 4; th. 0.4; 1.2 x 3.5 *
6th century?
Zone of added red was very popular in the 6th century, but is not found later; Agora XII, 81-2.
9. Thick spreading foot of stemmed vessel; traces of matt black glaze inside-out; some small grits, light beige-pink.
d. 12; th. 0.7; 2.2 x 4 *
17. Wall of thin vessel; ext. poor black glaze; int. black glaze misfired in places to red; fine fabric, pinkish-grey.
th. 0.4; 2.8 x 1.9
10. Projecting rim of lekane (broken); int. matt black glaze; fine grits and fine mica, light brown.
d. 20; th. 0.9 5 x 6.2 *
It seems that the rim is not sharply bent down, if at all, indicating that the vessel is an early example.
6. Disk foot with slightly recessed underside; some small grits and mica.
d. 8; th. 1.5; 1 x 2.5 *
12. Overhanging rim of wine amphora; traces of clay wash; small grits and fine mica, pinkish.
d. 15; 4.5 x 7.5 *
11. Simple toe of wine amphora; small grits and fine mica, yellowish.
d. 3.3; h. 6 *
16. Toe with high ring foot of wine amphora with bodu of ovoid shape, Chian?
small grits, pink with grey core.
Half preserved; d. 7; th. 1.5 h. 6 *

6th century?

Similar toe from Chios, dated to the early part of the 6th century; Anderson 1953, fig. 9:48c.

K3

13. Overhanging rim of open coarse vessel; large grits and mica, pink.
d. app. 20; th. 0.4; 2.7 *
15. High flaring ring foot; hard, gritty and micaceous fabric, beige-orange.
d. 8; th. 0.45; 2.5 x 4.5 *
14. Ring foot of large coarse vessel; hard, coarse fabric with large- fine grits and mica, dark brown.
d. n.e.; th. 1; 2.9 x 11.5 *

32. CHARAKAS-IV

Pottery

General comments: the fabrics are generally coarse and appear to be prehistoric; they resemble fabrics of wares found on other early prehistoric sites.

K1 (1989)

1. Plain vertical rim of wide jar; small-fine grits and large mica, brown.
d. n.e.; th. 0.35; 1.2 x 1.5 8
2. Rim of cup with beginning of ovoid handle attached to rim; small, mainly quartz inclusions and mica, dark red.
d. n.e.; th. of handle 0.35 *
5. Wall of coarse vessel; medium-fine grits and large mica, yellowish- orange with darker core.
th. 0.9; 1.9 x 2.5
3. As above; medium-fine grits and mica; ext. red; int. grey-brown.
th. 0.9; 2.8 x 4.2

Two other sherds of coarse vessels, one of which does not appear to be prehistoric.

33, 34. MARONITI

Pottery (figs. 60, 61)

K1: S of animal shed and retaining wall (19870)

K2: NW field (1987)

K3: Below modern road (1989)

K1

Fine wares

8. Inturning rim of echinus bowl; matt brown-black slip inside-out, brush strokes; small-fine grits and mica, light brown with grey core.

d. 14; th. 0.4; 2 x 4 *

4th-3rd century

The main criterion for dating echinus bowls is the foot, the diameter of which tends to decrease; in

- this example, where only the rim survives, the poor glaze is indicative of a late date; Corinth VII: III, 31 for a discussion of the development of this type of bowl.
3. Torus ring foot of black glazed skyphos, Attic type; underside reserved; matt glaze; some fine grits and fine mica, pinkish (Attic).
d. 10; th. 0.5; 2.6 x 7 *
late 5th century
Agora XII, 348 dated ca. 400: 259, pl. 16.
32. Wall of vessel; int. poor matt black glaze; soft fabric, fine grits and fine mica, pinkish-beige.
th. 0.7; 1.7 x 1.3
5. Small fragment of spreading moulded ring foot of stemless cup; light red-brown matt slip; some small grits, light pinkish.
d. app. 7; th. 0.5; th. 1.5
Late 5th century
Similar to examples from the Athenian Agora in black: Agora XII, 475, dated ca. 450: 268, fig. 5; 481, dated ca. 425: 267, fig. 5.
33. Flaring rim of closed vessel, small chytra?; black matt slip on rim and externally; small grits and little mica, beige-pinkish.
d. 11; th. 0.5; 3 x 4.5 *
Early 5th century?
Similar chytra from the Athenian Agora used as ostrakon is dated in 482: Agora XII, 1948: 372, fig. 20.
17. Strap handle with traces of matt black slip, of kantharos? medium- fine grits and mica, light brown.
th. 0.6 x 1.7; 1. 4.2 *
LG?
30. Cylindrical horizontal handle of black glazed vessel; fine fabric, beige.
d. 0.9; th. of vessel 0.35 *
38. Wall of vessel with traces of dark slip; fine fabric, red.
th. 0.5; 1.9 x 2.6
19. Wall of vessel; ext. zone with brown slip, lower part reserved; int. brown matt slip; occasional fine grits, pinkish red.
th. 0.4; 3.4 x 1.3
Mycenean?
34. Horizontal cylindrical handle and body of lekane; int. matt red slip; small-fine grits and mica.
d. 1.4; l. 5; th. of vessel 0.8 *
Archaic?
23. Disk foot of small lekane, with slightly concave underside; red painted zone on lower wall and foot; small and some medium grits and fine mica, beige-pinkish.
d. 7; th. 0.5; h. 2.3 *
Archaic

Plain and coarse wares

14. Thick projecting rim flat on top of wide vessel; fine grits and mica, red.
d. app. 25; th. 0.8; 1.5 x 3 *
4. Projecting rim of jar? traces of brown clay wash? medium-small grits and mica, grey-brown.
d. 14; th. 0.6; 1.8 x 4.2 *
2. Projecting rim, flat on top (broken) of coarse^{vessel} with vertical walls, with moulding on wall internally; coarse fabric with mica.
d. app. 30; th. 0.8; h. 3 *
13. Flat projecting rim of coarse vessel; coarse fabric.
d. 32; th. 0.6-1.2; h. 3.7 *
6. Rim with vertical strap handle of small amphora; fine and some medium grits, red with grey core.
d. 9; th. 0.6; 3 x 4.5
18. Rolled rim of amphora with beginning of ovoid? handle; traces of yellow clay wash; small-fine grits and large mica, pinkish with beige surfaces.
d. 11; th. 0.6; 3.7 x 6.7 *
21. Vertical strap handle with small grooves; medium-fine grits and large mica, red.
th. 0.9 x 2.8; l. 3.1 *
11. Flaring foot of open coarse vessel, constructed from three layers of clay; fine grits, beige and red surfaces, dark brown core.
d. 10; th. 0.8; 1.7 x 4.5 *
35. Flat base with disk foot; medium-fine grits and mica, red with thick dark grey core.
d. app. 10; th. 0.4; 3 x 5.5 *
12. Button toe of wine amphora; fine grits and mica, pink with beige surfaces.
d. 5.2; h. 6.6; almost whole *
Rhodian, around end of first quarter of 3rd century
Same toe as Rhodian Amphora dated by its stamp around 273-271: Empereur and Hesnard 1986, pl. 2, fig. 8. Also similar to Zenon group amphoras dated 280-275: Grace 1986.
10. Button toe of wine amphora with hollow underside; small-fine grits and large mica, dark red.
d. app. 4.4; h. 4.4; half preserved *
Rhodian, late 4th century
Similar toe to Rhodian amphora dated towards the end of the 4th century: Empereur and Hesnard 1986, pl. 2: fig. 7. Similar toe from Athenian Agora filed under miscellaneous is dated ca. 320-290 (deposit A 17:3, pit).
7. Simple plain toe of wine amphora; small grits, pinkish-beige.
th. 1; h. 5.5 *
Roman?
Similar middle Roman example at Berenice, Libya: Riley, fig. 90: 334.
1. Toe of wine amphora with high flaring foot; small-fine grits, brown-beige with beige and reddish surfaces.
d. app. 7; th. 1; h. 5.2; about half preserved *

17. Flat base of pithos; many medium-fine, mainly quartz inclusions, pinkish-grey.
d. app. 15; th. 2.6; h. 6.2 *
22. Vertical thickened rim of pottery beehive; int. deep wheelrun marks; medium-fine pottery quartz and schist inclusions and large mica, pink.
d. app. 30; th. 1.1; 4.8 x 5.4 *
For reference see Agios Savvas, K2:18.
20. Wall of pottery beehive with vertical combing; small grits and large mica, red.
th. 0.9; 5.2 x 6.3
9. Wall of coarse vessel; fine grits and much mica, red.
th. 0.5; 2.5 x 2.7

K2

- 35a, b, c. Parts of wall of pithos with deep grooves internally; traces of burning; large-fine grits and mica.
th. 1.7; a: 7 x 11; b: 6.6 x 5.8; c: 3.1 x 5.8

K3

- 36-37. Vertical ovoid handle of wine amphora; medium-fine grits and fine mica; pinkish with yellow surfaces;
th. 2.5 x 3.7; l. 10.1
31. Horizontal cylindrical handle of large vessel; medium-fine and occasionally large grits, pinkish-red with darker core.
d. 3; l. 7.5 *
39. Flat disk foot of open vessel; medium-fine grits and mica, red with thick grey core.
d. app. 10; th. 0.4; 3 x 5.5 *
29. Wall of large cooking pot; black small-fine grits and mica, dark grey.
th. 0.6; 10.5 x 5
27. Simple toe with hollow base of fine amphora; fine and some medium grits and large mica, orange-red.
d. 5.1; h. 6.3; half preserved. *
Chian, late 5th century?
Similar toe of Chian amphora from the Athenian Agora files is dated ca. 440-425 (deposit R 13:4, well).
24. Simple toe of wine amphora; medium-fine grits and large mica, red.
th. of vessel 1.7; h. 5; half preserved
26. Wall of pottery beehive, internally combed; large-fine grits and very large mica, brown.
th. 1.2; 4.7 x 5.2
16. As above; medium-fine grits and large mica, dark red.
th. 0.9; 4.2 x 5
25. Wall of large vessel with parallel shallow incisions externally; medium-fine grits and mica, pinkish-orange.
th. 1.1; 3.5 x 5.4
15. Wall of vessel with irregular grooves inside-out, coarse fabric.

- th. 0.6; 1.8 x 3
28. Shape and fabric as above.
th. 0.7; 2 x 4

Stone (fig. 61)

S1: below retaining wall (1987)

Ovoid dark blue-green serpentinite stone with traces of use-wear at its ends; probably used as a hammer or crusher. The surfaces are polished, but this is apparently the natural surface of the stone which is found in rivers.

th. 4.8 x app. 6.3; l. 10.15 *

35, 36. MAZAREKO I-II

Pottery

K1: NW plateau (1987)

K2: SE plateau (1987)

K3: upper E slope (1987)

K4: lower NE slope (1987)

K1

Prehistoric material (fig. 62, pl. 109)

Fine Wares

1. Stem and lower body of plain goblet; many small schist inclusions and mica, orange; probably local ware.
d. of stem 2.1; th. of vessel 0.5; h. 4 *
69. Upper part of globular stirrup jar, with broken false spout; decoration in orange-red: band around base of false spout and sets of chevrons radiating from it.
d. of false neck 1.2; th. of vessel 0.45; 5.1 x 3.8
* +
LH IIIB2 - Furumark shape 173
Mountjoy 1986, fig. 154: 2; same decoration and technique of junction of false neck to shoulder as in the case of Mazareko.

Coarse wares

13. Small horizontal suspension lug, vertically pierced, from bowl, or jar; many medium-fine grits and mica, light brown with grey-black core.
th. of vessel 0.4; 2.4 x 1.4 *
EC?-early MC
9. Leg of tripod vessel, with ovoid section; many small inclusions and large mica, dark red-brown.
th. 1.7 x 2.7; l. 5.5 *
Not later than early MM
Some chronological division has been observed in the shape of legs of tripod vessels: thin oval sections of legs were in fashion until the early MM period, but from the late MM onwards the sections are thick ovals to round; Hood et al. 1964, 52-3.
11. Wall with dark brown slip and burnish; very weathered; many, mainly small-fine grits and large

- mica.
 th. 0.6; 2.8 x 2.2
 15. Wall of vessel; ext. black matt slip; int. traces
 of whitish slip? many small grits and large mica,
 red-brown.
 th. 0.5; 1.5 x 2.5
 8. Thick horizontal strap handle of coarse vessel;
 large grits and mica, red with grey core.
 th. 2.1 x 4.2
 51. Beginning of ovoid handle of small vessel; many
 small inclusions and large mica, dark brown.
 th. 0.8 x 1.4

Later material (fig. 63)

Fine wares

14. Everted rim of small vessel; traces of dark brown
 slip on inner side of rim; small grits and fine
 mica, beige.
 d. n.e.; th. 0.4; 1.7 x 2
 LG-Archaic
 12. Cylindrical handle; some small grits and mica,
 orange-beige with grey core.
 d. 1
 7. Strap handle of large vessel; traces of red slip;
 small grits and little mica, dark beige.
 th. 1.1 x 2.6; 1. 3.2 *
 LG-Archaic
 10. Horizontal cylindrical handle and wall of kylix,
 plain? small and some medium grits and mica,
 pinkish.
 d. 0.9; 1. 5.2; th. of vessel 0.3 *
 Archaic
 16. Neck of vessel; ext. traces of brown slip; int.
 matt black slip; fine fabric, beige.
 th. 0.3; 2.3 x 1.7
 Archaic
 5. Beginning of horizontal handle; small grits and
 large mica, beige- red.
 d. 1.6; th. of vessel 0.6; 4.3 x 4.2
 71. Beginning of strap handle and wall; ext. red slip;
 porous fabric with small grits and mica, light
 brown-grey brown.
 th. of handle 2.8 x 1; th. of vessel 0.7; 4.1 x 5

Coarse wares

72. Upper part of vertical ovoid handle of small plain
 oinochoe? small grits and mica, beige-orange.
 th. 0.5 x 1
 6. Horizontal cylindrical handle; very coarse with
 many large inclusions and mica, dark red.
 d. 1.8; 1. 5.5; th. of vessel 1
 2. Base with slightly concave underside; many medium
 grits and mica, red with grey core.
 d. 11; 2.6 x 8
 3. Ring foot; medium-fine grits and mica, light brown.
 d. 5.5; th. 0.5; 1.9 x 7.3 *
 4. Thick ring foot; soft fabric with medium-fine grits

and mica, orange.
d. 12; th. 0.55; 2.4 x 8 *

K2

Prehistoric material (fig. 62, pls. 109, 110)

Fine wares

- 19-20. Rim with mouth of bridged-spouted jar; curvilinear decoration in black, on white slip: curving wide line around spout and another curving line on lower left side of sherd, possibly belonging to a spiral; rim: painted black; spout: white thick slip and traces of black. Well fired fabric with medium-fine grits, red; local ware?
Spout broken; d. app. 25; th. 0.5; 5 x 7.3 * +
Late MC
Cycladic Painted vases in Ayia Irini, Kea, have fine to coarse fabrics; some local wares are covered with a thick creamy slip; decoration is in red and black; Barber 1987, 168-9. The jar from Mazareko could be an imported ware from Kea, or a local ware with similar treatment to wares of the neighbouring island. Similar decoration on MH Matt Painted bridge-spouted jars found within Ayia Irini Period VI destruction deposit: Cummer and Schofield 1984, 47; pl. 57: 513, 514; pl. 57: 514.
24. Wall of fine vessel with two curvilinear black painted decoration: one horizontal band and one curving above; fine fabric with little mica.
th. 0.4; 2.8 x 3
65. Spout of small stirrup jar; rim painted black; wavy band at bottom of spout; fine fabric, beige.
d. 2.2; h. 2.1 * +
LH III A2
The wide band on lip of the spout and wavy band at its base are characteristic decoration of LH IIIA2 stirrup jars; Mountjoy 1986, fig. 93, Furumark shape 171.
34. Stem and flat base of kylix with shallow dome underneath; two incised lines around foot; some fine grits and fine mica, yellowish-pinkish.
d. of stem 1.95; h. 2.9 * +
LH IIIB1 Zygouries type; Furumark shape 258A
Mountjoy 1986, 115.
35. Upper part of stem of kylix; fine and some medium inclusions and mica, yellowish.
d. of stem 2; h. 3.1 *
44. Stem and body of plain kylix with one handle; traces of black slip; medium-fine mainly schist inclusions and large mica, dark red.
th. of vessel 0.4; h. 6.8 *
LH IIB-LH IIIA1
The stout profile of the vessel indicates that it should be placed early in the sequence; it is possible however that the coarseness of the shape is due to the local manufacture.
66. Rim and beginning of vertical handle of kylix? some medium-fine grits and large mica, beige-yellowish.

- d. 16; th. 0.3; 2.1 x 3.9 *
33. Wall with beginning of horizontal strap handle; fine grits and mica, yellowish.
th. of handle 0.7 x 1.2; th. of vessel 0.2
30. Wall of wide vessel with horizontal band in black; fine fabric with little mica, greyish.
th. 0.5; 2.2 x 2.9

Coarse wares

22. Wall of hand made wide open vessel with hole made during construction; many medium-fine grits, dark brown.
th. 0.6; 1.9 x 3.6
35. Beginning of vertical ovoid handle from rim; many medium-fine, mainly schist and quartz grits and mica, red.
th. of handle 1.6 x 2
60. Lower leg from tripod vessel; medium-fine schist and quartz inclusions and mica, brown.
th. 2.1 x 1.2 h. 2.6 *
Not later than MM
See reference at 60, above.
43. Plain rim of cooking vessel? black external surfaces; hand made, very coarse, with mica, dark brown.
d. n.e.; th. 1.4; 5.6 x 2.5
- 37-41. Sherds from wall and neck of pithos with applied band of rope disk pattern; fingerprints on band and on wall inside, made during the attaching of the band. Very gritty fabric with very large- small schist, pottery and mainly quartz inclusions and large mica, orange and red.
th. 0.3-1.6 * +
LM IB
A pithos with the same pattern, from the destruction deposit of Period VII in Ayia Irini, was believed by Caskey to be possibly Minoan; Caskey 1972, 397, pl. 94: H26; the description of the fabric of this pithos is similar to our example. The rope disc pattern was common in the Aegean; among other examples see Melos: Atkinson et al. 1904, pl. XXXIV:12; Palaikastro, Crete: Bosanquet and Dawkins 1923, pl. XXII:b.

Later material (fig. 63)

Fine wares

28. Wall from small kotyle with horizontal light brown painted bands; fine fabric with little mica, light red.
th. 0.25; 1.4 x 1.7
29. As above.
th. 0.3; 1.3 x 1.8
23. Rim of skyphos? fine fabric with little mica, beige.
d. app. 10; th. 0.3; 2 x 2.2 *
25. Rim of mould made oil lamp? red-brown slip inside-out; mainly small grits and mica, beige.

- th. 0.3; 1.2 x 1.4
Hellenistic-Roman
26. Upper part of vertical strap handle; small-fine grits and large mica, beige-light orange.
th. of handle 0.5 x 0.24; th. of vessel 0.25
27. Plain thickened rim with traces of black slip internally; fine fabric with little mica, beige-pinkish.
d. app. 10; th. 1.2 x 0.5; 2.4 x 2.6 *

Coarse wares

45. Disk with squat amphiconical section, lid? one side relief wheel marks; other traces of broken knob in the form of Θ ; medium-fine grits and mica, red with red-brown core.
d. 9; th. 1.4 *
This piece appears to be a lid, although it lacks a rim; I have not been able to find parallels for the type of knob that is implied by the breakage; no prehistoric lid resembles to this example and the fabric looks later.
- 42a,b. Two matching fragments of pithos with two subparallel relief zones; hole for mending the vessel; large-small mainly schist inclusions and large mica, orange red with grey core.
th. 1.9; 9.5 x 20.5
32. Flat base of open vessel; fine grits and mica, light beige-pink.
d. 5; th. 0.5; 1.5 x 4.5 *
21. Flat base of open vessel; fine grits and large mica, red.
d. 11; th. 0.4; 1.2 x 3.8 *
68. Rim and upper part of vertical strap handle of oinochoe; very gritty, with large inclusions and large mica, red.
2 x 2.2
67. Lower part of vertical strap handle; fine grits, whitish.
th. of handle 0.65 x 1.4; 2.1 x 3.9
- Seven uncatalogued sherds belonging to coarse vessels.

K3

Prehistoric material

Fine wares

56. Wall of crater? thin dark brown paint applied with brush on surfaces with traces of light clay wash; some fine grits and large mica, brown-grey; probably local ware.
th. 0.4; 3.1 x 5.6
57. Wall of stirrup jar? horizontal painted bands in red-brown on fine clay wash; fine fabric, beige. Another sherd from the same vessel was found nearby K2. 75
th. 0.3; 1.9 x 2.4
75. Wall of the same vessel as above.
th. 0.3; 1.1 x 2.1

Coarse wares

31. Thickened rim of wide vessel; ext. traces of black slip? small grits and mica, brown.
d. n.e.; th. 0.7; 2.3 x 3.1
Prehistoric?
47. Vertical strap handle; hand made? medium-fine grits and little mica, brown-orange.
th. 0.55 x 2.3; L. 2
48. Rim with beginning of ovoid handle of jar; small grits, brown with grey core.
th. 1.7 x 2; th. of vessel 0.65; 2.1 x 3.5
Prehistoric?
46. Cylindrical handle; small grits and large mica, brown.
d. 1.5-1.6; l. 3.6
Prehistoric?
18. Horizontal pierced lug of pithos; very coarse with very large schist and quartz grits; traces of deteriorated vegetal inclusions; dark red-brown.
th. of vessel 2.1 ; 6.3 x 6.6

Later material (fig. 63)

Fine wares

53. wall of skyphos? ext. poor brown-black slip; int. grey-brown slip; fine fabric, beige.
th. 0.4; 1.9 x 2.4
LG-Archaic
52. Broken ring? foot of skyphos? ext. dark brown slip; fine fabric, beige.
d. app. 6; th. 0.7; 1.3 x 2.5 *
Early Archaic
70. Wall of crater, black slipped; well fired fine fabric and fine mica.
th. 0.7; 5.6 x 3.5
73. Projecting rim of oinochoe? traces of grey-brown slip? fine fabric with fine mica, yellowish; Corinthian?
d. 6; th. 0.45
54. Flaring foot of stemmed vessel; ext, black glaze; fine fabric with little mica, beige.
d. n.e.; th. 0.9; 3 x 1.8
6th century?
64. Vertical rim of skyphos; matt black glaze; fine fabric, pinkish.
d. 11; th. 2.5; 1.9 x 1.9
Late 6th century
61. Base (very weathered) of black glazed stemless cup, delicate class, with impressed decoration inside of enclosed tongues; fine fabric, grey-beige.
d. 6; th. 0.5; 3.2 x 2.8
Second quarter of 5th century-end of the century
The tongue pattern was used from the second quarter of the 5th century until the second quarter of the 4th; later examples are poorly executed; Agora XII, 104, pls. 50, 51.
63. Bottom of open black glazed vessel with impressed

- decoration as above; fine, grey fabric.
th. 0.3; 1.5 x 1.4
Date and reference as above.
62. Bottom of cup with impressed decoration as 61,
above; fine pinkish-grey fabric.
th. 0.3; 1.5 x 1.9
Date and reference as 61, above.

Coarse wares

50. Projecting rim, flat on top, of large jar;
impressed small circles randomly scattered on
vertical face rim and upper wall; many medium-fine
grits and large mica; red-orange with grey core.
d. n.e.; th. of vessel 1.9; 4.4 x 7 *
Archaic
49. Horizontal cylindrical handle with wall of large
vessel; many medium inclusions and large mica, dark
brown-grey.
d. 1.7-2; l. 3.8; th. of vessel 0.5
59. Lower part of cylindrical handle with wall of large
vessel; many medium grits and mica, red-brown with
black core.
d. 1.9; l. 5; th. of vessel 0.6
55. Thick vertical rim, probably of cooking vessel
(external walls black); many small inclusions and
little mica, brown-red.
d. app. 10; th. 0.3; 2.1 x 3.2
58. Slightly everted rim of jar; soft fabric with some
small inclusions and mica, beige.
d. app. 10; th. 0.5; 3.3 x 4.9

K4

74. Stem with base and lower body of kylix; fine
yellowish clay wash applied externally; mainly
small grits and large golden mica; ext.
brown-orange; int. grey.
d. of stem 2.1; th. of vessel 0.3; h. 6 * +
LH IIIB1 Zygouries type, Furumark shape 258A
See reference at 34, above.

Terracotta

T1: plateau (19870)

Two small fragments of clay, which do not appear to
belong to vessels; they possibly come from
prehistoric idols, although no features can be
distinguished.

Stone (fig. 62, pl. 109)

S1: NE side of plateau (1987)

Stone disk, roughly circular, pierced at center;
local green schist.

d. 2.2; th. 0.3 * +

Prehistoric? Possibly an ornament, because its
small size and very low weight exclude its use as a
weight of any kind.

Similar schist disks have been found in Ayia Irini,
but have larger perforations than the example from

Mazareko; Cummer and Schofield 1984, pl. 44: 1385, 388, 1679, the last two dated to Periods VI-VII and probably Period VI, respectively. Similar disks were also found in the cave of Kitsos, Attica, but the excavators note the difficulty in identifying their use, although it seems that they had non-utilitarian purpose, possibly ornaments; Lambert 1981, 396-7, 401.

Other

O1: SW end of plateau (1987)
Fragment of clam shell.

37. CHARAKAS-V

Pottery (fig. 64)

K1: E field with wall remains (1989)

K2: W field: slope (1989)

K1

All wares are coarse.

7. Projecting rim ridged on top of lekane; small grits and large mica, red-orange; local ware?
d. 34; th. 0.5; 3 x 4.9 *
3rd century ?
Thompson 1936, 468-50.
5. Rolled rim of jar; fine grits and large mica, beige.
d. 12; th. 0.6; 3.6 x 3.7 *
3. Vertical handle with roughly ovoid section of coarse vessel; small grits and large mica, pinkish with grey core.
th. 1.8 x 2.1; l. 5.1 *
2. Vertical double-barelled handle of small amphora; small grits and large mica, pinkish-beige.
th. 1.9 x 3.9; l. 5.8 *
Roman
Agora V, storage amphora with double rolled handles G198, dated to the first half of the 1st century AD: 43, pl. 8, 42. The fashion of double rolled handles in storage amphoras would probably follow the same trend as in wine amphoras.
1. Upper part of double-barelled handle of wine amphora; medium-fine grits and mica, orange brown.
th. of handle 2.4 x 4.8; l. 5.8; th. of wall 1.2 *
Roman
See Agios Savvas, K2:17 for references.
8. Ring foot of small coarse vessel; fine grits and mica, grey and orange.
d. 12; th. 0.4; 1.4 x 4 *
6. High ring foot of coarse vessel; small grits and large mica, red.
d. 9; th. 0.65; 2.5 x 5.6 *
4. Foot of coarse household vessel? with deep vertical incisions; medium grits and large mica, reddish.
th. 2.1; 6.4 x 5.7 *

9. Overhanging rim of small coarse vessel; small grits and mica.
d. n.e.; 1.2 x 1.6 *
10. Wall of ridged vessel; shallow ridges, widely spaced.
th. 0.8; 2.8 x 1.9
Roman
- K2
12. Projecting rim of lekane; fine grits and mica, orange-brown.
d. 30; th. 0.6; 3.8 x 6 *
Profile similar to fragments of lekane from the Athenian Agora, used as ostraka, dated ca. 482; Agora XII, 1829, 1830: 364, fig. 20. The fabric of our example is not Attic and could also indicate a later date.
19. Overhanging rim of bowl; thin clay wash; small grits and large mica, dark brown.
d. 22; th. 0.5; 3.4 x 8.3 *
Early Roman
14. Slightly everted thickened rim of small vessel; fine grits and large mica, beige.
d. 12; th. 0.25; 1.4 x 2.2 *
13. Rim of lopus? small grits and fine mica, brown.
d. app. 20; th. 0.8; 3.5 x 5.1 *
17. Cylindrical handle; small grits and fine mica, pinkish-beige.
d. 1.4; 1.25 *
10. Beginning of thick vertical strap handle; some small grits and fine mica.
th. 2.1 x 4.3 *
11. Horizontal cylindrical handle of large vessel; large grits and mica, red.
d. 3.2; 1.9 *
15. High ring foot; fine grits and mica.
d. 7; 1.3 x 3.1 *
18. Toe of Rhodian wine amphora; fine grits.
d. 6; h. 3.1 *
Around end of first quarter of 3rd century
Same toe with Rhodian amphora dated during the above period; Empereur and Hesnard 1986, 58, pl. 2: fig. 8.

39. STAUROS PELEKETES

Pottery (figs. 65-69, pls. 111-113)

K1: N end of acropolis (1987)

K2: NE of church (a:1987, b:1989)

K3: E slope below tetrapyrgion (1987)

K4: W slope: structure below tetrapyrgion (1987)

K5: N part of W slope (1987)

K6: S part of W slope (1987)

K7: S of tetrapyrgion (1987, 1989)

K8: E slope: beyond the cross wall (1987)

K9: S end of acropolis (1987)

K10: ruins of S end of fortification wall (1987)

K1

Fine wares

82. Wall of crater; ext. brown-black horizontal lines; int. brown-black lip; fine, soft, beige.
th. 0.7; 2.1 x 5.2 *
LG
85. Wall of crater, very weathered; poor black glaze inside-out; fine, pinkish.
th. 0.7; 3.8 x 3.4
Early Archaic +
84. Wall of open large vessel, crater? possibly red figured; fine fabric, orange.
th. 0.5; 2.7 x 2.8 +
6th century?
83. Wall and cylindrical handle of red figured? crater; base of handle decorated with a frieze of Ionic eggs, or tongues on a wider beige? zone; glaze poor, irregularly misfired to brown; fine with mica, pinkish-orange.
d. 2.3; th. of vessel 0.9; 9.2 x 5.5 * +
Late 5th-4th century?
This tongue pattern appears on red figured vessels in the late fifth century and in the first half of the 4th century at Olynthus; missing the figured decoration it is impossible to give a precise date; Olynthus XIII, pls. 195-120. The failed glaze can be considered as an indication for a date in the 4th century.
81. Small round cylindrical handle of black glazed skyphos; fine, beige.
d. 0.5; 1. 2.4

Coarse wares

87. Rim of pithos with vertical overhang; light yellowish slip inside- out; many large schist inclusions and large golden mica; bright orange.
d. app. 36; th. 1.5; 10 x 18 *
86. Fragments of wall of pithos with three horizontal relief lines and a wavy line on the field below; many large schist and quartz inclusions and large mica; yellowish and orange;
th. 1.9; nine sherds

K2

General comments: most of the following sherds belong to small versions of vessels (see drawings).

100. Inset rim of skyphos; rim painted red; int. black; fine, gray with orange ext. surface.
d. 12; th. 0.2; 1.6 x 2.6 *
LG
59. Rim inset of skyphos with groove at junction with wall of small skyphos; brown-grey slip; some small grits, light beige.
d. app. 12; th. 0.25; 2 x 2 *
LG-Archaic

67. Horizontal ovoid handle from skyphos; chocolate-brown slip inside- out, similar to Marmouristra; some small grits and mica, pink clay. d. 0.8 x 0.6; 1. 2.2 *
LG-Archaic
56. Projecting rim, flat on top of small skyphos; rim pitted brown; int. black slip; fine grits and mica, grey-pink.
d. n.e.; th. 0.3; 1.5 x 1
58. Plain everted rim of skyphos; ext. brown slip; int. red-brown; fine, orange-grey
d. app. 13; th. 0.4; 2 x 2.7 *
Archaic
107. Slightly projecting rim, flat on top, of bowl; int. traces of poor slip; fine grits and mica, grey-pink.
d. 12; th. 0.3; 2.4 x 3.4 *
Early Archaic
80. Small hand made bell? pierced bottom (made during construction); fine and some small grits and large mica, orange; probably local ware.
whole: rim d. 2.9; base d. 2; h. 1.7; th. 0.2 *
The interpretation of this vessel as a bell rather than a cup, is based on the observation that its bottom is pierced, and there is no obvious reason for a cup of this small size to have a hole in its bottom. If it was made to imitate a bell, a piece of clay or other could be hung internally from the hole. Bells appearing in publications on the other hand are larger examples and are decorated and are dated from the 6th to the 4th century; Agora XII, 184, and references in notes of same page; pl. 44.
104. Disk foot with flat base of small kotyle; ext. traces of brown slip; int. grey-brown slip; small grits and mica, beige-pinkish;
d. 4.1; th. 0.25; 1 x 2.6 *
7th century
105. Flat base of small kotyle?; ext. brown-black slip; int. red-brown slip; fine, orange.
d. 4; th. 0.2; 0.8 x 2 *
7th century
78. Wall of Corinthian decorated thin vessel; ext. black slip and curving incised line; int. brown slip; fine, yellowish.
th. 0.3; 1.7 x 1.9 *
Archaic
74. Lower wall of vessel ext. very weathered; int. brown slip; fine with mica, beige-orange.
th. 0.5; 2 x 2.5
79. Wall of fine vessel with splaying walls; ext. light brown slip and grey horizontal line; int. similar slip; some small-fine inclusions, pinkish with light grey core.
th. 0.3; 5 x 6.5
Archaic
- 71, 72: Small fragments of walls of skyphoi, poorly

- glazed; fine grey fabric.
75. Rim of kotyle; poor black glaze inside-out; fine, grey.
d. 8; th. 0.25; 2.3 x 2 *
48. Ring foot of Corinthian? kotyle, very weathered; traces of brown-black paint on underside; fine grits, yellowish-gray.
d. 3.7; th. 0.3 ; 1.5 *
Archaic
54. Base of kotyle with grooved underside; brown-black slip; underside: glazed circle and central dot; fine, beige.
d. 3.2; th. 0.3; 1 x 3 *
Early Archaic
102. Base with slightly concave underside of small kotyle; traces of black slip on underside; fine, beige-pinkish.
whole base preserved, d. 2.2; th. 0.4; h. 0.8 *
Archaic
53. Base with slightly concave underside of small skyphos? poor black glaze; fine, hard fabric, grey-brown; probably of local production.
d. 3; th. 0.3; 0.7 x 1.9 *
Archaic?
51. Flat base of small wide black glazed vessel; fine, greyish-beige.
d. 4.4; th. 0.5; 0.8 x 0.9 *
6th century
62. Small curving roughly cylindrical handle, very weathered; some fine grits, light brown with light grey core.
d. 0.3; l. 2.4 *
65. Curving cylindrical handle of skyphos; traces of black glaze; some fine grits, beige-orange.
th. 0.5 x 0.7; l. 2.7
64. Cylindrical curving handle (lower part) of kantharos; no glaze preserved; hard fabric, some fine grits, light beige.
d. 0.7 *
63. Vertical strap handle of cup or kantharos; poor black glaze; fine with fine mica, beige-orange.
th. 0.7 x 1.6; l. 3 *
6th century
68. Horizontal cylindrical handle of bolsal; poor black glaze; fine, pinkish and grey.
d. 1.1-1.2; l. 2.9; th. of vessel 0.4
6th century?
66. Small black glazed spout, badly damaged; fine with fine mica, pinkish.
1.1 x 1.9
108. Disk foot of cup with splaying walls; traces of brown slip; fine with mica, orange with grey core.
d. 6; th. 0.5; 1.7 x 3.6 *
Archaic
103. Wall of black figured? vessel with traces of unidentifiable decoration; fine with fine mica, light orange.

- th. 0.3; 2 x 1.9
Late 6th-early 5th century?
49. Base of saltcellar with echinus wall and recessed underside; poor black glaze misfired to brown; fine with fine mica, beige.
d. 5; th. 0.5; 2.3 x 2.9 *
First half of 5th century
Saltcellars with echinus wall and recessed underside appear before 480 and disappear by 450: Agora XII, 136; similar saltcellars: 901 dated ca. 500-480: 300, fig. 9; 903 dated ca. 475: 300, fig. 9.
69. Wall of wide black glazed vessel with reserved zone; fine with fine mica, orange.
th. 0.45; 2.8 x 2
Early 5th century
101. Upper part of stem of black glazed thurible (thymiaterion); fine pinkish-beige.
d. 2.5; h. 3.9
5th century
The stemmed and lidded version of the thurible was most popular in the late 6th-early 5th century and later; Agora XII, 182-3; possibly similar examples: 1351, dated ca. 500; 1352, dated to 500-480: 331, pl. 44; For a representation of a thurible see Richter 1946, fig. 105.
57. Outturning rim of small black glazed skyphos; fine, beige-orange.
d. app. 7; th. 0.3; 1.7 x 1.4 *
Towards end of 5th century-early 4th
The outturning rim appears by the end of the 5th century; Agora XII, 85; same profile with skyphos dated to 400-375; 349: 240, fig. 4.
60. Splaying foot of stemmed vessel; black glaze misfired to brown; fine, light orange.
d. 5; 1.4 x 2.8 *
4th century?
46. Splaying foot of small stemmed cup; slightly iridescent black glaze; fine with fine mica, orange and greyish.
d. 5.5; 1.2 x 3.5 *
Late 4th century
99. Wall of black glazed open vessel with metallic effect; fine, grey.
th. 0.2; 3 x 3
3rd century
106. Disk foot with flat base of small bowl with indented wall; poor dark brown slip inside-out; fine, beige-orange.
d. 5; th 0.5; 1.9 x 2.6 *
Hellenistic ?
107. Small fragment of lid of poorly black glazed pyxis? with concentric ridges; fine, orange.
th. 0.4; 2.2 x 1.5

K2a (1987) sample:

52, 73, 55, 77, 61, 70: small fragments of black glazed,

mainly small vessels; Archaic and Classical.
Eight uncatalogued very small fragments, as above.

K2b (1989) sample:

Four uncatalogued small fragments of skyphoi, two of which have grey fabrics 71, 72, 75; Archaic.

Six uncatalogued small fragments of black glazed vessels; Archaic and Classical.

Three sherds, where glaze or slip has been weathered.

K3

15. Wall of relief pithos with multiple (at least double) cable pattern made with a roulette; thin beige-orange slip applied on vessel; upper edge of fragment has fingerprints from the construction of the pithos; large schist and quartz inclusions and large mica, red with thick grey brown core.

th. 1.9; 8.8 x 13 +

7th century

The precise dating of the cable pattern is difficult when there is no figured or other decoration, because this motif underwent minimal change during the history of its use. The multiple cable pattern was being used in the Cyclades since the first half of the 7th century, but on Naxian examples and not on pithoi from the rest of the Cyclades and Boeotia; it was popular mainly during the 7th century; Semantone-Mpournia 1984, 122, 125. See also close parallel in Brock and Mackworth-Young 1949, 56, nos 6, 7, pls. 20: 11, 13 respectively.

14. Fragment of small pithos with incised decoration of a four-leaved rosette above an incised line; small grits and large mica, red.

th. 1.6; 3.6 x 2.4 +

K4

92. Wall of wide vessel with traces of orange slip internally; soft fabric, fine grits.

th. 0.55; 2.1 x 4

Lg

93. Neck and beginning of rim of large amphora? ext. dark red slip; hard fabric, fine grits, beige.

LG

Colour of slip similar to that of Attic imports at Zagora; see LG crater 1965 on exhibition at Andros Museum.

96. Wall of jar with impressed decoration: row of small circles between two incised lines; medium-fine schist and quartz grits and large mica, bright orange; probably of local production.

th. 1; 4 x 4.7 *

Archaic

47. Low ring foot; all black glazed; fine light orange.
d. 8; th. 0.5; 1.2 x 3.2 *

18. Torus ring foot of skyphos, all black glazed; fine, beige orange.

- d. 8; th. 0.8 1.5 x 2.6 *
 5th century, late?
 Similar to Athenian Agora skyphos dated 430-420,
 but this example has reserved underside; Agora XII,
 345: 259, pl. 16.
50. Moulded foot with flat underside, all black glazed;
 fine, beige- grey.
- d. app. 4.5; th. 5 1.5 x 2 *
95. Cylindrical horizontal handle of skyphos, glaze
 weathered; hard fine fabric, light pinkish.
- d. 0.9; l. 3.2
97. Ring foot of skyphos, broken; misfired black glaze,
 underside red glazed; fine, grey-beige.
 early 4th century?
94. Flat base of saltcellar with convex wall and flat
 underside; very weathered; ext. and underside
 black glaze; int. chocolate brown; fine hard
 fabric, beige-orange.
 Second quarter of 5th century
 Similar to saltcellar from Athenian Agora dated to
 480-450, but this example has reserved underside;
Agora XII, 894: 299, fig. 9, pl. 34.
- 44, 45. Handles of coarse vessels.
 One uncatalogued sherd of coarse vessel.

K5

91. Rim with reflex handle of plate; very weathered;
 ext. traces of brown slip; int. traces of black
 slip; few small pottery inclusions and fine mica,
 beige-orange.
 d. app. th. 0.5; 3.2 x 5.3 *
 LG-early Archaic
21. Wall of vessel with part of everted rim; chocolate
 brown slip inside-out; soft fabric, some small
 pottery inclusions and fine mica, beige.
 th. 0.5; 2.3 x 3.6
 LG
20. Wall of wide open vessel; ext. red-orange slip;
 int. brown slip; some fine grits and mica, beige.
 th. 0.7; 2.2 x 3.1
 LG
19. Splaying foot of stemmed vessel; matt black glaze;
 some fine grits and fine mica, beige-orange.
 d. app. 8; th. 0.5; 2.8 x 1.8 *
 6th century?
22. Lower wall of saltcellar with convex wall and flat
 underside; traces of a handle?
 poor black glaze inside-out, grey-pinkish.
 d. app. 6.5; th. 0.7; 2.6 x 2.6 *
 Second quarter of 5th century
 Shape similar to saltcellar from the Athenian Agora
 dated to 480- 450: Agora XII, 894: 299, fig. 9.
109. Flaring low ring foot of black glazed skyphos; fine
 fabric.
 d. 8; th. 1.2; h. 1.8 *
 Second quarter of 5th century?
 Similar to skyphos from the Athenian Agora, dated

- to 480-450, but this has reserved underside; Agora XII, 359: 260, fig. 4.
17. Flaring ring foot of lekane; ext. traces of dark brown slip; fine with large mica, dark orange.
d. 11; 2.2 x 5.6 *
Towards end of first quarter of 5th century
Similar profile to lekane fragments used as ostraka in the Athenian Agora, dated to 482: Agora XII, 1768, 1771: 361, fig. 21.
16. Wall of lekane; int. black slip; fine grits and fine mica, beige- orange.
th. 0.7; 4.6 x 7.3
34. Thick rolled rim of amphora with mouldings externally; some medium-fine grits, red.
d. 15; th. 0.6; h. 3.7
- 31, 34, 23, 33: sherds from coarse vessels.
- K6**
32. Wall of black slipped skyphos; fine fabric with fine mica, pinkish.
th. 0.4; 2.5 x 3
LG-early Archaic
38. Wall of black glazed open vessel; fine fabric with fine mica, pinkish grey.
th. 0.7; 2.3 x 2.4
41. Narrow neck of trefoil-mouth oinochoe with beginning of strap handle; plain? soft fabric, not well fired with small inclusions and large mica, bright orange with brown core; probably of local production; compare with Charakas - IV, K1:2 trefoil-mouth oinochoe for fabric and shape and Ano Phellos - N, K1:1 amphora for fabric.
d. of neck 2.4; th. of vessel 0.4; h. 3.5 *
Third quarter of 4th century
See reference in Charakas - IV:2.
42. Neck and overhanging rim of lekane; int. black slip; hard fabric with fine grits, pinkish-grey.
d. app. 25; th. 0.9; 2 x 5.1 *
35. Vertical wall of amphora with thickened rim; int. black slip; some small grits, beige-grey; d. 23; th. 0.7; 6 x 4.8 *
30. Sherd from shoulder of pithos with relief zone decorated with sets of diagonal incised lines; constructed with successive layers of clay; large-fine mainly quartz inclusions with large mica, dark red.
th. 1.8; 10.5 x 15 *
Archaic
29. Broken rim of louterion; decoration with applied thick narrow bands with impressed circles, closely and randomly placed, and made with a very sharp, possibly metal tool; medium-fine grits and large mica, orange with gray-brown core; probably of local production.
th. 1.8; 9.5 x 16.5 *
6th century
36. Horizontal lug of large coarse vessel, decorated

with deep vertical incisions; medium-fine grits and largemica; probably of local production.
th. of vessel app. 0.7; 4.7 x 8.7 *

K7.

4. Wall of skyphos? panel with vertical lines defined by set of horizontal lines between vertical bands; brown black paint on light beige slip; fine soft fabric with fine mica, orange-beige; probably local ware.
th. 0.35; 3.5 x 3.3 *
LG
- 5a,b. Rim inset of skyphos; traces of brown-black slip inside-out; fine fabric, beige-orange.
d. app. 4; th. 0.7; 2 x 3.3 *
3. Disk foot, with flat underside of oinochoe? ext. poor black slip with brush marks; fine hard fabric, pinkish grey.
d. 3; th. 0.6; 1.8 x 3 *
Early Archaic.
1. Knob of lid? traces of poor black glaze externally; fine fabric, beige-grey.
d. 1.9; h. 1.5
2. Projecting rim, flat on top of large amphora; medium-fine inclusions and large mica, orange with thick grey core.
d. app. 30; th. 1.7; 4.3 x 10.7 *
LG-Archaic
7. Splaying toe of amphora with hollow underside; medium-fine inclusions and large mica, beige.
d. 6,8; h. 4 8
10. Projecting rim, flat on top of cooking vessel? hard gritty fabric, brown with orange core; probably of local production.
d. 26; th. 0.5; 4.2 x 5.9 * K8

K8

11. Lid of black glazed lekanis with probably high knob (broken); flaked glaze; hard fine fabric, beige-pinkish.
th. 0.35; 8.8 x 6.8 * +
Around the beginning of 3rd century
Same lid, but larger from the Athenian Agora, dated ca. 400: Agora XII, 1233: 323, pl. 41.
13. Round bead, stamped on opposite sides with Θ -like impression; some small grits and large mica, red; probably of local production.
d. 2.2-2.3 *
The use of similar beads from Delos has not been identified (possibly spindle whorls, beads for necklaces, or decoration for clothes); some are decorated, but none with a similar pattern to that from Stauros; Delos XVIII, 267-9, pl. 704: 3-6.
12. Conical spindle whorl with concave underside; large-fine grits and large mica, red; probably of local manufacture.
lower d. 2.8; h. 2.2 * +

6. Amphiconical coarse spindle whorl; large-fine grits and mica, red.
half preserved; d. app. 5.5; h. 3.2 * +
8. Amphiconical very coarse spindle whorl; large-fine grits and fine mica, dark beige.
d. app. 4; +
- K9
39. Wall of crater with traces of decoration of a panel defined by a double frame and diagonal lines; traces of unidentified pattern in side panel; ext. paint has flaked; int. brown-black slip; fine grits and mica, pinkish-brown.
th. 0.7; 6.3 x 5.7 *
LG
37. Lid of pyxis? black painted wavy lines on greyish slip; hard fabric with fine grits and mica, pinkish-grey.
th. 0.5; 5.1 x 3.2 *
LG?
25. Wall of large vessel with upper part of decorated relief band, made with a mould; very weathered; a figure is visible in the central area of the sherd: triangular torso frontally deflected and schematic head in profile, turned to his right. Left arm is raised above the head, but hand is weathered and it is not possible to see if he holds something; there is however little space until the edge of the field. Right arm is in resting position and is visible only to the elbow. To the right of the head a curving line appears but it is not clear what it is. To the right of the figure, next to the torso appear two curving stem features, which seem to be part of a small schematic tree motif, common in LG vase painting, and was being placed in the intermediate space between figures. An upper third similar element appears to be detached from the central part to which the other two are attached. Possibly the whole scene depicts dancing figures.
Mainly small grits and large mica; grey-orange; probably local fabric.
th. 1.2; 5.4 x 6 *
LG
26. Rim with reflex handle of skyphos? int. black slip; fine grits and mica, pink-grey.
d. 12; th. 0.3; 2 x 3.9 *
LG-Archaic
98. Torus ring foot of black glazed skyphos; underside reserved; fine fabric, beige-orange.
d. 10; th. 0.8; 1.8 x 6.7 *
Around 440-425
Agora XII, 344, dated to 440-425: 259, pl. 16.
24. Spreading disk foot with slightly concave underside of lekane; ext. orange painted zone at junction of foot with wall; int. black slip; hard fabric with fine grits and mica, beige-grey.

- d. 16; th. 1.1; 3 x 9.1 *
 End of 6th-early 5th century
 Profile similar to lekane from Athenian Agora,
 dated to ca. 510- 480; Agora XII, 1787: 361, fig.
 15, pl. 83.
28. Shape as above; brown painted band at junction of
 foot with wall; fine grits, pink-grey.
 d. app. 21; th. 0.9; 3.1 x 6.1 *
 End of 6th-early 5th century
 See reference above.
27. Wall of open large black glazed vessel; fine,
 beige-orange.
 th. 0.5; 2.8 x 2.8
 6th century
- K10**
88. Ring foot with recessed bottom of stemless cup with
 matt black glaze; underside reserved; fine fabric,
 brown-orange and grey.
 d. 10; th. 5; 1.8 x 8.5 *
 Second quarter-middle 5th century
 This shape was used between the second quarter of
 the 5th century until before the end of the
 century. Same profile of foot as Rheneia cup
 from Athenian Agora, dated 480-470, but diameter at
 foot is smaller than our example, so perhaps it is
 not the same shape; Agora XII, 456: 267, fig. 5,
 and generally on Rheneia cups: 100-1.
89. Ring foot of oil lamp with central tube; ext. black
 glaze misfired to brown-reddish; underside
 red-brown glaze; hard, fine fabric, beige-grey.
 d. 8; th. 0.7; 2 x 3.6 *
 Second quarter of 5th century-ca. 410
 Profile is similar to Athenian Agora type 22B,
 dated during the period stated above; Agora IV,
 53-4 on the characteristics and chronology of this
 type; similar profile 198: pls. 7, 35.
90. Wall of pithos with wide relief zone forming
 curvilinear patterns; medium-fine mainly quartz
 grits and large mica, dark red.
 th. 1.9; 10.7 x 16 *
- One uncatalogued small sherd of fine vessel; ext.
 red-black matt glaze; int. red matt glaze.
 th. 0.4; 0.7 x 1.7

Stone (pl. 113)

- S1: S** of tetrapyrgio (1987) +
 Fragment of millstone of grey basaltic andesite;
 resembles a little the end of upper stones of
 saddle querns, but with moulding underneath; it
 possibly comes from an "ear" of a large upper
 millstone, where a wooden pole was put under the
 moulding, with which to move the upper stone; I
 have not been able to find published parallels for
 this. A similar example is an upper stone of a
 hand mill from Dreros Crete, provided with handles:
 Marinatos 1936, fig. 11.

Sources of basaltic andesite in Greece are located in Nisyros and other islands of the S Aegean volcanic arc; Runnels 1990, 151.

Metallic objects (fig. 70, pl. 114)

M1: NE of church (1987)

M2: area S of tetrapyrgion (1987)

M3: S end of acropolis (1987)

M4: area outside of S tip of fortification wall (1987)

M1

1. Six small fragments of rusted iron.
2. Rusted iron nail with rectangular section; head broken.
th. 0.9; l. 3.6
3. Small round flat piece of rusted iron.
th. 0.2; 1 x 1

M2

1. Bronze arrowhead, two-edged with small spur and hollow socket.
th. 0.45; h. 2.9 * +
7th-6th century
The two edged spur (Snodgrass type 3A₂, rarely over 2.5cm long) appears first in 8th century Asine, but stopped being used around and after the time of the Persian wars to be replaced by the three edged forms, because it would easily bend on impact: Snodgrass 1964, 151. Examples from the Greek world: Sparta, ca. 7th century: Droop 1929, 200, pl. 88: g; Old Smyrna, ca. 600: Nichols 1958-1959, 133; Chios, possibly Archaic: Lamb 1934-1935, 151, pl. 33; the arrowheads from Olympia provide us with a terminus ante quem ca. 460: Olympische Forschungen, 161-2, pl. 69: g.
2. Lead clamp for repairing pottery vessels.
More than half preserved; th. 0.4-0.8, l. 3.7 *

M3

1. Bronze nail; head: heavy disk slightly rounded on top, bent; tiny piece of gold stick between the bent head and the body of the nail.
th. 0.7; l. 3.9; d. of head 1.8 * +
Bronze and a smaller number of iron nails were found frequently in the excavation of cemeteries, scattered around the graves, probably indicating the use of wooden coffins; Olynthus X, 329.
2. Iron nail, head as above but not bent, tip of body broken.
th. 0.5-0.7; l. 4; d, of head 1.5 * +
See above reference.

M4: Athenian silver coin. The flan has an irregular ovoid shape and the types fall outside; the flan has suffered cracking upon minting of types in three points: two larger on upper and lower edges and a smaller on top.

Obverse: helmeted head of Athena looking right, with close fitting helmet with three olive leaves. Reverse in incuse square: owl in diagonal posture and upright head; in the upper left corner of the field a sprig of olive consisting of two olive leaves (lower is larger), with a berry in between. Ethnic: on the reverse to the right of the owl hardly visible A and part of Θ and weathered E, from the ethnic ATHE.

Wear: the coin has been subject to substantial use wear. It is also covered with small scratches, which may have been caused during post depositional wear, from the stony ground of the find-site. No details of the decoration of the types can be distinguished. d. 1.6 x 0\1.85; av. th. 0.35 * +

Date: 5th century

The three olive leaves in Athena's helmet occur since the 5th century and in the beginning of the 4th the owl adopts an upright posture. BMC Attica, Megaris, Aegina: no. 74-81, dated ca. 527-430, or later: pl. IV: 5,6.

40. MARMOURISTRA-II

Pottery (figs. 71-74, pls. 115, 116)

K1: the whole site, which covers a small area, was sampled in one bag, since material has been unearthed during cultivation and obviously been displaced: most sherds have been piled on the stoneheaps from the clearance of the field (1987)

K2: W edge of site (1987)

K2: as K1 (1989)

K1

Fine wares

2. Wall of open vessel; ext. slip weathered; int. thick chocolate-brown slip; medium-fine grits, little fine mica, beige-grey.
th. 0.6; 4 x 3.5
LG
6. Wall and beginning of vertical strap handle; ext. slip weathered; int. thick chocolate-brown slip; some fine grits and fine mica, beige.
th. 0.6; 4.5 x 5
11. Central part of double handle of crater; ext. slip weathered; int. brown slip; some fine grits, beige-grey.
th. 0.9; 5 x 2.7 * +
LG
9. Wall of crater; ext. red horizontal zones; int. thick, light chocolate-brown slip; some fine grits and little fine mica, beige.
th. 0.8; 4 x 3.5 *
8. Wall of crater; ext. dark brown bands carelessly made with brush strokes; int. thick chocolate-brown slip; some fine grits and little fine mica, beige.

- th. 0.8; 2.2 x 4 +
LG
10. Wall of crater; ext. decoration in brown colour: ext. part of meander with cross-hatching above three parallel lines; int. brown slip; some small grits and little fine mica, beige-grey.
th. 0.7; 4 x 4.5 * +
LG
Same decorative pattern on LG kantharos (island ware) from Zagora in Andros Museum: no 115.
1. Wall of creter with decoration in dark red: ext. double meander; int. red-brown slip; some fine grits, beige.
th. 0.7; 4.5 x 3.5 * +
LG
15. Wall of crater; ext. double meander in brown paint; int. red-brown slip; medium-small grits and little fine mica, beige-grey.
th. 0.6; 4 x 4 * +
LG
13. Wall of open vessel; ext. black-brown narrow zones on fine beige- grey slip; int. black slip; some fine grits, beige.
th. 0.7; 4.3 x 4 +
4. Wall of open vessel; ext. weathered decoration in slightly lustrous black; int. black slip; fabric as above.
th. 0.6; 3.5 x 2.5 +
12. Low ring foot with recessed underside; ext. black slip; resting surface and underside reserved; some fine grits and little fine mica, beige-grey.
d. 12.5; th. 0.5; 2.5 x 6 *
7. Fragment of clay model? two parallel surfaces with chocolate-brown paint; some medium-fine grits and little fine mica.
th. 1.4; 2.5 x 2.5

Coarse wares

3. Collared rim of household vessel? matt black glaze on walls and internal face of rim; gritty fabric and little fine mica, beige- pink.
d. n.e.; th. 0.7; 3 x 6 *
Archaic
5. Wall with beginning of horizontal handle of large vessel; fingerprints at the base of the handle; small grits and little fine mica, hellow-grey externally and orange internally.
th. 0.7; 3 x 6
4. Broken roughly amphiconical knob of lid; small grits and little fine mica, light grey.
d. 4.3; h. (preserved) 2.3
- 17a,b. Two matching fragments of relief pithos decorated with antithetic spirals and double anthemia; anthemia are five leaved and spirals consist of three stems. Above and below this zone are narrow friezes of schematic running spirals: concentric circles with central eye, linked with sets of

diagonal lines; triangles on either side of diagonal lines. Decoration has been made with a roulette.

Upper edge of sherd bears fingerprints made during manufacture.

Very coarse fabric with very large-fine mainly marble inclusions, orange with dark grey core.

th. 2.2; 12 x 20 * +

Late 7th century

No exact parallels were located in publications; See Brock and Mackworth-Young 1949, 55, pl. 20: 8, for a distant parallel with alternating anthemia, dated to the first half of the 6th century; in this example anthemia are better developed and therefore later than those in our pithos.

Interlocked two-stemmed spirals appear on Naxian relief pithoi, dated according to their figured decoration in the second quarter of the 7th century; Semantone-Mpournia 1984, K1, K20: 120, pl. 14:a, 15:a.

The predominance of the volute and undeveloped palmette indicates a date before the 6th century, judging from the popularity of these motives and their development. It has been noticed that three-leaved palmettes are early, as opposed to seven-leaved examples; Ibid., 134-5; it is reasonable to assume that the five-leaved palmette of our example is dated in between the above two.

18.

Part of neck from relief pithos with frieze of lotus and bud pattern; semi-circular stems bending at their ends; schematic flowers and triangles to indicate buds. Stems are in a separate frieze from flowers and buds.

Decoration probably made with a roulette.

Gritty fabric with small and some large grits and large mica, red with greyish core, surfaces covered with beige-orange clay wash.

th. 1.1; 10. 9.5 *

Early 7th century

No exact parallel was found in publications.

Examples from painted decoration have not been useful for comparisons. On a relief pithos from Naxos dated to the second-third quarter of the 7th century, the elements of the flowers are distinguished more clearly than in the example from Marmouristra; on the other hand they are clearly crudely executed producing in an ungraceful result, in contrast to our example. Schematic lotus buds are dated before the 6th century;

Semantone-Mpournia 1984, 135, K62: 39, pl. 32: a.

The decoration on our example is also more schematic than the lotus and bud frieze on the neck of a Theran relief amphora; Kontoleon 1958, 132-3, pl. 103. It is therefore clear that the

Marmouristra pithos is not a 6th century product; it is suggested that it is earlier than the two above cases and consequently dated to the early

- part of the 7th century;
19. Wall of pithos, near shoulder; relief zone with curvilinear decoration: set of curving lines including probably antithetic spirals springing from a central schematic motif of inverted triangle and angles.
Upper edge of sherd bears fingerprints from the construction of the pithos. Fabric very coarse with very large-small schist and quartz inclusions and large mica, red with thick grey core. Relief zone very weathered. Local ware?
th. 2.7; 13 x 16 *
7th century?
16. Wall of pithos with sub-parallel incised lines at distances of 1- 1.5cm; fabric as 19, above.
th. 2.5; 6 x 9

K3

Fine wares

21. Flaring ring foot, weathered slip? soft fabric with mainly fine grits and fine mica, light orange.
d. 8; th. 0.65; 1.9 x 3.7 *
22. Wall of crater? brown-black slip; small-fine mainly red (pottery?) inclusions and fine mica, beige-light orange.
th. 0.6; 2.1 x 4.6
LG
23. Wall of open large vessel; ext. flaked dark brown slip; int. black slip; small-fine black and red inclusions and fine mica, beige.
th. 0.5; 2.1 x 1.9
LG
24. Wall of large open vessel; black slip inside-out; some fine grits and fine mica, beige-light orange.
th. 0.75; 2.1 x 3.1
LG

Coarse wares

25. Strap handle and neck of coarse amphora; many medium-fine grits and large mica, red with grey-brown core; probably local ware.
th. of vessel 0.9; th. of handle 0.95 x 3.5 *
26. Whole wall of low and wide vessel, with flat underside; vertical lug; baking pan? made with successive layers of clay; very gritty fabric with medium-fine grits, red with black core.
d. n.e.; h. 2.85 *

K2

20. Wall of shallow lekane; green slip on white foundation; zone of incised spirals on either side of wavy line, within a zone defined by two parallel lines above and below; small inclusions, light red.
th. 0.9; 5 x 6.1
Byzantine

Metals

M1: vicinity of limekiln (1987)

1. Part of very rusted iron blade; edges weathered; generally shape has been altered from rust; th. 0.8; wd. 3; l; 5.5
The rust that seems to have penetrated the whole object makes analysis fruitless. It is therefore impossible to suggest any date for these rusted surface finds. Only their common findplace with the LG and Archaic pottery suggests their possible antiquity.
2. Small fragments of rusted iron artefacts.

41. PLATEAU NW OF MARMOURISTRA

Pottery (fig. 75)

K1: low hill on plateau (1987)

2. Thick projecting rim, flat on top of plate? flaked matt black glaze; fine fabric and little fine mica, pinkish.
d. 7.5; th. 0.7; 2.8 x 4 8
Archaic?
1. Thin cylindrical horizontal handle, probably of kantharos; traces of black glaze; porous fabric with small grits, pink-grey.
d. 0.7; l. 3.2 *
3. Wall of thin large open vessel; small grits and mica, orange with light grey core.
th. 0.4; 5.5 x 4
5. Fragment of neck and beginning of projecting rim of pithos; on rim one small impressed triangle, apparently of many decorating the rim; very gritty and micaceous, orange-red with darker core.
th. 2; 6.5 x 8.5
Geometric?-Archaic
The impressed triangles on the pithoi of Zagora were made with a pointed tool, while in this example the end of the tool was flat; such impressions appear on a 6th century pithos from Perachora: Dunbabin 1962, 3404: 323, pl. 128.
4. Fragment of neck of small pithos jar and beginning of rim; deep, oblique incisions made with a pointed tool; vessel made with successive layers of clay; gritty micaceous fabric; dark brown and grey externally and orange internally.
d. app. 28; th 0.9; 4 x 8.5
6. Projecting rim of pithos, flat on top; coarse fabric with large-fine inclusions and mica; red with thick grey-black core.
d. app. 34; th. 1.2; 5 x 16
7. Projecting rim, flat on top of large jar; fabric as above.
d. app. 30; th. 1.1; 6.5 x 12 *

42. MARMOURISTRA-I

Pottery (fig. 76, pl. 117)

K1: immediate vicinity of lime kiln (1987)

13. Plain rim of bowl with angular profile; int. traces of burnish? large-fine grits and large mica, orange and brown.
d. app. 22; th. 0.8; 4.3 x 4.9 *
10. Vertical rim with hole below it of "cheese pot" or baking pan; small grits and much mica, brown.
d. n.e. but certainly large; th. 0.7; 3 x 4.2 * +
Neolithic
See Rethi - I: 12 for references.
7. Horizontal suspension lug, vertically pierced, of vessel with rounded walls; many large grits, orange.
th. 0.7; 4 x 3.7 * +
Neolithic
Evans and Renfrew 1968, fig. 46: 1, 3; Coleman 1977, pl. 29: 7.
14. Lug handle horizontally pierced of large vessel; very coarse with very large inclusions and large mica, red and grey.
th. 0.6; 4 x 4 * +
Evans and Renfrew 1968, fig. 53:5; Coleman 1977, pl. 28, 29.
11. Vertical ovoid handle of large vessel; traces of dark brown slip? fabric very gritty, brown.
th. 1 x 2.5; 1.3 * +
3. Beginning of horizontal lug near rim, many large grits and mica, brown-grey.
th. of vessel 0.8; 3 x 4.5 +
8. Flat base of large vessel; many large inclusions and mica, orange.
d. app. 10; th. 1.2; 2.2 x 5.5 *
1. Shape as above; fabric very gritty, red.
d. app. 10-12; th. 0.9; 2 x 6 *
2. Wall of large open vessel; int. slip? medium-fine grits and large mica, yellow-olive green and reddish.
th. 0.9; 2.9 x 3.1
12. Wall of large vessel with relief zone with digital decoration made with a finger; large-fine grits and mica; orange.
th. 1; 6 x 7.5 +
Neolithic
Evans and Renfrew 1968, fig. 43: 11, 12, pl. XXVI: 14; Coleman 1977, pl. 89: BC-BP, pl. 79: 170.
Digital decoration was found on sherds from both Neolithic and EBA strata in the cave of Kitsos: Lambert 1981, 355-56.
9. Wall with relief band; clay wash; medium-fine grits and mica, brown-green.
th. 0.9; 3 x 0.8 +
4. Wall of large open vessel; dark poorly burnished surfaces inside-out; very gritty and micaceous.
th. 0.6; 4 x 3.5
5. Wall of vessel with traces of black slip externally?

- fabric gritty and micaceous, brown-black.
th. 0.6; 2.5 x 4.5
6. Wall with traces of burnish inside-out; fabric
gritty, orange.
th. 0.4; 1.5 x 2.5

Lithics (figs.77-80)

L1: immediate vicinity of limekiln (1987, 1989)

See following pages.

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
PROJECTILE POINTS								
1	barbed and tanged	low-angle, covering, sub-parallel	low-angle, covering, parallel	whole		3.8	1.4	0.75
2	barbed and tanged	low-angle, covering, parallel	low-angle, covering, scaled	whole		2.5	1.5	0.5
3	barbed and tanged	low-angle, marginal, sub-parallel	low-angle, marginal, parallel	whole, except proximal tip		2.8	1.3	0.35
4	tanged	low-angle, invasive, parallel	low-angle, invasive, parallel	whole, except distal tip		2.4	1.15	0.5
5	tanged	low-angle, invasive, parallel	low-angle, long, sub-parallel	whole		2.3	1.2	0.6
OVATE								
6		low-angle, long, sub-parallel	low-angle, long, parallel	whole		2.3	1.25	0.5
CORE								
7	Pyramidal, for percussion blades and flakes; large facets on striking platform; abraded overhang, cortex					3.2		2.05

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
BLADES								
8	irregular			distal		4.6	1.5	0.4
9	irregular			proximal	faceted	3.3	1.5	0.6
10	irregular, plunging			distal		3.25	1.3	0.4
11	irregular, plunging			distal		3.2	1.3	0.85
12	irregular			medial		3.2	1.15	0.9
13	irregular			distal		2.4	0.75	0.4
14	irregular, crested	invaded, direct, parallel		medial		4.05	1.3	0.9
15	irregular; sickle element?	long, direct, parallel.		medial		2.7	1.2	0.55
NOTCHED PIECE								
16		concave, direct, marginal.		medial?		2.5	1	0.5
SCRAPER?								
17		direct, semi-abrupt, subparallel		medial		1.8	1.8	0.4

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
PIECES ESQUILLES								
19						2.3	2	2.1
20						3.9	2.6	0.7
21						3.05	2	0.6
FLAKES								
22	truncated	direct, abrupt		medial		2.5	1.6	0.4
23	pointed			proximal	flat	3.7	1.8	0.55
24	pointed			distal		3.2	1.4	0.5
25	cortical			proximal	flat	3.1	3.45	1
26				proximal	punctiform	1.45	1.5	0.4
27				proximal	flat	1.5	2.1	0.35
28				proximal	punctiform	1.5	1.6	0.4
29				proximal	faceted	1.95	2.65	0.4

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
FLAKES (cont)								
30				proximal	linear	1.75	1.7	0.6
31				medial		1.8	1.05	0.25
32				medial		1.6	1.05	0.25
33				distal		2.55	1.9	0.3
34				medial		2.3	1.9	0.45
35				distal		2	2.1	0.8

43. Modern VARSAMIA

Pottery (fig. 81)

K1: fields above the road (1989)

10. Wall of fine open vessel; ext. brown slip; int. brown and black; soft fabric with few fine grits and fine mica, pinkish.
th. 0.3; 2.2 x 2.7
Archaic
1. Wall of fine open vessel; good red slip inside^{and} out; soft, fine fabric, pinkish.
6. Wall of large fine vessel; ext. slip weathered? fine fabric, light orange with lighter core.
4. Flat base of open vessel; traces of red slip inside^{and} out; fine grits and mica, beige.
d. 7; th. 0.4; 1.2 x 4 *
9. Small cylindrical handle; small-fine inclusions and much large mica.
d. 1; l. 3.8 *
12. Lower vertical cylindrical handle of amphora; coarsely made, gritty fabric, beige-pinkish.
d. 3.3; l. 13.5 *
7. Thick overhanging rim of amphora; medium-fine and some large grits, reddish.
d. 12.5; th. 0.8; 3.2 x 10.7 *
11. Ring foot of plain vessel; soft fabric with some small grits and fine mica, pink with lighter core.
d. app. 8; th. 0.8; 3.8 x 5.7 *
3. Ring foot of coarse vessel; medium-fine grits and large mica.
d. 11; th. 0.7; 1.8 x 5.5 *
10. Wall of pithos with curvilinear relief zone; vessel constructed with successive layers of clay; medium-fine and some large inclusions and large mica, red.
8. Wall of coarse vessel; clay wash on surfaces; medium-fine grits and large mica, brown.

44. VARSAMIA - metochio

Pottery (fig. 82)

K1: E slope, 3rd terrace below retaining wall (1987)

K2: " " 2nd " " " " (1989)

K3: " " 1st " " " " (1989)

K4: plain to the E of Varsamia hill (1989)

K5: W slope (1989)

K1

Fine wares

3. Wall of mould made bowl with two registers of 6-leaved rosettes; ext. matt black glaze; int. brown slip, grey.
th. 0.4; 1.5 x 2.2 8
2nd-1st century
Rosette friezes are usual motives in floral and figured bowls.

- Same rosettes appear on Hellenistic mould made bowls from Delos: Delos XXXI, pl. 93: 4469; pl. 87: 9448.
4. Nozzle of poorly black glazed oil-lamp; fine fabric, beige-grey.
d. of hole 1; 3.2 x 3.3 8
3rd century
This nozzle appears to belong to Athenian Agora lamp type 32, dated ca. late second quarter of 3rd century-at least end of the century: Agora IV, 99, 101, pl. 99-101.
 5. Lower part of fusiform unguentarium; fine grits; ext. surface brown-grey, int. dark red.
d. at highest point 3.13; th. 0.4; h. 1 *
Hellenistic
See Marmara, K1:2 for reference.
 1. Ring foot of small black glazed vessel; fine fabric, beige.
d. 6; th. 0.5; 1.2 x 2.5 *
 11. Thickened rim with beginning of horizontal ribbon handle; poor black glaze, possibly of local production; fine fabric with mica, grey.
d. 12; h. 1 *
 8. Flat rim of poorly red glazed plate; rouletting within two fine grooves; some fine grits, pinkish.
d. 20; 2.5 x 2.2 *
 10. Wall of poorly red glazed mould made bowl with various vegetal motives; some fine grits and mica, beige.
th. 0.7; 3.3 x 4 *
Hellenistic; Ionian workshop
Similar bowls from Delos: Delos XXXI, pl. 62: 2038, 2039.
 12. Wall of small, poorly black glazed vessel; micaceous fabric, grey.
th. 0.3; 1.3 x 1
 9. Wall of wide vessel with traces of poor black glaze; micaceous fabric, beige and orange.
th. 0.45; 1.7 x 1.4
 7. Wall of vessel with matt black glaze; some fine inclusions and mica, grey.
th. 0.45; 1.8 x 2
 18. Wall of wide vessel, possibly lekane; ext. thin wash of brown slip and almost black band; occasional fine grits and fine mica, pinkish-grey.
th. 0.75; 3.3 x 6.2

Plain and coarse wares

14. Moulded rim of vessel; fine grits and mica, red.
d. 18; th. 0.45; 2.7 x 2.3 *
20. Rim of lopas; lid rest goes higher than rim; some fine grits and large rim, red.
d. 22; th. 0.5; 3 x 10 *
Early 4th century
Rounded body is characteristic of early shapes; Thompson 1934, 466.
19. Rim of amphora with vertical overhang; small-fine grits and large mica, beige-greyish.

- d. 14; th. 0.7; 4.5 x 10.3 *
21. Vertical double rolled handle of wine amphora; yellowish wash; small-fine grits and mica, pinkish. th. 2 x 4.2; l. 9.1 *
- Koan, probably before 1st century BC, because handle is strictly vertical, while in late examples it tends to form an ellipse. Grace 1979, figs. 56, 57.
13. Wall of cooking vessel? some fine inclusions and large mica, dark grey with grey core. th. 0.45; 2.5 x 1.6
2. Wall with internal vertical and horizontal combing of lekane? fine fabric with mica, orange. th. 0.4; 1.5 x 2.5
6. Wall of vessel with grooved walls (wide, smooth grooves); small-fine grits and mica, orange. th. 0.8; 3 x 3
17. Wall of pottery beehive with combing on internal surfaces; small-fine grits and mica, brown. th. 0.9; 2.9 x 3.5
16. As above; small-fine grits and mica; orange-brown. th. 1.1; 3 x 5.2
15. Shape and fabric as above. th. 0.7; 3.3 x 3.7
- K2**
34. Wall of open black glazed vessel; fine fabric with fine mica, light orange. th. 0.45; 1.3 x 2.1
25. Wall of open fine vessel; ext. dark brown bands on plain background; int. black glazed; fine fabric. th. 0.4; 1.9 x 0.9
31. Wall of open fine vessel; int. matt black glaze; possibly of local production; micaceous fabric, grey. th. 0.3; 1.4 x 1
29. Wall of black glazed (matt) mould made bowl decorated with the long petal pattern. th. 0.35; 1.6 x 1.7
32. Wall of red glazed (matt) mould made bowl decorated with semicircles and jewelled lines; fine fabric with mica. th. 0.3; 2 x 2.2
- Second half of 2nd - early 1st century.
Bowls with same decoration from Athenian Agora are dated ca. 150- early 1st century: Agora XXII, 403: 92, pl. 69.
33. Wall of fine red glazed vessel; internally matt; fine fabric with large mica. th. 0.45; 3 x 2.5
24. Disk foot with wheelrun grooves of wide open vessel; spoiled glaze turned into light blue crust; some fine grits, pink with thick grey core. d. 7; th. 0.6; 1.4 x 3.5 *
23. Ring foot of bowl or similar vessel; traces of spoiled glaze as a black and grey crust; fine grits and mica. d. app. 8; th. 0.5; 2 x 5.5 *
22. Rim and beginning of vertical strap handle;

- medium-fine grits and mica, light brown.
d. app. 8; th. of handle 0.9 x 2.1
27. Vertical ridged handle of amphora; some small-fine grits and mica, red.
th. 1.8 x 3; 1; 6.7
30. Lid? of cooking vessel; black matt slip; coarse fabric, red with thick black core.
th. 0.4; 2.8 x 2.1
28. Wall with deep combing externally; fine grits and mica, light orange.
th. 0.8; 2.8 x 2.1
5th century AD
26. Wall of wide vessel internally combed; fine grits and large mica, light brown.
th. 0.6; 2.4 x 2.5

K3

Fine wares

42. Wall of black glazed (matt) plate with part of flat rim; large mica; dark grey with brown core.
d. 9; th. 0.7; 4.4 x 4 *
41. Wall of black glazed (matt) mould made bowl with long petal pattern; micaceous fabric, brown with thick black core.
th. 0.3; 2.6 x 2.5
35. As above; fine grits, beige.
th. 0.3; 1.4 x 1
44. Beginning of projecting rim of lekythos; matt brown-black glaze; some fine grits and mica, reddish with greyish core.
d. of neck app. 7; th. 0.4-0.8;
37. Wall of wide black glazed vessel; fine fabric, light orange.
th. 0.45; 2.1 x 1.3
43. Wall of plate? ext. matt black glaze; int. brushmarks with matt brown paint on plain background; fine grits and mica, reddish.
th. 0.5; 2.5 x 1.5
40. Base with disk foot and moulded underside of red glazed open vessel; some fine grits and fine mica, light reddish.
d. 6.5; 2.2 x 3.9
36. Wall of fine vessel with poor brown glaze; fine fabric, brown.
th. 0.3; 1.9 x 1.7
47. Ring foot of red glazed lekanis with concave underside; fine fabric, light beige-pinkish.
d. 11; th. 1.2; 2.5 x 5.5 *
Early Roman
38. Wall of large wide vessel, lekanis? int. red glazed; some fine inclusions; pinkish.
th. 0.65; 3.5 x 3

Plain and coarse wares

45. Base with disk foot and grooved underside of bow? wheelrun marks on floor; fine grits and mica, reddish.

- d. 3.4; th. 0.6; h. 1.3
39. Lower part of vertical strap handle of oinochoe? traces of light brown slip; some fine inclusions and large mica, yellow buff.
th. 0.7 x 1.7; l. 3.4
46. Knob of lopus' lid; medium-fine grits and mica, brown-pinkish.
d. 3; h. 1; th. of lid 0.6 *
Hellenistic
Material from Corinth shows that the depression of the knob is well formed, deep and conical in earlier examples, while in the latest examples the depression is shallow and coarsely made: Corinth VII, similar knob on lid 696, dated ca. 350: 131, pl. 62. Knobs on lids of Roman examples, however, have also deep conical depressions: Riley, figs. 118, 119.
48. Wall of combed large vessel (regular shallow combing); fine and some small grits and large mica, light orange.
th. 0.9; 3 x 3.3

K4

54. Wall with very shallow regular combing of large closed? vessel; medium-fine grits, orange with yellowish external surfaces.
th. 0.8; 4 x 4
55. Thick strap handle of wine amphora with almost rectangular plain stamp; small-fine mainly white grits, red.
th. 2.5 x 5.3; l. 7.5 8
54. Base of plain plate with moulded underside (foot broken); small-fine grits and mica, red with thick grey core.
57. Void number.

K5

49. Wall of crater? weathered red-light brown slip inside-out; fine very hard fabric, yellowish-grey.
th. 0.6; 2 x 2.9
52. Plain rim of black glazed skyphos? fine mica, pinkish.
d. app. 12; th. 0.5; 1.5 x 2.1 *
51. Upper part of ribbed wall of black glazed vessel (hydria, choe, or kantharos); fine fabric, pinkish.
th. 0.45; 1.3 x 1.6 *
4th century
Ribbing resembles moulding and arcs joining ribs at top are an integral part of the ribbing, indicating that the vessel was made in the 4th century; during this century ribbing was confined to the three shapes mentioned above; Agora XII, 21-2.
50. Small horizontal cylindrical handle of black glazed skyphos; fine fabric, pinkish.
d. 0.9; l. 2.9 *

Architectural

- A1: 1st terrace below retaining wall (1989)

- Pan tile with rather fine surfaces (broken); large-fine inclusions, pinkish.
th. 2.8; 5 x 5.3
- A2:** plain E of Varsamia hill (1989)
Pan tile? one surface coarse, other even with L inscribed on wet clay; large-fine inclusions and large mica, red.
th. 2.2; 9 x 8.8
- A3:** findplace as above (1989)
Corner of brick; large-fine grits and large mica, dark red.
th. 3.7; 8.8 x 9.5
- A4:** findplace as above (1989)
Round brick with shallow grooves (peripheral and two vertical produced by the mould in which the brick was made); large-fine inclusions and mica, red with grey core.
d. 20; th. 6; 10 x 7
Roman
Pillars supporting the floor of the heated rooms at Roman baths were of round or square bricks; Agora XXIV, bath of the Palace of the Giants (dated 4th-5th centuries AD), room 43: pl. 65: a. Pillars made with round tiles were also used in domestic architecture: Marta 1990, such as pillars at portico of a house at Herculaneum: 33, pl. 9. With the available evidence it is not possible to distinguish whether these bricks belonged to baths or to simple pillars.
- A6:** findplace as above (1989)
Thick round brick, moulded and pierced in centre in order to receive metal rod to stabilize the column; possibly used as a base or crowning of a column consisting of round bricks; medium-fine and occasional large inclusions and large mica, red with brown core.
d. 14; h. 6.5 *
- A5:** built in ruined structures on hilltop (1989)
Round brick pierced in centre in order to receive metal rod to stabilize the brick column pillar; large-fine grits and mica, red-brown.
d. 21; th. 4.8; 17.5 x 11.8
Roman
See reference above, A4.

Lithics

- L1:** 2nd terrace below retaining wall (1989)
Obsidian flake

Metals

- M1:** 1st terrace below retaining wall (1989)
Small piece of slug

45. HELLENIKO - KATO PHELLOS

Pottery (figs. 82, 83)

K1: terrace in front of retaining wall (1989)

K2: 2nd terrace below the retaining wall (1989)

K1

Black glazed mould made bowls

27. Wall of mould made bowl; frond and loop next to it; fine some grits and mica, red.
th. 0.25; 2.7 x 2.5 *
Hellenistic
See loop and frond pattern on Delian bowl: Delos XXXI, pl. 77: 1113; pl. 92: 4840.
18. Wall of mould made bowl; decorated with long petals supported by jewellery; fabric as above, brown.
th. 0.3; 1.9 x 2.1 *
Hellenistic
Bowls from Athenian Agora dated in the middle of the 2nd century: Thompson 1934, fig. 71: D40; fig. 72: D41.
23. Wall of mould made bowl; edge of decorated field marked by two horizontal lines; clear fabric; brown.
th. 0.4; 1.6 x 1.5
Hellenistic
9. Wall of mould made bowl; edge of decorated field marked by two horizontal lines; fine fabric, red.
th. 0,15; 1.6 x 2
Hellenistic

Red glazed mould made bowls - Ionian workshop

21. Wall of mould made bowl with palmettes surrounded with other vegetal decoration; fine grits and much mica, orange.
th. 0.25-0.4; 3.3 x 3.4 *
Hellenistic
Decoration similar to that of relief bowls from Delos: Delos XXXI, pl. 75: 1014, 874; pl. 82: 2011.
38. Wall of mould made bowl with vegetal decoration; fine fabric with mica, red.
th. 0.5; 2.1 x 2.9 *
Hellenistic
33. Base of mould made bowl: calyx decorated with nymphaea lotus motive; wall decorated with jewelled lines; fine, slightly micaceous fabric, red.
th. 0.25; 2 x 1.7 *
Hellenistic
Same decoration on Hellenistic relief bowl from Delos: Delos XXXI, pl. 11: 4469; pl. 93: 2040.
25. Wall of mould made bowl with vegetal decoration; fine, slightly micaceous fabric, red.
th 0.25; 1.7 x 1.7
Hellenistic
26. Wall of mould made bowl decorated with long petals supported by jewellery; some fine grits and mica, red.
th. 0.25-0.4; 2.2 x 2.2 *
Second half of 2nd century
Red glazed relief bowls from the Athenian Agora:

- Agora XXII, 342 dated ca. 145-100: .85, pl. 62; Thompson (1934), D40: 385, fig. 71; date revised to around the end of the third quarter of the 2nd century: Agora XXII, Appendix 109-110.
32. Wall of mould made bowl with loop on lower field, possibly nymphaea nelumbo leaf; some fine inclusions and fine mica, pink.
th. 0.3; 1.9 x 3.1 *
Late 3rd-middle 2nd centuries
Floral decoration unpopular after ca. 145; Agora XXII, 18.
Similar imported black glazed bowl in the Athenian Agora is dated in the third and early fourth quarters of 3rd century: Agora XXII, 375: 88, pls. 66, 94.
24. Wall of mould made bowl with two horizontal lines separating decorative fields; some fine inclusions, light red;
th. 0.35; 2 x 1.8
Hellenistic
40. Rim of mould made bowl with horizontal line dividing the fields; some fine grits and large mica, light red.
d. n.e.; th. 0.5; 3.7 x 2.2 *
Hellenistic

Other black and red glazed bowls

41. Wall of small black glazed vessel; fine fabric, red.
th. 0.3; 1 x 1.1
19. Wall of vessel with matt black glaze; fine fabric, light brown.
th. 0.25; 1.2 x 1.6
20. Wall of vessel; ext. matt black glaze; int. red slip; fine fabric with mica, red.
37. Plain vertical rim ext. two grooves under rim, red slip? int. dark grey slip; fine with large mica, brown.
th. 0.3; 1.6 x 2.7
42. Lid of lekanis; ext. concentric grooves, red-brown glaze; int. grey brown glaze; fine grits and large mica, brown.
th. 0.7; 2.5 x 2.7
22. Wall of plate near foot with rouletting; terra sigillata; fine fabric, light red.
th. 0.4; 1.9 x 3
12. Rounded rim above and below of plate; matt red on walls and black matt on rim; slightly coarse fabric with mica, light brown.
d. app. 16; 1.7 x 4.7 *
34. Small lid with overhang; ext. brown-red glaze; int. dark red; fine, very micaceous fabric, red.
d. 9; th. 0.35; 2.3 x 3.5 *
Roman?
6. Red glazed lid with thickened edge of lekanis; fine grits, pinkish.
d. n.e.; th. 0.5; 3.4 x 3.7 *
10. Vertical rim of bowl; fine grits and mica, red.

- d. app. 12; th. 0.3; 1.7 x 2.1 *
8. Disk foot with moulded underside; fine grits, beige:
Corinthian fabric?
d. 10.5; th. 0.45; 1.7 x 4.5 *

Oil lamps (fig. 83, pl. 118)

31. Upper part of mould made lamp with concave ridged top; ridges radiating from centre; fingerprints on interior surface; fine grits and mica, pinkish-grey.
2.5 x 1.8 *

Roman

The ridged treatment of the top appears on Roman lamps, going into the 3rd century AD. Exact parallels could not be found because the rim decoration does not survive, but the concave top indicates a Roman date.

Similar lamp from Corinth, at least last quarter of 1st century AD: Corinth XVII part II, 16: fig. 1; pl. 1.

Example of a later parallel dated in the second half of the 3rd century AD: Hellman 1987, 329: 86, pl. XLIII.

4. Plain wheel made oil lamp with ridged, concave top; beginning of knob-handle on one side; small-fine grits and mica, brown-red.

Nozzle partly broken and upper half of body missing; d. of body 5.6; l. 8.3; h. 3.4 * +

Late Hellenistic

Fabrics appear late and the fact that the lamp is plain probably indicates that it is late Hellenistic or early Roman.

Shape is similar however to Hellenistic black glazed lamps: Thompson 1934, type XII, C55, 365-6, fig. 50, dated ca. second quarter of 2nd century; date revision: Agora XXII, 109; Deonna 1908, 3rd century lamp, fig. 4.

3. Plain wheel made oil lamp similar to above; beginning of handle at back part of body; poorly fired fabric with medium-fine grits and mica, red.

back part of body survives; d. of body app. 6; th. 0.4; h. 14.2 * +

Hellenistic

See references above.

Plain and coarse wares

1. Bowl with thickened rim and disk foot; made with two layers of clay; slightly coarse micaceous fabric.
rim d. 18; foot d. 16; th. 0.5
15. Projecting rim of small vessel, flat on top; fine grits and mica, red.
d. 10; th. 0.5; 1.6 x 2.5 *
36. Projecting rim, flat on top of small vessel; some fine grits and mica, red.
d. app. 20; th. 0.35; 0.8 x 1.8 *
2. Slightly projecting, flat on top rim of jar; moulding on interior wall; fine and some small inclusions, much mica, dark red.

- d. 24; th. 0.6; 4 x 4.2 8
30. Plain rim and beginning of vertical strap handle of amphora; fine inclusions and much mica, red.
d. 12; th. 0.7; 3.7 x 5.9
28. Rim of mortar; yellowish surfaces; fine and some small inclusions and fine mica, pinkish.
d. 39; th. 0.9 4 x 10.2 *
Around 2nd century?
Thompson 1934, fig 122.
16. Flaring foot of plate? fine and some small grits and mica, red.
d. 6; th. 0.3; 1.3 x 6 *
43. Flaring ring foot; some fine grits and large mica, light brown.
d. 5.5; th. 0.4; 2 x 5 *
46. High ring foot, grooved at junction of foot with wall; foot broken; some small-fine grits and much large mica, red
d. app. 12; 2.2 x 4.6 *
45. Upper part of small vertical ovoid handle; some fine inclusions and much mica, beige-light brown.
th. 1.2 x 0.7; 1. 2.5 *
44. Rim of lopus; medium-fine and occasional large inclusions and large mica, brown to orange.
d. 24; th. 0.6; 3.7 x 5 *
Hellenistic
The Hellenistic lopus has angular profile; Thompson 1934, 466.
47. Rim of lopus; medium-fine grits and large mica, brown and orange.
d. 24; th. 0.6; 3 x 4.6 *
Around second quarter of 4th century
Similar lopus from Athenian Agora dated ca. 375-350: Agora XII, 1968: 374, fig. 18, pl. 78.
39. Lid of lopus; probably belonging to lopus above; same fabric, red.
d. 22; th. 0.4; 3.9 x 2.7 *
35. Lid of lopus; scars on surface made during production; very coarse with medium-fine grits and much mica, brown-grey.
th. 0.8; 3.2 x 4.3
34. Lid of lopus; fabric as above.
th. 0.55; 2.2 x 4.1
14. Wall of lopus; fabric as above.
th. 0.6; 2.8 x 4.1
29. Plain rim of pottery beehive, combed inside-out; abandoned effort to open mending hole; some fine grits and much mica, orange-red.
d. app. 25; th. 1.3; 7 x 7.3 *
See reference: Agios Savvas, K2:18.
5. Base of pottery beehive, combed internally, wheelrun grooves externally; fine grits and much mica, red.
d. app. 26; th. 0.7; 3.5 x 5.5
7. Wall of pottery beehive; combed internally; fine grits and much mica, brow-orange.
th. 1; 3.9 x 4

Terracotta (pl. 118)

T1: next to N end of retaining wall (1987)

Lower part of mould made terracotta figure; folds of dress indicated by low relief; brittle fabric with medium-fine grits and much mica, dark red.

th. 2; 4.5 x 7 +

Hellenistic

This example seems to be similar to the Hellenistic Tanagra figurines of ca. 330-200: Thompson 1963, pl. 42: 8.

Architectural (fig. 84)

A1: terrace in front of retaining wall (1987)

Pan tile; medium-fine grits and large mica, brown with thick black core.

th. 1.9; 11 x 7 *

A2: terrace supported by retaining wall (1987)

Small lump of clay with traces of disintegrated hay and small branches, apparently from the roof of a building.

On wooden roofs: Hodge 1960, and more references in the description of the site.

46. HELLENIKO - Ano Phellos

Pottery (fig. 85)

K1: lower part of the site (1987)

1. Vertical ridged handle of amphora with fingerprint on lower end; small-fine grits and large mica, greyish.

th. 4 x 4.5; 1. 7 *

2. Deeply ridged handle of amphora with fingerprint on lower end; large-fine grits and mica, yellowish-orange.

th. 1.2 x 3; 1.6 *

3. Small cylindrical handle; fine grits and fine mica, pinkish.

th 0.8-1; 1. 2.2 *

Eight uninventoried sherds belonging to walls of coarse or plain wares.

Three uninventoried internally glazed (white and yellowish); Frankish or Turkish period.

53. STRONGYLE West

Pottery

K1: immediate vicinity of stone vat (1987)

Five uncatalogued sherds of coarse vessels. Dating not possible.

Metal

M1: immediate vicinity of stone vat (1987)

Small pieces of metal slag, some of which are vitrified. Having consulted Dr E. Photou-Jones, it is possible that these are not contemporary to the main use of the quarry,

since the temperatures required for the vitrification were not commonly achieved in antiquity.

56. ANO PHELLOS-North

Pottery (figs. 86, 87, pl. 119)

K1: section of dirt road leading to Phasa (1989)

1. Plain amphora with ovoid body and tall, narrow neck with broad rim and flaring ring foot; poorly fired, many small-fine schist and some quartz inclusions and much large mica, bright orange and red.

d. of rim 18; h. 61.4; max width. 43 *

Classical

2. Shallow askos with disk foot and slightly recessed underside; dipped; misfired black glaze to reddish-brown at areas, much flaked; soft, light fabric with fine grits and fine mica, yellowish-pale reddish.

d. 7.55; h. 5.55 * +

ca. 430

Very similar shape to askos from Athenian Agora dated ca. 430; Agora XII, 1174: 318, fig. 11.

57. AGIA MARINA-I

Lithics (fig. 88)

L1: field W of tower (1987)

See following pages.

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions (cms)		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
DRILLS								
1	slug	semi-abrupt, long. parallel	low-angle, invasive, sub-parallel	whole		3.3	1.05	0.6
2		crossed abrupt, scaled	discontinuous, invasive, irregular	whole		2.65	1.3	0.6
OVATE								
11		irregular	covering, irregular	whole		5.2	2.9	2.1
SICKLE ELEMENT								
4	regular blade with ware							
BLADES								
3	irregular, plunging			medial		2.5	0.9	0.4
5	regular							
FLAKES								
6				distal		3.2	1.4	0.9
				medial		3.35	1.1	0.3
7								
				medial		4.5	2	0.6
				medial		3.1	1.85	0.5

type & No	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions (cms)		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
FLAKES (cont.)								
8				medial		2.7	2.7	0.8
9				proximal	flat	3.5	1.75	0.6
10				proximal	flat	1.5	0.8	0.2

AGIA MARINA I: chipped stone

58. AGIA MARINA-II

Pottery (fig. 89)

K1: vicinity S of tower (1987)

K2: " " " " (1989)

K1

4. Wall of red glazed mould made bowl with palmette and two circles beneath it; dull glaze; fine fabric with mica, red.
th. 0.25; 2 x 2.2 *
Hellenistic-early Roman?
Overseas workshop
3. Moulded ring foot of plain? plate?; some small-fine grits and mica, light brown-red.
d. 7; 1 x 4.3 *
Last quarter of 5th century?
Similar profile to fish-plate from the Athenian Agora dated to 425-400; Agora XII, 1061: pl. 37.
1. Flaring ring foot of small thin vessel; some small-fine grits and much mica, orange.
d. 4; 1 x 3.5 *
2. Wall of black glazed vessel; fine fabric, pink-grey.
th. 0.2; 1.2 x 1.8
4th century
5. Bottom of oinochoe? fine grits and mica, pinkish.
d. 2.8; h. 1.5
7. Overhanging rim of lekane; int., traces of black slip; fine grits, pink.
d. n.e.; th. 0.6; 5.5 x 6.5 *
Last quarter of 5th century
Same rim profile as lekane from the Athenian Agora, dated ca. 420-400; Agora XII, 1809: fig. 21.
8. Toe of wine amphora, Koan? small grits with mica, light beige- orange.
d. 3.9; th. 1.4; h. 7.5
Hellenistic-Early Roman?
9. Small cylindrical handle, plain? many small grits and mica, orange and grey.
d. 0.7; 1.2
6. Wall of vessel with shallow close ridges; fine grits, light brown- beige.
th. 0.4; 2.5 x 1.7
Early Roman

K2

15. Plain rim of skyphos? poor black glaze on rim and externally; int. grey slip; fine fabric with mica, pinkish.
d. 10; th. 0.35; h. 2 *
10. Moulded ring foot; poor black glaze; small-fine grits and mica, light brown.
d. 7; 1.3 x 3.3 *
14. Moulded flaring ring foot; some small-fine grits, orange.
d. 6; h. 1 x 2.7 *

12. Wall of mould made bowl with concentric semi-circles on either side of vertical division; ext. traces of poor black glaze; int. red glaze; fine grits and fine mica, light brown.
th. 0.55; 2 x 3.2 *
Hellenistic
Delos XXXI, pl. 79: 352.
13. Wall of open wide poorly black glazed vessel; fine grits, red.
th. 0.5; 2.7 x 1.5
Hellenistic
16. Wall of small fine vessel; int. matt black glaze; fine grits and mica, grey.
th. 0.2; 1 x 1.5
Roman?
11. Wall with traces of poor black glaze; fine fabric with mica, orange.
th. 0.3; 1 x 2.1

59. POLOS

Pottery (figs. 90, 91)

K1: NE vicinity of retaining wall (1987)

K2: plateau (1989)

K3: E slopes (1989)

K1

3. wall of mould made long petal bowl with egg and dart frieze above; ext. matt black glaze; int. matt brown-red glaze; fine fabric, orange.
th. 0.4; 3.5 x 3.3 *
End of third quarter of 2nd century-end of century
Same pattern on bowls from the Athenian Agora;
Thompson 1936, D48, dated to end of third quarter of 2nd century: 386-7, fig. 74: E75, dated before the end of the 2nd century: 405-6, fig. 94;
revision of dates in Agora XXII, 109-10.
1. Projecting rim, flat on top of small vessel; fine fabric with mica, pink-red.
d. 8; th. 0.2; 2 x 2.2 *
9. Rim, slightly inverted of bowl; ext. wide shallow grooves; made with two layers of clay; slightly gritty fabric with much large mica, orange.
d. n.e.; th. 0.35; 2.5 x 2
8. Ring foot of plate?; int. impressed double spiral; small white grits and mica, dark red; interior face grey.
d. n.e.; th. 0.35; 2.5 x 2 *
Later Antiquity
10. Wall of pottery beehive; horizontal and vertical combing; small grits and deteriorated vegetal inclusions and large mica, orange.
th. 0.7; 4.2 x 6.1
12. Toe of Knidian wine amphora with well articulated ring and long tip; medium-fine brown and white inclusions and little mica.

- d. of ring 6.0.5; h. 7.6 *
 Around end of 2nd century
 Similar toe of Knidian amphora dated to ca. 110;
 Empereur and Hesnard 1986, 60, pl. 3: 15.
11. void number
- K2**
22. Wall of black glazed vessel; fine fabric,
 beige-pink.
 th. 0.7; 0.9 x 1.4
 Late 4th century
16. Lower wall and part of foot of large fusiform
 unguentarium; many small-fine grits and fine mica,
 pink; ext. surface grey.
 d. of foot 1.9; th. of wall 0.55; h. 3.65
 2nd-1st century
 Thickness of walls indicate that this is a late
 example.
15. Ring foot and base of plate; traces of light brown
 matt glaze on the underside; constructed with two
 layers of clay; fine grits and little fine mica,
 light brown-orange.
 th. 0.45; 3.8 x 4.3 *
18. Simple toe of wine amphora; small, mainly white
 inclusions and fine mica, orange.
20. Vertical barrel handle of wine amphora, Koan?
 small-fine grits and fine mica, pink.
 th. 4.8 x 2.9; l. 12.4 *
 Hellenistic
17. Tubular handle of frying pan, near pot; small-fine
 and some medium white black and red inclusions and
 fine mica, pink.
 d. 1.9; l. 4.6 *
 First half of 1st century AD
 See Agios Savvas, K1:6 for references.
19. Wall of large vessel with spiral? grooving,
 close-set, deep sharp ridges; mainly white small
 grits, pink and beige.
 th. 1.1; 4.1 x 3.9
 5th-6th century AD
 See Stou Gorgi, K1:18 for references.
13. As above.
 th. 1; 1.8 x 3.6
 5th-6th century
 Reference as above.
14. As 19, above.
 th. 0.8; 4.9 x 3.1
 5th-6th century
 Reference as 13, above.
- K3**
30. Ring foot; traces of matt brown glaze externally
 and on underside; fine fabric with fine mica,
 orange and brown.
 th. 0.5; 1.6 x 5.3 *
24. Disk foot with flat underside, and outward leaning
 walls; small- fine grits and large mica, bright

- orange.
d. 3; th. 0.3; 1.6 x 2.5 *
22. Simple toe of wine amphora; medium-fine inclusions and large mica, dull orange.
d. of toe 4.45; h. 4.6 *
26. Rim of plate with moulded overhang and shallow grooves on wall below rim; traces of red slip; fine inclusions and mica, light red.
th. 0.3; h. 1.8 *
28. Vertical ridged handle of wine amphora; medium-small inclusions and mica, orange with grey core.
th. 2.7 x 5; 7.2 *
Roman
29. Vertical thick strap handle with slight ridging; medium-fine inclusions and mica, red.
th. 1.8 x 4.15; l. 7.2 *
31. Beginning of horizontal cylindrical handle; some medium schist inclusions and mica, orange.
d. 1.85; l. 4.1 *
27. As above, but from larger vessel; medium inclusions and mica, bright orange.
d. 2.1; th. of wall 0.9; l. 5.3 *
25. Wall of plain vessel; some fine grits, white beige.
th. 0.65; 3.2 x 2.8
Early Christian

Architectural

A1: plateau (1987)

Mortar with large fragments of pan tiles.

Tiles: large-small grey, brown and white grits and deteriorated vegetal inclusions, orange; even surfaces; th. 2.3, 2.9.

Mortar: very hard white-grey lime with many large inclusions (up to 0.5 x 1), ceramic and stones.

Lithics

L1: plateau (1987)

Obsidian core? with cortex; very weathered edges *

Metal (fig. 92)

M1: NW plateau (1989)

M2: plateau near press beds (1989)

M3: area S of press beds (1989)

M1

Andriote bronze coin; circular flan, clear types.

Obverse: head of youthful Dionysus, looking right; long hair in two braids, wrathed with ivy.

Reverse: footed kantharos

Ethnic: A N

Δ P I

Ware: very little.

d. 1.2; th. 0.23 *

End of 4th-1st century

BMC: Crete and the Aegean islands, no 9: 87, pl.

XX:14; Head 1977, 482, pl. XX: 10, 13.

- M2 Round bronze wire with roughly circular-squarish section; one end flattened and pierced, other end bent as a hook; original circular shape has been much altered.
th. 0.3; periphery 31
- M3 Lead clamp for repairing large vessel.
th. 1.2 x 1.7; l. 6.3

60. VIGLIA

Pottery (fig. 93)

K1: hilltop (1987)

7. Vertical plain rim of jar with brown-black slip inside-out; ext. poor burnishing; many medium-fine grits and mica.
d. n.e.; th. 0.6; 4.7 x 3.5 *
Neolithic
See Rethi - I, K1:4 for reference.
1. Tabular lug handle; ext. traces of burnishing; fabric as above.
Neolithic
Same shape from Saliagos: Evans and Renfrew 1968, pl. XXIX: b.
4. Strap handle; traces of dark slip; many large-fine grits and mica, light red.
th. 1 x 2.6; l. 4 *
2. Lug handle pierced near its base; traces of dark slip; many medium-fine grits, brown-red.
th. 0.8 x 1.7-2.7; l. 5.2 *
Neolithic
Same lug handle from Saliagos: Evans and Renfrew 1968, fig. 58: 24.
7. Wall of large jar with lug handle with horizontal perforation; lug added on vessel when applying the second layer of clay; large-fine grits and mica, orange-red with thick brown core.
th. 1.1; 8.5 x 10.5 *

Lithics (fig. 94)

L1: hilltop (1987)

See following pages.

type & No.	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions (cms)		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
BLADES								
1	irregular			medial		3.9	1.6	0.5
2	regular			medial		2.2	0.1	0.45
3	irregular			medial		2.4	1.25	0.35
4	wide, irregular?			medial		1.25	1.5	0.35
5	irregular			medial		1.8	0.8	0.2
11 ?	diamond-shaped section			medial		1.6	0.5	0.4
FLAKES								
9	ware on left edge			proximal	linear	3.2	2.7	0.95
6				proximal	punctiform	2	1.7	0.45
7				medial		1.8	1.3	0.5
10				medial		3.35	3.5	1.35

type & No	description	retouch		surviving part	butt	dimensions (cms)		
		dorsal	ventral			L	W	Th
BLADES								
1	irregular			medial		3.9	1.6	0.5
2	regular			medial		2.2	0.1	0.45
3	irregular			medial		2.4	1.25	0.35
4	wide, irregular?			medial		1.25	1.5	0.35
5	irregular			medial		1.8	0.8	0.2
11 ?	diamond-shaped section			medial		1.6	0.5	0.4
FLAKES								
9	ware on left edge			proximal	linear	3.2	2.7	0.95
6				proximal	punctiform	2	1.7	0.45
7				medial		1.8	1.3	0.5
10				medial		3.35	3.5	1.35

61. SOULITARA

Pottery

K1: knolltop (1989)

Fifteen sherds from walls of plain wares, except one case where there are traces of black slip? Fabrics are coarse with medium-fine schist and quartz inclusions and large mica.

Lithics (fig. 95)

L1: knolltop (1989)

62. HELLENIKO - CHOREZA

Pottery (fig. 96)

K1: field W of tower (1987)

1. Low ring foot of plain plate; fine grits and large mica, beige-orange.

d. 14; th. 0.4; 4.1 x 5.8 *

3. Wall of ridged vessel; shallow grooves; small grits and large golden mica, beige-orange.

th. 0.7; 3.5 x 4.4

Roman

2. Toe of fusiform wine amphora; many small grits and large mica.

d. 3.3; h. 6.1 *

Roman

4. Projecting rim of pithos, flat on top, with small vertical overhang; many large-small grits and mica, red with brownish core.

d. app. 35; th. 2.5; 13 x 20 *

5. Wall of pottery beehive with grooves internally; many medium-fine grits and mica, dark grey with orange-red internal surface.

th. 1.4; 7.1 x 5.6

See reference for pottery beehives at Agios Savvas, K2:18.

6. As above; very large-fine grits and large mica, pinkish-orange; local ware?

th. 1.6; 6.8 x 5.7

Eight uncatalogued sherds of large coarse vessels.

Stone

S1: immediate vicinity S of tower (1987)

S2: field W of tower (1987)

- S1. Fragment of upper stone of hopper-rubber millstone of dark grey porous basaltic andesite; rectangular hopper; slot for lever.

Hopper-rubbers were the main type of grain-mill in classical Greece and were used until at least the 3rd century; a detailed discussion of the hopper-rubber, or "Olynthian" mill is made by Moritz 1958, 42-52, pl. 3 for whole examples; Olynthus VIII, 327-9, pl. 80: 1, 4, 7.

- S2. Fragment of lower stone of hand mill of grey

andesite (Aiginitan?).

th. 4.2; no original edges preserved.

64. MPENETSOURI

Pottery (fig. 97)

K1: flatish field above path (1989)

K2: W-SW field with olive trees, below path (1989)

K3: field with rocky soil, W of K1 field (1989)

General comments: all wares are plain and/or coarse.

K1

1. Upper part of vertical thick strap handle from neck of amphora; many medium-fine schist and quartz grits and very large mica, red; local ware?
th. 1.7 x 4.7; 1.6 *
2. Wall of pithos; many medium-fine and some large grits and large mica, brown-red; local ware?
th. 1.8; 2.6 x 3.5
- 3, 4, 5, 6, 7: sherds of walls of large coarse vessels with gritty, micaceous fabrics.

K2

8. Horizontal roughly cylindrical handle, plain? soft fabric with some fine grits and fine mica, orange.
th. 1 x 1.2; 1.3.1 *
9. Cylindrical handle; fine grits and much large mica, light brown.
d. 1; 1.3.1 *
10. thickened rim of small jar; many, mainly schist inclusions and large mica, red; local ware?
d. app. 20; th. 0.6; 1.8 x 3 *
11. Inverted thickened rim of large close jar; fine grooves on upper wall; medium-fine grits, red and brown.
d. app. 20; th. 1.7; 5.1 x 6.5 *
12. Lower part of wall of wine amphora? fine grits and many deteriorated vegetable inclusions and mica, pinkish.
th. 2.7; 4.4 x 5.4
- 13, 14, 15, 16, fragments of walls of jars and pithoi.

K3

17. Wall of large vessel with shallow wheelrun marks; some small-fine grits, pinkish and beige.
th. 0.8; 4.2 x 4
21. Lower wall of wine amphora made with two layers of clay; small-fine inclusions and large mica, beige.
th. 1.9; 5.2 x 9
- 18, 19, 20: sherds from walls of plain vessels with slightly coarse and micaceous fabrics.

65. WADI North of LIEDIZA

Pottery

K1: (1989)

1. Wall of plain vessel; fine grits and much large mica, orange and int. grey.
th. 0.9; 3.7 x 3.9
2. Wall of pithos; many large-fine mainly schist and quartz inclusions and large mica.
th. 2; 4.1 x 5.5

66. LIEDIZA

Pottery (figs. 98, 99)

K1: lower field, above stream (1987)

K2: central flattish field below large press bed (1989)

K3: lower N fields (1989)

K4: NE field with sheep shelter (1989)

K5: N field above stream (1989)

K6: S terraces below the track running on top of ridge above slopes of Liediza (1989)

K1

2. Upper part of double-barrelled handle of wine amphora; small grits and mica, reddish-grey; whitish slip.
th. 2.7 x 5.2; th. of wall 0.8; l. 8.5 *
Late 1st century BC-early 2nd AD
See references in Agios Savvas, K2:17.
3. Simple toe of wine amphora with narrow body; small grits and fine mica, pinkish.
th. 1; h. 7 *
Roman
1. Simple toe of wine amphora with narrow body; fine grits, pink.
th. 0.8; h. 9.5 *
4. Wall of vessel with internal parallel combing, pottery beehive? small-fine grits and mica, red.
th. 0.8; 3.8 x 2.8
5. Wall of vessel with deep curvilinear combing; fine grits and mica, red.
th. 0.8; 4.2 x 4.5

K2

6. Base of open bowl with domed underside; mainly fine grits and large mica, dark brown.
d. 3.5; th. 0.8; 2.8 x 4.3 *
Roman
8. Thickened rim of wine amphora; small-fine inclusions, light orange.
d. 10; th. 0.7; 8.3 *
7. Wall of wide vessel with very shallow grooving; fine grits, light orange.
th. 0.8; 3.4 x 4.1
Roman
9. Wall of ridged ware with sharp and deep slightly wavy ridges; fine grits, bright orange.

th. 0.6; 3.5 x 4.5
5th-6th century AD
See Stou Gorgi, K1:18 for references.

K3

12. Small curving handle of mould made oil lamp; traces of brown slip; fine grits, light brown and orange.
th. 0.6 x 0.8; l. 2.6 *
Roman
11. Projecting rim of lekane? flat on top; small-fine grits and much mica.
d. 24; th. 0.85; 1.6 x 4.2 *
13. Overhanging rim of plain plate? fine grits, red.
d. 14; th. 0.5; 3.6 x 4.6 *
10. Ring foot of open wide vessel; fine grits and mica, light brown with pinkish surfaces.
d. app. 18; th. 0.5; 1.7 x 4.3 *
14. Upper part of vertical ridged strap handle of amphora; fine and some medium-small grits and large mica, orange-red.
th. 2 x 3.6; l. 6.7 *
15. Void number

K4

20. Wall of red glazed plate; dark red glaze flaked at areas; fine grits, red.
th. 0.4; 2.6 x 2.4
18. Thickened rim of plain bowl; fine grits and mica, orange.
d. 14; th. 0.55; 2 x 3.8 *
17. Thickened rim, flat on top of closed jar? medium-fine grits and mica, yellowish-brown.
d. app. 20; th. 0.7; 2 x 2.7 *
24. Projecting rim of closed pithos, flat on top; many large-fine grits and mica, red with thick grey-brown core.
d. app. 30; th. 2.7; 9.5 x 19.5 *
16. Flaring disk foot concave underside of lekane? small-fine grits and mica, brown with black interior surface.
d. 13; 2 x 3.8 *
23. Wall of pithos; constructed with successive layers of clay, the upper of which has flaked, revealing the randomly grooved surface of the lower; large-fine grits and large mica, red-brown.
th. 2.1; 9 x 9
22. Wall of pithos, near neck; large-fine grits and large mica, pink-red.
th. 3.2; 5.5 x 9.5
21. Wall of pithos; large-fine grits and large mica, pink with grey core.
th. 1.9; 4 x 4.5
19. Wall of pottery beehive, grooved internally; large-fine grits and large mica, grey-pinkish.
th. 1.5; 4.5 x 4.8

K5

26. Toe of wine amphora with thickened upper half; fine grits, pink with yellowish external surface.
d. of toe 6.2; th. 0.8; h. 6 *
25. Flat base of coarse lekane; medium-fine and some large grits and large mica, grey-brown with red surfaces.
d. app. 13; th. 2.1; 4.8 x 6.8 *
- K6**
30. Lower part of cylindrical vertical handle; fine grits and large mica, brown with thick grey core.
d. 1.7; l. 3.5 *
27. Lower part of vertical ridged strap handle; medium-fine grits and much mica.
th. 1.3 x 3.7; l. 7.5 *
29. Vertical ovoid handle of wine amphora; fine grits, pinkish.
th. 2.2 x 4.2; l. 10.5 *
31. Wall of pithos; large-fine grits and large mica, orange.
th. 1.4; 2.2 x 3.6
28. Wall of large plain vessel; micaceous fabric, pinkish.
th. 1; 4.1 x 6.7

Architectural (fig. 98)

A1: lower N field next to threshing floor (1989)

Round moulded brick pierced in center; large-fine grits, micaceous, dark red.

d. 15.3; h. 8.2 *

Used as hypokaust for small bath installation? see references Varsamia: A4.

Roman

Stone

S1: N lower field, above stream (1989)

1. Edge of millstone of black porous basaltic andesite; one surface bears a slightly curving shallow groove; opposite surface weathered from grinding; I have not been able to identify the type of millstone this fragment belongs to; the groove is particularly difficult to interpret. It is possible that it has been modified for subsequent uses.

th. 5; 7 x 12.5

2. Fragment of lower millstone, of vesicular whitish stone; upper and lower original surface, no edges preserved to identify shape; probably from wind or water mill.

th. 5.6; 4.5 x 7.2

Medieval

The stone used for this millstone is apparently a vesicular hydrothermally-altered volcanic rock (of very pale orange, sometimes nearly white colour), which has been recognized to come from the location of Rema at Melos. Medieval to modern millstones for water or wind mills are often made of this stone, which is light and hard, perhaps as early as

the 10th century AD; Runnels 1990: 3, 153.

Metal (fig. 100)

M1: next to large press bed (1989)

Bronze memorial coin for Constantine I (the Great), issued in an Eastern mint, apparently in Alexandria; low and flat relief.

Obverse: veiled head of dead emperor Constantine I; legend weathered and missing due to damage at periphery of coin:

DIVO (damage) .. (damage)

Reverse: veiled figure of the emperor

VN MR (VENERANDA MEMORIA)

exergue: ..A[LA] (SMALA = Alexandria)

Wear: use-wear mainly at edges, which are damaged.

d. 1.55; th. 0.12 * +

Date: 337-348

Reece 1970, 49-50, pl. 56: 893; Reece 1986, 240, no 111.

67. MODERN FARMHOUSE E OF LIEDIZA

Pottery

General comments: all sherds belong to coarse wares. Their date is not clear; it is possible that they belong to the later antiquity, but not earlier than the material from Liediza.

K1: slopes E and below of track running along the ridge (1989)

5. Thick projecting rim of jar, flat on top; soft fabric with fine grits and large mica, orange.

d. 10; th. 0.5; 1 x 2.7

1. Thick projecting rim of pithos; medium-fine grits and large mica, red.

d. app. 32; th. 1.4; 6 x 12

4. Lower part of vertical strap handle of large coarse vessel; medium-fine grits and mica, light brown.

th. 1.3 x 3.7

6. Wall of large plain vessel; soft fabric with fine grits, pinkish.

th. 0.6; 3.2 x 3.4

2. Wall of pithos; large-fine grits and large mica, red; similar to Liediza:19, 21-23.

th. 1.6; 4 x 5.5

3. Wall of pithos made with two layers of clay; medium-fine grits and large mica, red with brown core.

th. 2; 4.6 x 5.2

68. KAMINAKI

Pottery (fig. 101)

K1: terraces in front and below ancient retaining walls (1987)

K2: as above (1989)

K1

All sherds belong to coarse wares.

2. Thickened rim of small vessel; small grits and mica, brown.
d. 5; 3.2 x 2 *
5. Base of oinochoe? small grits, beige orange.
d. 3.8; th. of wall 0.5 *
8. Lid of lопас with knob partly broken, in shape of hollow inverted cone; very gritty fabric with deteriorated vegetable inclusions and little mica, dark red.
th. 0.7; 6 x 8
Hellenistic
6. Wall of pottery beehive with combed interior surfaces; small grits and mica, red.
th. 1; 4.7 x 3
See reference in Agios Savvas, K2:18.
8. As above; small grits and mica, orange with grey core.
th. 1.2; 4 x 5.5
1. Wall of vessel with combed interior, horizontal and vertical; medium-fine grits and mica, orange-red.
th. 0.5; 3 x 4
7. Wall of vessel with parallel ridges; small-fine grits and mica, red.
th. 0.8; 4.5 x 5
9. Wall of plain vessel; very light fabric with small grits, whitish-yellow with white-grey surface.
th. 1; 3 x 5
Byzantine?

K2

22. Lower wall of mould made bowl with pendant jewelled lines; poor black glaze; fine fabric with mica, light orange with red outer surface.
th. 0.3; 4.3 x 5.2 *
ca. 150-early 1st century
Agora XXXI, 403: 92, pl. 69.
16. Wall of mould made bowl with weathered decoration on lower field: pattern with rays; glaze totally weathered; fine grits and mica, pinkish.
th. 0.4; 4.7 x 2.6 *
17. Wall of mould made bowl with frieze of flowers on lower field; poor black glaze externally, much flaked; fine and some small grits and mica, orange with red surfaces.
th. 0.4; 2.7 x 3.4 *
Hellenistic
Same flowers used in friezes with darts in between;
Delos XXXI, pl. 43: 4531, pl. 128: 1300
15. Wall of mould made bowl with edge of decorated field; ext. traces of poor black glaze; some fine grits and mica, pinkish.
th. 0.3; 2 x 3 *
19. Wall of mould made bowl with two horizontal parallel

- lines dividing fields; fine grits and mica, red.
th. 0.4; 1.6 x 2.6
21. Overhanging rim of plate (overhang broken) with weathered red glaze; some fine grits and mica, red.
d. app. 15; th. 0.4; 1.2 x 2.6 *
23. Thickened rim with traces of poor red glaze; fine, mainly pottery inclusions and mica.
d. 16; th. 0.5; 1.7 x 4.1 *
27. Vertical rim of vessel with grooved walls; fine grits and much mica, light orange-red.
d. 14; th. 0.45; 2.4 x 3.5 *
25. Flaring ring foot of skyphos? ext. poor black glaze; red glaze on internal part of foot and interior; underside reserved; soft fine fabric with mica, orange.
d. 6; th. 0.5; 2.4 x 6.5 *
Second quarter of 6th century?
Similar profile with black glazed skyphos from the Athenian Agora dated to 575-550; Agora XII, 305: 256, fig. 4.
31. Flaring ring foot of plain open vessel; small-fine grits and mica, pinkish-red.
d. 9; th. 3.5; 1.3 x 2.6 *
26. High ring foot of open plain vessel; fine grits and much mica, orange.
d. 8; th. 0.7; h. 2.2 *
18. Ring foot of plain wheel made oil lamp; fine grits and mica, light brown.
d. 5; h. 2.2 *
Hellenistic-early Roman
30. Toe of wine amphora with ring, possibly Knidian; beige-orange with grey core.
Tip broken; d. of ring 6; h. 3.2; *
29. Knob of lops' lid; hollow on top; many medium-fine schist and marble inclusions and large mica, light brown; local ware?
d. of knob 3.2; h. 1.7 *
Hellenistic-early Roman
24. Double-rolled handle of wine? amphora; small-fine and some medium grits and mica, beige with pinkish and grey core.
th. 2.1 x 4.2; l. 7.2 *
Roman?
See Charakas - V, K1:2 for reference.
10. Vertical ridged strap handle of large coarse vessel; many large- fine grits and large mica, red.
th. 1.6 x 3.8; h. 6.1 *
Hellenistic - Roman?
12. Wall of pottery beehive; ext. wheel-run grooves; int. combing; some small-fine grits and mica, yellow-brown with red inner surface.
th. 0.9; 4.2 x 5.4
11. Wall of vessel with shallow regular combing internally; many medium-fine grits and mica, bright orange.
th. 0.9; 4.6 x 3.4
14. Wall of vessel with external slightly wavy combing;

- medium-fine grits and mica, pinkish.
th. 0.6; 1.7 x 2.3
5th-6th century AD
See Stou Gorgi, K1:18 for references.
31. Wall of large pithos; many large-fine grits and mica, red.
th. 1.9; 13 x 14.3

Metal

- M1: terrace below S retaining wall (1987)
Thick elongated fragment of iron object, very corroded; from a door?
th. 1.1 x 2.25; 1. 4.5

69. HILLTOP West OF LIEDIZA

Pottery (fig. 102)

K1: hilltop (1987)

3. Projecting rim of coarse vessel; fine grits and much mica, red with dark brown core.
d. 10.5; th. 0.4; 2 x 3 *
1. Lower part of vertical ridged handle of jug; traces of dark brown slip; small-fine grits and mica; light brown with orange core.
th. 1 x 1.2 *
2. Vertical strap handle of hydria? many large-fine grits and mica, red with darker core.
th. 0.9 x 4.7; 1. 5.5 *

71. CHARTES: STOU KALOGRIDE

Pottery (103)

K1: hilltop (1989)

1. Horizontal lug-handle, vertically pierced, of jar; large grits and large mica, dark red.
th. 1.8 *
Prehistoric: EC III-MC
5. Wall of pithos; large grits and mica, resembles of prehistoric fabrics.
2. Upper part of thick ovoid handle of amphora; small grits and deteriorated vegetable inclusions, pinkish.
th. 2.4 x 4; l. 7.6 *
Later antiquity.
I encountered sherds from large amphoras with this characteristic pinkish fabric on sites in Kea where material belonged to later antiquity.
3. Lower part of vertical wide strap handle of large vessel; large grits and mica, brown..
th. 1.5 x 3.9; l. 6.5 *
4. Strap handle of plain small vessel; fine fabric with mica, pinkish with grey core.
th. 0.55 x 1.5; l. 1.4 *

72. CHARTES: QUARRRY

Pottery (fig. 103)

K1: S edge of quarry area (1989)

1. Rim with thick strap handle from neck of amphora; coarse fabric with mica, orange; local ware?
th. of handle 1.8 x 4.9; l. 4.5; th. of vessel 1.1 *
- Two uncatalogued sherds from coarse vessels.

75. CHARTES: PYRGAKE

Pottery (fig. 103)

K1: next to the wall (1989)

1. Low ring foot of small coarse vessel; fine grits and mica, dark brown.
d. app. 11; th. 0.5; 1.2 x 3.9 *
2. High ring foot of large vessel, lekane? small grits and mica, grey-brown and orange.
d. app. 20; 3.5 x 7.6 *

Three other uncatalogued sherds of coarse wares.

76. LAGOUDI

Pottery (fig. 104)

K1: central flattish field with low terraces and olive trees (1989)

K2: NE field between ruined houses (1989)

K1:

9. Moulded rim with vertical wall of large vessel; small-fine grits and large mica, yellowish.
d. 16; th. 1; 6 x 6.5 *
11. Overhanging rim of wine amphora; mainly small inclusions and mica, red.
d. 17; th. 1.1; 4.3 x 8.5 *
6. Rim of lopas with broken flange; small and some medium inclusions and large mica, brown-red.
d. app. 25; th. 0.4; 2.4 x 3.8 *
10. Thickened lip of pithos; many large-fine, mainly schist and some quartz inclusions and mica, dark red.
d. 33; th. 2; 8.5 x 12.5 *
8. Ring foot of small vessel, very weathered; some fine grits, pinkish.
d. app. 10; th. 0.45; 1.9 x 2.5 *
The fabric indicates a pre-Roman date.
4. Thick ring foot of large vessel; fine grits and mica, orange with darker core.
d. app. 12; th. 1.2; 3 x 7.4 *
7. Ring foot of coarse vessel, very weathered; many medium-fine grits and mica, red and brown.
d. 4.3; h. 4 *
1. Flat base of pottery beehive, internally combed; small and some medium grits and large mica, red and orange.
d. 22; th. 1.1; 2.6 x 8.6 *
3. Simple toe of wine amphora; mainly fine grits and large mica, yellowish-beige.
d. 4.3; h. 4 *
5. Upper part of vertical strap handle with shallow ridges; some small-fine inclusions and much large mica, orange-red.
th. 1.1 x 3.5; l. 5.3 *
2. Upper part of vertical ovoid handle of amphora; fine grits and deteriorated vegetable inclusions; yellowish with light orange core.
th. of handle 2.2 x 3.3; l. 3.5; th. of vessel 1.2 *
13. Wall of jar with deep wavy combing; some small and fine grits and mica, pink.
th. 0.7; 4.2 x 3.8
5th-6th century AD
12. Wall of jar with upper zone with deep wavy combing; some medium-fine grits and mica, orange.
th. 0.9; 4.1 x 3.6
5th-6th century AD

K2

- 14a,b. Upper part of vertical ovoid handle and part of wall (detached); surfaces which join have incised cross-hatching; medium-fine grits and mica, light brown-red.
th. of handle 2.4 x 3.7; l. 5.5; th. of vessel 0.8 *
15. Tubular handle of frying pan; some small-fine grits

and fine mica, pink with greyish core.

d. 2.9; 4.8

1st century AD

See references in Agios Savvas, K1:6.

Architectural

- A1:** SE upper area of central flattish field (1989)
Thick brick, edges broken; fingerprints of three central fingers on one side; large-fine mainly schist inclusions, brown-orange.
th. 5.1; 11.5 x 12.8

Stone

S1: lower part of central field (1989)

S2: ruined house S of wadi (1989)

- S1:** Lower millstone with grooves; all edges broken; whitish yellow vesicular hydrothermally-altered volcanic rock.

th. 5; 6 x 10.2

Medieval

See reference in Liediza, L1:2.

- S2:** Fragment of upper stone of quern; conglomerate with calcareous matrix, possibly beach rock.

d. of quern app. 34; th. 6.8; 17 x 15 x 17

The material suggests that the quern is modern.

77. GOUMOURADA

Pottery (fig. 105)

K1: flat area below and N of water source (1989)

K2: lower N slopes of hill (1989)

K3: lower NW field (1989)

K4: vicinity of modern well (1989)

K5: slopes above and W of hill (1989)

General comments: all sherds belong to plain and coarse wares.

K1

1. Plain rim of thin vessel; some fine grits, red.
d. 1.2; th. 0.4; 1.8 x 2.7 *

3. One member of double-barreled handle of storage amphora; some small inclusions and mica, red-brown and orange.

d. 1.5; l. 2.9 *

Roman

See Charakas-V K1:2 for reference.

2. Wall and beginning of handle? fine grits and large mica, grey-beige.

th. 0.6; 2.2 x 2.5

5. Thickened rim of closed pithos; many, mainly schist large-fine grits and large mica, red-brown.

d. app. 34; th. 3;7 x 9.7 *

4. Wall of lekane? with internal cross-hatched
combing; fine grits and much large mica, reddish.
th. 0.6; 2.9 x 3.3
- K2**
11. Rim, flat on top of small open vessel; fine grits
and large mica, red and orange.
d. 12; th. 0.5; 1.5 x 3.5 *
10. Projecting rim, round on top, of coarse lekane;
small and some medium grits and much large mica.
d. 23; th. 0.9; 1.5 x 3.2 *
15. Projecting rim, flat on top with two grooves, of
lekane; small-fine grits and large mica, light
brown.
d. 31; th. 0.6; 3.2 x 6 *
Early Hellenistic
Thompson 1934, 468-70, fig. 122: A61.
9. Projecting rim, flat on top of lekane; small-fine
grits and large mica, red.
d. 27; th. 0.6; 6 x 7.6 *
Early Hellenistic?
Thompson 1934, 448-70.
12. Thickened rim of amphora? medium-fine and some
large grits and large mica, pinkish-beige.
d. 12; th. 0.75; 4.4 x 7 *
8. Projecting rim, flat on top, of pithos; many schist
and quartz inclusions and large mica, red with
grey-brown core.
d. app. 30; th. 4; 5.5 x 12.8 *
14. One member of double-barrelled handle; fine grits
and fine mica, pinkish.
d. 1.8; 1. 4.5 *
Roman
See Charakas-V, K1:2 for reference.
6. Upper part of vertical thick strap handle; many
small-fine inclusions and large mica, yellowish
with pinkish core.
th. 1.9 x 5; 1. 3.5 *
7. Thick cylindrical handle of pithos; many large-fine
schist and quartz inclusions and large mica, red.
d. 5.6; 1. 6.8; th. of wall 2.2
16. Small ring foot of low large vessel, lekane? ext.
traces of clay wash; some small grits and mica,
light brown-orange with grey core.
d. app. 11; th. 1.2; 1.4 x 3.6 *
13. Wall of large vessel with traces of medieval glaze;
pink with beige ext. surface, some small grits and
deteriorated vegetable inclusions and mica.
th. 1.2; 5.2 x 5.1
- K3:**
17. Vertical ridged strap handle; some small grits and
mica, red.
th. 1.1 x 2.5; 1. 4.2 *
18. Low ring foot; fine and some small grits and mica,
pinkish-red.
d. app. 11; th. 0.7; 1.4 x 4.3 *

19. Wall of small thin vessel; some small-fine grits and much mica, light brown-red.
th. 0.35; 1.8 x 2

K4:

20. High ring foot; fine and some small grits and mica; orange-red.

d. app. 13; th. 1; 3.3 x 8.2 *

21. Wall of pithos; large-fine mainly schist inclusions and large mica, red.

th. 1.8; 2.7 x 4.5

K5:

23. Slightly projecting thickened rim of coarse jar; many medium-fine grits and large mica, red-brown.

d. 18; th. 0.8; 3.8 x 6.2 *

22. Amphiconical spindle whorl; medium-fine grits and large mica, pinkish-red.

Half preserved; d. app. 4.7; h. 2.2 *

Stone (pl. 120)

S1: S upper slopes of hill (1989)

Fragment of lower stone of hopper rubber, of black basaltic andesite; all edges broken.

th. 3.05; 9.5 x 8.8

S2: Wide terrace S of water source (1989)

Fragment of hopper rubber with rectangular hopper, of black basaltic andesite; small rectangular hole at the small side for metal clamps to hold the main lever in position. Lower surface has diagonal grooves, apparently creating a herring-bone pattern.

Classical-Hellenistic

References in Choreza: S1.

For a reconstruction of this type of mill see Moritz, 1958: 45, figs. 3, 4.

78. PORI

Pottery (fig. 106)

K1: central flattish field (1989)

K2: slope NE of central field (1989)

K3: slope SW of central field (1989)

K1

Prehistoric material

17. Lower wall and part of stem of coarse kylix; many medium-fine grits and large mica, orange-brown with grey-brown core.

d. of stem 2.4; th. 0.9; h. 3.4 *

5. Cylindrical horizontal handle of large jar; large grits.

d. 2.5; l. 5.6; th. of vessel 1.6

9. Horizontal lug handle with roughly triangular section; many medium-fine grits, red-orange.

- th. 2.2 x 2.1 8
1. Foot of tripod vessel? many large schist, quartz and pottery inclusions and mica, pinkish-red.
th. 1.8 x 2.4; 1.5.3 *
 14. Wall near neck of pithos with applied bands of rope disk pattern; many large-fine inclusions and large mica, dark red with brown core.
th. 1.8; 4.9 x 5.4
- 21 and one uncatalogued sherd from walls of the same pithos as above.
LM IA
See Mazareko, K2:40-42 for references.
18. Walls of pithos with applied bands of rope disk pattern, clay wash on surfaces; many large-fine schist quartz and pottery inclusions and mica, beige-pink. Different pithos from above.
th. 1.9 *
LM IA
See Mazareko, K2:40-42 for references.
 19. Upper body of figurine? with shoulders, but not articulated, or weathered arms; many small inclusions and mica, red.
th. 2.2 x 1; h. 2.4 *
 20. Piece of clay badly fragmented; not identified shape, rim? large clay model? slightly burnished surfaces; hard, well fired, very gritty fabric with mica, dark red.
3 x 3 x 7.4

Later material

- 7, 8, 4, 6, 10: coarse handles with cylindrical or ovoid sections; gritty fabric with medium-fine inclusions and mica, red, red-orange and beige-orange.
12. Thick cylindrical handle, fine fabric, beige.
11. Thick strap handle of coarse vessel, with gritty fabric, pinkish with grey core.
15. Low thick foot of large vessel; fine grits, pink with greyish core.
d. 3.6; h. 3.4
13. Thick vertical strap handle of amphora; gritty with medium-fine inclusions, beige-orange.
th. 2.2 x 4.5; l. 10
Roman
16. Splaying ring foot with concave underside of plain vessel; fine grits, beige-orange.
Late Roman?

K2

Prehistoric material

26. Horizontal handle of jar; medium-fine grits and mica, orange-brown with thick brown core. Very similar fabric to Tsouka - I, K1:2.
th. 2 x 2.2; l. 4.8
Similar section to Rethi - I, K2:17, 18.
23. Horizontal cylindrical handle of jar; very gritty with occasional large and smaller inclusions and mica, red-brown.

- d. 1.9; th. of vessel 0.7; l. 5.1
24. Wall of pithos with two sub-parallel added very weathered zones, apparently with the rope disk pattern; very gritty with large-fine inclusions and mica, reddish with darker core.
th. 0.7; 9.2 x 11.5
25. Wall of large jar with narrow relief curvilinear zone; medium-fine grits, dark red with grey-brown core.
th. 1.1; 12.5 x 9.7

Later material

22. Wall of thin vessel with traces of black slip internally; fine grits and large mica, beige.
th. 0.4; 2.9 x 2.4

K3

Later material

30. Overhanging rim of plain jar; small-fine grits and mica, orange.
d. 8; th. 0.4; 2 x 4.4
Roman
31. Ring foot of small vessel; fine grits and mica, beige.
d. app. 7; th. 0.4; 1.6 x 3.7
27. Ring foot of small plain vessel; fine grits and mica, orange.
D. 8; th. 0.3; h. 1.3 x 2.8
Roman
32. Lower part of vertical handle of amphora; fine grits and much mica, bright orange.
th. 1.9 x 3.2; l. 9
Roman
- medium-fine grits and mica, orange-red.
d. 38; th. 2.6; 8.9 x 7.6
Prehistoric?
33. Flat rim with moulding externally of low coarse vessel, mortar? very large-fine grits and mica, pinkish-orange with grey core.
d. 38; th. 2.6; 8.9 x 7.6
29. Flat disk base of large coarse vessel; many medium-fine grits and mica, brown-orange.
d. app. 20; th. 1.6; 6 x 12.7
- Nine uncatalogued sherds from coarse vessels, the fabrics of which appear to be Late and Post-Roman.

Stone (fig. 106)

S1: SW slopes (1989)

- Ax? broken along its long axis; purple, glassy at breakages.
th. 5.1 x ?; surviving l. 8.2 *
28. Slightly everted rim, flat on top, of pithos; many

79. MORTRERA-I

Pottery (107)

K1: S rocky part of ridge (1989)

K2: SW fields (1989)

K1

2. Vertical cylindrical handle; medium-fine grits and large mica, red-brown.
d. 1.7-1.8; l. 5 *
 1. Flat base of pithos; large-fine grits and large mica, red.
d. app. 30; th. 2.2; h. 9.3 *
 6. Wall of wide bowl; ext. traces of very poor burnish, brown surfaces; int. surface red; fabric as above.
th. 0.9; 3.2 x 4.8
 5. Wall of wide bowl; ext. very poor burnished dark surfaces; medium-fine grits and large mica, red and brown.
th. 0.85; 3.2 x 4.8
 3. Wall of wide bowl; ext. very poor burnished brown surfaces; fabric as above.
th. 0.7; 2.8 x 3.5
 4. Wall of wide bowl; very poor burnish inside-out; fabric as 5 above.
th. 0.6; 2.4 x 3.1
 7. Wall of large jar, made with two layers of clay; fabric as 5 above.
th. 1; 4.4 x 4.8
 8. Wall of pithos made with three layers of clay of various thicknesses; fabric as 5 above.
- Seven uncatalogued sherds of plain vessels with similar fabrics.

K2

10. Conical piece of clay, probably from a handle or lug of large coarse vessel; fabric as 5 above.
4.1 x 3
9. Smoothed lamp of clay, rolled from two pieces, elongated and slightly twisted; broken at both ends; shape not identified; medium-fine grits and large mica, red to brown.
th. 1.4 x 1.9; l. 3

Lithics (fig. 107)

L1: S rocky part of ridge (1989)

80. MORTRERA-II

Pottery (figs. 108, 109)

K1: ridge plateau (1989)

K2: SW slopes (1989)

K1

7. Inverted rim of low wide vessel; int. and on rim, red-brown matt slip; fine grits and mica, pink.
d. app. 30; th. 1; 2.2 x 4.6 *

17. Plain rim slightly thickened on top; poor reddish-brown glaze inside-out, rim painted black; fine beige fabric.
d. 13; th. 0.4; 1.7 x 1.8 *
25. Inset rim of thin vessel; fine grits and mica, light orange with brown surfaces.
d. app. 8; th. 2.5; 1.7 x 1.8 *
4. Plain thickened rim of plate? int. traces of red slip; fine grits and mica, bright orange.
d. 26; 2.2 x 4.9 *
24. Overhanging rim of lekane; black and brown slip on upper inner side of rim; small-fine grits and mica, beige-pink.
d. 36; th. 0.65; 3.1 x 6.5 *
Second quarter of second century
Thompson 1934, fig. 122: C62. Chronology of Group C revised in Agora XXII, 109.
3. Overhanging rim of lekane; some small grits and mica, beige.
d. n.e.; th. 0.8; 4.8 *
Second quarter of 2nd century
Thompson 1936, fig. 122: C61.
18. Projecting rim, flat on top, of lekane? traces of dark brown slip internally; brown with thick grey core.
d. app. 30; th. 0.5; 3 x 4.8 *
12. Thickened rim, flat on top, of pithos; medium-fine grits and much mica, brown orange.
d. app. 28; 4.6 x 7.8 *
5. Thickened rolled rim, possibly of wine amphora; fine and some small grits, yellowish.
d. 17; 3.6 x 7.7
26. Part of everted rim near neck of amphora; small-fine and some medium grits and large mica, red.
3.7 x 4
23. Flat base of black glazed saltcellar; matt glaze; fine fabric with mica, pink.
d. n.e.; th. 0.6; 2 x 2.1 *
16. Moulded base of small bowl; ext. grey thin slip; fine grits and mica, dark grey.
d. 4; th. 0.5; 1.8 x 3.2 *
20. Disk foot with flat underside; small-fine grits and mica, pinkish.
d. 3; th. 0.3; 2.6 x 2.9 *
2. Low ring foot; small-fine grits and large mica, light red.
d. 7; 0.7 x 1.8 *
19. Ring foot; traces of poor red glaze; fine grits, light red.
d. 8; th. 0.45; 2 x 4.4 *
11. Low ring foot; traces of poor red glaze; three concentric grooves on floor; many small-fine grits and large mica, orange.
d. 20; 1.6 x 4.4 *
28. Simple toe of wine amphora; small-fine grits, yellow and pink.

- d. 4.3; h. 5.5; th of wall 1.1 *
1. Flaring toe of wine amphora, with small depression on underside; very coarse fabric, grey-pinkish.
d. 6.5; h. 5.3 *
 8. Handle with ovoid section of small vessel; many fine grits, light orange.
th. 0.8 x 1; l. 2.1 *
 27. Roughly cylindrical vertical handle of coarse vessel; medium-fine grits and large mica, pinkish.
d. 2.5; l. 4.2 *
 21. Strap handle; medium-fine grits and large mica, beige-yellowish.
th. 1.4 x 3.2; l. 5.1 *
 13. Thick vertical ovoid handle of wine amphora; medium-fine grits and large mica, orange with thick grey core.
th. 3.8 x 5.3; l. 6.6 *
 14. Beginning of thick strap handle of wine amphora; small-fine grits and large mica, yellowish.
th. of handle 2.1 x 4.4; th. of wall 1 *
 6. Upper part of double rolled handle; small-fine grits and mica, beige-light orange.
th. 2.2 x 4.5; l. 6.5 *
 9. Koan or Roman imitation?
Wall with slightly wavy shallow combing; medium-fine grits and mica, orange.
th. 0.9; 3.4 x 4.3
Late Roman
 22. Wall of vessel with deep wavy combing; fine and some medium-small grits and mica; ext. surface brown-grey, int. light brown.
th. 0.6; 3.3 x 3.4
5th-6th century AD
See Stou Gorgi K1:18 for references.
 10. Wall of coarse vessel; int. wide wheelrun grooves; small-fine grits and mica, red with thick dark grey core.
th. 0.6; 3.3 x 4
 5. Wall of fine vessel with convex walls; int. traces of slip? fine grits and fine mica, light red-pinkish.
th. 0.7; 2.8 x 3.3
 30. Wall of pithos; many large-fine grits and mica, red.
th. 1.7; 2.8 x 3.3
 29. Wall of small pithos; large-fine grits, light brown.
th. 1.2; 2.3 x 3.7
- K2
33. Thick rim, flat on top; some small grits and much mica, red.
d. app. 20; th. 0.7; 1.6 x 3.6
 32. Beginning of horizontal cylindrical handle of small vessel; small-fine grits and mica, grey and red.
d. 1.2; th. of vessel 0.5
 34. Beginning of horizontal cylindrical handle, of

- lekane? soft fabric with some fine grits and fine mica, beige.
d. 1.9; th. of vessel 0.65
35. Upper part of thick vertical handle of amphora; small-fine grits and fine mica, pinkish-grey.
th. 2.5 x 4; l. 6.5; th. of wall 0.8 *
37. Ring foot of coarse vessel; fine grits and mica, brown and grey.
d. 10; th. 0.95; 2.3 x 5.4 *
31. Ring foot of open vessel; small-fine grits and mica, orange with thick grey-pink core.
d. 16; th. 0.8; 3.1 x 13.5 *
38. High ring foot of lekane? medium-fine grits and large mica, grey and red-orange.
d. 16; h. 5.3 *
36. Wall of pithos; large-fine schist and quartz grits and mica, pinkish and orange.
th. 1.8; 7 x 9.2

81. VARDIANA

Pottery

K1: top of ridge near ruined sheep pen (1989)

1. Slightly everted rim grooved internally of small plain vessel; small grits and mica, light brown, d. n.e.; th. 0.3; 1 x 1.8
2. Wall of coarse vessel; many small-fine grits and mica, beige-grey.
th. 0.95; 3 x 3
3. Wall of pithos; large-fine schist and quartz inclusions and large mica.
th. 1.6; 5.3 x 7.8

One uncatalogued sherd from wall of coarse vessel.

82. TOKELI

Pottery (fig. 110)

K1: tower ruins (1989)

K2: vicinity of tower (1989)

K1

6. Vertical cylindrical handle; soft fabric with some fine inclusions, pinkish-red.
d. 1.5; l. 5.5 *
2. Vertical ovoid handle of storage? amphora; fine and some small grits and large mica, beige-pinkish.
th. 2 x 3.7; 1.8 *
5. Toe with rounded ring; small grits and large mica, pink with beige- orange ext. surface.
d. 3.1; h. 4 *
9. Wall of lopus, or part of lid; small grits and mica, brown.
th. 0.4; 2.9 x 2.4
4. Wall of large plain vessel; small-fine grits and large mica, beige- orange.

- th. 0.6; 4.3 x 3.6
3. Wall near neck of plain amphora; soft fabric with small-fine grits and large mica, red and orange.
th. 0.95; 6.1 x 6.4
1. Lower wall of large plain vessel; mainly fine grits and mica, pinkish.
th 1.7; 9 x 7.8

Seven uncatalogued sherds from walls of plain vessels.

Fabric samples

7. Large vessel; hard fabric with fine inclusions, dark pink.
8. Large vessel; soft fabric with small and mainly fine grits, yellowish.
- K2**
14. Cylindrical handle, black glaze fired to brown at places; fine mica, pinkish grey.
d. 1.35; 1.3 *
11. Ring foot of skyphos, very weathered black glaze; micaceous, orange-red.
d. app. 10; 2 x 3.8 *
5th century?
Similar profile to skyphos from Athenian Agora dated 470-460: Agora XII, 342: 259, fig. 4.
12. Wall of thin black glazed vessel; poor glaze; fine fabric, pinkish-grey.
th. 0.3; 2.4 x 1.4
4th century?
10. Lower part of thick vertical ridged strap handle; fine and some small inclusions and much large mica, orange.
th. 1.6 x 3.4; ;. 5.6 *
13. Wall of combed vessel with shallow slightly wavy grooves; small-fine grits and large mica, orange with yellowish ext. surface.
th. 0.8; 3.7 x 2.7
5th-6th centuries AD
See Stou Gorgi, K1:18 for references.
15. Everted thickened rim, flat of top, of small pithos; large-fine mainly schist inclusions and large mica.
d. app. 40; 9.8 x 13.2 *

APPENDIX III

ARTICLE

A. KOUTSOUKOU and CH. KANELLOPOULOS

"Towers from North - West Andros"

BSA 85 (1990), 155-174

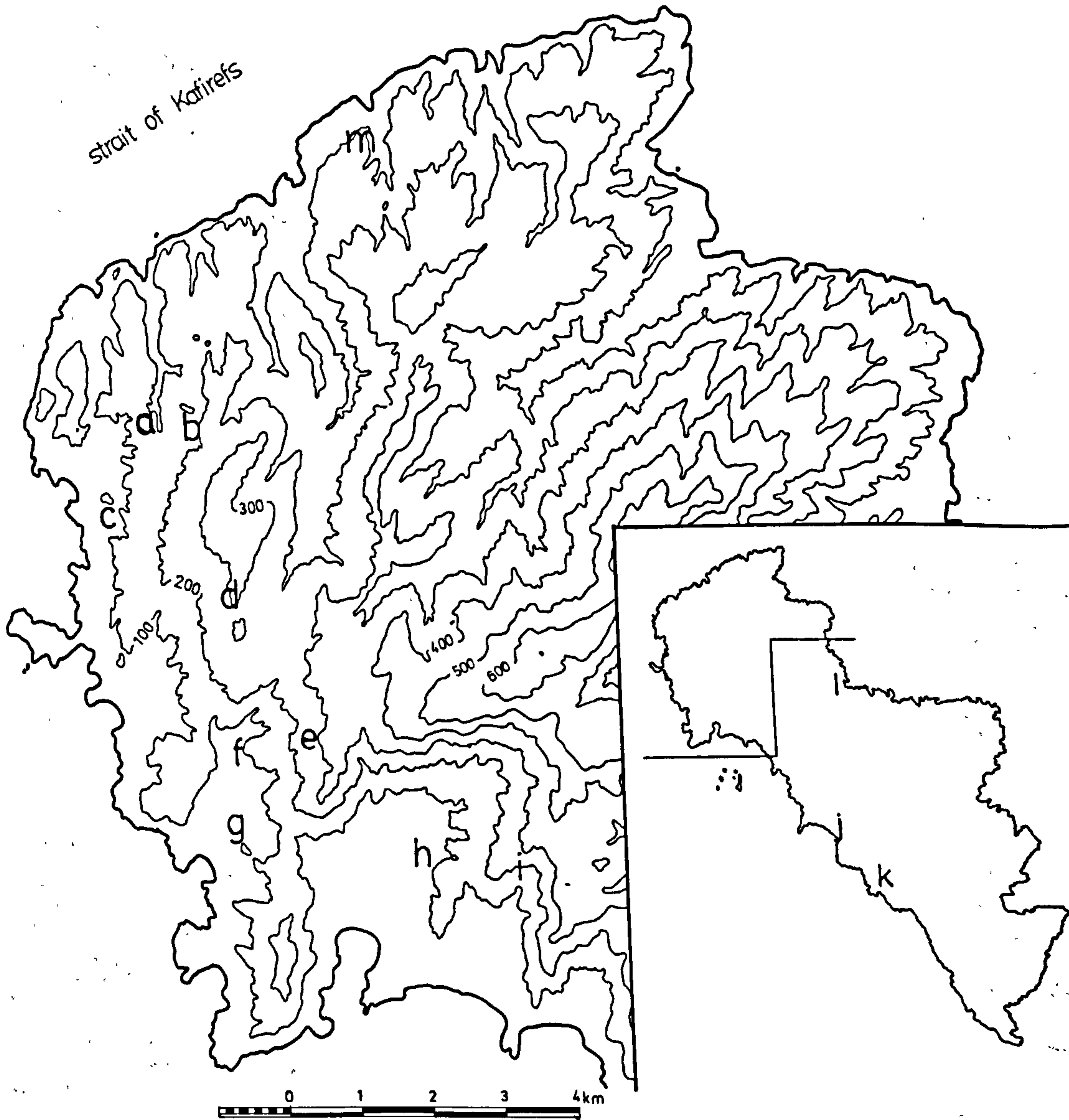


FIG. 1. Sites mentioned in the text: (a) Hellenikon-Choreza, (b) Kalamos, (c) Kaminaki, (d) Ayia Marina, (e) Helle Ano Phellos, (f) Hellenikon-Kato Phellos, (g) Varsamia, (h) Tsouka-Gaurion, (i) Ayios Petros, (j) Palaiopolis, (k) Georgios, (l) Sakistra, (m) Tokeli.

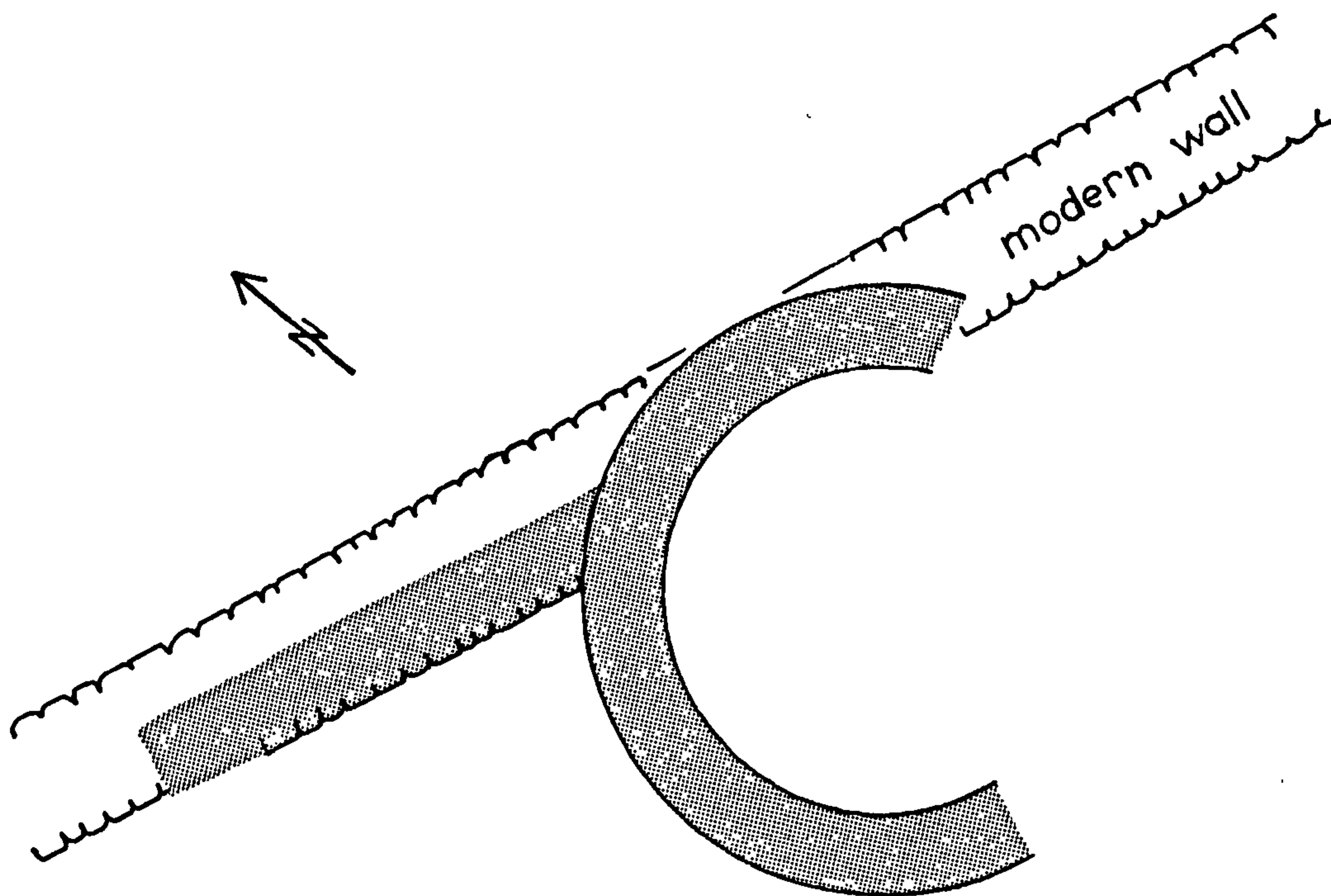


FIG. 2. TSOUKA: ground plan of the tower complex.

by 0.02–0.03 m immediately below the hole. If the tower had an entrance on the ground floor this would be on the S side which has been destroyed.

The large width of the tower's wall would allow us to restore the building to a substantial height but its poor construction suggests a low estimate. The absence of roof tiles among the surface material indicates a flat roof.

On the N side of the tower are the remains of a wall running NW–SE which have served as a foundation for the modern field boundary. It is visible for 3.50 m and 0.25–0.50 m height and has the same masonry as the tower. The junction of the two structures, being under the modern wall, is hardly visible but it appears that the wall was built after the tower was erected. It seems to be part of a courtyard which would also serve to eliminate the effects of the prevailing N winds of Gaurion.

No other structures could be distinguished in the vicinity. Furthermore the debris on the ground is too limited to suggest extant buildings. Some of the building material from the tower has been used in the modern boundary and terrace walls of the area. The marble had been brought from a nearby source on the slopes E of Tsouka where similar marble is found in small clusters.

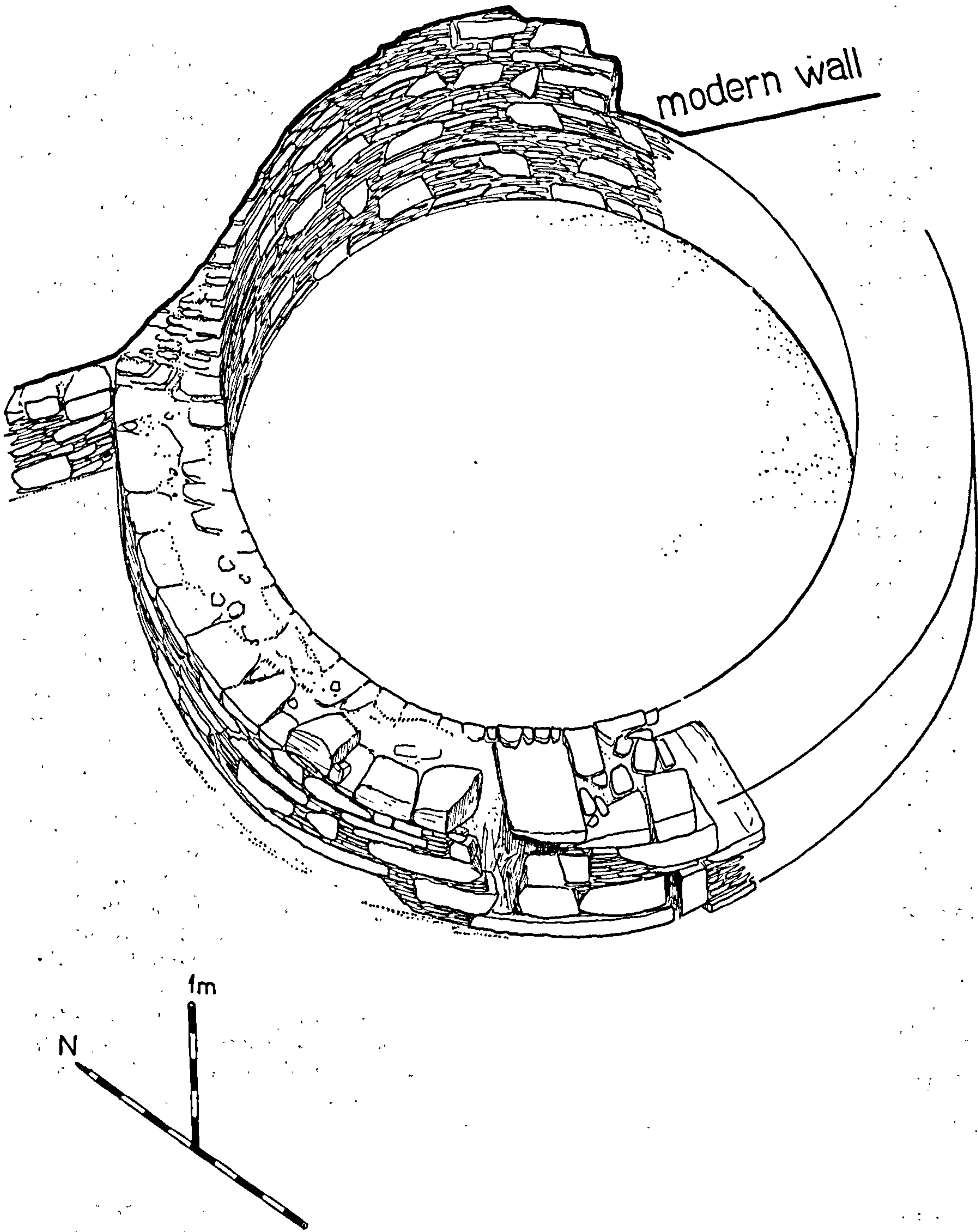


FIG. 3. TSOUKA: isometric plan of the tower.

Ceramics²

The distribution of pottery is restricted to an area of approximately 300 m² around the tower and especially on the west side. As pottery is denser around the tower (reaching about 7 sherds per m²) and gets scarce away from it, we assume that it is directly associated with the building. Furthermore the distribution of pottery to the W (seaward side) may also indicate concentration of activity in this area.

Pottery consists mainly of coarse wares although Paschalis early in this century recorded an abundance of black-glazed sherds.³ Today these constitute approximately 5% of the whole scatter. Household and kitchen wares indicate permanence of occupation and the large number of pithoi sherds are significant to help determine the function of the tower. Most pottery is dated within the 4th century.

Discussion

The masonry of this tower is distinct from that of any large scale work and is paralleled only in domestic architecture. The associated pottery shows that the tower was in use during the 4th century and possibly earlier but was not reoccupied in later periods.

Three observations related to the location of the tower are important in determining its function: a) it is a 'single' tower, b) it has good visual command of the larger region and c) it is located within good agricultural land.

The possibility that Tsouka served as a watchtower is unlikely because neither its location is appropriate for such a role nor any sites or other towers can be associated with it in such a relationship. A defensive role for the tower is unjustified mainly because of its construction and partly because of its small size, features which attribute the building of the tower to private initiative. The location of Tsouka in the midst of a plain displays some relation with the agricultural activities of the area; this does not necessarily imply an extended farm complex, something that was not identified within the visible remains.

The most likely theory for Tsouka is that it belonged to a landowner whose wealth depended on the exploitation of land around the tower. The morphology of the area does not allow to estimate the possible limits of the associated land. The tower offered a good visual command of the estate and apparently served as a residence of the owner since pottery includes both coarse and household wares which indicate permanence of occupation, and fine black glazed wares which imply some financial ease. Finally the large number of pithoi found shows that the tower was also a storage place for the produce of the estate. The hilltop location is appropriate for storage as it avoids the humidity of the plain.

Tsouka obviously belongs to the kind of tower that appears to have been common in the Greek countryside as part of smaller or larger farm complexes.⁴ The size and construction of the tower would probably depend on the extent and wealth of the farm and we may suppose that unimpressive constructions like that of Tsouka were a common feature, though elusive in the archaeological record. Since ancient sources mention that towers

² Pottery and other finds will be fully published in the dissertation of Anthi Koutsoukou.

³ Paschalis, 602.

⁴ Nowicka discusses extensively the cases of houses or

complexes with a tower in the countryside, with reference to ancient sources mentioning such cases; M. Nowicka, *Les maisons à tour dans le monde grec* (1975) 90-139.

could offer some security and in them were kept valuable items as tools⁵ we can attribute a limited defensive role to them against occasional assaults by thieves or similar.

AYIA MARINA

The small tower of Ayia Marina is located on the plateau to the N of Phellos above the village of Mermigies. The abundance of limestone boulders and the lack of vegetation characterize most of this plateau which survives traces of earlier ploughing despite the poverty of the soil. The immediate area of the tower and the seaward slopes are agricultural areas still being partly cultivated. A water source is situated 100 m W of the tower in front of the small church of Ayia Marina. Locals recall that during the rebuilding of the church approximately twenty-five years ago an ancient vaulted source with brickwork was found below the area of the altar of the modern church; the description indicates a Roman date.

The tower was built on one of the higher points of the area overlooking the plateau inland and the slopes towards the sea but the view on this W side is restricted by the relief. Paschalis had recorded the remains of the tower but considered them to be medieval.⁶

The tower has been mostly destroyed and only one third of its NE side survives under a modern boundary wall, at a maximum height of 1.80 m (FIG. 4). The building is among the smallest examples of its kind with external diameter 4.80 m.⁷ Its walls are 1.05 m thick and the building technique, as in the tower of Tsouka, is not monumental. Here flattish schists of a generally uniform size (average dimensions 0.40 x 0.15 m) are used both for the interior and exterior lining of the wall. The space in between has rubble pack filling (PLATE 21C).

The rocky flattish ground of the tower has served as a platform for the construction of the building. The entrance would be to the W or SW looking towards the sea.

Along the external side of the NW surviving part of the tower another wall 1 m thick is attached, visible in section among the ruins. Its masonry differs from the inner wall in the use of large irregular stones together with smaller. It is not clear whether this wall, visible for 1.50 m, surrounded the whole tower since such evidence is obscured by the modern wall and only the large heap of stones associated with the ruins of the tower is a positive indication. Most likely the external wall belongs to a second architectural phase which could be associated with other ruins to the N of the tower.

At a distance of 6 m to the N-NE of the tower a construction of two horizontal slabs is distinguished within a heap of stones and earth that extends as far as the tower. The slabs rest on a built foundation 0.50 m above present ground level, are roughly rectangular and have their upper and side surfaces coarsely dressed. Their N sides give a curvilinear plan (FIG. 4, PLATE 21d, at a). To the E of the slabs and on the same level survives part of a retaining wall 3.45 m long and 0.60 m high, which marks the E limit of the debris heap. It is built with irregular schists in masonry similar to the external addition of the tower (FIG. 4, PLATE 21d, at b).

The association of the above features behind the tower is problematic as they are fragmentary. The two slabs and probably others that are buried under the heap form a

⁵ See the anonymous oration against Euergos and Mnesiboulos attributed to Demosthenes, XLVII, 53-57.

⁶ Paschalis, 605.

⁷ *Sounion*, 134-135. Towers less than 5 m in outer diameter are exceptional.

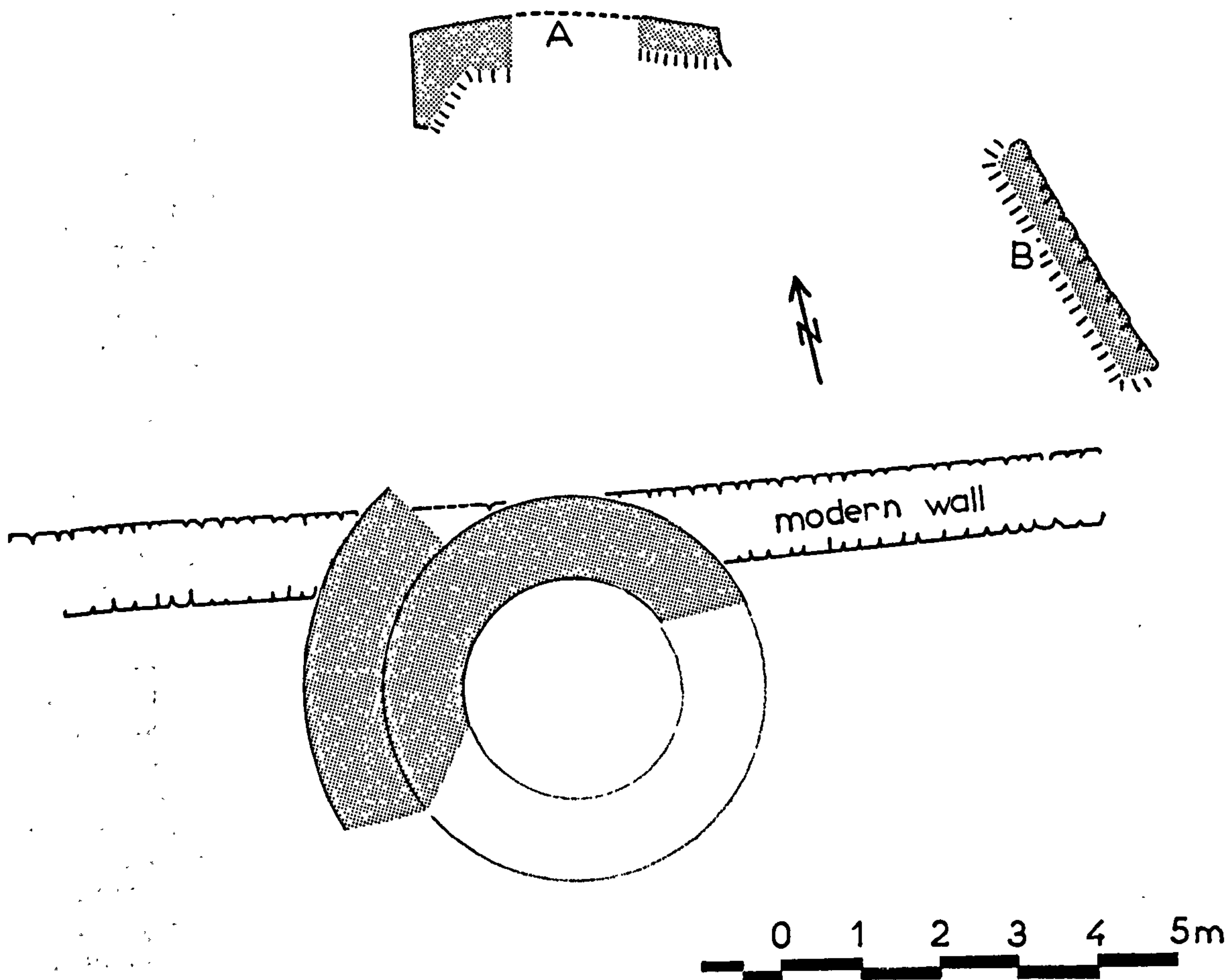


FIG. 4. AYIA MARINA: ground plan of the tower complex.

stable platform apparently intended to receive some installation, the debris of which is the heap of stones. The surviving part of the wall to the E is the one end of the complex while the role of the external addition to the tower is unclear; apparently it was required to modify the tower for a new function.⁸

About 100 m to the SW of the tower at the church of Ayia Marina are remains of mills and presses which we tentatively associate with the latter use of the tower complex. These include two cylindrical counterweights of marble for an olive press and a millstone fragment of black porous stone.⁹

⁸ At Siphnos tower 10 in Young's catalogue has a buttressed foundation but the height of this external attached wall is not reported; J.H. Young, 'Ancient Towers on Siphnos', *AJA* 60 (1956) 52, fig. 2:10. Perhaps the external wall in the tower of Ayia Marina is a similar reinforcement.

⁹ The counterweights were probably for an olive press

with lever and winding gear, a type dated from the end of the 2nd century AD onwards (J.-P. Brun, "L' Oléiculture Antique en Provence-Les huileries du département du Var" *Revue Archéologique de Narbonnaise* Suppl. 15 1986 102-4, fig. 59:12). The millstone fragment is identical to those of a large rotary mill pictured in *Délos XVII Le mobilier Délien*, pl. LII 392, 393 right.

Pottery

The distribution of pottery in Ayia Marina extends over an area of approximately 7 hectares on the flat area around and to the N of the tower and on the upper seaward slopes. Generally pottery is very fragmentary and scarce but becomes denser in the immediate vicinity SW of the tower.

Chronologically, the little available material represents two probably distinct phases. The earlier pottery belongs to the 5th and early 4th centuries, includes black-glazed wares and household pottery and appears only in the area near the tower. The later pottery dates from the mid 2nd-1st centuries AD, and includes late Hellenistic and possibly Roman mould-made bowls associated with the tower and coarse wares found over the whole area.

Discussion

The use of the tower near Ayia Marina could be distinguished into two, apparently distinct, chronological phases during which the tower probably served different functions. The attribution of architectural and other features of the site to each period is tentative.

It is assumed that originally only the tower was constructed, possibly with a courtyard. This period is associated with the earlier pottery found in the immediate vicinity. Firstly, the choice of the particular location for the building of this single tower indicates a concern for visual control of the plateau. Secondly, the tower is situated next to the modern track and old path which follows the most convenient way to NW Andros. Although there is no indication of an ancient road it is likely that it took the same direction. Thirdly, the water source near the tower must have played a determining role in the choice of the location in this primarily dry region. Finally, there are no settlements or other towers associated with Ayia Marina to support a watchtower theory. It appears that the function of the tower was related to the road towards the NW sector of the island, like guarding the pass and/or being a station. The construction and size of the tower imply a very limited installation with hardly a defensive role.

There exists no decisive evidence to relate the tower in its original form, as we have assumed it to be, with agricultural activities. The millstone and counterweights which are apparently contemporary with the later use of the tower require permanent installations. It is possible that the outbuildings around the tower were constructed for this purpose, and the platform formed by the two slabs could be related to a mill installation.

HELLENIKON-CHOREZA

Hellenikon-Choreza is in NW Andros, less than 1 km from the W coast and 2 kms away from the N coast (PLATE 22a, b). All the area to the NW is barren and although traces of earlier cultivation are still visible the poverty of the land is manifest. Hellenikon is a low ridge with a narrow flattish plateau, along the E side of which runs a small stream with water sources. The view from the tower's location covers the S part of the strait of Kaphireus between Andros and Euboea and the NE Cycladic islands. The coastline is not

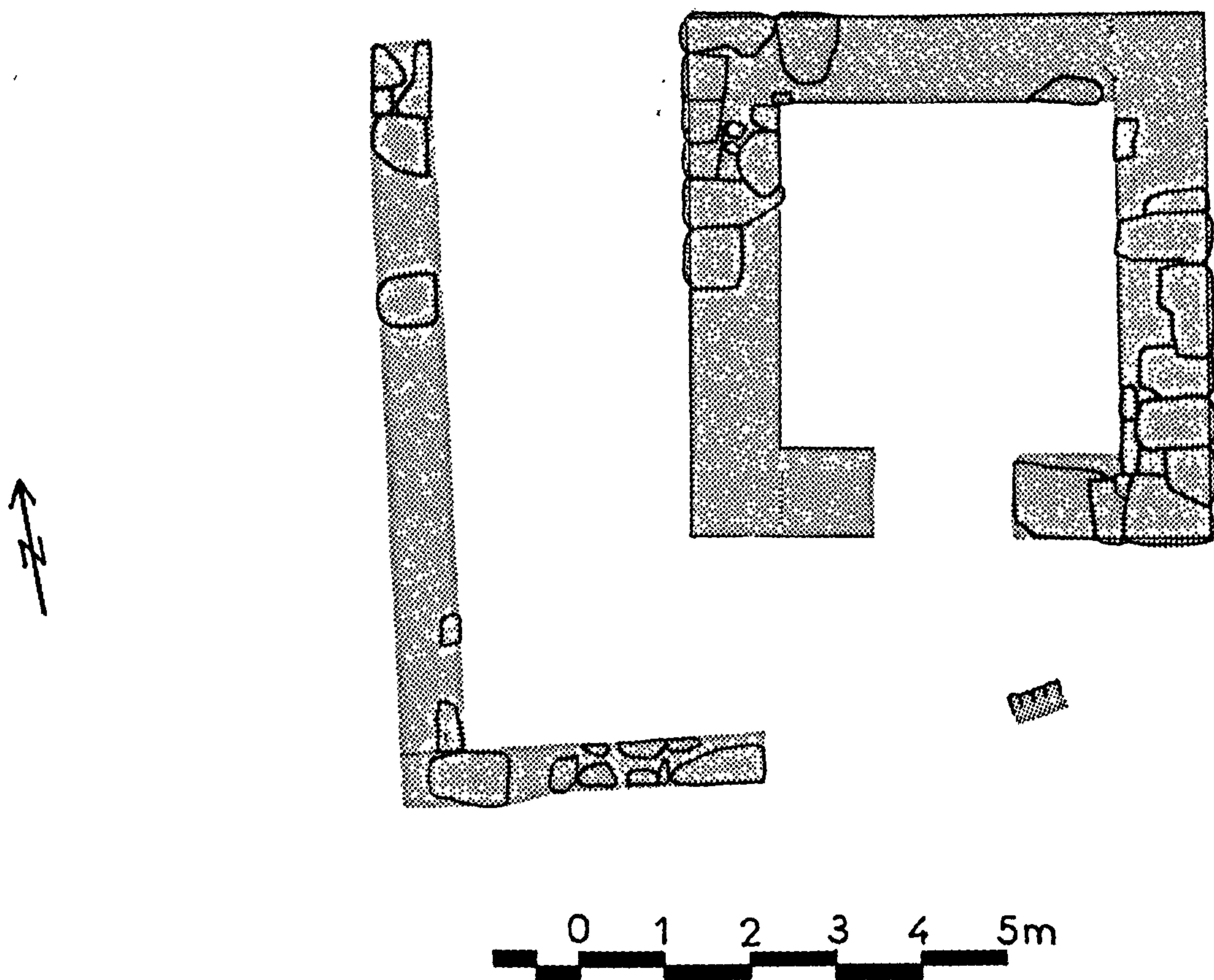


FIG. 5. HELLENIKON-CHOREZA: ground plan of the tower and associated ruins.

easily visible, while inland the view extends to the slopes of Kalamos where a site of Hellenistic-Roman dates has been located.¹⁰

The tower (FIG. 5) has been noticed by Fiedler,¹¹ Gounaropoulos,¹² Sauciuc¹³ and Paschalis,¹⁴ all of whom make only brief references to its existence.

The tower is situated on the higher part of the small plateau of Hellenikon. It is square with sides 6 m long standing today severely destroyed¹⁵ to a maximum height of 1.77 m.

¹⁰ Characteristic of the site in Kalamos is the amount of dressed marbles scattered in the area and widely reused in modern structures. This site cannot be identified as ordinary habitation area and is believed to have served some special purpose.

¹¹ K.G. Fiedler, *Reise durch alle Theile des Königreiches Griechenland* (1840) 218. Fiedler reports the ruins of massive walls with large ashlar blocks.

¹² K.A. Gounaropoulos, 'Ekthesis istoriki kai topografiki tou Gauriou', *Pandora* 22 (1871) 181. Ruins of ancient buildings are mentioned; apparently Gounaropoulos did not visit the site.

¹³ T. Sauciuc, 'I Andros', *Sonderschriften des Österreichischen*

Archäologischen Institutes in Wien VIII (1914) 36. Sauciuc reports 'ein hellenischer Wartturm'.

¹⁴ Paschalis, 606. Paschalis notes that the tower is 'probably medieval . . . but could also be earlier'.

¹⁵ The dismantling of the NE corner and upper courses of the other sides is the result of clandestine activities in recent decades according to local accounts. Some of the stone wedges used for this operation are still in situ between blocks. All blocks lying inside or immediately around the tower were overthrown during this particular incident. The SW corner had been apparently demolished in some earlier destruction.

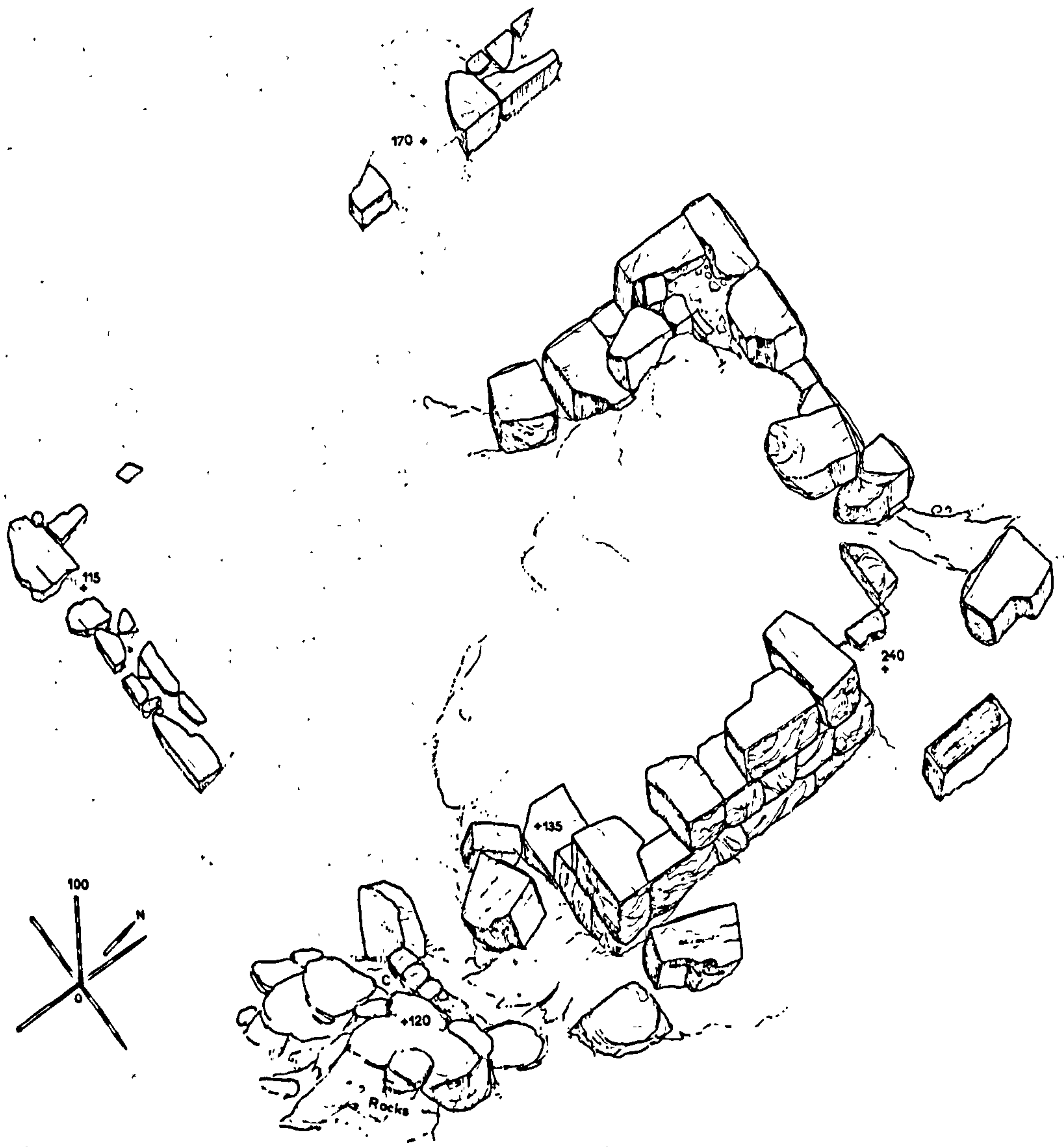


FIG. 6. HELLENIKON-CHOREZA: isometric plan of the actual state of the tower and its immediate vicinity. Figures are expressed in centimetres above a hypothetical reference point 1 m below the lowest visible course of the tower.

The surviving parts are at the NW and the SE; part of the N half of the tower is buried under the present ground level (FIG. 6).

The building technique is trapezoidal isodomic with bosses. Large blocks of local white-grey marble have been used for the external lining of the tower,¹⁶ and in some cases

¹⁶ Clusters of the same marble are on the plateau about 50 m to the SW of the tower and also 30 m to the NE. It appears that marble has been removed from this area, especially from the first location, although there are no

signs of systematic quarrying. Only a half-buried rock of blue cipolino in the S part of field bears randomly four traces of wedges. This material has been used for the internal lining of the tower.

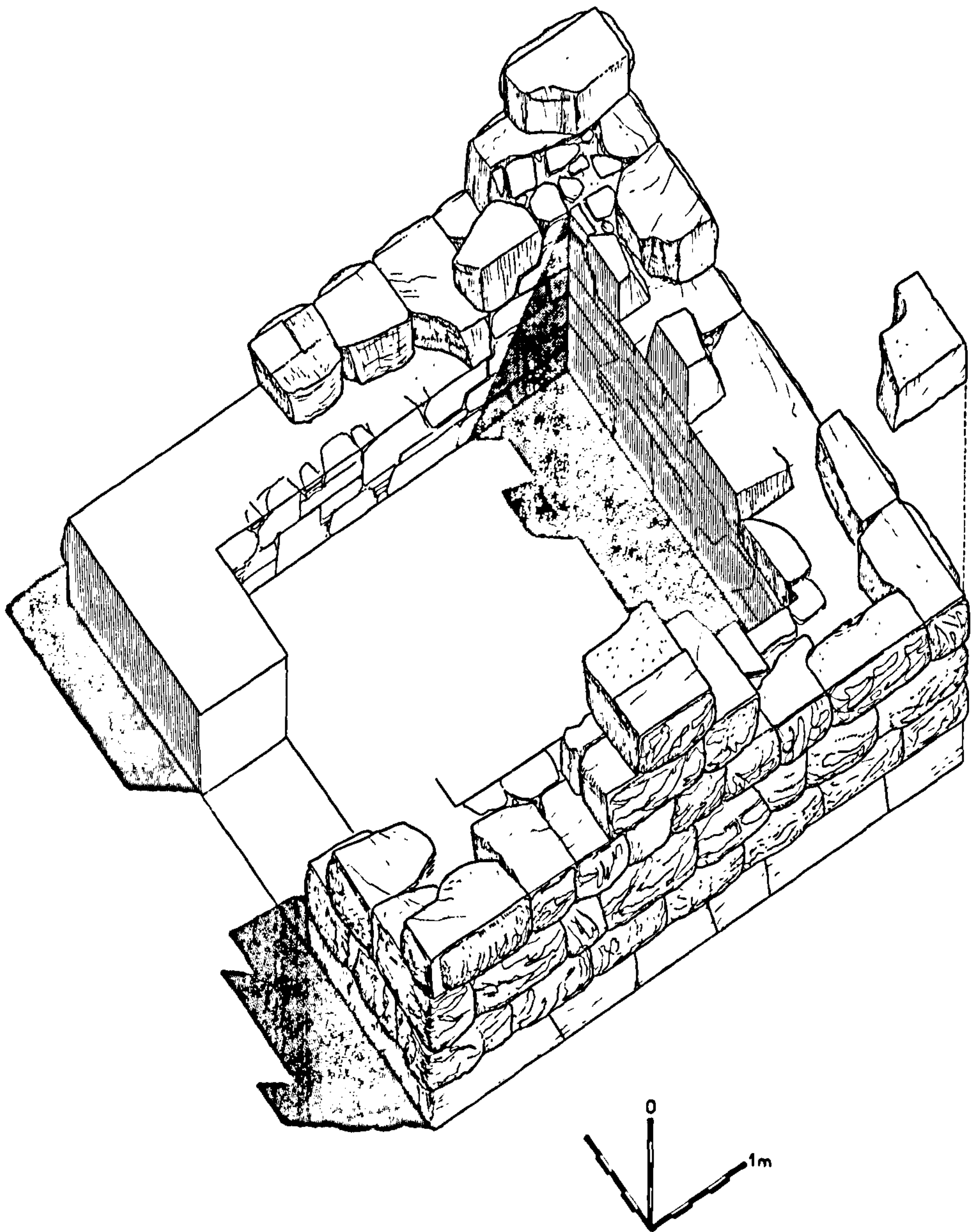


FIG. 7. HELLENIKON-CHOREZA: isometric restoration of the tower.

placed as headers (FIG. 7). The size of these blocks varies substantially: $1.10 \times 0.50 \times 0.45$ m and $0.60 \times 1.05 \times 0.44$. There are slight differences in the height of courses (0.05–0.09 m). Some displaced blocks which belong to the higher courses indicate that in the upper part of the tower the height of courses tends to diminish. Occasionally minor indentations are made (0.025–0.04 m high) probably refinements to the blocks' vertical dimensions. Three

indentations can be seen in the surviving parts of the E, N and W walls, while some of the fallen blocks bear others. Internally the walls were lined with small roughly quadrangular or coarse marbles (indicative dimensions: 0.40 x 0.20 x 0.25 m)¹⁷ in a rather irregular coursing and the space in between the external blocks and the internal lining is filled with rubble and earth. Occasionally headers project by 0.05 m inwards beyond the thickness of the walls which is 1.05 m in the E and W side, 1 m in the N side, while it is not preserved in the S.

No dowels or any other binding devices were used and blocks fit tightly thanks to their large size. The upper and lower facets are flat, finished with a point. The side facets are partly treated in a form of primitive and irregular anathyrosis and the inner part of the stones is only roughly shaped. The upper and lower joints are bevelled with a thin point. The external side is quarry faced, with irregular bosses which protrude up to 0.12 m and are usually thicker on the upper part of the stones. Some of the corner blocks are provided with a simple drafting: the edge of only the one side is drafted (PLATE 22d). It is not clear whether this treatment was intended to alternate in each course as in the case of Ayia Marina in Keos.¹⁸

Among the building material scattered in the area are blocks similar to and slightly smaller in size than those of the external lining of the tower but without bosses and bevelling to the edges. Their provenance could be either the courtyard wall or the upper part of the tower. For the latter possibility we note the case of the towers in Konon's fortifications of Piraeus¹⁹ where the lower courses are quarry faced while the upper are smoothly dressed, and also the example of Ayios Petros in Andros²⁰ where the same technique was used.

The entrance of the tower would be on the S side, the W part of which is destroyed. The S orientation of the doorway is common in many towers and we may attribute this preference, also observed in traditional architecture, to protection from the weather and especially the N winds.²¹ Regarding its width, the length of the surviving E section of the S side limits the gap for the entrance to 1.40 m, if we assume that the destroyed W section had the same length. Still the possibility of an asymmetrically placed entrance cannot be excluded.²² Since the width of entrances in towers of similar size to Choreza ranges between 1 and 1.30 m we may suppose that the doorjamb stood slightly beyond the surviving stone of the lower course to allow for an entrance with the usual dimensions (FIG. 8). The lower course of the S side which has no bossage seems to be the lowest course of the tower especially since the ground is rocky below that level.

The present maximum visible height of the tower is 1.77 m and the original can be estimated to 12–15 m.²³ The width of its walls, securely estimated by the headers to be 1.05 m,²⁴ and the solidity of construction could support the maximum height if that was

¹⁷ Stones of the lining, being of convenient size, have been amply used in the sheepshed in the W side of the field, in terraces and boundary walls of the nearby fields.

¹⁸ Lawrence, pl. 19. See the SW corner of the tower of Ayia Marina.

¹⁹ W. Wrede, *Attische Mauern* (1933) pls. 69, 70.

²⁰ M.P. Le Bas, *Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure* (1888) pl. 2.

²¹ The orientation of the entrance to the S or E as a common feature in towers is explained by Young by the need of light for the dark ground floor *Sounion*, 135–36.

²² Some examples of towers with entrances asymmetrically placed: the Red Tower and Hilltop Tower in

Sounion; *Sounion* 128, fig. 5 and 129, fig. 6 and the Tower of Delphoi; *Delphoi*, fig. 3.

²³ Young restores towers to 2–2.5 their diameter or side based on observations on towers surviving to or near their full heights, *Sounion*, 135.

²⁴ The walls of Choreza are among the thicker examples of rectangular towers, supporting together with other examples Young's observation that in towers with diameter or sides up to 9 m, the thickness of walls generally is not directly proportional to the dimensions of the tower; *Sounion*, 135, n.31. It is more likely that the height of the building is more closely related to the thickness of its walls.

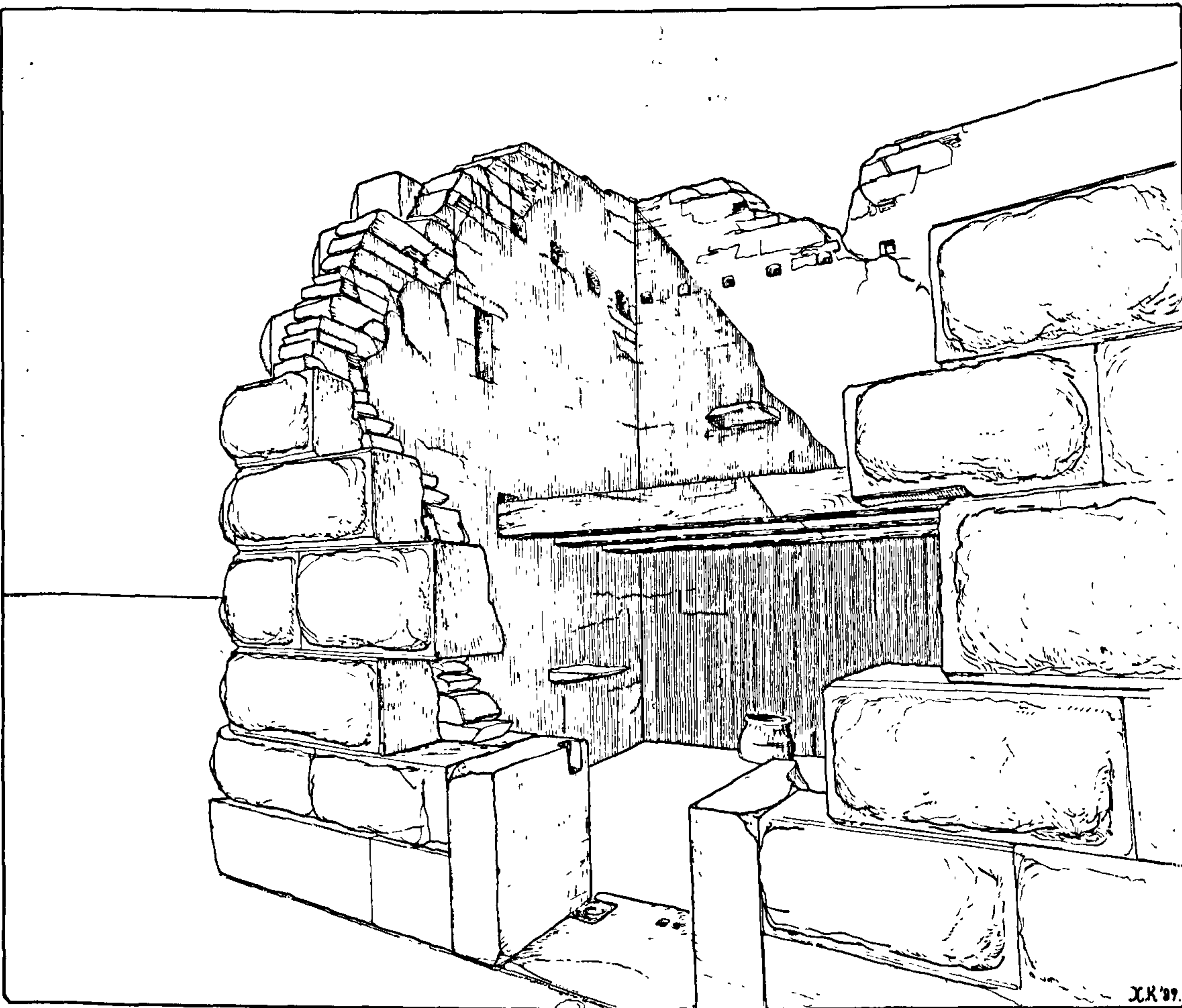


FIG. 8. HELLENIKON-CHOREZA: perspective restoration of the tower.

required for the function of the tower. A height of even 12 m would allow amply three storeys and possibly a terrace. It is not possible to distinguish whether the tower had a built staircase running along its four sides,²⁵ cantilevered stairs,²⁶ or simply a wooden ladder.²⁷ The upper floors most probably would be wooden,²⁸ although the surviving height of the tower is very low to have preserved any sockets for beams on the walls. The sole indication for the roofing is the absence of tiles within the surface material. This negative evidence combined with the strong local tradition²⁹ of flat roofs in the islands suggests that the tower was flat-roofed and possibly had a terrace with a parapet.³⁰

²⁵ This is usually the case in square towers; *Sounion*, 137.

²⁶ It has been observed that some of the headers (see the header of the upper course in FIG. 7) had a special finish for the inner part of their upper surface. Could this be a treatment intended to receive built-in stairs?

²⁷ *Sounion*, 137 and *Delphoi*, 334.

²⁸ Wooden upper floors are implied for most towers by

the existence of sockets for horizontal beams; F.E. Winter, *Greek Fortifications* (1971) 173, pl. 161, 162.

²⁹ *Delphoi*, 335. No roof-tiles were noticed either in the towers of Ayios Petros and Ayios Georgios (FIG. 1, i and k).

³⁰ L. Haselberger, 'Dächer Griechischer Wehrtürme', *AM* 94 (1979) 110 ff.

As already mentioned the tower has suffered severe destruction even in recent years. Sixty large blocks from the tower are visible in the vicinity,³¹ more are buried in the clearance heaps and probably others were burned in limekilns or have been used otherwise.³² Within this building material five corner blocks were recognized but no specific architectural members as lintels, doorjambs or other were identified.³³

From the eighteen blocks that lie inside or immediately around the tower nine can be securely restored to their original position and appear in FIG. 7.

Parallel to the S and W walls of the tower and at a distance of 2.20 m and approximately 3 m respectively, traces of walls are visible on the ground and appear to belong to a courtyard (FIG. 5 and 6). The W wall served also as a low retaining wall. Very scanty traces of a wall, possibly the E section of the frontal wall are attached to the low rock clusters outside the SE corner of the building. It seems that these rock clusters by forming some sort of boundary in the frontal E area of the tower contributed to the space arrangement by guiding the visitor towards the entrance of the building. The topography of the area does not allow a courtyard to extend to the E of the tower more than 2.5 m but only towards the N. As the entrance is probably on the S side it is unlikely that the courtyard would extend substantially behind the building.³⁴ We may therefore imagine a small courtyard intended to define the immediate environment of the tower.

To the SE of the tower and on a level lower by 1.60 m the remains of another wall were noticed, consisting of a course of large rubble visible for 1.90 m and roughly parallel to the tower (FIG. 5). They probably belong to a low retaining wall which would create a large terrace for the tower and its outbuildings if any.³⁵

Small finds

Pottery is scarce in the immediate vicinity of the tower probably due to recent removal. In the rest of the area, approximately 1.5 hectares, the density rarely exceeds three sherds per m². Wares are predominantly coarse and all are plain. They include storage vessels, household wares and a small number of pottery beehives. The very fragmentary condition of the pottery does not allow precise dating. It appears that the site was occupied in the late classical period while most of the diagnostic pottery belongs to the later Roman period and specifically to the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. Fragments of a hopper rubber and its lower stone were also found. The distribution of the material shows that it may be associated with additional structures especially in the flattish area to the W of the tower.

³¹ Sixty blocks can theoretically be restored to 2-3 courses in this tower.

³² Two blocks, apparently from the internal lining of the tower, have been used in the water source of the village of Chartes, 2 kms away from Choreza.

³³ A small number of quadrangular, rather thin blocks was noticed (sizes ranging between 0.83 x 0.30 x 0.15 m and 0.97 x 0.35 x 0.24 m) more carefully finished with a pick than any of those belonging to the tower: window lintels?

³⁴ In *Sounion*, fig. 139 we see that towers when associated with a courtyard stand in the middle or at one corner of

the enclosure with their entrance orientated towards the central area.

³⁵ A similar arrangement of the external space is observed at the Vari house where a veranda is constructed in the S front of the building with a small enclosure. The wall SW of the courtyard of Choreza can be compared with the arrangement of the outer enclosure of the Vari House, where two cross-walls served also as low retaining walls. The morphology of the area at Hellenikon would require similar low terracing. J.E. Jones, A.J. Graham and L.H. Sackett, 'An Attic Country House below the cave of Pan at Vari', *BSA* 68 (1973) 369-72, fig. 4.

Discussion

The tower of Choreza was a building requiring a considerable amount of labour and expense³⁶ indicating that its construction was part of a public programme rather than the work of an individual. The latter hypothesis is also weakened by the limited potential of the land in the region which would not allow much wealth from agricultural activities.³⁷ The architecture of the tower suggests that it is a military work. Although it cannot be restricted to a limited chronological period,³⁸ it can be associated with the new concept in military architecture that emerged in the 4th century BC precipitated by developments in siege warfare.³⁹ Some examples of masonry similar to Choreza are the earlier fortifications of Rhamnous,⁴⁰ the rectangular tower of Varnavas near Marathon⁴¹ and the fortification at Ayia Paraskevi in the same region,⁴² Tower E in the Megarid,⁴³ the tower of Ayia Marina in Kea, (see above) and the tower of Naoussa at Paros.⁴⁴

The tower of Choreza could not have provided any direct protection from a seaward danger as it is removed from the coast but could have served as a sort of a watchtower possibly associated with the site in Kalamos. Although its location is not ideal, the tower has visual control of the S end of the strait of Kaphireus. The proximity of the tower to donkey-tracks probably on the traces of ancient paths leading to other sites is a further indication that it is a public work with a defensive character.

GENERAL COMMENTS

The study of tower architecture cannot be disassociated from that of other contemporary large-scale works of the region. In NW Andros a variety of masonry types was identified and is discussed below together with other examples from the rest of the island.

1. A unique case on Andros is the architecture of Ayios Petros tower (FIG. 11) characterized by isodomic ashlar masonry in schist encountered on large towers.

2. Masonry commonly used for large retaining walls and fortifications consists of long quadrangular or trapezoidal blocks of schist, usually quarry faced and built in more or less regular coursing; occasionally interstices are filled with flat horizontal stacks. The distinguishing feature of this building technique is the exploitation of the maximum length of schist.

Examples of this type of masonry are the retaining wall at Hellenikon-Ano Phellos (long side 20.30 m long, height 2.30 m) probably Hellenistic (FIG. 1e and 9B). At the site of Kaminaki of Makrotantalos (FIG. 1c), a system of three retaining walls is built similarly

³⁶ One block measuring 1.00 x 0.50 x 0.50 m to be dressed quarry-face requires one man day's labour; Lawrence, 239.

³⁷ Mines of argentiferous lead are mentioned on Cape Selienitis less than 2 kms NW of the tower, in O. Davies *Roman Mines in Europe* (1935) 263, n.2. The information is probably untrustworthy since surface investigation of the area has not located anything up to the present.

³⁸ The attribution of masonry styles to specific chronological periods is often proved erroneous; Lawrence, 235, 245.

³⁹ Quarry-face as a surface treatment eventually proved to resist attacks of improved siege machines introduced in the end of the 5th and beginning of the 4th century;

Lawrence, 239-240, Winter, op.cit. 311-24, J. Ober, 'Early Artillery Towers: Messenia, Boeotia, Attica, Megarid', *AJA* 91 (1987) 569ff.

⁴⁰ J. Pouilloux *La Forteresse de Rhamnonte* (1954) 43-66 on the chronology of the circuit and pl. 6, 7.

⁴¹ L. Chandler, 'The North-West Frontier of Attica', *JHS* 46 (1926) 19, fig. 11.

⁴² W. Wrede, op.cit. 32, 57, pl. 68, 82.

⁴³ N.G.L. Hammond, 'The main road from Boeotia to the Peloponnese through the Megarid', *BSA* 49 (1954) 110 on the chronology of tower; pl. XLIXd.

⁴⁴ L. Haselberger, 'Der Paläopyrgos von Naoussa auf Paros', *AA* (1978) 348-53, fig. 3-6.

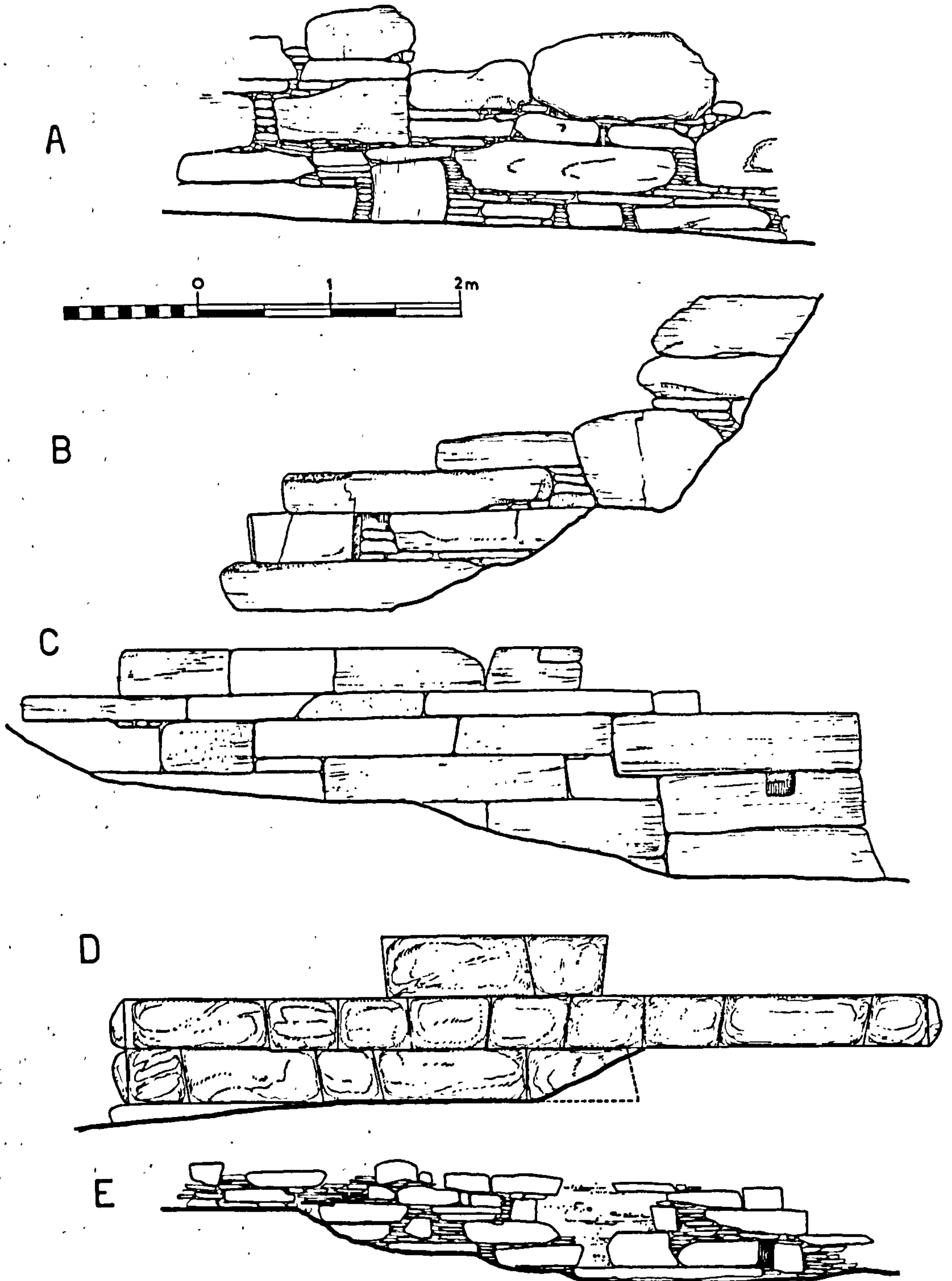


FIG. 9. EXAMPLES OF MASONRY FROM NW ANDROS. (a) retaining wall at Hellenikon-Kato Phellos, (b) retaining wall at Hellenikon-Ano Phellos, (c) retaining wall at Kaminaki, (d) tower of Hellenikon-Choreza, (e) tower of Tsouka.

(length of larger parts 6.40 and 10.60 m with 1.60 and 2.40 m height respectively, third wall in ruins FIG. 8c). The wall is associated with late Hellenistic and early Roman pottery.

The same building technique has been used in the ancient capital of Andros, present-day Palaiopolis (FIG. 1j), both in retaining works and the tower of the acropolis fortification. To the same architectural group belongs the square tower of Ayios Georgios (FIG. 1k, unpublished) near Stavropeda (sides 7.35 m, max height 1.83 m) which has regular indentations along its angle blocks. At Sakistra in the valley of Ateni (FIG. 1l) a retaining and possibly fortification wall is built with very elongated and thin schist blocks, a popular feature in later Hellenistic walling. Finally we note a coarse variation of this masonry used for the retaining wall of the small plateau of Varsamia at Phellos (FIG. 1g). The mica-schist blocks are generally thicker with coarse finishing of the facets and irregular coursing. Differences in the building technique here were imposed by the morphology of the area and the concern to create a stable support of the plateau.

3. The retaining wall at Hellenikon-Kato Phellos (FIG. 1f and 9A; length 14 m, height 1.50 m) is characterized by the use of large irregular schists placed randomly and surrounded by smaller flat schists, thus exploiting in the maximum the volume of the available building material. This wall belongs to a site with late Hellenistic-early Roman pottery.

4. The masonry encountered at the towers of Tsouka and Ayia Marina constitutes a distinct group which can be compared only with domestic architecture (FIG. 9E). The building material comes from the immediate environment and is left untreated. Characteristic for Tsouka is the use of very small flat schists for the interior lining of the wall. It seems that megalithic constructions were not required for the function of these towers. The absence of similar examples from the archaeological record can be partly explained by their elusive nature as they get easily destroyed and pass unnoticed.

5. The masonry of the tower at Hellenikon-Choreza (FIG. 9D) is a deviation from the architectural traditions of Andros. The building material here is marble, coursing is isodomic and blocks are primarily trapezoidal, varying in length which rarely exceeds a total double their height. The treatment of the external face with the pronounced bosses is clearly distinct from the quarry-face of the retaining walls discussed above.

Differences in Choreza are partly imposed by the nature of the building material. On the other hand the very choice of marble instead of schist, in an environment where both materials are available, and the monumental masonry exhibit a concern to construct a strong and imposing structure, availability of funds to finance this project and a different approach from the local tradition in building towers.

The case of Choreza is rare if not unique on Andros as neither in the survey area in the NW which has the main marble resources, nor on the rest of the island is similar masonry known. Parallels for this tower are commoner in the mainland and most are dated within the 4th century and mainly to its first half.

Perhaps it is not fortuitous that the tower discussed is located in the region of Andros nearest to the mainland. In search of historical circumstances that could provoke the building of a tower in advanced military architecture⁴⁵ the rule of Antigonos over the Cyclades starting in 315 and the founding of the Koinon ton Nisioton is a reasonable cause.⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Haselberger has already noticed the similarity between a group of large defensive towers in the Cyclades and pergamense defences; *ibid.* 374.

⁴⁶ Diodorus Siculus, XIX 61 refers to the control of navigation of grain carrying ships, probably sailing through Kaphireus.

As only a small number of towers has been published in detail few cases can be closely associated with the towers discussed here. If we set aside the architectural peculiarities of the towers of Tsouka and Ayia Marina the range of comparative material is increased. Young in his extensive study of towers at Sounion expresses the view that they belong to country estates.⁴⁷ It appears that the two round towers of Andros discussed here are similar cases but of considerably smaller extent, associated with a variety of agricultural activities depending on the potential of their region.⁴⁸ Possibly some of the towers of Siphnos⁴⁹ and others from the Cyclades could be associated with the examples from Andros but the poor state of preservation of Tsouka and Ayia Marina and the limitations of surface investigation restrict research.

The function of the tower of Ayia Marina has also been related to the road towards NW Andros. The concern for safety in travelling mainly for military reasons had resulted in the building of large towers along the roads in the mainland, as in the Northern Megarid,⁵⁰ the Argolid⁵¹ and Delphoi.⁵² In Amorgos it has been noticed that many of the towers are located on or near roads,⁵³ and probably these, although they are much larger structures than the tower of Ayia Marina, constitute the nearest parallels to our example.

Finally, the construction of the tower of Choreza, which is obviously a public work, is related to the period of the rule of Antigonos in the Cyclades. It belongs to the defensive system of Andros and was intended to safeguard the NW part of the island and probably also the strategic area of Kaphireus. The tower of Ayios Petros has already been attributed a similar role as other military towers in the Cyclades.⁵⁴ The study of each tower in relation to the economy and settlement pattern of its region exhibits that these structures were responsible for the safe running of all major activities carried out in their vicinity and the defence of associated settlements and other sites.

POSTSCRIPT

The Tower at Tokeli

During the course of the 1989 survey season another hitherto unknown tower was located in the area of Tokeli in N Andros (FIG. 1m).⁵⁵ It is situated on the summit of a narrow ridge 600 m inland from the abrupt N coast, overlooking the strait of Kaphireus, SE Euboea and part of the N coast of Andros.

The tower is square and has been severely damaged: its N and E corners and doorjambs on the NW side are visible among a heap of stones and earth (FIG. 10, PLATE 23a). Its NE side measures 7.87 m while the NW is estimated to be about 8.20 m assuming that the entrance was symmetrically set. The building material is local schist in rough quadrangu-

⁴⁷ *Sounion*, 141-143.

⁴⁸ Agricultural activities on Andros would be analogous to those of the Temple Estates associated with Delos where inventories mention four main sources of revenue: livestock, grain, grapes and figs; J.K. Kent, 'The Temple Estates of Delos, Rheneia and Myconos', *Hesperia* 17 (1948) 299-300.

⁴⁹ Some towers on Siphnos seem to be related to agricultural activities, particularly towers 20, 34; Young,

op.cit., 53-55, figs 2:34, 3:20.

⁵⁰ Hammond, op.cit., 110-111, fig. 1.

⁵¹ L.E. Lord, 'Watchtowers and Fortresses in Argolis', *AJA* 48 78ff.

⁵² *Delphoi*, 336-7.

⁵³ Boussac and Rougemont, op.cit., 117.

⁵⁴ L. Haselberger, op.cit. 365.

⁵⁵ Paschalis reports pottery found in this area (Paschalis, 604) but it is clear that he never visited the site.

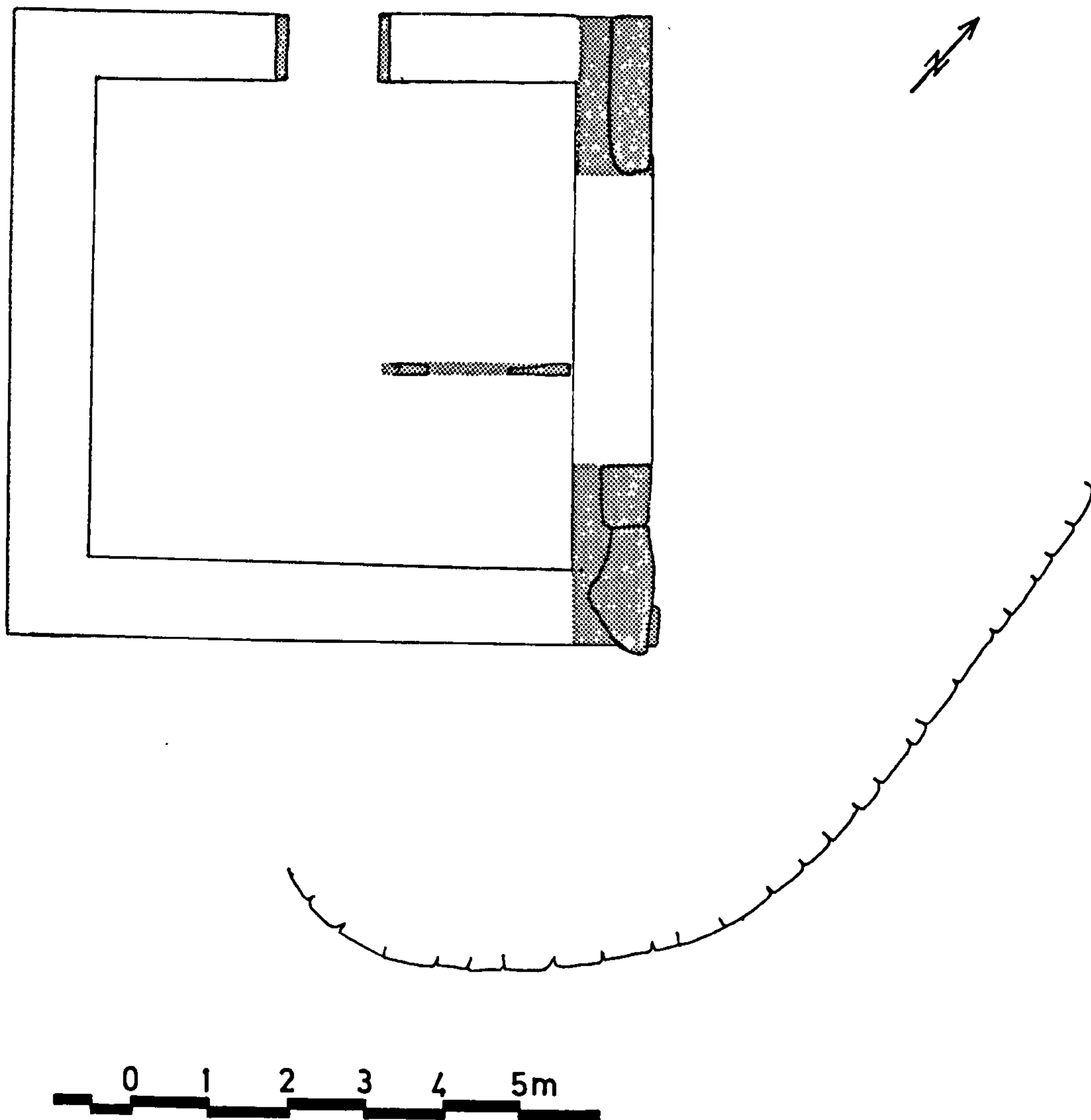


FIG. 10. TOKELI: ground plan of the tower and the later terrace wall.

lar long blocks of various sizes, occasionally with broached work. The entrance faces NW and is 1.18 m wide with large slabs as doorjambes (0.88 x 0.20 x visible height 1.08 m).

Traces of an internal partition parallel to the frontal wall and at a distance of 4.23 m from it are visible. They consist of slabs set vertically into the ground (marked with arrows). It cannot be determined whether these slabs alone form the internal partition or whether they belong to its lining.

About 4 m behind the tower is a curvilinear low terrace wall extending further away to the E, built in loose masonry mostly with stones similar to the tower. It is evidently earlier than the present field boundary system since such a wall passes partly on top of it.

Apparently this terrace was constructed with building material from the tower in some later use of the particular area. Traces of a rubble wall, probably curving, are visible for 1 m on the ground 11 m to the N of the tower. The ruins are very poor to be associated with the tower but it is possible that they belong to a courtyard.

Pottery is restricted over an area of approximately 60 m² around the tower, is rather scarce (about 1 sherd per m²) and consists mainly of coarse wares. A small number of black glazed sherds provide the earlier chronology of the site in the 4th century. Common shapes of Roman coarse wares were also found.

The main feature of the tower at Tokeli is its location, from where one has a clear view of the whole strait of Kaphireus and mainly its N half and SE Euboea (PLATE 23b). It is also noteworthy that the entrance of the tower is orientated NW to face the strait regardless to its exposure to the winds in this direction. As the region around the tower has little agricultural value and there exist no other resources requiring protection, the existence of a tower in this location is justified by its proximity to the strait of Kaphireus. The concern for visual control of this critical and trafficked channel is by itself a sufficient reason to consider the tower at Tokeli part of the defensive system of Andros. In S Euboea classical installations, including two towers, are related to the control of the naval route during the Peloponnesian war.⁵⁶ Although they are apparently earlier than the tower of Tokeli, they exhibit similar cases of sites associated with the channel. The tower at Tokeli represents the closer known visual contact between Andros and Euboea and consequently with the mainland. The comment of Diodorus on the control of the grain-carrying ships, hesitantly associated with the tower of Choreza can also be associated with Tokeli.

The Androite example appears to be a watchtower. If it were a lighthouse we would expect it to be closer to the coast, although the idea of lighthouses on the islands on either side of the channel is plausible. To serve its purpose as a watchtower it would have to communicate with some other tower or other site which we hope will be located in a further investigation of the region.

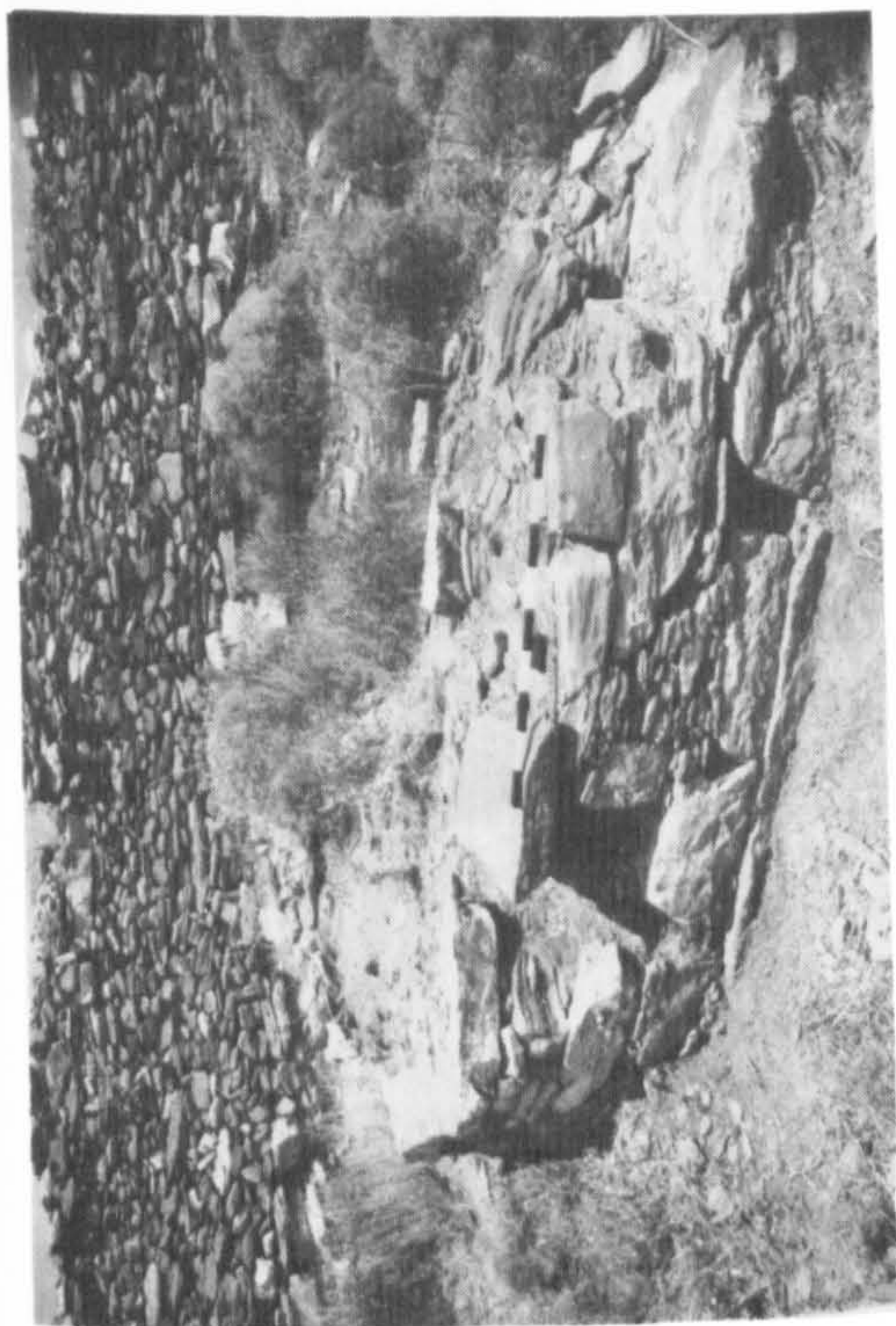
The dating of the tower at present depends on the pottery and specifically the 4th century material for its first phase.

ANTHI KOUTSOUKOU
CHRYSANTHOS KANELLOPOULOS

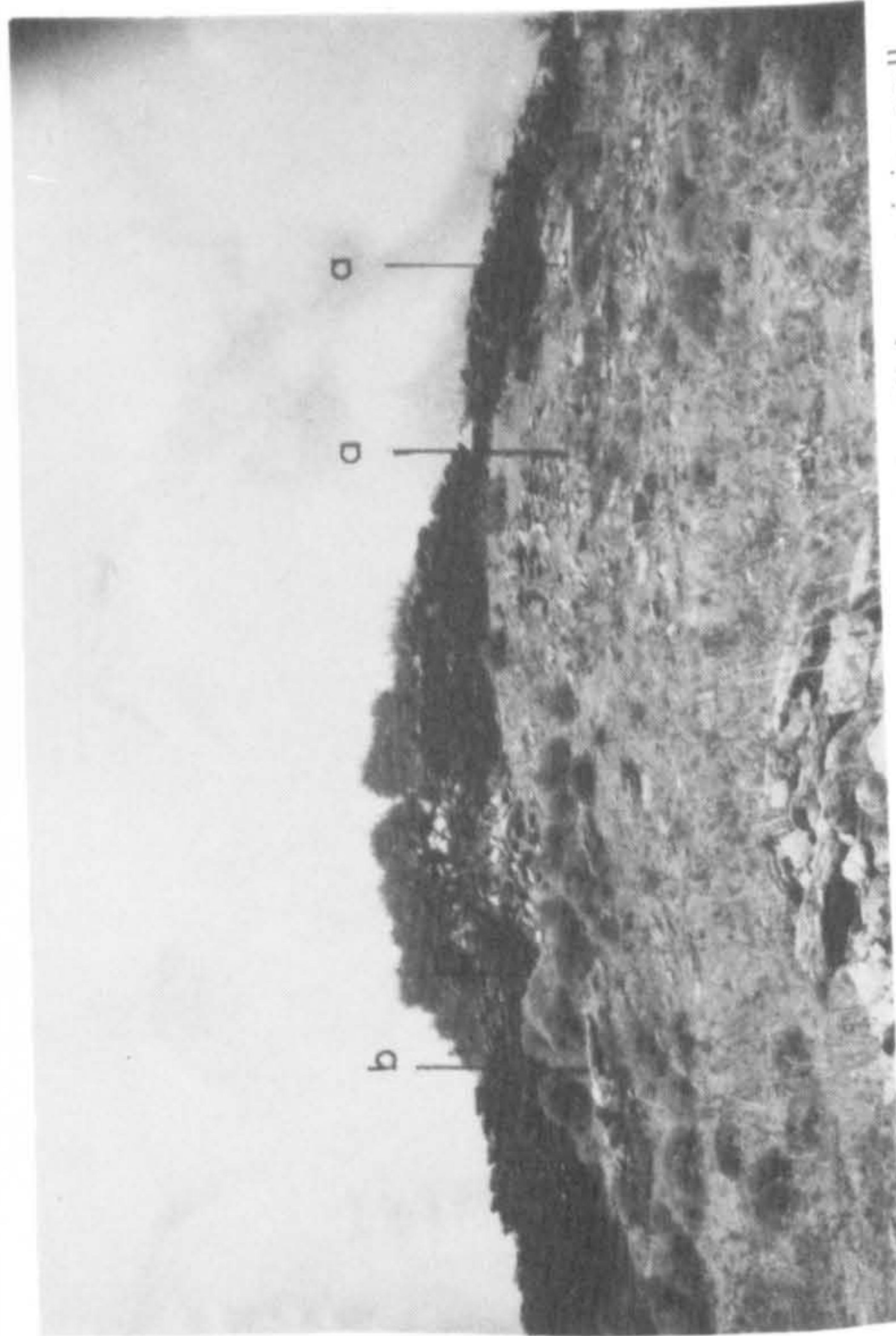
⁵⁶ See D.R. Keller *Archaeological survey in Southern Euboea* 1985 sites No. 6 and No. 119 and discussion 203, 210-211.



(b) TSOUKA: view of the interior of the tower, W side.



TSOUKA: view of the exterior of the tower, E side.



(d) AYIA MARINA: view from the N. (a) schist slabs; (b) low retaining wall.



(c) AYIA MARINA: the interior of the tower, N side.

TOWERS FROM NORTH-WEST ANDROS



(a)

The area of HELLENIKON-CHOREZA (marked with an arrow) and the strait of Kaphireus from the E.



(b)

HELLENIKON-CHOREZA: general view of the tower from the NW.



(c)

HELLENIKON-CHOREZA: E side.



(d)

HELLENIKON-CHOREZA: NE corner.

TOWERS FROM NORTH-WEST ANDROS



(a)

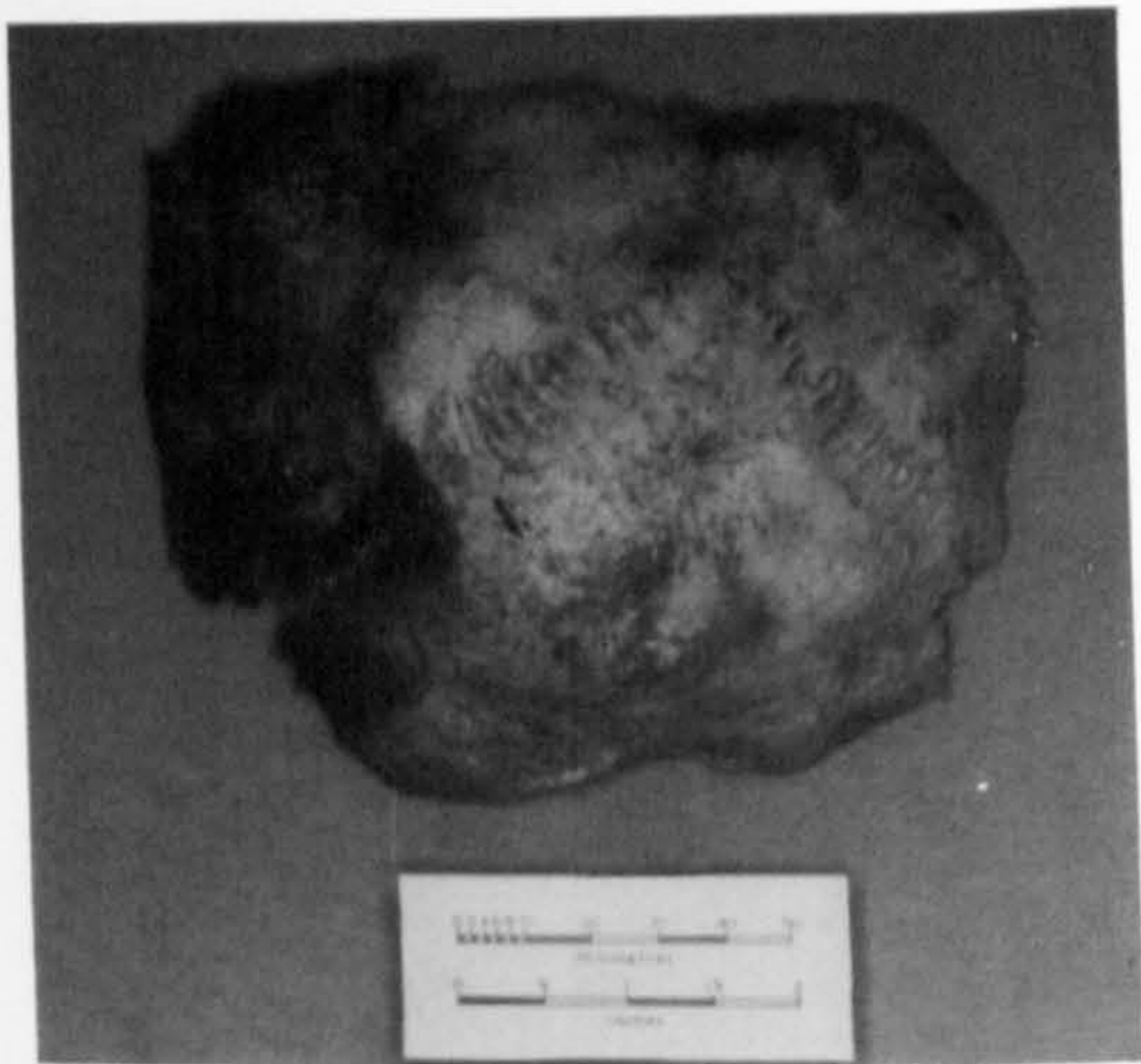
ΤΟΚΕΛΙ: the tower from the N.



(b)

ΤΟΚΕΛΙ: view from the tower towards the channel and Euboea.

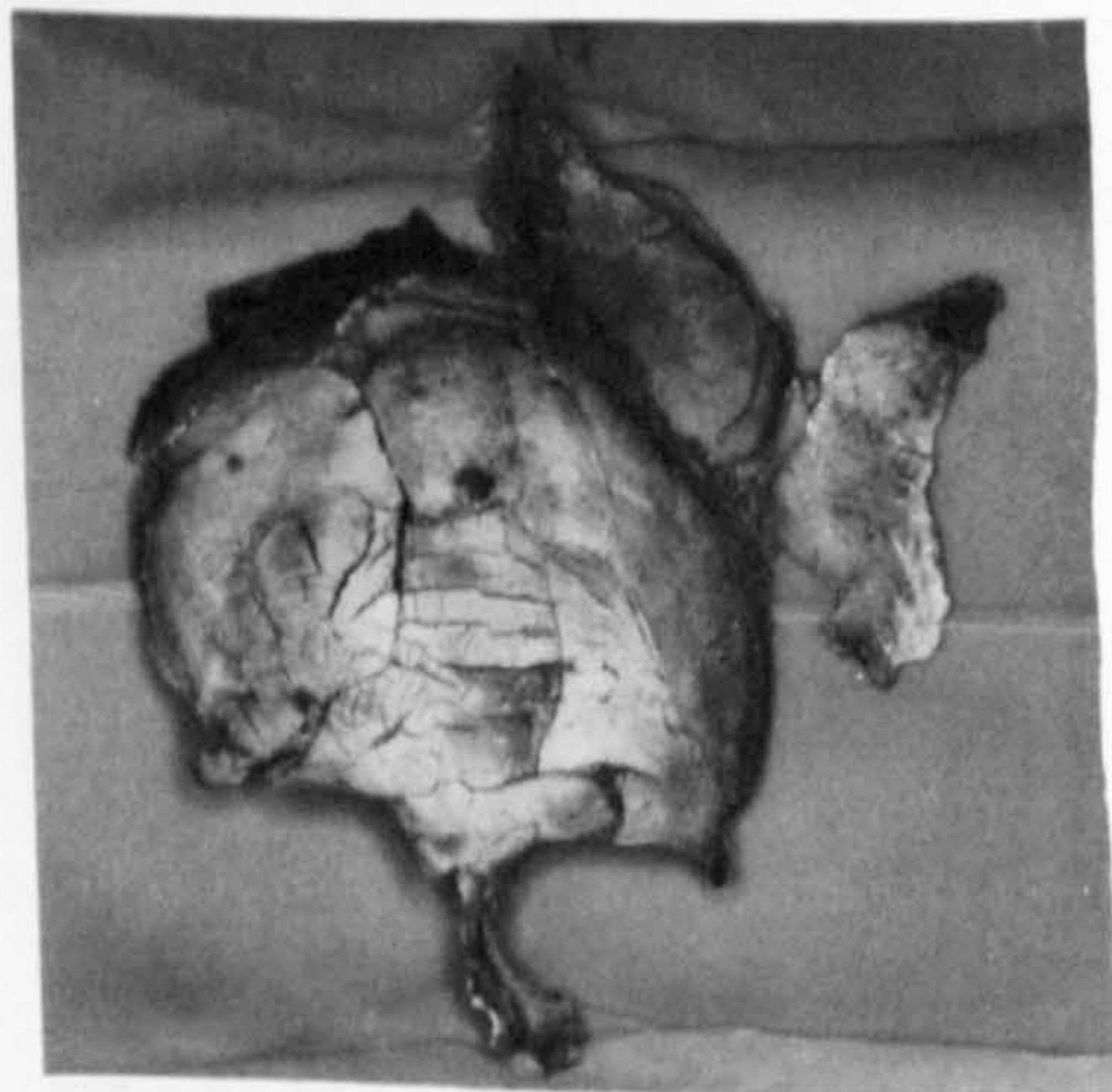
TOWERS FROM NORTH-WEST ANDROS



(1)



(2)



(3)

DUST AND DAMN'D OBLIVION

1. Phoinikas Tomb 5: back of skull. 2. Philip II: extended skeleton. 3. Philip II: frontal bone; eversion of left parietal.

APPENDIX IV

PREHISTORIC SITES KNOWN FROM OTHER PARTS OF ANDROS

1. STROPHYLAS

Strophylas is the second high large promontory N of Zagora on the W coast of the island. The site was first noticed by D.Polemes (personal communication) and it is also mentioned by Barber (Barber 1978, 36-37). The location is very exposed to the winds and deprived of water.

During a visit to the site I noticed sherds with red burnished surfaces, similar to the pottery from Kephala. Chipped stone is abundant and includes obsidian tanged points and leave shaped and triangular points of altered rhyolite. These characteristic finds indicate a date for the site at the end of the Neolithic period and the very beginning of the EC period. A modern wall runs along the neck of the high plateau, and it is in this area that artefacts cease to appear, it is therefore possible that there was a wall at this place.

2. VRYOKASTRO

Vryokastro is the high narrow promontory immediately S of Zagora. The summit of the promontory is rocky. Early prehistoric material is found on the upper slopes of Vryokastro. Characteristic material includes tanged and tanged and barbed obsidian points. One obsidian point found at Zagora, including a coarse projectile point is thought to have been transferred there from Vryokastro (Cambitoglou 1981, 110). Vryokastro is dated to the end of the Neolithic period.

3. PALAIOPOLIS

An Early Cycladic frying pan said to come from Palaiopolis is now in the Museum of the British School at Athens; it is decorated with Kerbschnitt and stamped spiral and probably belongs to the Kampos type. A photograph and description were first published by Frankfort.

Frankfort 1927, 50, pl. VI:4.

Renfrew 1972, 513.

Hope Simpson and Lazenby 1979, 306.

Two small Mycenaean vases are now in the Andros Museum and are said to come from Palaiopolis: a tankard of a common LH IIIA and B type, decorated with bands and a stirrup jar of the squat biconical type of the LHIIIB period decorated with fine lines and bands. No other prehistoric material has been recovered from Palaiopolis until now.

Scholes 1956, pls. 1.2.
Renfrew 1972, 513, fig. 2 (Appendix I)
Barber 1978, 221, 302.
Barber 1981, 17.
Hope Simpson and Lazenby 1979, 306-7.
Cambitoglou 1981, 110.

4. PISKOPEIO

The third vase in the Museum is said to come from Piskopeio at Korthi is a two-handled straight-sided alabastron decorated with fine bands and lines (LH IIIA-B).

See references immediately above.

5. PLAKA

Plaka is a low promontory S of Vryokastro (pl. 1).

Some material from this site had been collected and stored at the collection of the British School at Athens. After obtaining a permission from the BSA Committee, I compiled a catalogue of the material, which is presented below. There are traces of prehistoric habitation possibly from the Neolithic period at Plaka (I noticed a sherd with a leaf impression at its base), from the end of the EC phase and the MC period. During a visit to the site I also noticed later pottery, possibly Roman. In terms of architectural remains, it is useful to note that early walls survive at the foundation of many modern terrace walls, and there is common building material piled up on heaps or used to build exceptionally thick walls. Considering that the site was inhabited during several periods the dating of the architectural remains can be defined only with excavations.

CATALOGUE

of material from Plaka from the collection of the British School at Athens (box v23)

Prehistoric material

Pottery (figs. 111, 112, pls. 121, 122)

5. Horizontal lug, vertically pierced; slip with reddish clay wash; small inclusions, orange red with brown core.
th. of vessel. 0.35 * +
MC
See handles of early MC burial jars from Ayia Irini: Overberck 1989, 186-7, pl. 86: d, 87: c, g; also MC jars from House A, Ayia Irini: Cummer and Schofield (1984), pl. 42.
4. Horizontal lug handle, vertically pierced from large jar; gritty medium schist and quartz inclusions and large mica, dark red with grey-brown core.
th. of vessel 0.5 *
MC
2. Shape and texture of fabric as above; dark red.
th. of vessel 0.9 * +
MC
3. Shape and fabric as 5; junction of lug with wall visible.
th. of vessel 0.5 * +
See Hope Simpson and Lazenby 1973, 165, pl. 44.b4, EC surface find from Astypalaia with the same treatment of handle.
1. Shape as above; large grits and large mica, dark red and orange with grey core.
th. of vessel 0.8 * +
MC
6. Part of horizontal lug vertically pierced; shape as 2.
th. of handle 1.8 * +
MC
8. Horizontal tubular lug of large pithos; fabric as 2.
th. of vessel 1.5 *
7. horizontal cylindrical handle of large vessel; medium quartz and schist grits, orange.
d. 1; l. 4.2; th. of vessel 0.4. *
16. Flat base of coarse vessel; medium-fine grits with large mica; beige and light orange.
d. app. 10; th. 0.7; 4.7 x 4.6 *
13. Flat base of small cup; many small mainly quartz inclusions and large mica; brown with grey core.
d. app. 3.2; th. 0.3; 5 x 10.1

- EC?
14. Flat base of pithos; many large mainly quartz inclusions, red-brown with reddish clay core.
th. of vessel 1.35 *
 10. Wall of large vessel with poorly burnished red surfaces; some large grits and mica, red-brown.
th. 0.75; 4 x 5 +
 9. As above; some large grits and large mica, orange-red.
th. 0.7; 6.5 x 5.5 +

Obsidian

Five obsidian chips, of which no 3 is an irregular blade and the other are flakes.

Later material - Roman? (pl. 123)

11. Footed base of wheel made coarse vessel; with concave underside; internally coated with a thick layer of clay wash; large grits and very large mica.
th. of vessel 0.5; h. 4 * +
12. Footed base of large wheel made coarse vessel with domed underside; large grits and large mica, orange with thick dark grey core.
th. of vessel 0.7; h. 6 * +

APPENDIX V

A GEOLOGICAL REPORT FROM STUDY OF RIVER SYSTEMS IN ANDROS

by

Dr Richard Tipping

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LATE HOLOCENE FLUVIAL ACTIVITY TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTIONS ON ANDROS, GREECE : REPORT ON FIELDWORK, EASTER 1990.

Dr. Richard Tipping, Department of Archaeology, Edinburgh University.

INTRODUCTION.

Fieldwork was undertaken with the intention of establishing (a) the degree to which Holocene geomorphic change has affected typical fluvial catchments, (b) to check the accuracy of published geological mapping of Quaternary alluvium, (c) to assess the degree to which distributions of archaeological field remains are distorted by Holocene soil erosion and sediment deposition, and (d) to establish, where possible, the ages of these major landscape-forming events.

Mapping of the geology of Andros by D.J. Papanikolaou (Institute of Geological and Mining Research - Andros Island : 1978) in the mid-1970's distinguished two types of terrestrial Quaternary deposits, 'Scree', defined as breccias (jumbled mixtures of rock in a finer-grained matrix) of marble and schistose boulders in a clay matrix, and younger 'Alluvium', sequences of sands, clays and gravels. The age of these deposits was not known more closely than 'Quaternary' (the last two million years), nor had their mode of deposition been investigated.

Initial reconnaissance showed that the mapping of alluvium was highly inaccurate. In some valleys, quite large spreads of alluvium had been mapped which were in fact non-existent, and in general on the valley floors the spatial extent of alluvium was markedly over-estimated. This problem required a significant revision of Papanikolaou's mapping, in order for the distribution of alluvium to be of value in understanding archaeological distributions.

METHODOLOGY.

Four valleys on Andros were examined in detail (below). Some aerial photographs were available for examination, but the principal approach was to field-walk each valley, mapping the distribution of valley-floor sedimentary fills. No attempt was made to map the detailed distribution of valley-side features (alluvial fans, cemented scree). In all valleys except Korthi, only one terrace surface is seen. At Korthi there is evidence for two terrace surfaces, but the lower and younger fill lies within a large channel cut through the upper and older terrace fill, and is a very much less significant feature, probably very recent in age, and possibly a response to lowered stream discharges. Mapping in all these valleys showed the published map to be in error, and that the amount of alluvium had been over-estimated by Papanikolaou.

To establish the sediment types comprising the valley-floor fills, and to determine their mode of deposition, sediment logs were recorded on representative sections in some valleys. Problems were encountered

through either lack of exposures, or more commonly, the construction of field walls lining the river channel, obscuring natural exposures.

Finally, attempts were made to establish the age of the valley fill in these valleys. Two broad ages have been ascribed to Quaternary slope and fluvial deposits, pre-Holocene deposits (the 'Older Fill') and Holocene deposits (the 'Younger Fill'). Although not made clear, this generalization can be applied to the previous geological mapping of Andros, in that 'Scree' is probably to be equated with the 'Older Fill', 'Alluvium' to the 'Younger Fill'. It should be stressed that neither term as used here has the chronological connotations implied for them by Vita Finzi (1969). Neither is the term 'scree' correctly applied to the 'Older Fill' sediments examined in the present study, from principally the Upper Gavrión Valley, since these are fluvial, not colluvial (slope) deposits. Distinguishing characteristics between 'Older' and 'Younger' fills include the red Munsell colours of the 'Older Fill' (although this is not always consistent), the much larger size of the largest boulders in a deposit, seen easiest in extensive exposures, and the tendency for the 'Older Fill' to be cemented or stained by iron or manganese.

The ages of 'Younger Fill' fluvial deposits was further established by dating pottery contained in the fill. This method, whereby a terminus post quem age is established for the sediments from the age of the youngest pottery within the fill, is liable to several errors. Firstly, the technique relies on a securely known and dated pottery typology. Secondly, the sample of pottery at a locality needs to be sufficiently large to allow for a representative collection to be obtained. Thirdly, abrasion and wear in long-distance travelled pieces of pottery will reduce their likelihood of being represented, possibly a problem in large catchments where settlement was some distance from the river channel. Fourthly, the technique relies on an unbiased collection technique. In this study, two approaches were adopted. Initially, a measured block of sediment within an exposure was excavated back from the surface, so that a known area of the fill was sampled. This, however, resulted in moderately poor recovery of sherds. Much greater rates of recovery were achieved through picking out sherds from naturally weathered exposures. All sherds visible in the sections and > c. 1.0 cm were retained. All the sherd samples discussed below were sampled through the latter method, but this has several disadvantages. Firstly, a much greater spatial extent of fill was examined, with a resultant loss of control over the precise relationships of pottery to sediment stratigraphy. It appears that overall this was not a major problem, in that at nearly every locality the fill appeared to comprise one uniform sediment accumulation, inferred to have been deposited at one time. Nevertheless, the combining of pot sherds from different stratigraphic levels within some fills may have concealed temporal differences in sediment accumulation. Secondly, the method may be biased towards either large sherds or to brightly coloured sherds, and pottery fabrics of a similar colour to the fill matrix may not be fully represented.

GAVRION.

The Gavrion Valley has an area of c. 8.5 km², with a basin length, measured as the furthest point from the river mouth, of 4.6 km. The highest point is at 642 m OD, the lowest at sea-level. The Megalo Potami is a 4th Order (Strahler) stream when it enters the broadly level basin floor, with a total channel length (the dashed line network of the 1944 British War Office 1:50,000 Sheet) of 18.2 km, and a drainage density of 2.14 (Fig. 1a).

Schists form the high ground in the basin, and an extensive area of Quaternary 'scree' lies above c. 100 m OD. Sections examined in this showed bedded sequences of highly variable sediment types, from structureless silts to matrix- and clast-supported rounded to subrounded gravels, either structureless or internally parallel bedded, and showing weak but measurable imbrication. These are interpreted as fluvial sediments, not scree.

Broadly, the area of the catchment below c. 40 m OD, amounting to c. 0.975 km² or around 11.5% of the catchment, is covered by Holocene fluvial deposits. Within the Megalo Potami, continuous exposures of very well developed sediments could be examined, with very few talus accumulations, because of river-widening engineering, and sections in both right and left banks between 245306 and 247308 produced exceptional results.

A measured section is drawn in Fig. 2, showing a sequence just over 3.25 m deep. Schistose bedrock was exposed at the base of the sequence, indicating that present incision of the channel through the successive fills has gone deeper at this point than at any time in the Quaternary. Directly above this, Unit G is interpreted as representing an eroded bed of 'Older Fill' fluvial gravels, a structureless clast- and matrix-supported subangular to rounded medium to very coarse bouldery gravel in a very well cemented 2.5 YR 4/4 red sandy silt matrix. In the majority of the exposure this forms the basal fluvial unit, but in some sections two other fluvial sedimentary facies, both also of 'Older Fill' age, underlie Unit G. Unit F is a weakly iron-cemented sandy silt, 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown, with well bedded subhorizontal bands of small rounded gravels, overlain by virtually stoneless iron-cemented (5 YR 5/8 yellowish red) fine sandy silts.

Lying on and partly excavated into Units E and F is the foundation to the south wall of a structure. There are no Holocene deposits beneath the wall, and it is possible that the structure was built prior to Holocene alluviation in the catchment, since the section is central to the catchment and within the major channel. This wall comprises a stacked sequence of single subrounded blocks, extending into the fill at an angle. Apparently associated with this wall is the north wall. Its base could not be seen. It comprised a rubble wall of stacked subrounded to rounded schistose boulders and very large stones, with an apparent packing of smaller stones towards the top, appearing to lie at right angles into the section. It is assumed to be a free-standing wall rather than a stone-packed ditch cut into the

surrounding Units A and D on two grounds; firstly, the wall is forced out to the south, in the same direction as imbrication measurements (below) show the gravels of Unit A to have been moving, perhaps implying the partial buckling of the wall under pressures from fluvial activity, and secondly, because ditches dug to this depth are not known from Andros (A. Koutsoukou; pers. comm.). The age of this structure is unknown.

However, if it is assumed that a drystone wall would not stand abandoned for long before tumbling, the walls should date to shortly before the deposition of the first Holocene fluvial deposits, Unit A. This is a well bedded and strongly imbricated (imbrication 233°) subangular to rounded gravel of small to large, occasionally very large, stones, clast-supported at the base (Unit A¹), but increasingly matrix-supported (10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown) towards the top (Unit A²), possibly through waning discharge. Within the walls of the structure, Unit D is probably the lateral equivalent of Unit A, overlying erosively the earlier Units E and F. It has the same matrix colour as Unit A, and has a similar fining-up sequence, but lacks the larger stones, and is more silt-dominated, possibly through slower flows around the standing walls of the structure. South of the north wall, it is strongly bedded though weakly imbricated (208°), but south of the south wall it is structureless, perhaps as a result of turbulent flow around the walls.

Four pieces of pottery only were recovered from Unit A (Table 1), and their significance for dating is strictly limited due to this small sample size; two are post-4th century BC, one possibly Roman and one unidentifiable. Occasional lumps of metal-working slag were also recovered.

Overlying Unit A-D, and the structure, is a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) structureless silt containing common large to very large stones; no pottery was found in this unit. This silt bed appears to have no major stratigraphic significance, however, since silt bands and lenses occur within gravel Unit C at several points. They are evidence for varying river discharge within the overall build-up of sediment, and could represent channels temporarily abandoned as the main channel moved over the gravel surface, filled with silt from slow-moving streams. One right bank lens produced a limited number of sherds (6; Table 1), one possibly 1st millennium BC, one Roman and four post-Roman but not modern (e.g., not post-16th century AD).

Unit B is cut out at the southern end by the highly erosive gravels of Unit C. Further downstream, Unit C also completely erodes all remnants of the 'Older Fill' (Units E, F and G). Unit C is a poorly stratified but well imbricated gravel of abundant small to medium subrounded to rounded stones, and rare large to very large stones, in a matrix of 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt; clearly a product of greatly increased discharge, at least at this locality. Imbrication in this unit is consistently around 251° (mean of four readings).

Pottery was recovered in relative abundance from Unit C, mostly from the lower part of the bed. Separate collections from right and left

bank exposures have been combined in the results shown in Table 1. Of 81 sherds, 30 (37%) are unidentifiable, and 42% of all sherds, and 67% of recognizable sherds, were modern, that is, post-16th century AD.

Summary of the Gavriion Valley Findings.

The basin floor below c. 40 m OD is covered by an accumulation of over 3 m of Holocene fluvial gravels and finer sediments. That archaeological distribution patterns will be distorted by this deposit is clear from the identification of an artificial structure buried by the gravels. Although there is a complex stratigraphy, there is little evidence at present to regard the build-up of sediments to be other than a more-or-less continuous process during one period, post-16th century AD. Imbrication of the gravels shows that in the main channel and the lowermost tributary, the direction of flow was similar to the orientation of the present channel, again suggesting a relatively recent date for sediment accumulation.

KOUMARI.

The Koumari Valley is contiguous with, and to the south-east of the Gavriion catchment, is c. 3.5 km², with a basin length of 2.5 km, basin relief of c. 425 m from the highest point in the valley to sea-level. The main channel is a 2nd Order stream, and two streams enter the sea as 1st Order streams (Fig. 1b). Total channel length is c. 4.5 km, with a drainage density of 1.30.

The published mapping shows almost the entire catchment, up to c. 120 m OD, covered by alluvium, c. 0.65 km² or 18.5% of the catchment, with no 'Older Fill' (Scree) present. This is highly inaccurate; a thin strip of Holocene fluvial deposits line the main channel up to a point c. 500 m from the coast, around 40 m OD, and little more than 250 m wide, covering a maximal area of 0.125 km², only 0.03% of the catchment. The remainder of the surficial sediments comprise 'Older Fill' gravels.

Holocene fluvial sediments are poorly exposed, and only a maximal 83 cm of silts and gravels was seen. This contained abundant fragments of slag, but a total of only twelve pot sherds, of which seven were very small. Very few were diagnostic (Table 1), but none appeared to be modern, although the youngest could be as recent as c. 1500 AD.

Summary of the Koumari Valley findings.

The revised mapping shows a very limited part of the catchment covered by gravels, the full depth of which remains unknown. There is, thus, little distortion in archaeological distributions introduced by late Holocene fluvial deposition. The age of the gravels is very poorly understood due to the low number of sherds found, but appears to be slightly earlier than the post-16th century AD gravels at Gavriion.

Kypri Valley.

This valley, contiguous with and south-east of the Koumari catchment, is smaller again, at c. 2.75 km², and has a basin length of 1.75 km, a highest point of c. 425 m OD and the same relative relief, a total channel length of c. 3.25 km, drainage density of 1.20, and the main channel is only a 2nd Order stream.

The published mapping would imply a Holocene alluvial cover of c. 0.4 km² (14.5% of the catchment), up to c. 100 m OD. As at Koumari, this is very inaccurate. Present mapping shows the Holocene deposits to be restricted to the foreshore, extending up-valley only c. 250 m; the 'Older Fill' is seen in other sections. Very approximately, the 'Younger Fill' does not occupy more than c. 5000 m², or 0.20% of the catchment (Fig. 1c).

Close to the foreshore a recently excavated section down to bedrock, 2.17 m below ground surface, revealed a complex stratigraphy (Table 2). The basal Units A, C and D are comparable, in being mixed coarse sandy clay-silts, with abundant very small stones and few to common small to medium stones; rotted schists are abundant in Unit C. The relatively high amounts of clay may be the result of fluvial deposition, given the low altitude, only a few metres above sea-level, and the proximity of the sea, inducing a ponding of the suspended sediment load, but at least in Units A and D, a colluvial origin (material falling downslope through gravitational processes; soil creep, slumping) is preferred because of the angularity of schist fragments in Unit A, and the abundance of charcoal in Unit D.

Unit B is a well-sorted angular coarse sandy grit; the absence of fines suggests a different origin, and this bed may represent the deposition over colluvium of a beach sand. The section could not be levelled to OD, and it is not known whether this represents a slight rise in sea-level, or is the result of aeolian deposition (e.g., is wind-blown).

Fluvial deposits appear to be represented in the top part of the section by Units E-G, of fine-grained sands and silts, overlain by a matrix-supported gravel of many small to medium subrounded to rounded stones and rare large stones.

Twenty sherds were recovered from, predominantly, Units E-G, of which eighteen (90%) are of post-16th century AD date (Table 1).

Summary of the Kypri Valley findings.

A very small part of the catchment is covered in Holocene alluvium, and this alluvium appears to date only to the last few centuries, at most. Earlier phases, though not necessarily significantly earlier, are represented by deposits apparently derived from slope, not fluvial, processes. Early in the sequence, beach sand appears, but this may not represent a significant rise in sea-level, nor indeed a small marine incursion, since the material could be wind-blown.

Korthi Valley.

The Korthi catchment is very large, at c. 22.0 km², with a basin length of 5.25 km. The highest point is at c. 775 m OD, and the lowest at sea-level. The main channel is a 4th Order stream, and the total channel length is c. 37.25 km, giving a drainage density of 1.70 (Fig. 1d).

Holocene deposits occupy the valley floor, up to an altitude of c. 100 m OD, occupying an area of c. 1.0 km (4.5% of the catchment), compared with an estimate of c. 2.75 km, or 12.5% of the catchment, according to the published geological map. Deposits are, however, poorly exposed, and only one section, c. 60 m long and just over 2.0 m deep, could be examined; the base of the Holocene sequence was not seen. This section showed a typical fluvial stratigraphy of imbricated matrix-supported gravels and stony silts. There is no suggestion that the deposits are not the result of one continuous period of deposition.

Fifty seven sherds were recovered, all identifiable. The vast majority (48 or 84%) appear to belong to the period from the 5th century BC to the 3rd century AD (Classical to Roman), but seven sherds (12.3%) are modern, post-16th century AD, and one is dated to the 18th-19th centuries (Table 1).

Summary of the Korthi Valley findings.

Holocene fluvial deposits occupy all the relatively level valley floor, although they cover substantially less of the catchment than previously thought. Nevertheless, their extent would have a sizeable effect on the interpretation of archaeological distributions, and would conceal all deposits prior to the last and present century.

CONCLUSIONS.

The fieldwork has demonstrated :

- (a) that the published geological mapping cannot be used as an accurate depiction of the amount of each catchment occupied by Holocene alluvium;
- (b) that in all cases, the published mapping has resulted in considerable over-estimates of Holocene alluvium, seemingly through not successfully distinguishing deposits of 'Older' Fill' from similar deposits of Holocene age;
- (c) that at least some deposits mapped as 'Quaternary Scree' are in fact fluvial in origin, reflecting apparently very similar modes of deposition to the later Holocene deposits, and that this similarity of deposits has probably been responsible for the confusion in the original mapping;
- (d) in the majority of catchments examined, notably those of small size, the proportion of the catchment covered by Holocene deposits is very small, less than 1.0% of the catchment;

(e) accordingly, the distribution of archaeological sites within these small catchments will not be affected by a cover of alluvium;

(f) however, in two catchments, those at Gavrion and Korthi, Holocene alluvium occupies relatively large amounts of the catchment. This is most noticeable at Gavrion, where over 10% of the catchment is occupied by alluvium;

(g) size of catchment does not appear to be a good explanation for the amount of alluvium present for the island as a whole. Although this appears to be so for the four catchments examined, consideration of the published geological mapping (despite its errors), shows that several very large east-draining catchments in the north of the island have very limited alluvial spreads. It is not clear what has determined the extent of fluvial deposition;

(h) it is clear, however, that in the Korthi catchment, and particularly at Gavrion, archaeological sites can and have been buried by Holocene alluvium, and that distribution maps cannot be interpreted without an awareness of this distorting effect;

(i) the pottery 'dating' implies that the fills of virtually all the valleys examined is very recent, certainly post-16th century AD, and at Korthi, as late as the last two centuries; at Gavrion, the lowest units of gravel and silt (Units A and B) are interesting in the absence of sherds attributable to the period post-16th century, and these deposits provide the only evidence for fluvial deposition prior to the last few centuries. However, very little can be made of this observation, since the numbers of sherds are very few. The upper gravels at Gavrion are clearly modern.

At Koumari, no clearly modern sherds are recorded, although only twelve sherds were recovered; nevertheless, it is possible that this fluvial deposit slightly pre-dated those at other sites.

Low sample size affects the pottery from Kypri, but here it is less critical, because sherds of very recent age are recorded; low sample sizes are important only when the most recent sherds are apparently absent.

Some aspects of the dating remain uncertain. Sampling of exposures within present channels is a possible source of error, in that older gravels may lie unexposed away from such channels. This is a potential problem in larger catchments such as Gavrion and Korthi, where the exposures sampled represent only a thin strip of sediment, and much remains unexamined; it is not a source of uncertainty in catchments where alluvium is limited in extent. Nevertheless, the fact that the surface of the alluvium is a level plain tends to imply that deposition of sediment is by horizontally extensive beds, rather than narrow strips adjacent to channels, and that channel exposures are representative of the basin in general.

The presence of terraces, some of which are of great antiquity, tends to imply that soil erosion was a problem much earlier than only the last few centuries, and so the absence of valley floor sediments relating to these earlier periods is perhaps the principal reason to question the validity of the dating as presented here. Clearly, further work is required to resolve these problems.

Reference :

Vita Finzi, C. (1969) The Mediterranean Valleys (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge).

Figure Captions :

Fig. 1 : the four catchments studied, contours, stream networks and re-mapped distribution of Holocene alluvium (stippled).

Fig. 2 : measured section at Gavrion, showing the fluvial stratigraphy and its relation to the buried structure.

TABLE ONE : Numbers, ages assigned and comments on the pottery collected from the four valleys examined.

GAVRION : UNIT A - 4 sherds

post-4th century BC : 2
 possibly Roman : 1
 unidentifiable : 1

GAVRION : UNIT B equivalent - 6 sherds

possibly 1st mill. BC : 1
 Roman : 1
 post-Roman and not modern : 4

GAVRION : UNIT C - 81 sherds

prehistoric (3rd and 2nd mill. BC) : 1
 possibly Geometric (9-8th century BC) : 1
 Roman : 1
 c. 8-9th century AD : 1
 modern (post-16th century AD) : 34
 'ancient' but undiagnostic : 13
 unidentifiable : 30

miscellaneous -

one lump of clay with imprints of small branches from a roof (could be from any period from prehistoric until very recent);
 one fragment of modern (post 16th century AD) glass.

KOUMARI - 12 sherds

possibly prehistoric : 1
 'ancient' but undiagnostic : 11

KYPRI - 20 sherds

'ancient' but undiagnostic : 2
 modern (post-16th century AD) : 18

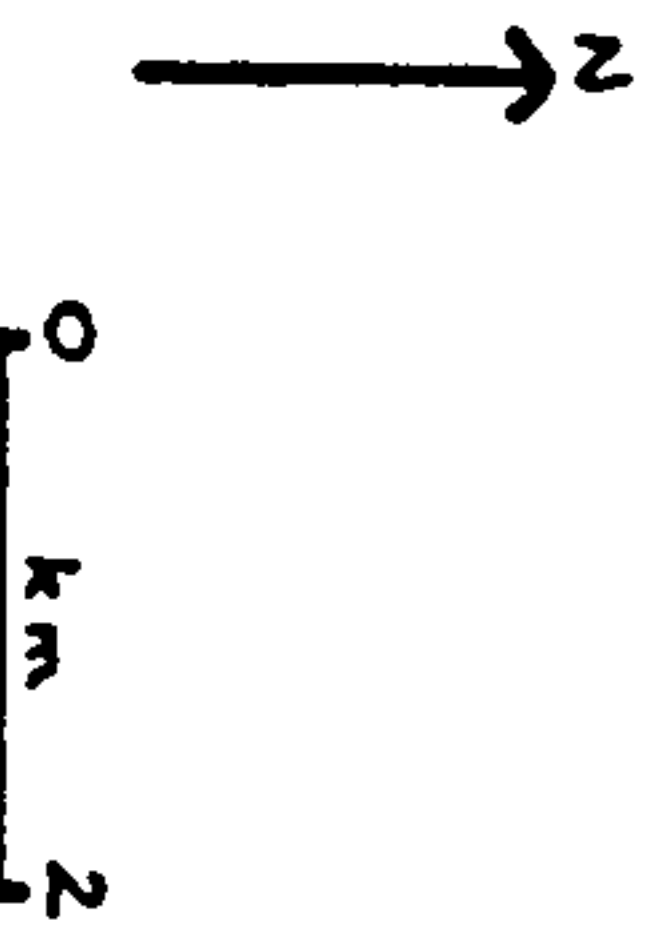
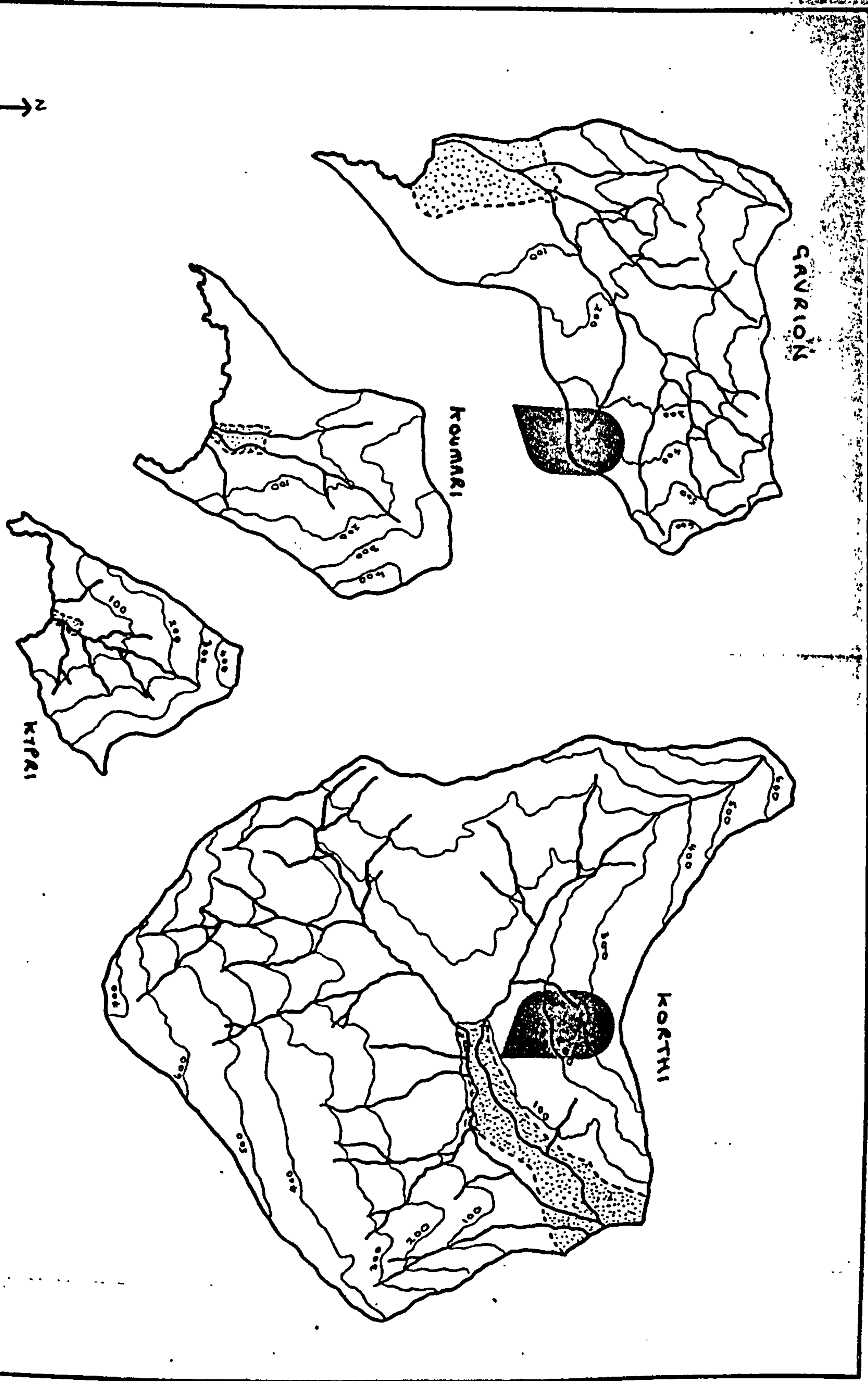
KORTHI - 57 sherds

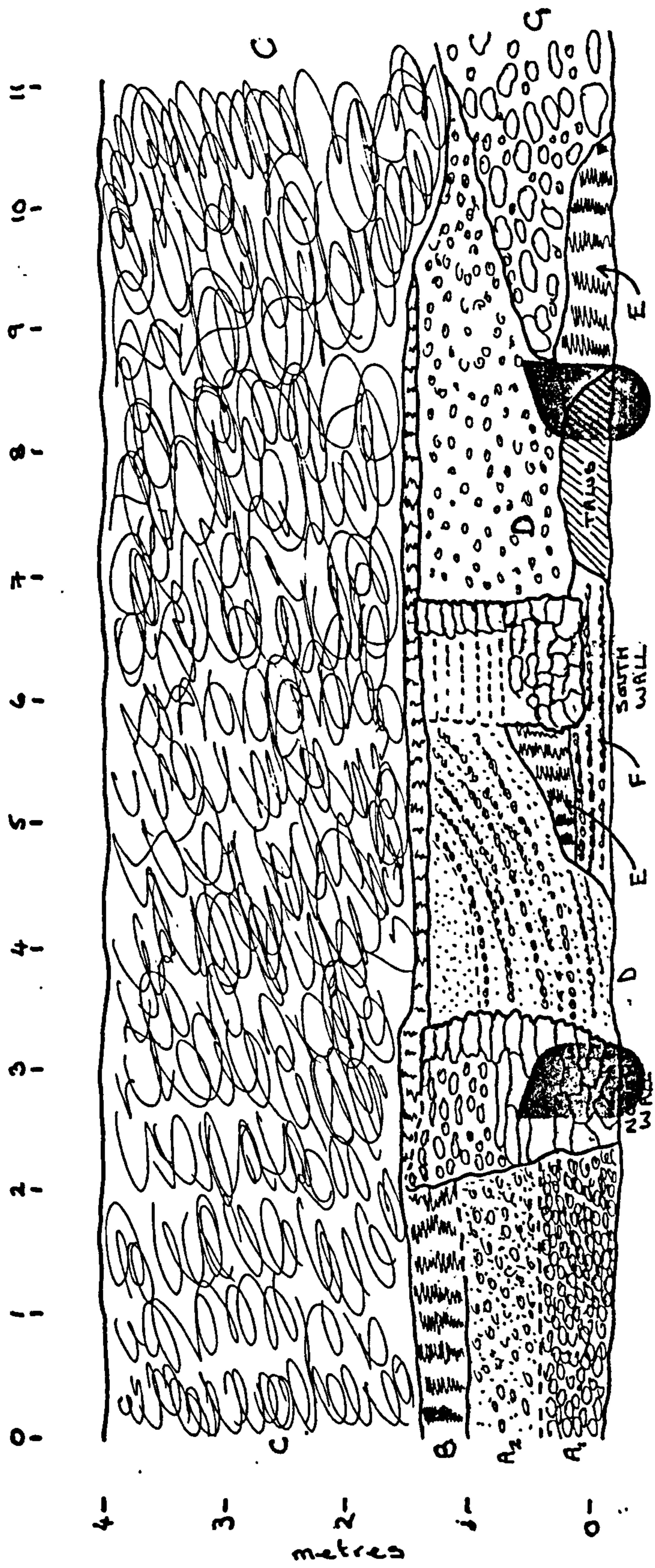
prehistoric (3rd and 2nd mill. BC) : 2
 5th century BC to 3rd century AD : 48
 modern (post 16th century AD) : 6
 18th-19th centuries AD : 1

TABLE TWO : Sediment log of the exposure at Kypri.

From ground surface :

0.0 - 63.0 cm : 10 YR 6/4 light yellowish brown structureless matrix
-supported gravel (stone abundance 50-60%) of many
UNIT G small to medium stones and rare large stones; boundary
abrupt, erosive to
63.0 - 93.0 : 10 YR 4/2 dark greyish brown structureless silt-silty
UNIT F loam with high amounts of organic matter, rare small
to medium stones; pottery present; boundary diffuse to
93.0 - 132.0 : 2.5 Y 6/6 olive yellow structureless silty fine-medium
UNIT E sand; boundary diffuse to
132.0 - 161.0 : 2.5 Y 4/2 olive brown structureless sandy clayey silt
UNIT D with abundant very small stones and few to common
small-medium stones; rich in charcoal and pottery;
boundary sharp to
161.0 - 189.0 : complex of 2.5 Y 6/8 olive yellow and 2.5 Y 5/4 light
UNIT C olive brown clay-rich coarse sand with abundant rotted
schist at base; boundary sharp to
189.0 - 201.0 : 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown medium-coarse gritty angular
UNIT B sand; boundary sharp to
201.0 - 217.0 : 10 YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown coarse sandy clayey
UNIT A silt with abundant very small stones and rare angular
fresh schist over bedrock.





FIGURES

Note: drawings of small finds appear in scale 1:1, unless otherwise indicated.



Fig. 1: ANDROS AND THE CYCLADES



Fig. 2: locations mentioned in thesis

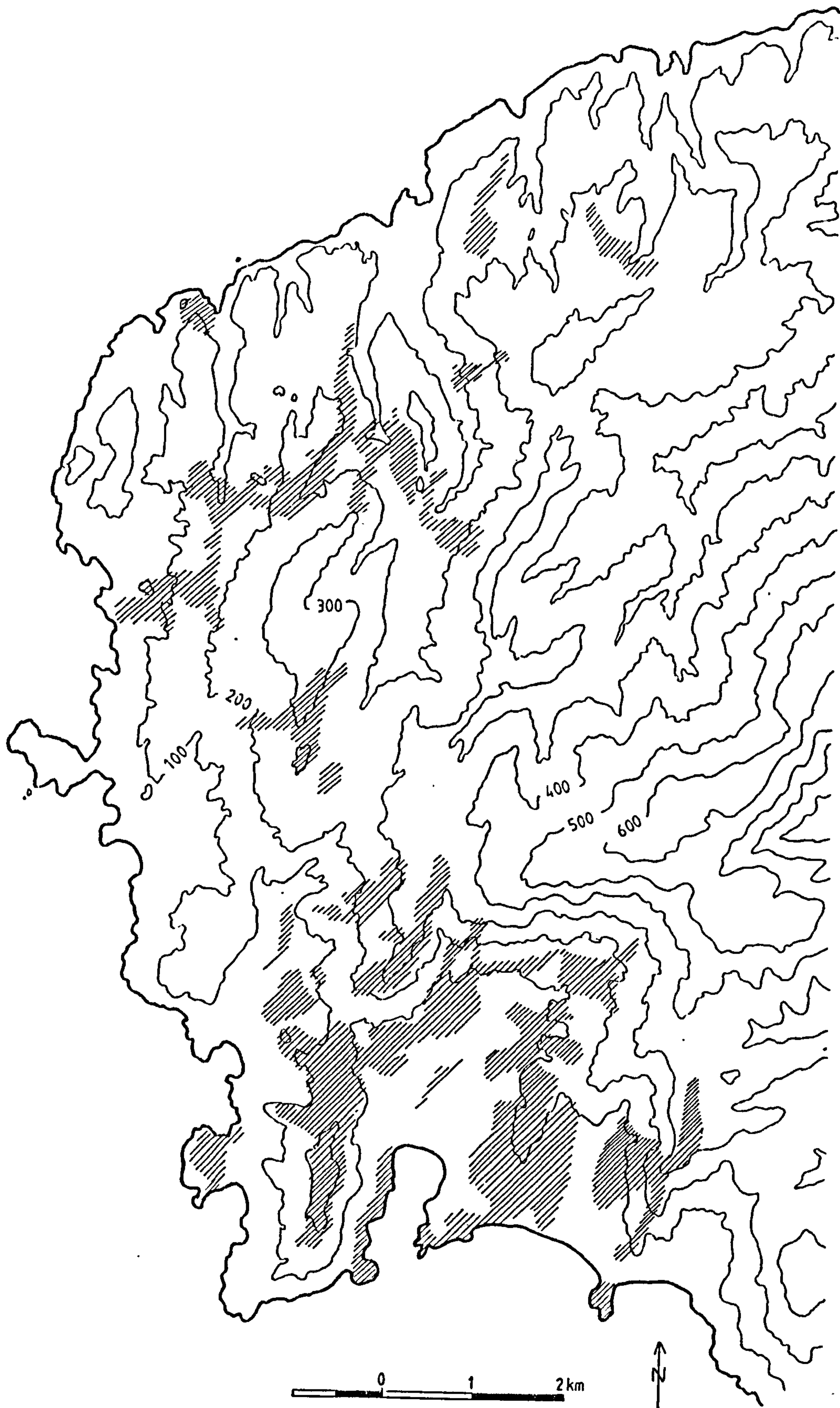


Fig. 3: areas covered during fieldwork

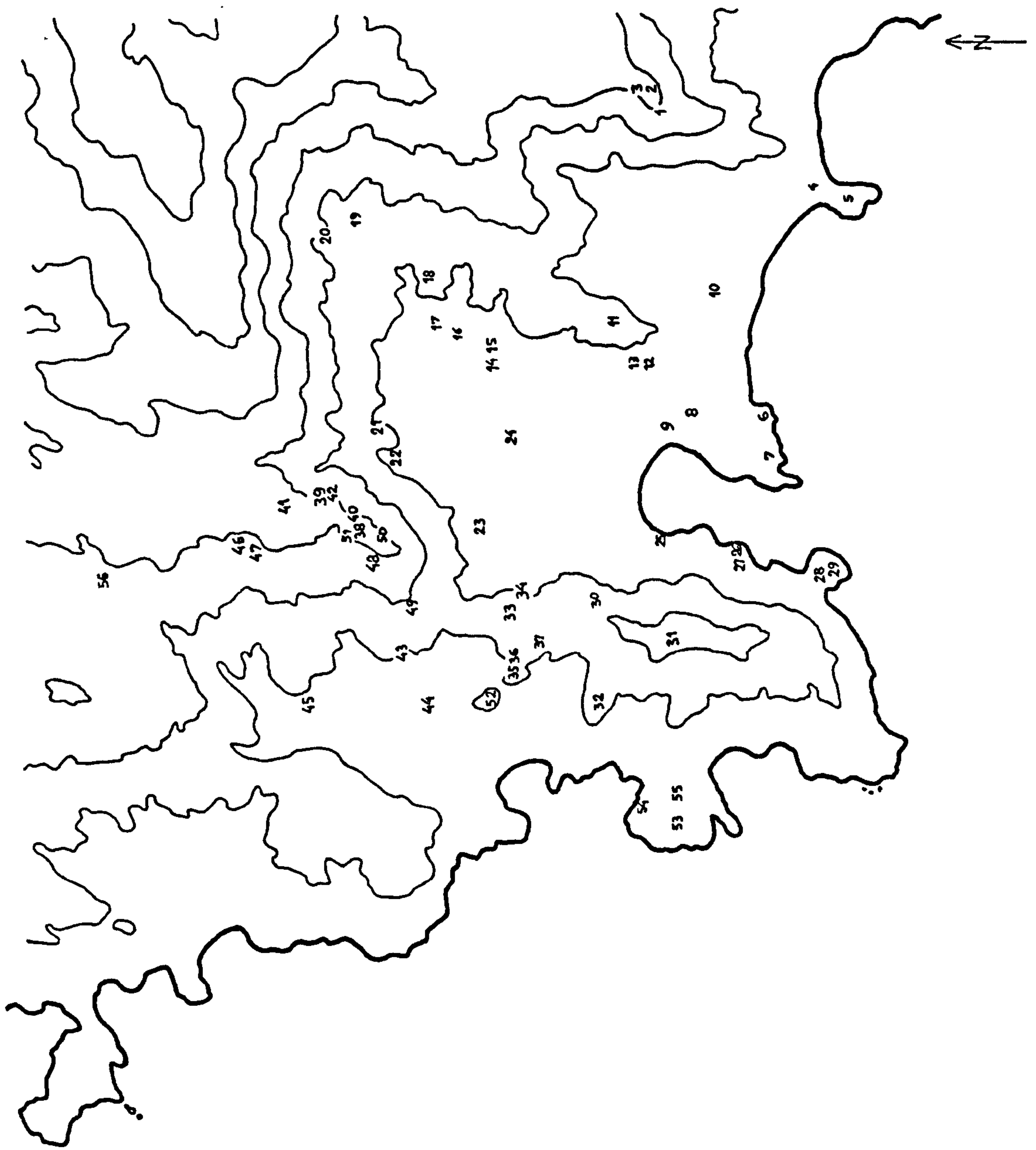


Fig. 4: Sites in Agios Petros, Gaurio and Phellos

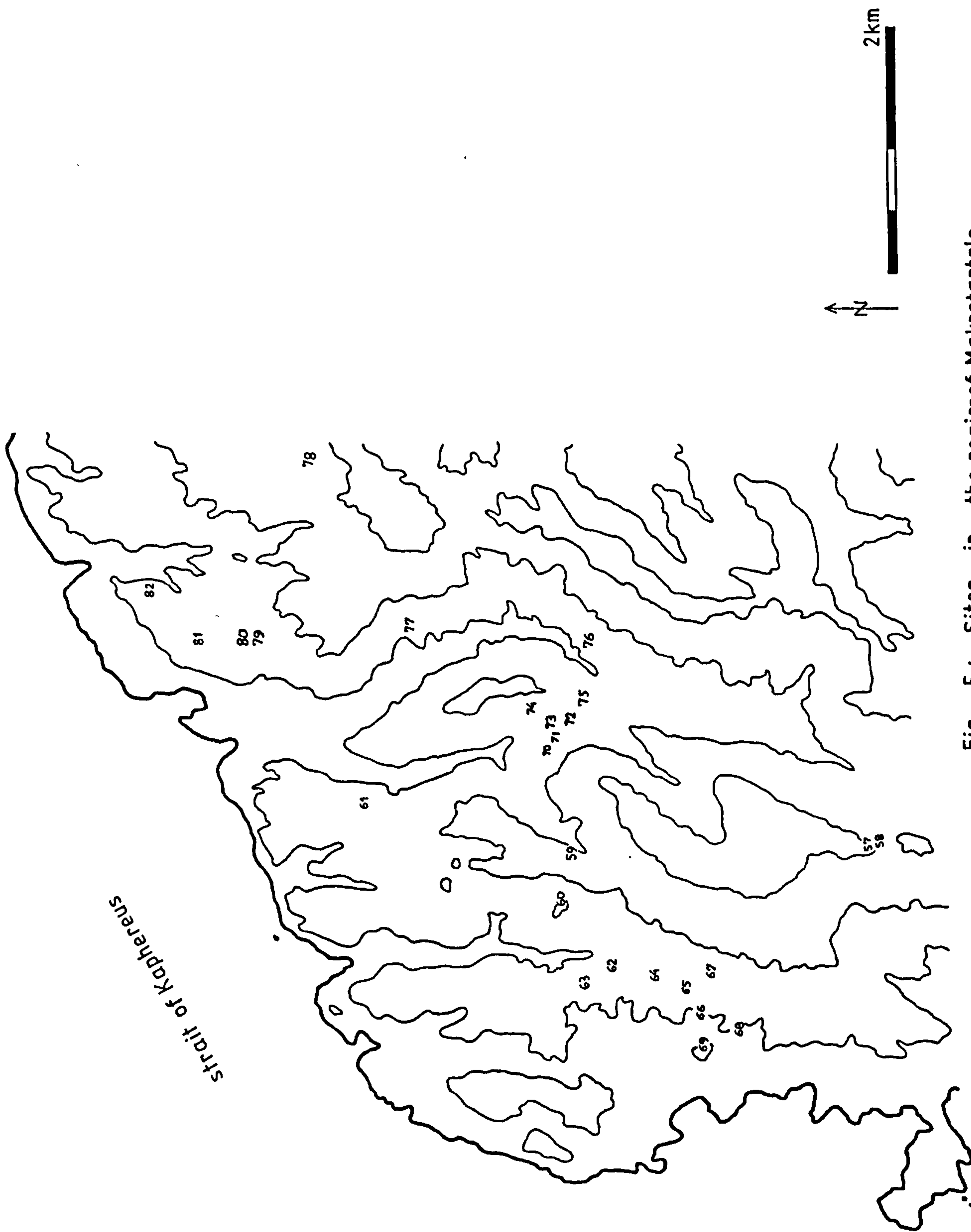


Fig. 5: Sites in the region of Makrotantalo

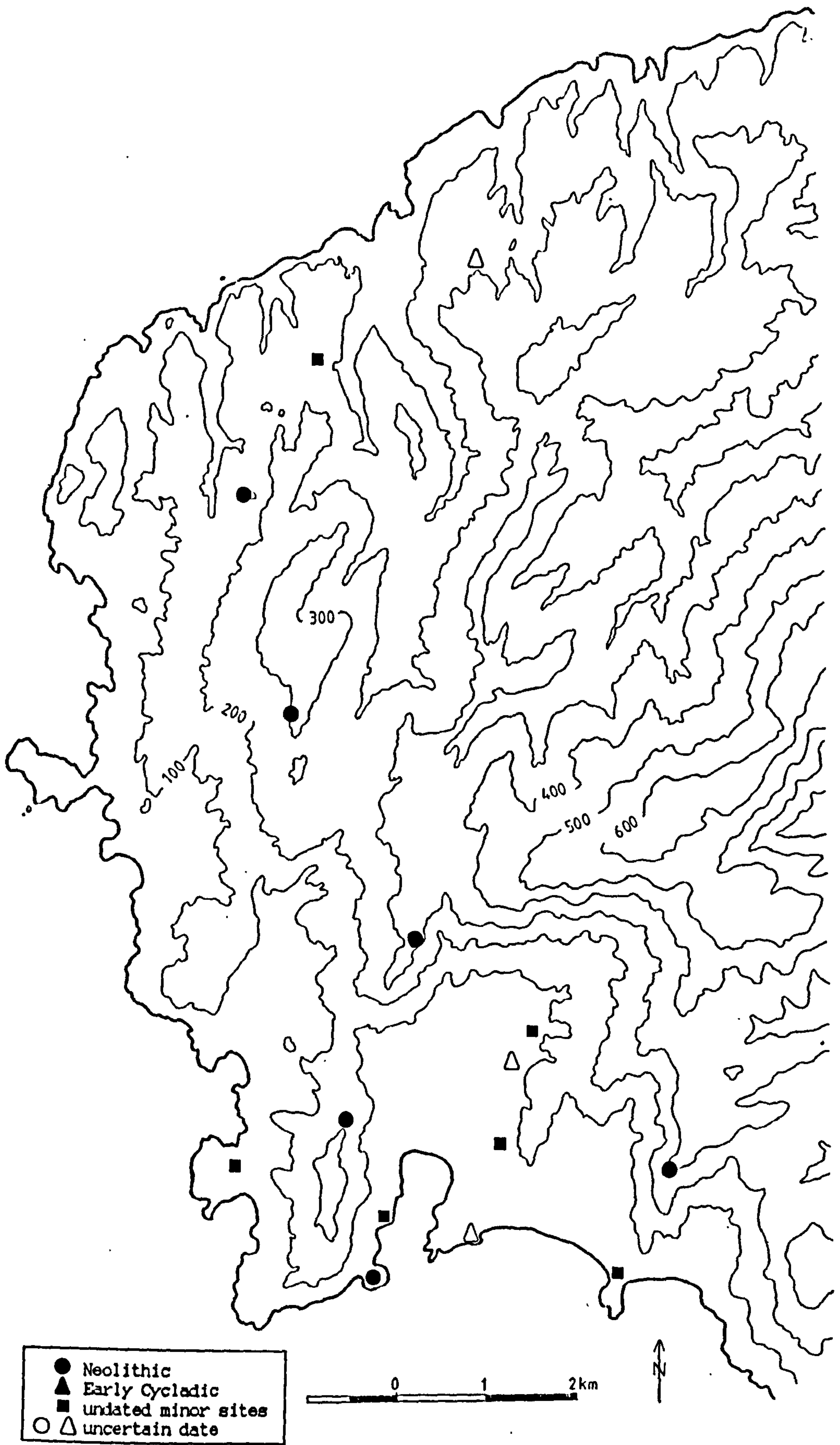


Fig. 6: NEOLITHIC and EARLY BRONZE AGE

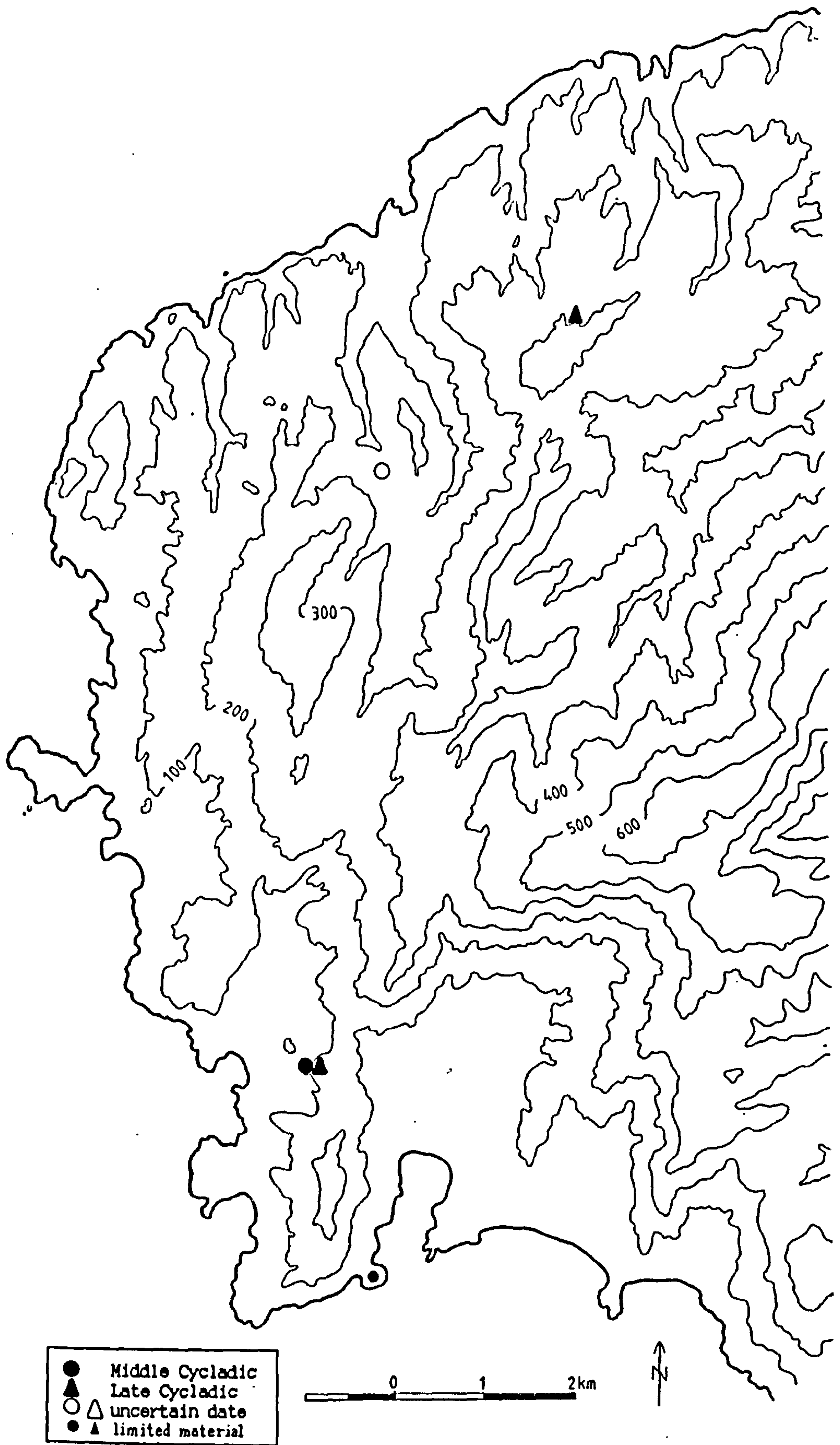


Fig. 7: MIDDLE and LATE BRONZE AGE

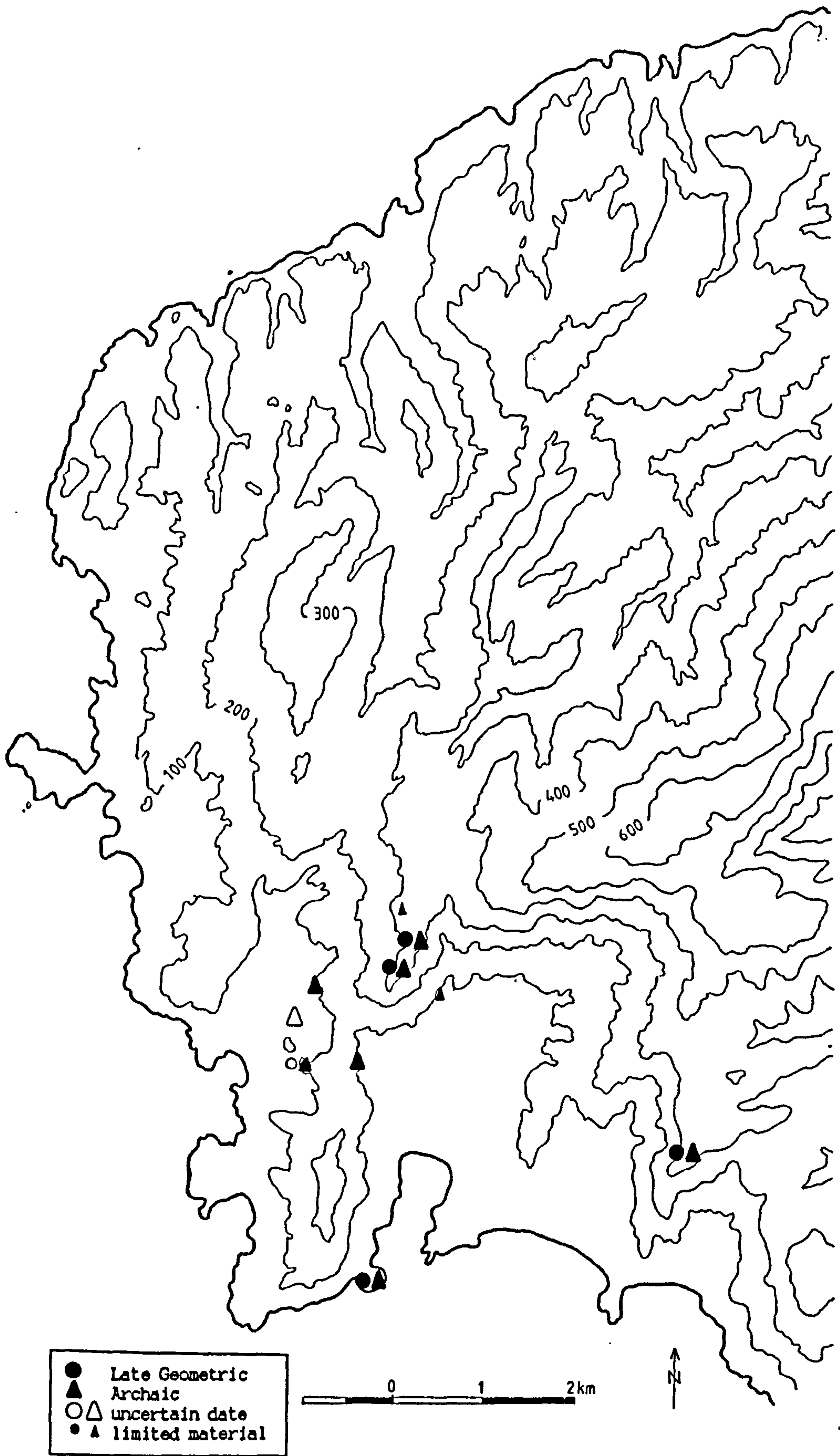


Fig. 8: LATE GEOMETRIC and ARCHAIC sites

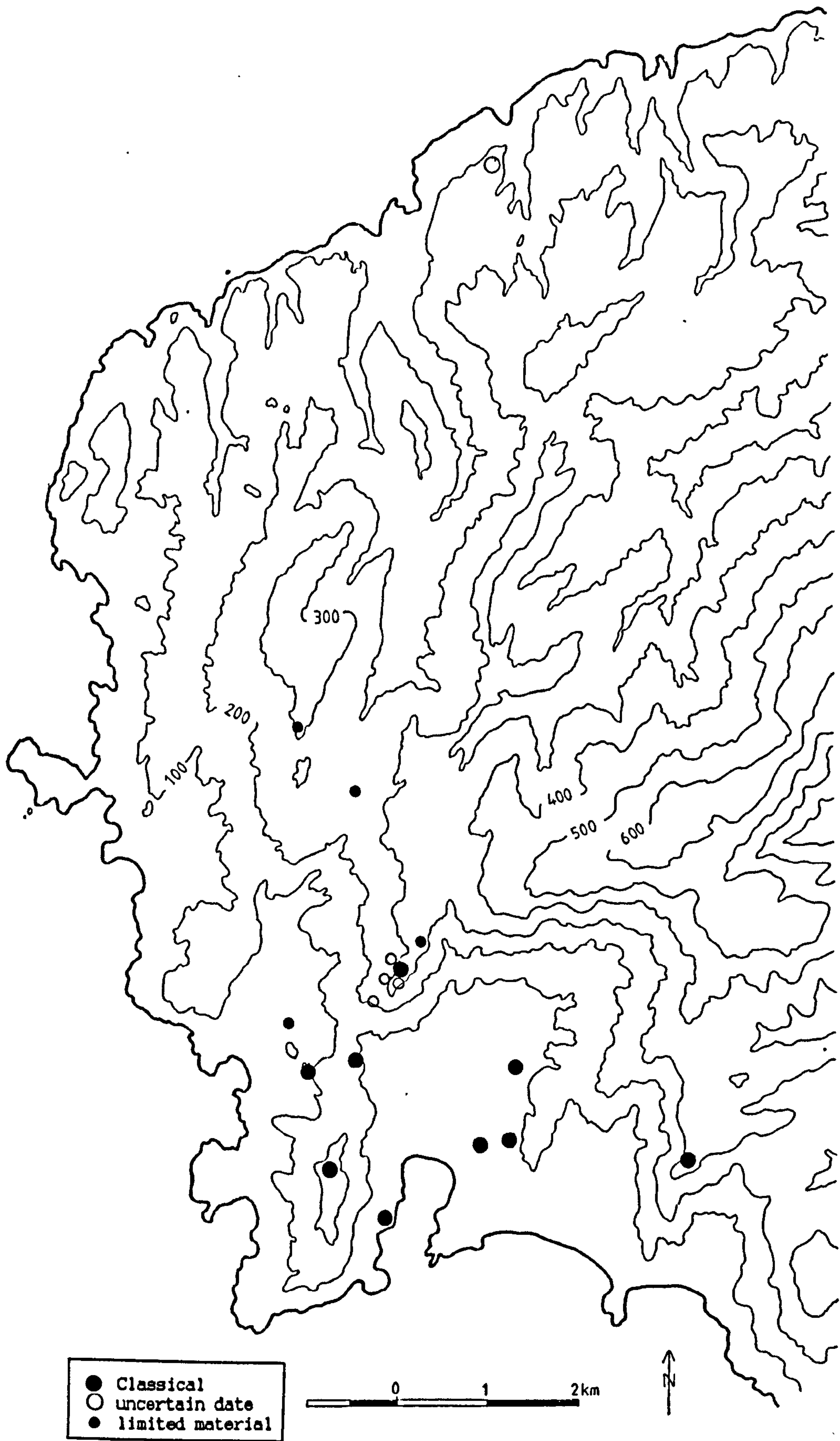


Fig. 9: CLASSICAL sites

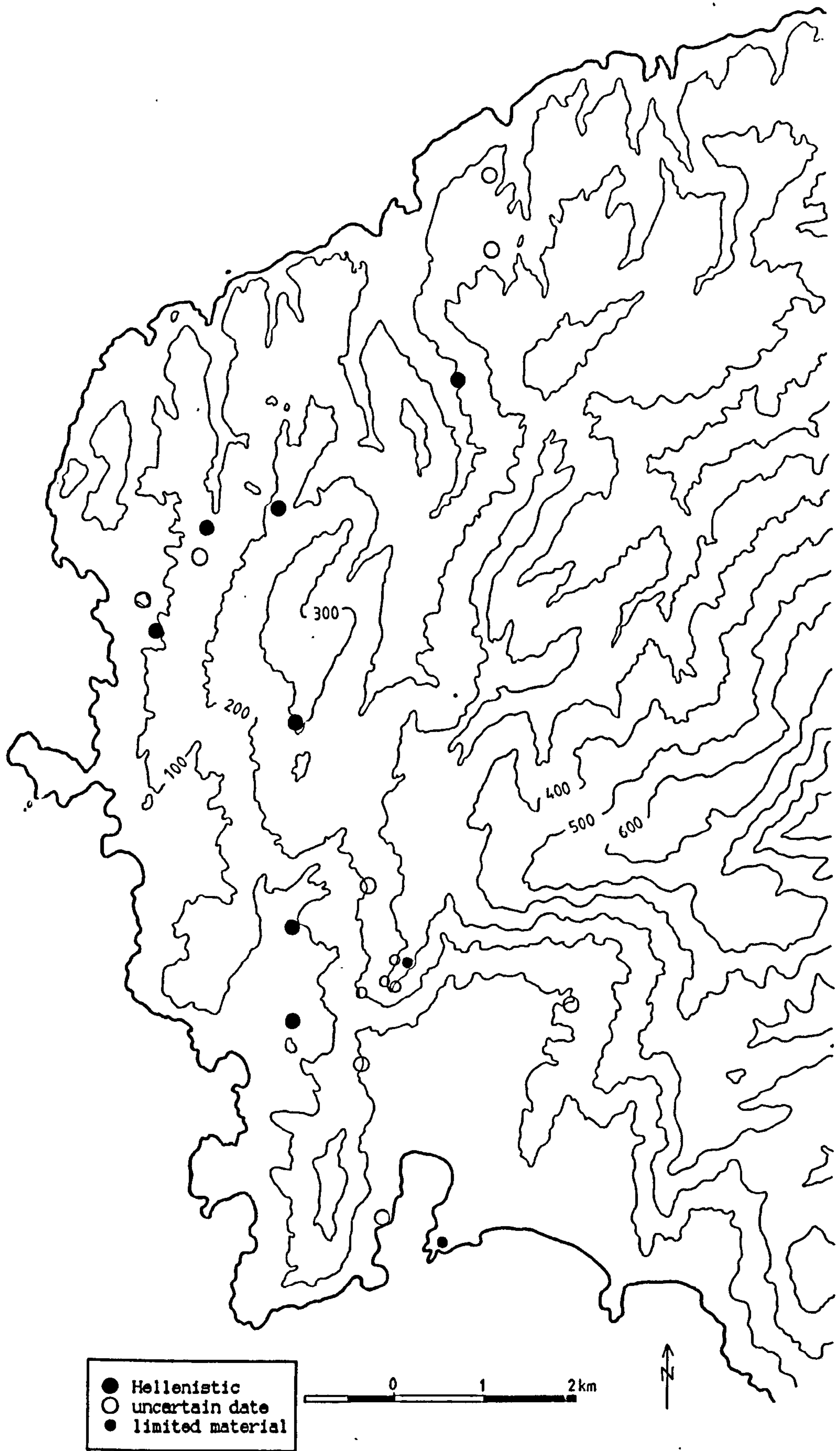


Fig. 10: HELLENISTIC sites

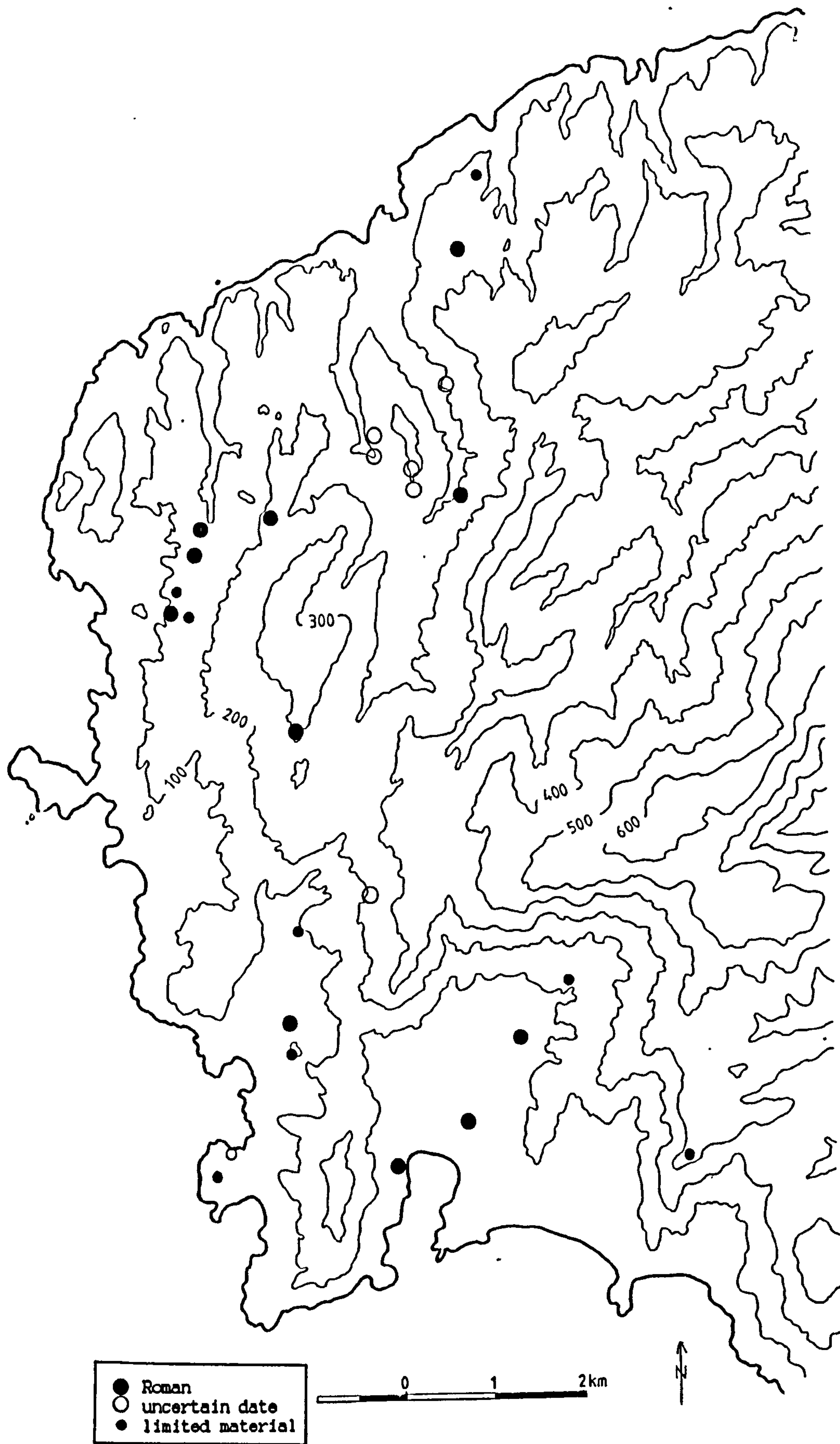


Fig. 11: ROMAN sites

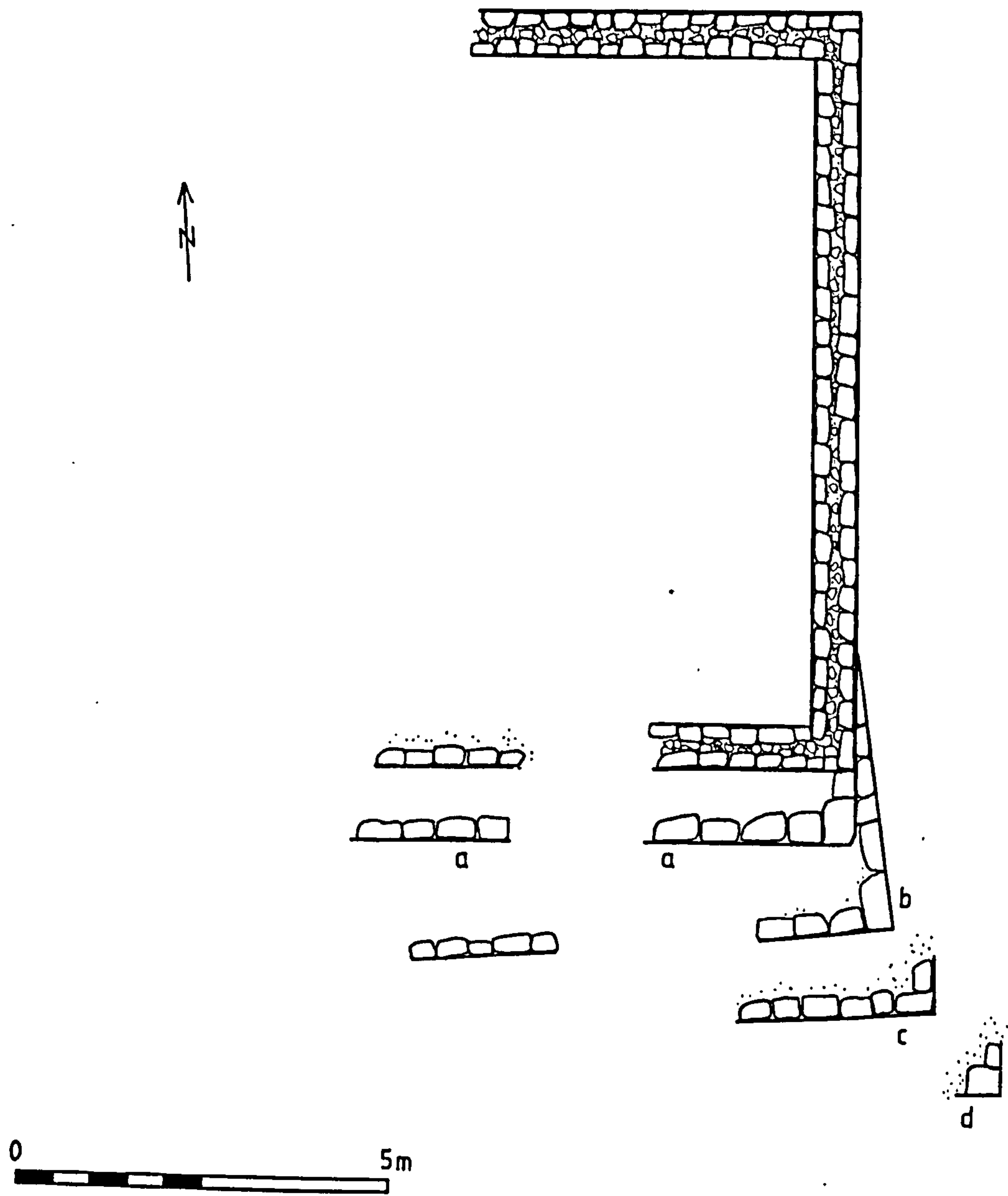


Fig. 12: RETHI - II

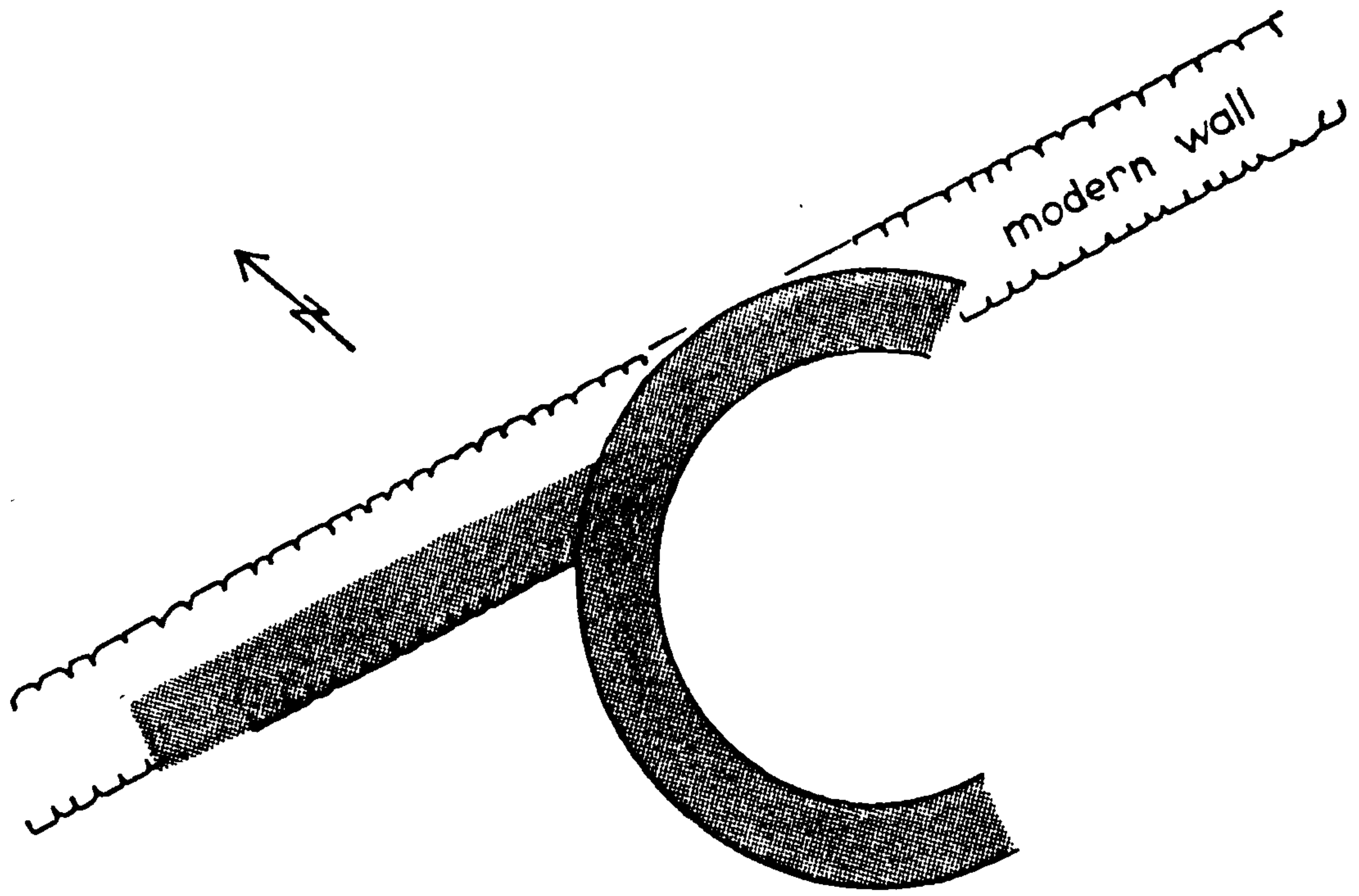


Fig.13: TSOUKA

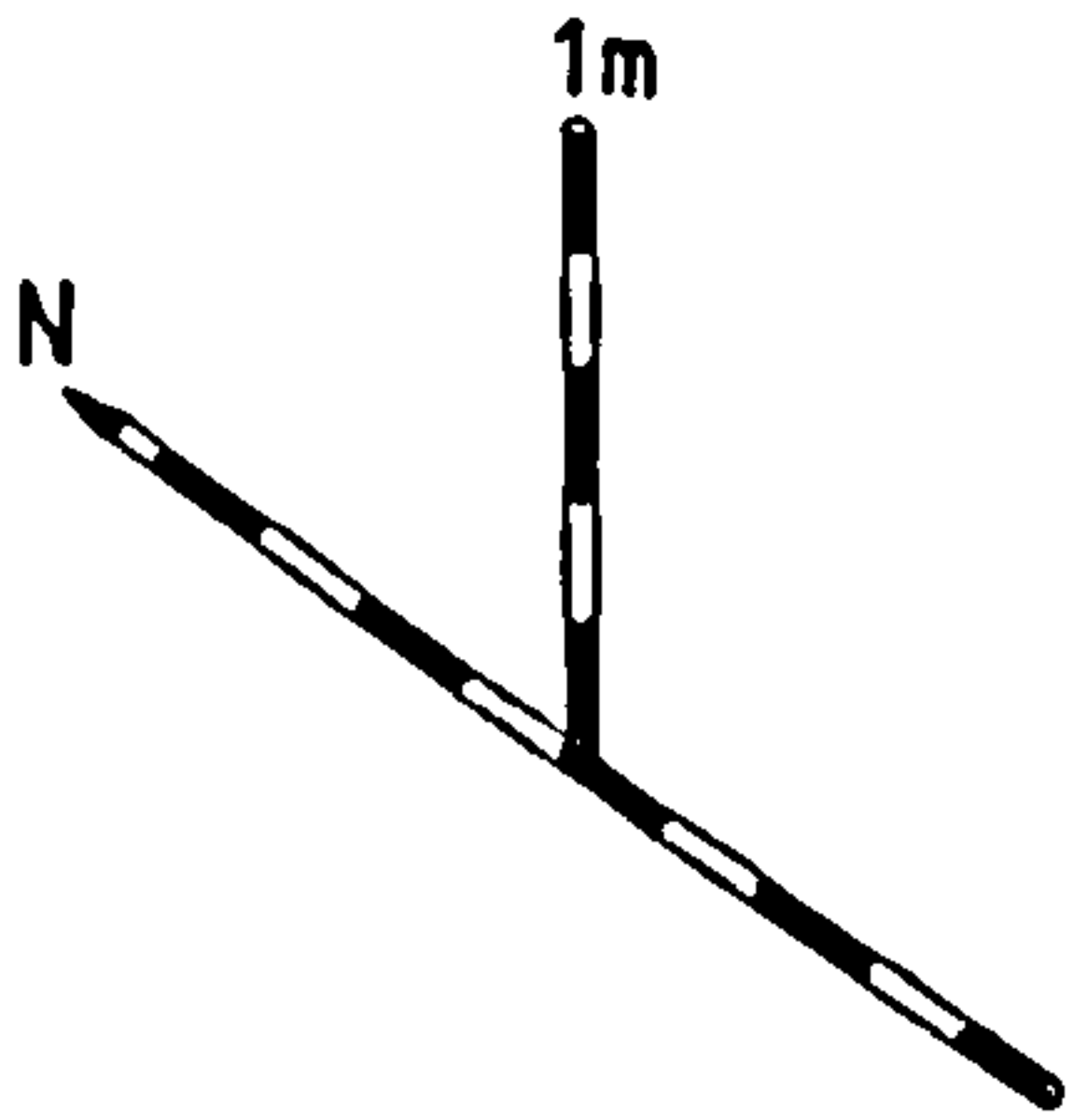
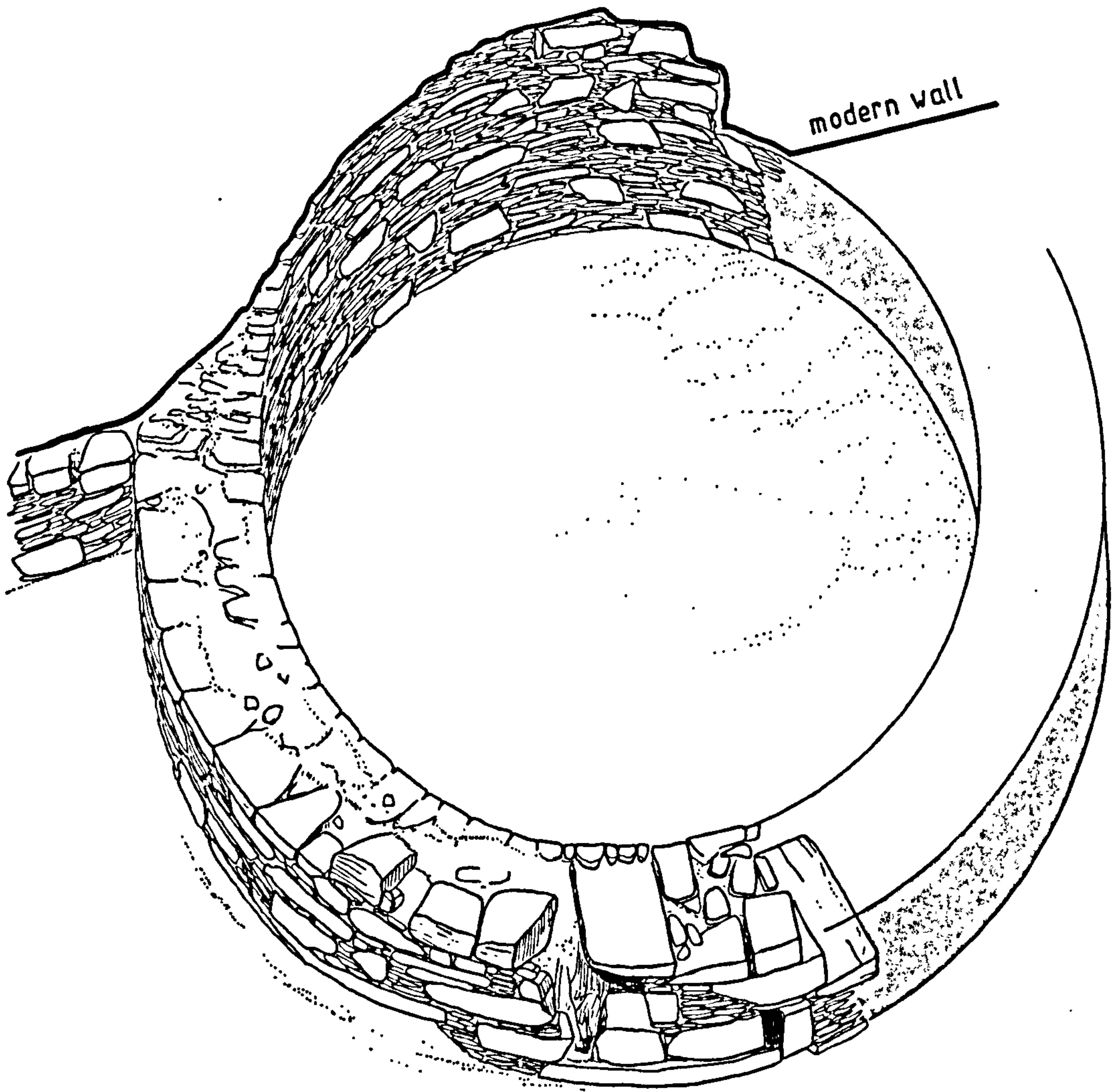


Fig. 14: TSOUKA: isometric plan of the tower

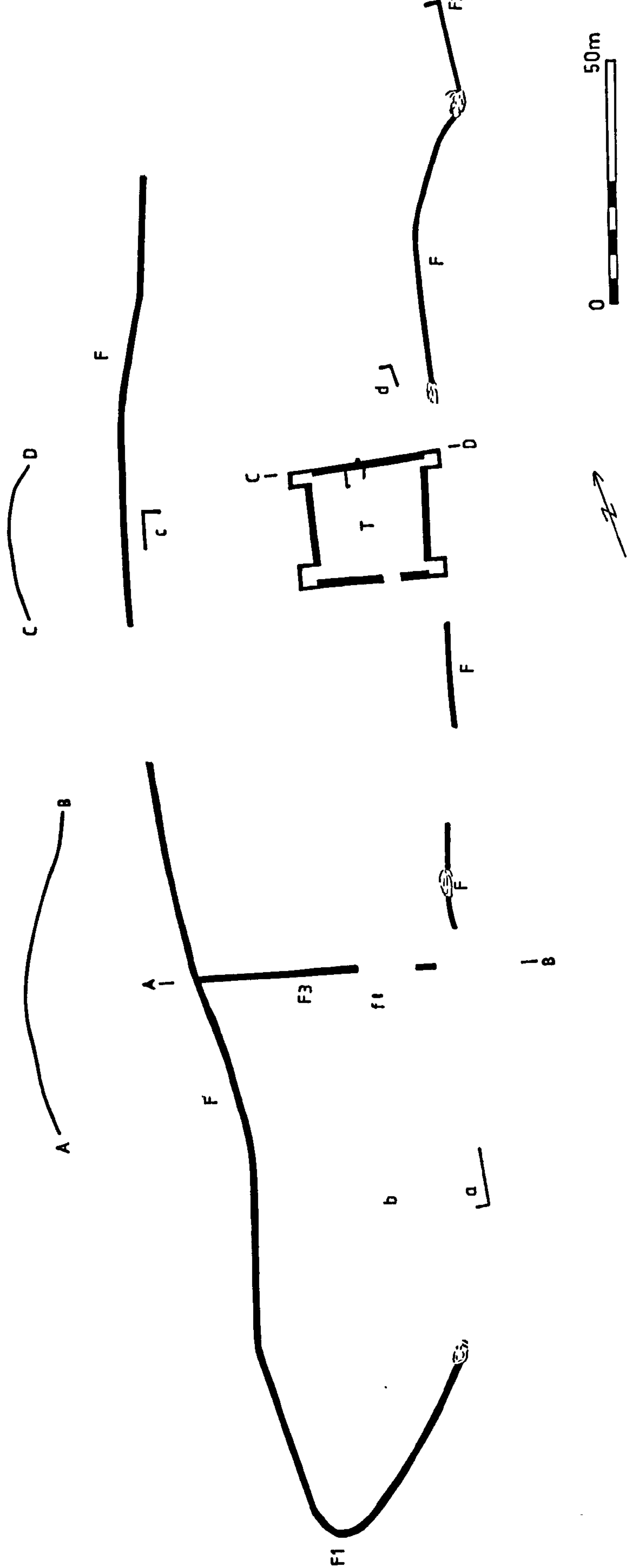


Fig.15: STAUROS PELEKETES: plan of the settlement

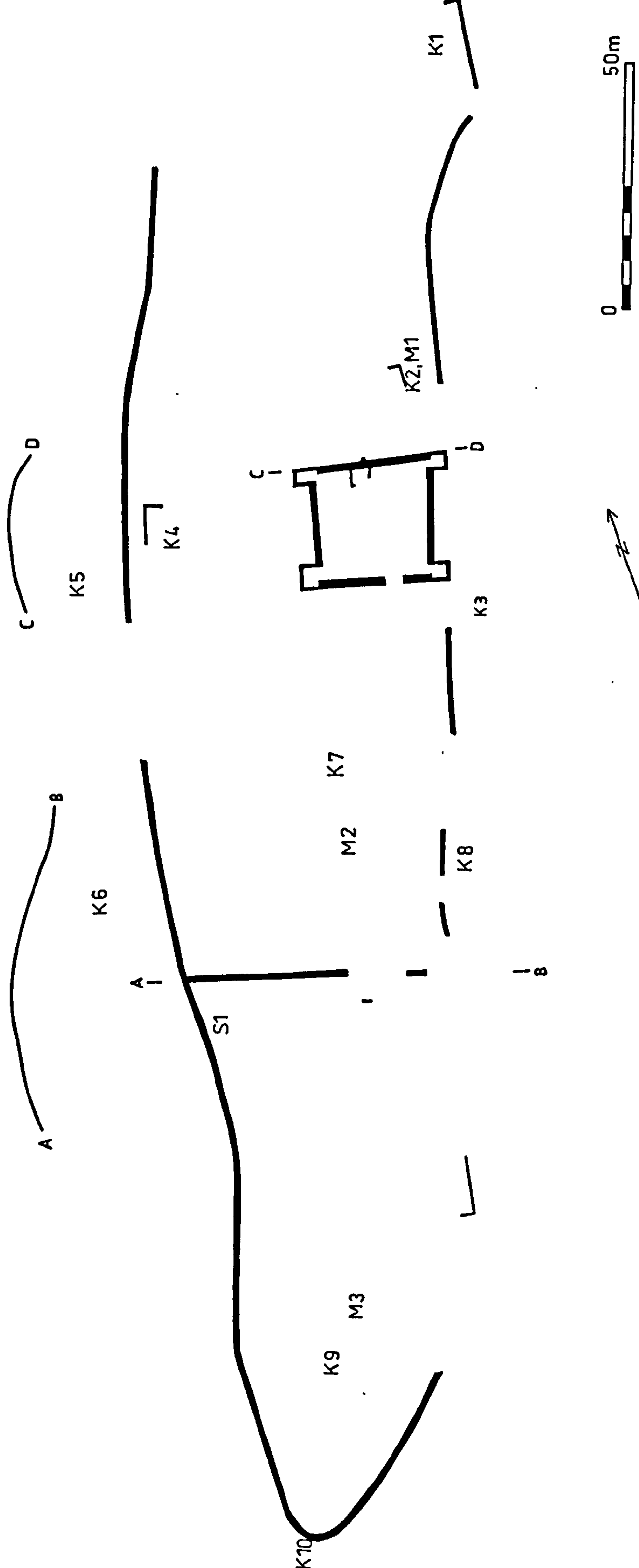


Fig.16: STAUROS PELEKETES: plan of the settlement

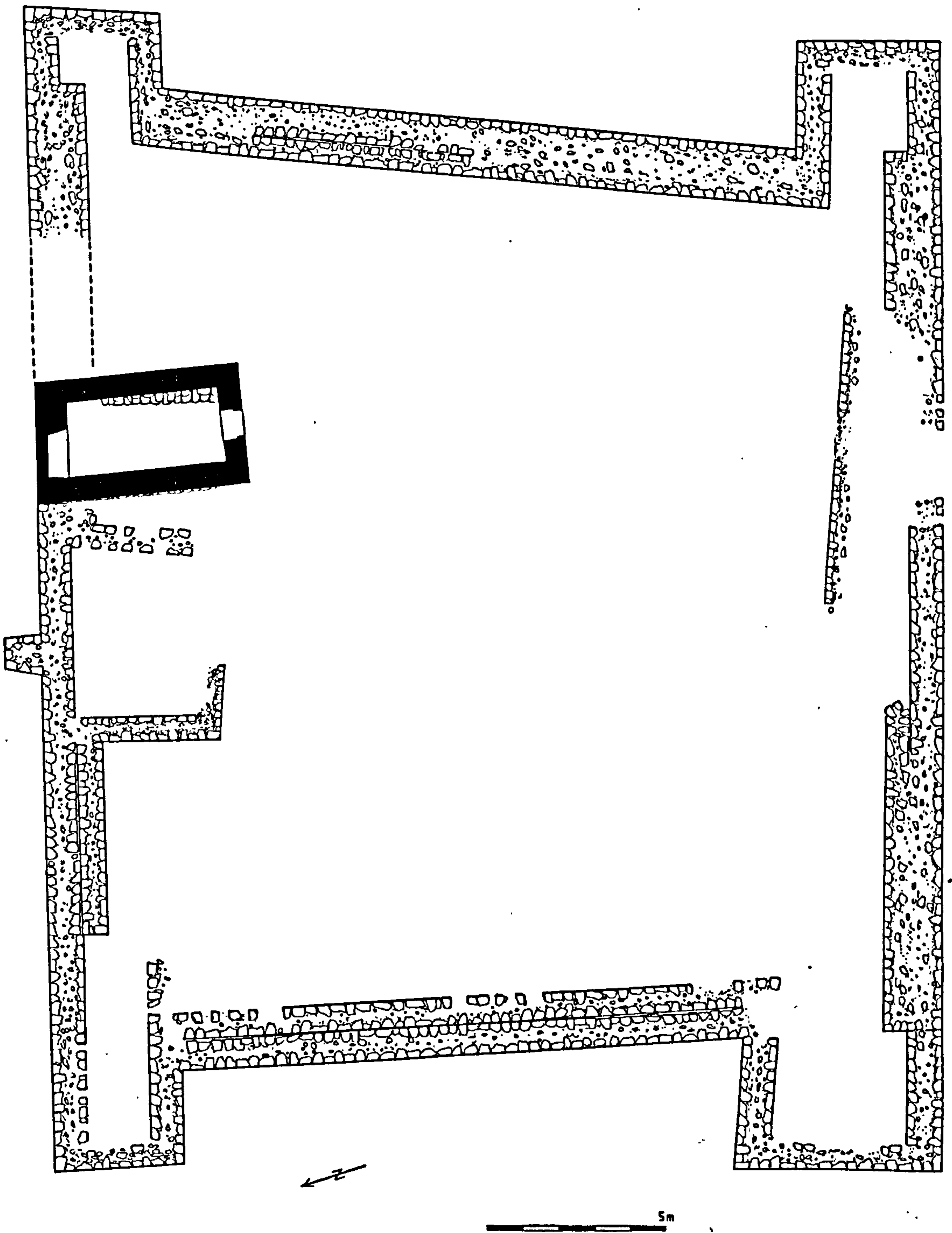


Fig. 17: STAUROS ground plan of TETRAPHYRGIO

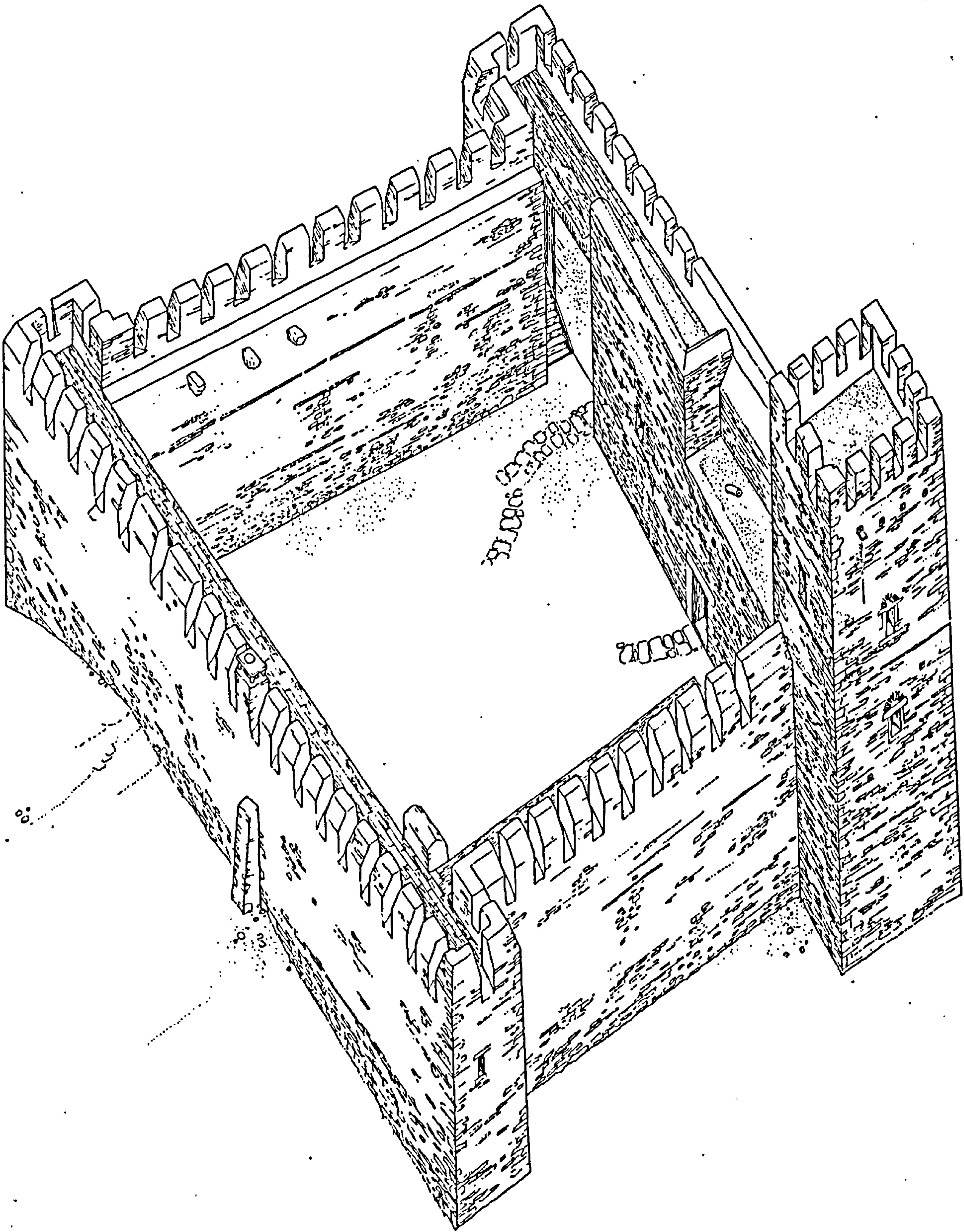


Fig. 18: STAUROS conjectural reconstruction of TETRAPHYRGIO

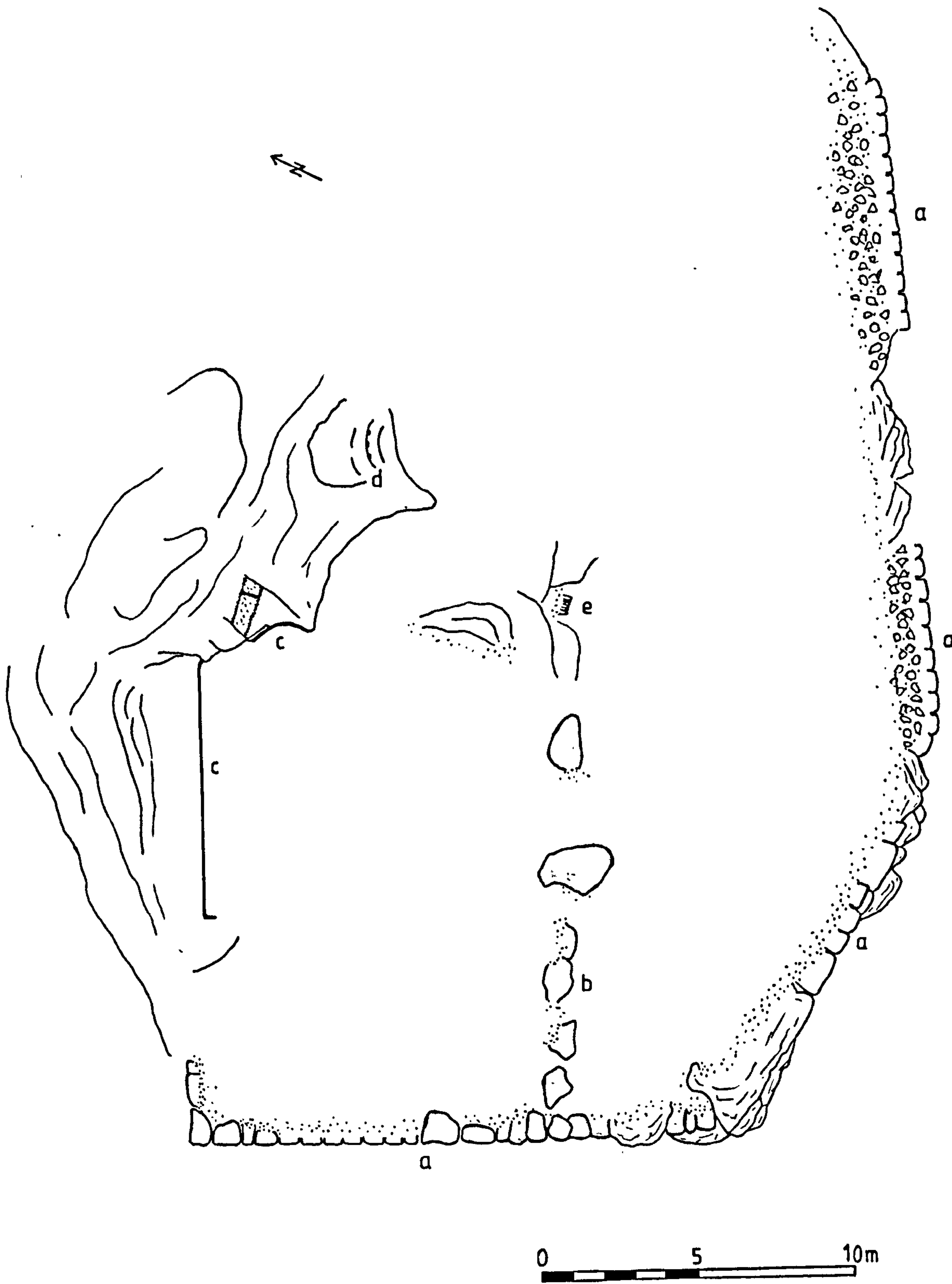


Fig. 19: VARSAMIA - metochio, Kato Phellos

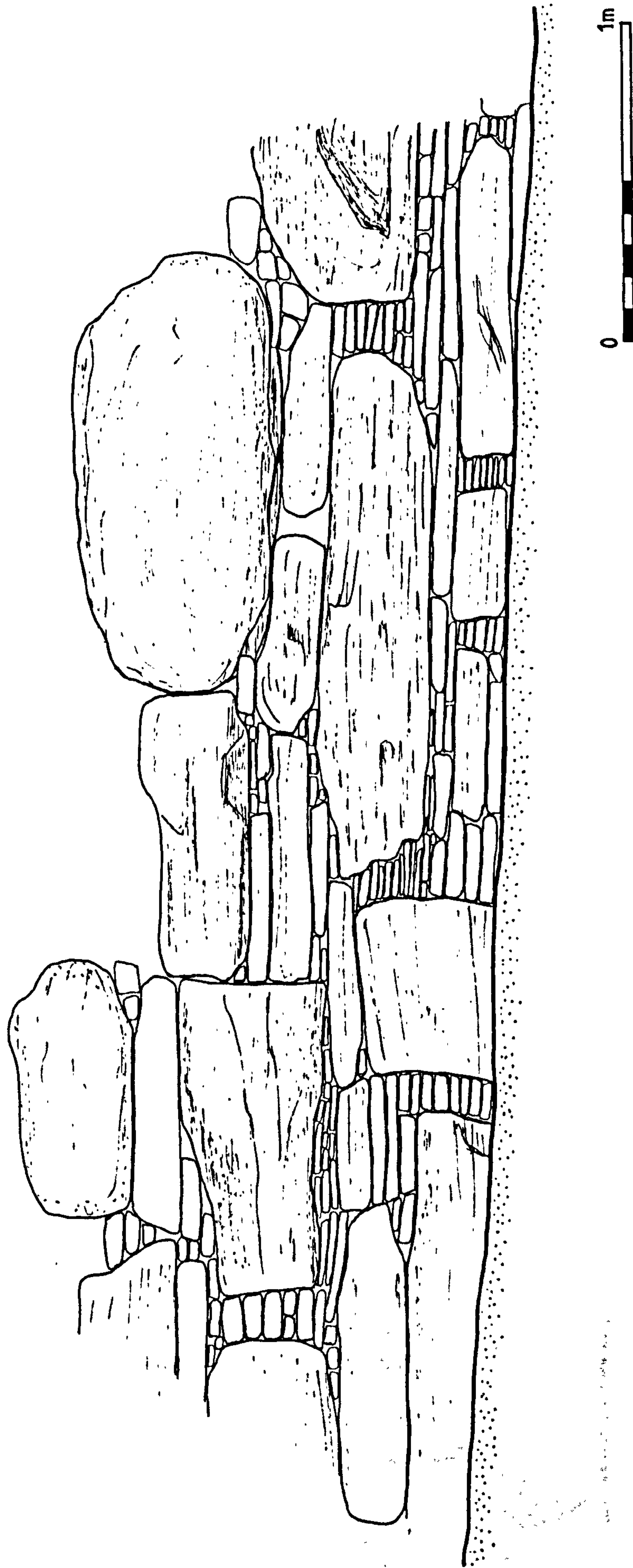


Fig. 20: HELLENIKO, Kato Phellos

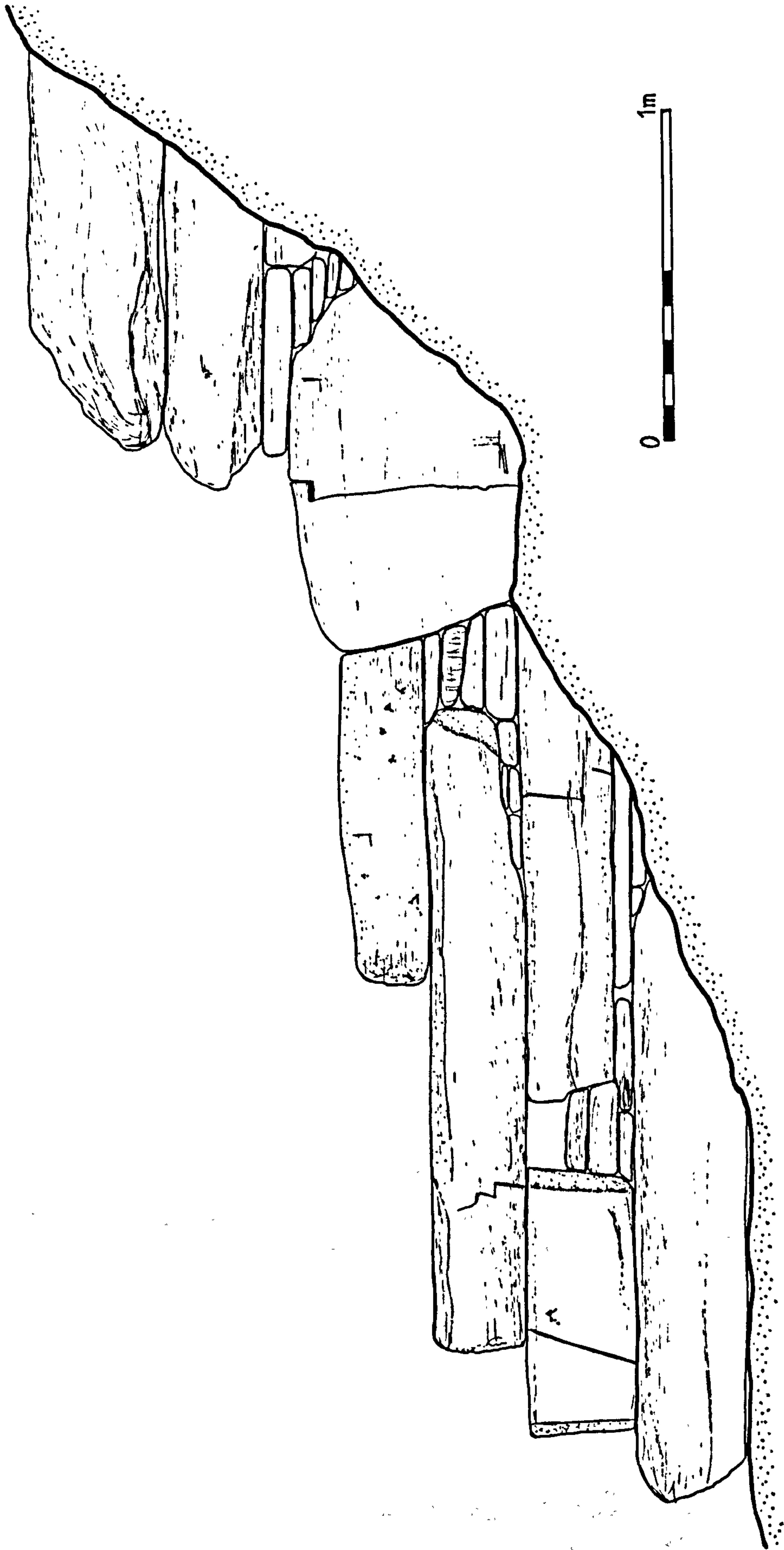
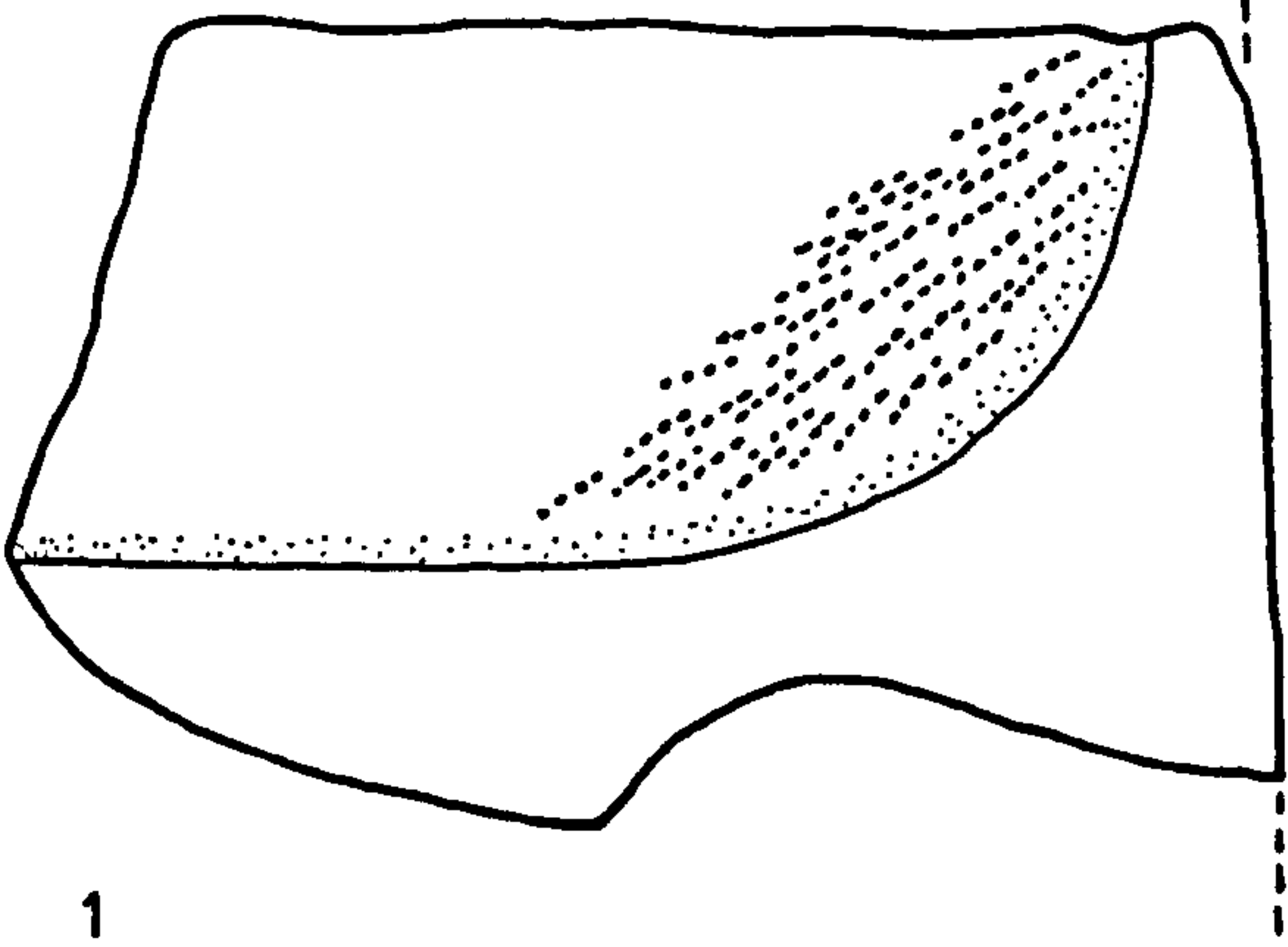
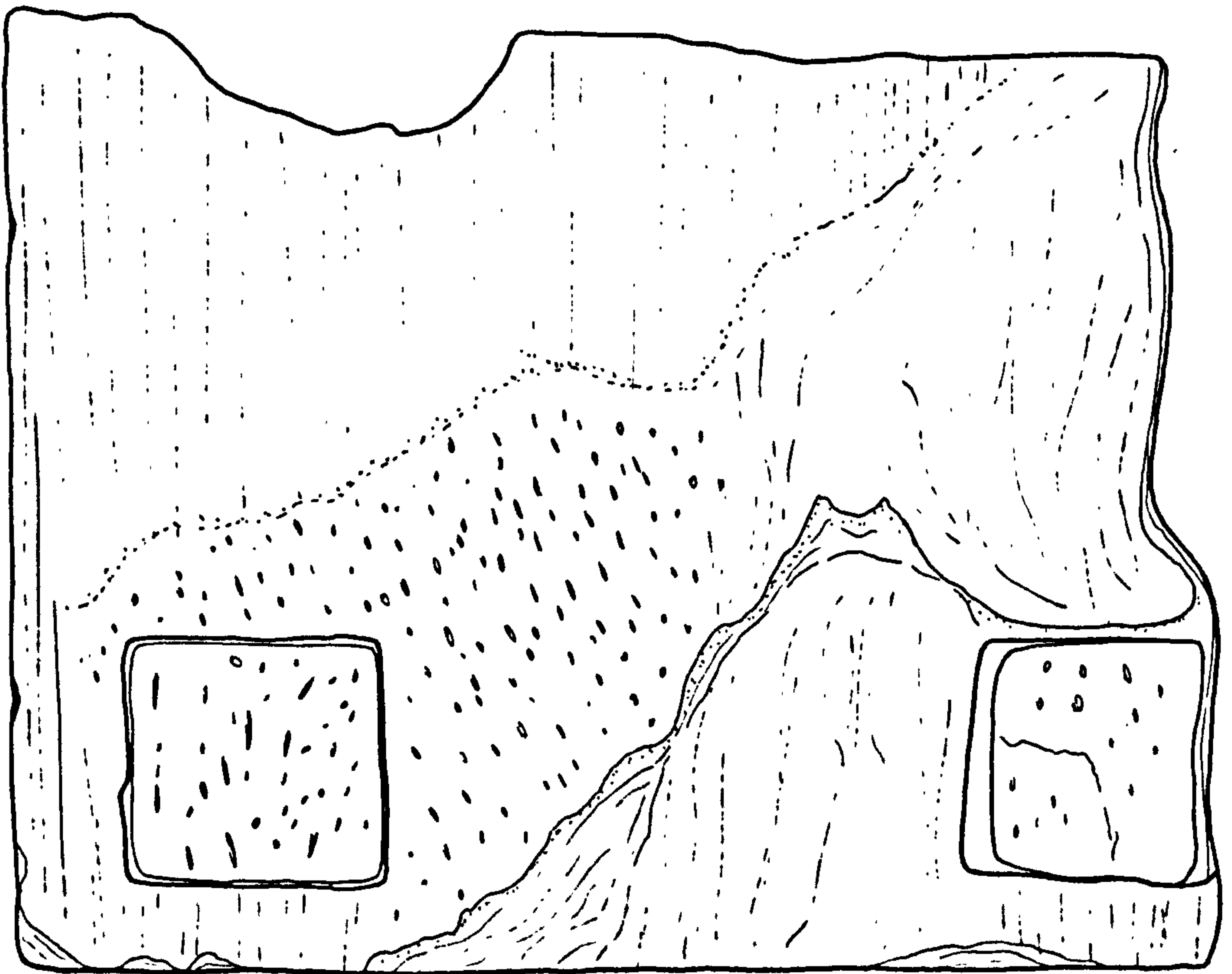


Fig. 21: HELLENIKO RAKAGIO - Ano Phellos



1



2



Fig. 22 HELLENIKO - RAKAGIO: Agios Georgios



Fig. 23: PELEKETE-C quarry

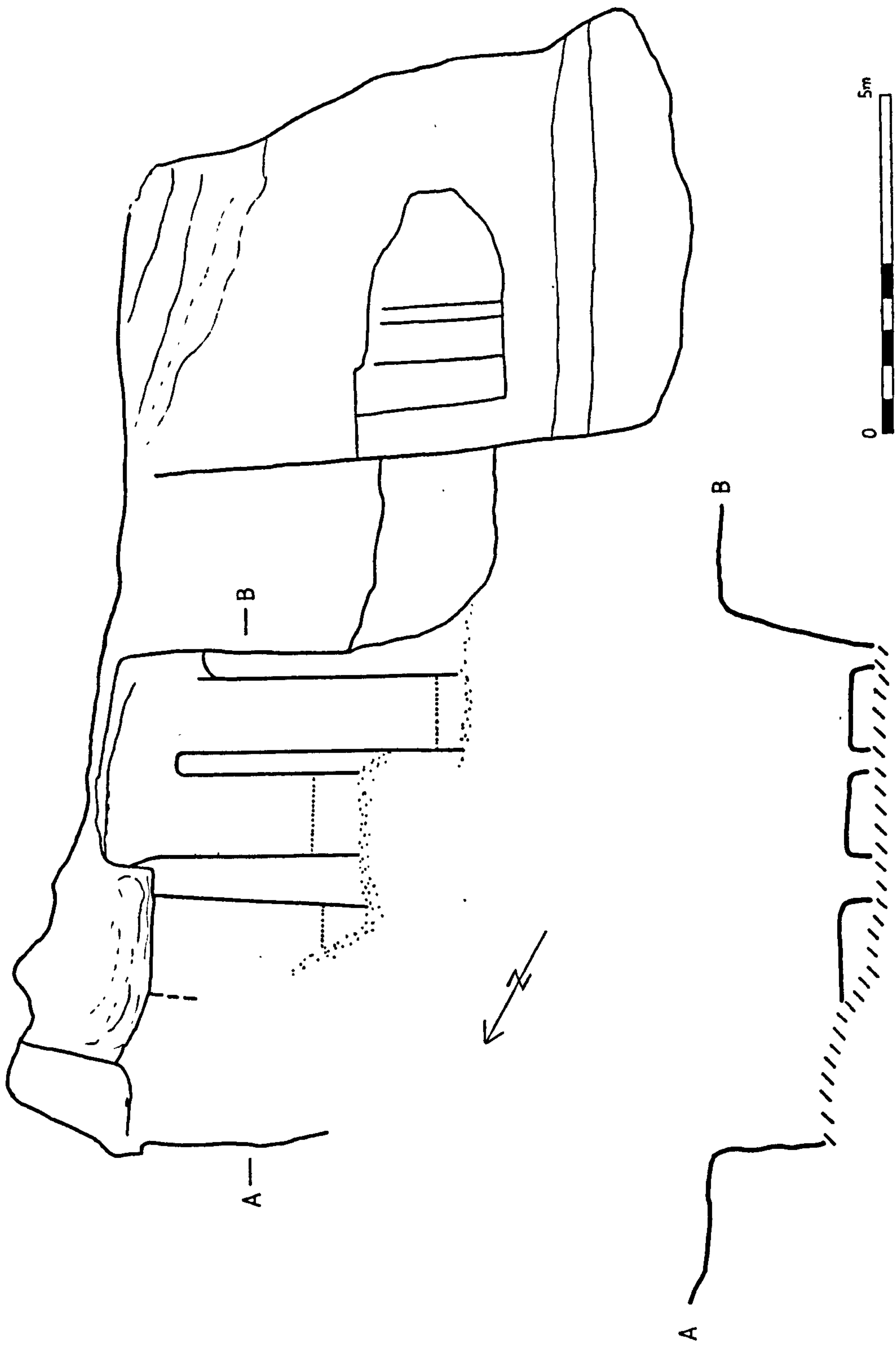


Fig. 24: PELEKEFE: quarry D

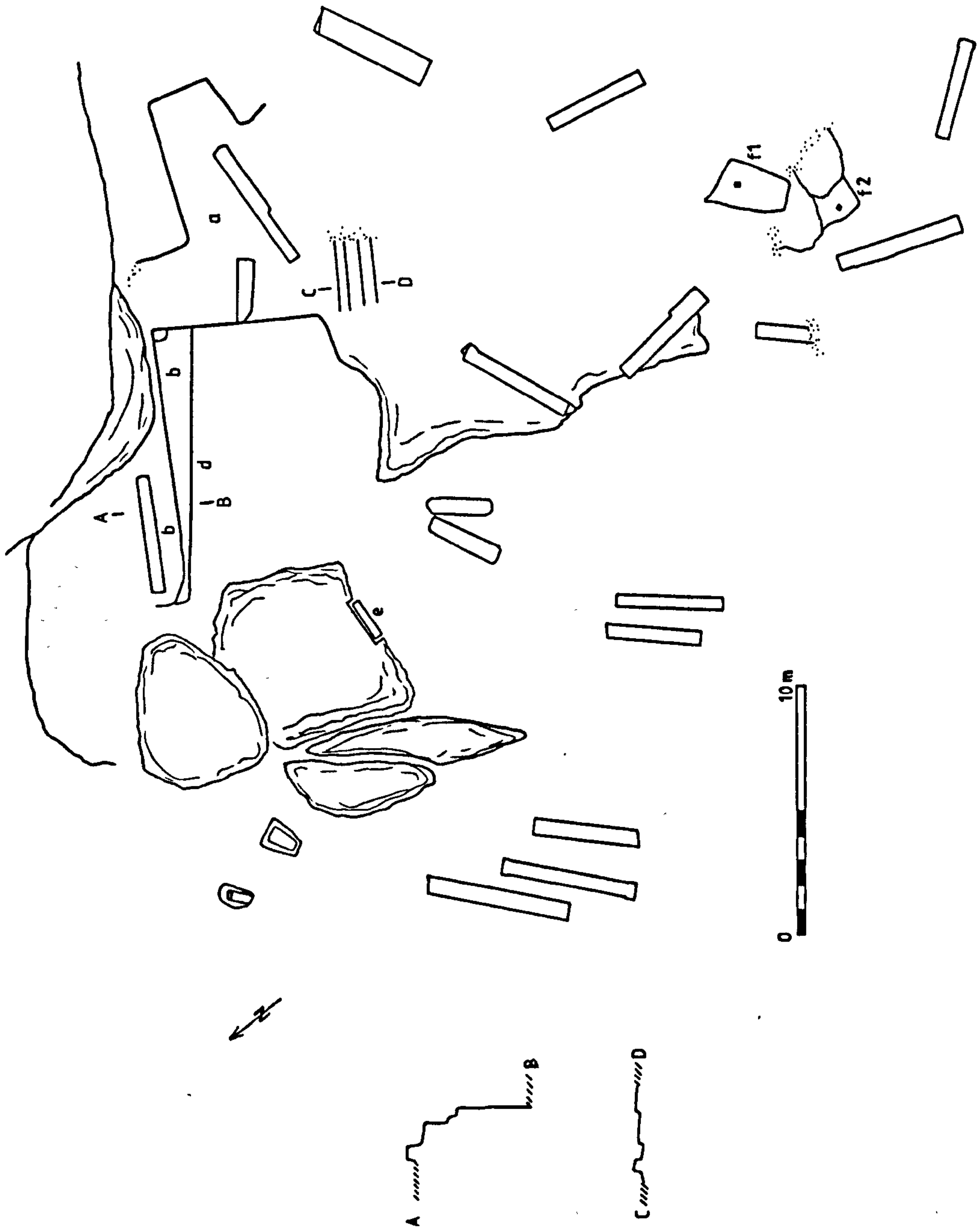


Fig. 25: TROCHALIA quarry

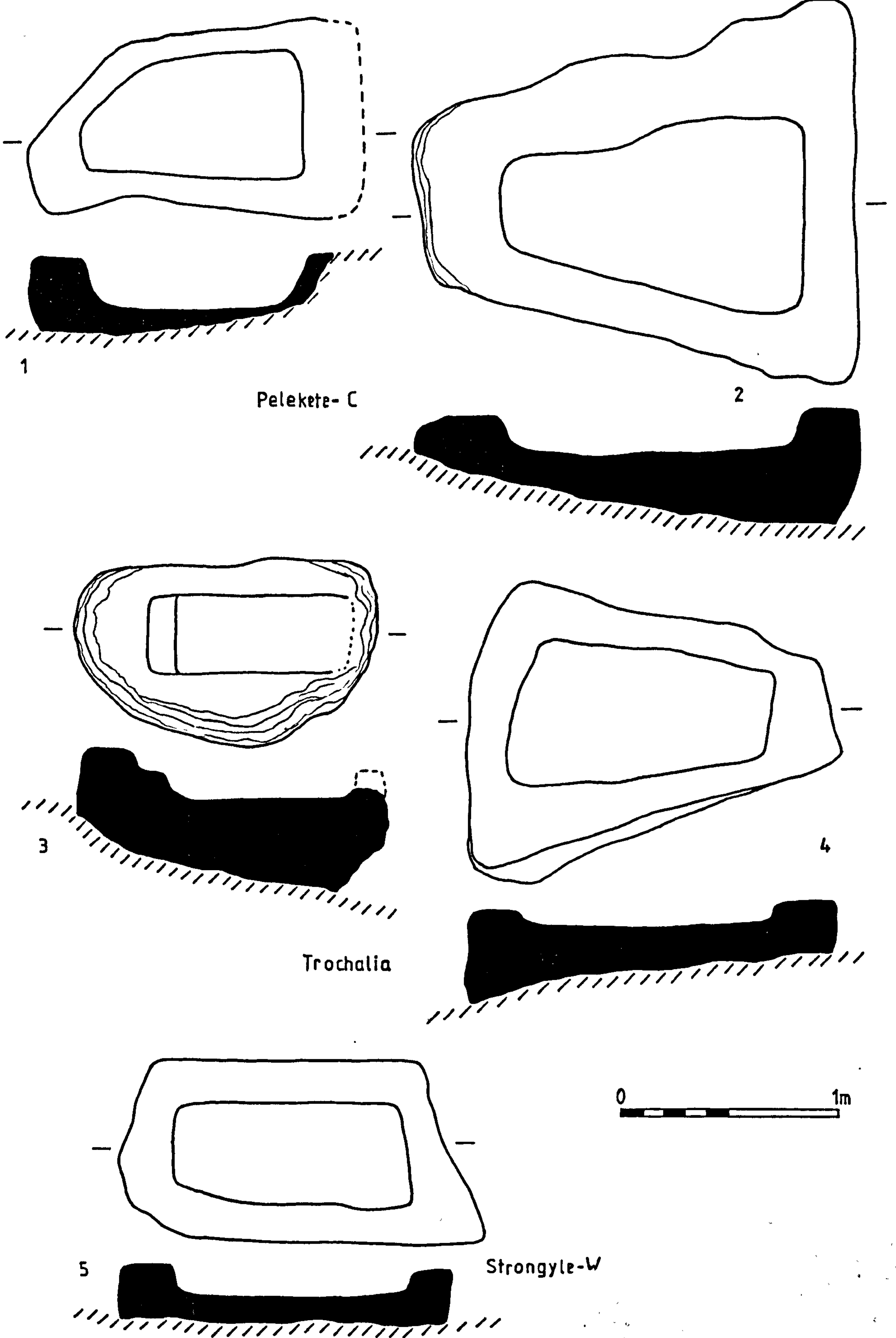


Fig. 26: STONE VATS FROM THE QUARRIES OF PHELLOS

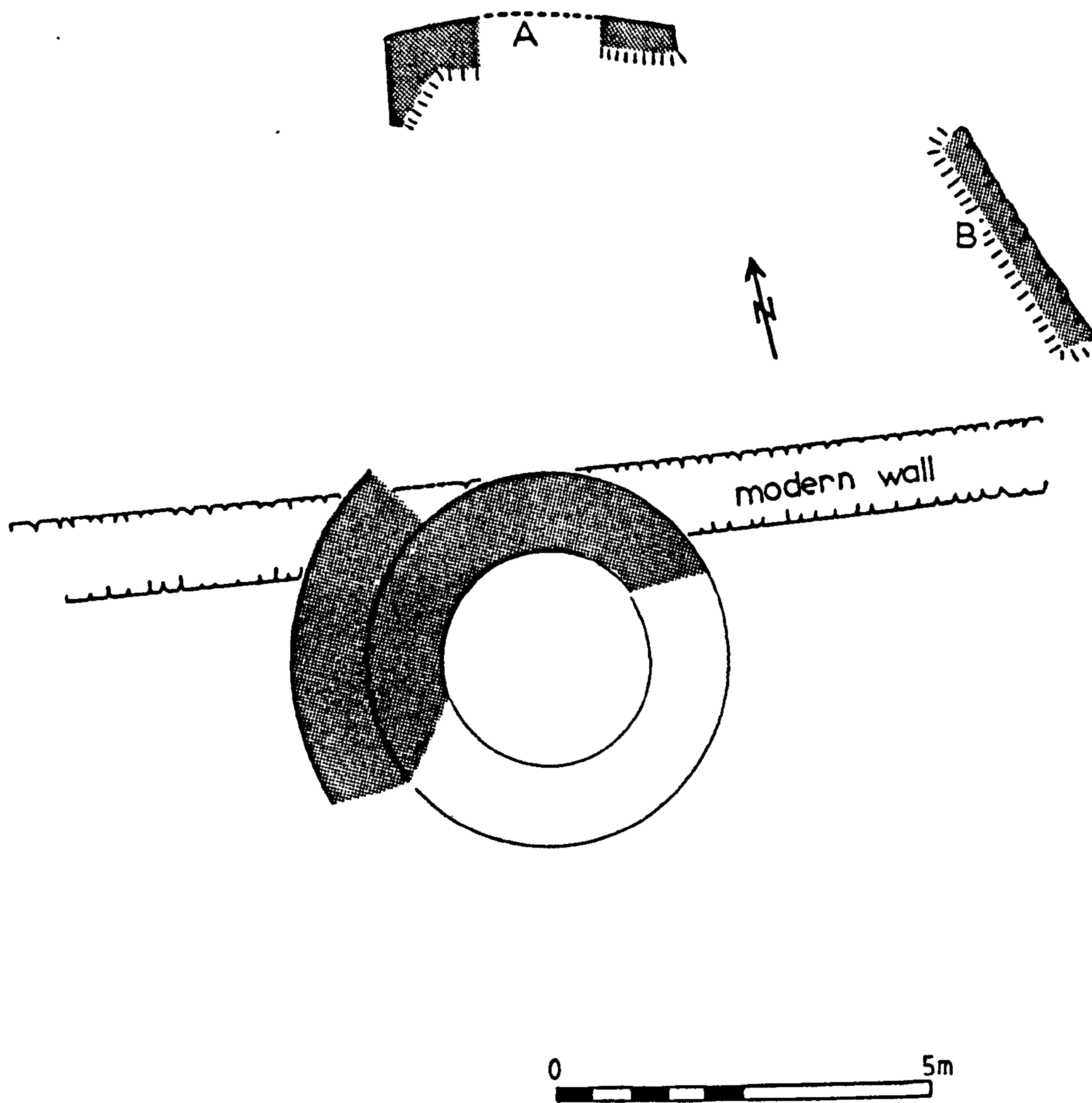
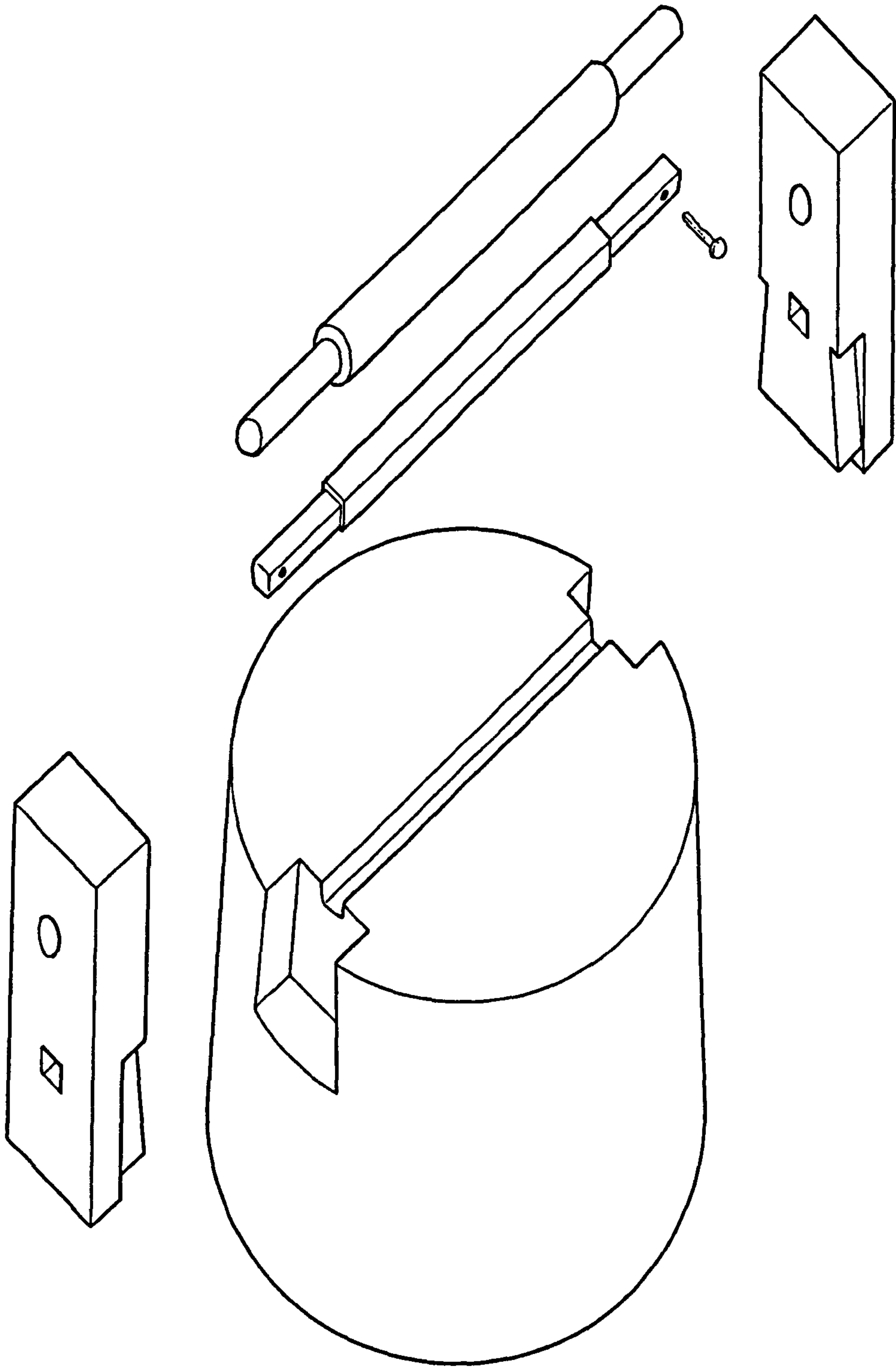


Fig. 27: AGIA MARINA



1:10

Fig. 28: AGIA MARINA: restoration of weight for press

→ Z →

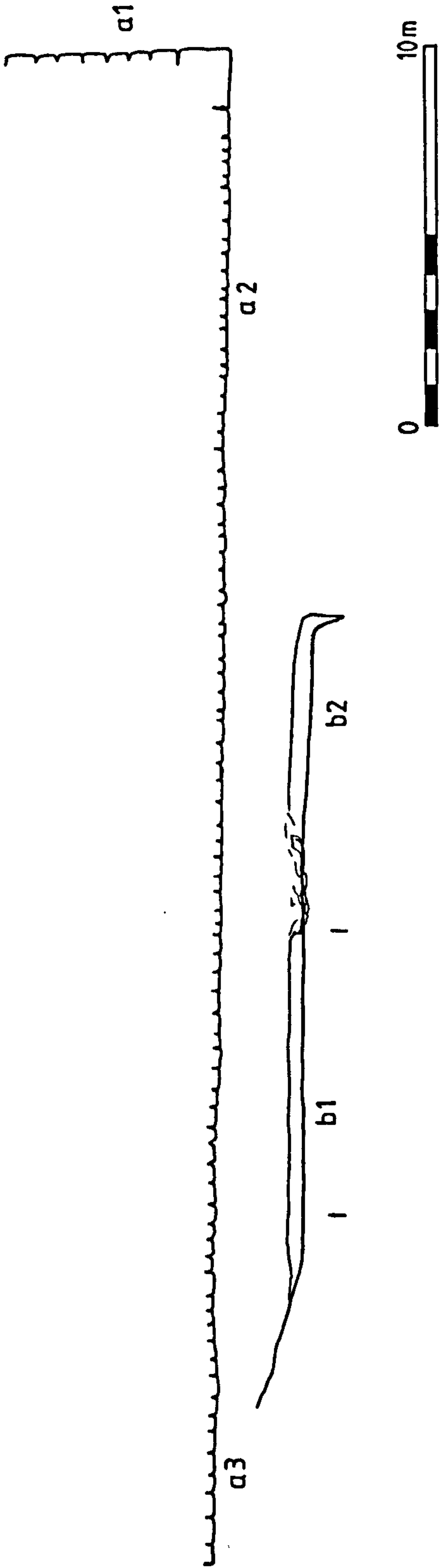
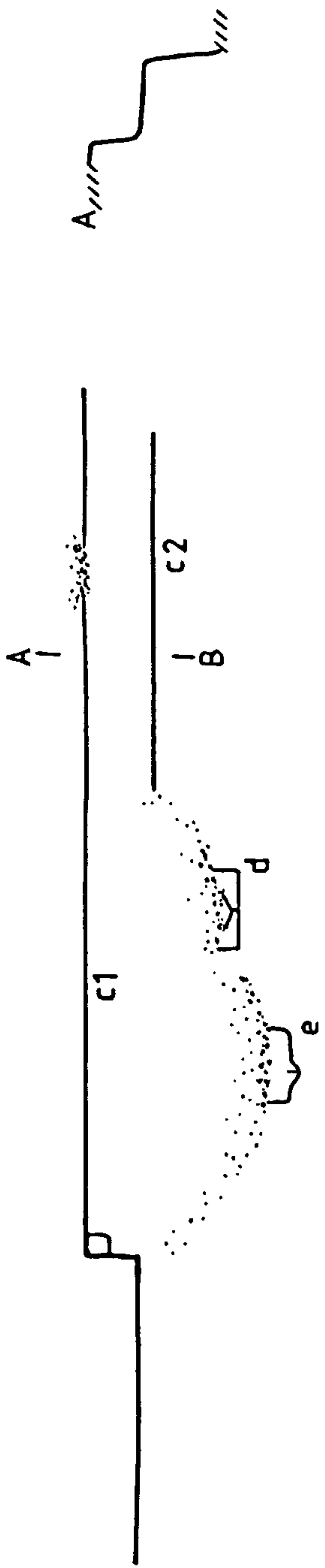


Fig.29A:POLOS

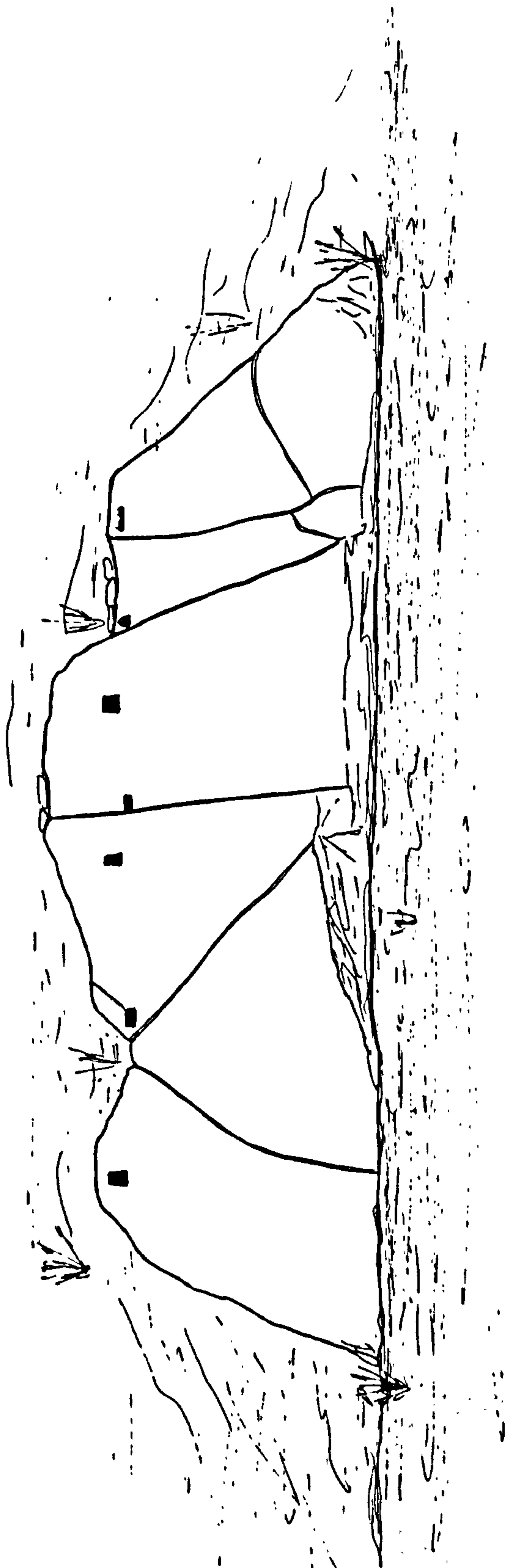


Fig. 29B:POLOS - E slope

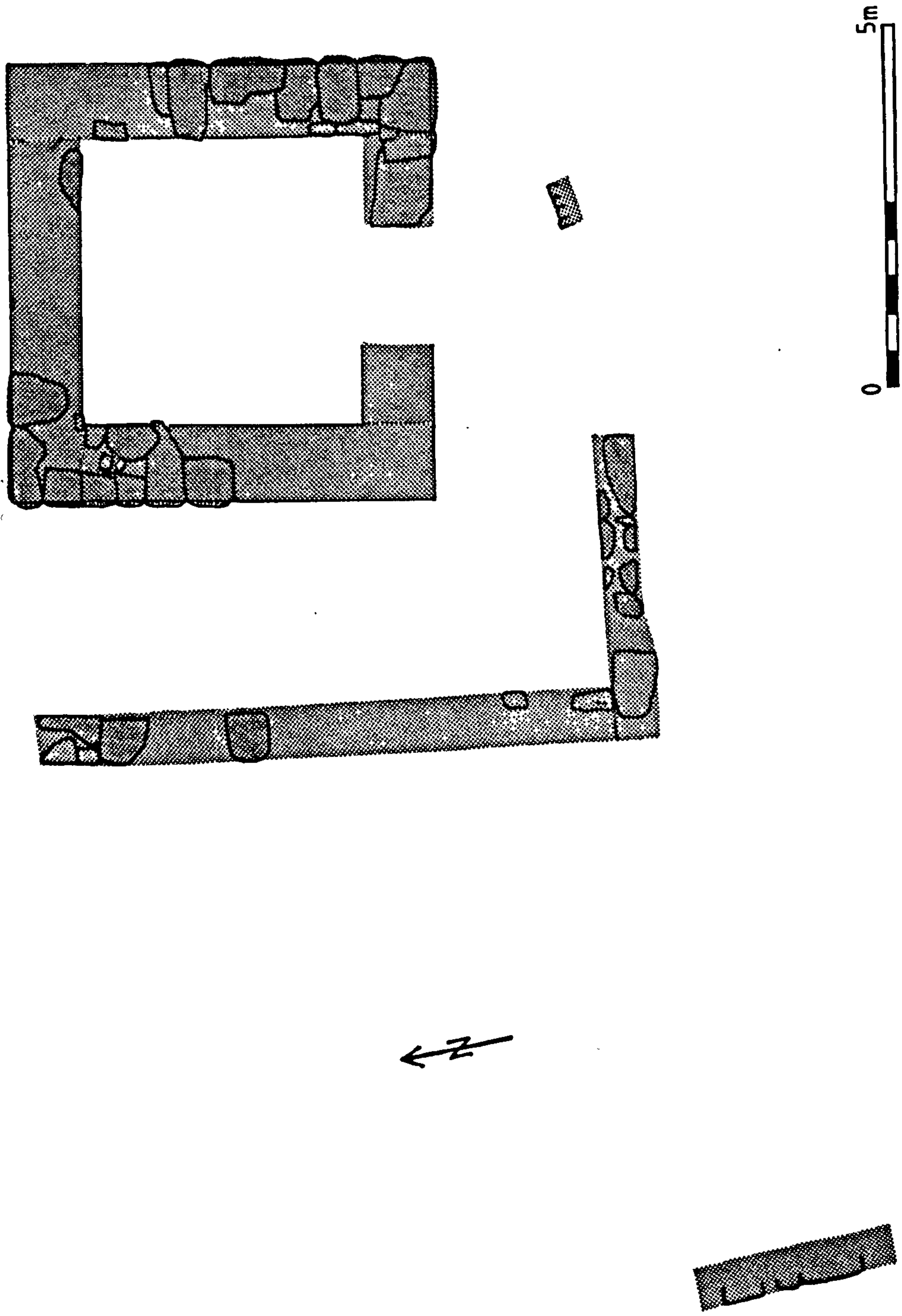


Fig. 30: CHOREZA

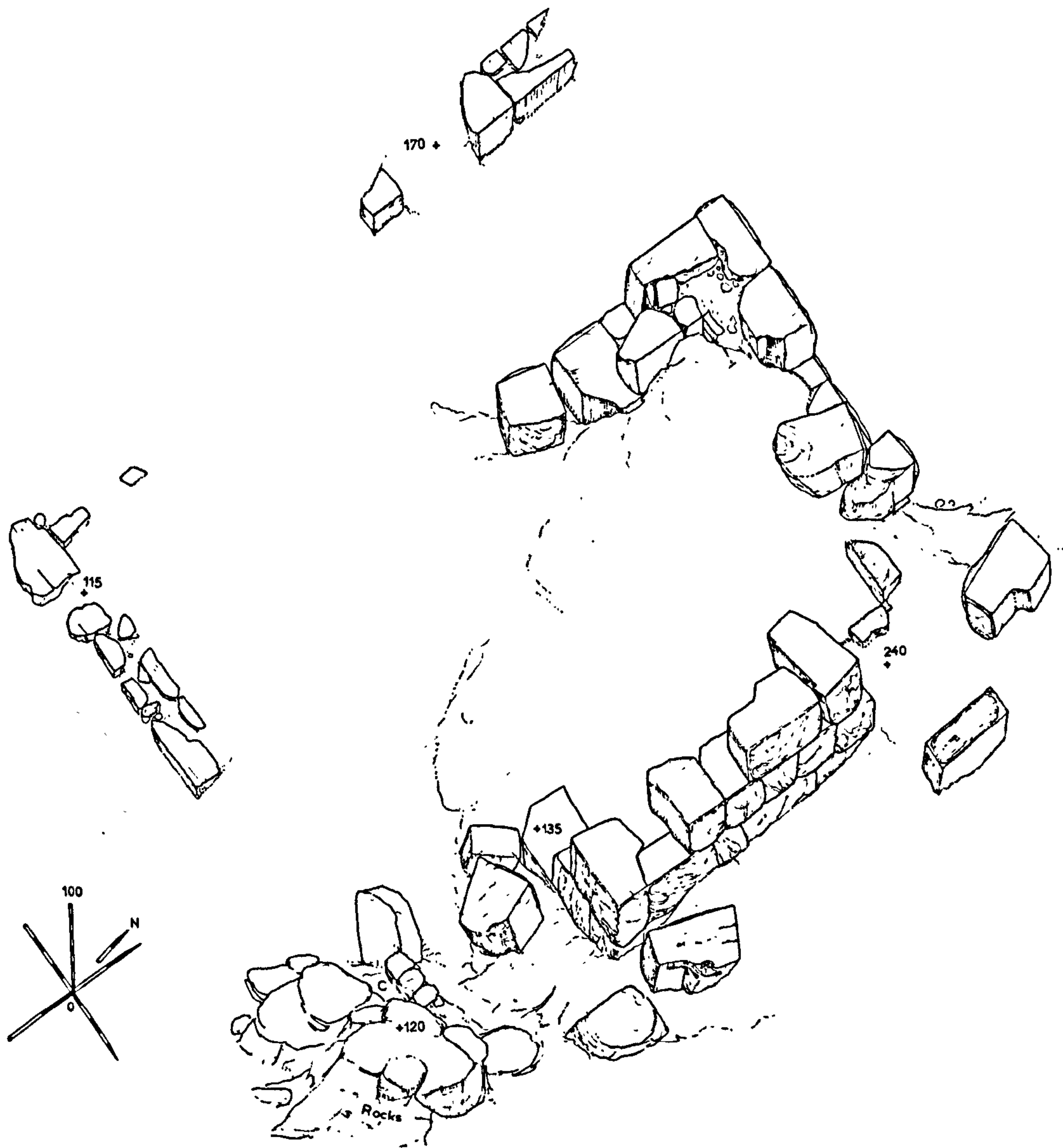


Fig. 31: CHOREZA: isometric plan of the actual state
of the tower and its courtyard

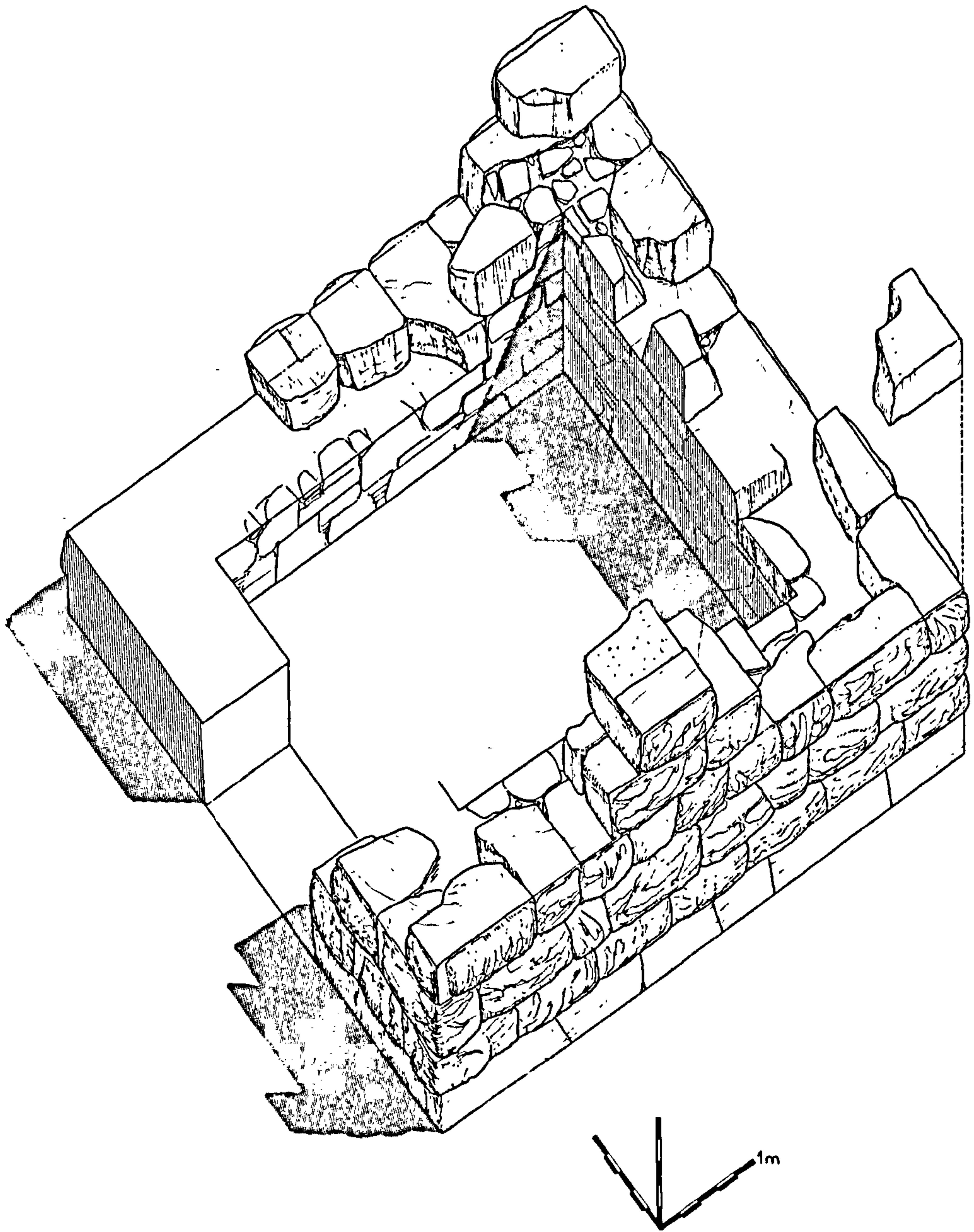


Fig. 32: CHOREZA isometric reconstruction of the tower

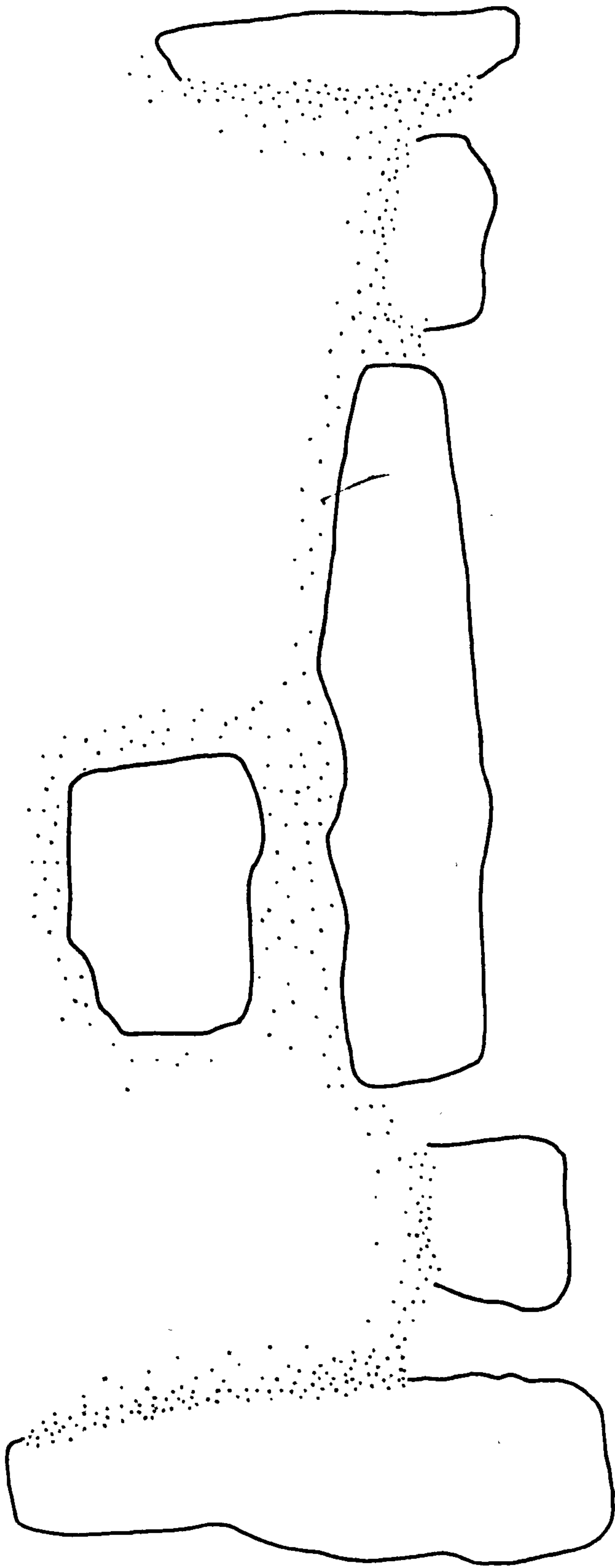
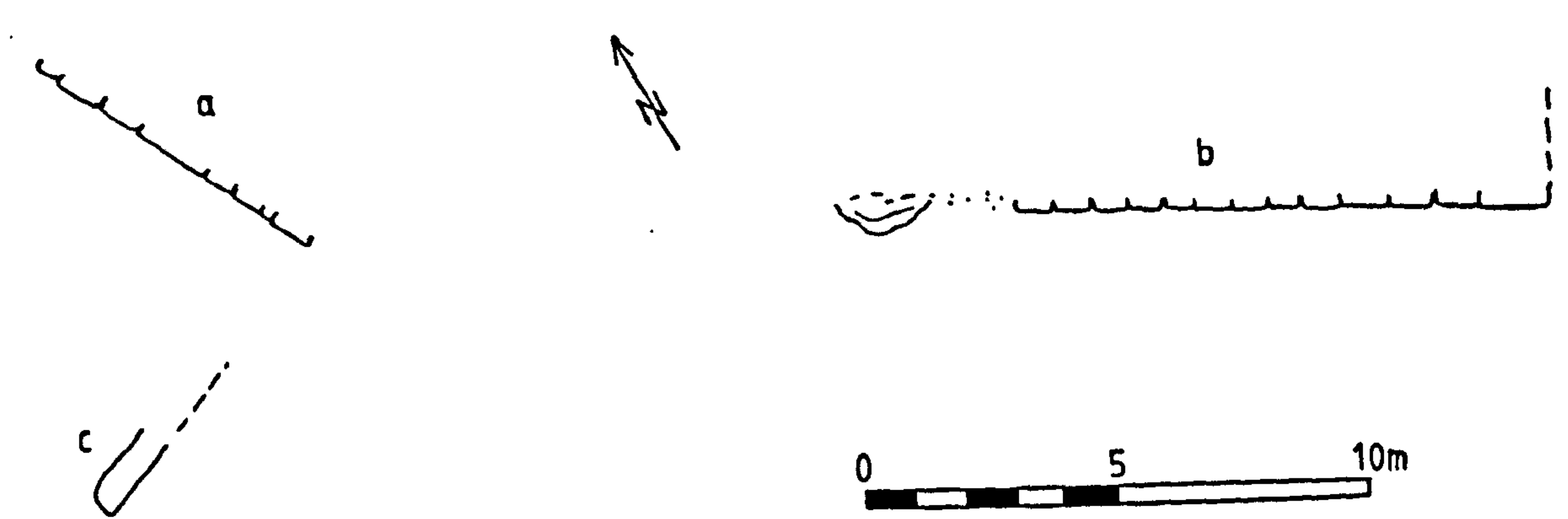
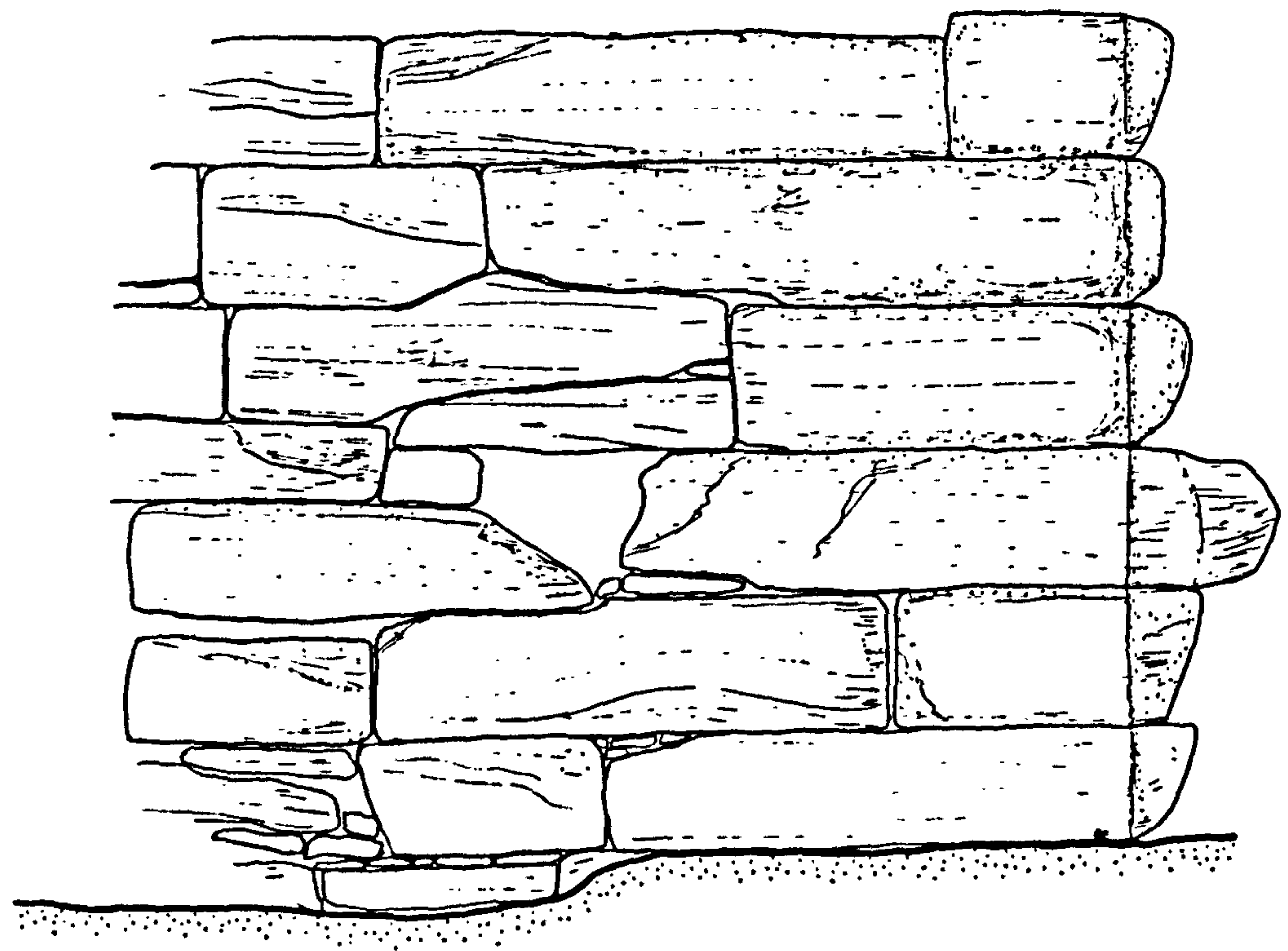


Fig. 33: MPENETSOURI - marble structure



1. ground plan



2. wall b

Fig. 34: KAMINAKI

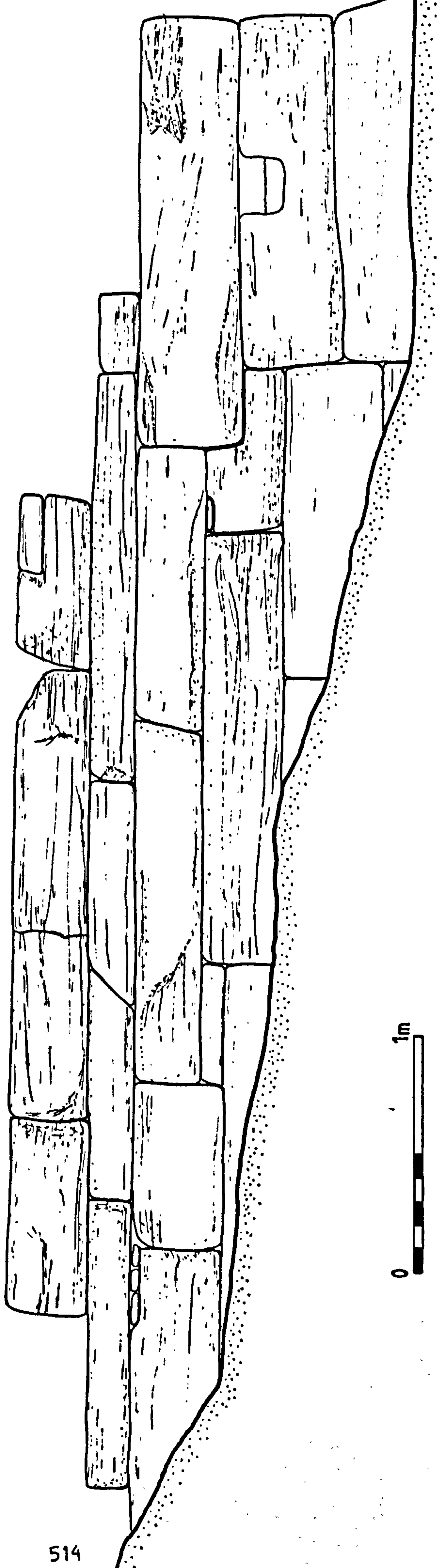


Fig. 35:KAMINAKI: wall a

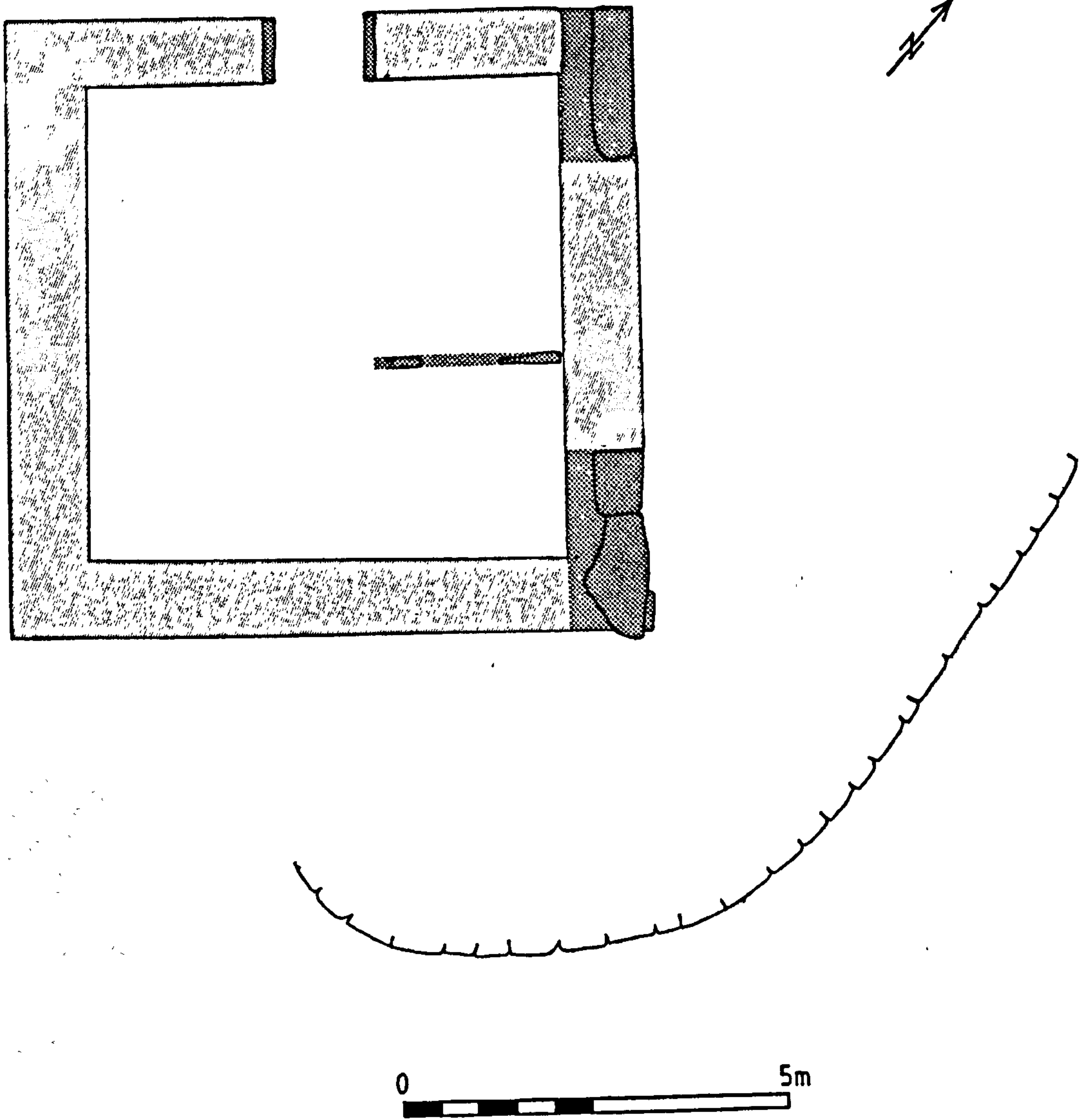


Fig. 36: TOKELI

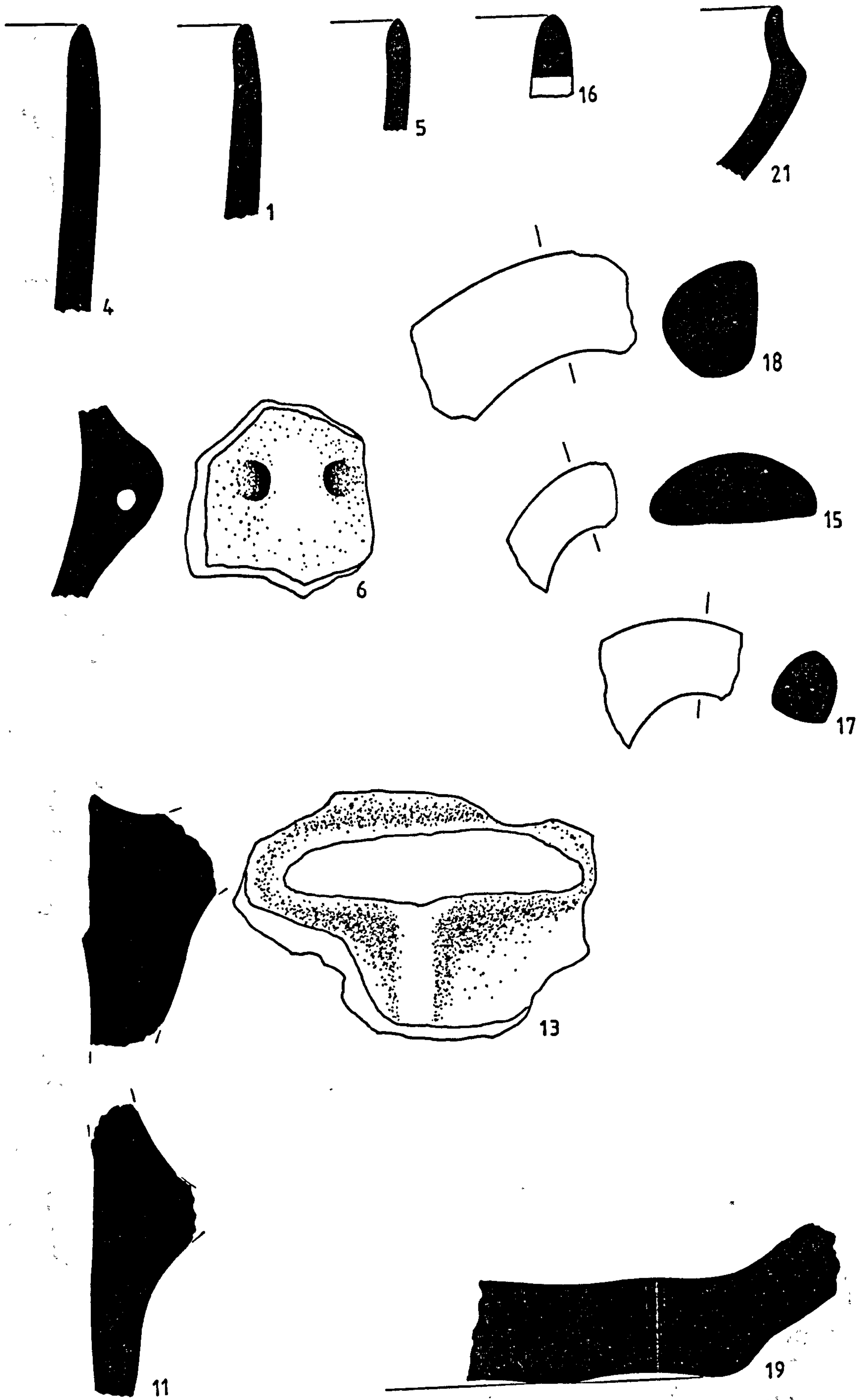
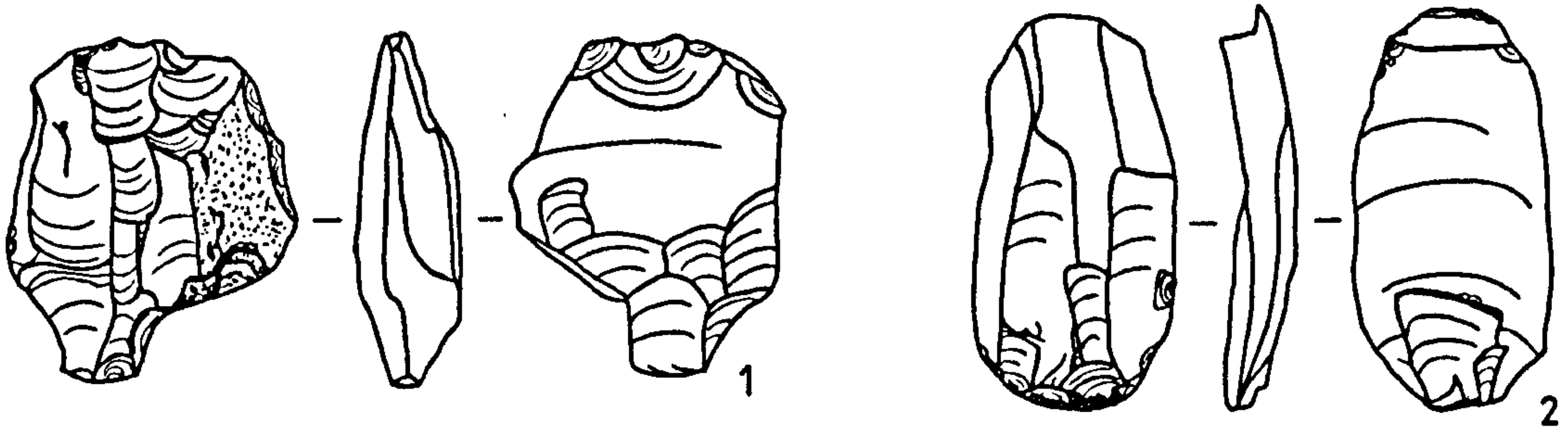
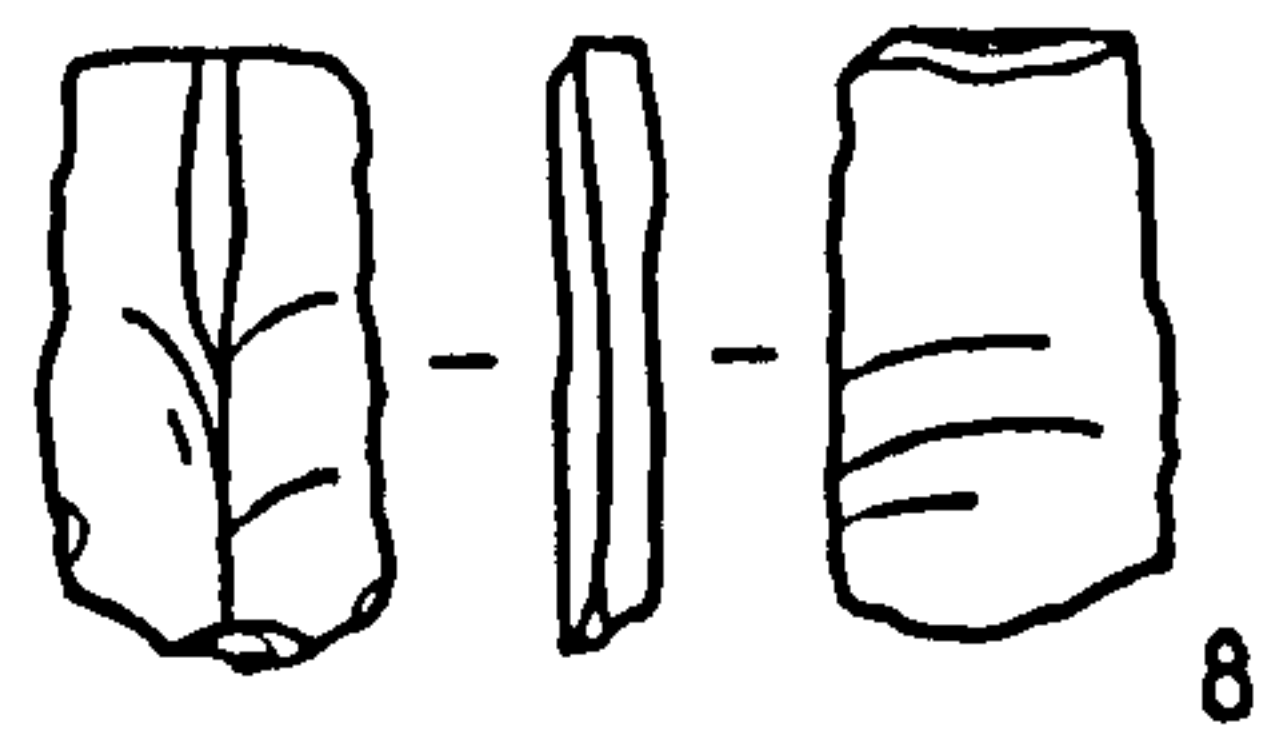
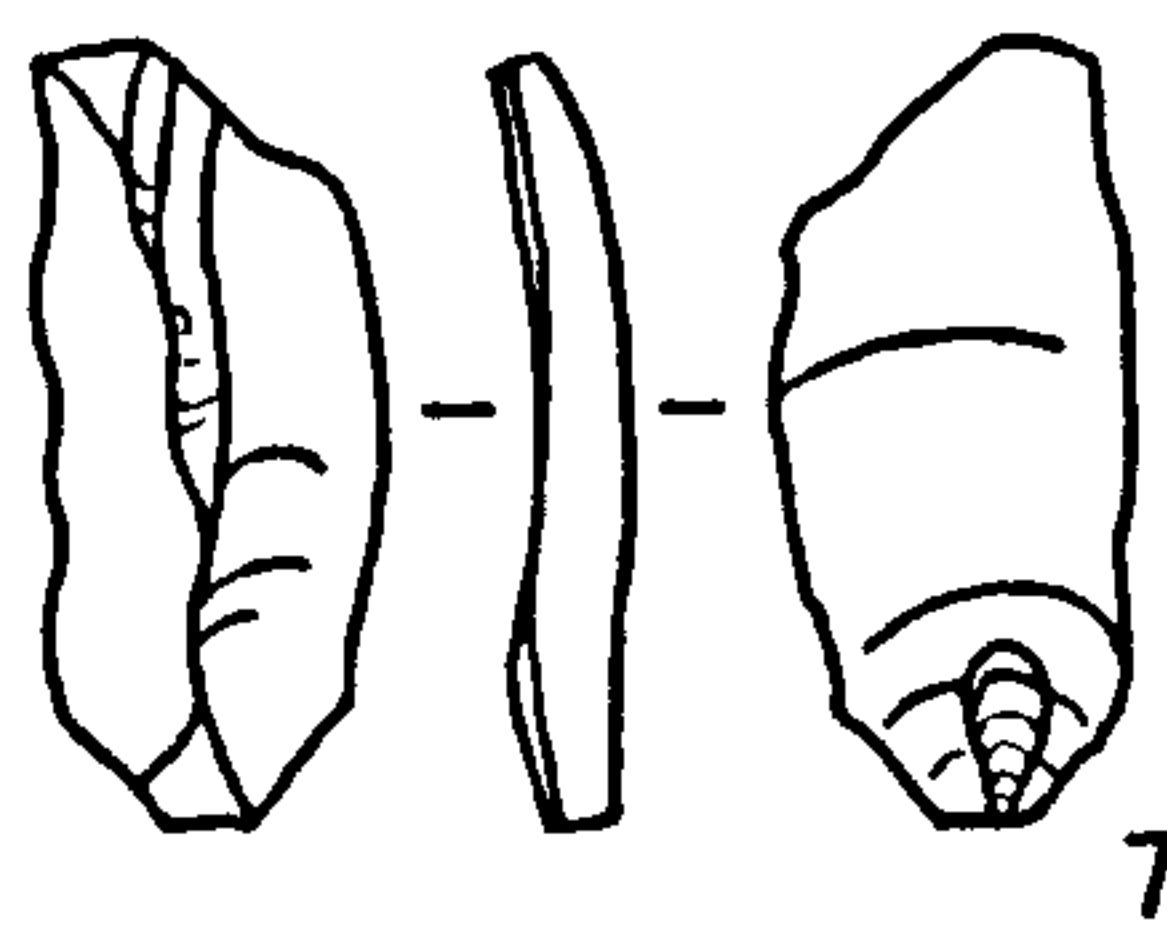
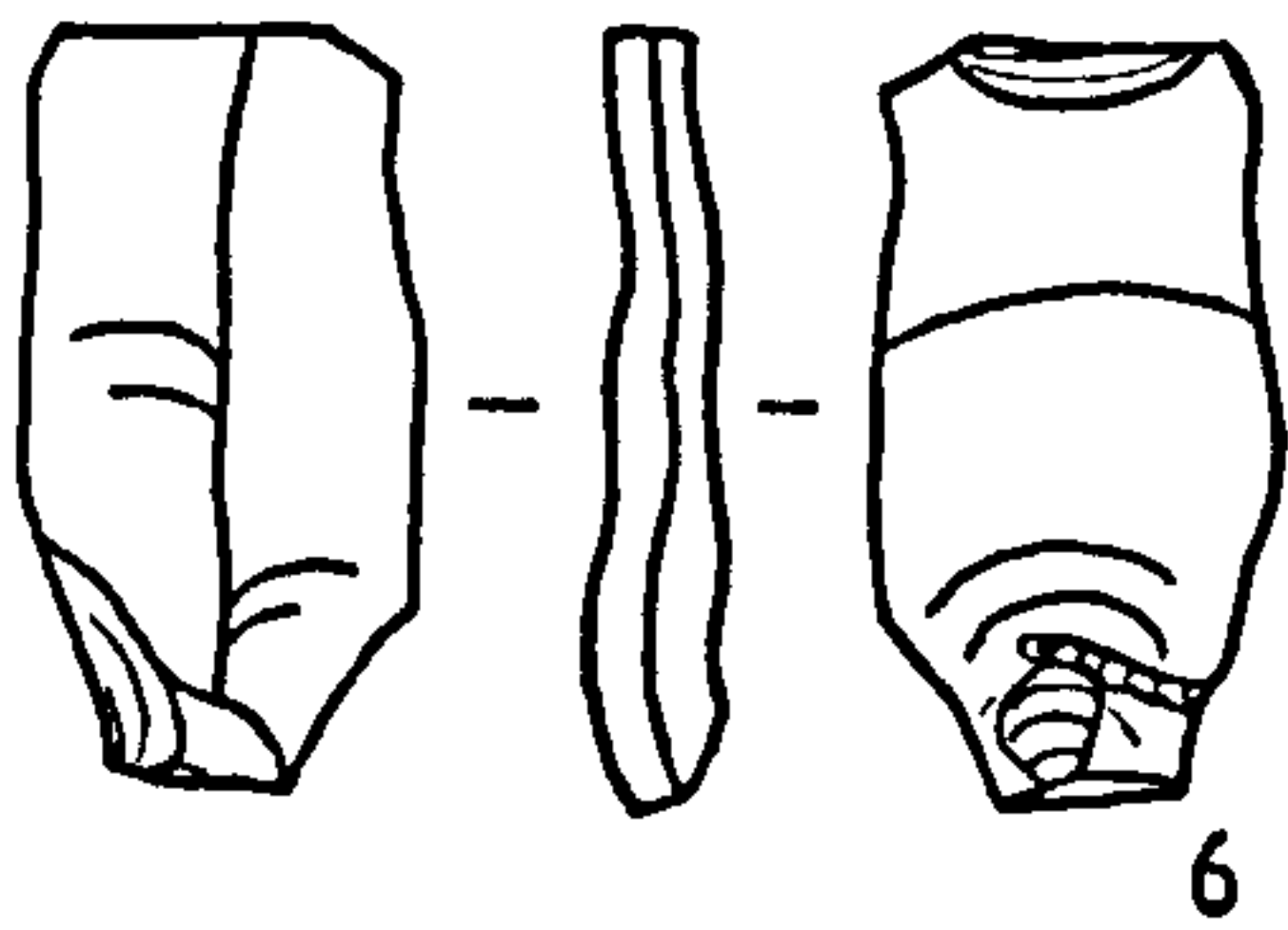
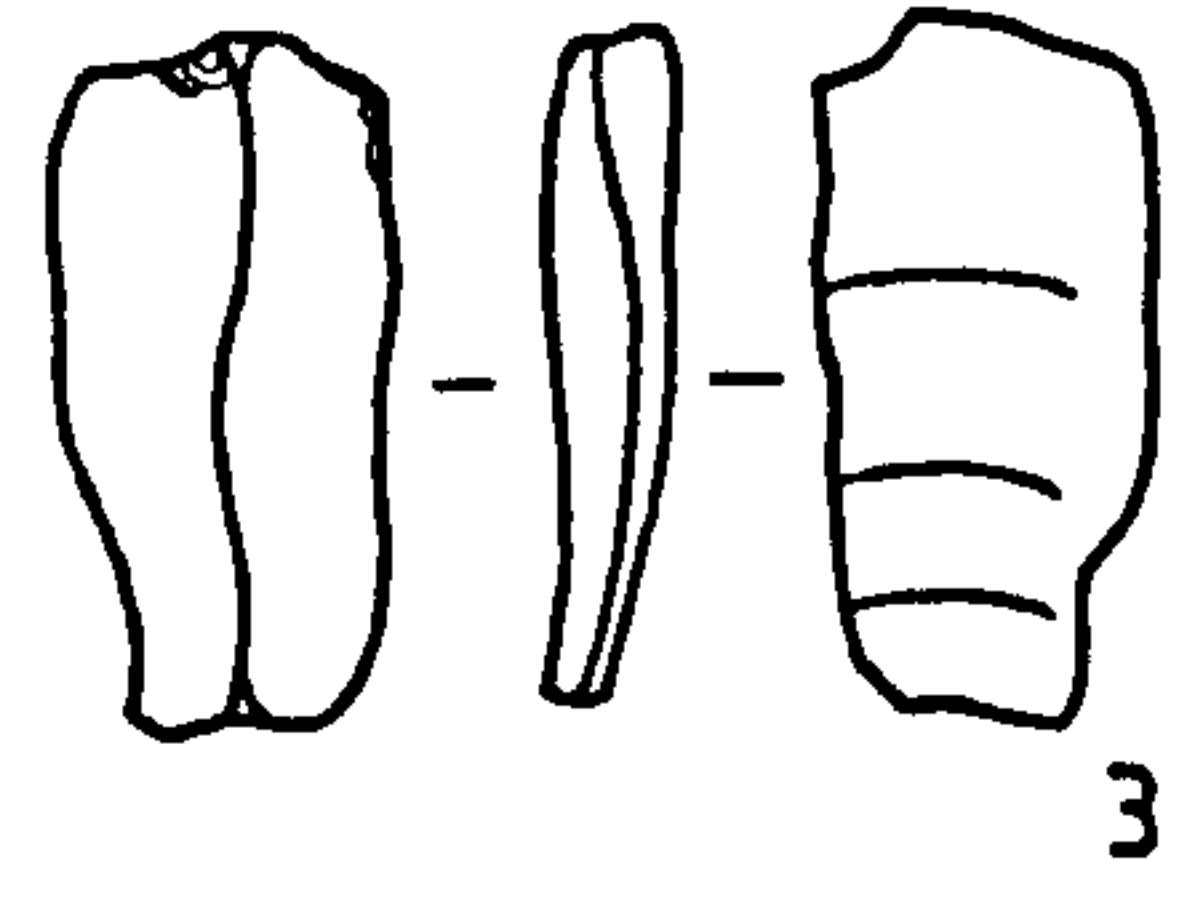
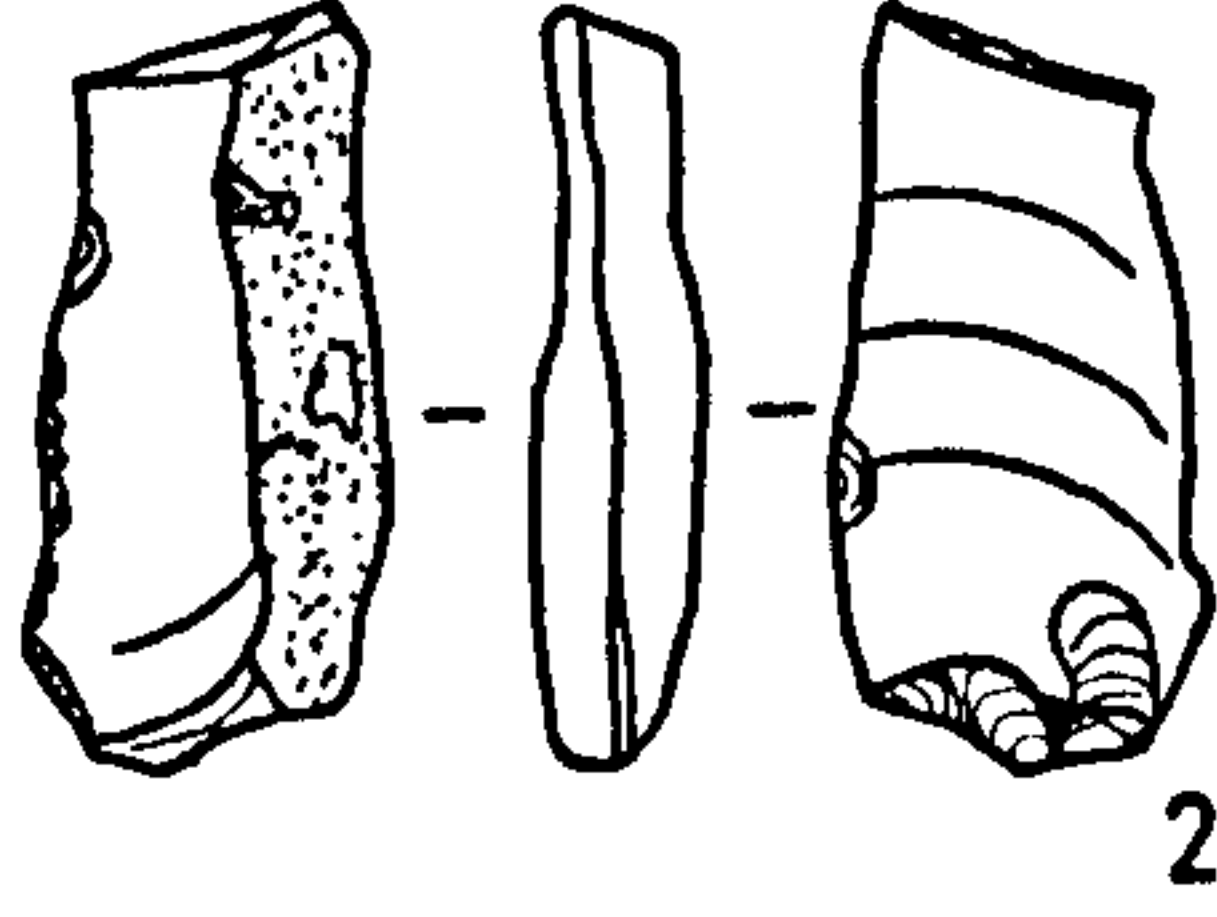
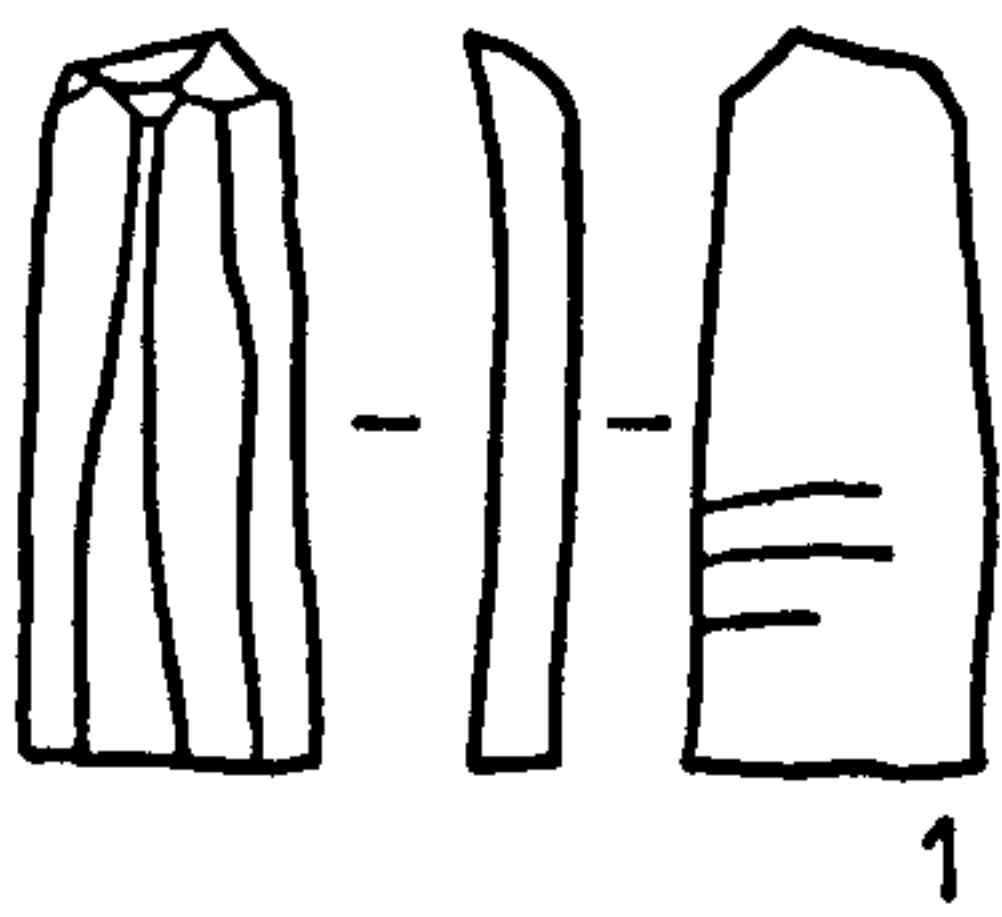


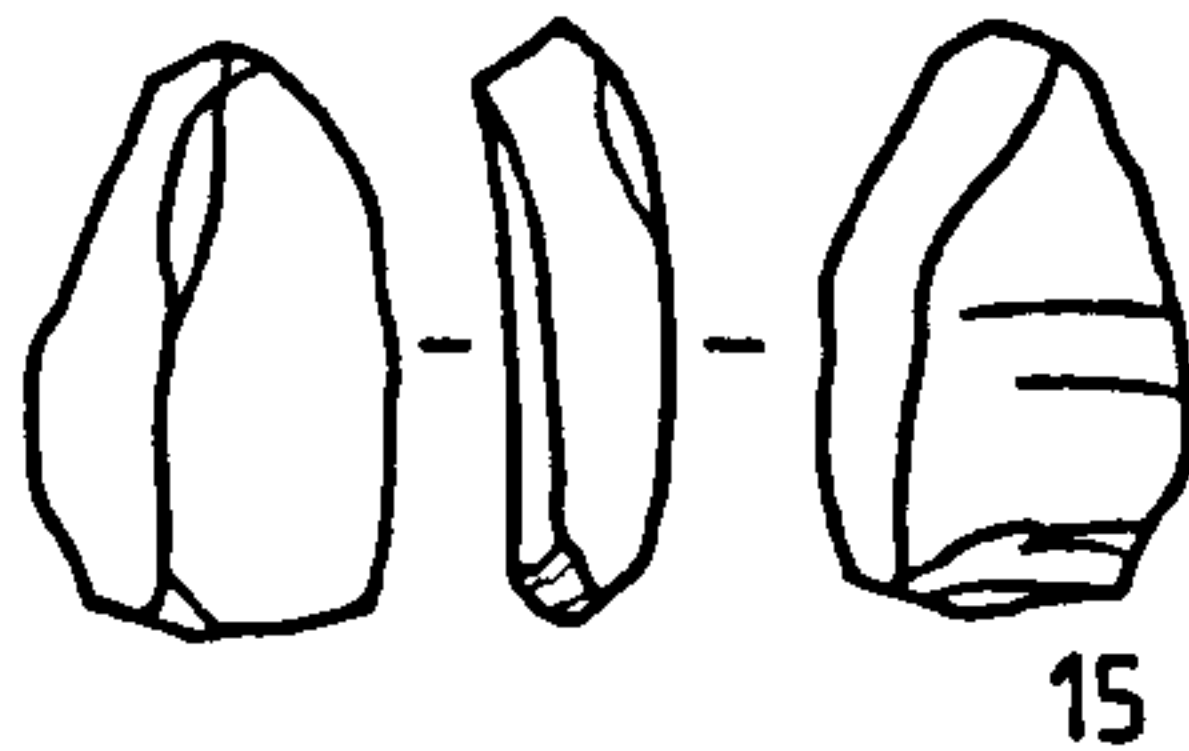
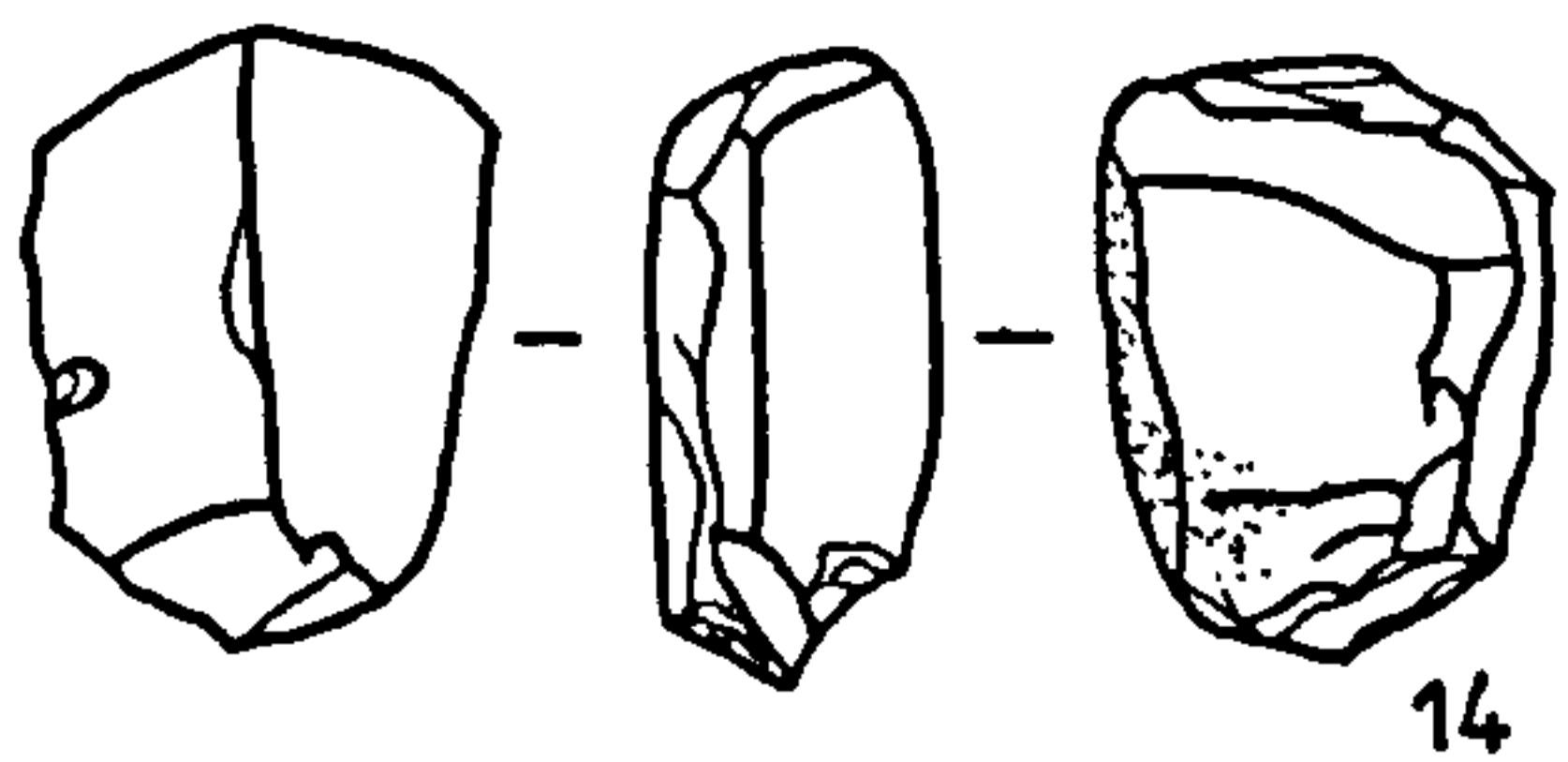
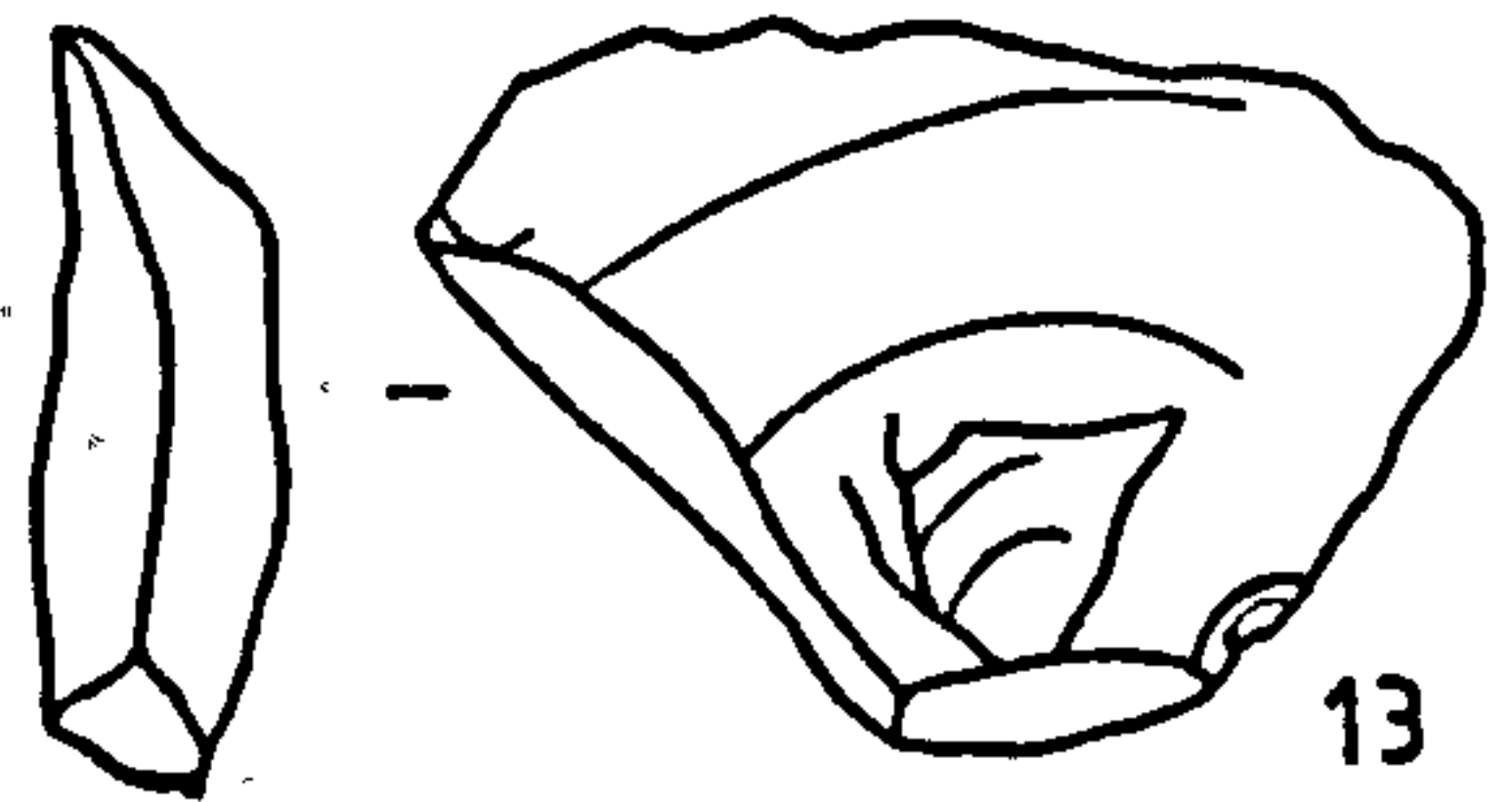
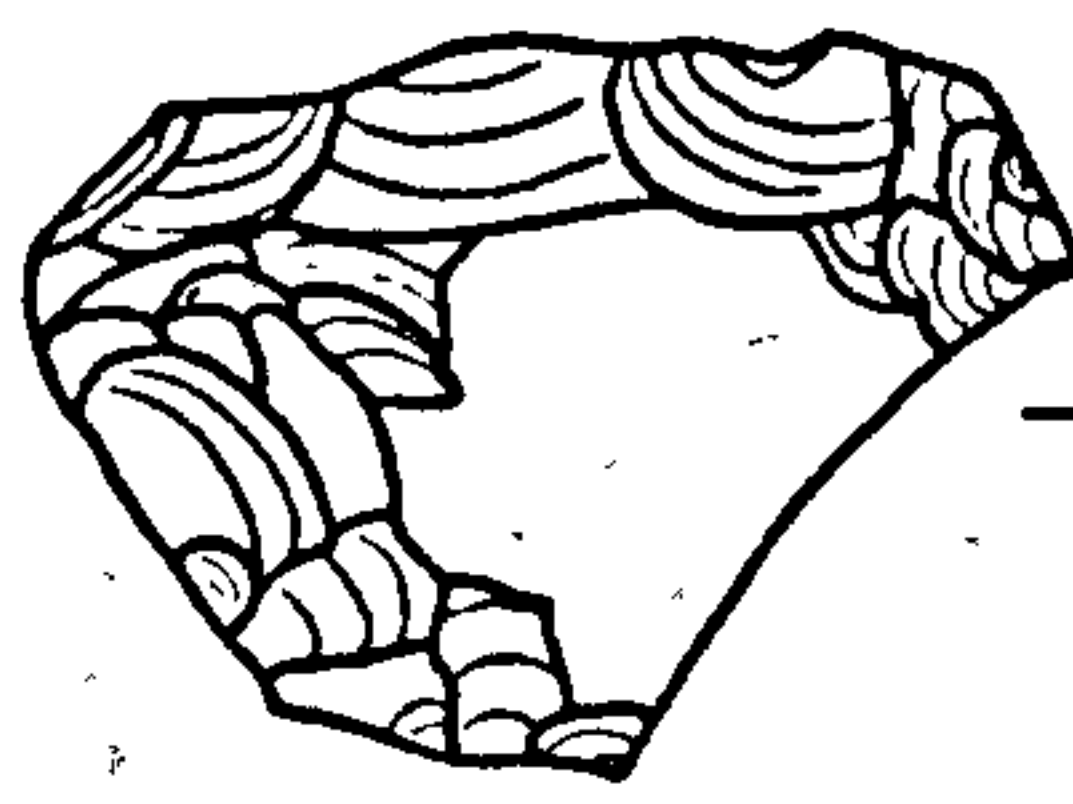
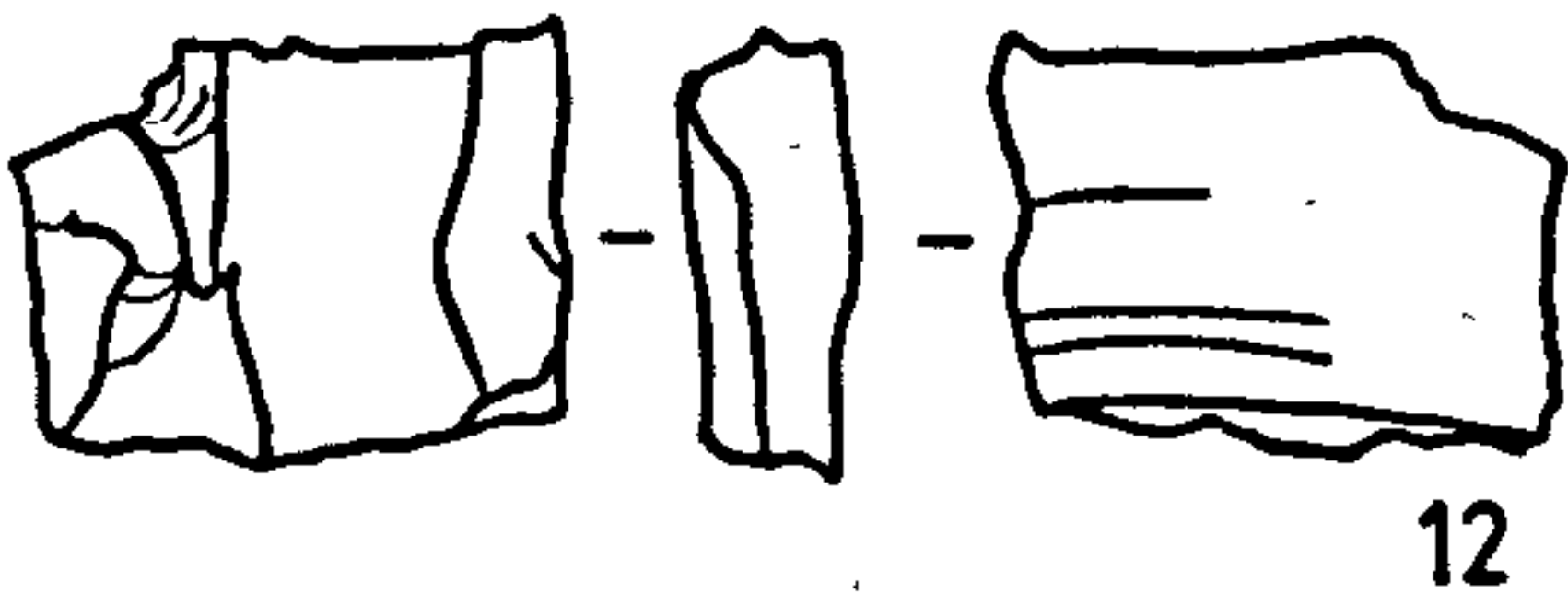
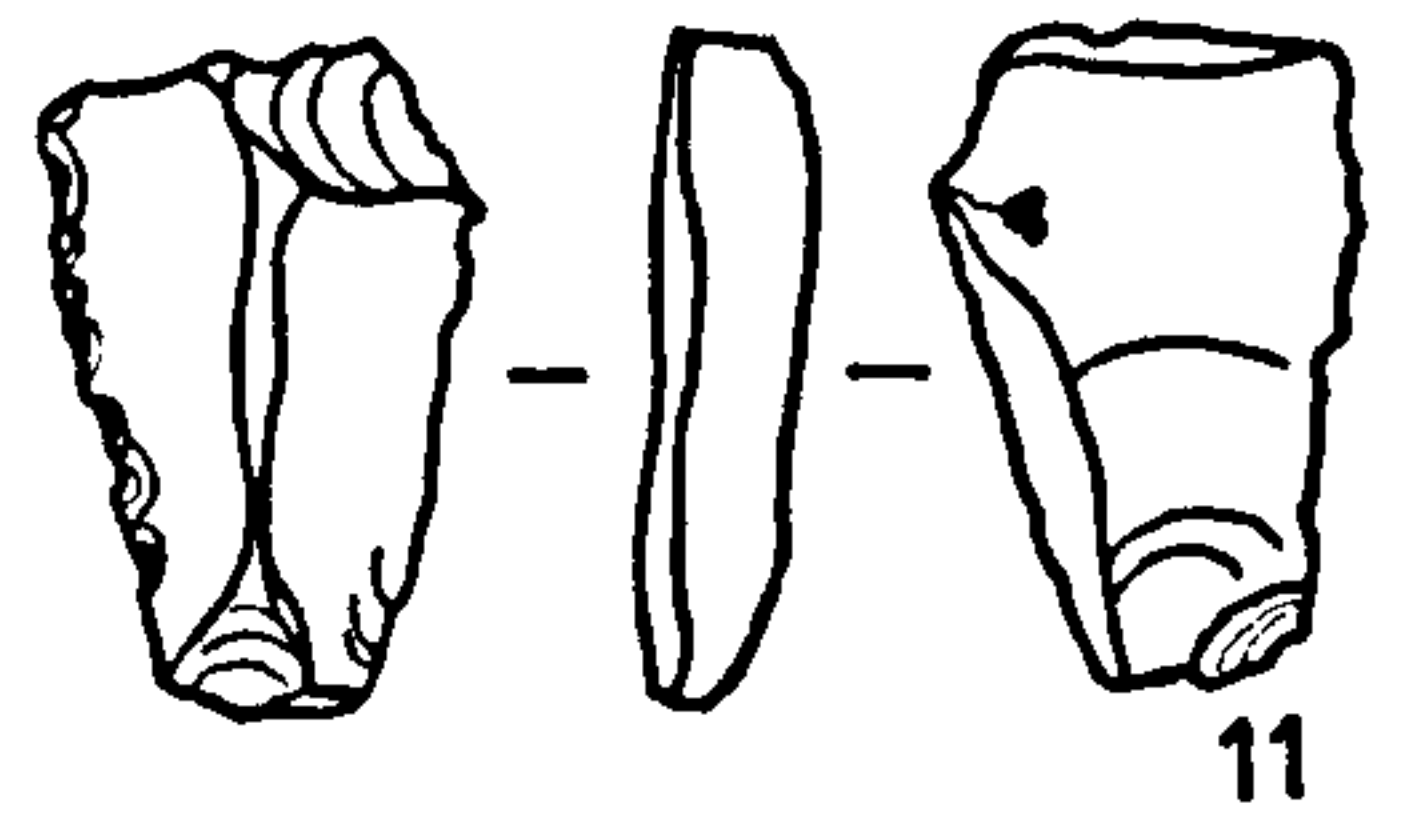
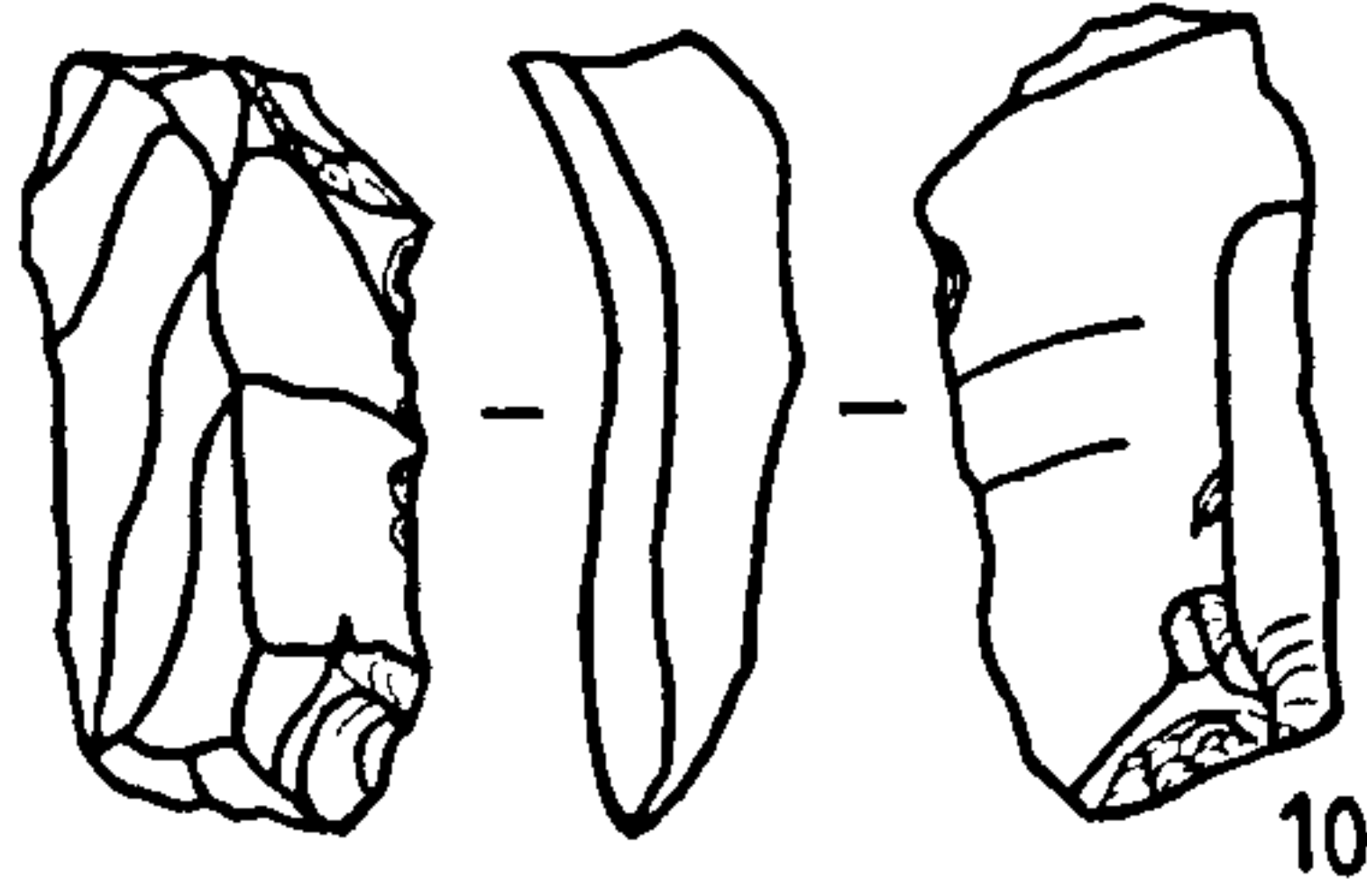
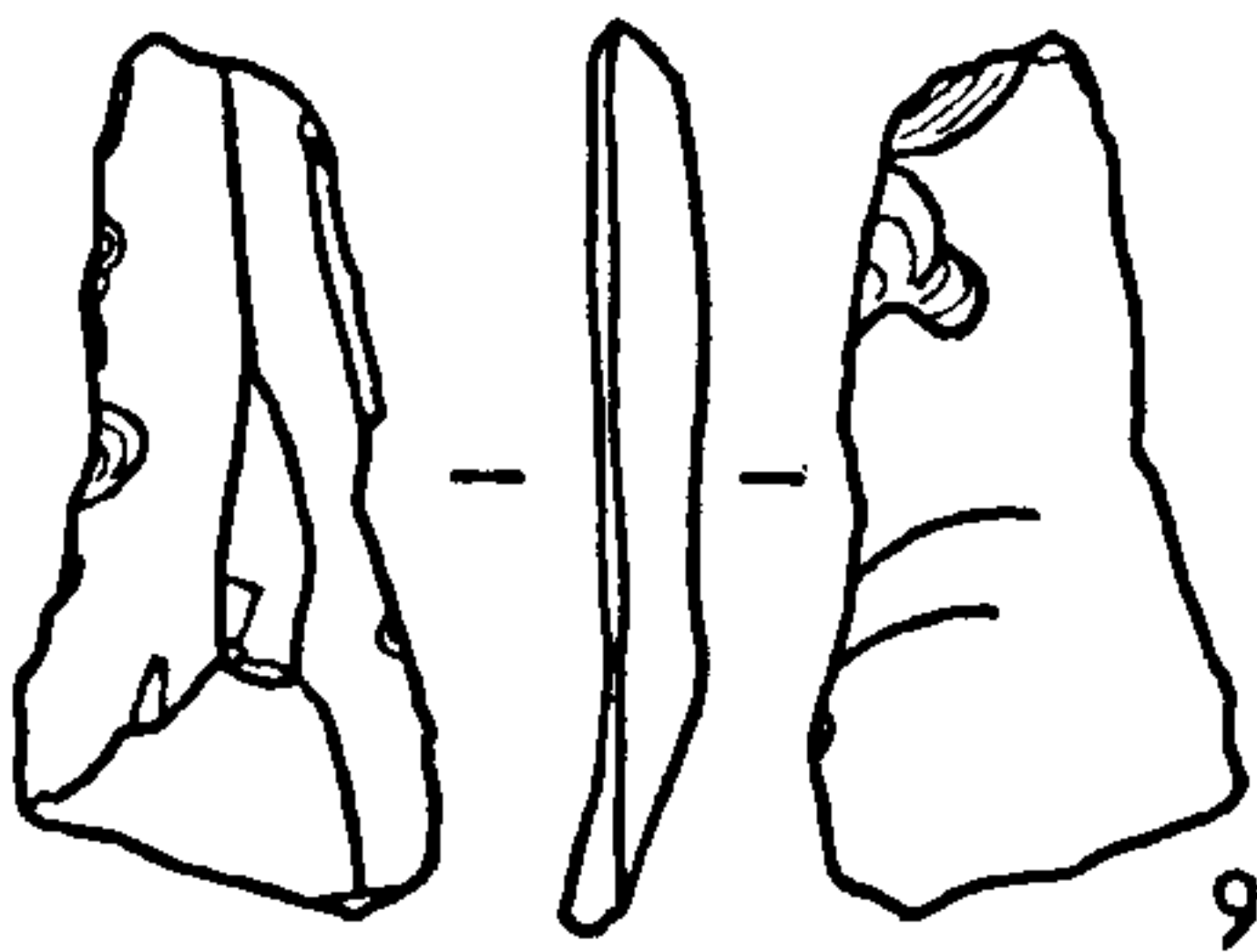
Fig. 34: RETHI-I



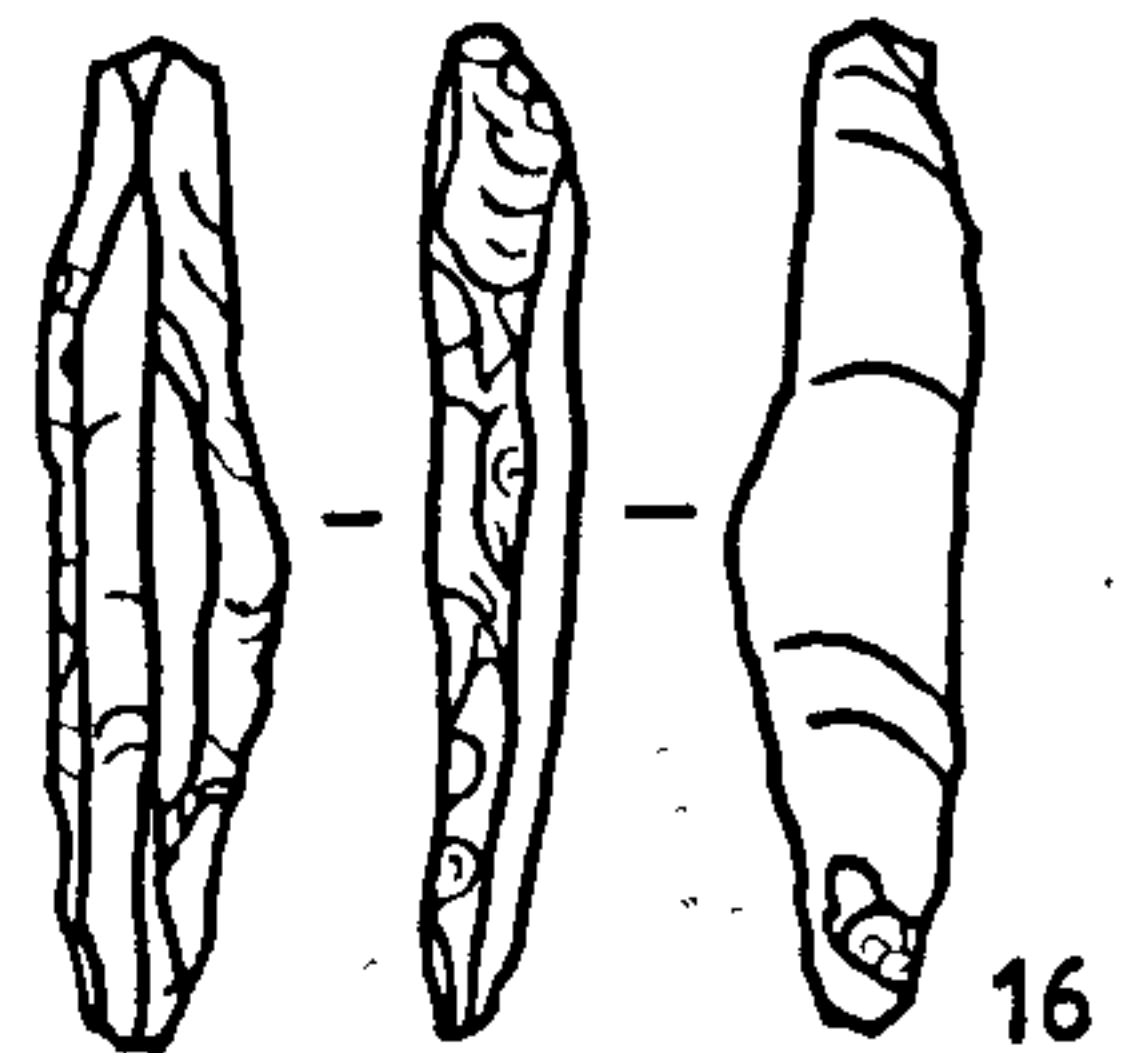
pièces esquillées



blades

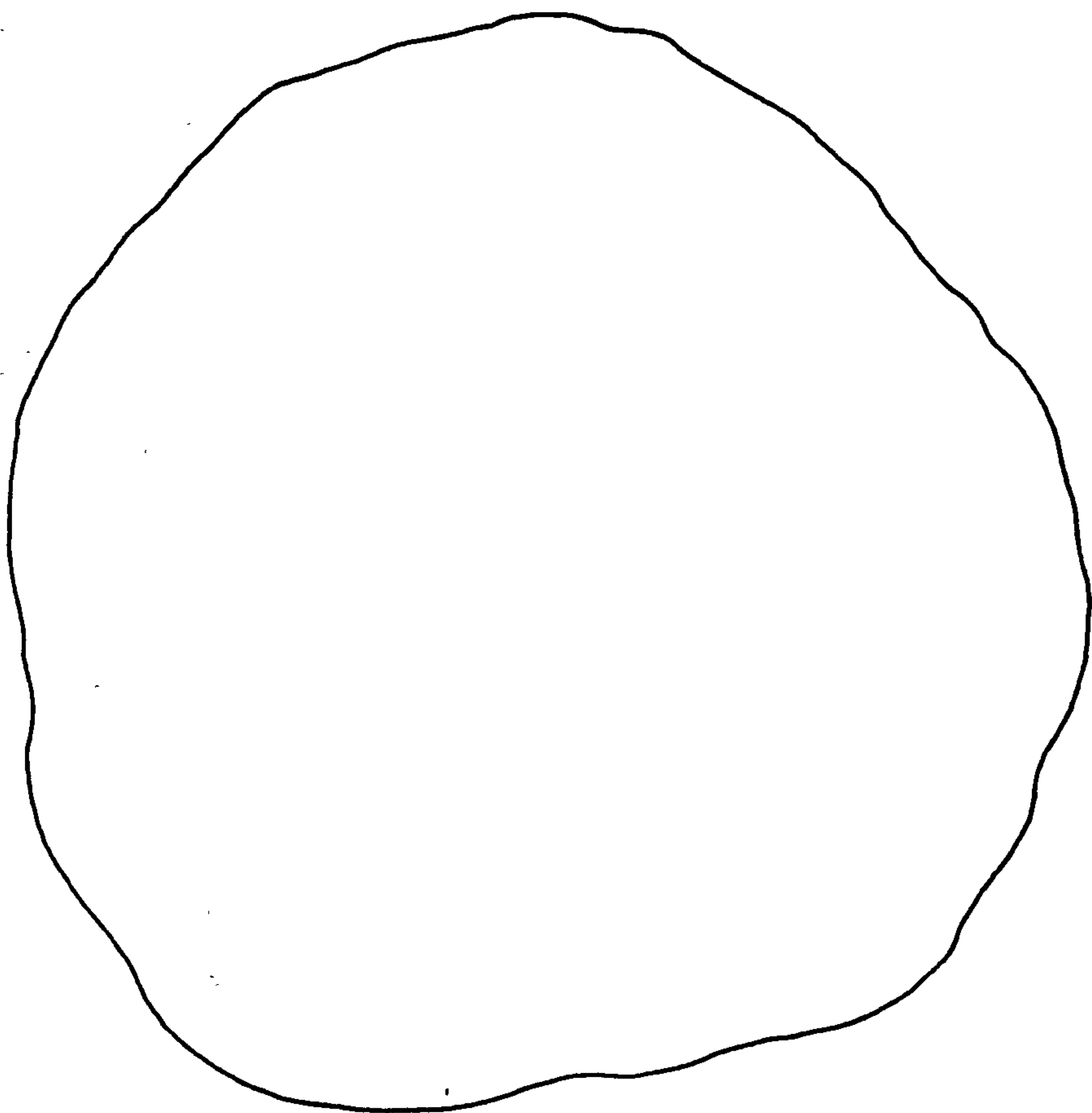


flakes



slug?

Fig. 35: RETHI-I



S1

Fig. 36: RETHI - I

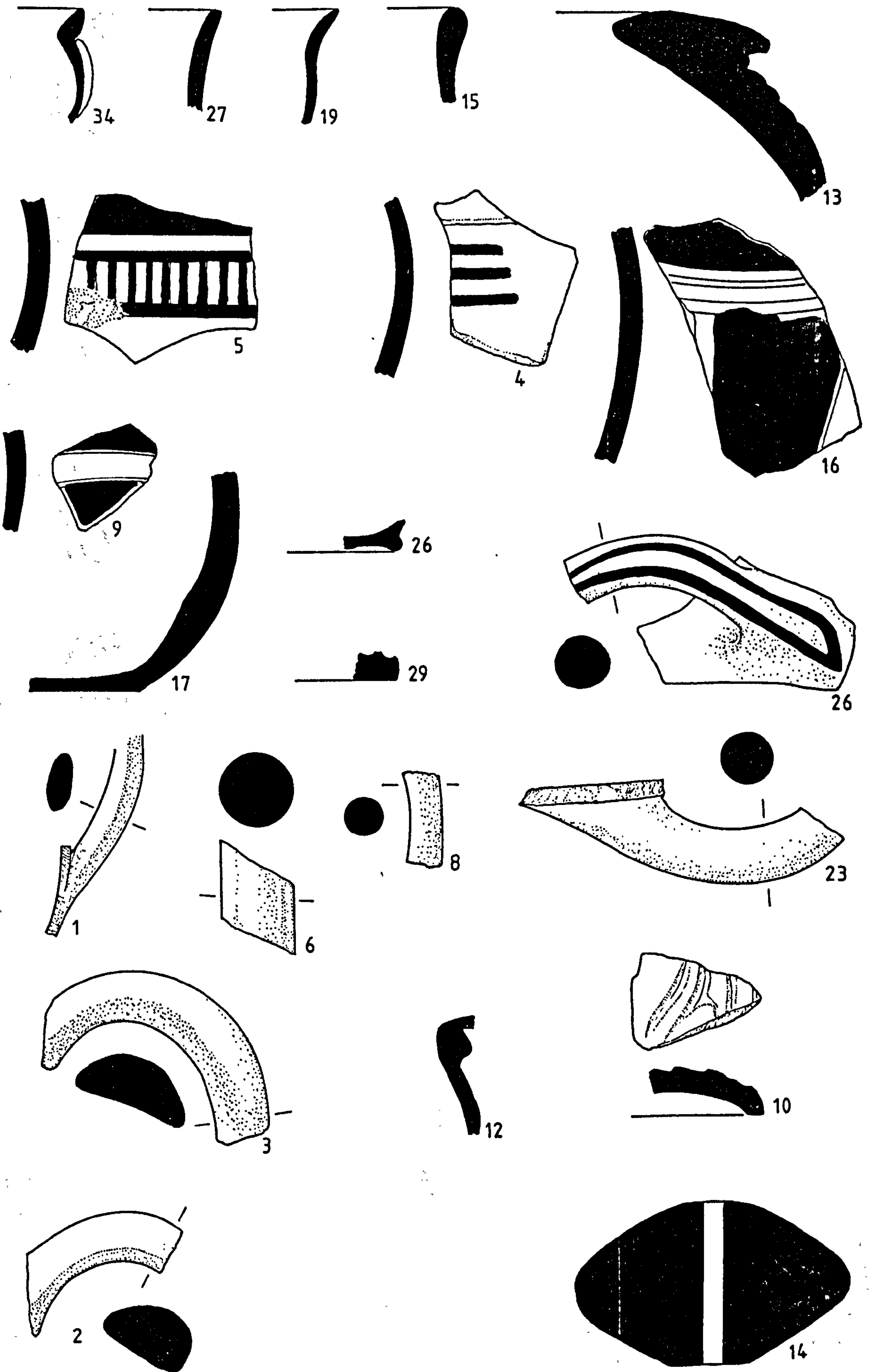
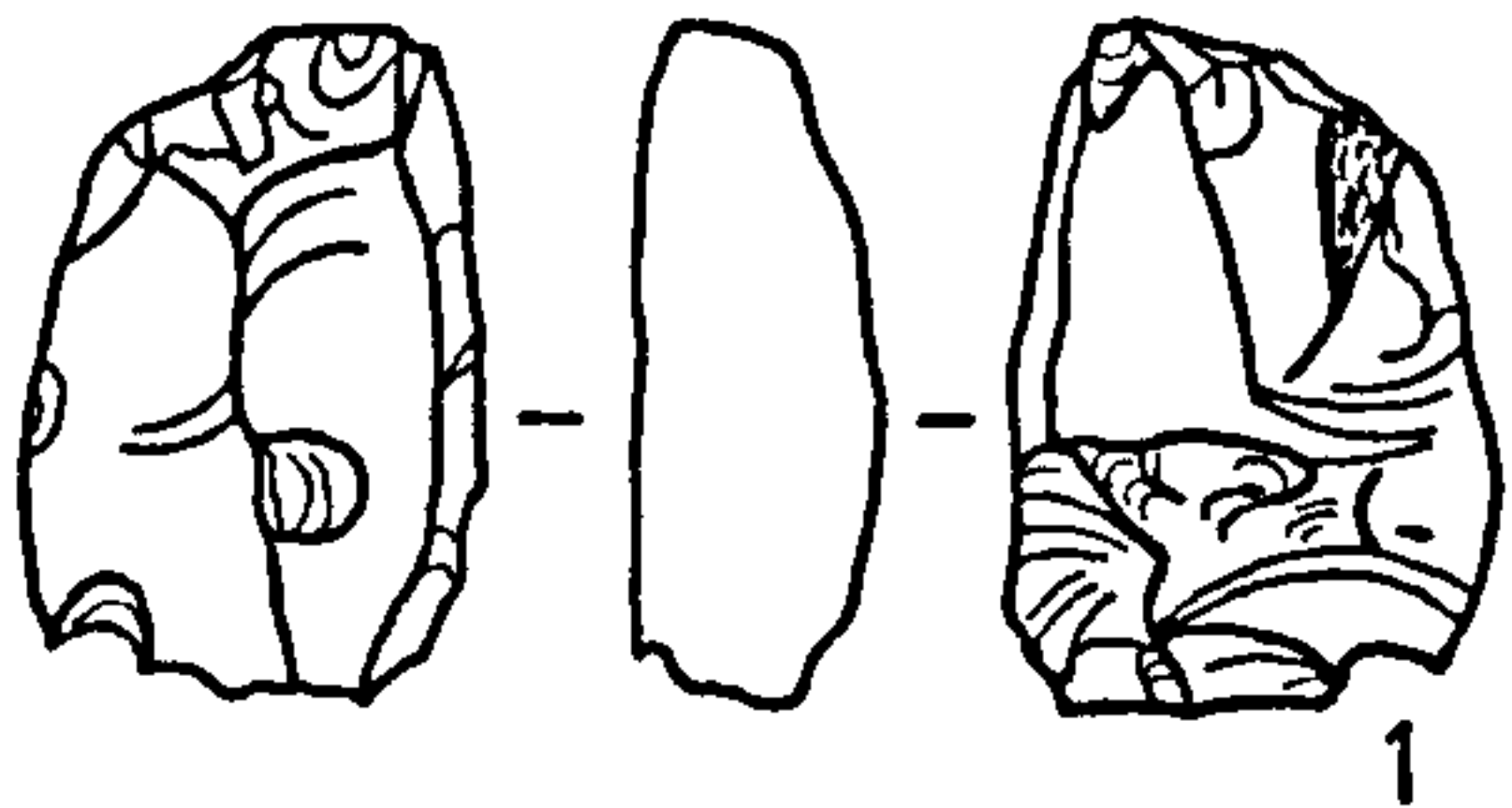
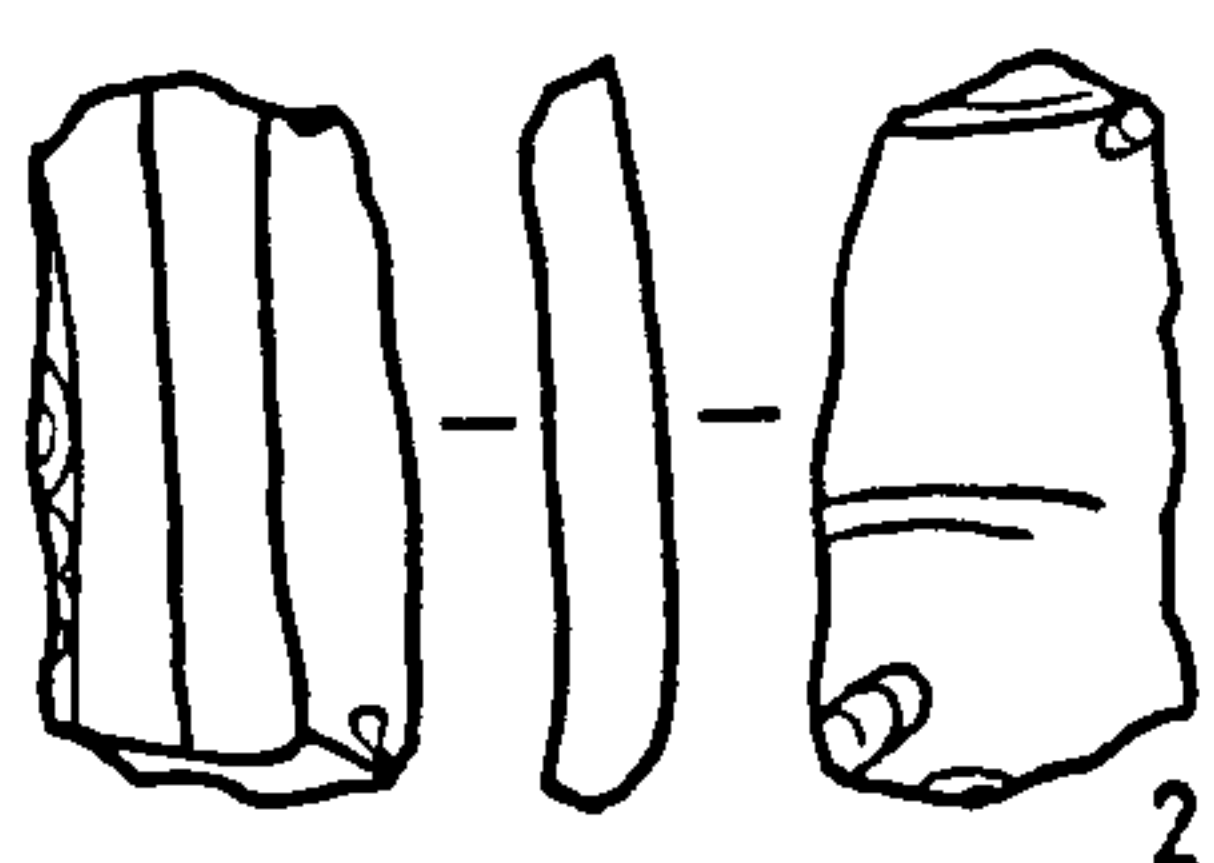


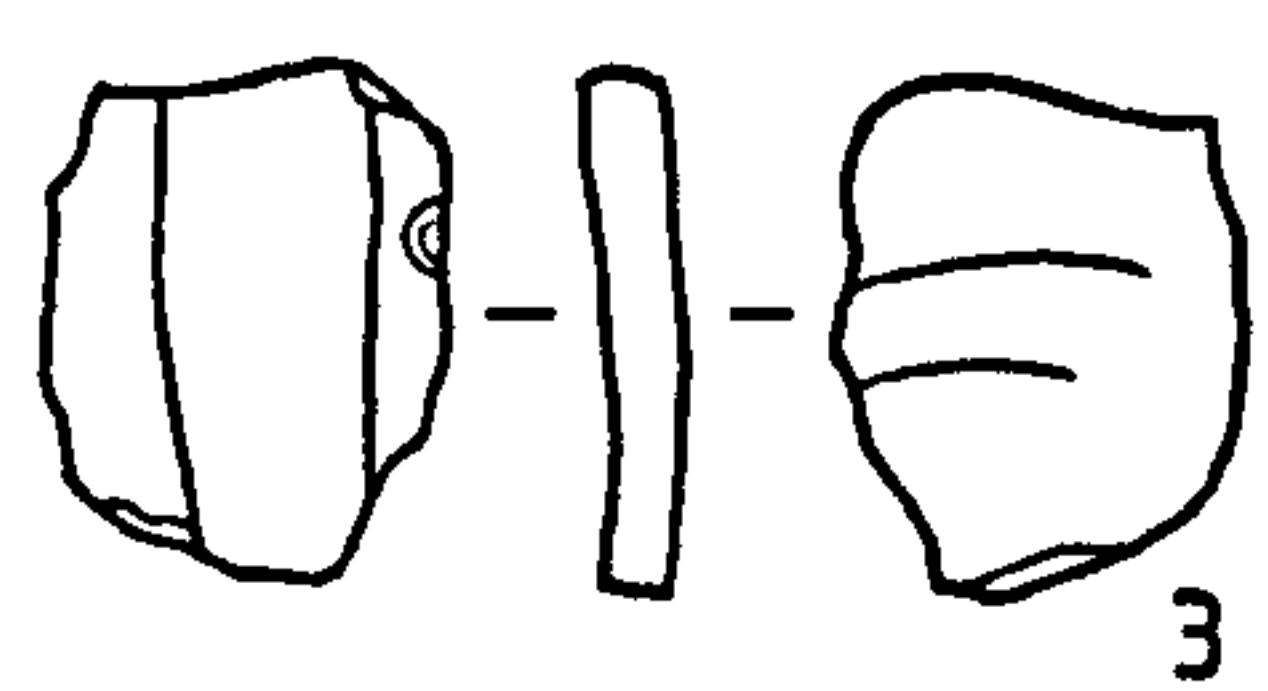
Fig. 37: RETHI - II



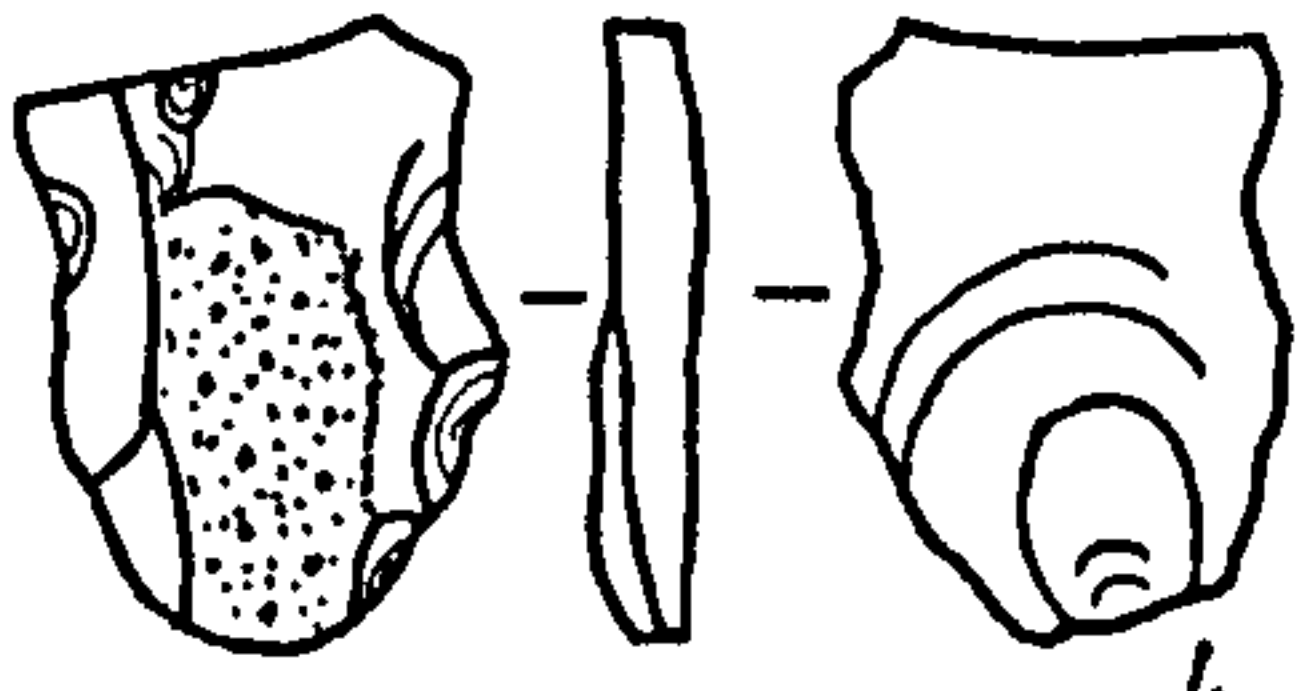
pièce esquillée



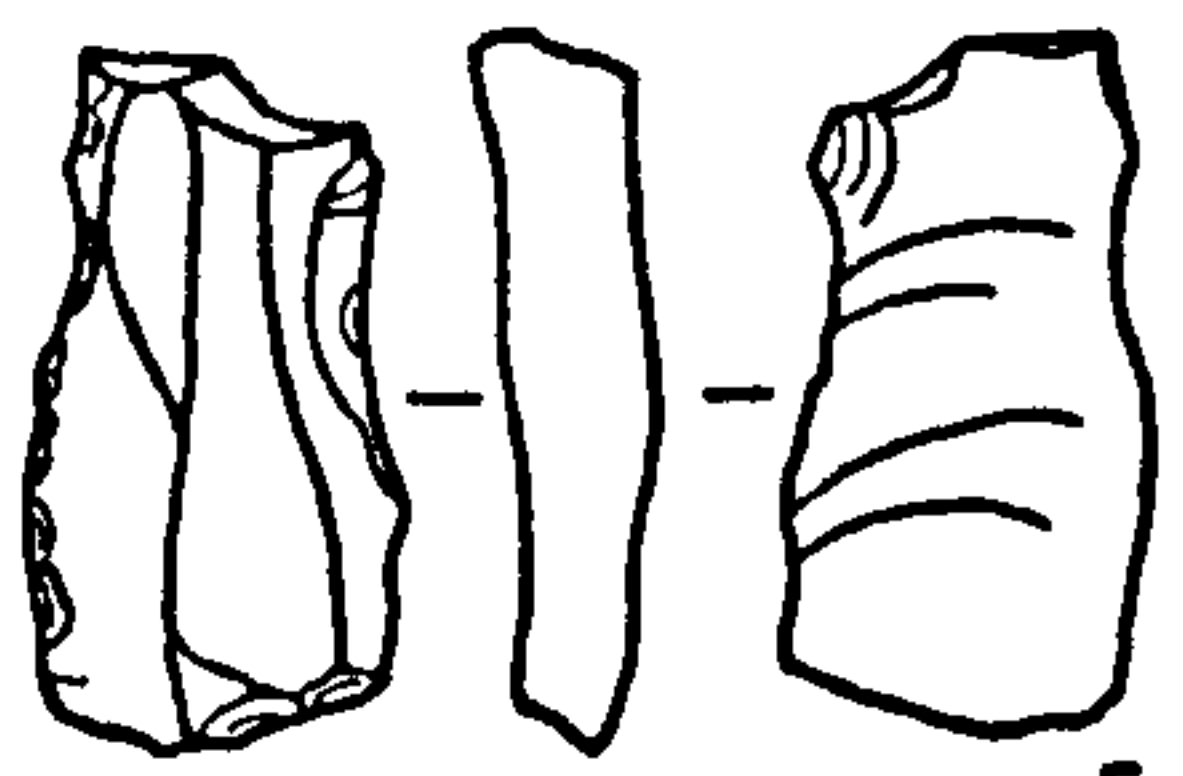
blade



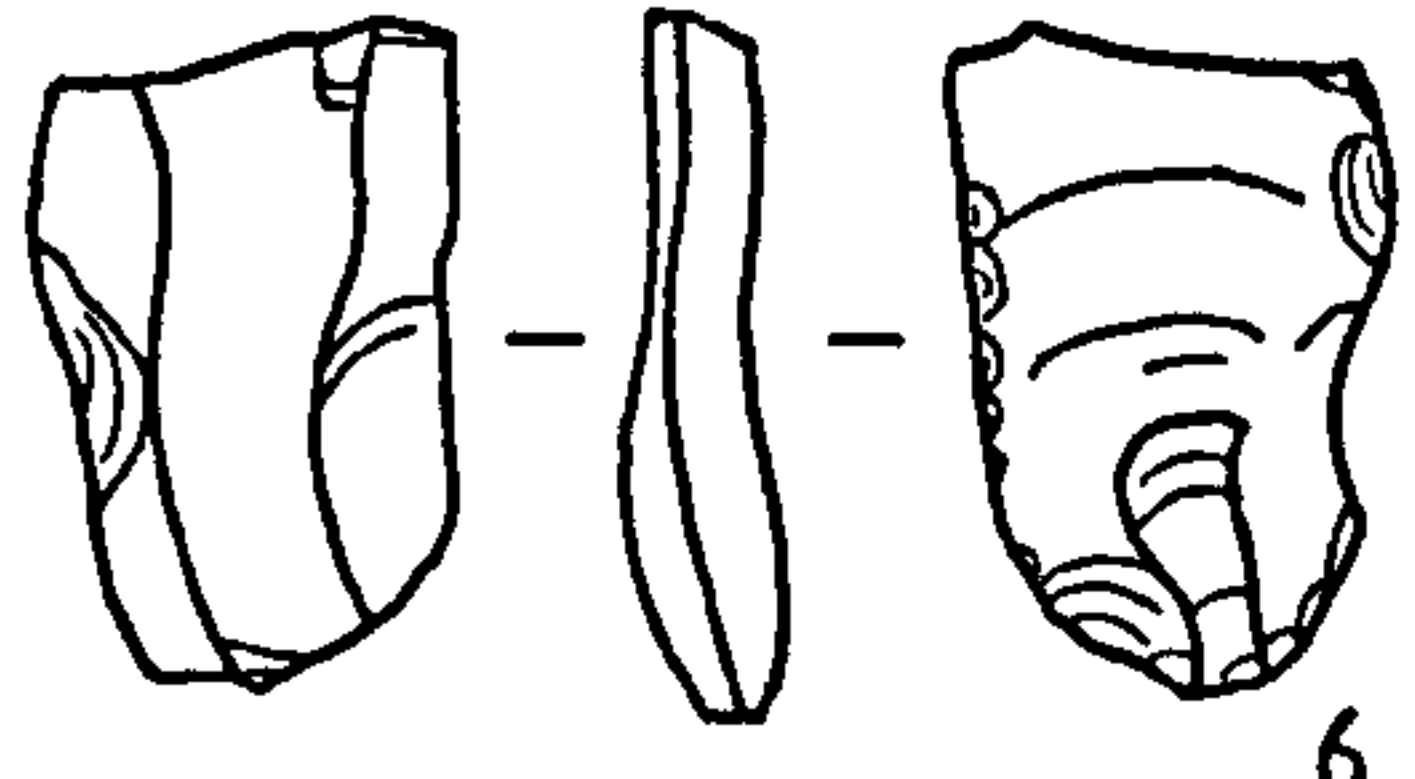
3



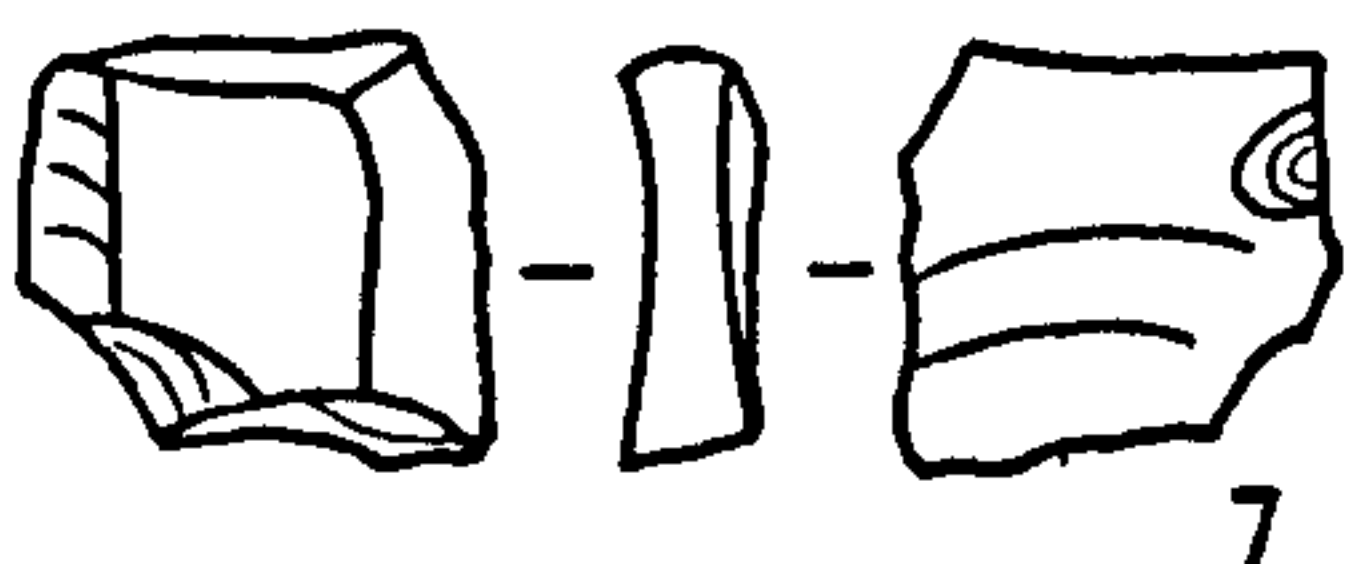
4



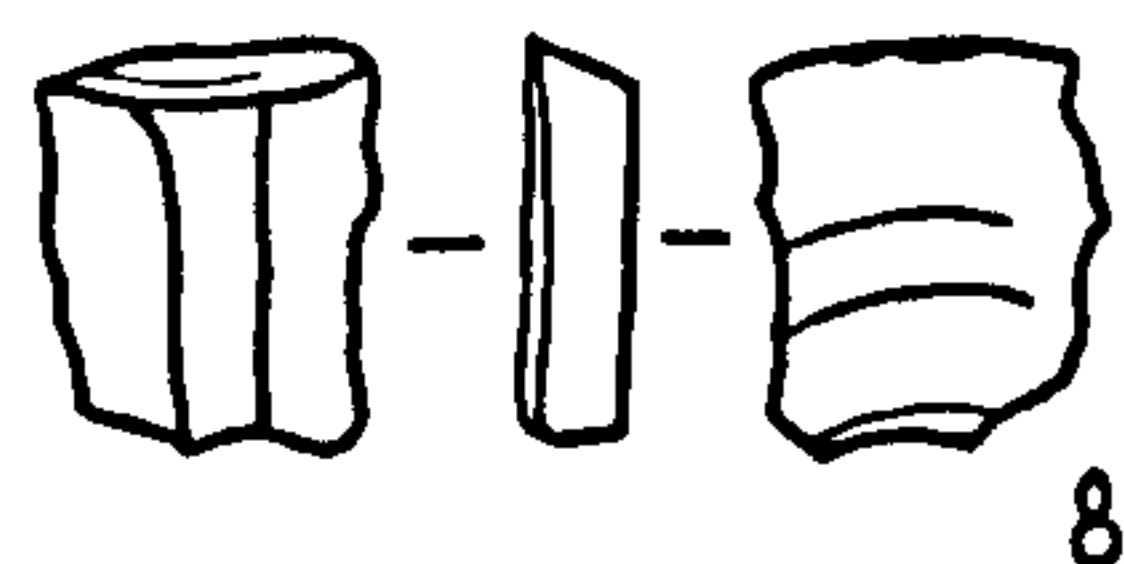
5



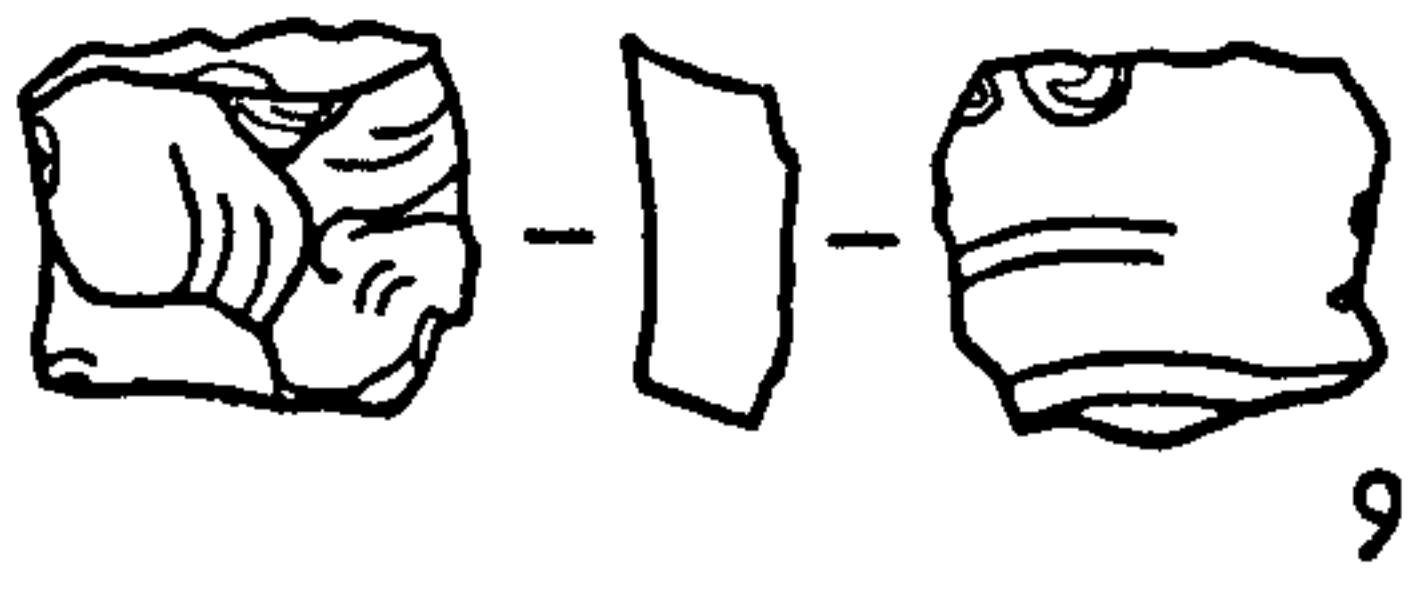
6



7



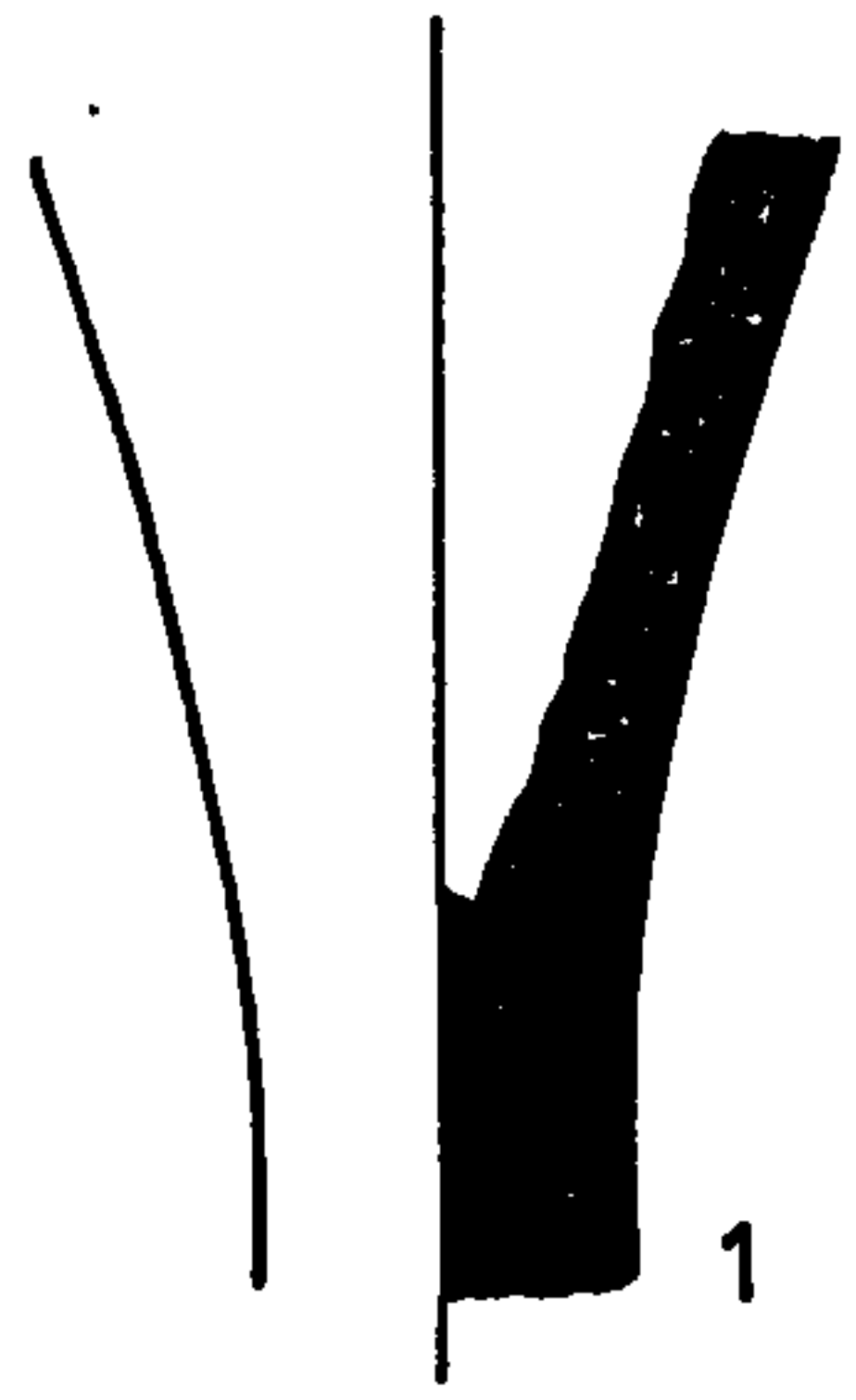
8



9

flakes

South area



1

North area

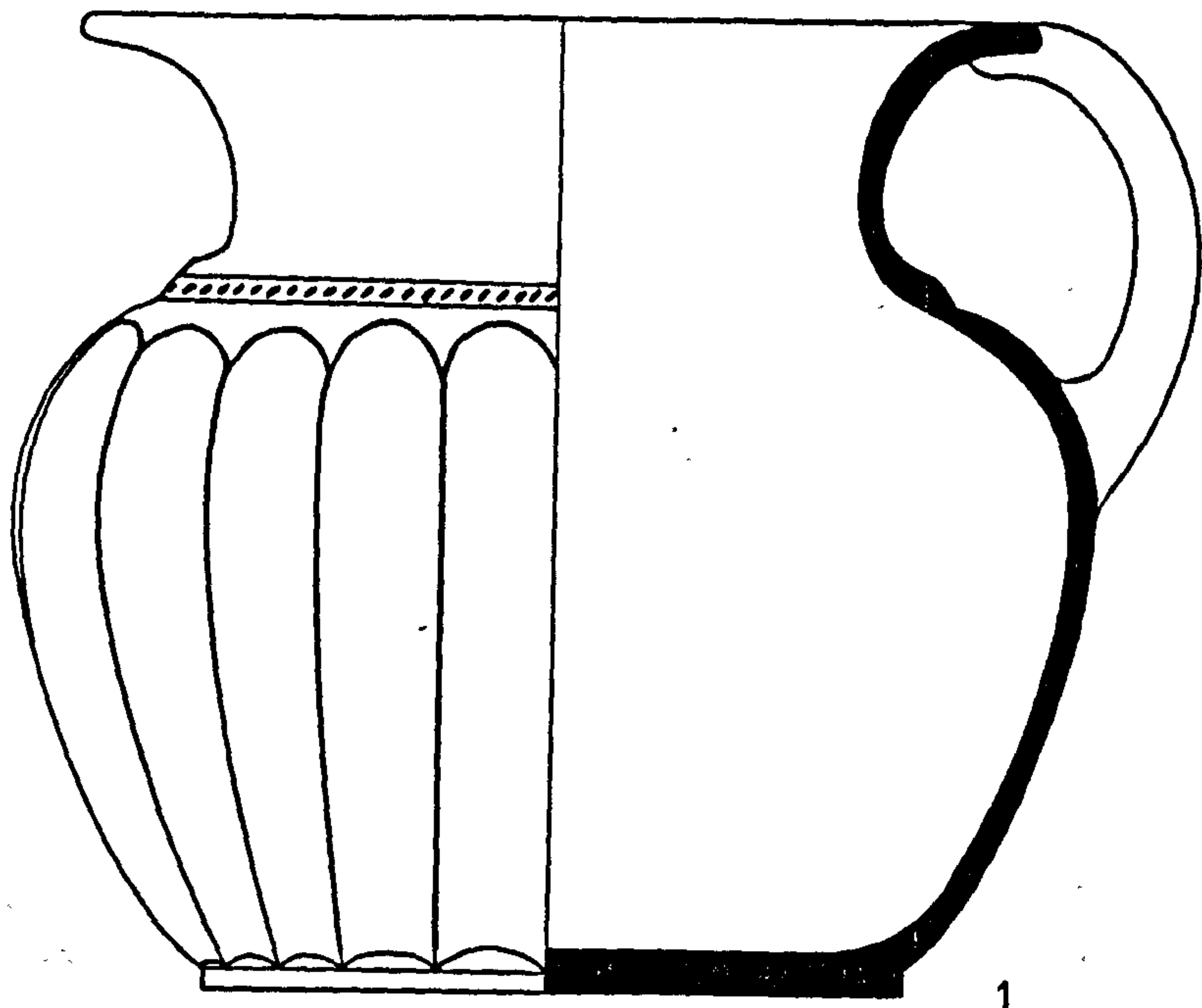


Fig. 39: AGIOS NIKOLAOS - Kato Gaurio

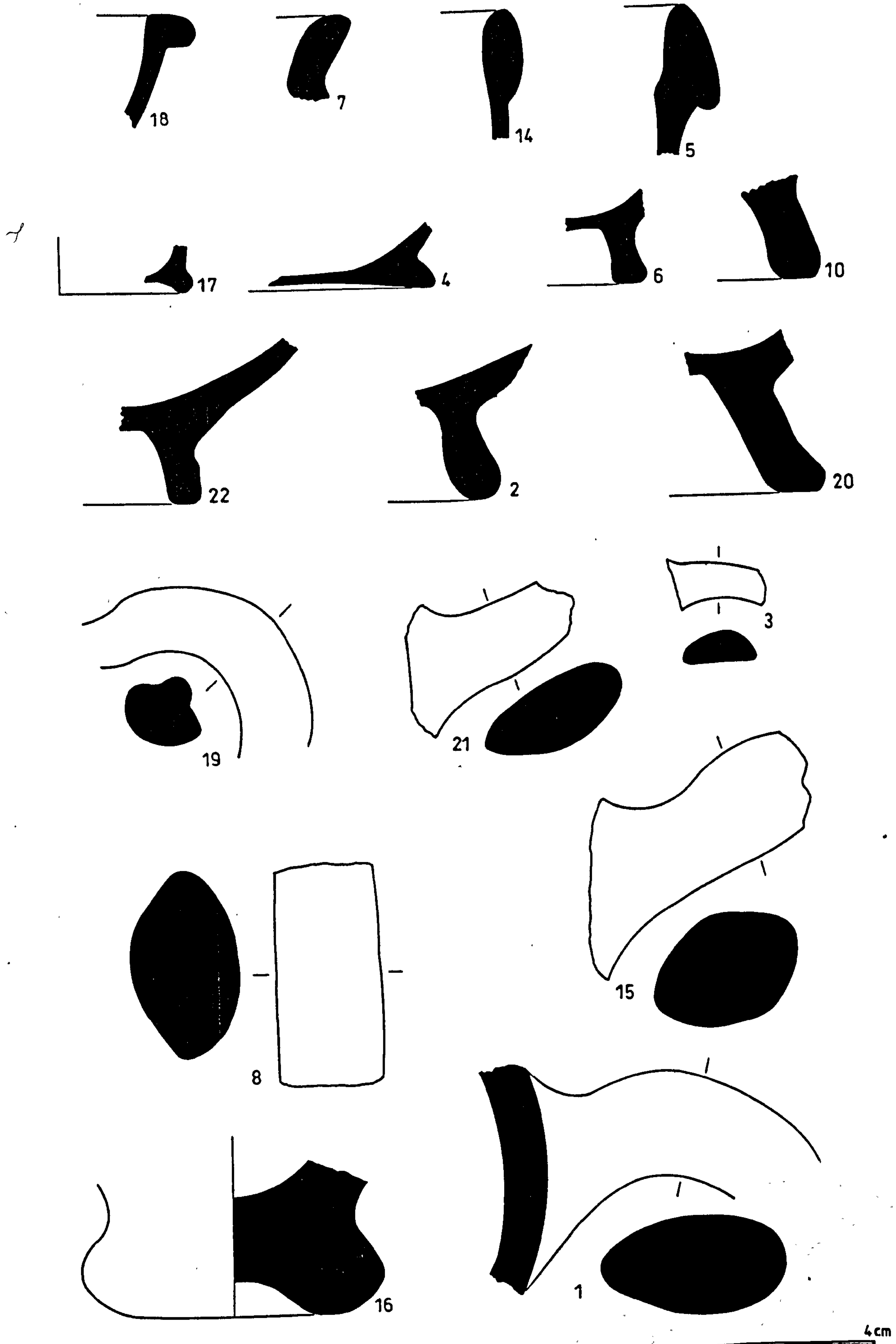


Fig. 40: KATO GAURIO cemetery

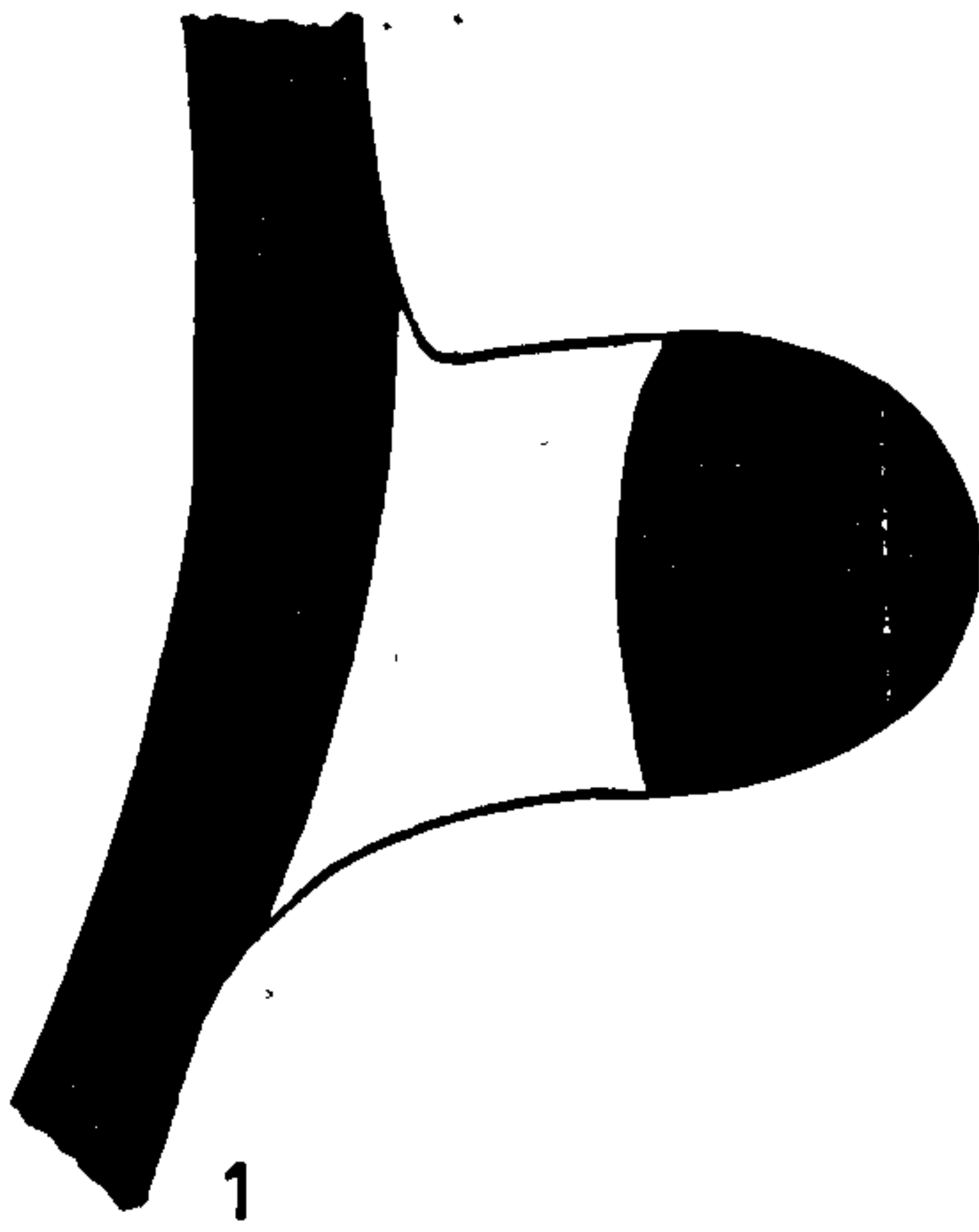
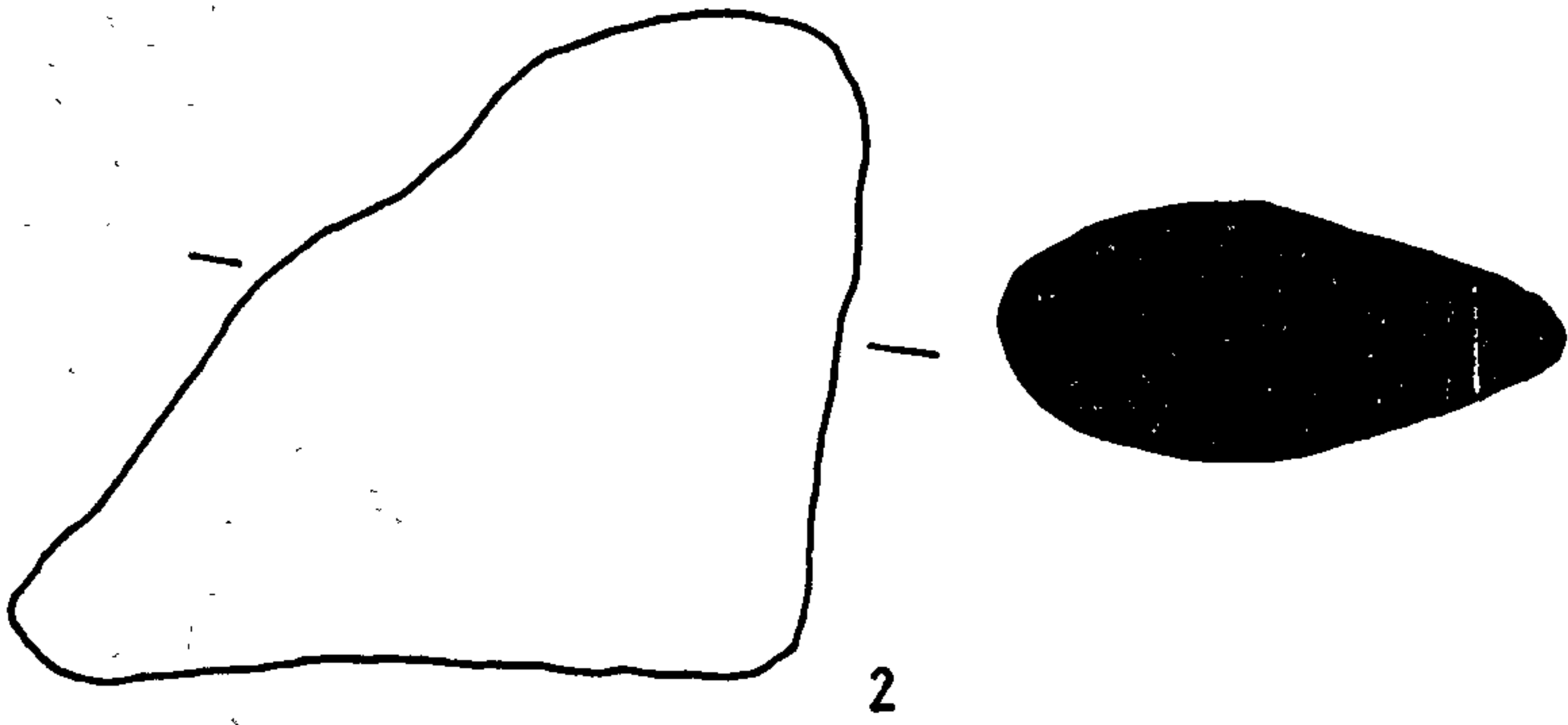
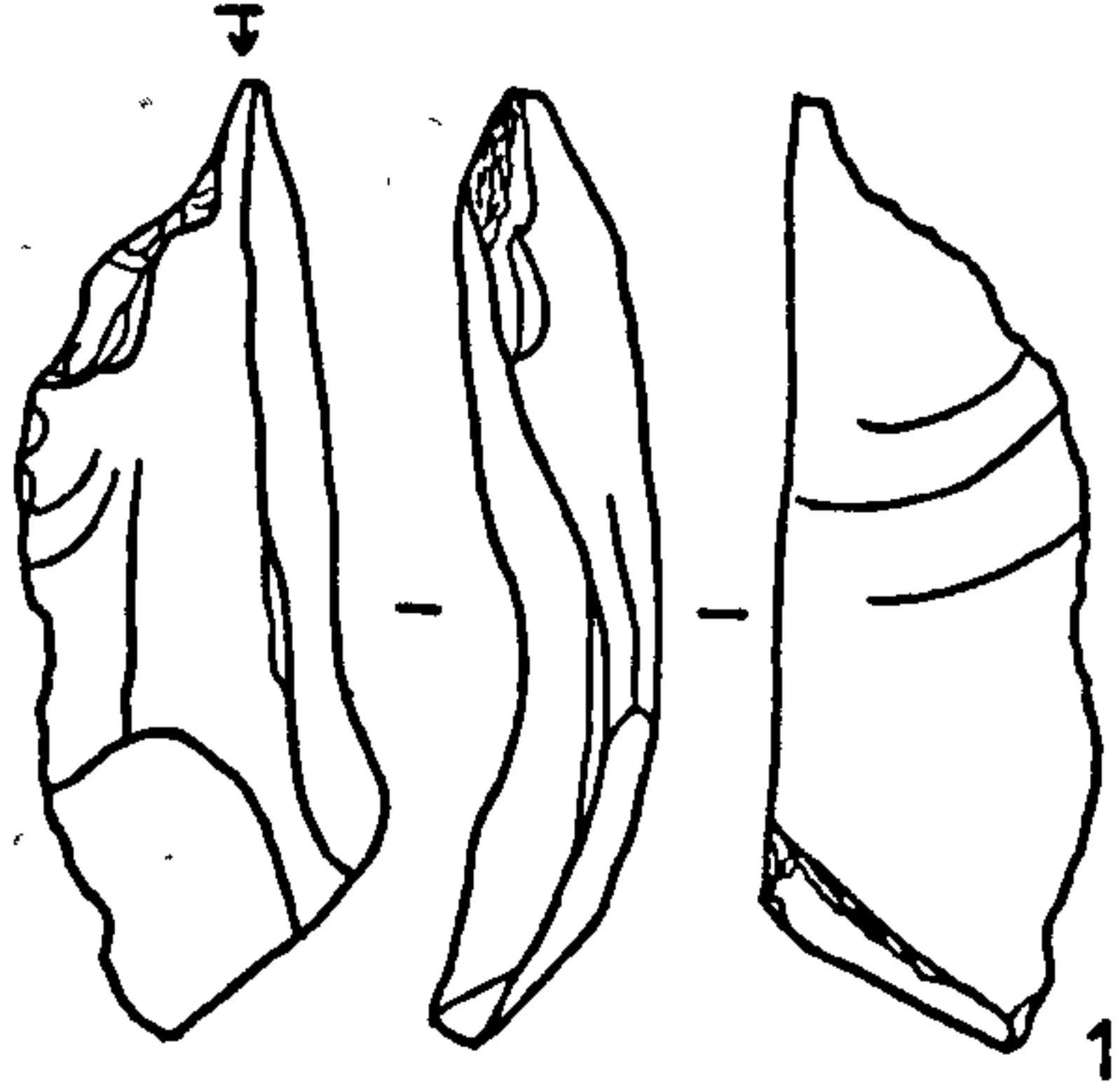
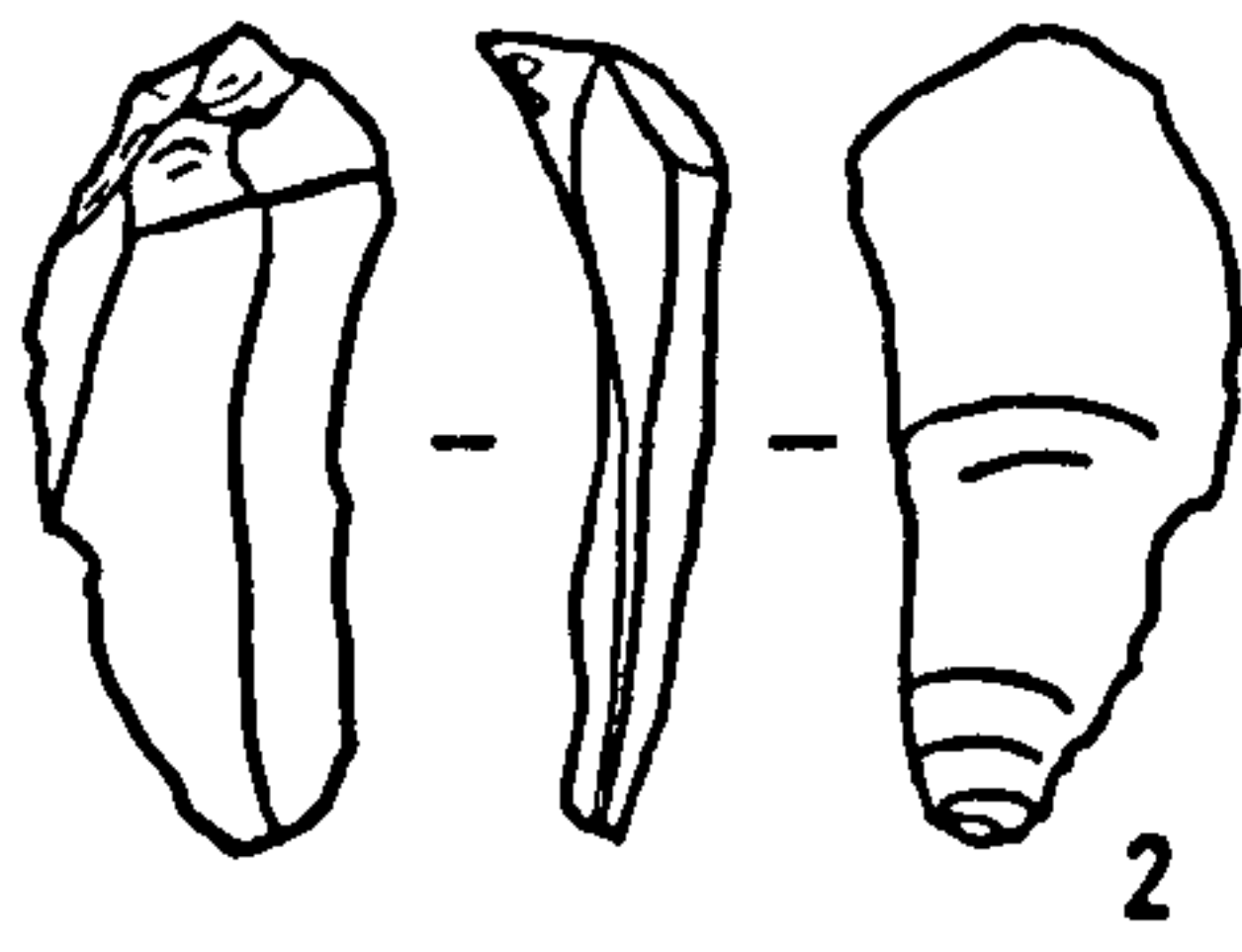


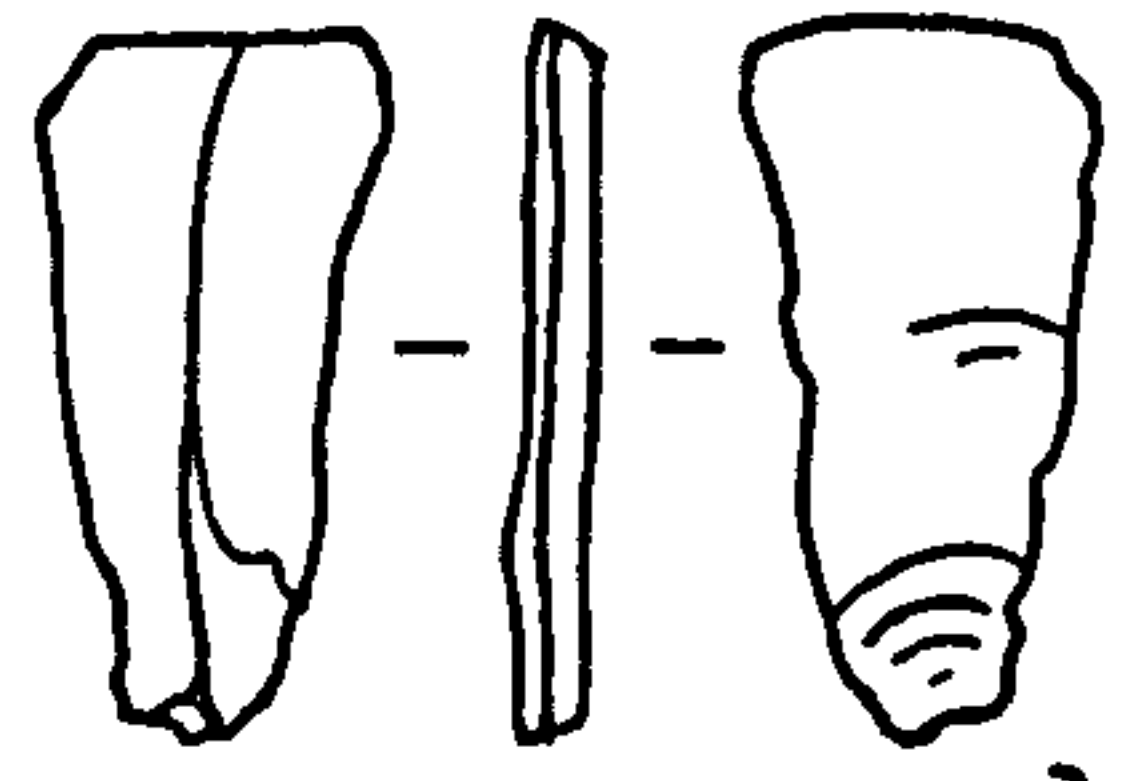
Fig. 41: TSOUKA - I



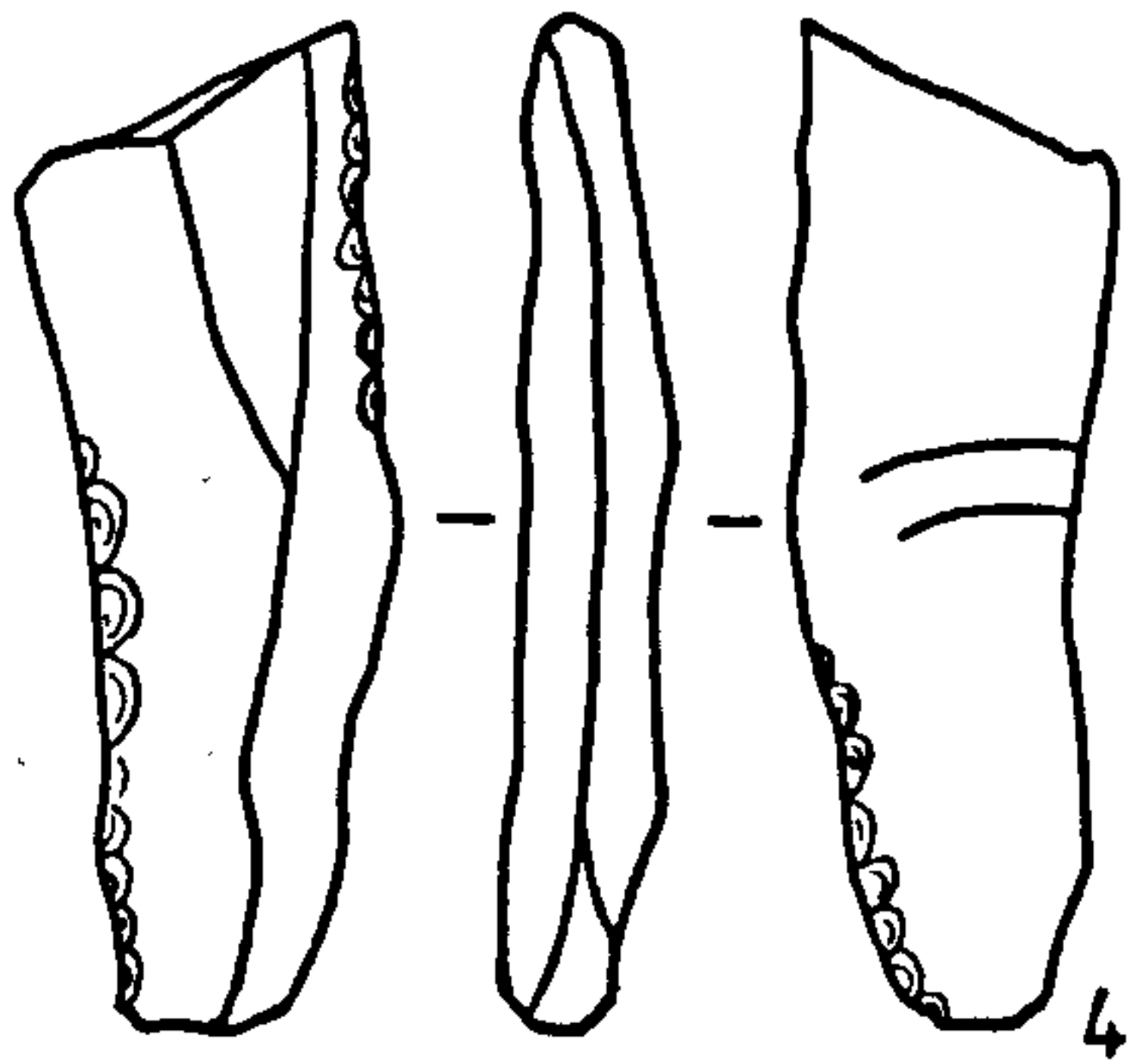
pointed flake



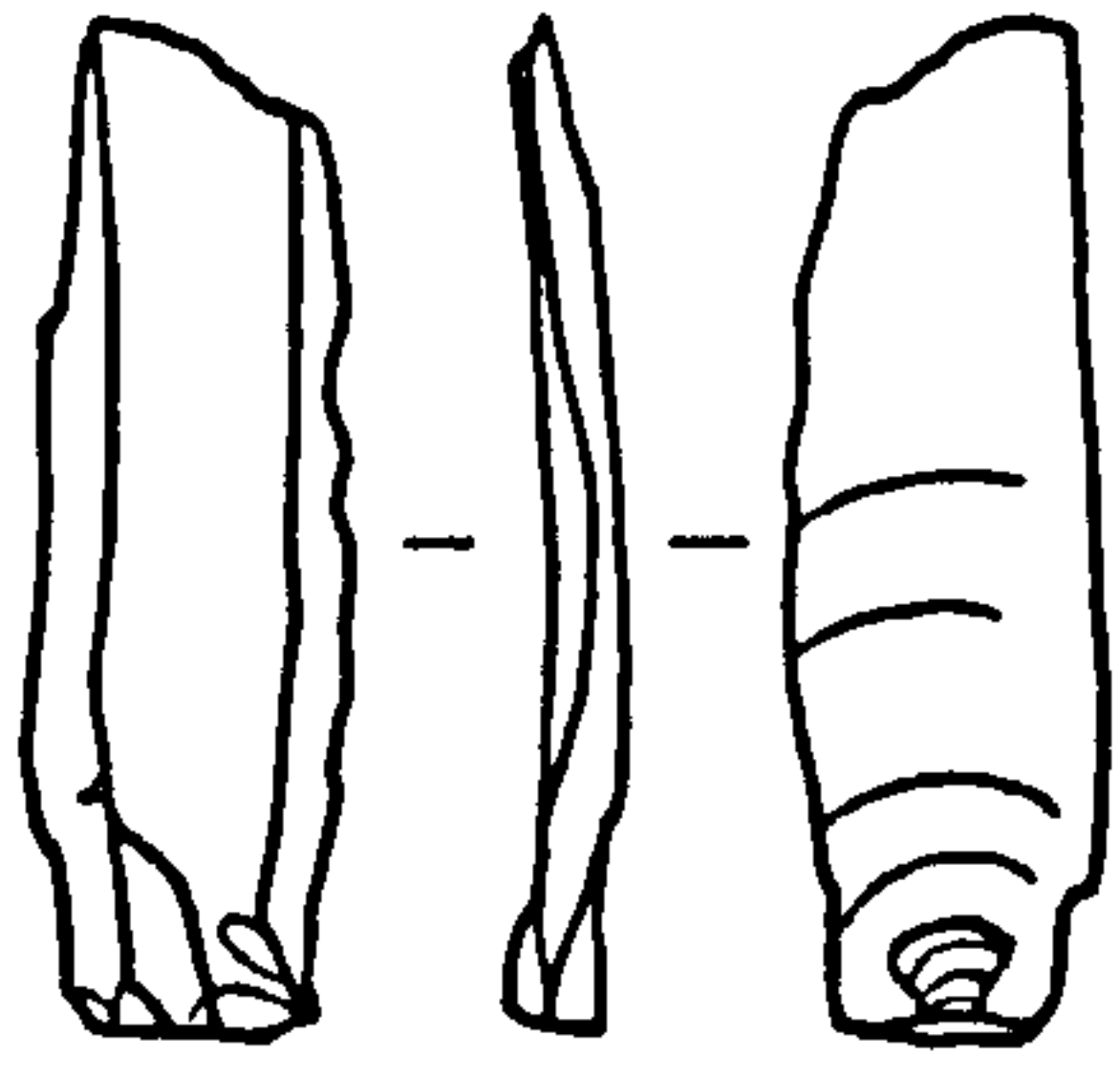
2



3

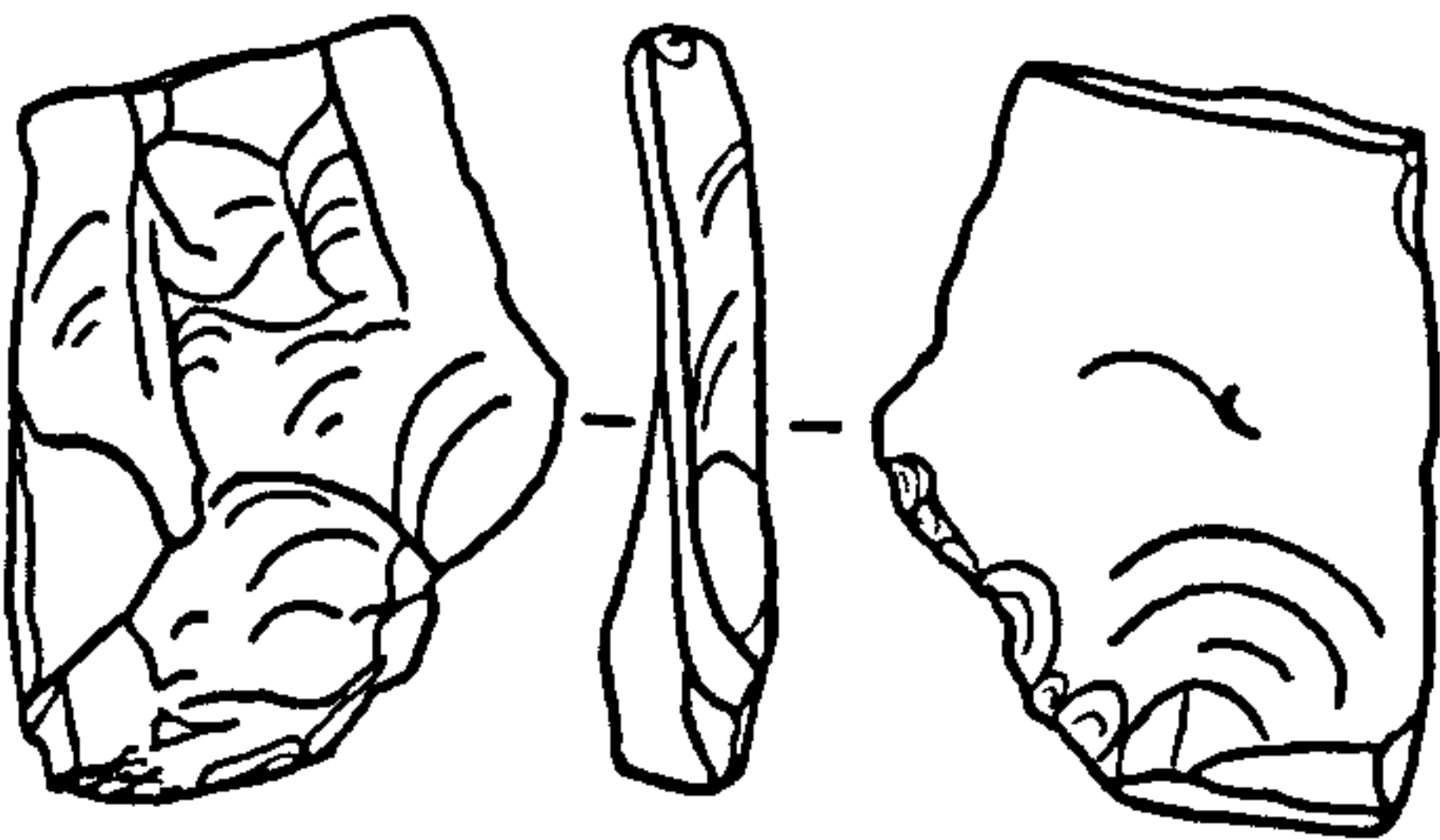


4

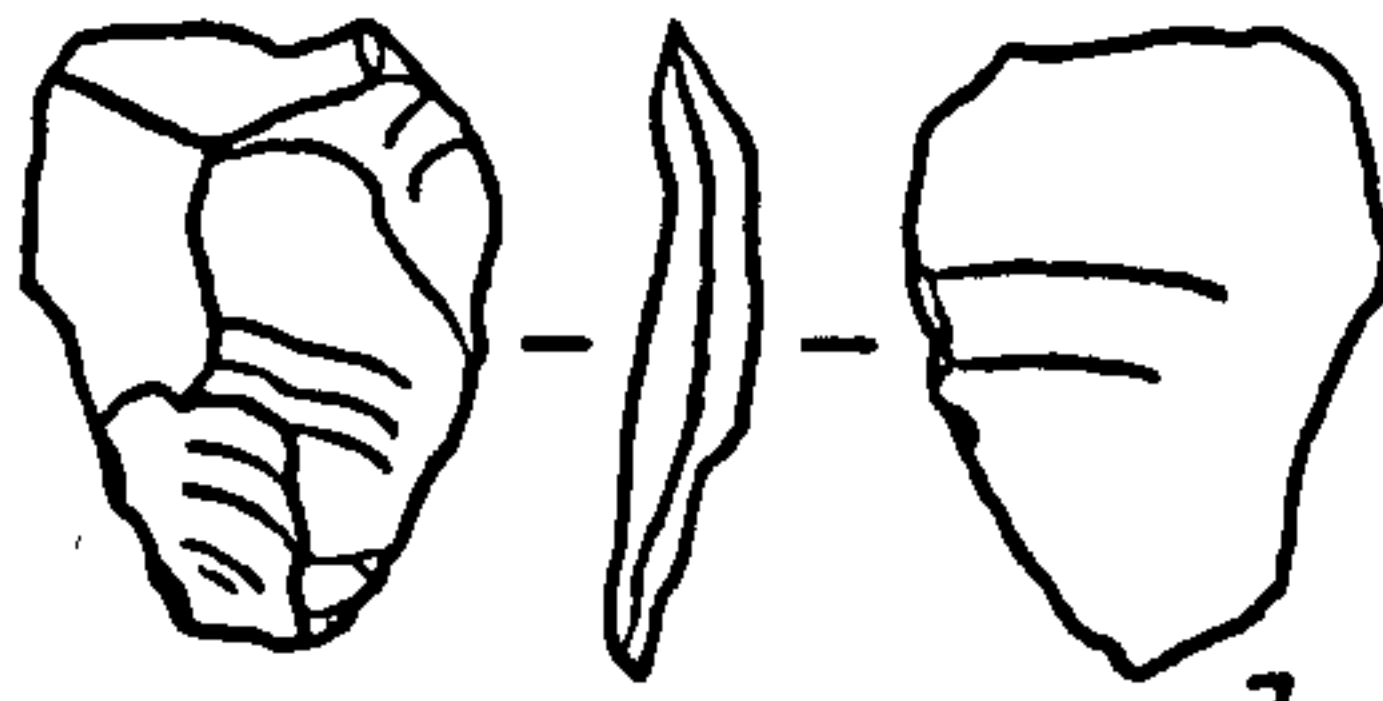


5

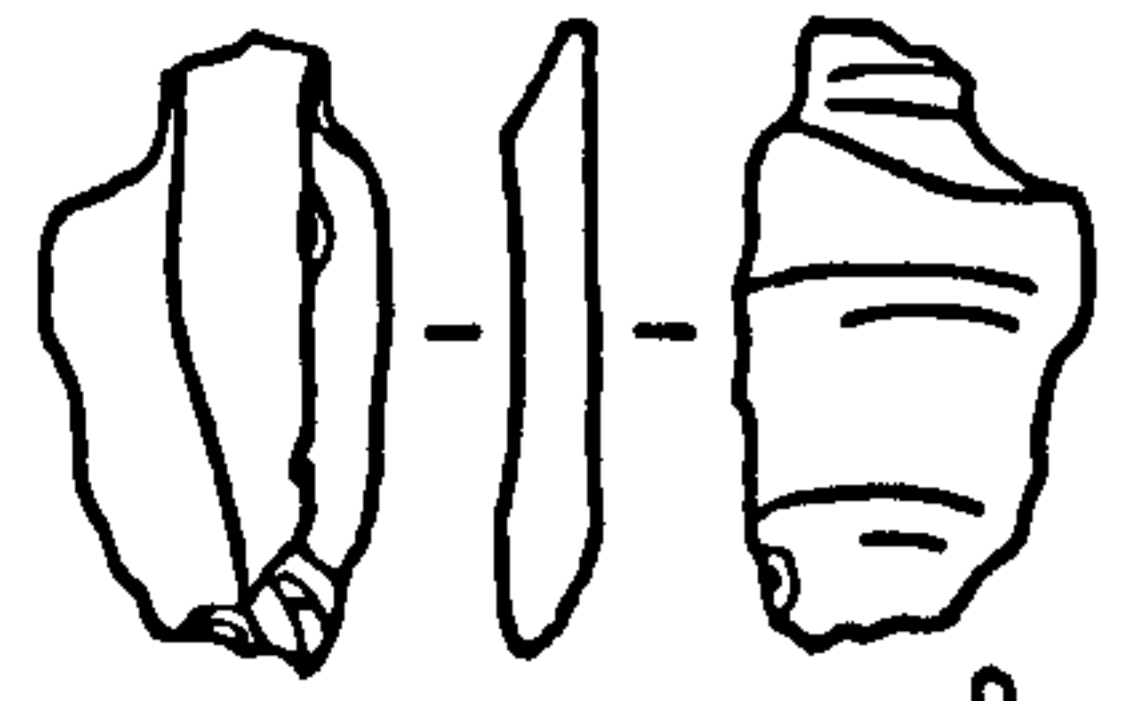
blades



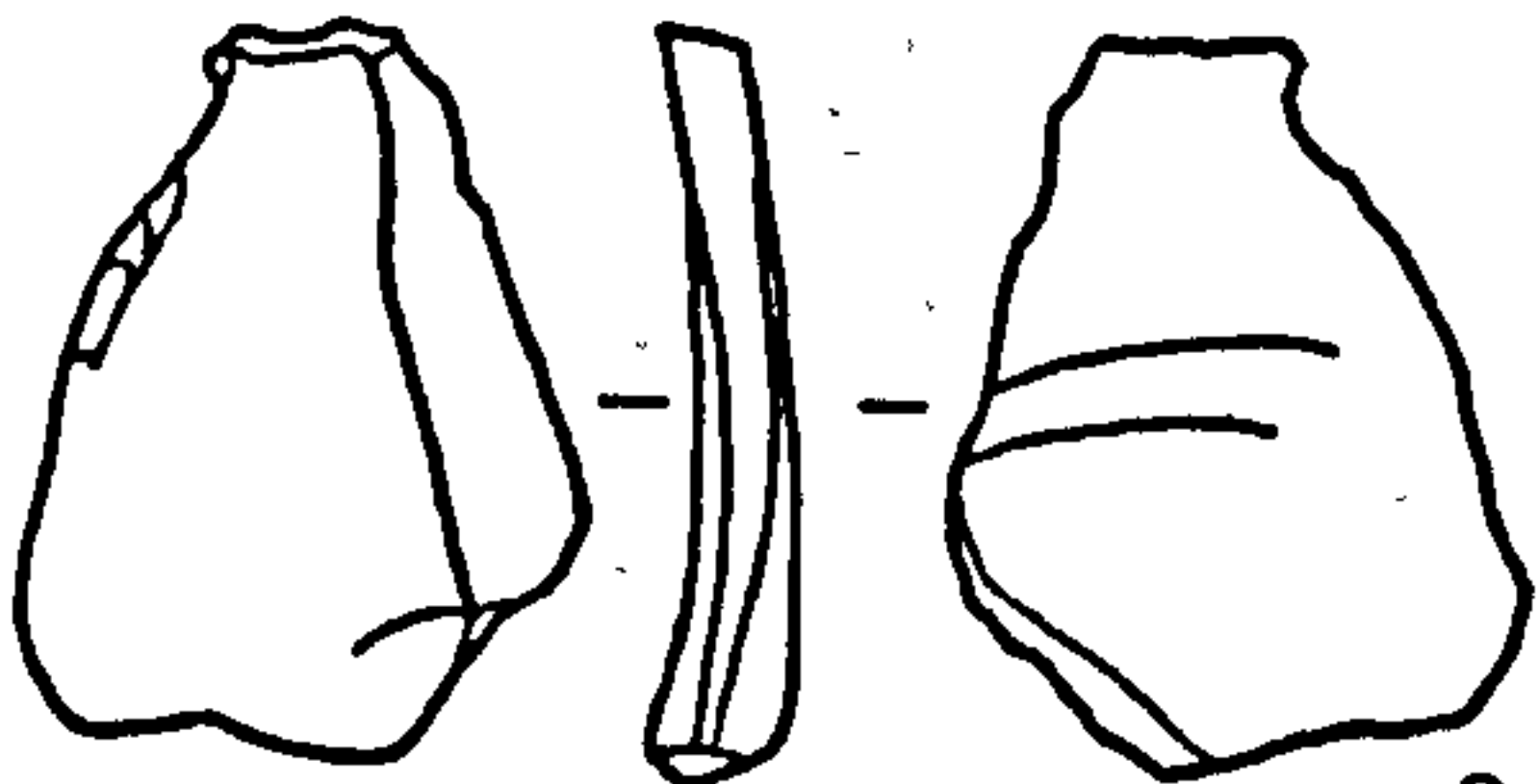
6



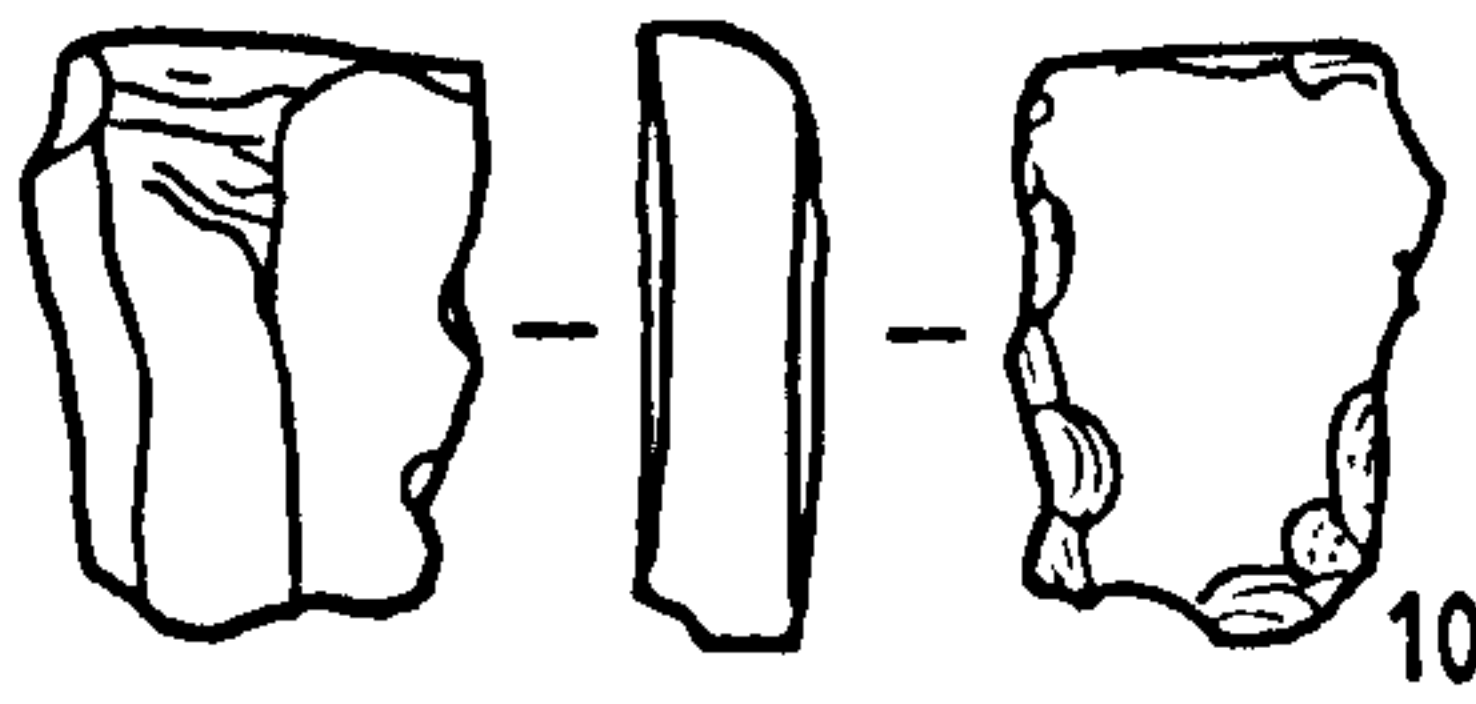
7



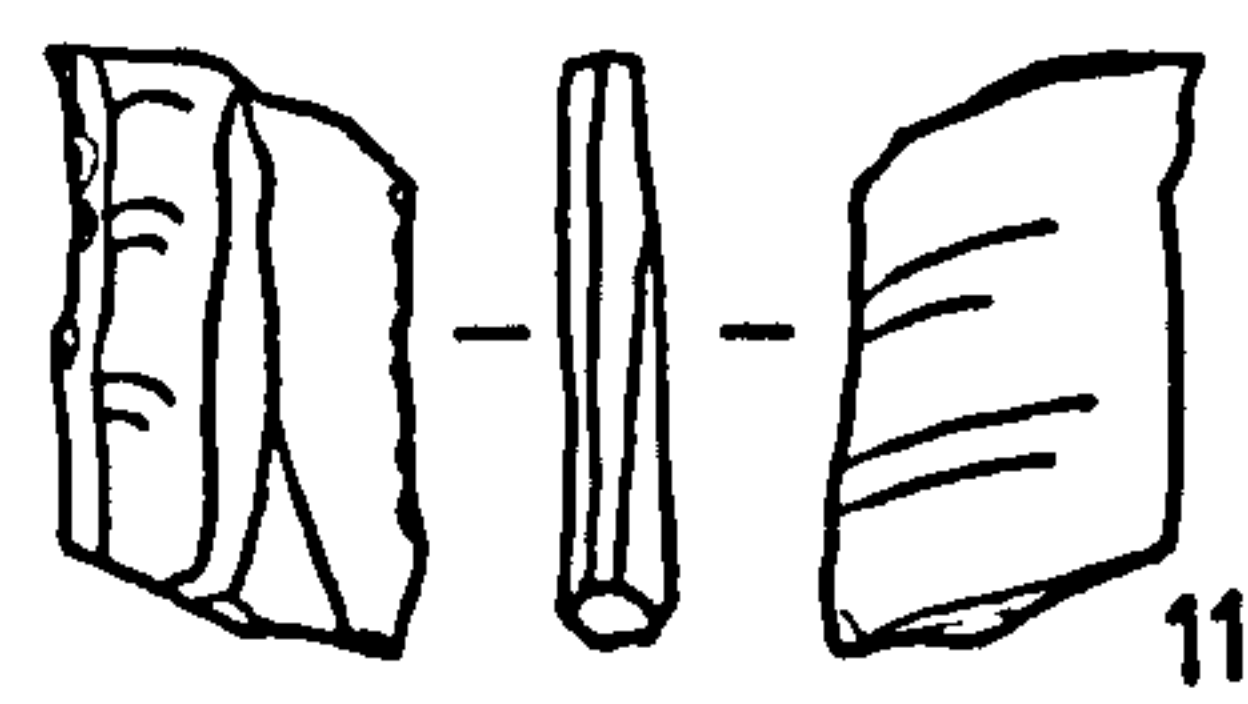
8



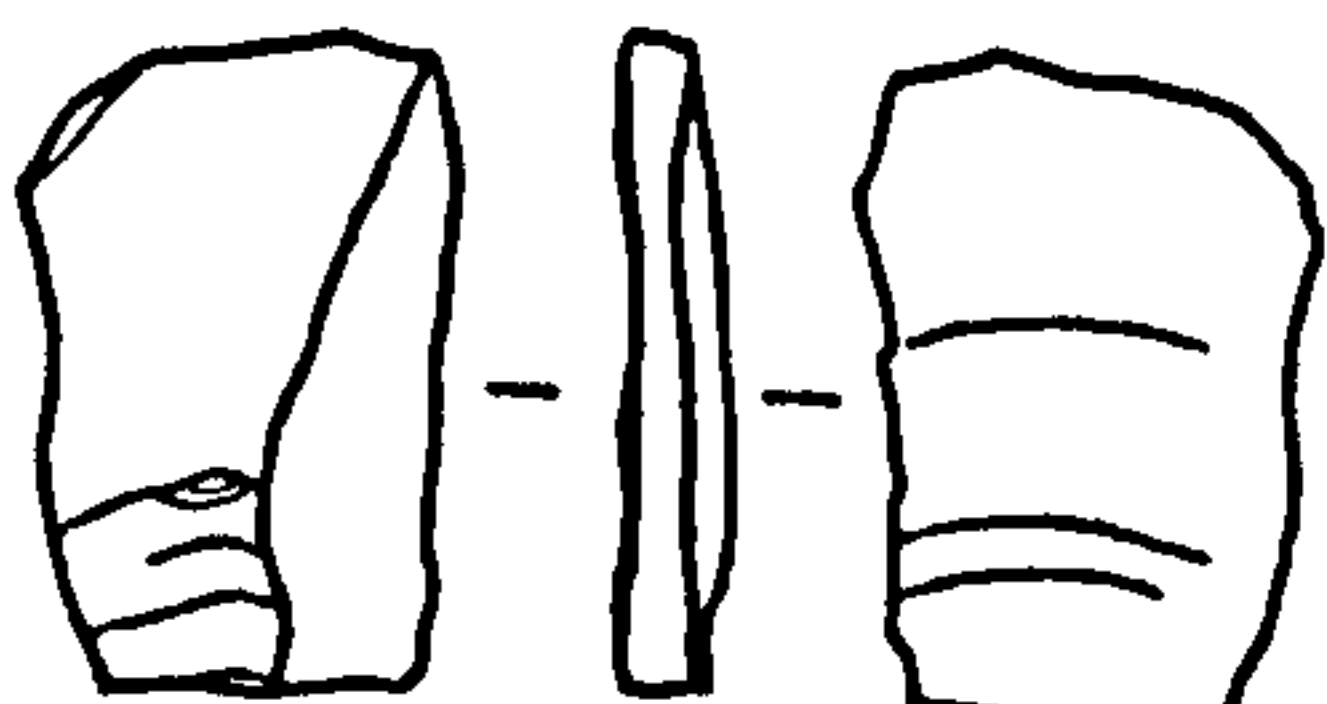
9



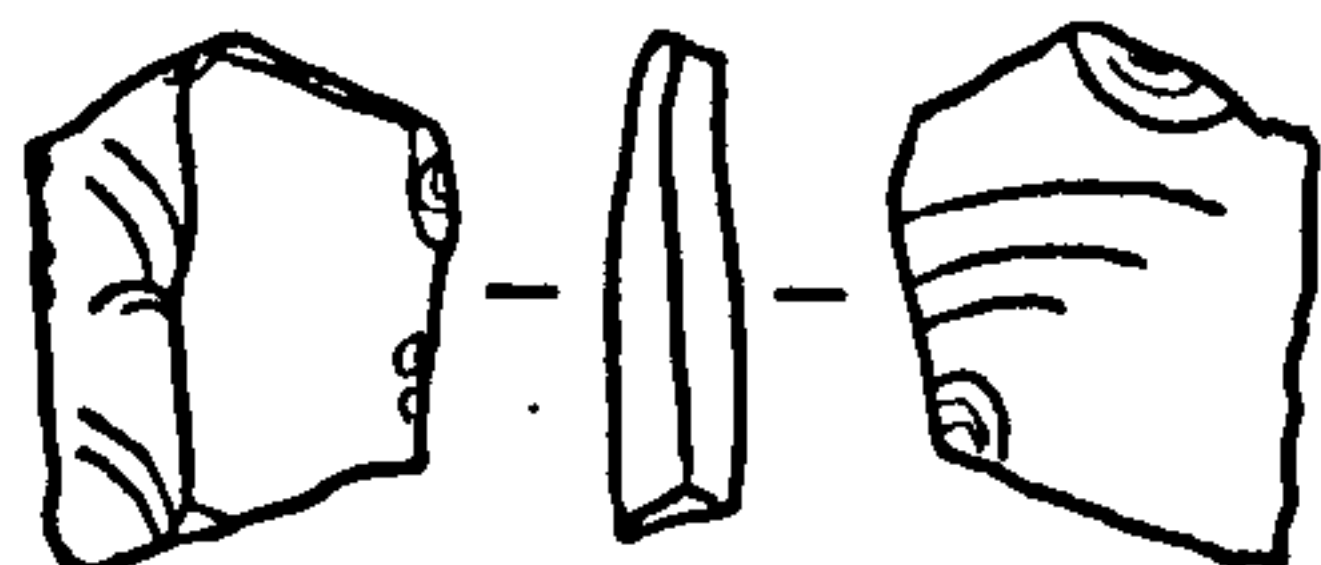
10



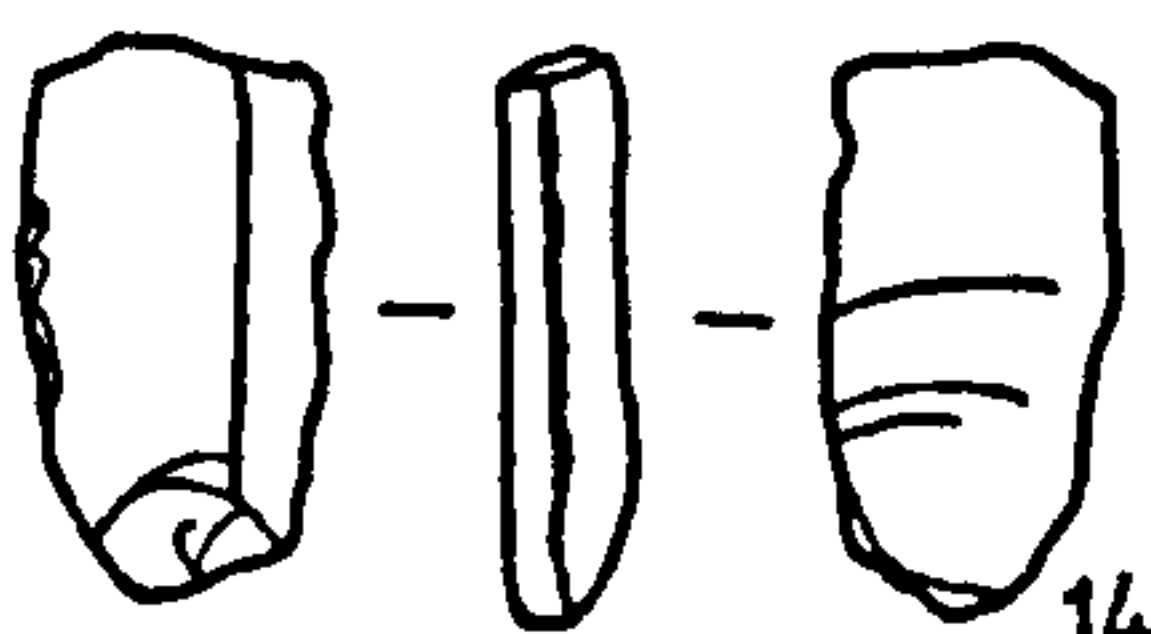
11



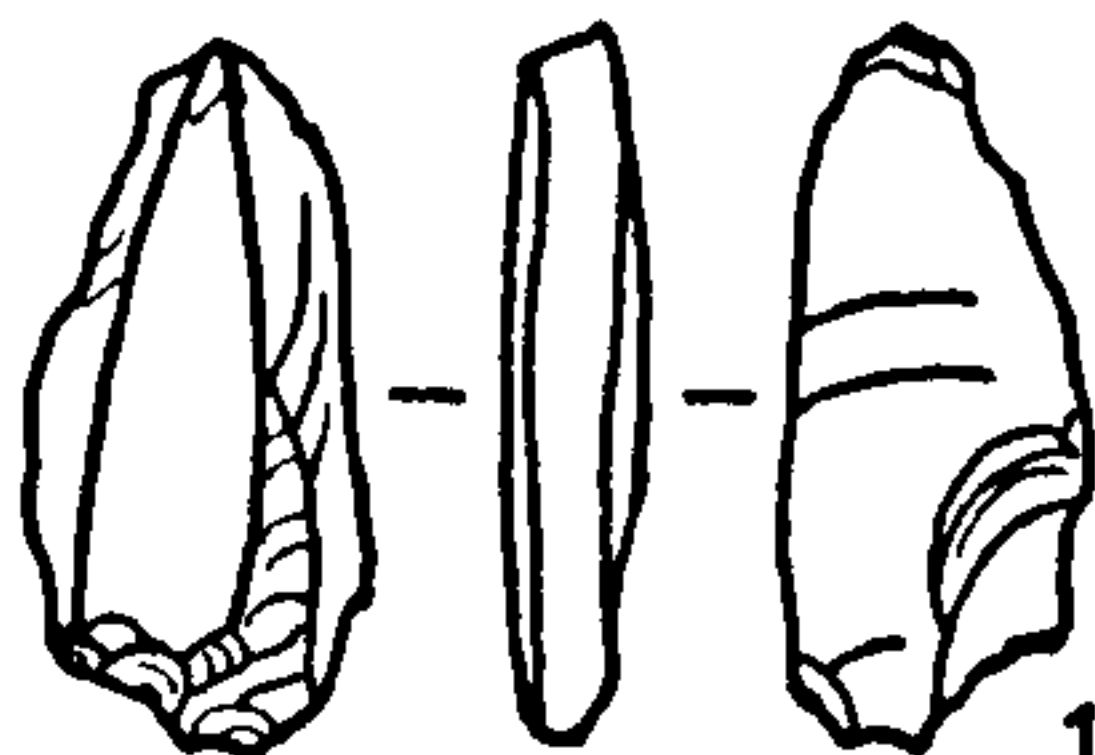
12



13

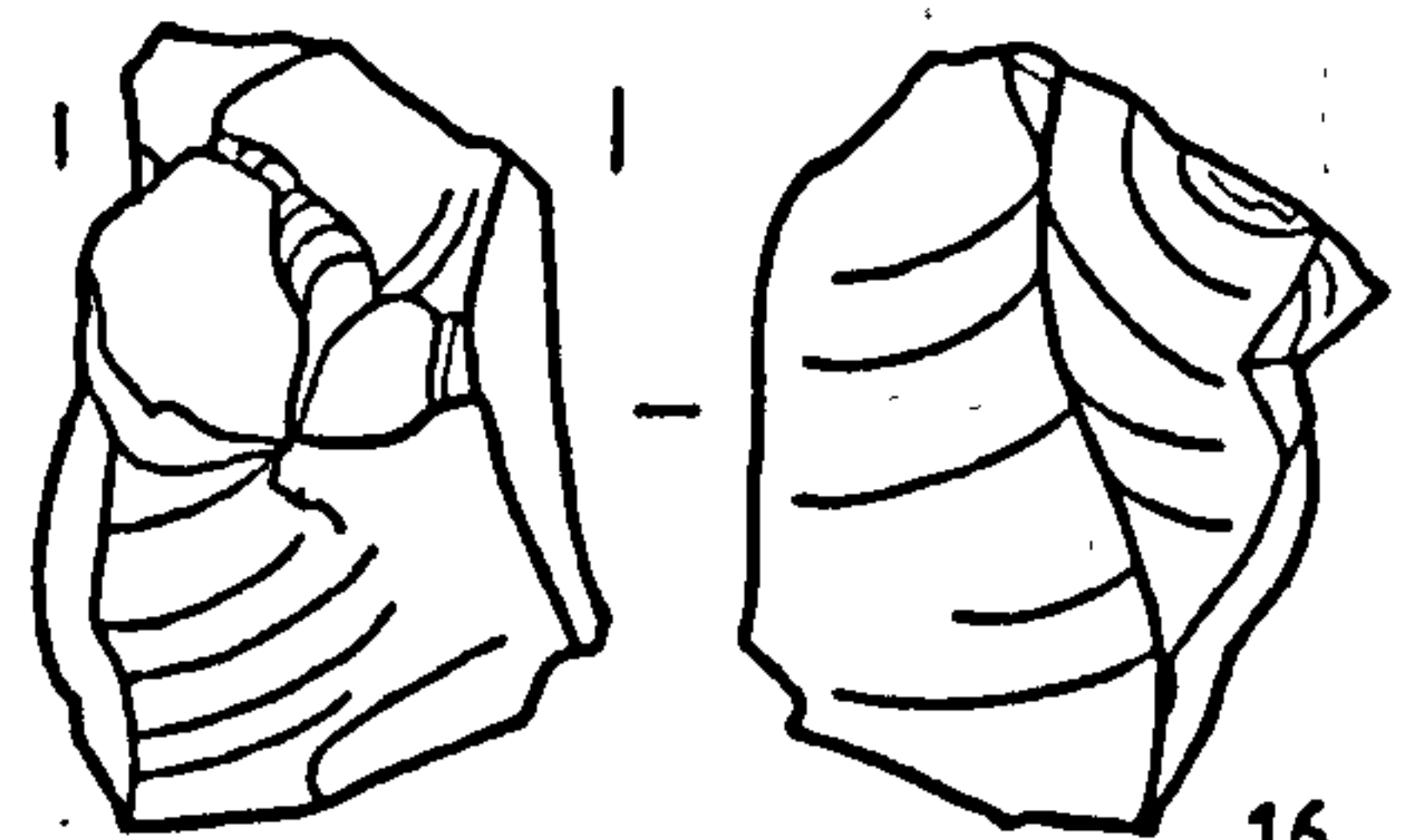
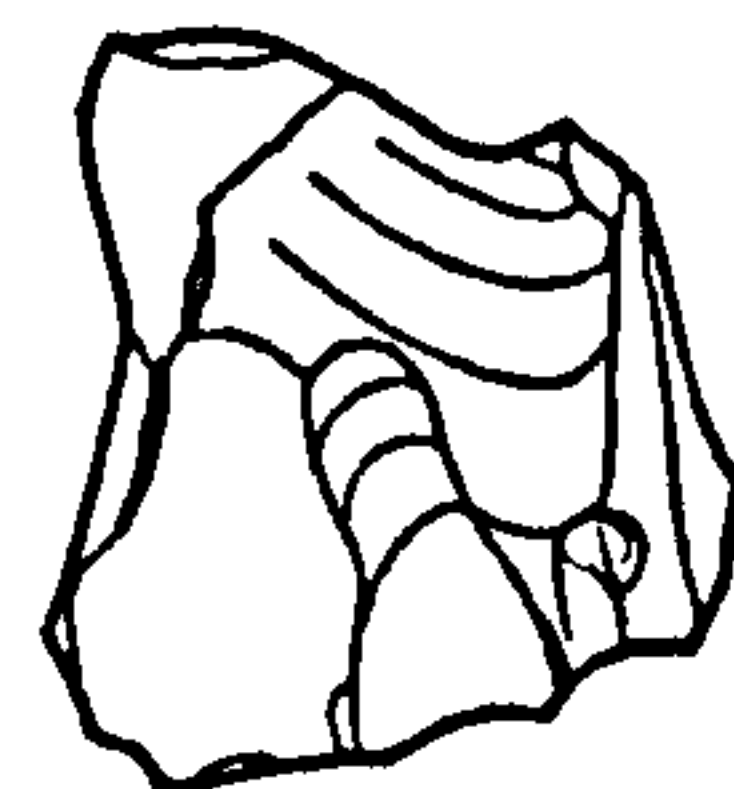


14



15

flakes



16

core

Fig. 42: TSOUKA-I

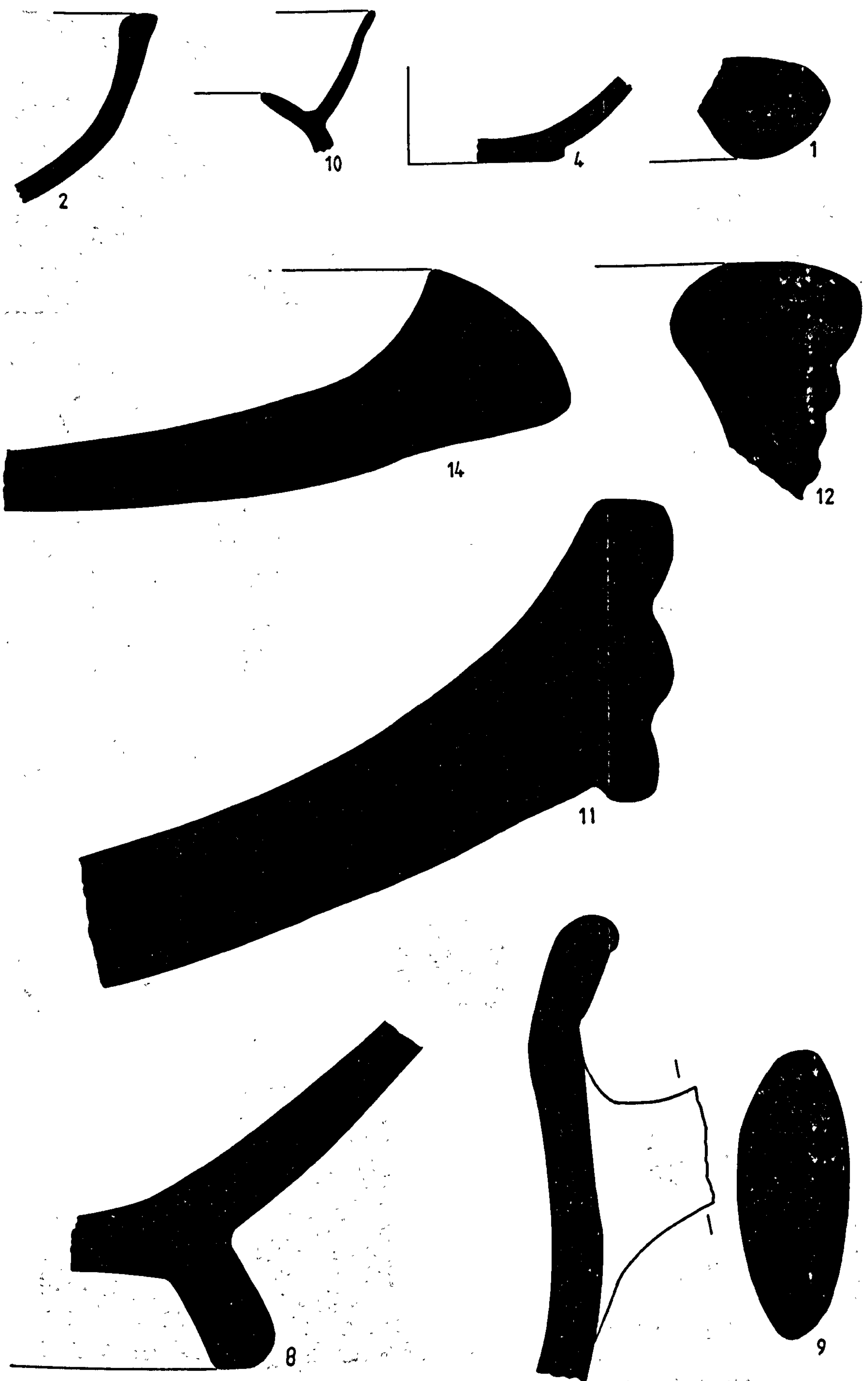


Fig. 43: TSOUKA - II

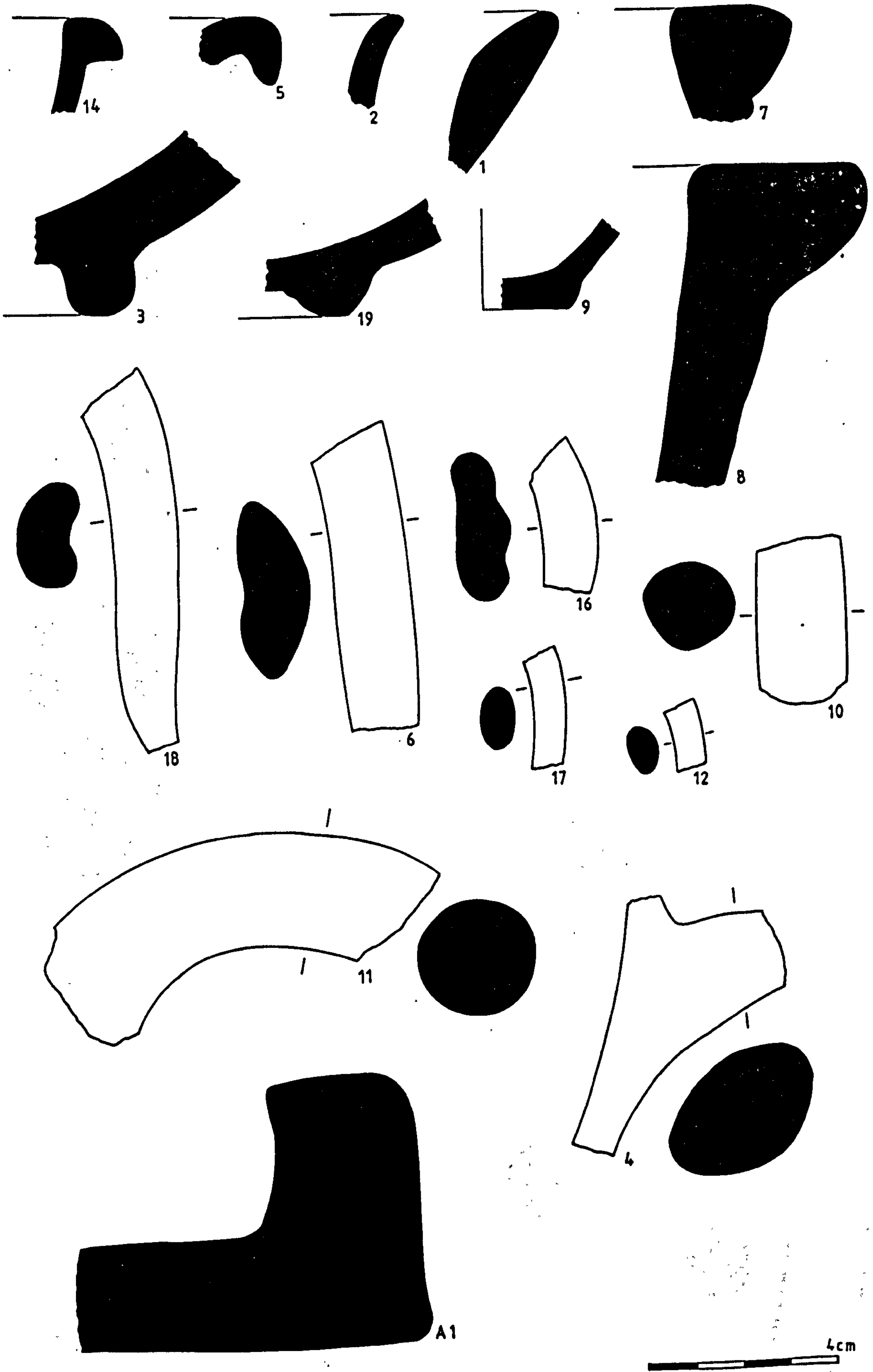


Fig. 44: XEROKAMPOS - Gaurio

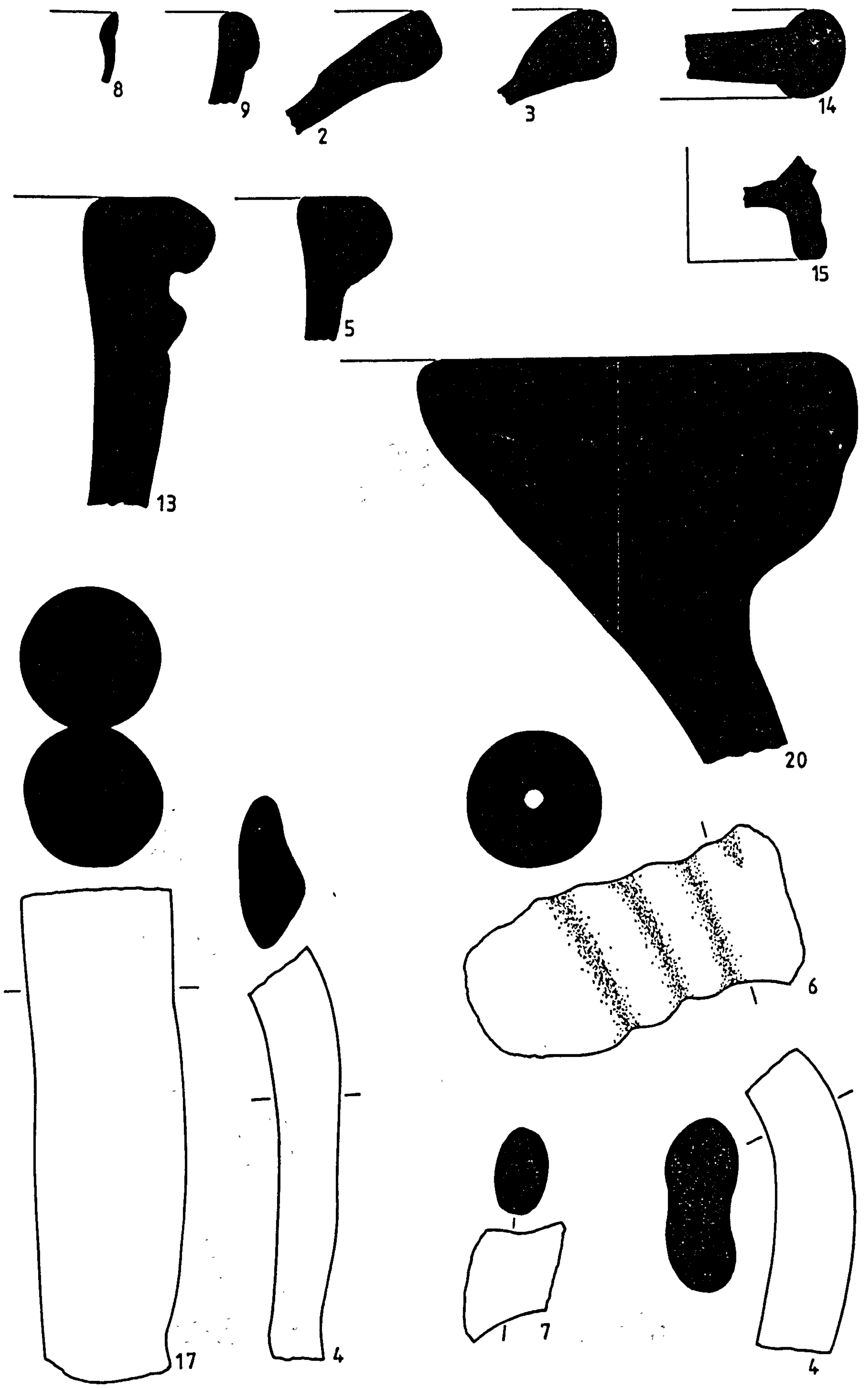
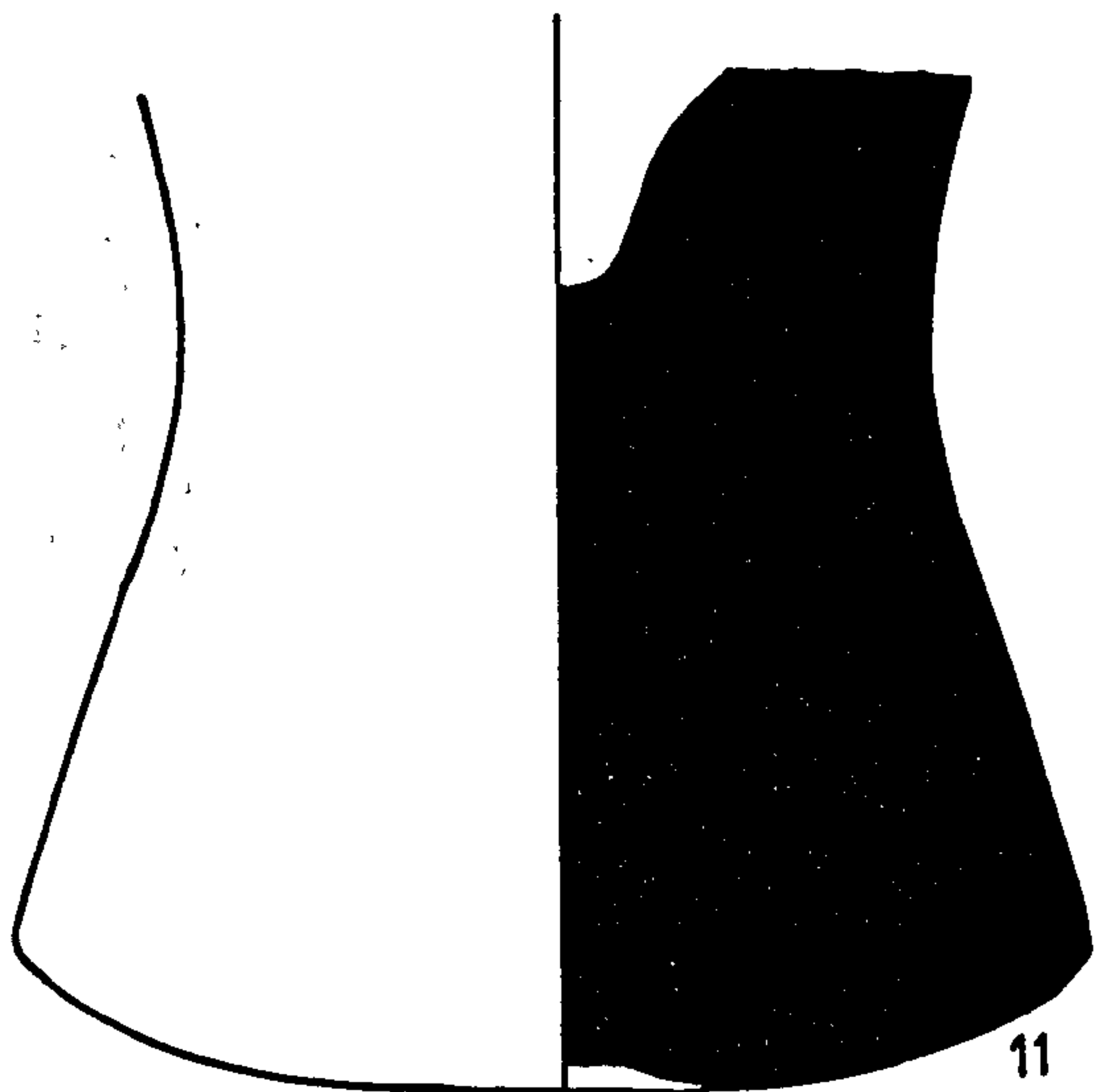
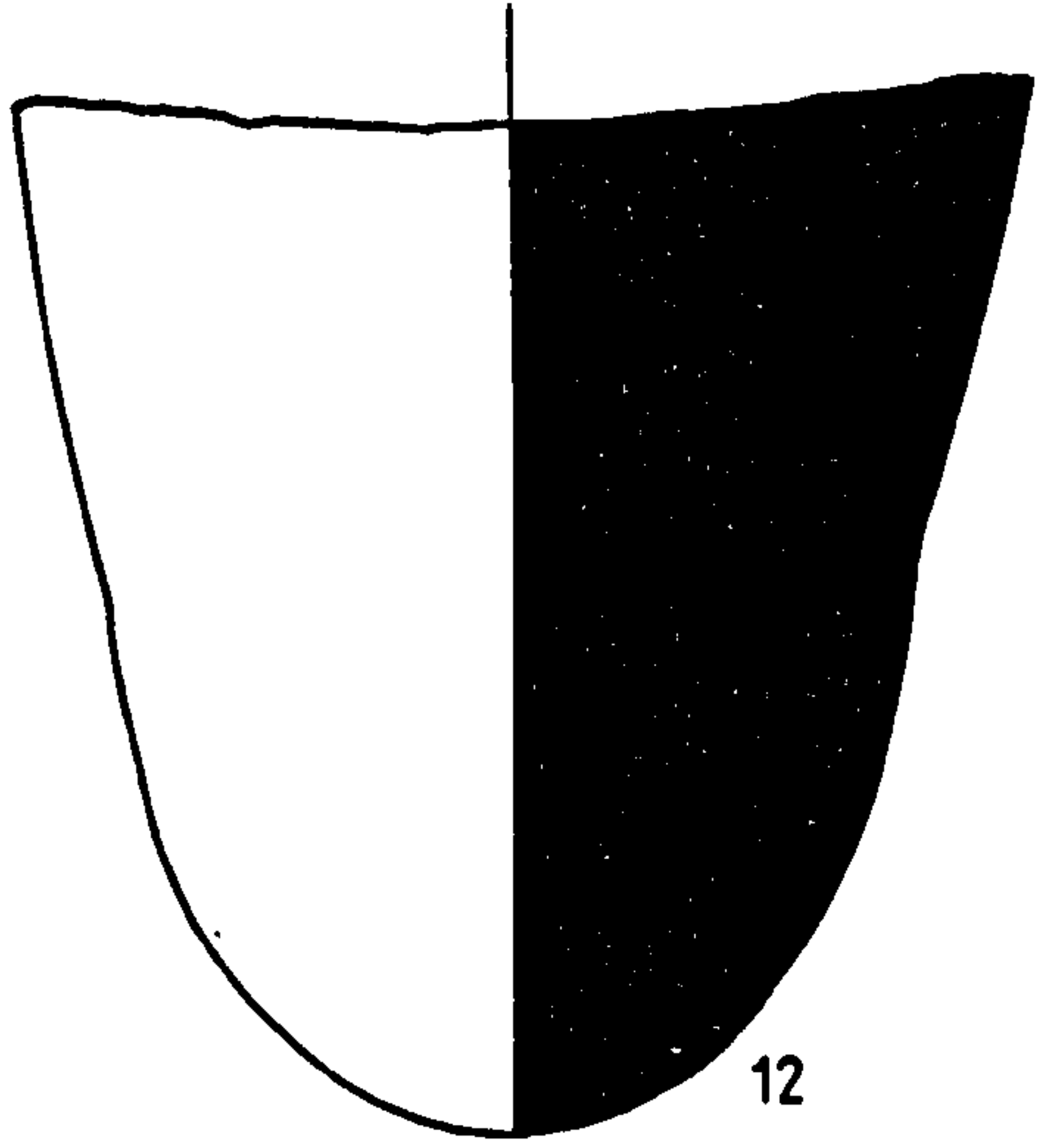


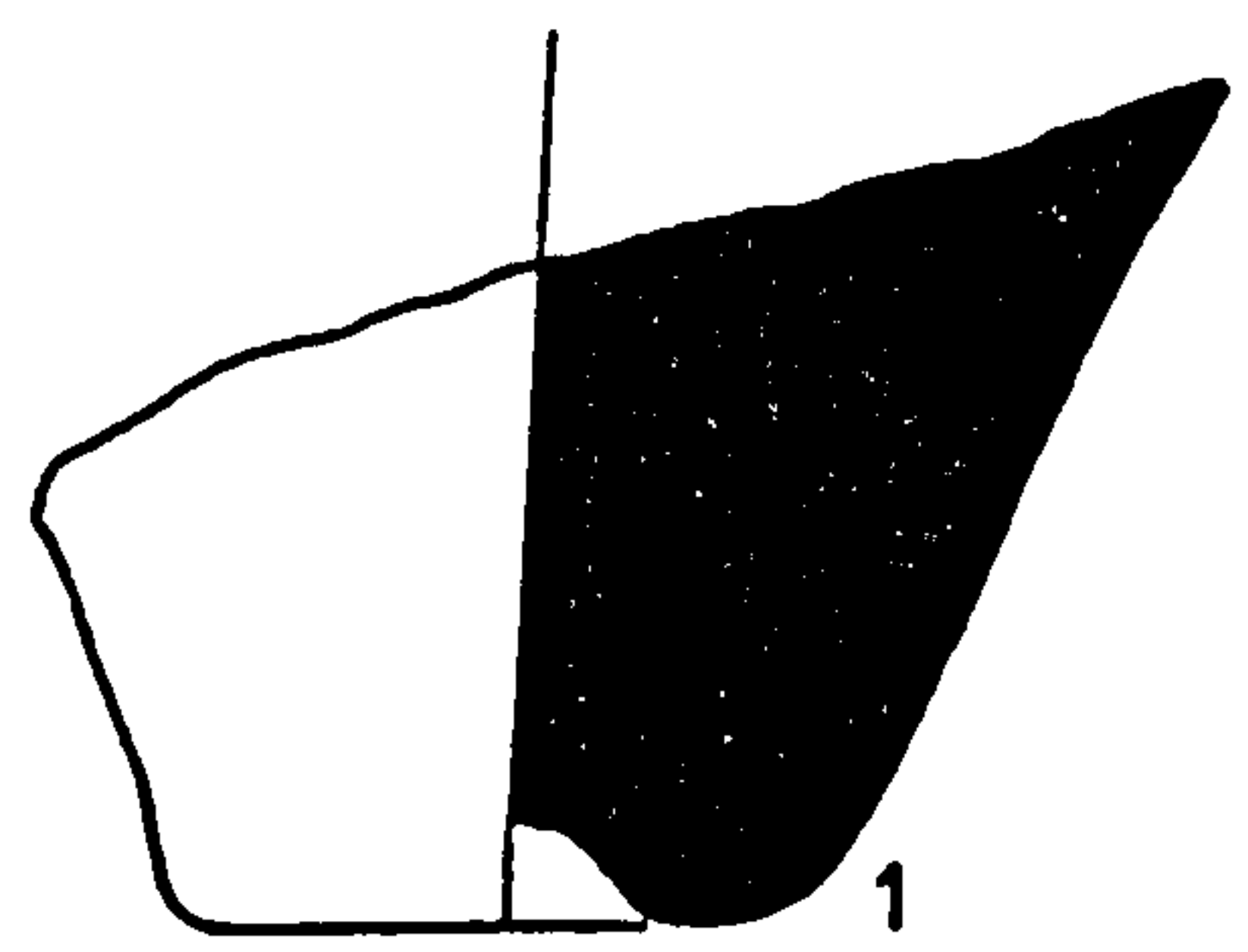
Fig. 45: AGIOS SAVVAS-II



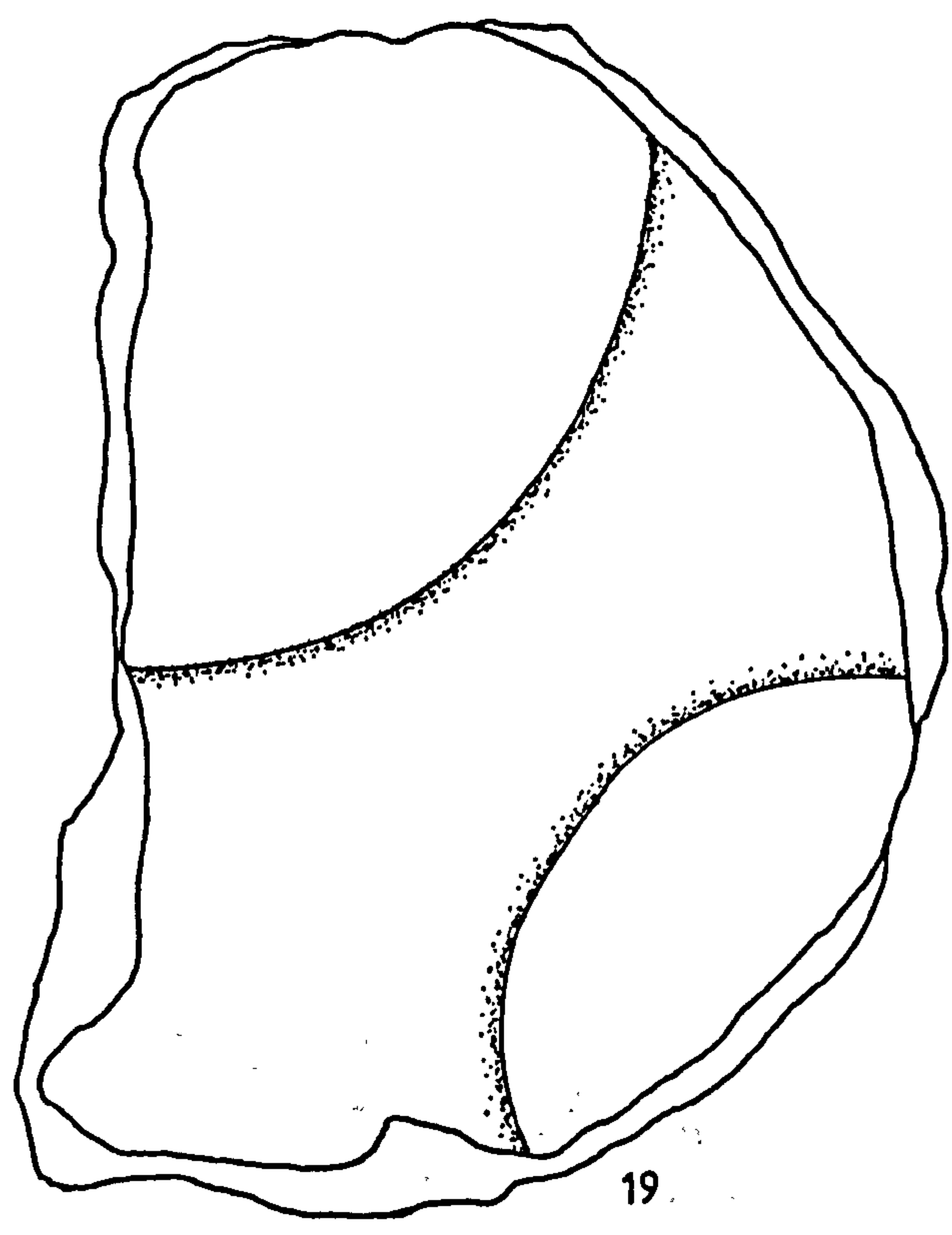
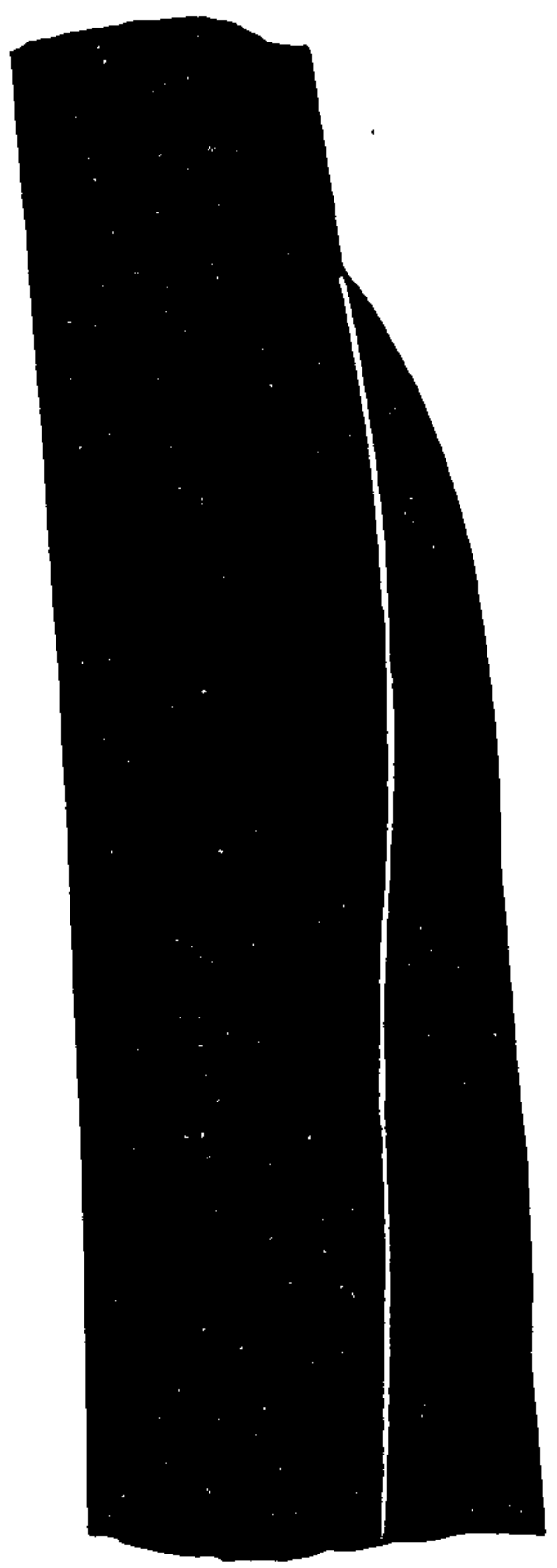
11



12



1



19

Fig. 46: AGIOS SAVVAS-II
528

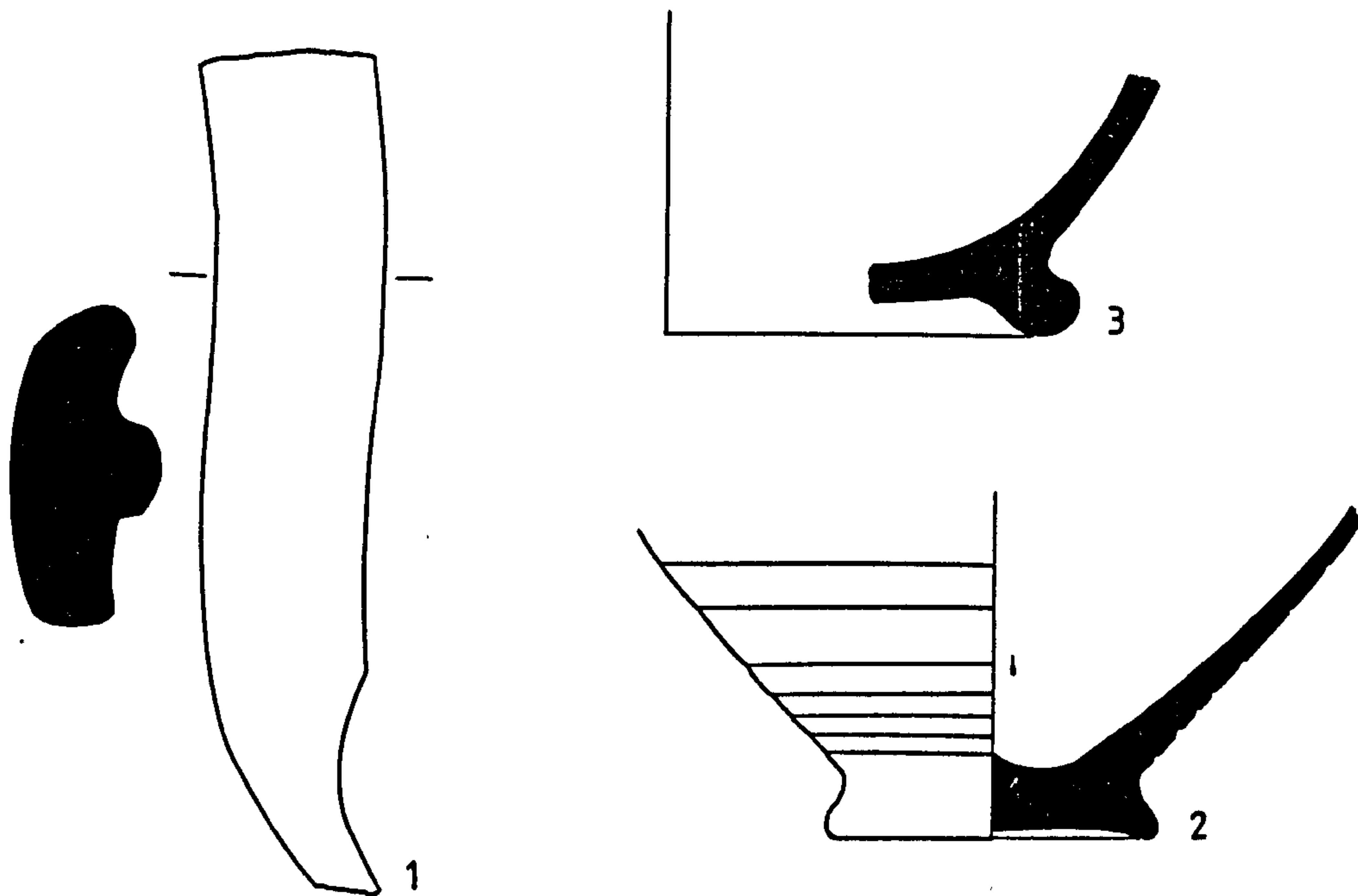


Fig. 47: ANO GAURIO - II

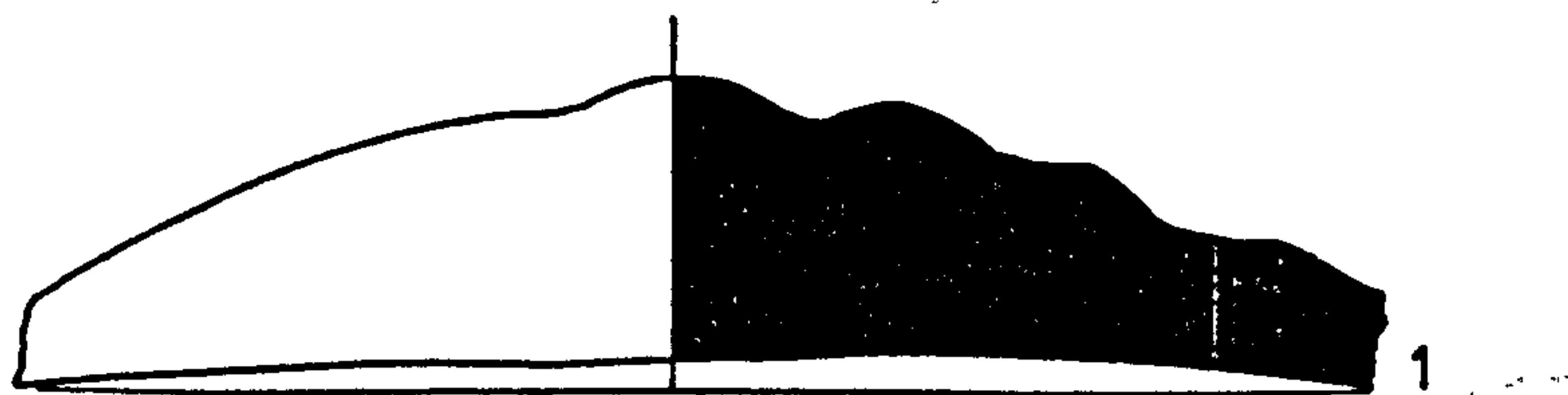
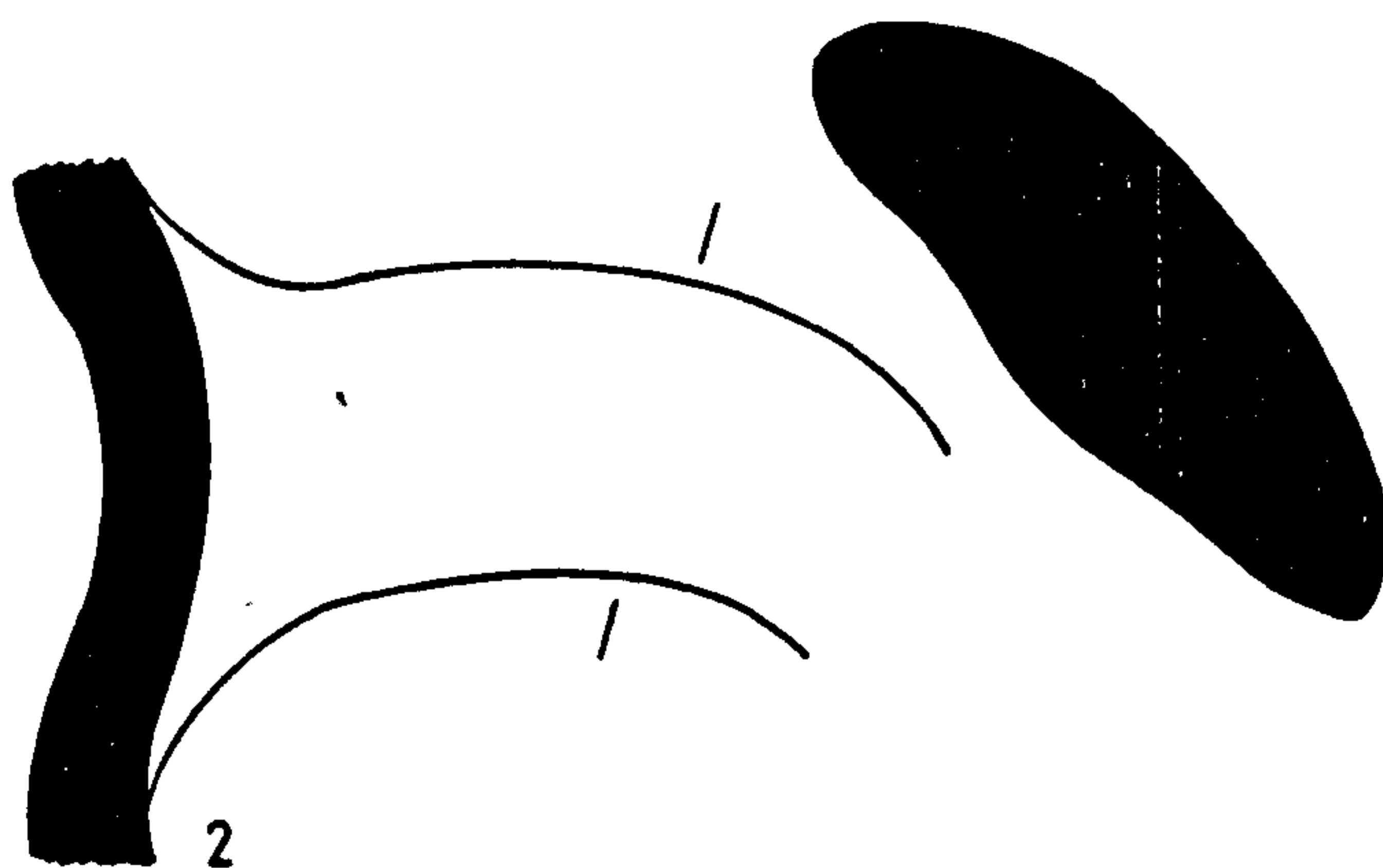


Fig. 48 ANO GAURIO - I

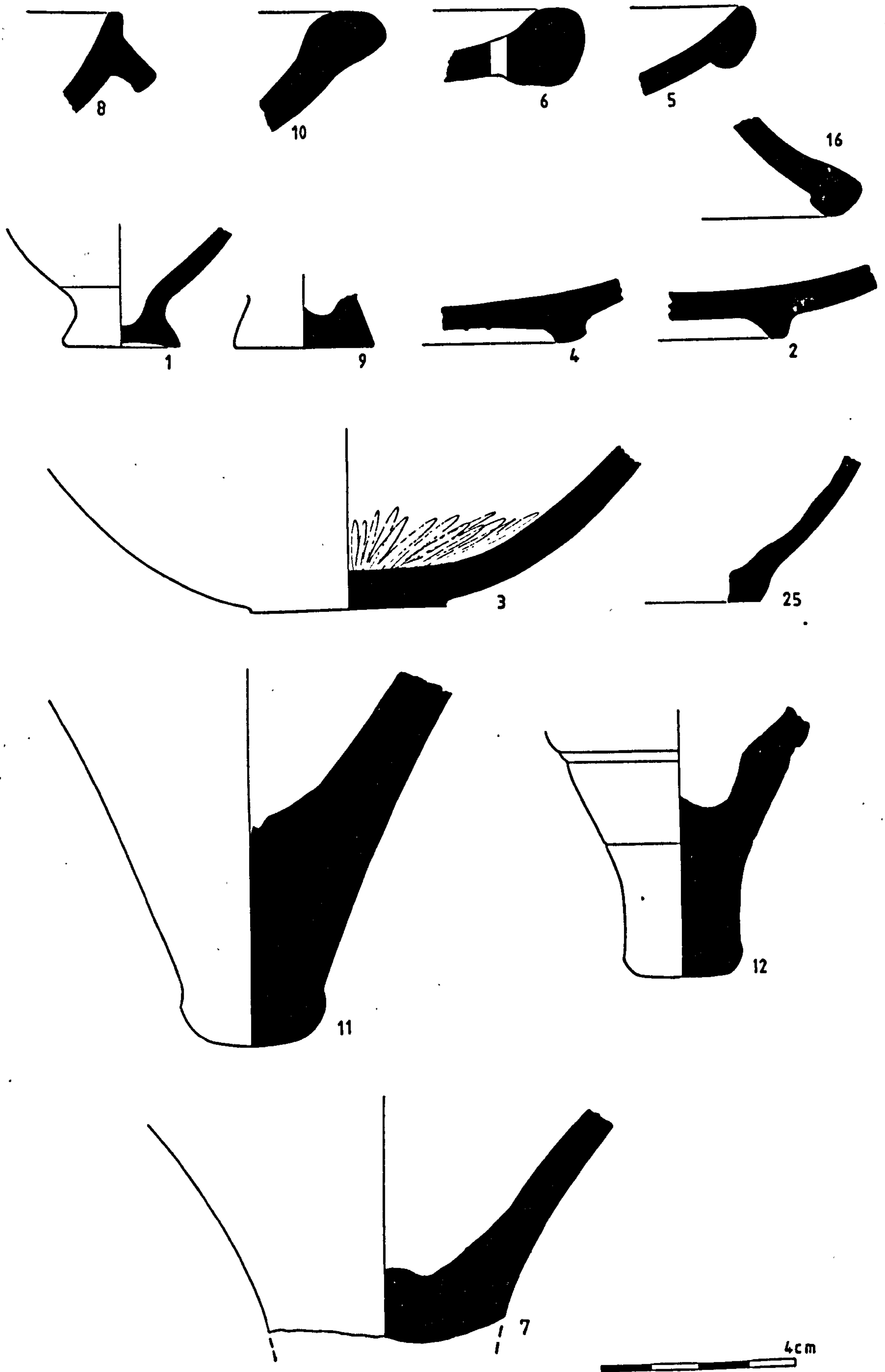


Fig. 49: STOU TZORTZE

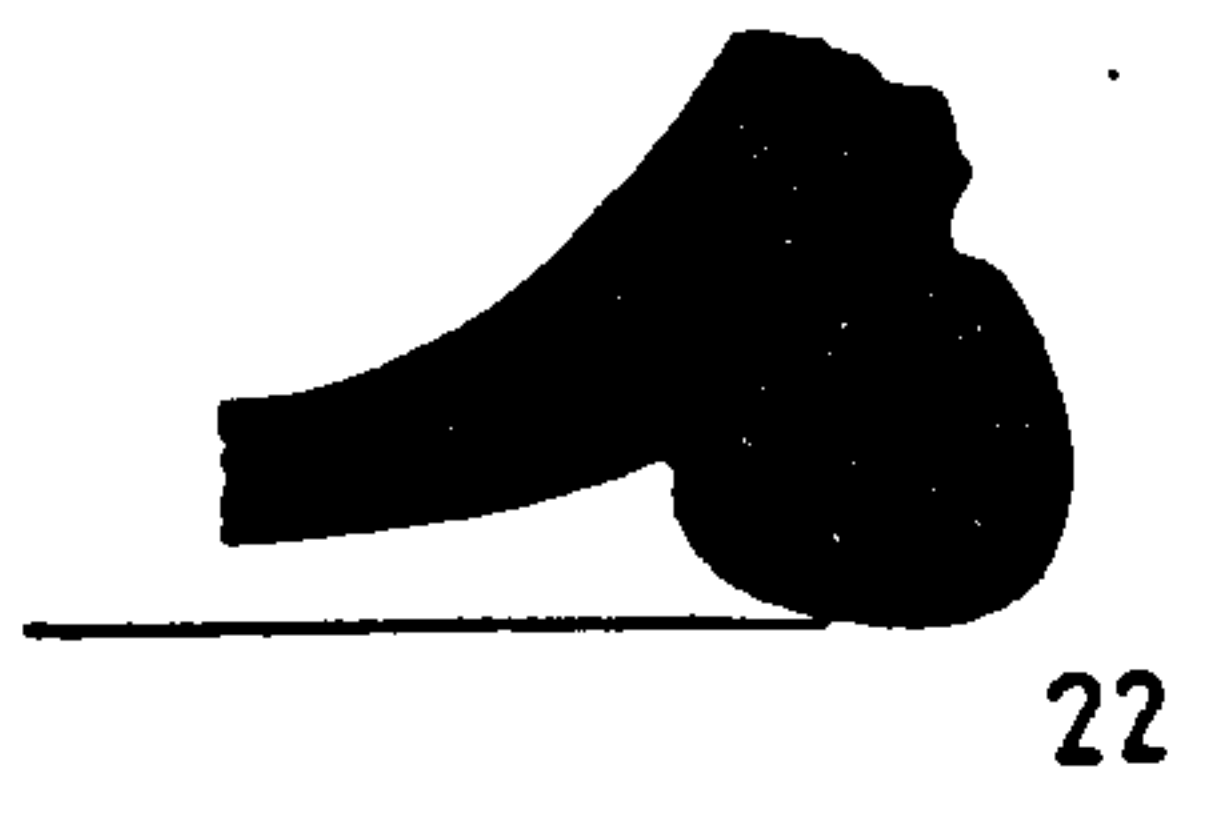
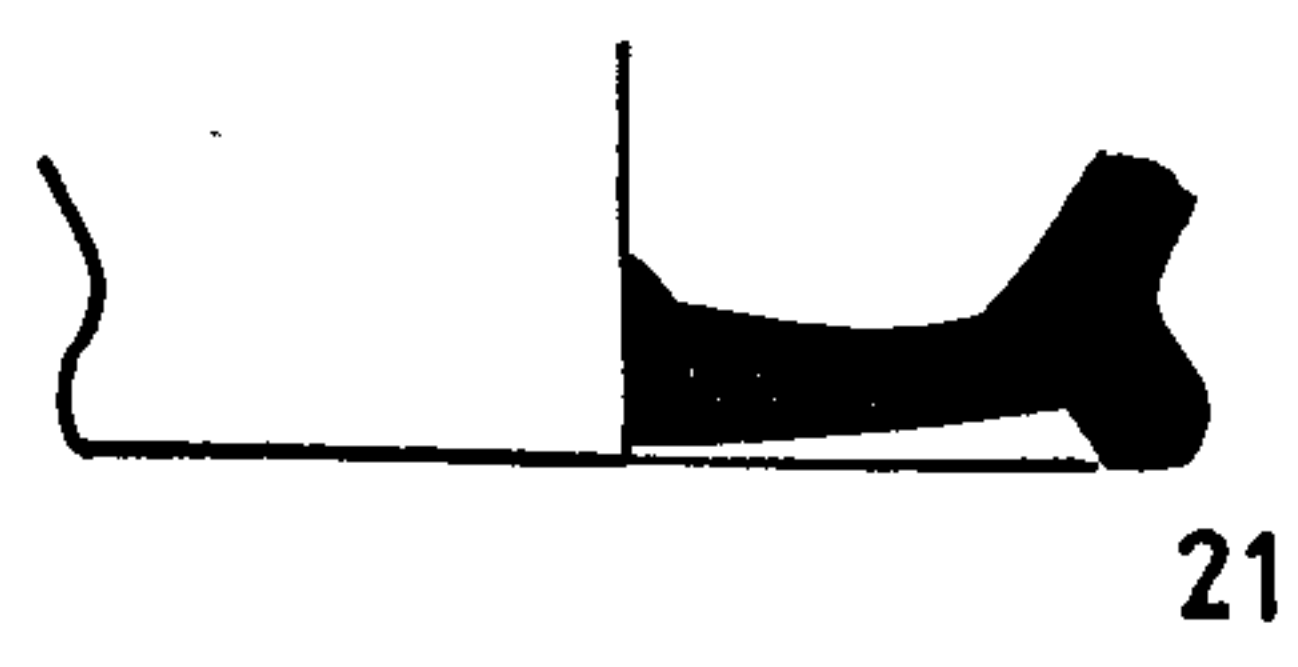
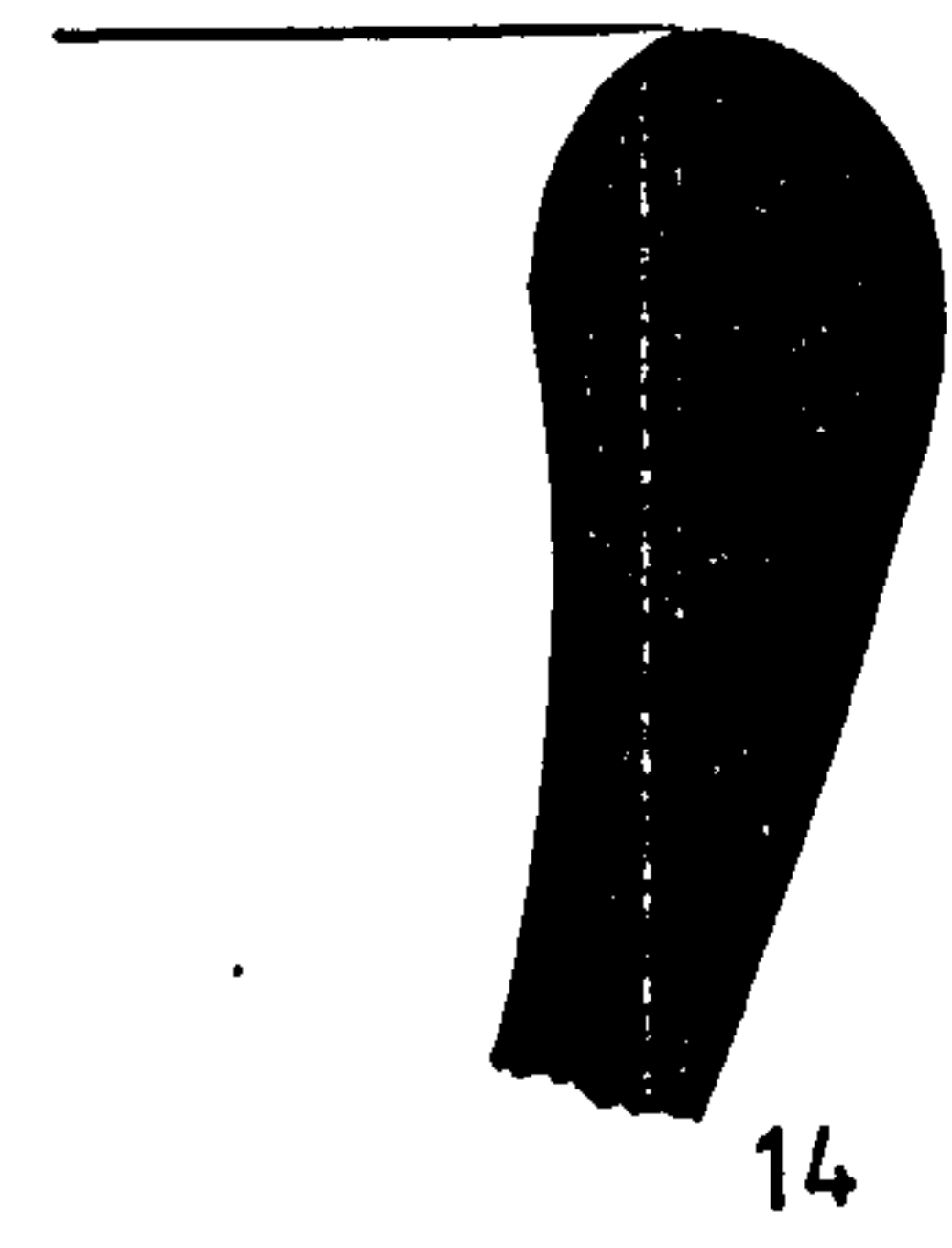
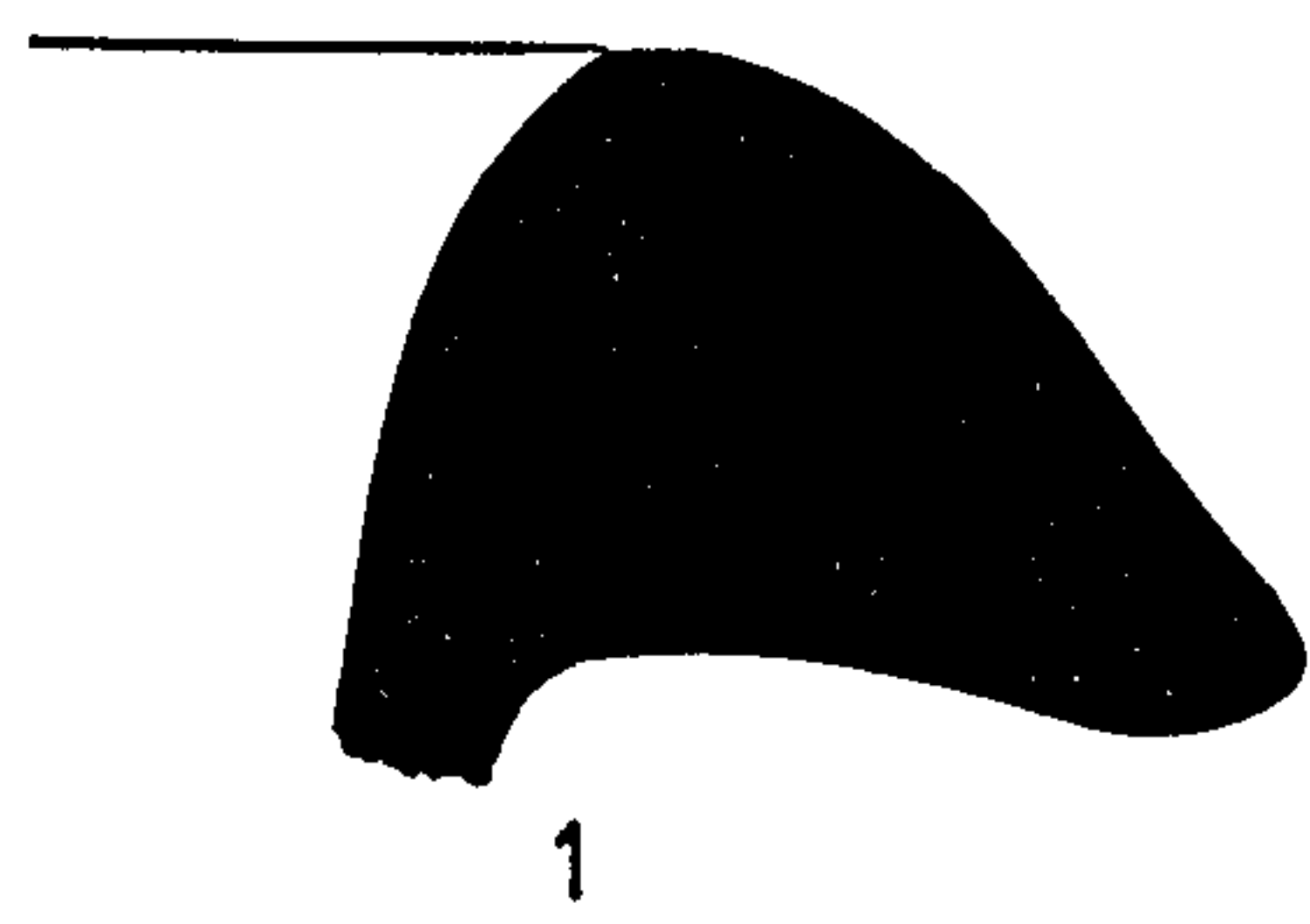
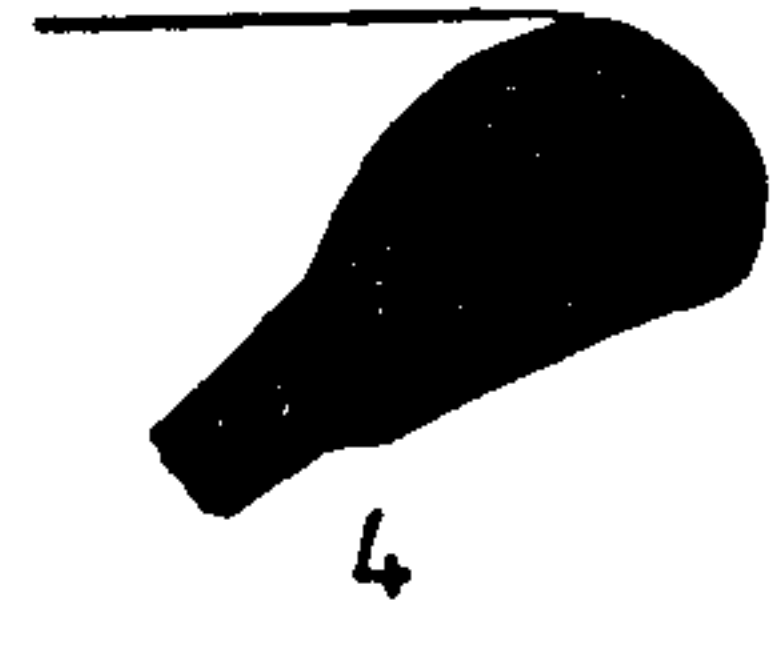
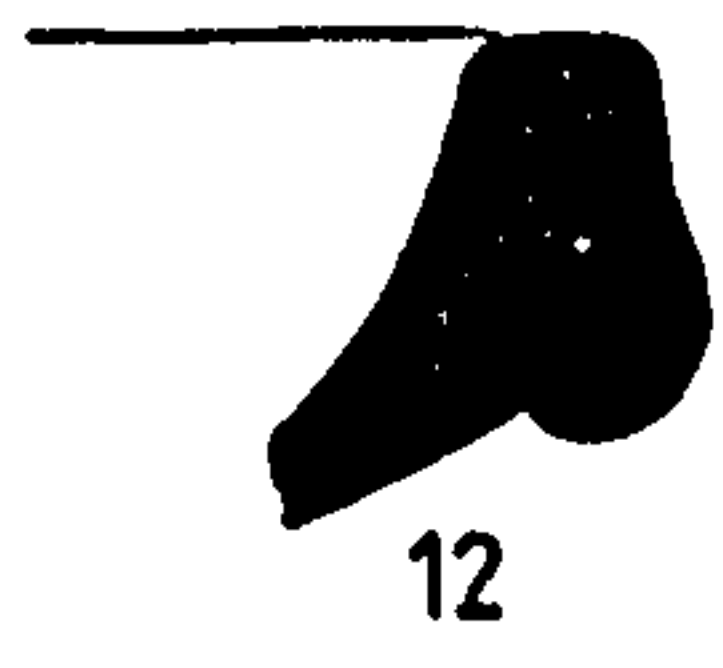
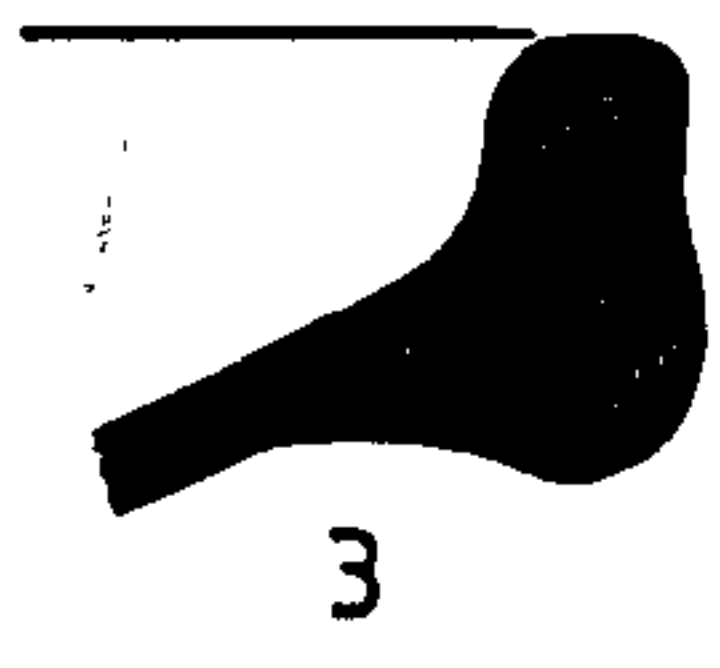
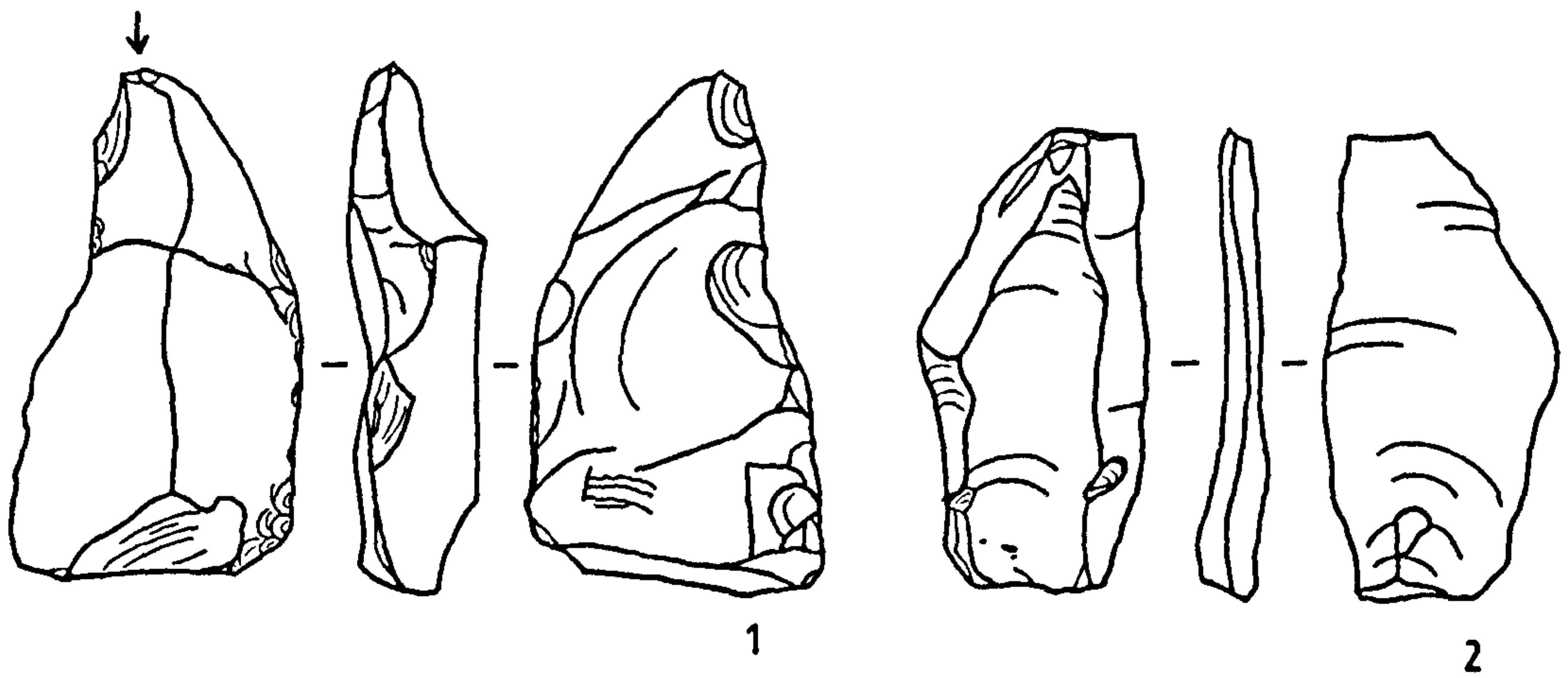
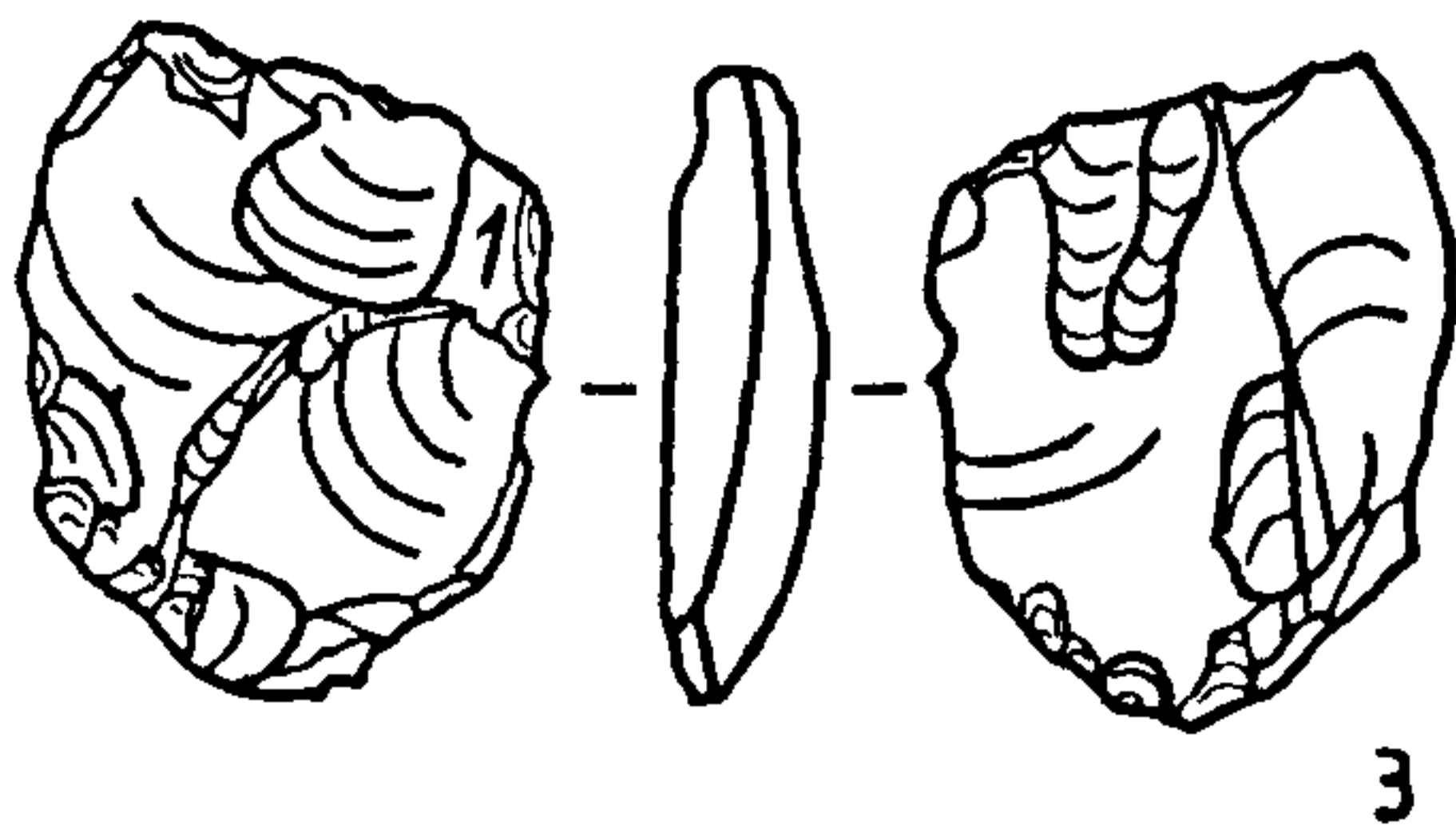


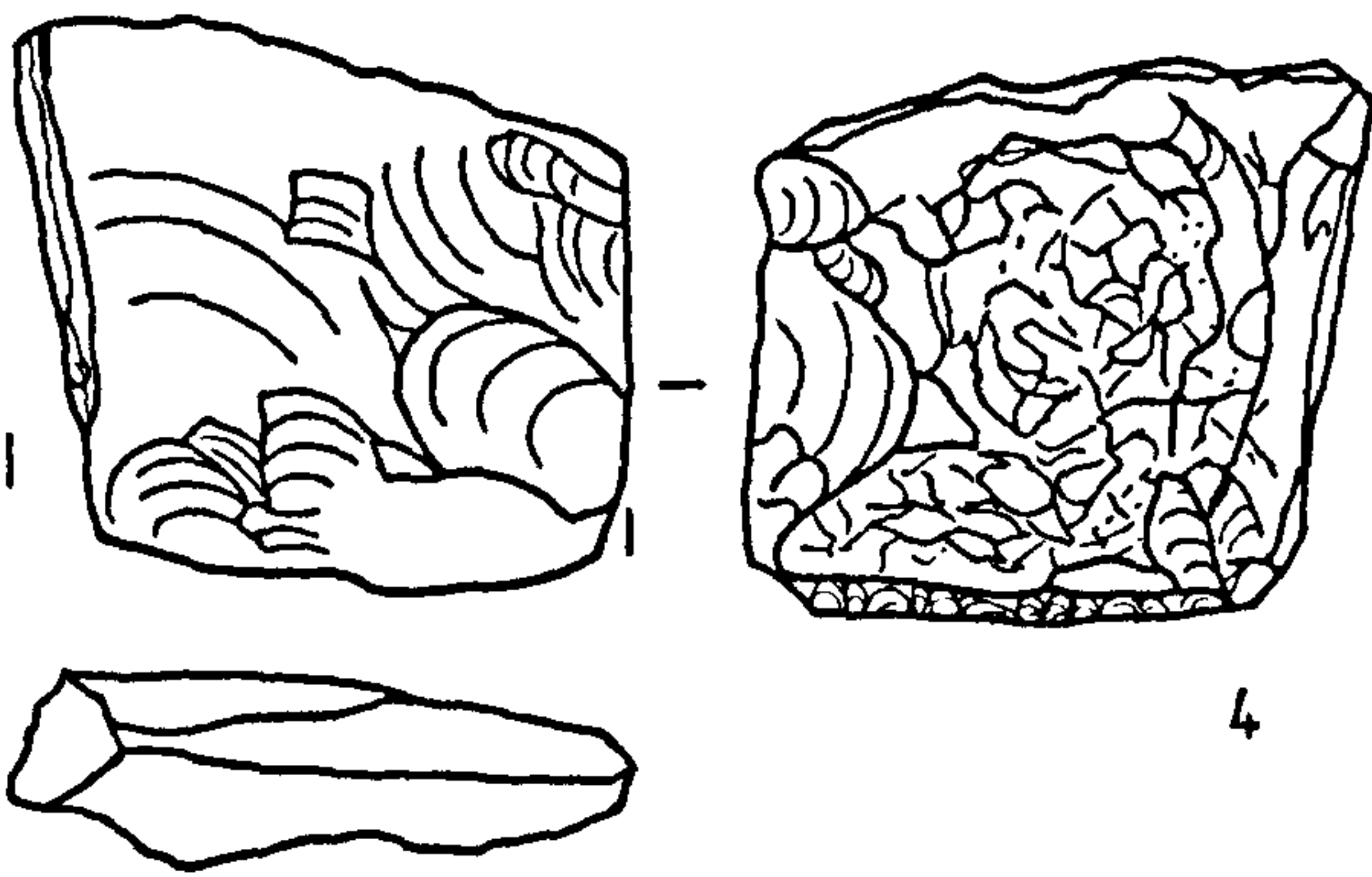
Fig. 50: KAMARI



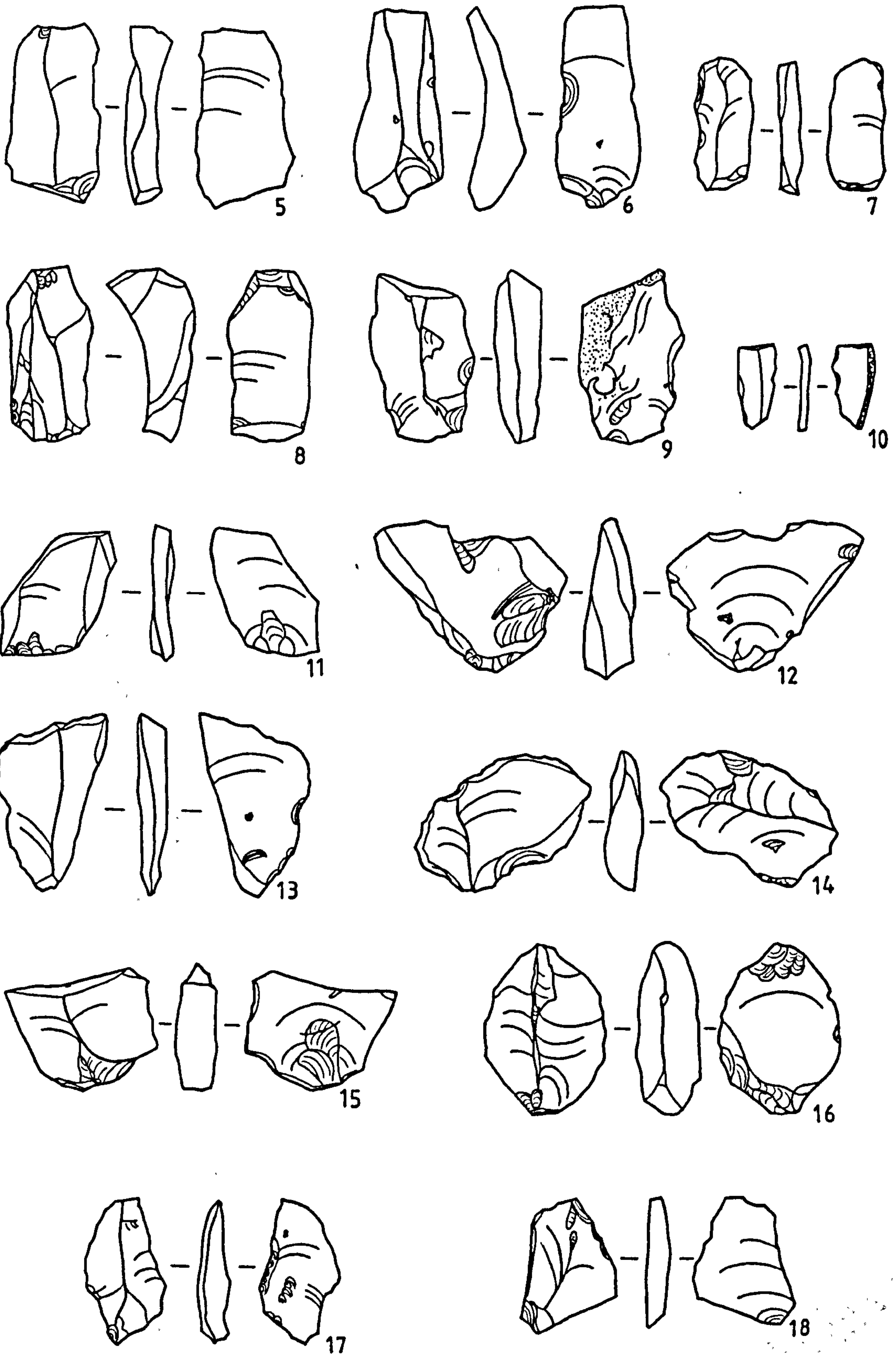
pointed flakes



pièce esquillée



denticulate (rhyolite)



flakes

Fig. 52: KASTRI-I.

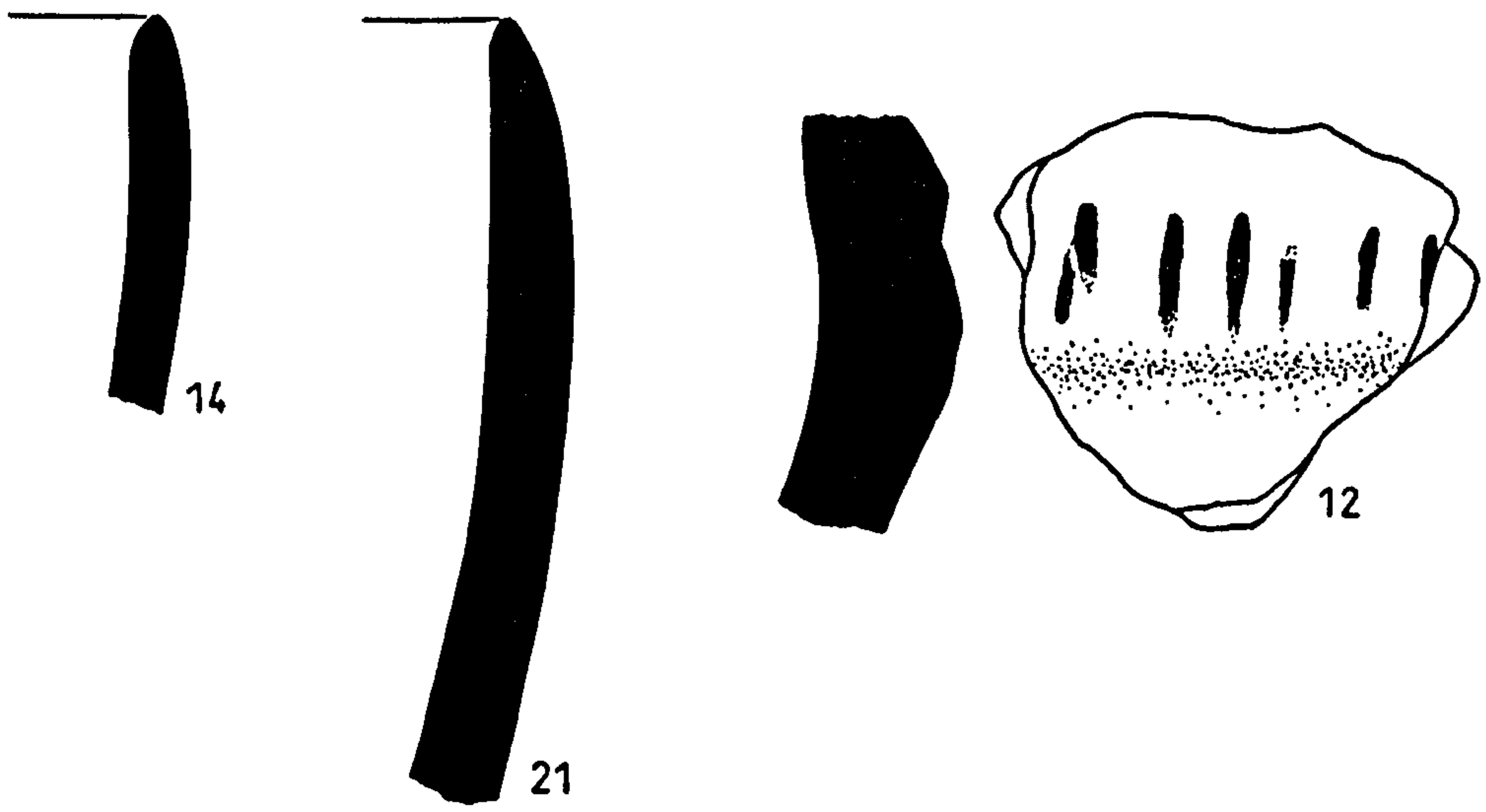


Fig. 53: KASTRI - I

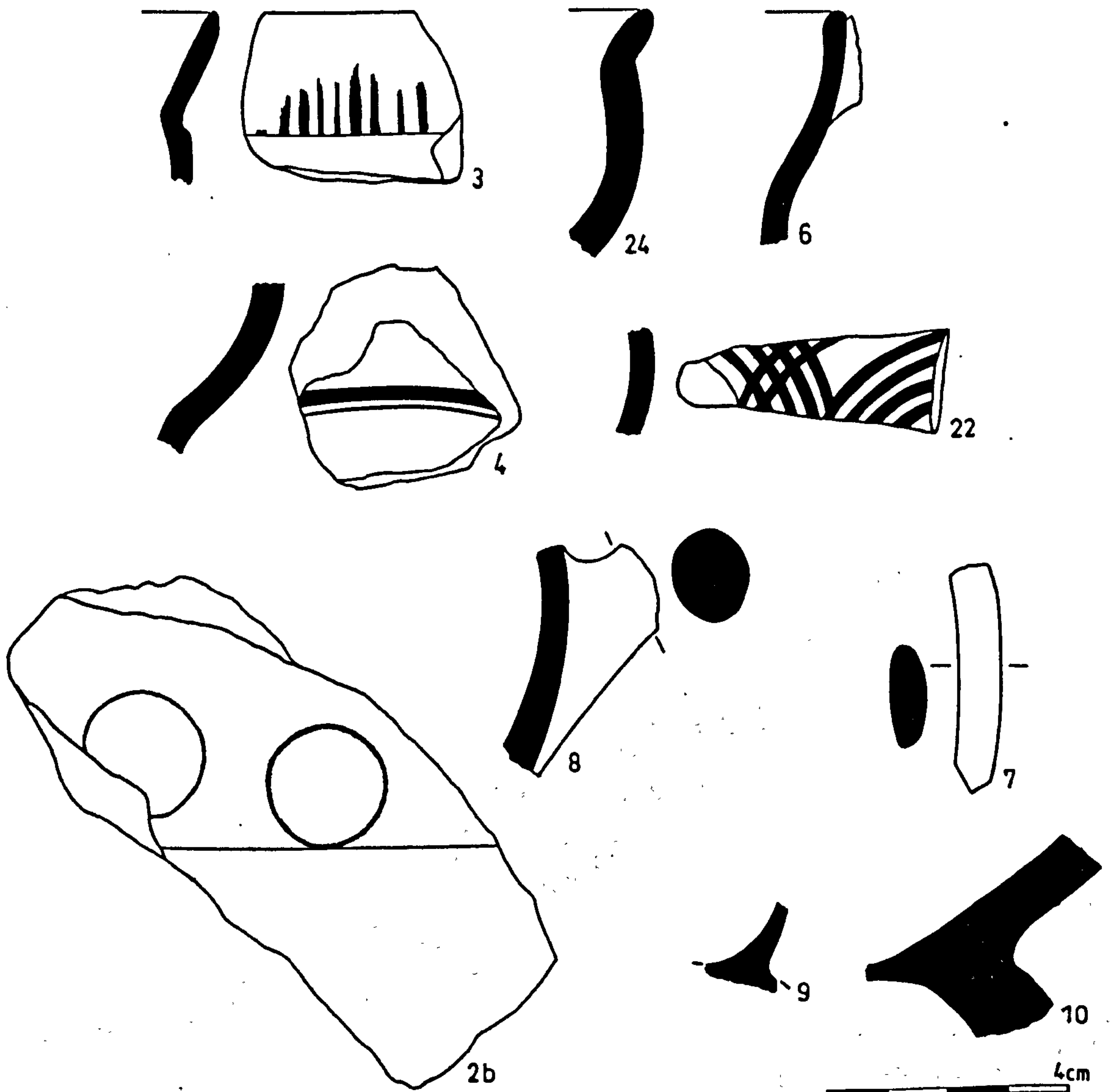
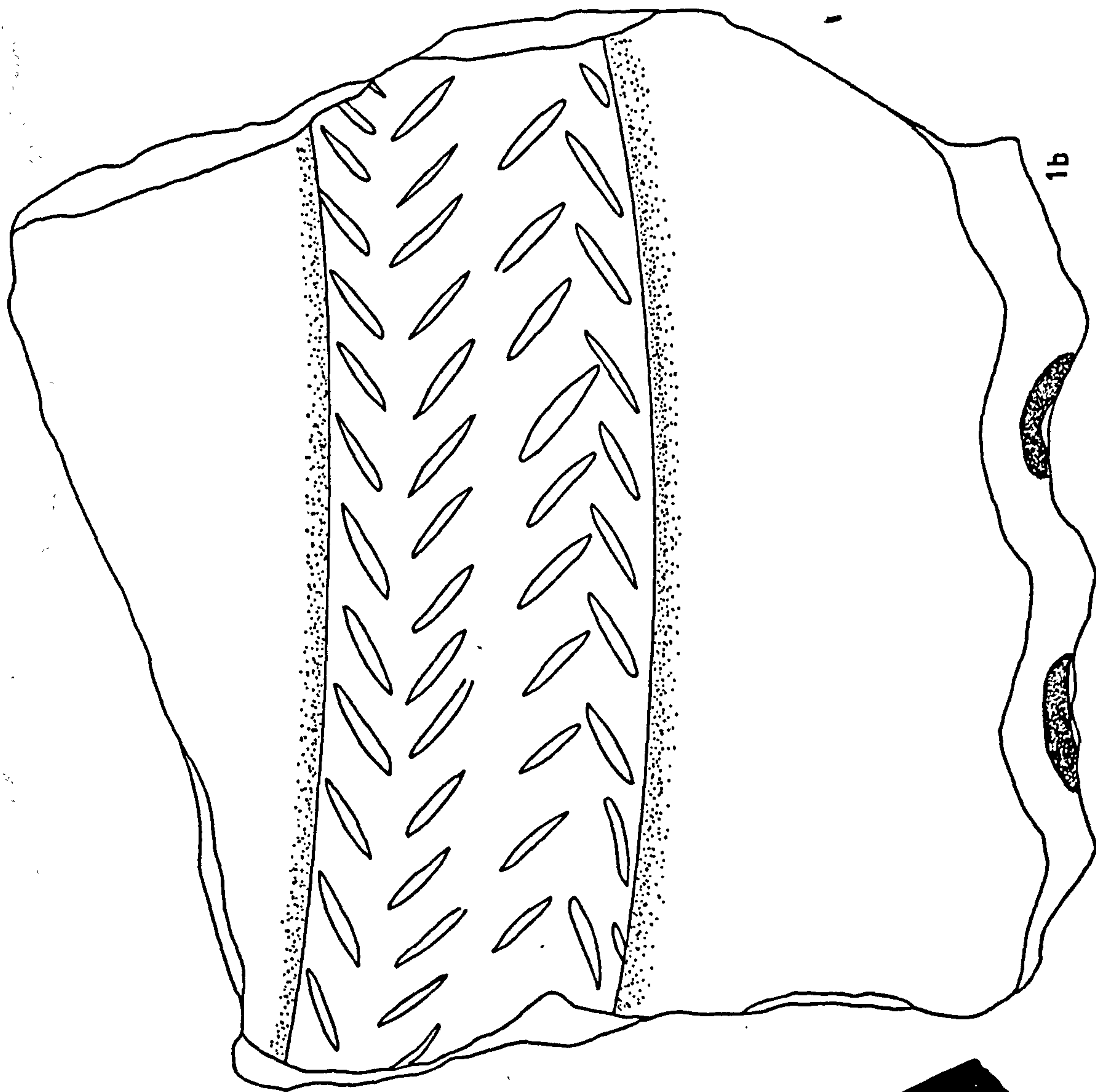


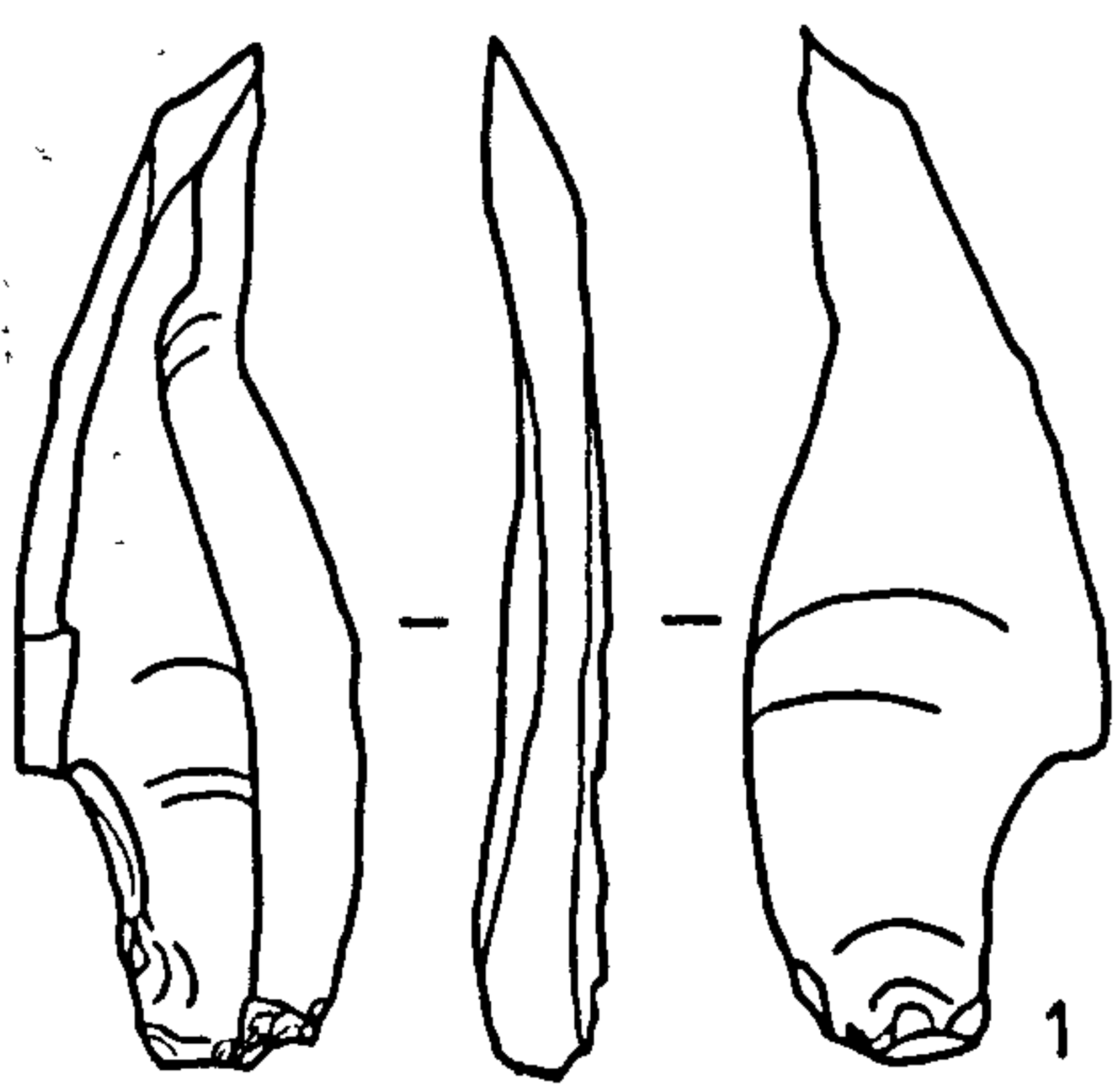
Fig. 54: KASTRI - II



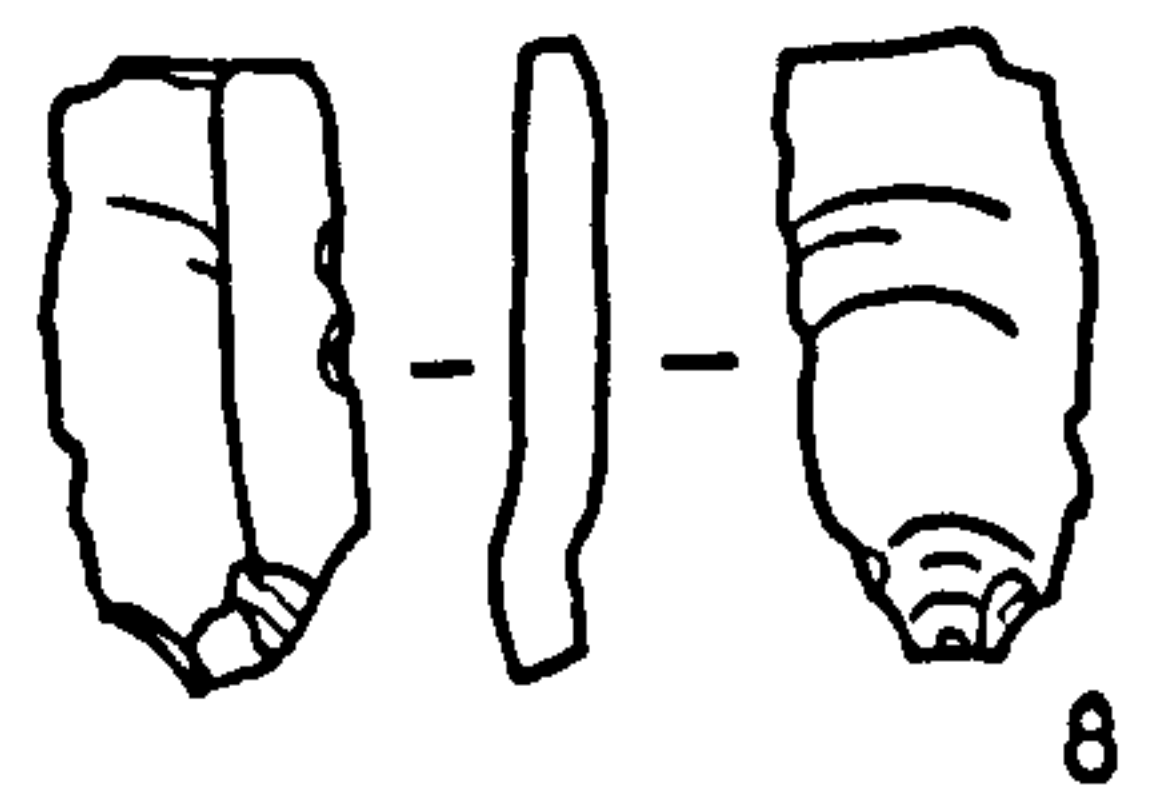
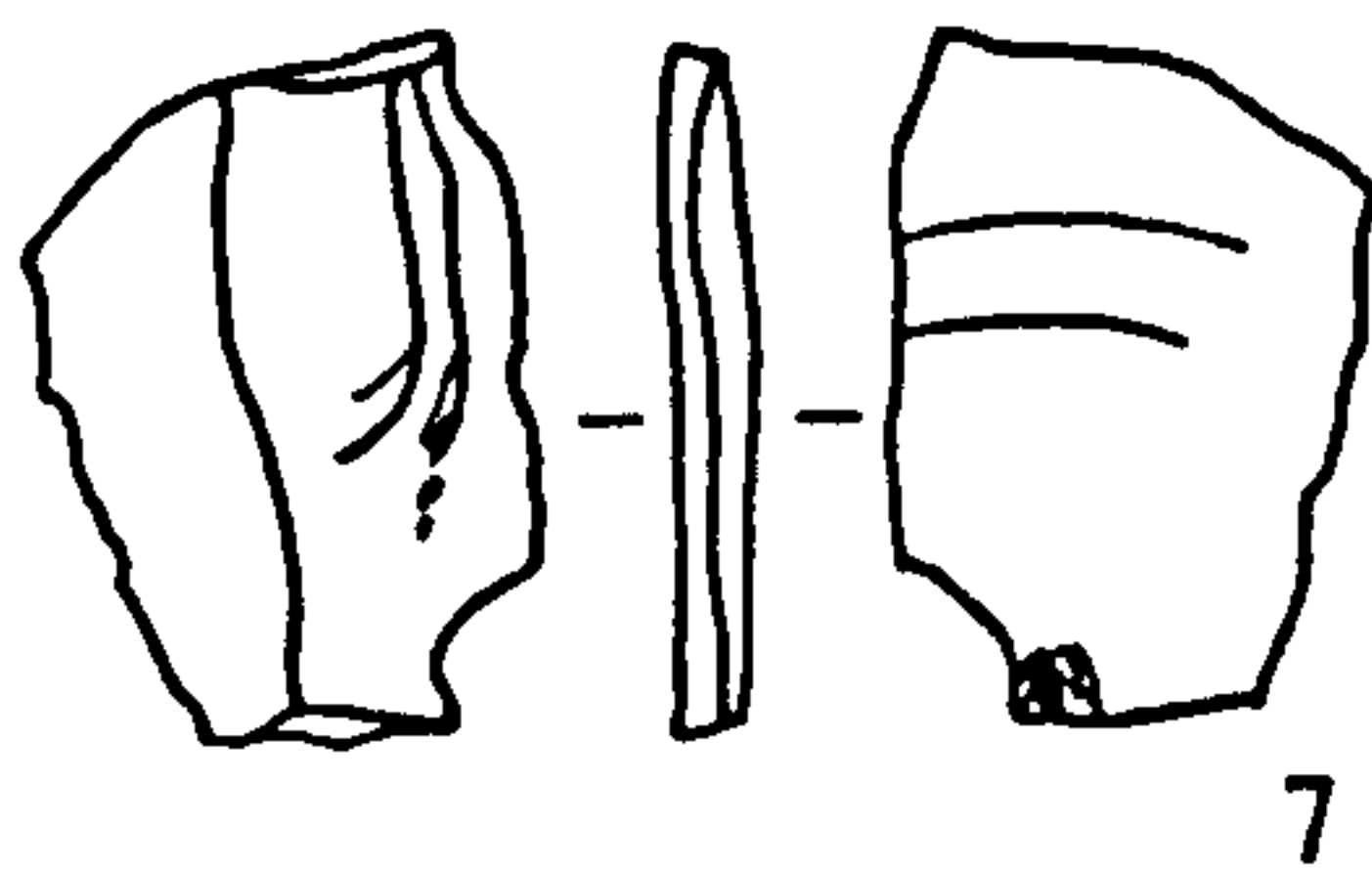
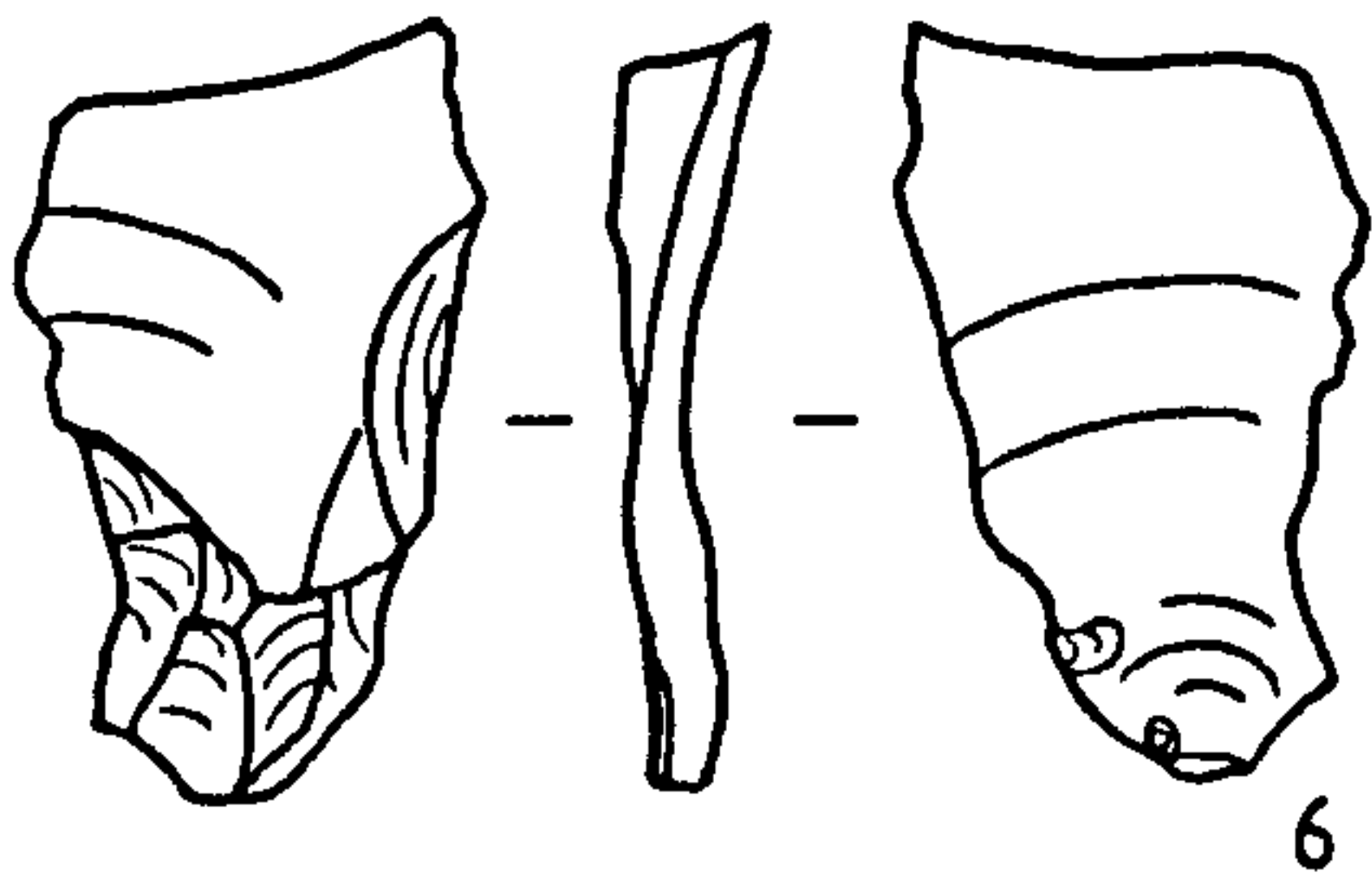
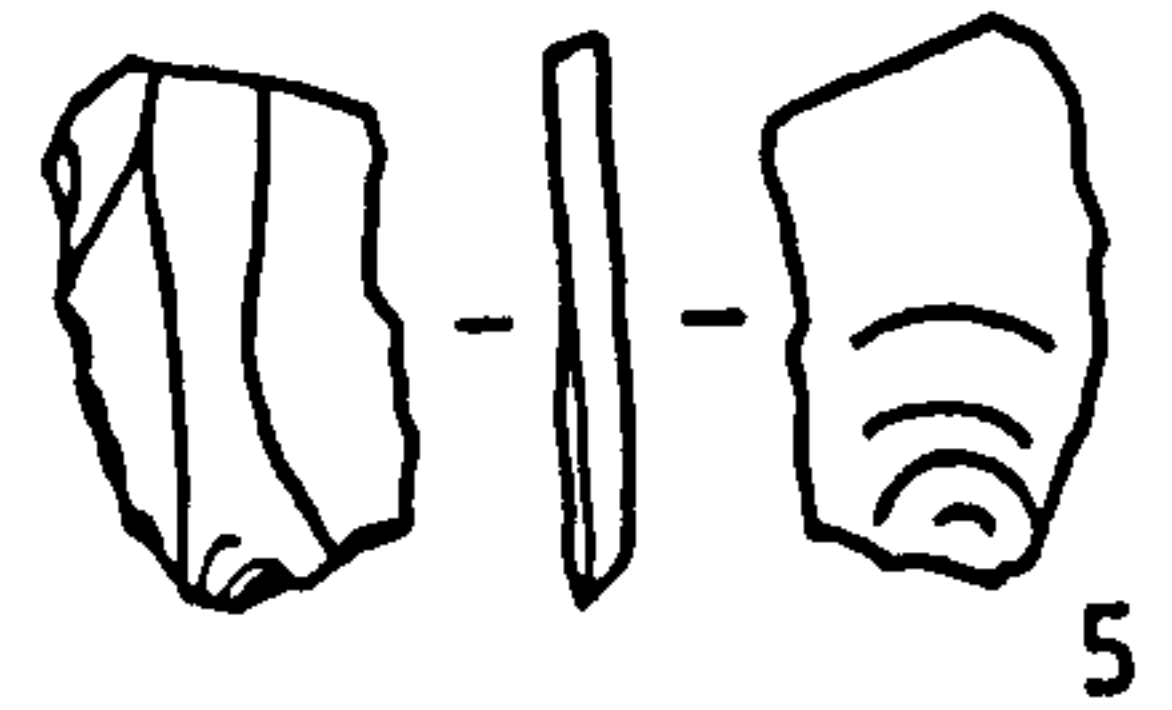
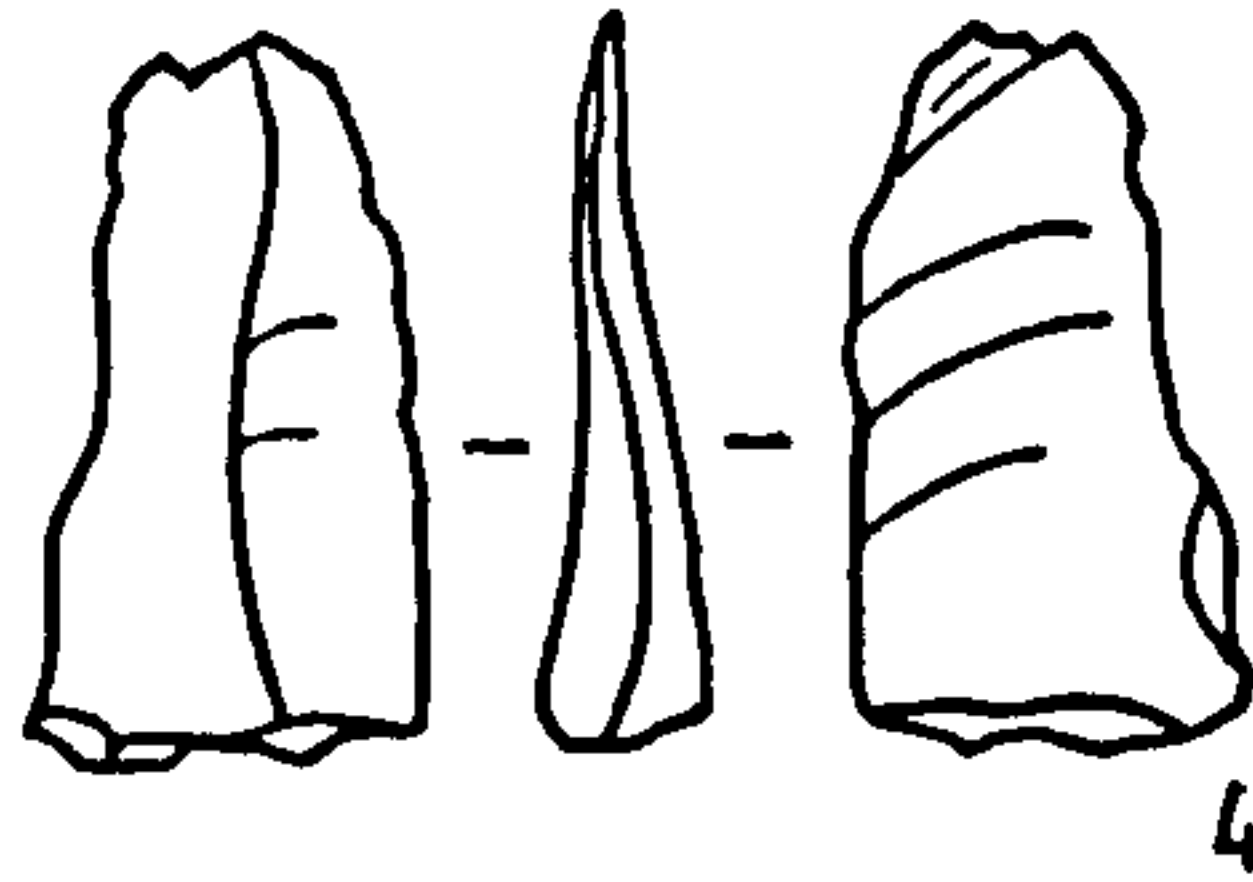
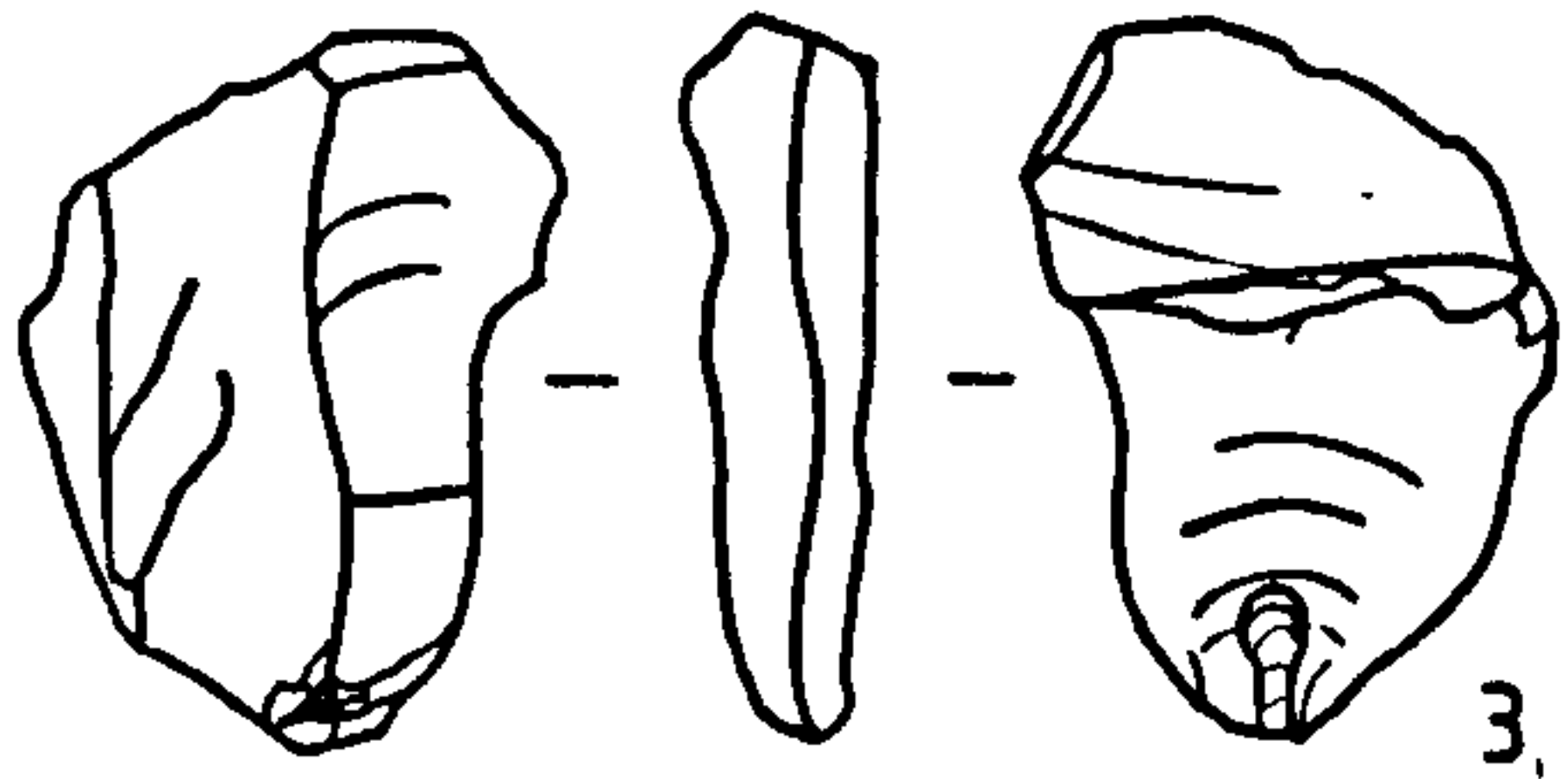
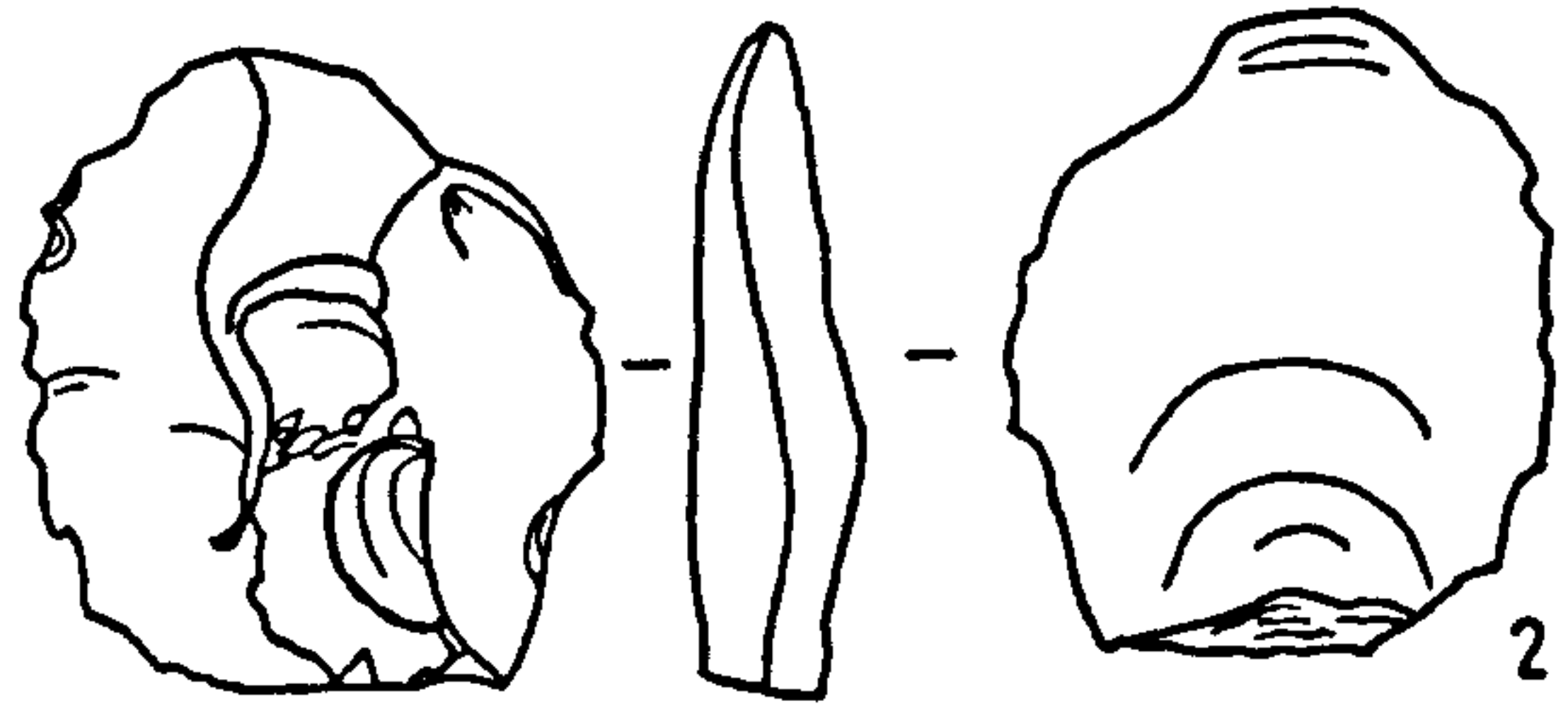
1b



Fig. 55: KASTRI - II



pointed flake



flakes

Fig. 56: CHARAKAS - I

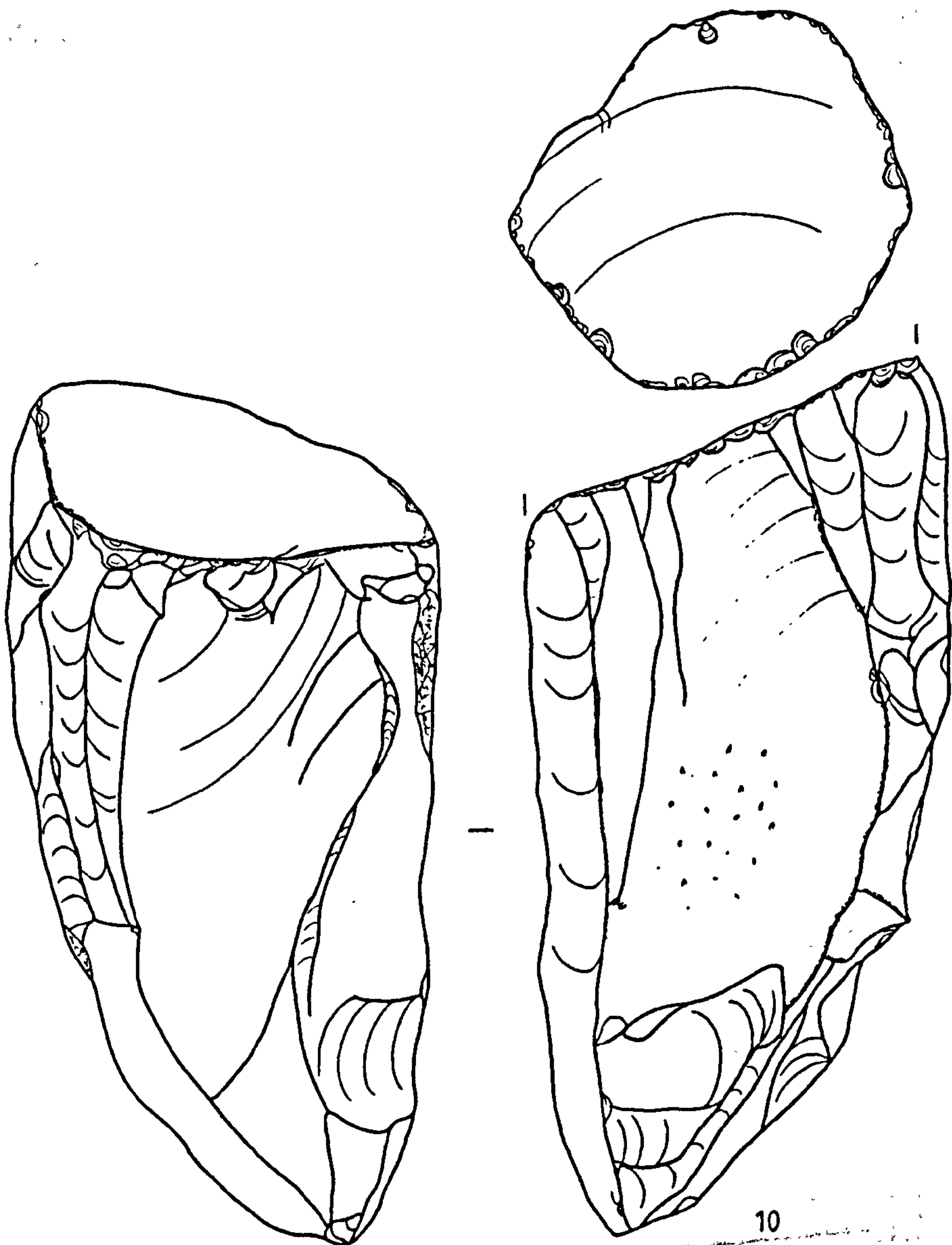
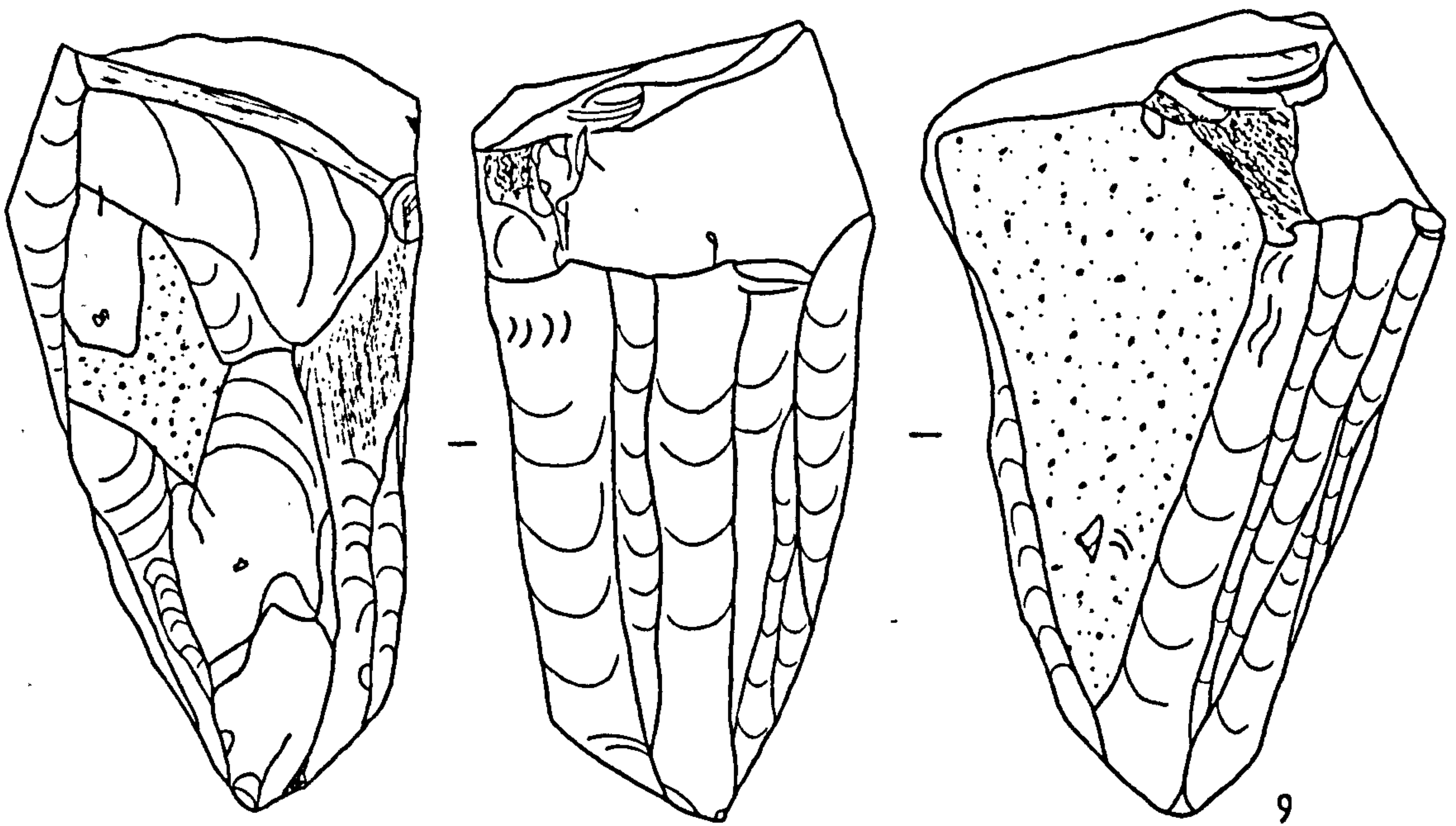


Fig. 57: CHARAKASI:obsidian cores

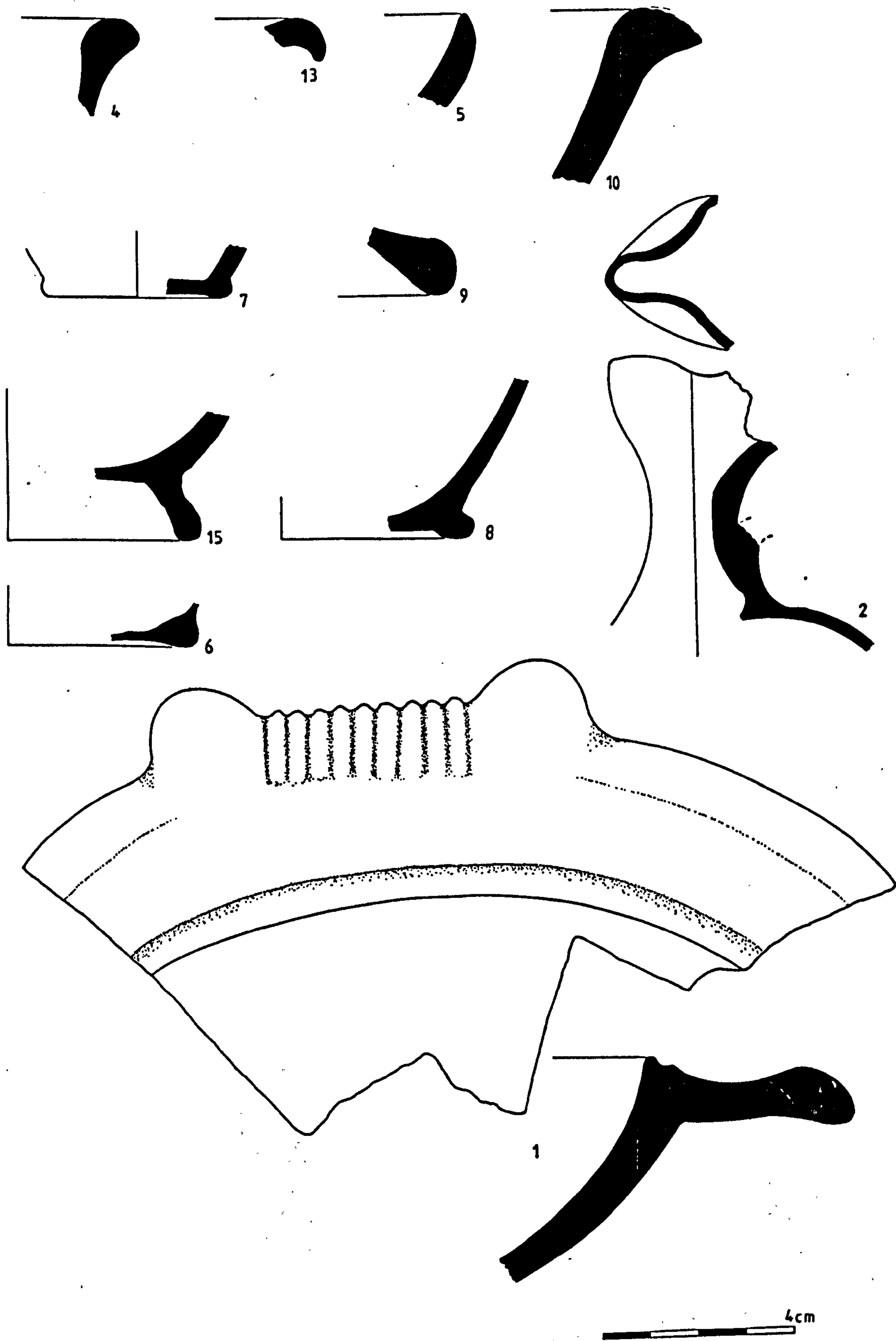
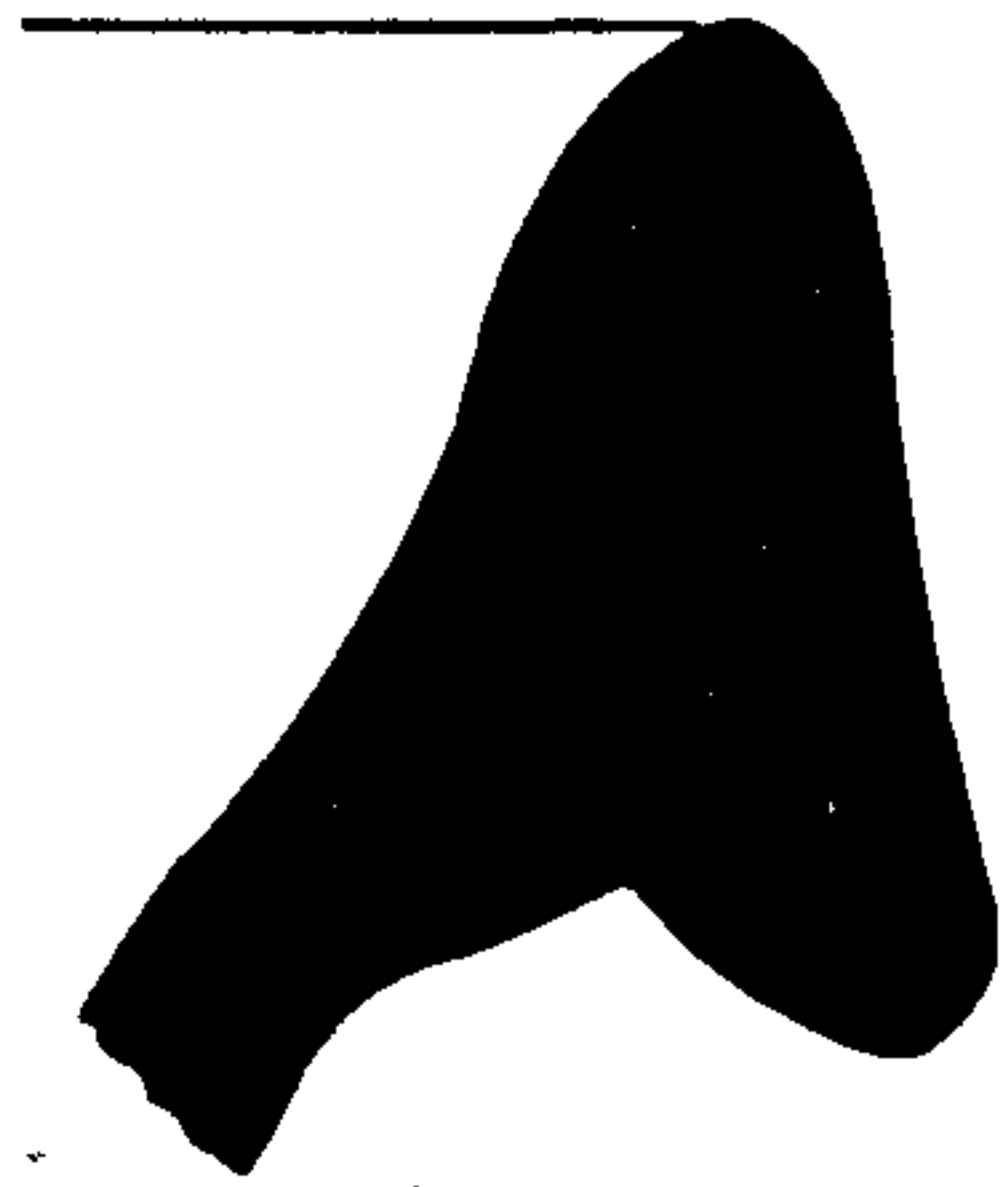
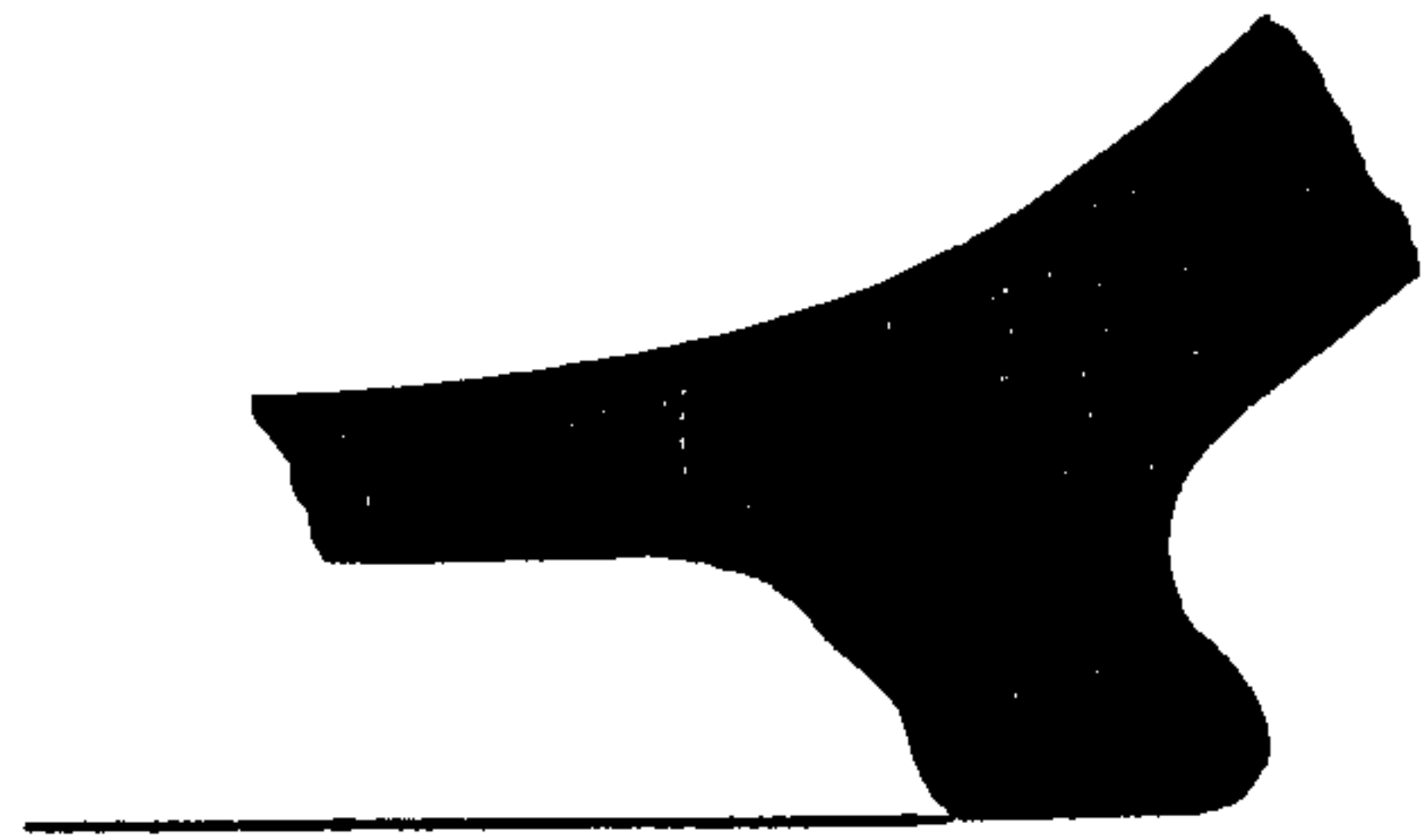


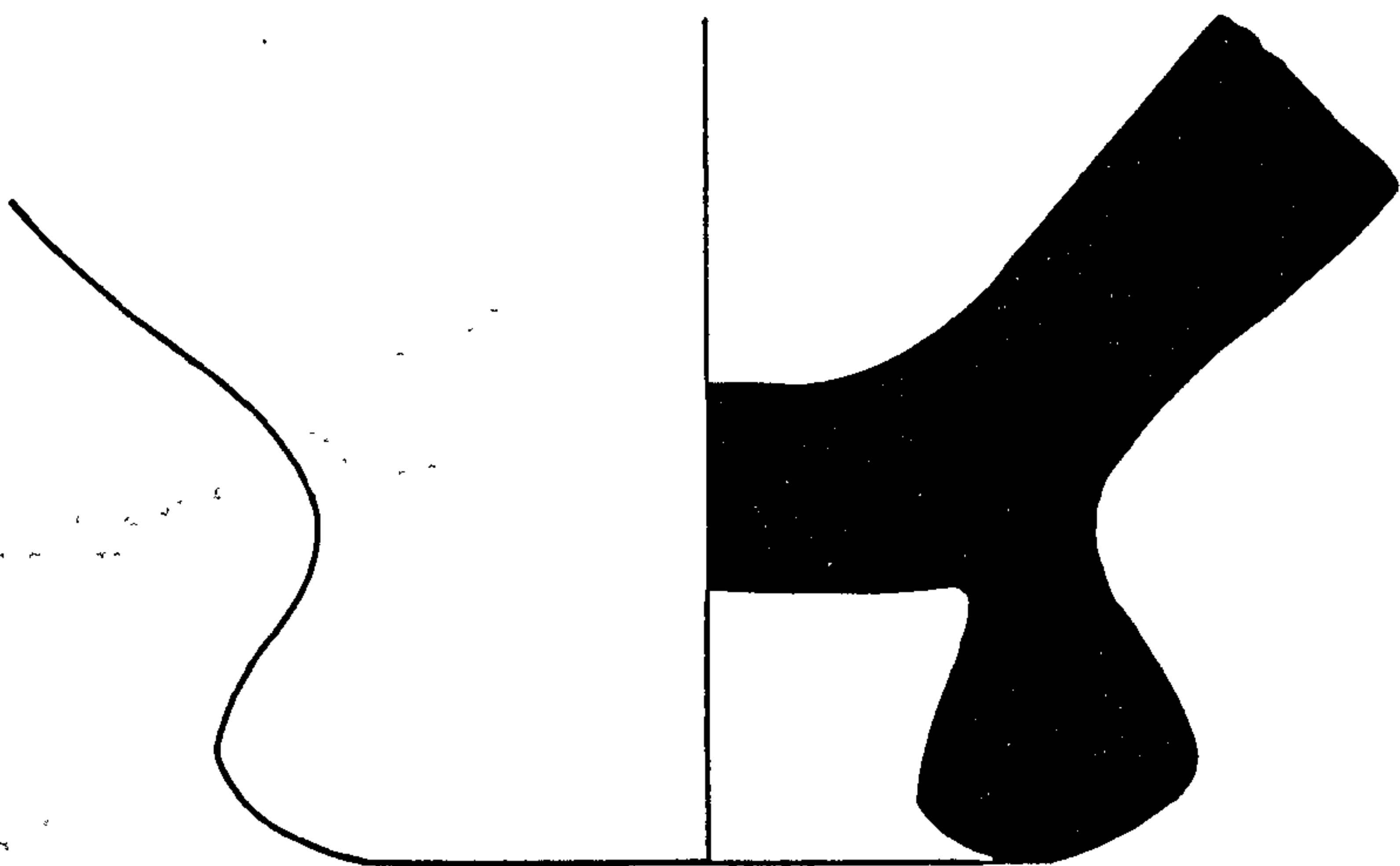
Fig. 58: CHARAKAS-III
538



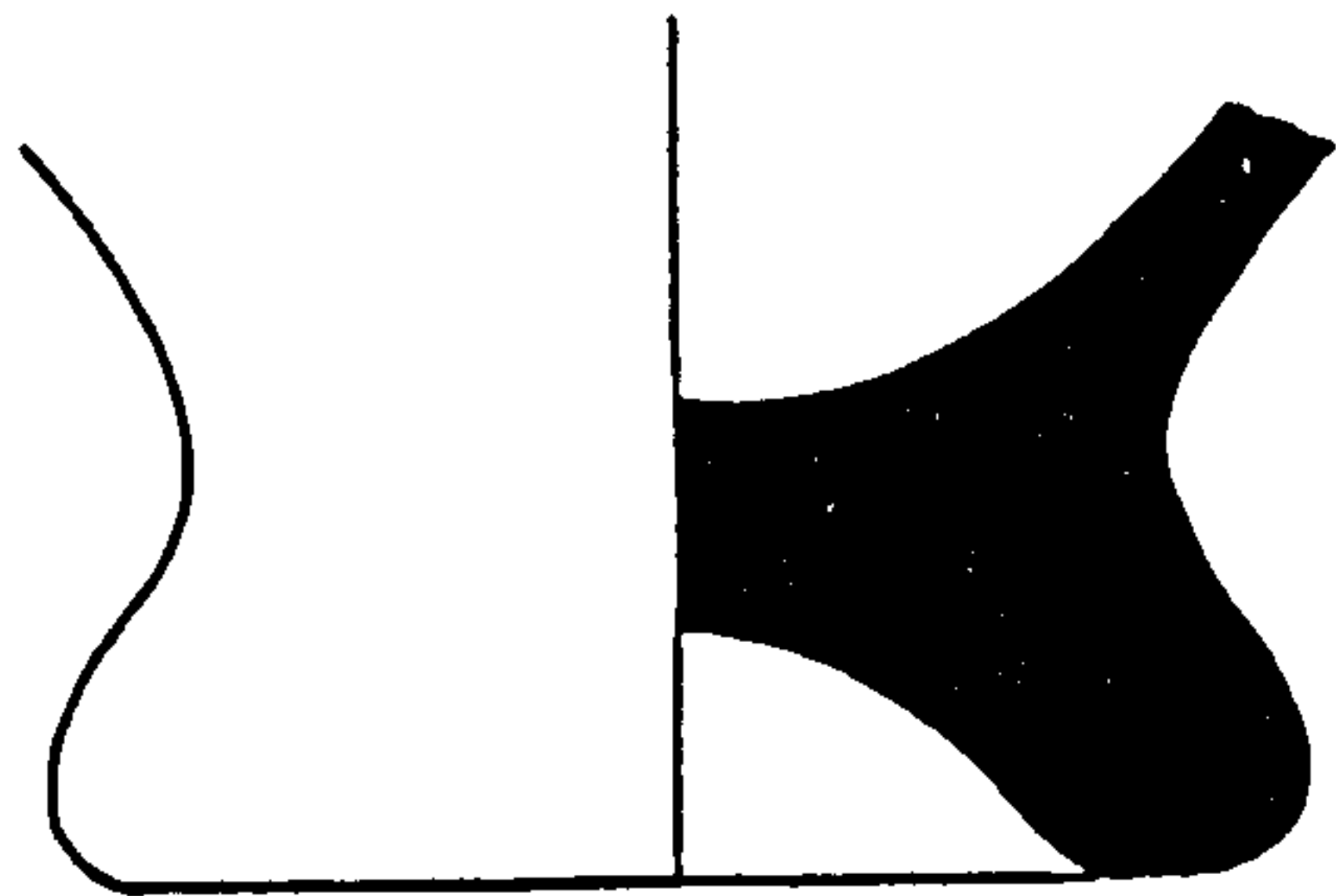
12



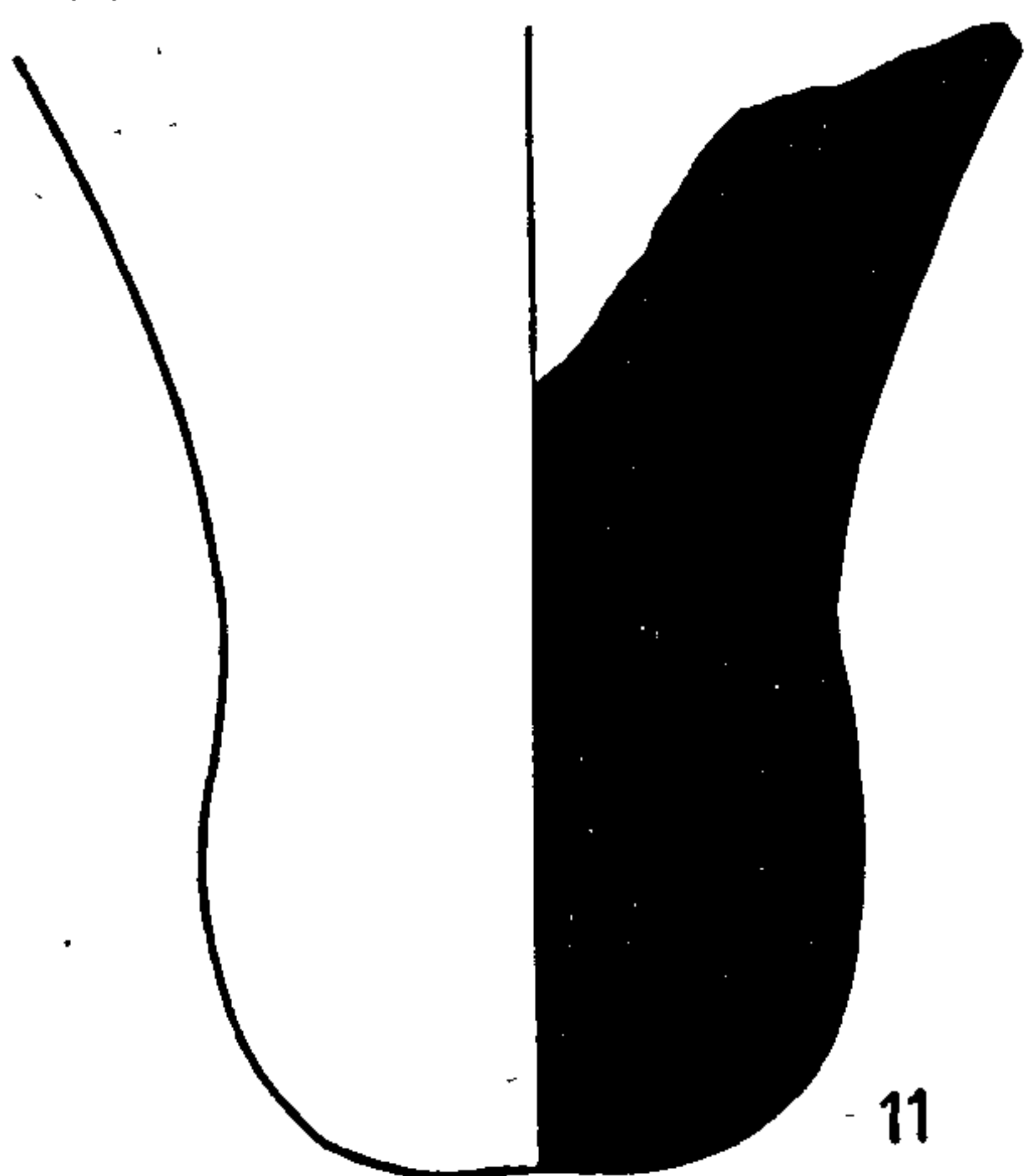
14



16



3



11

Fig. 59: CHARAKAS - III
539.

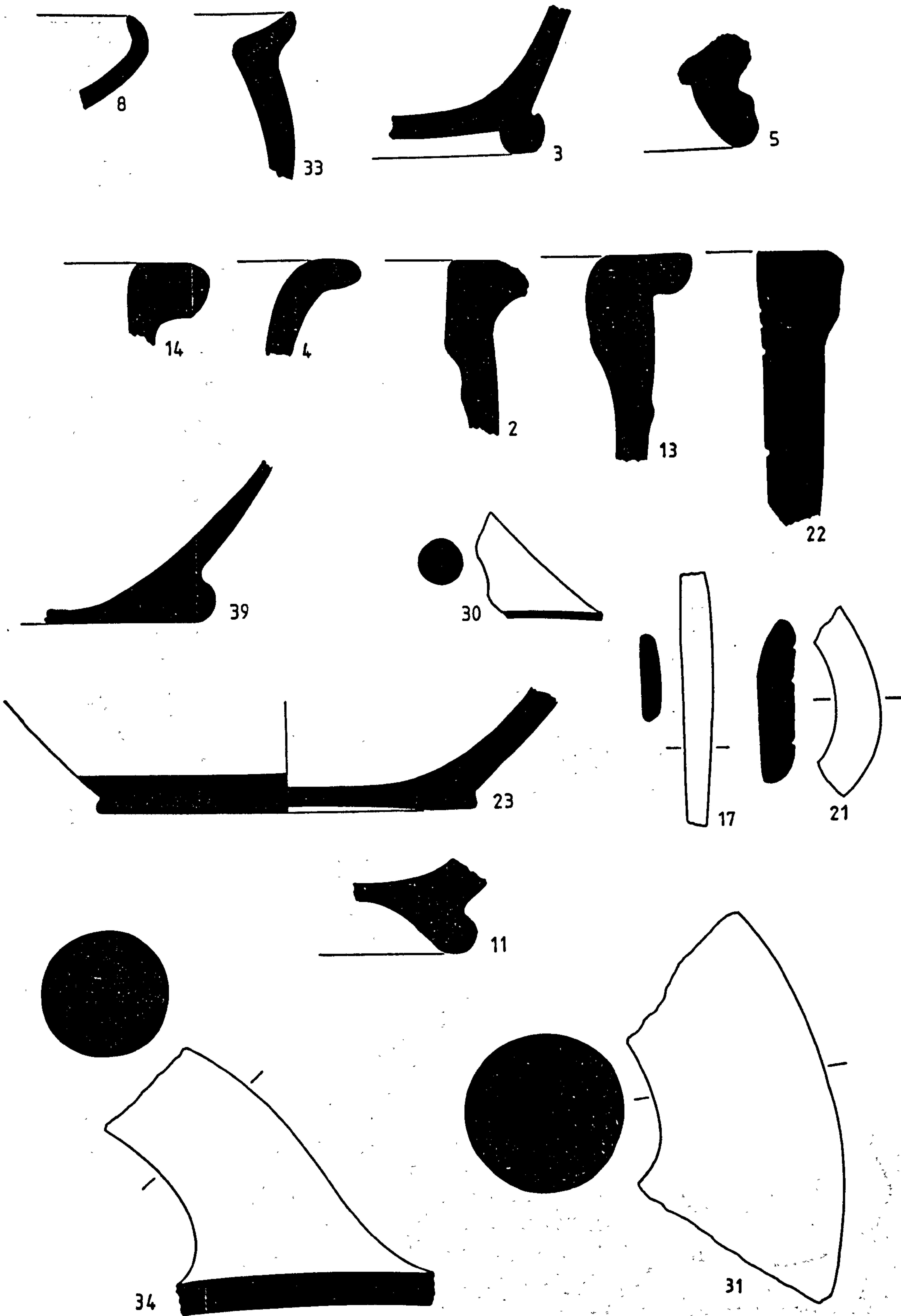


Fig. 60: MARONITI

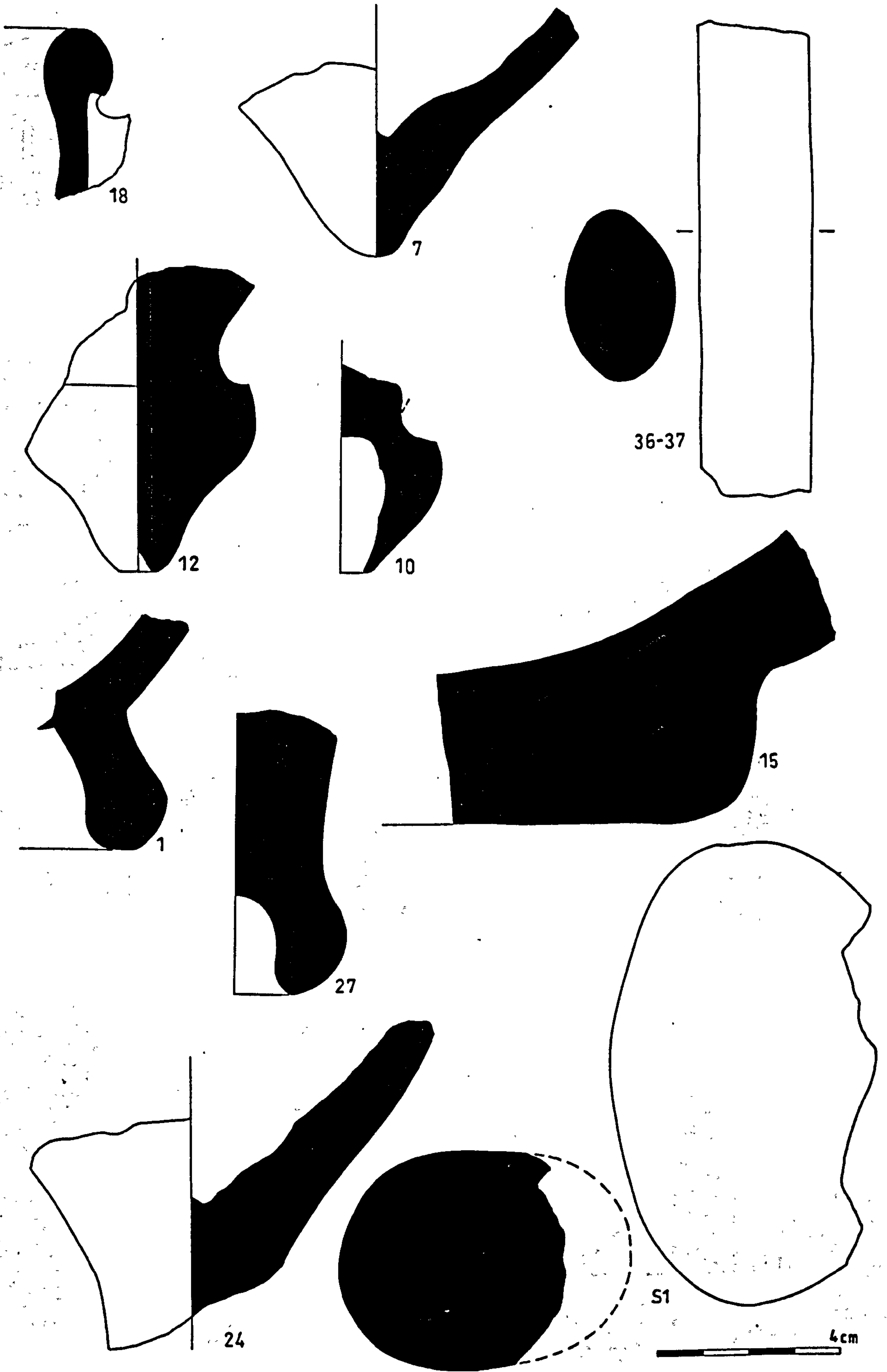


Fig. 61: MARONITI

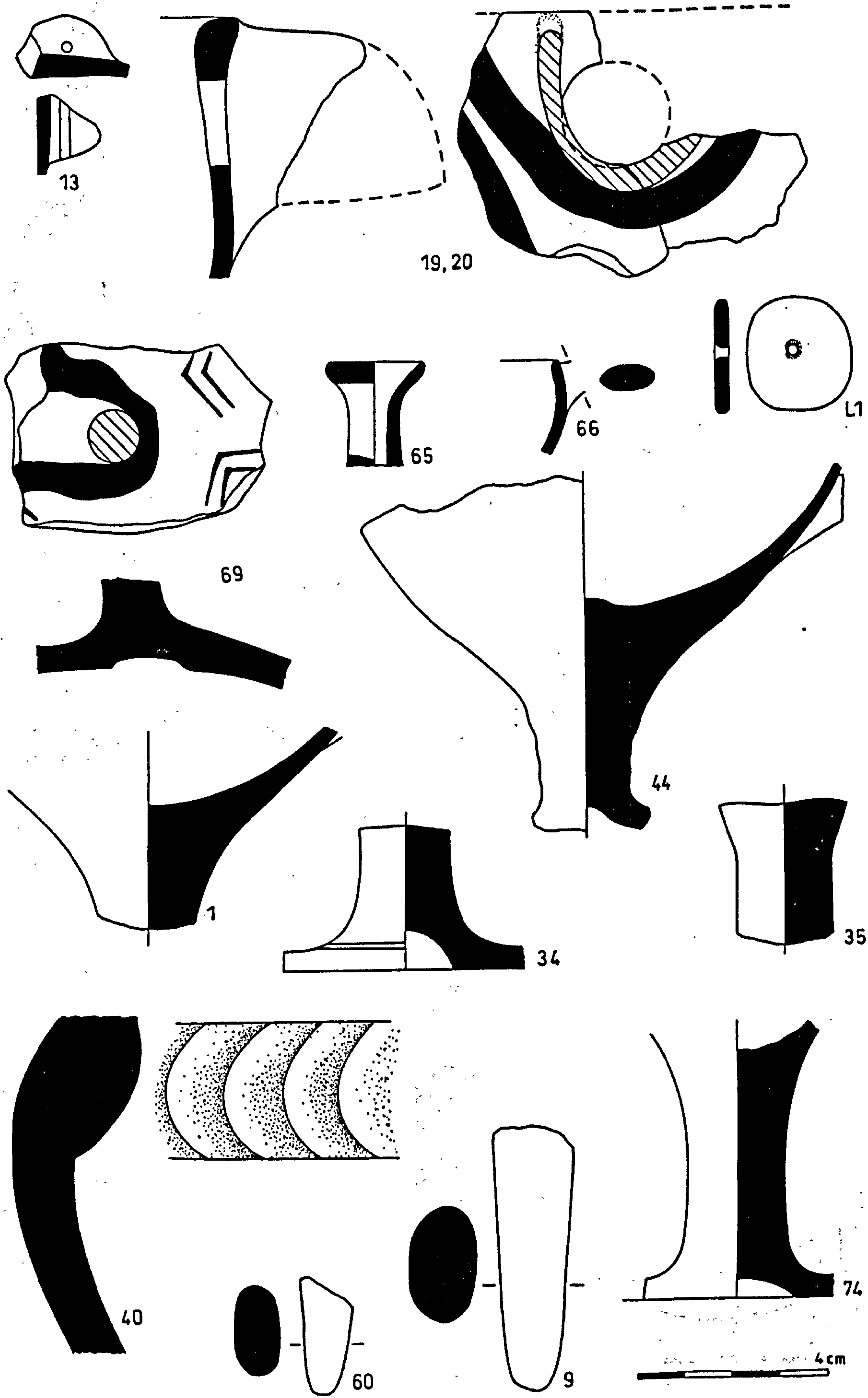


Fig. 62: MAZAREKO-I
542

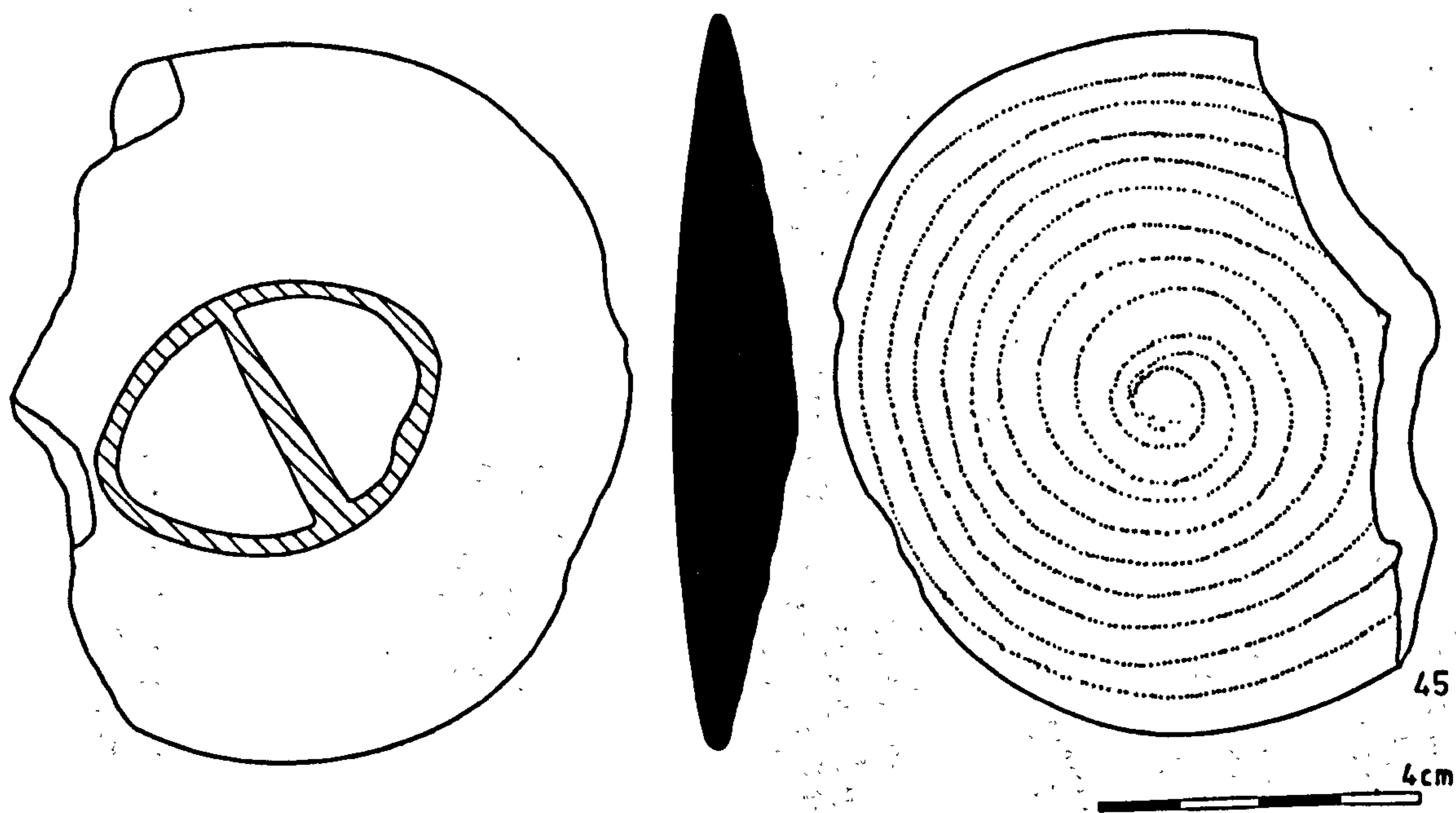
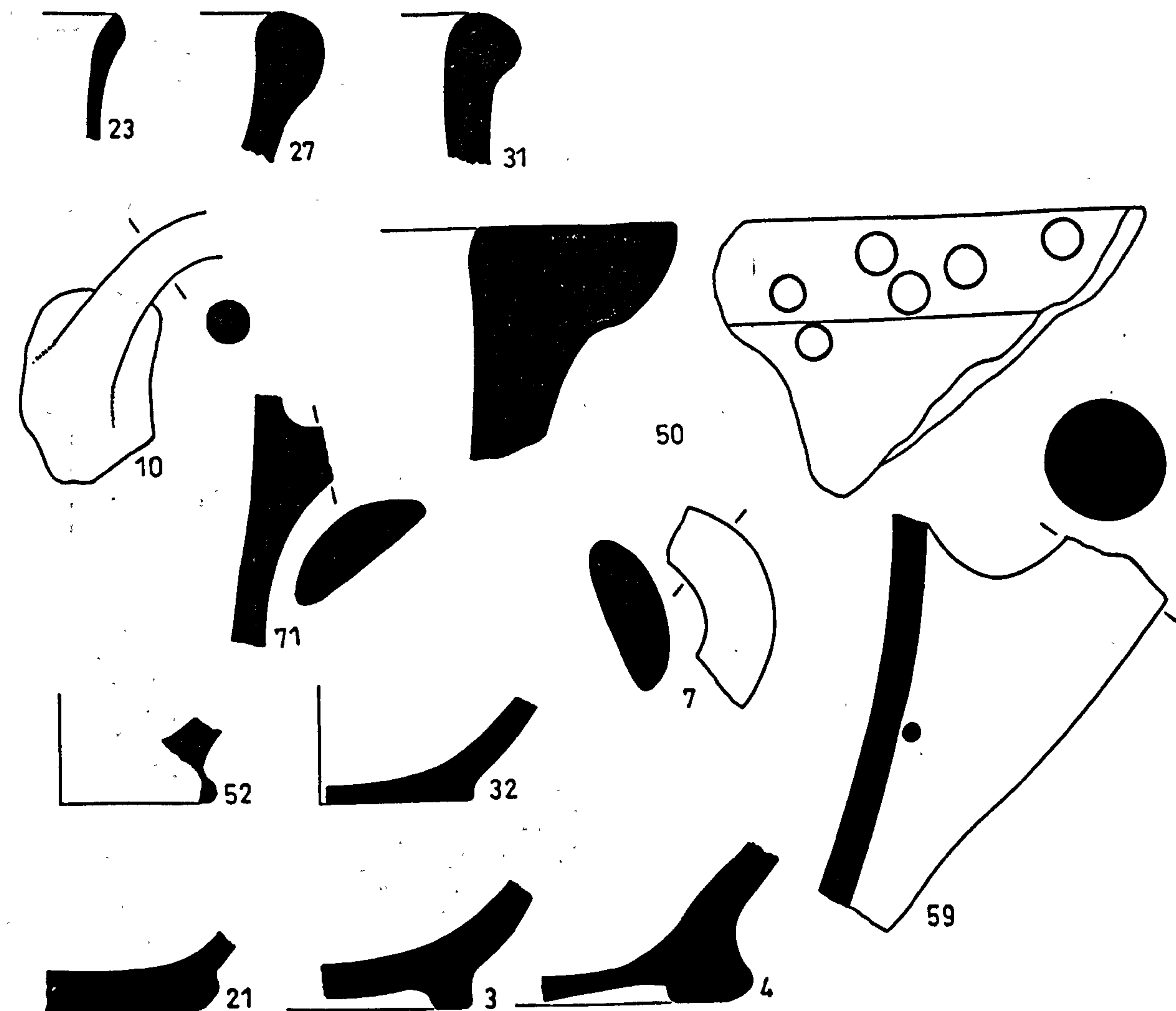


Fig. 63: MAZAREKO-II

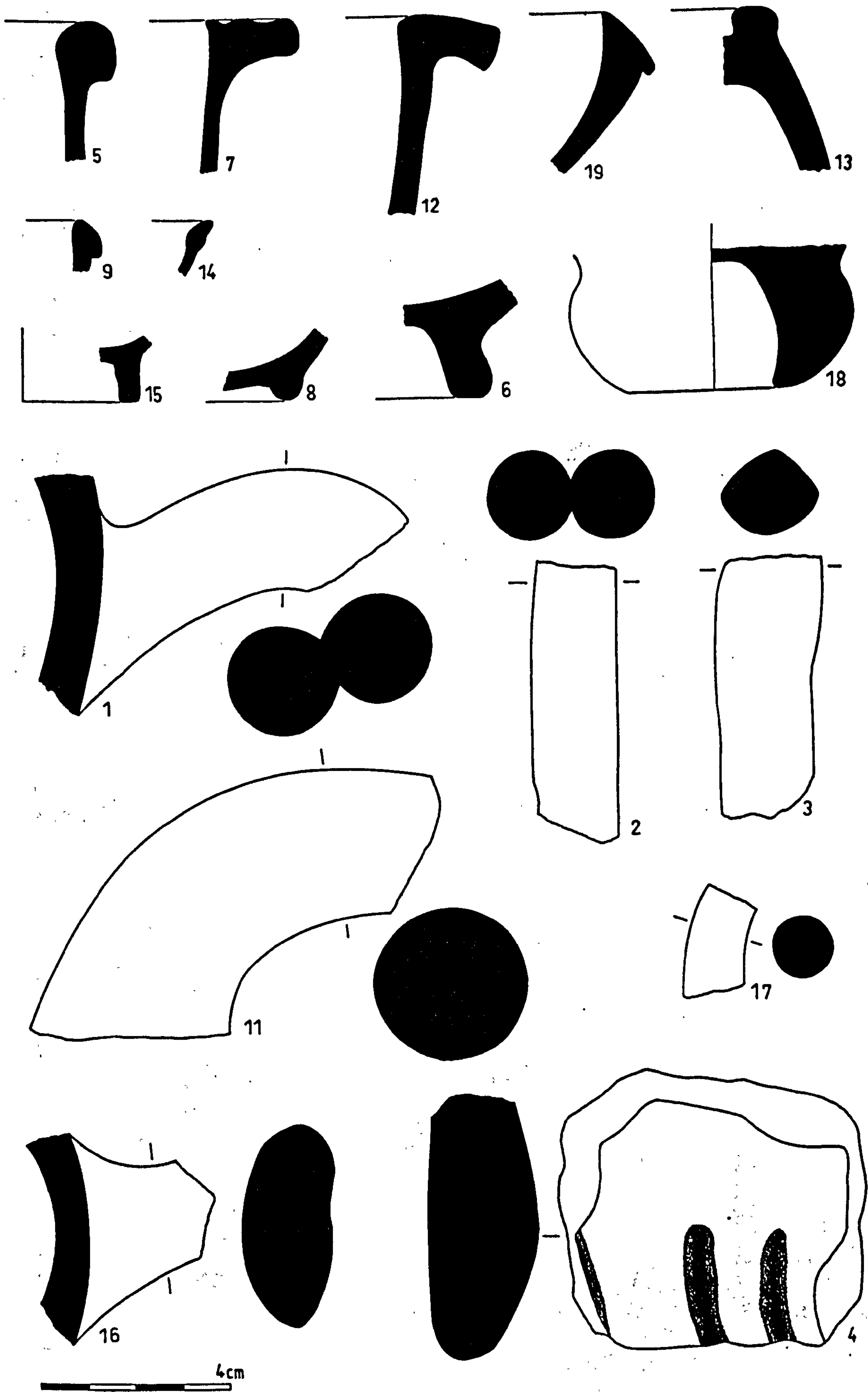


Fig. 64: CHARAKAS - V

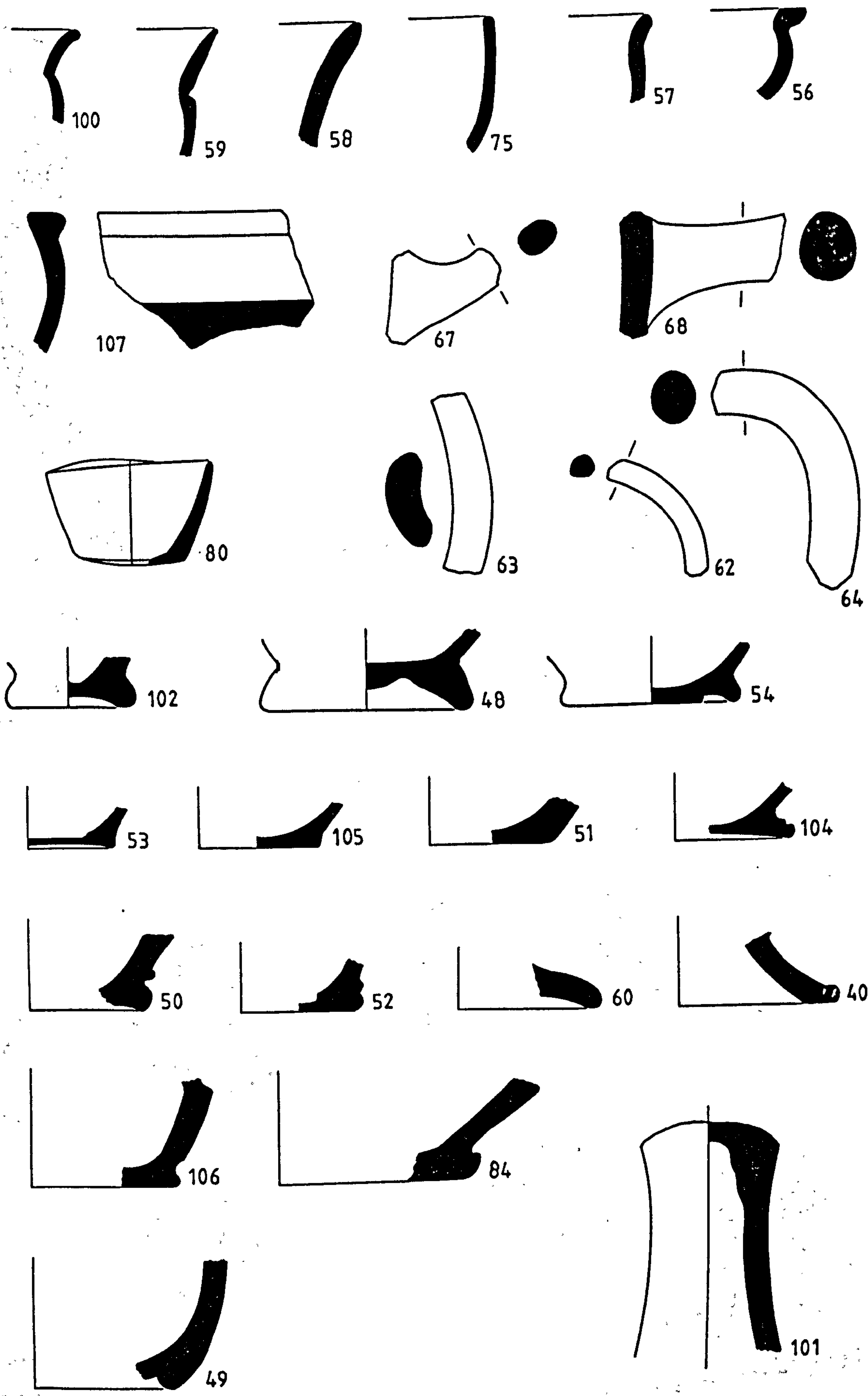


Fig. 65: STAUROS

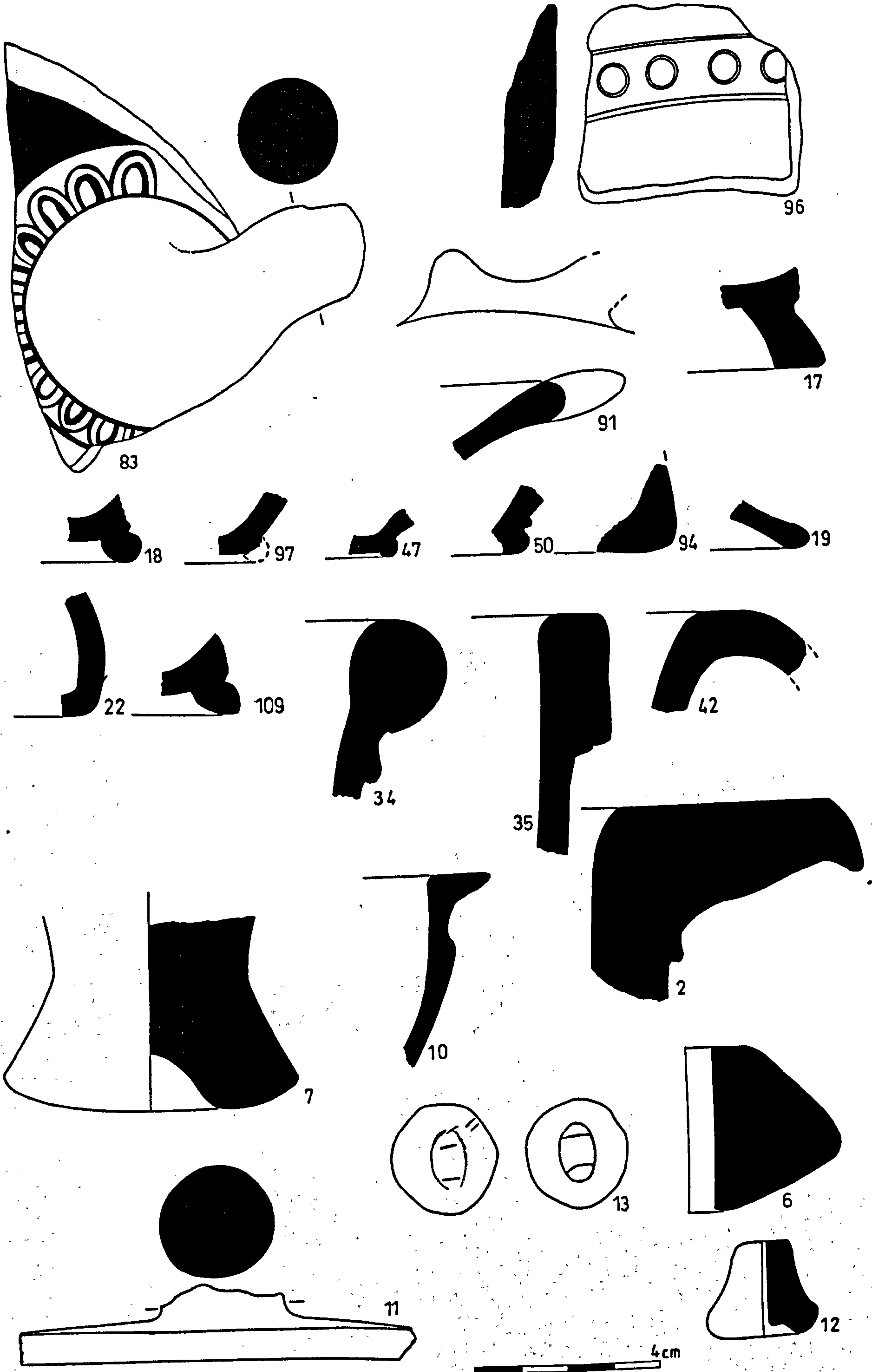


Fig. 66: STAUROS

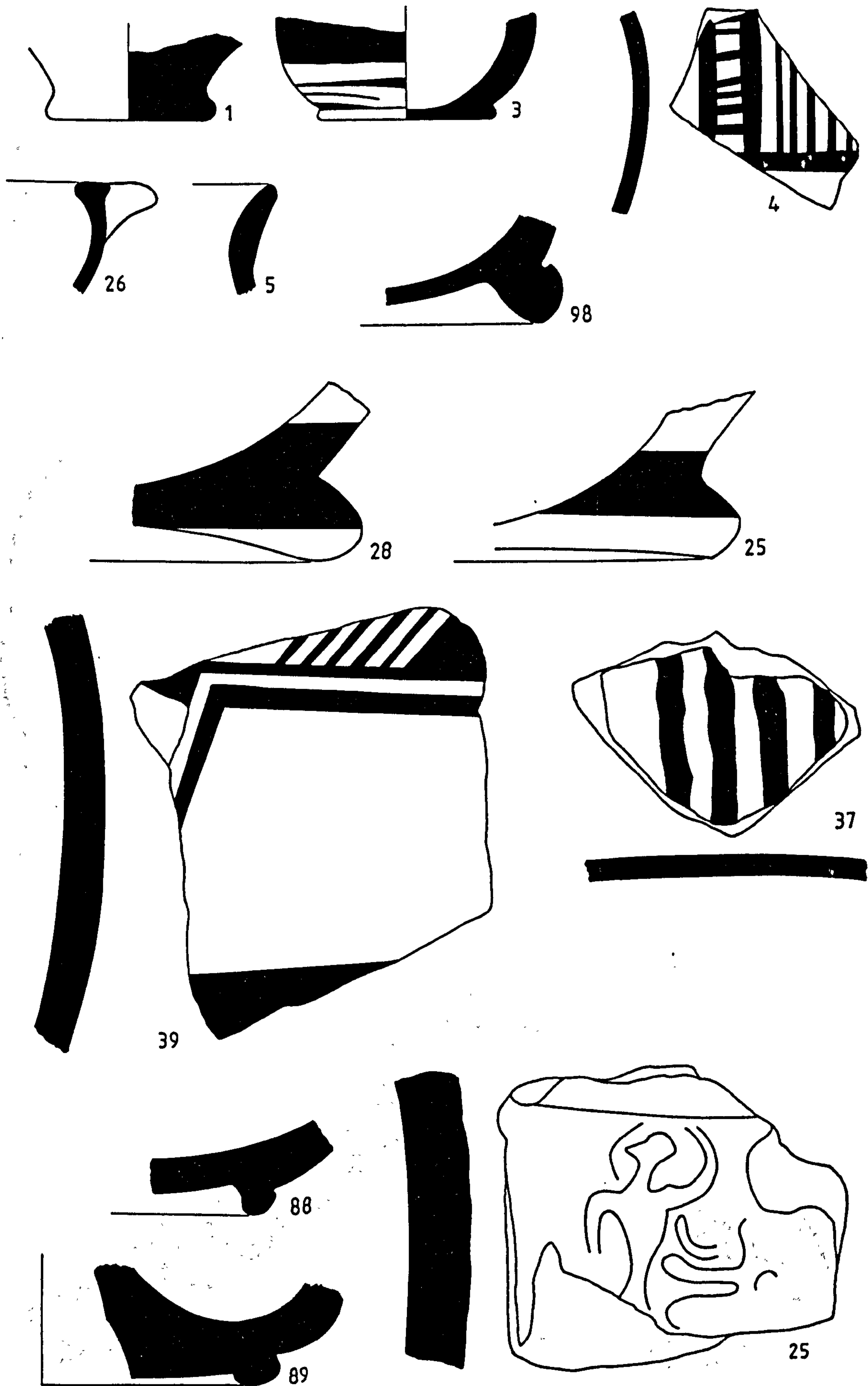


Fig. 67: STAUROS

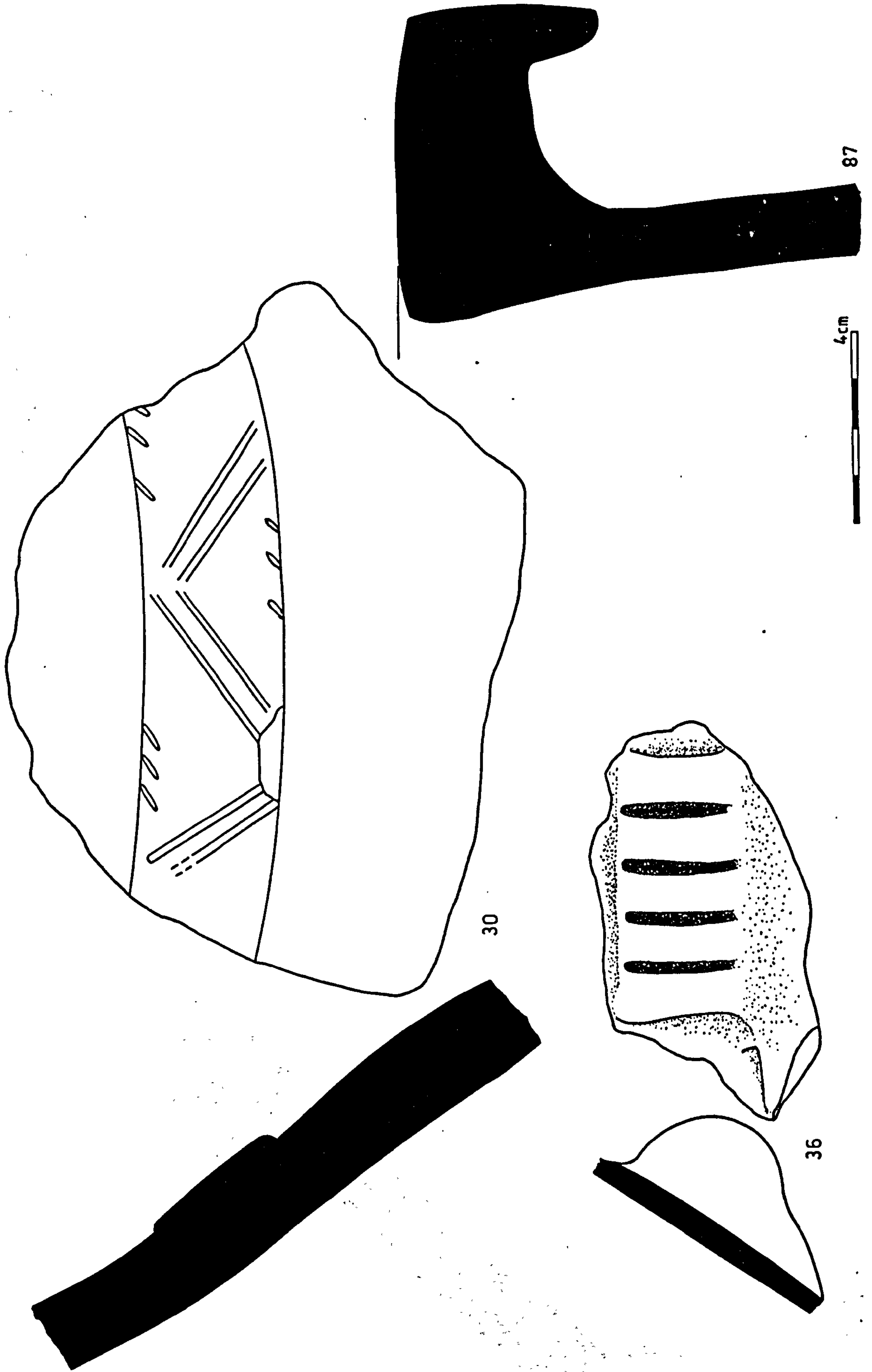


Fig. 68 STAUROS

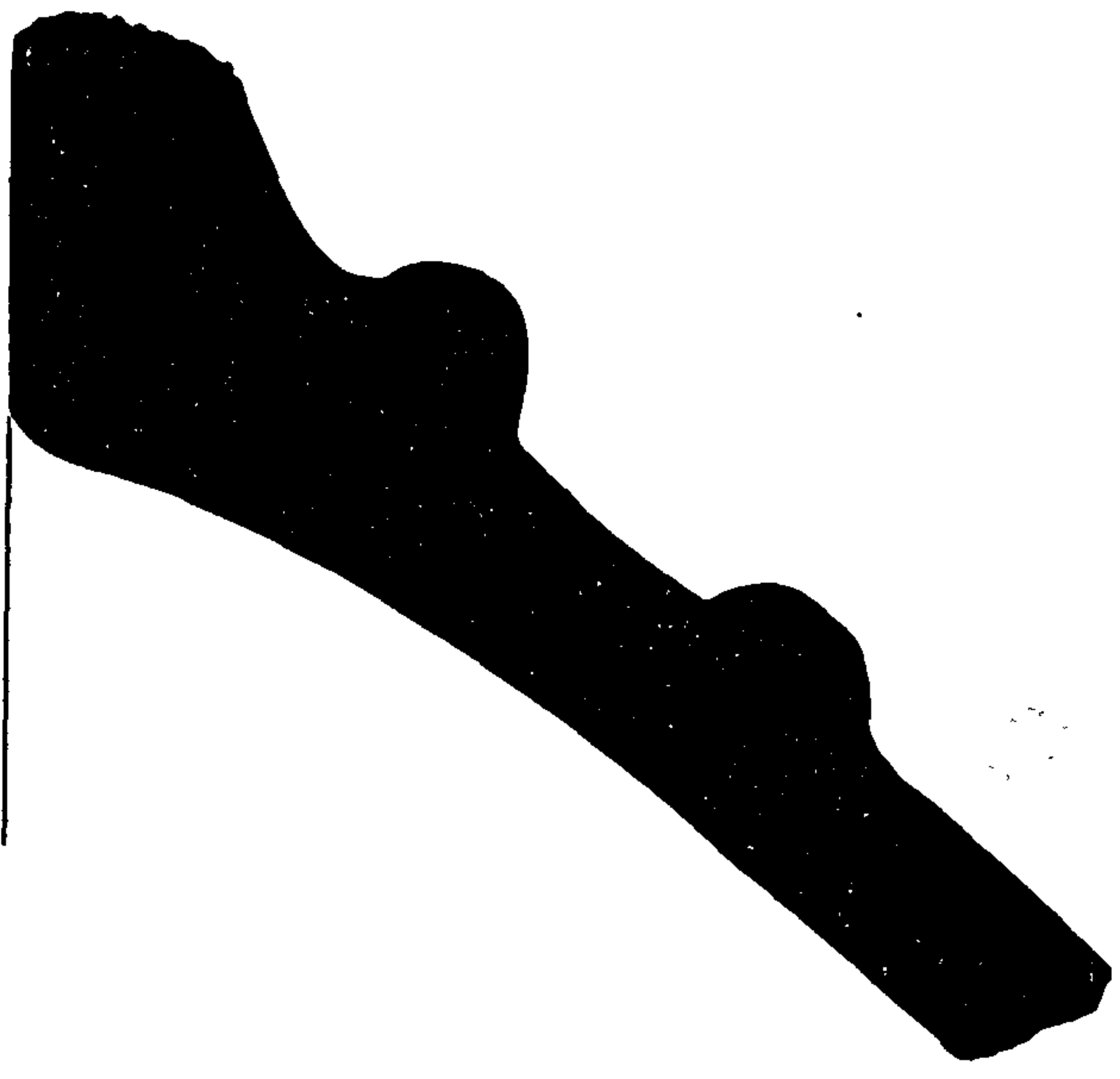
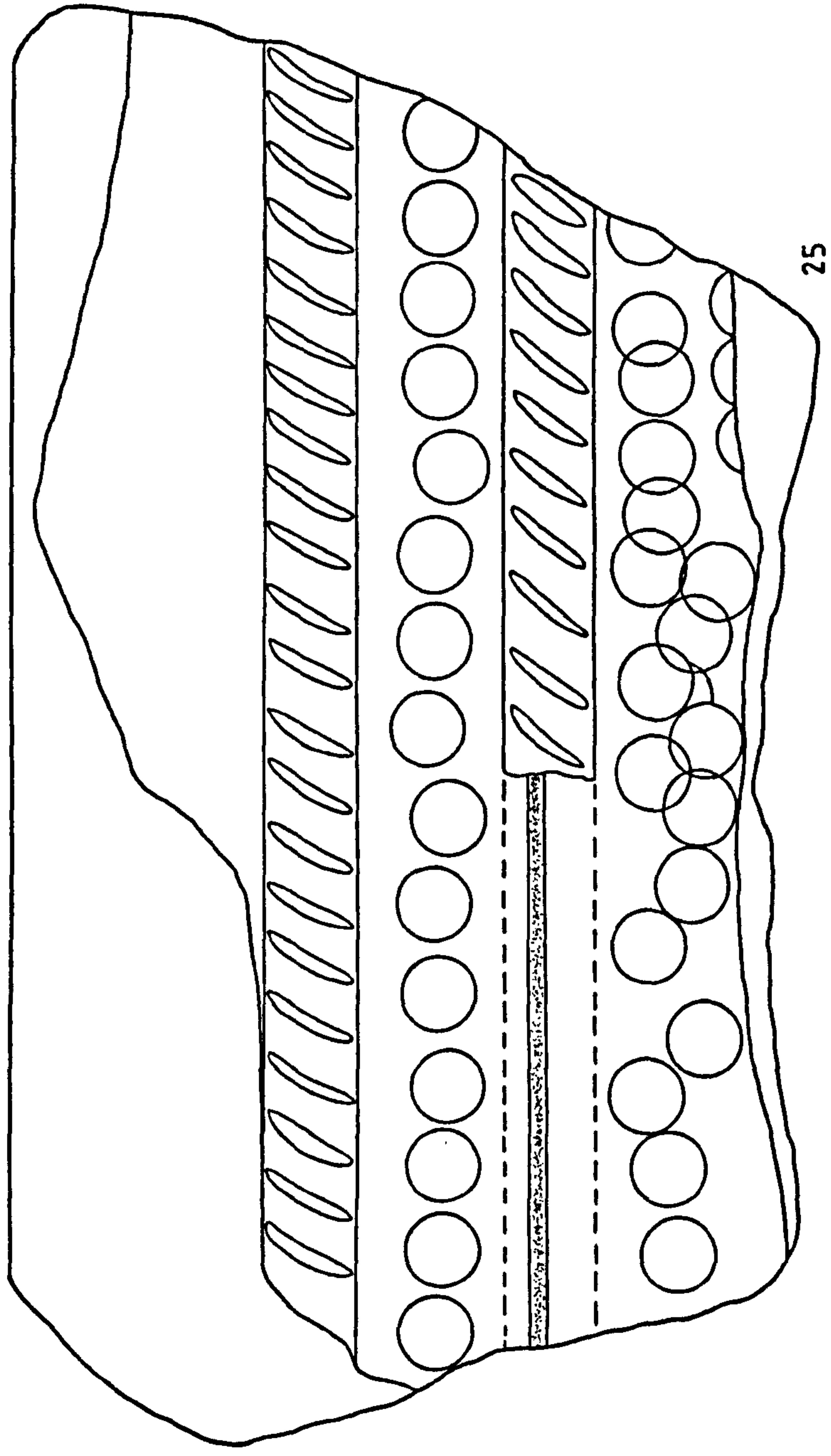
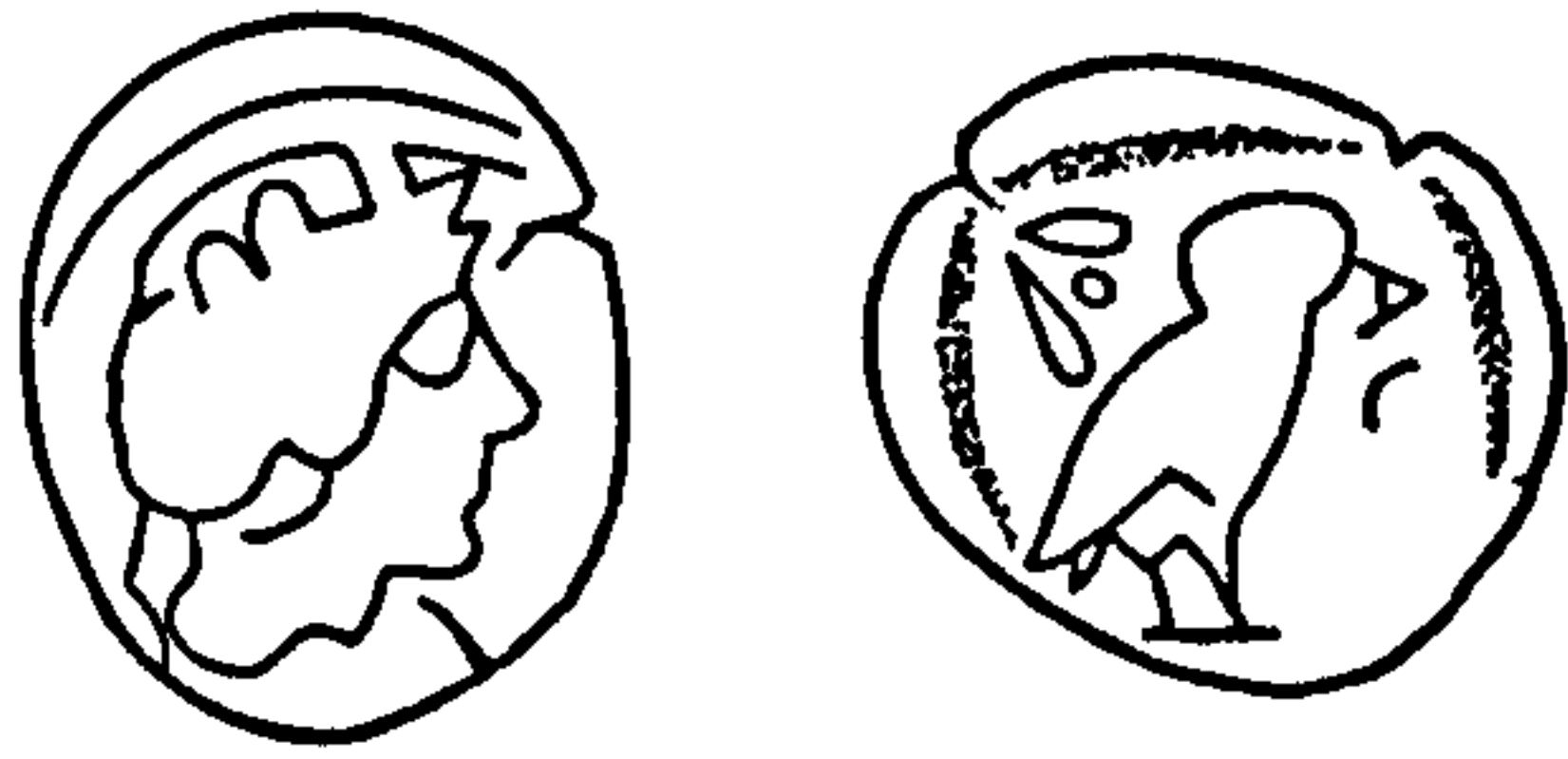
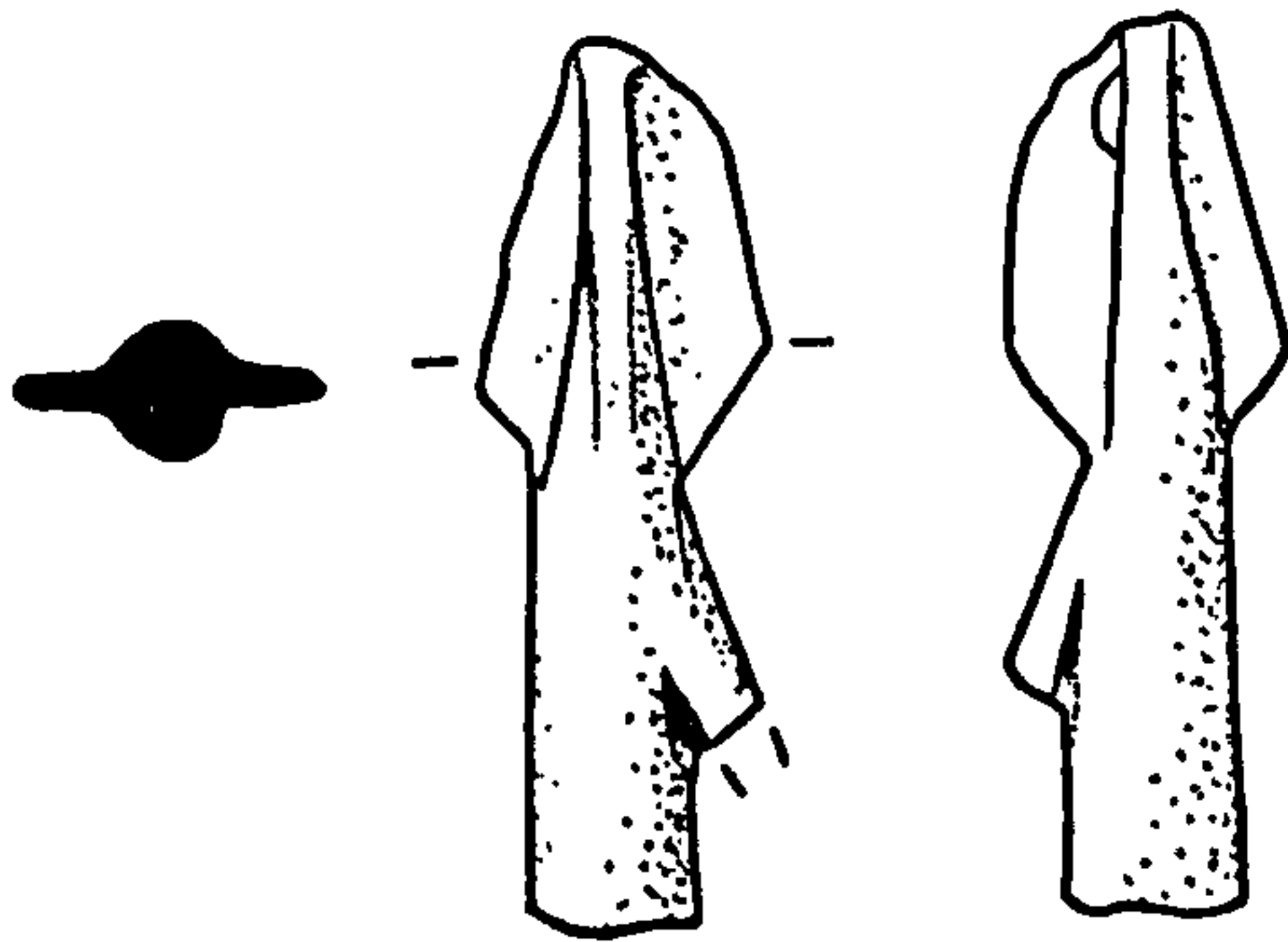


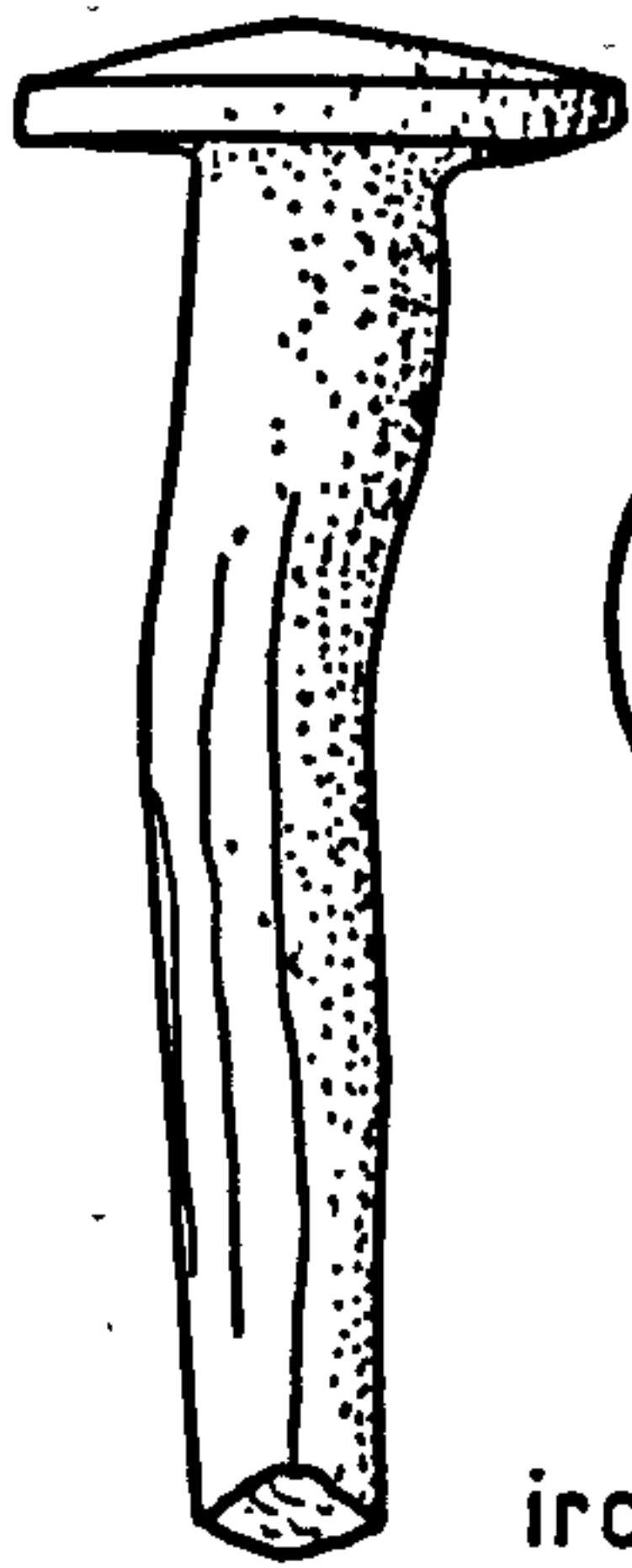
Fig. 69: STAUROS



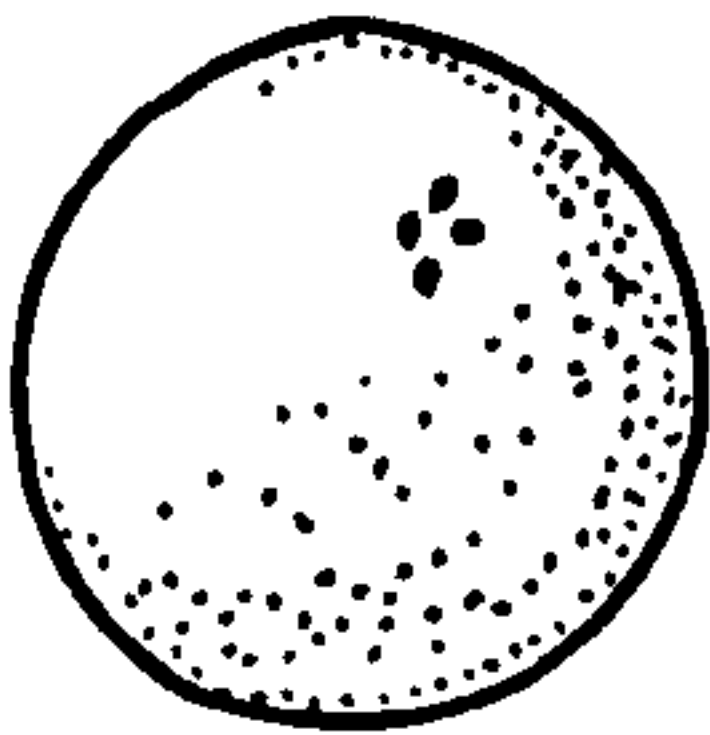
silver coin - Athenian



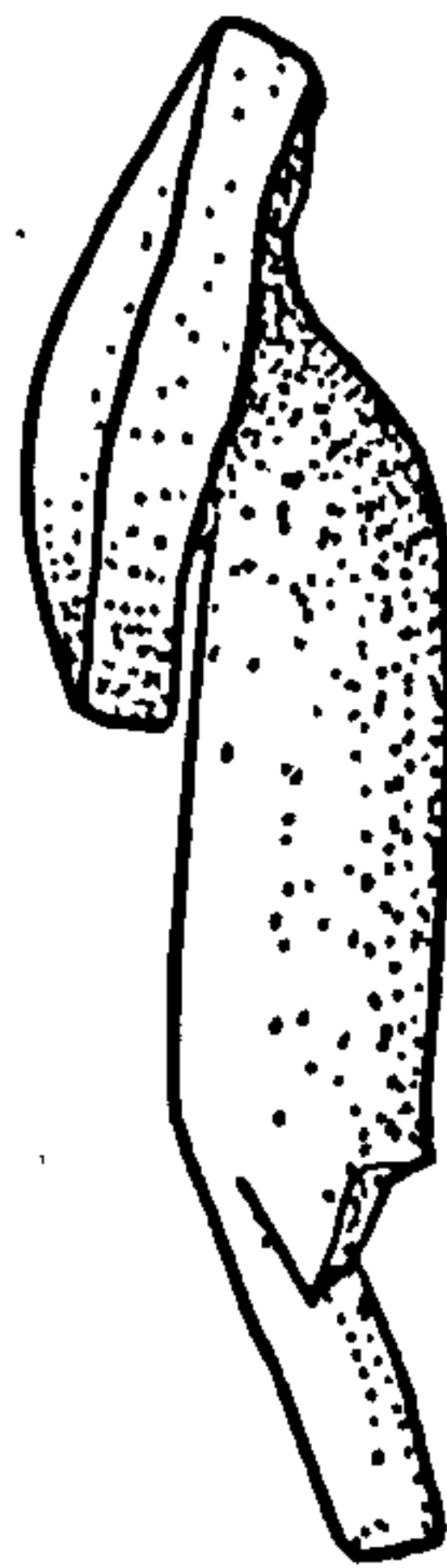
bronze arrowhead



iron



nails



bronze



lead clamp



3cm

Fig. 70: STAUROS
550

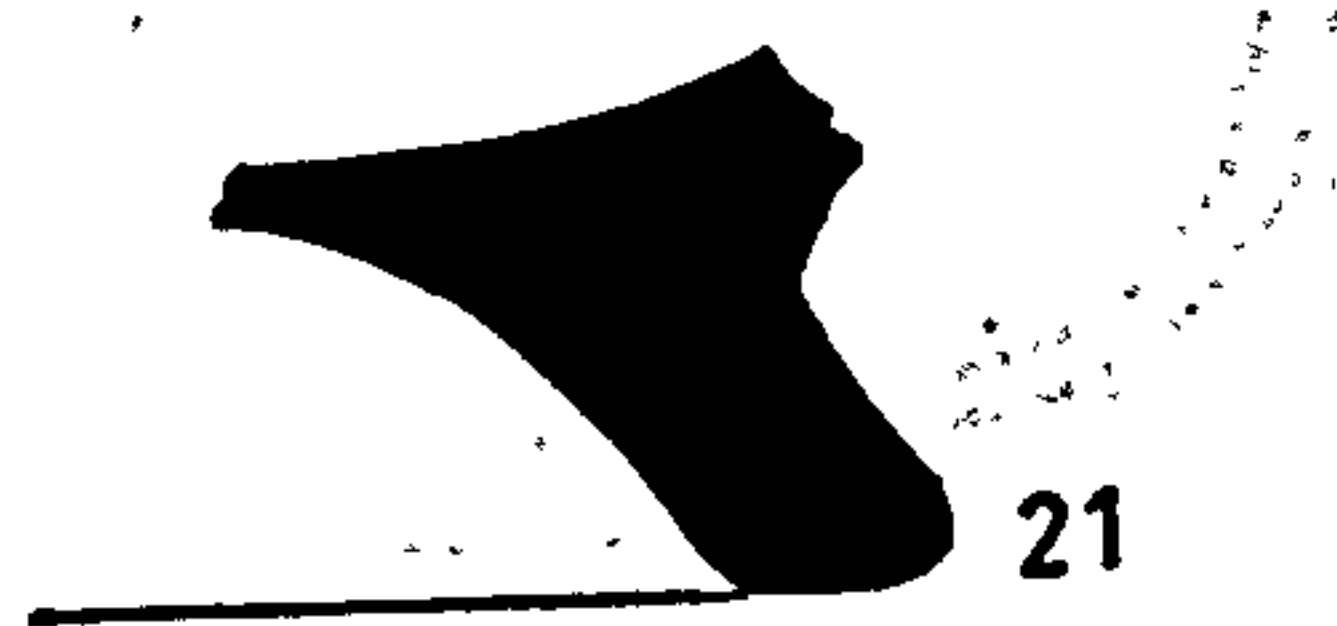
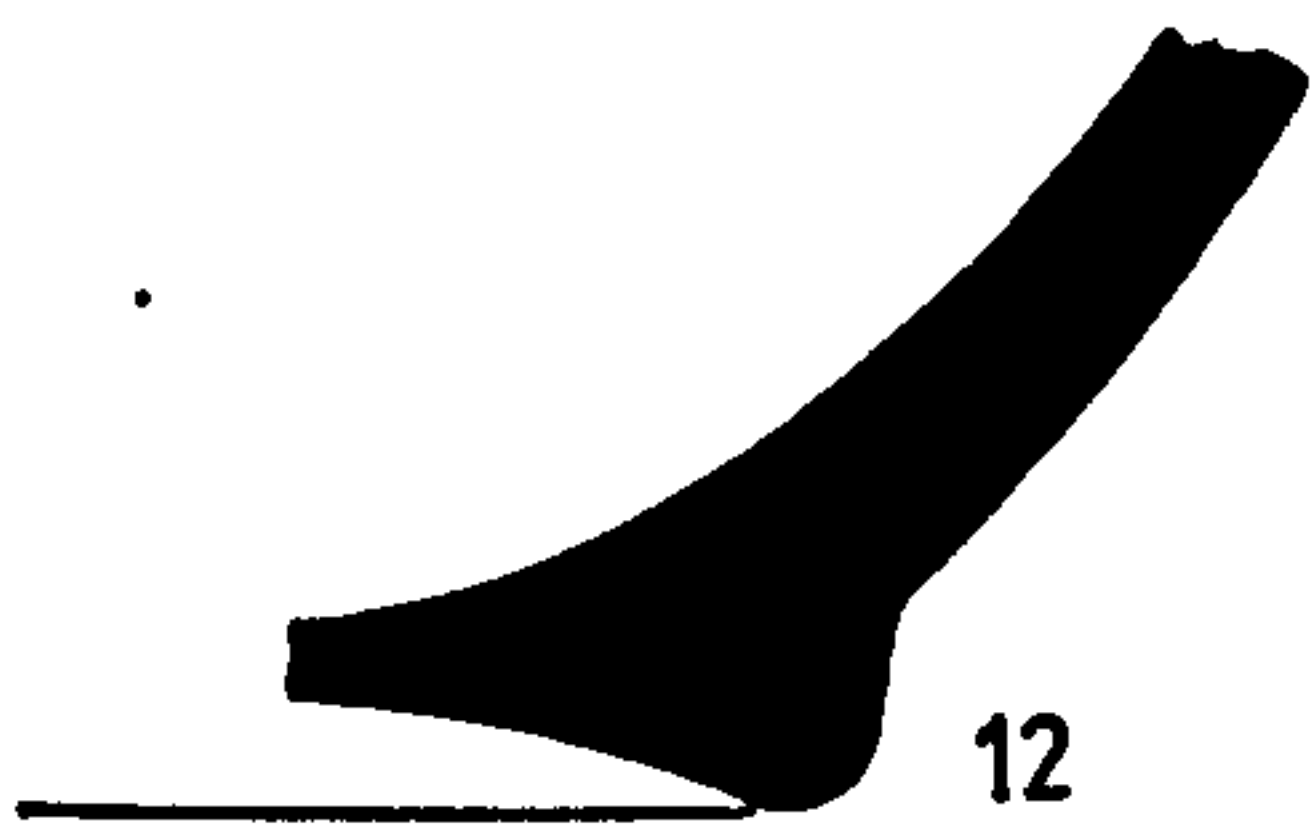
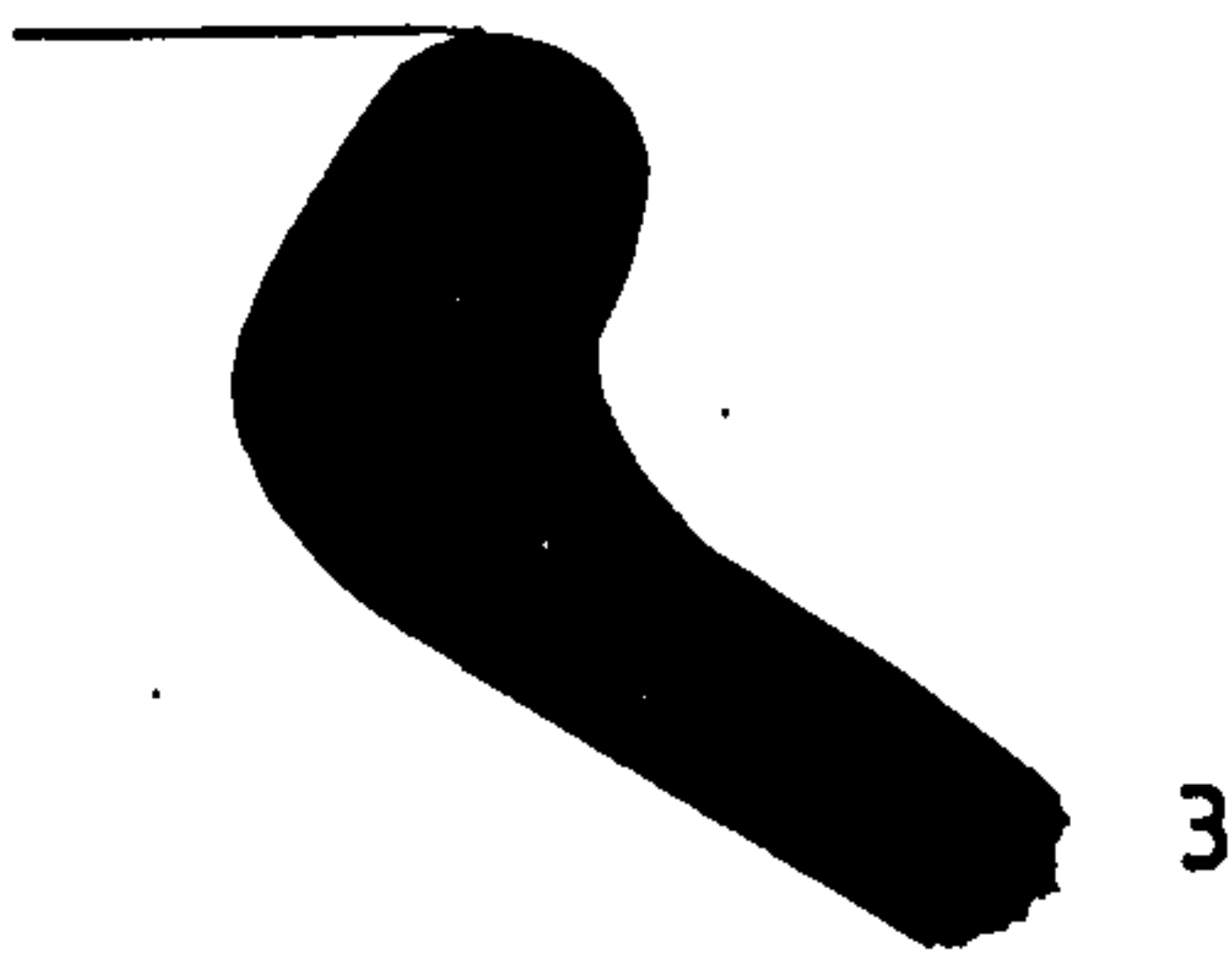
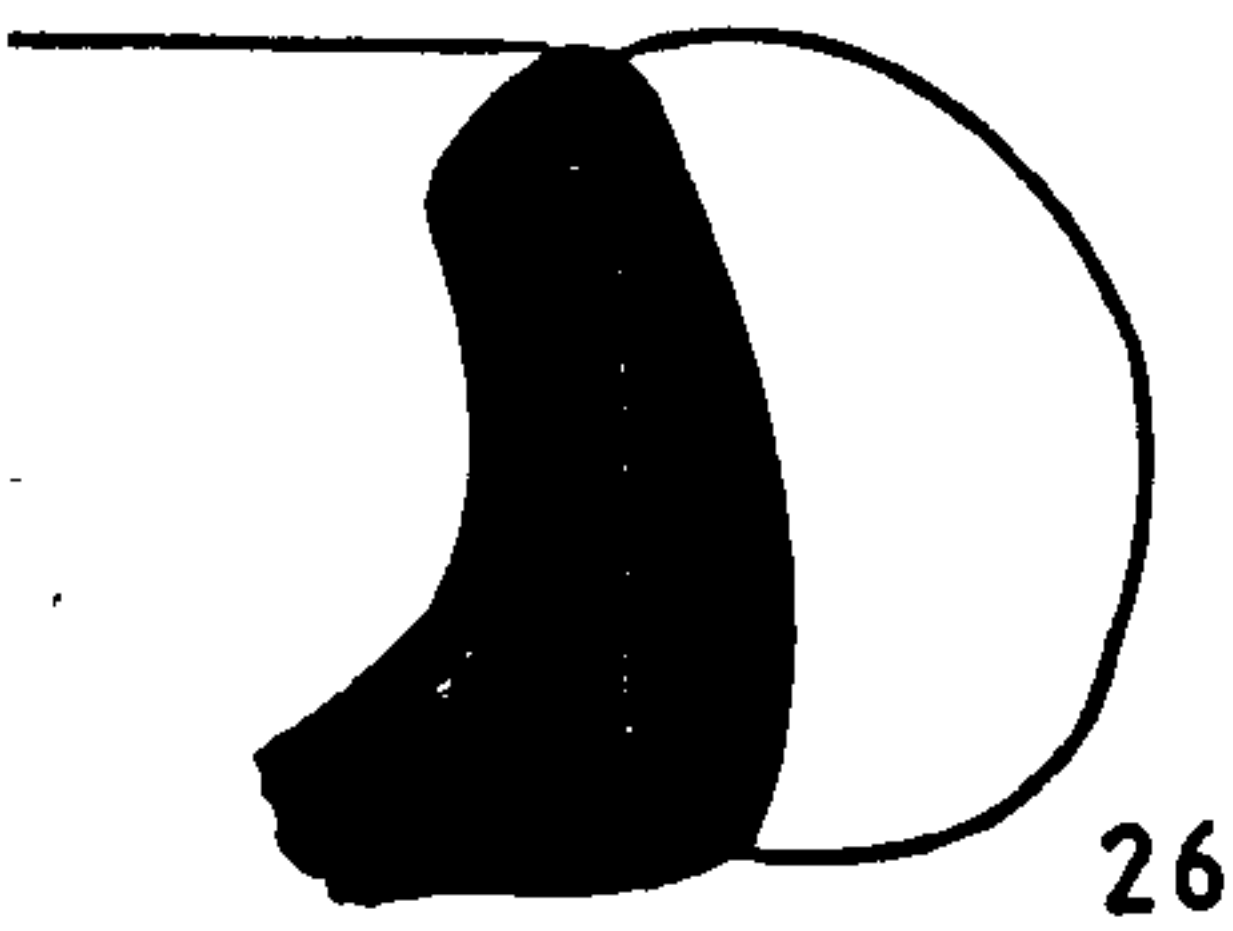
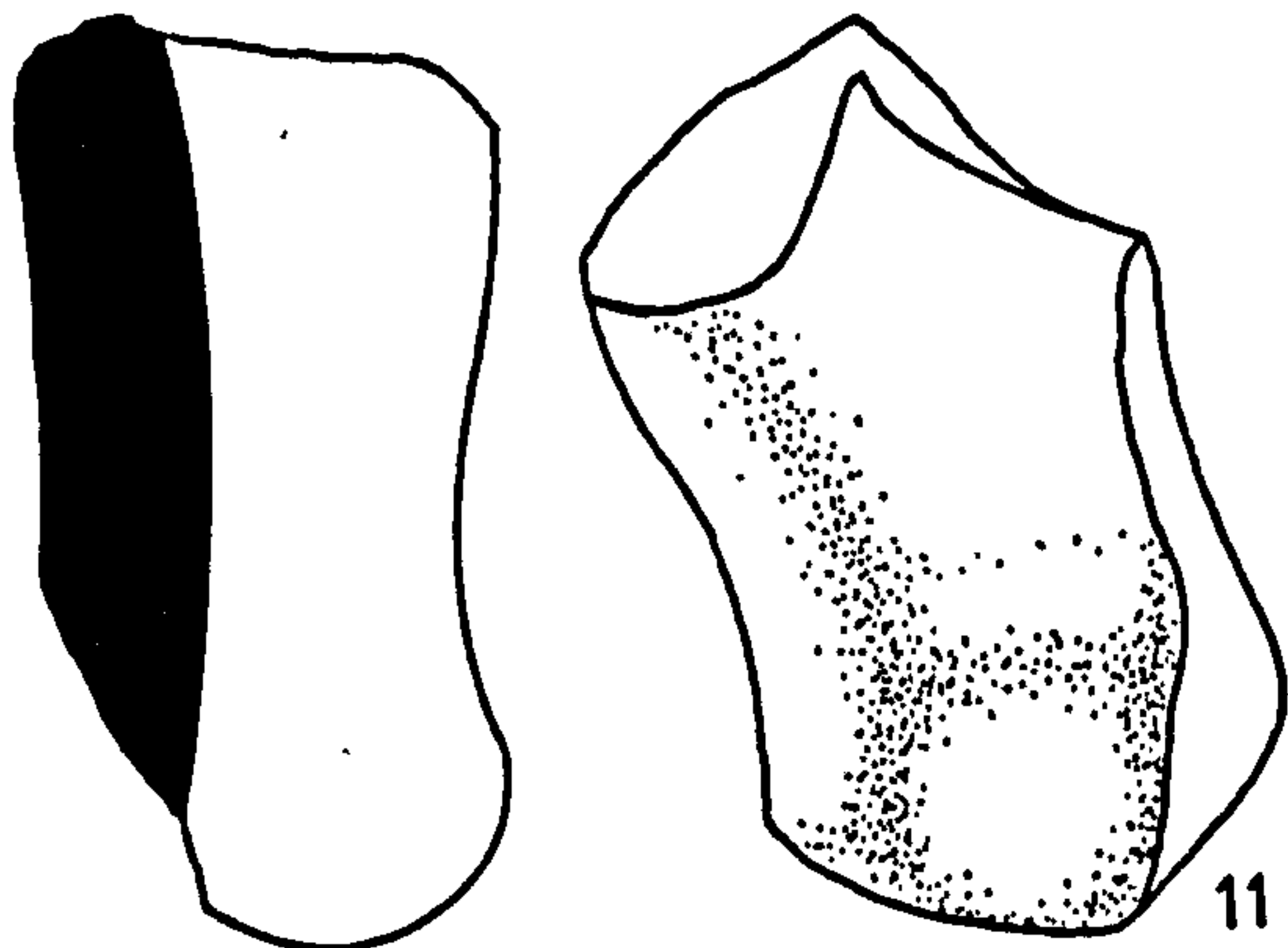
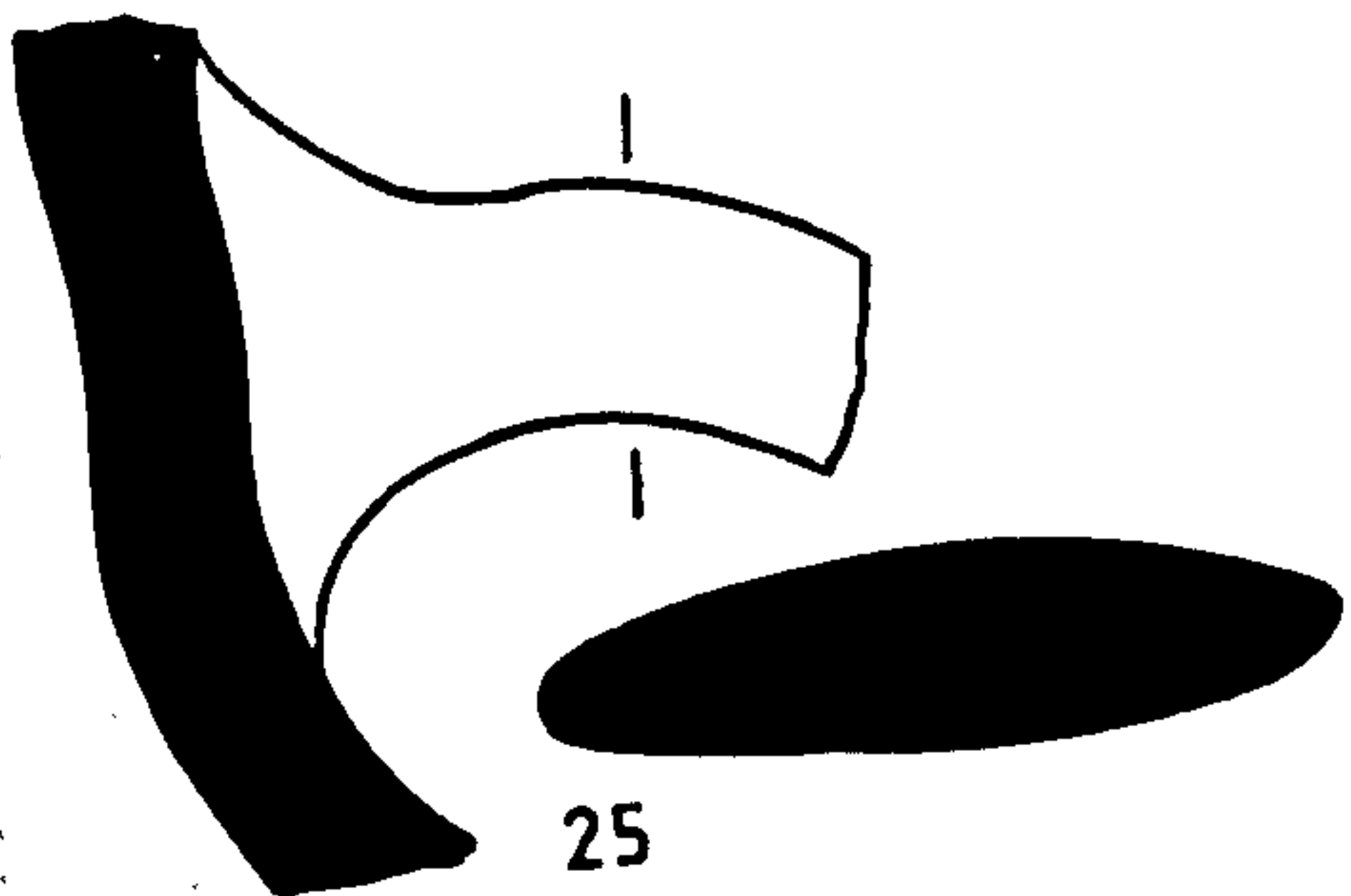
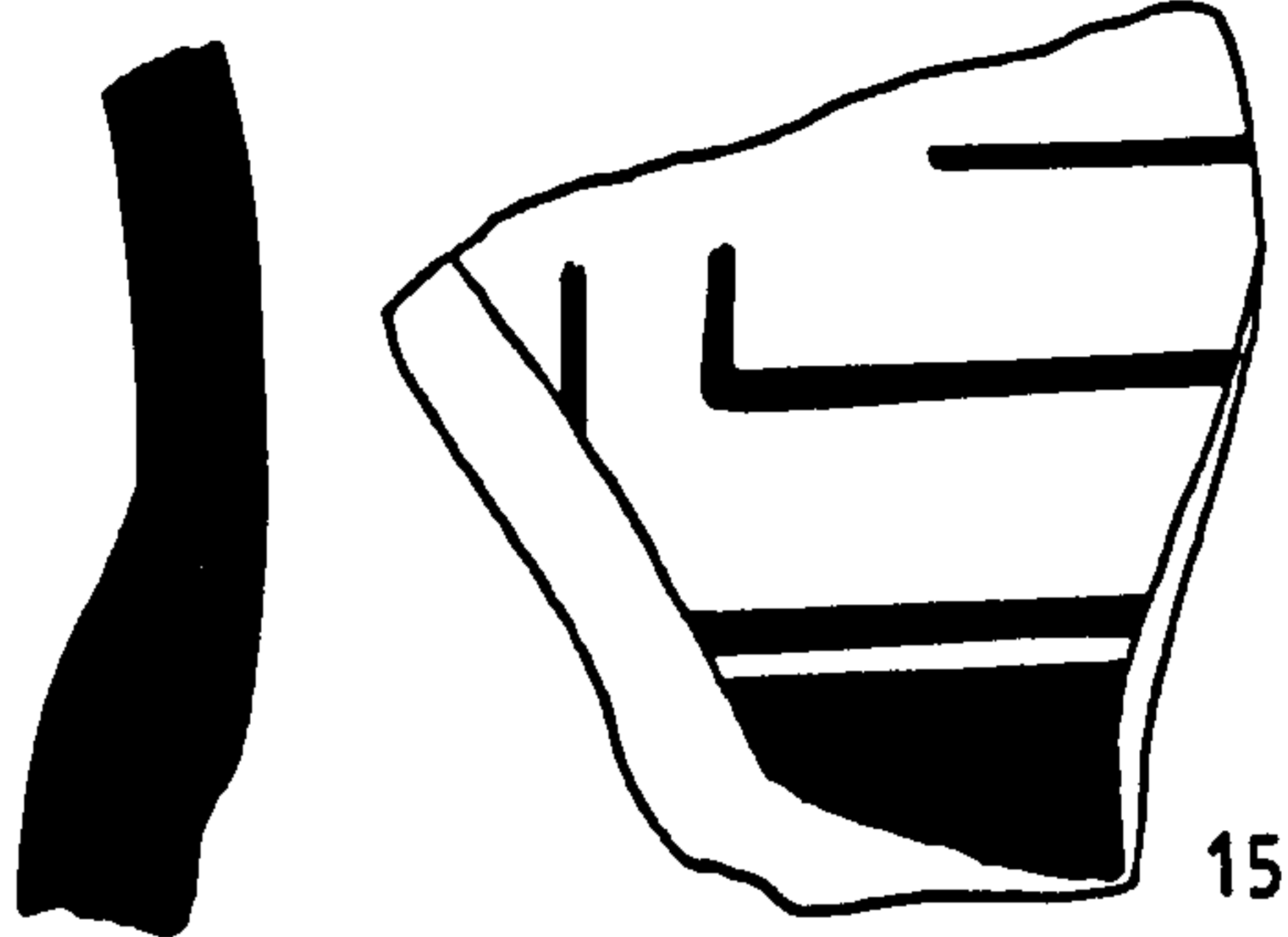
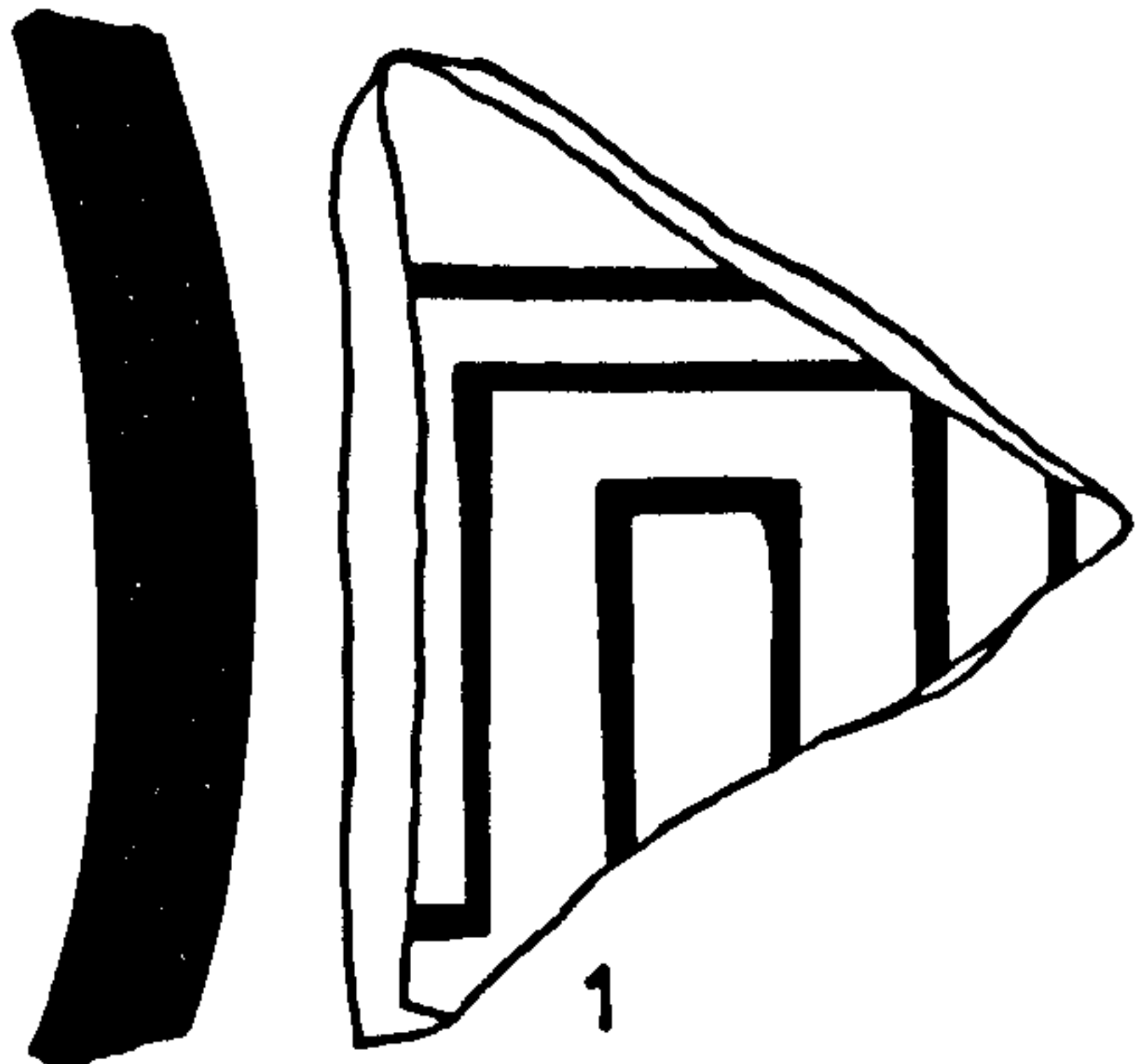
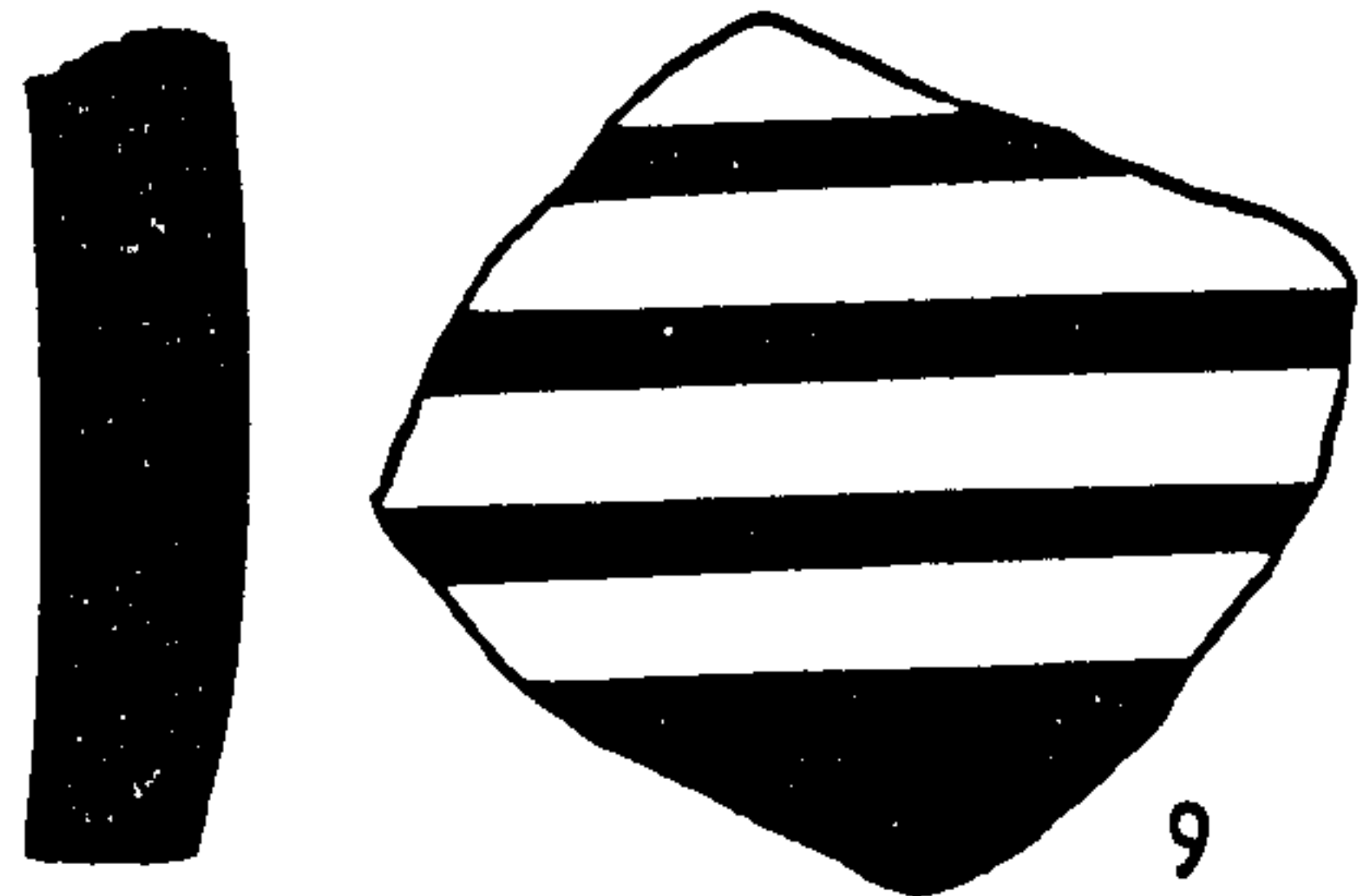
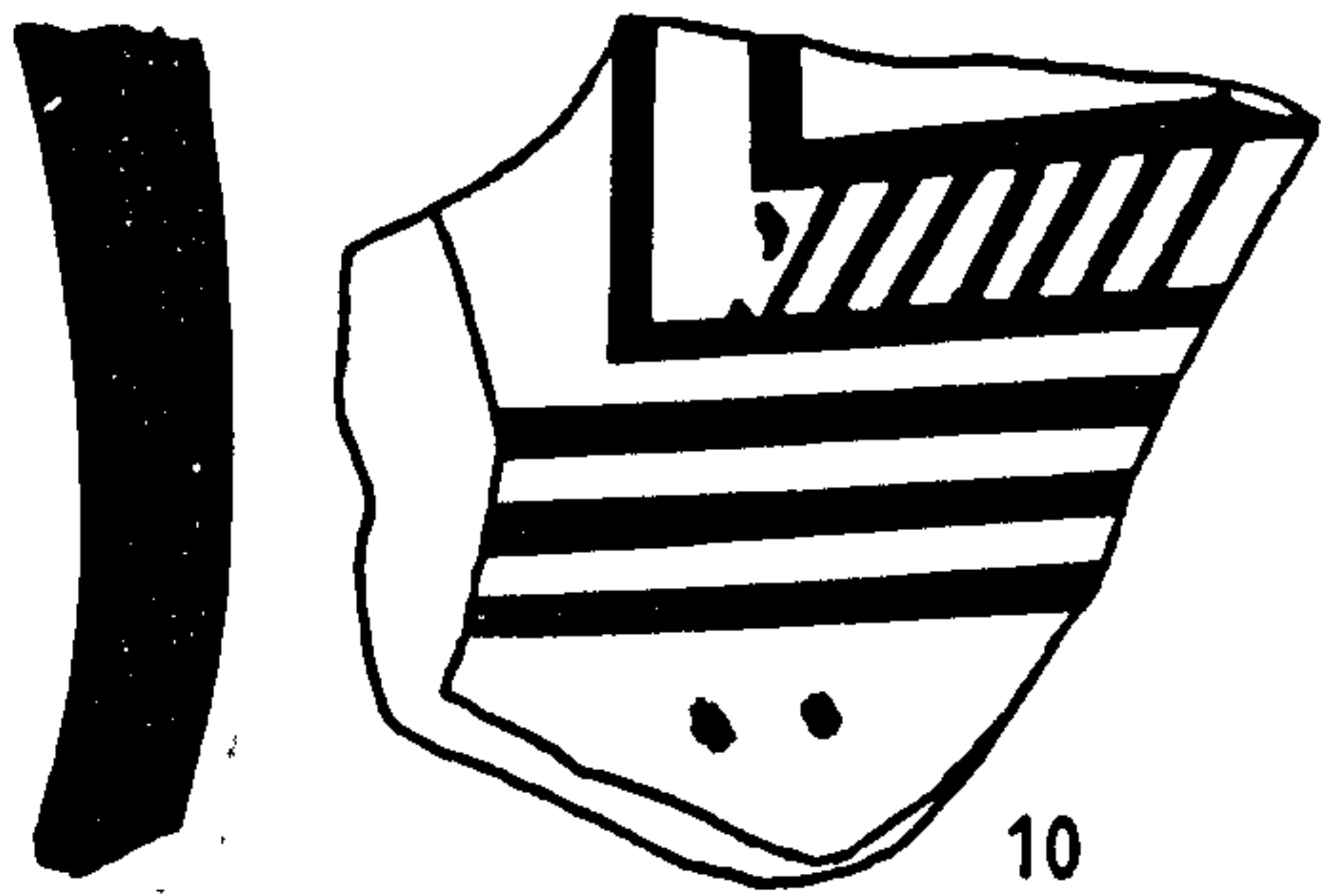


Fig. 71: MARMOURISTRA-II

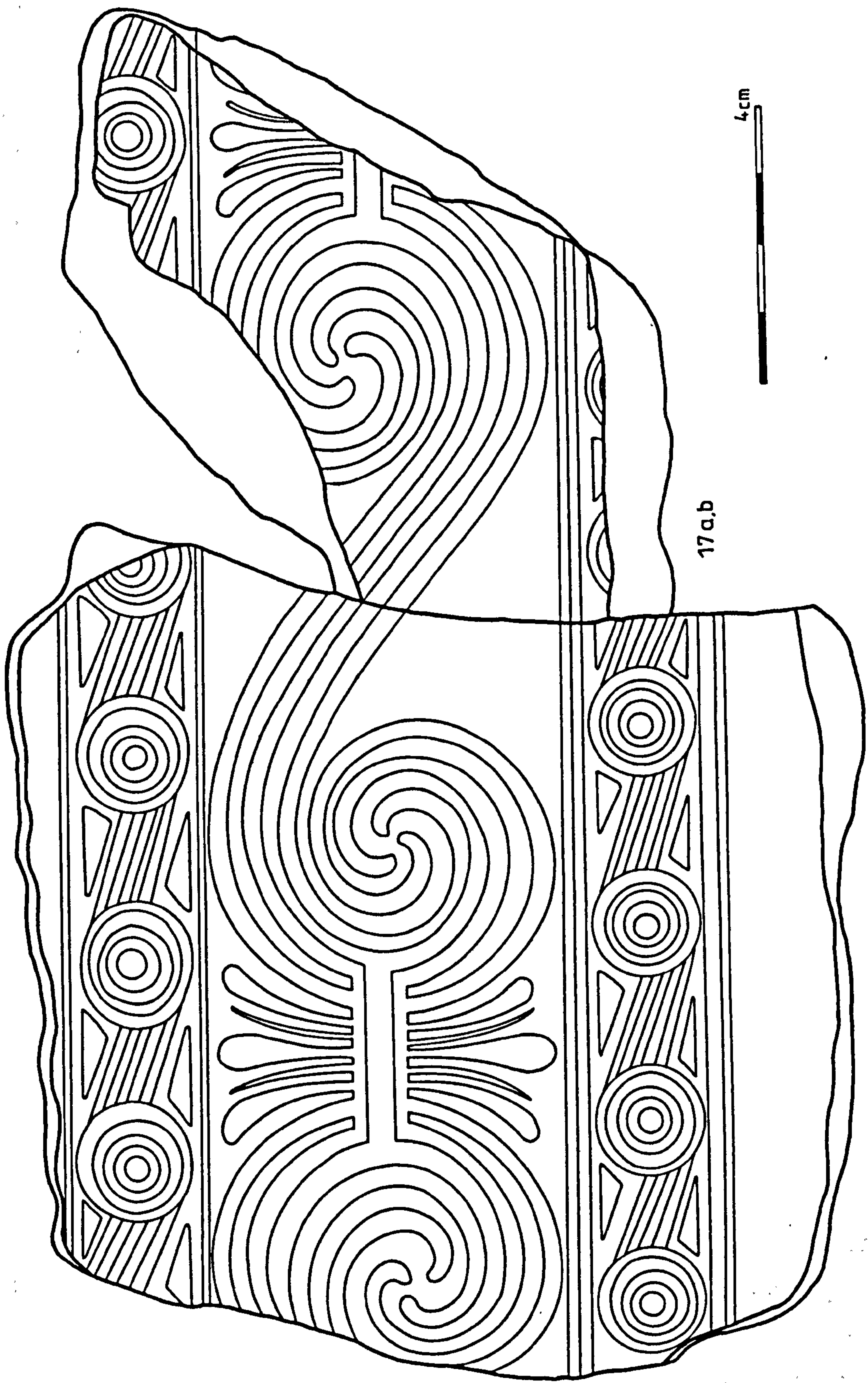
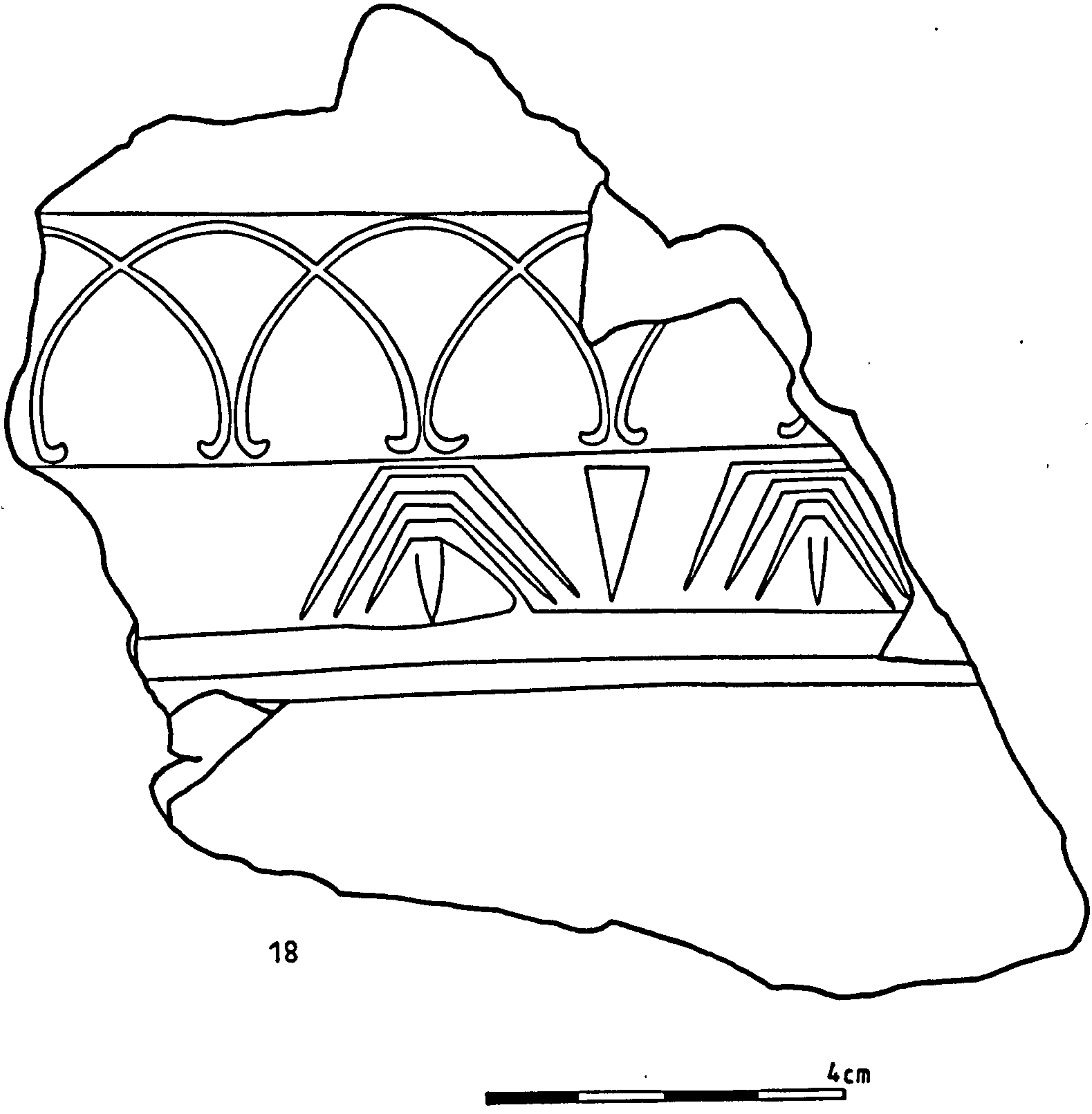


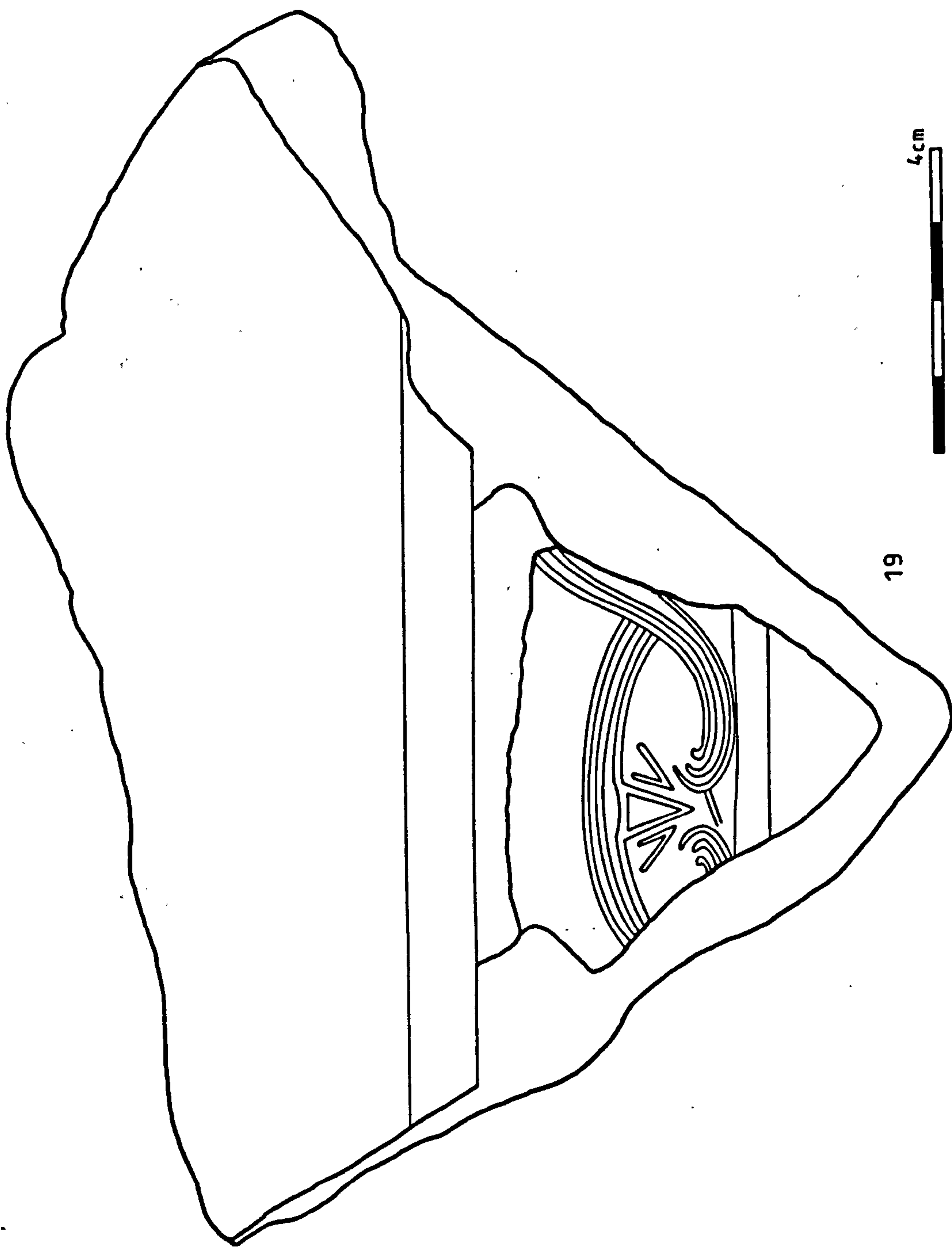
Fig. 72 MARMOURISTRA - II



18

4cm

Fig. 73: MARMOURISTRA - II



19



Fig. 74: MARMOURISTRA - II

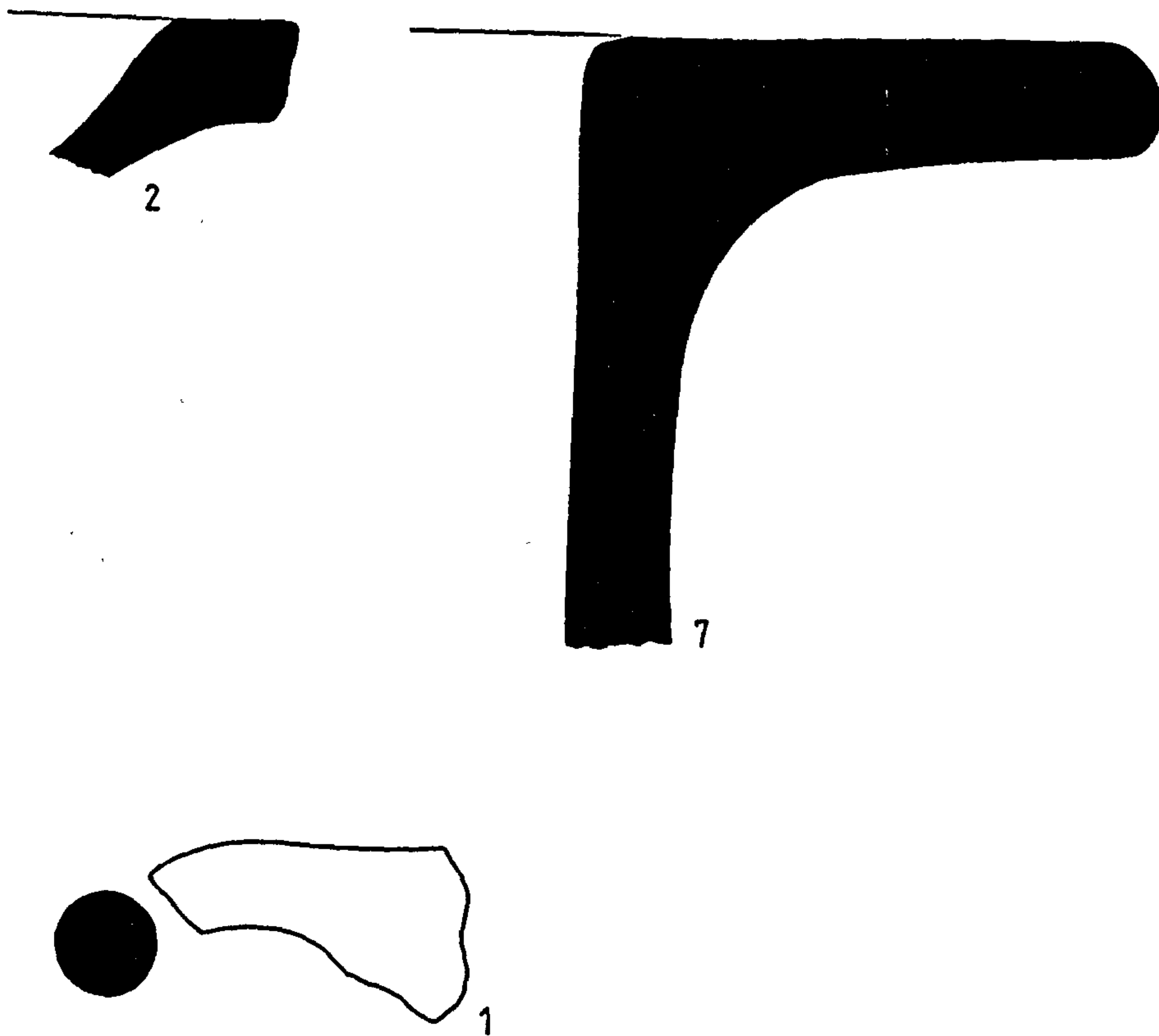
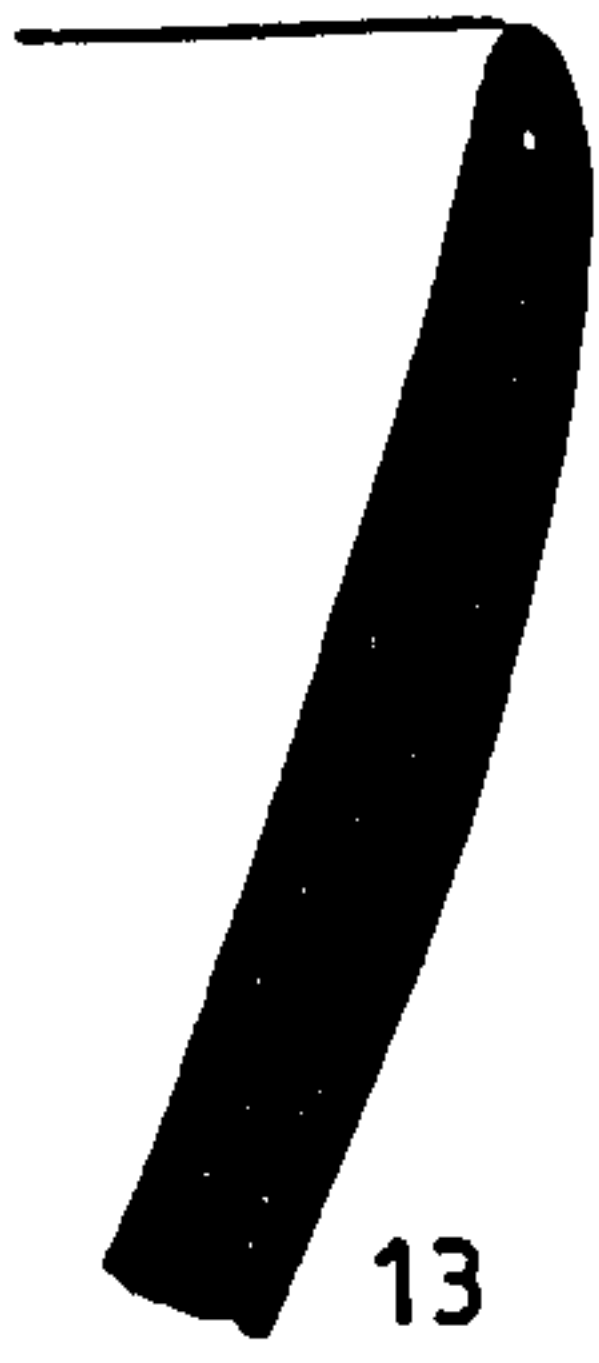
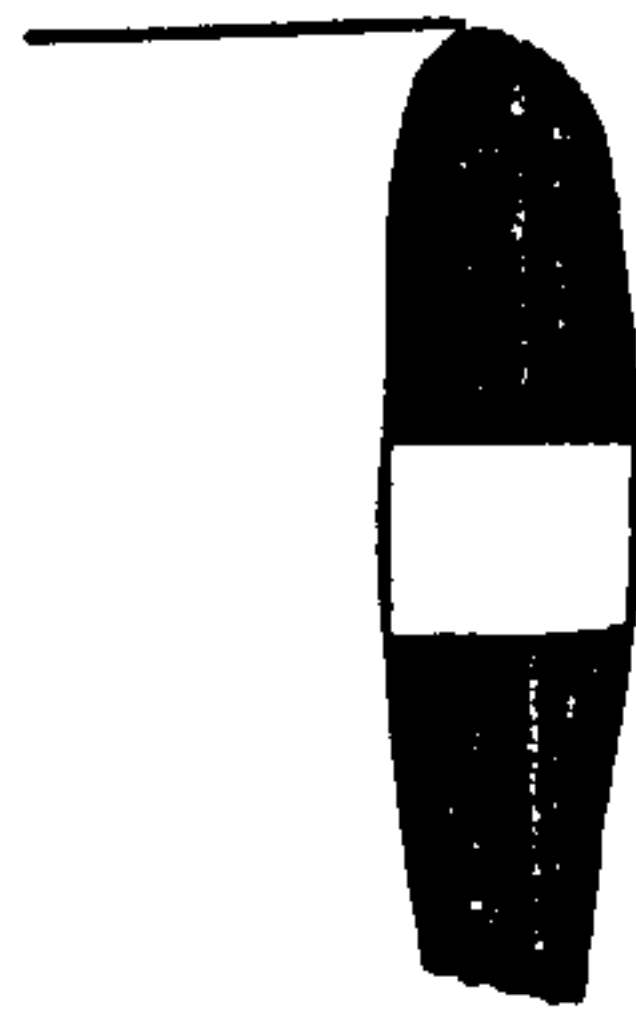


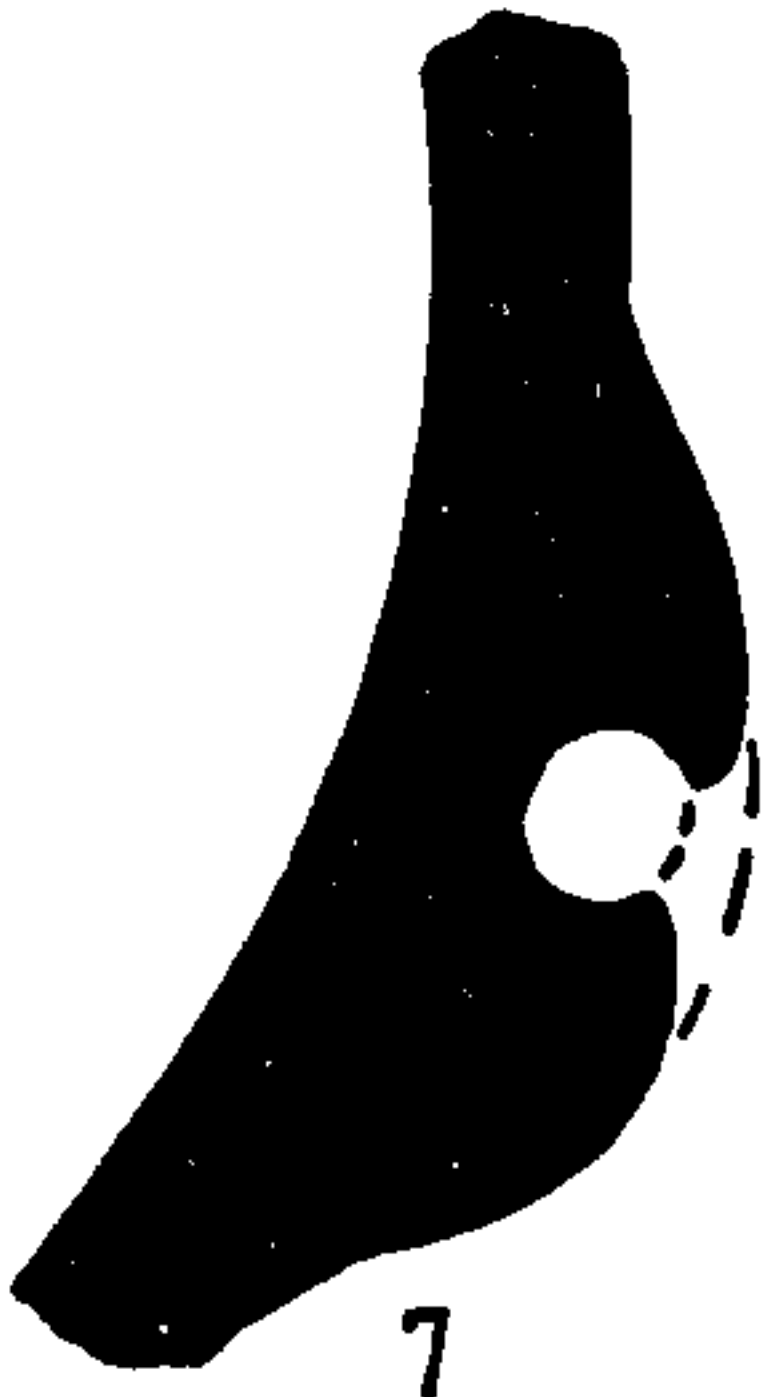
Fig. 75: PLATEAU NW of Marmouristra



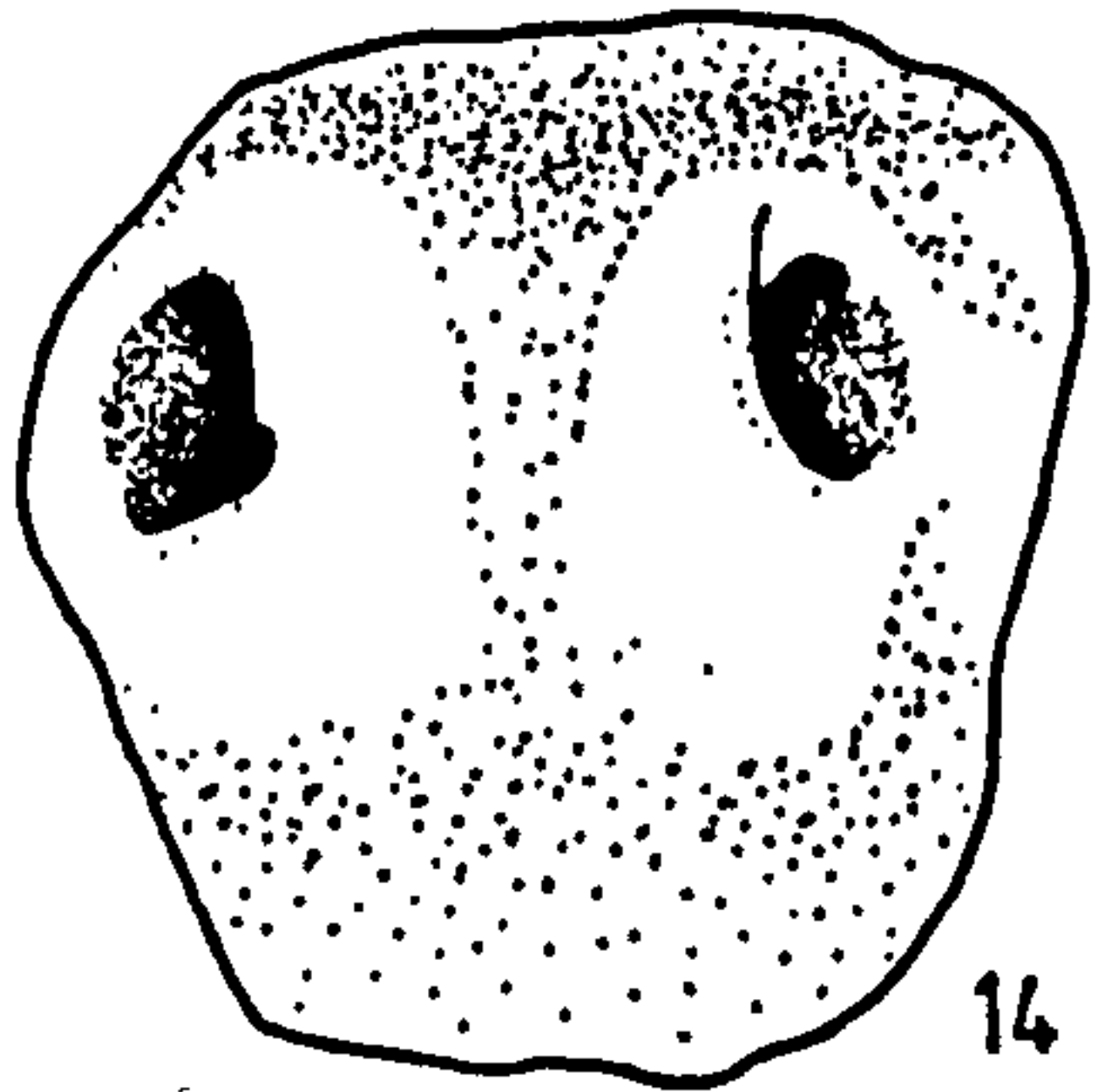
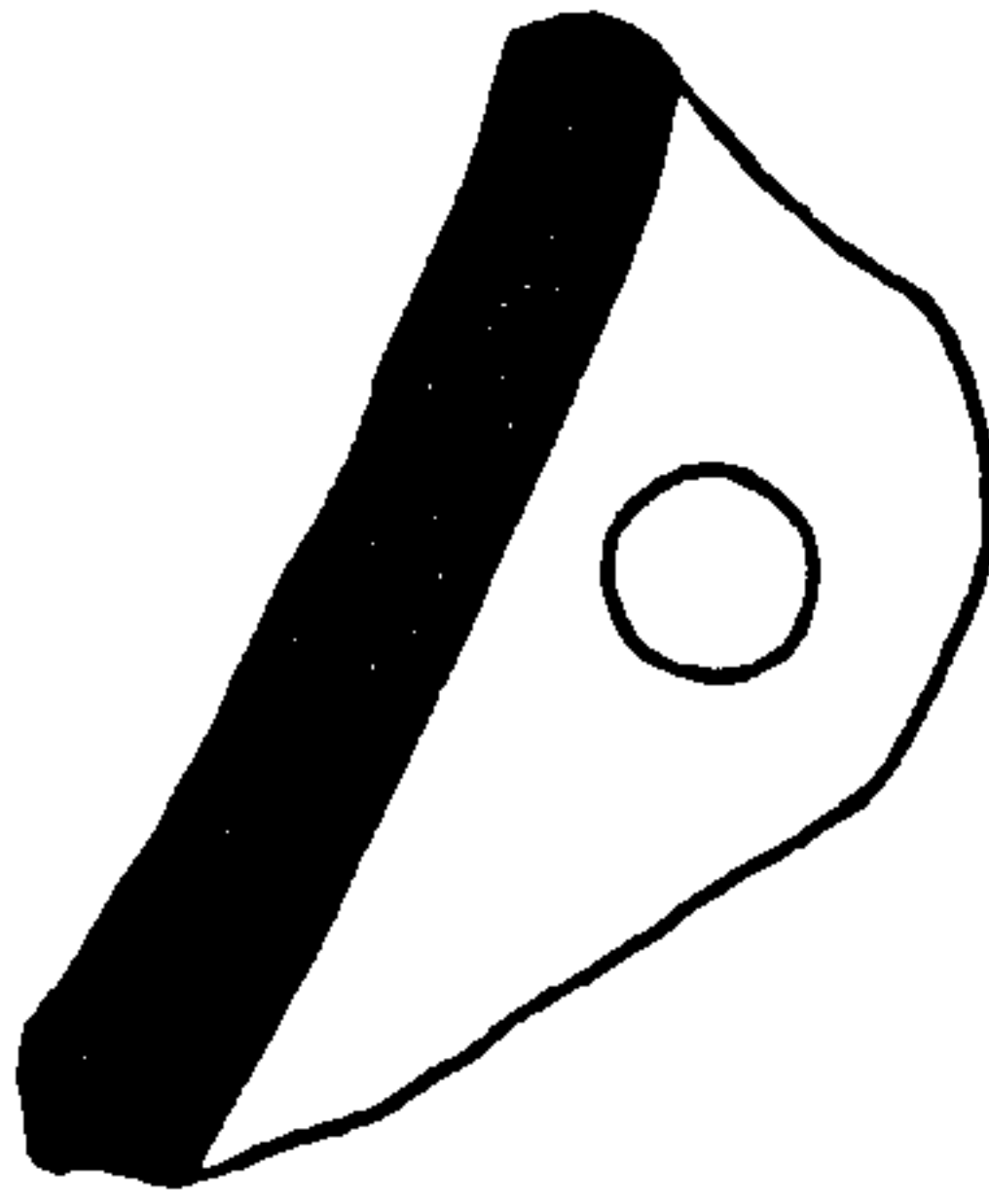
13



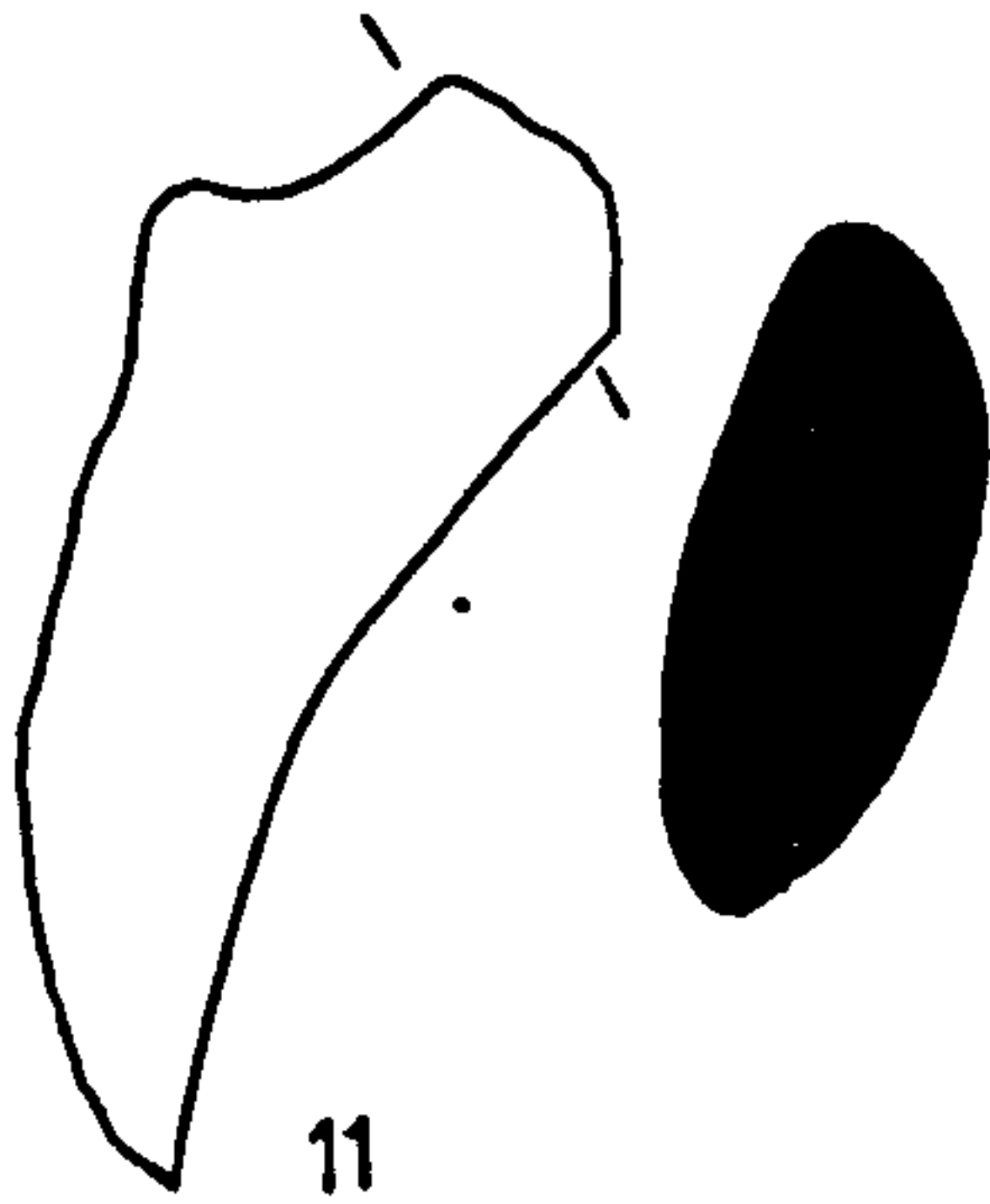
10



7



14



11

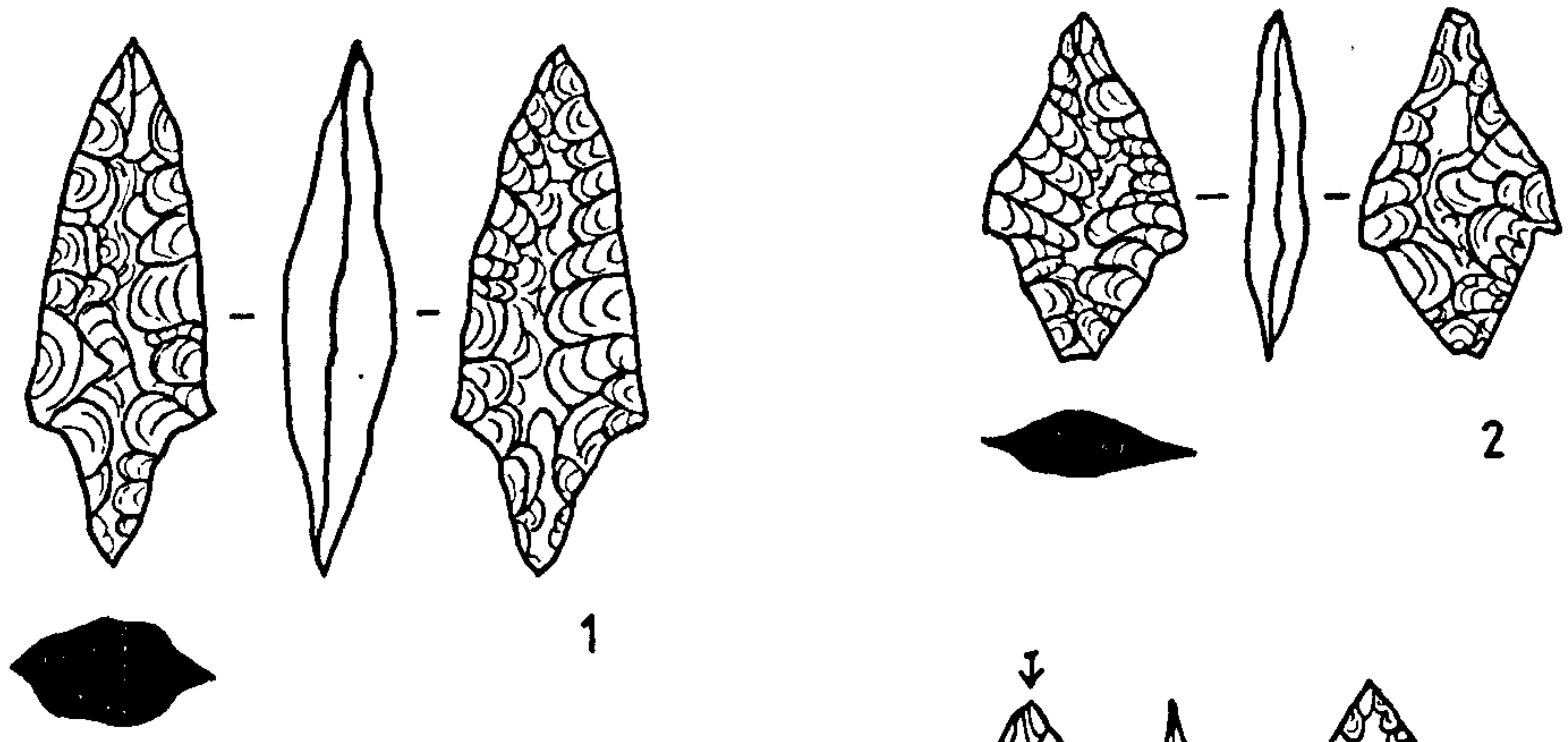


1

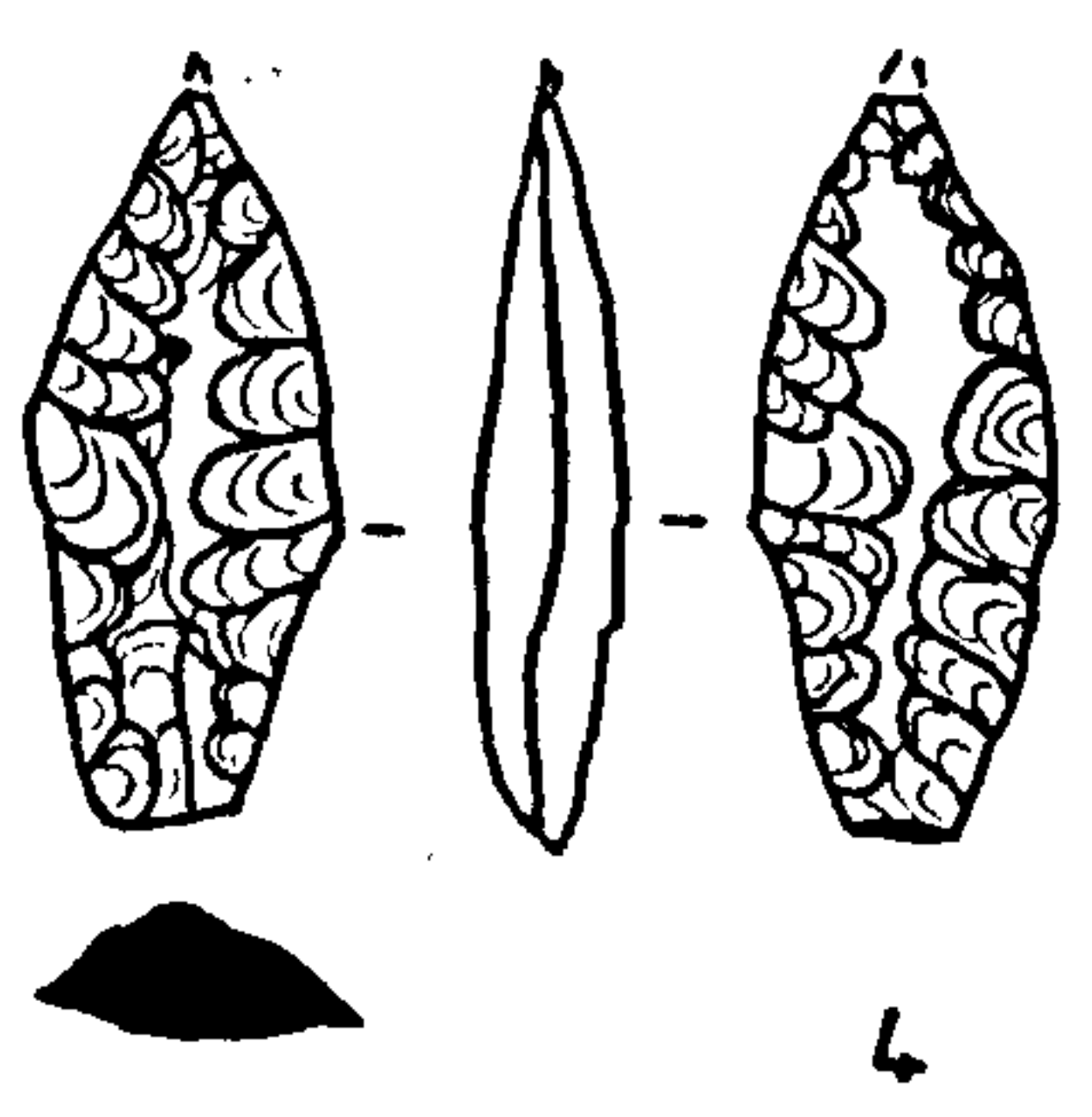
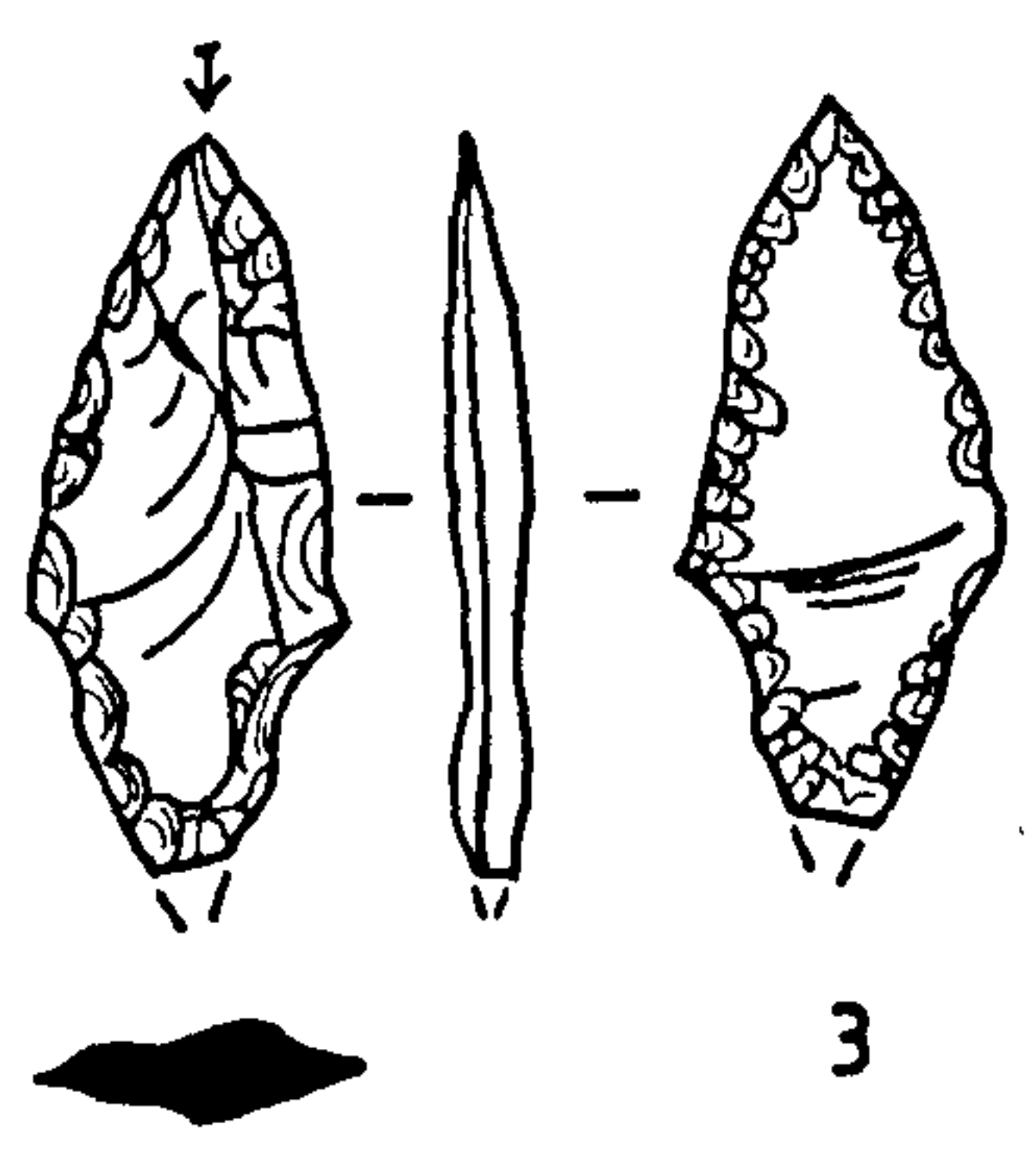


8

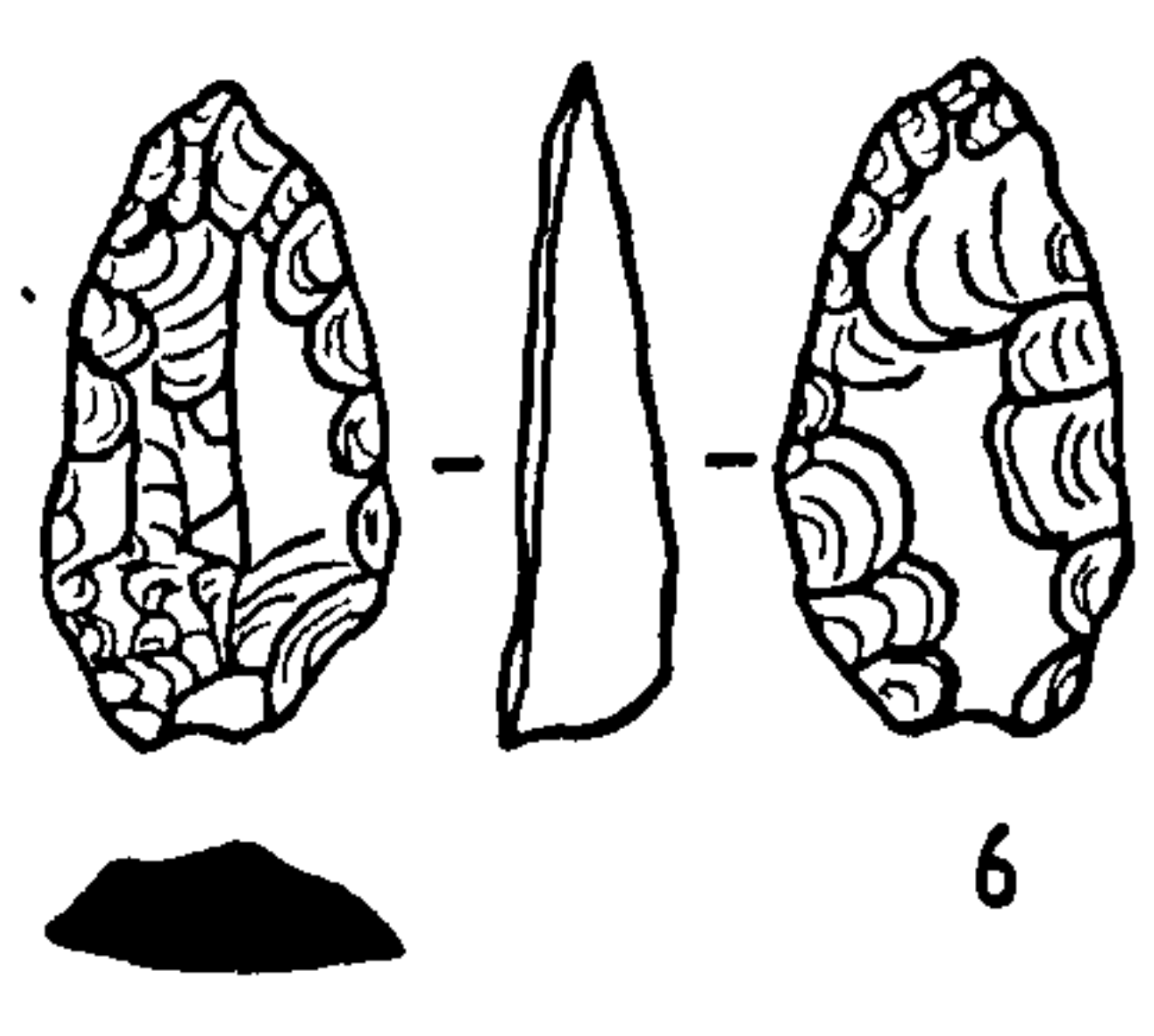
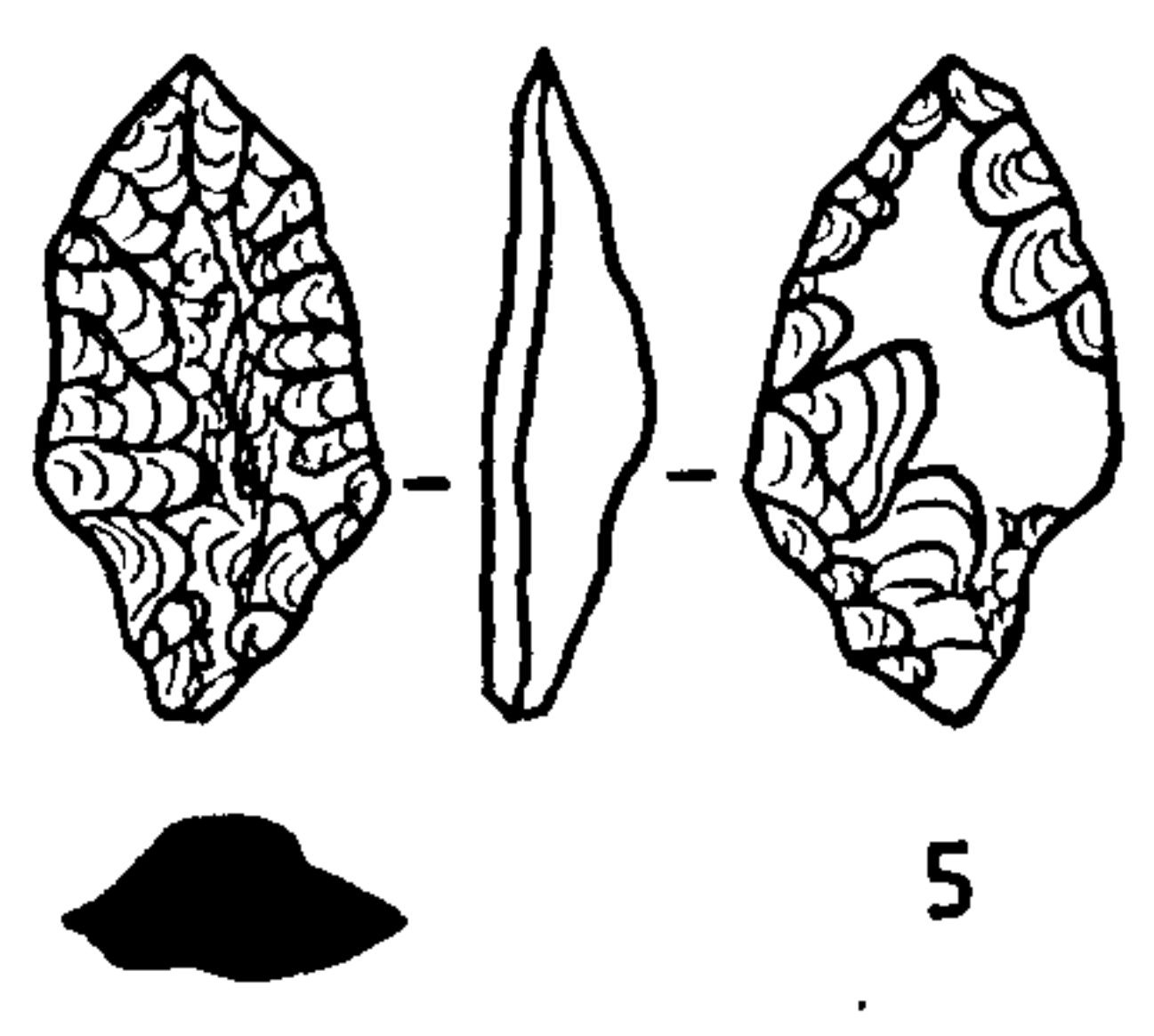
Fig. 76: MARMOURISTRA-I



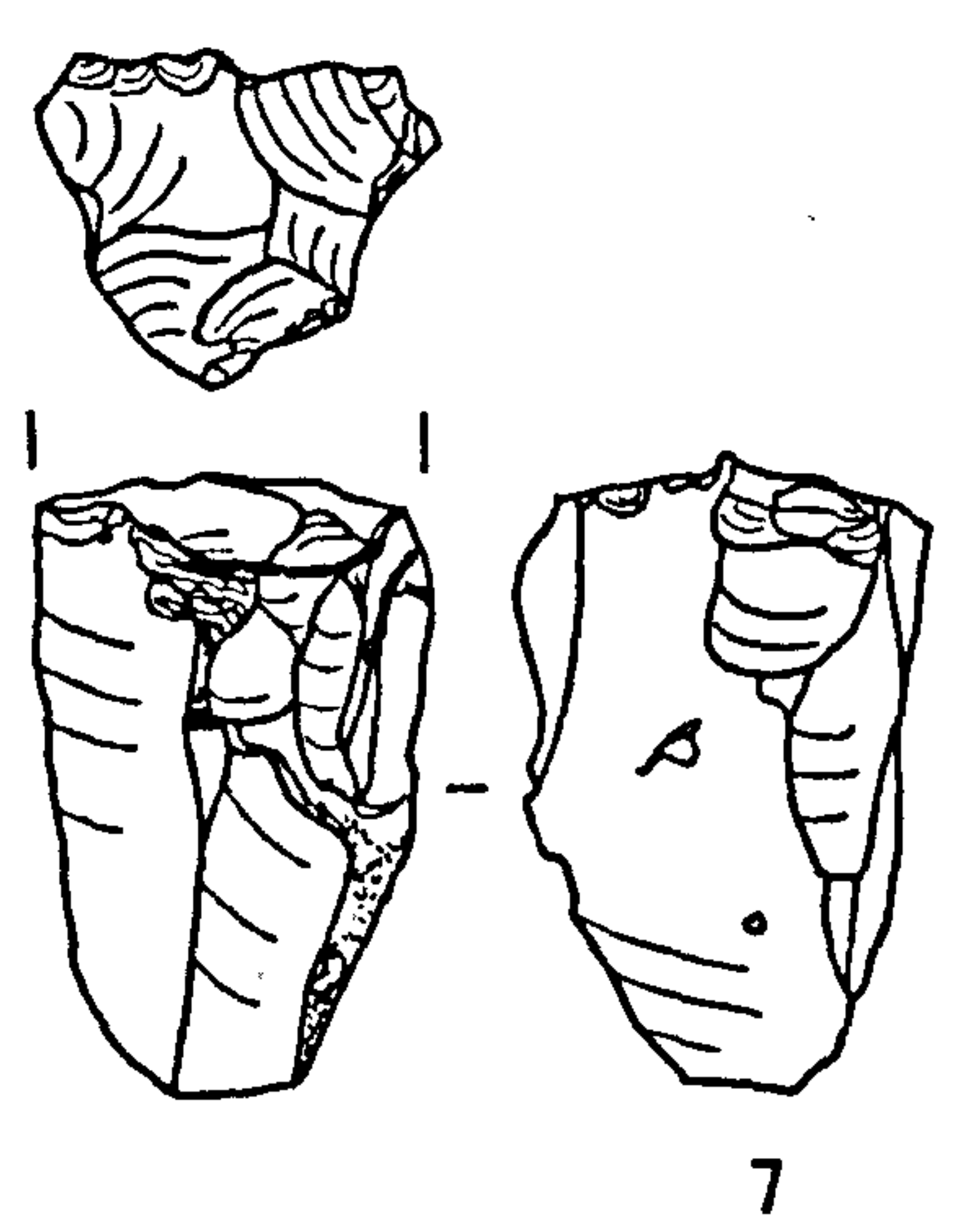
barbed and tanged points



tanged points



ovate



core

Fig. 77: MARMOURISTRA - I

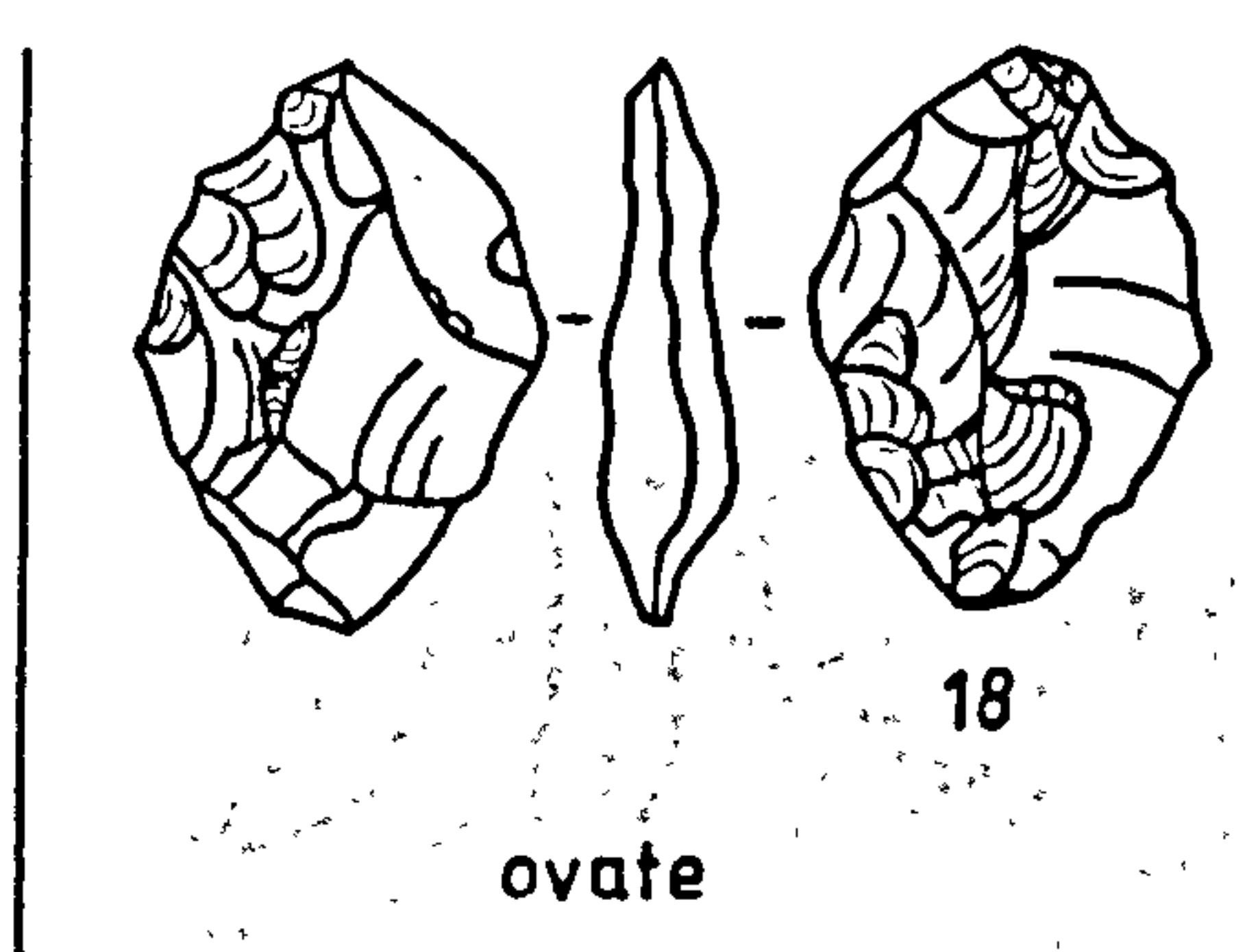
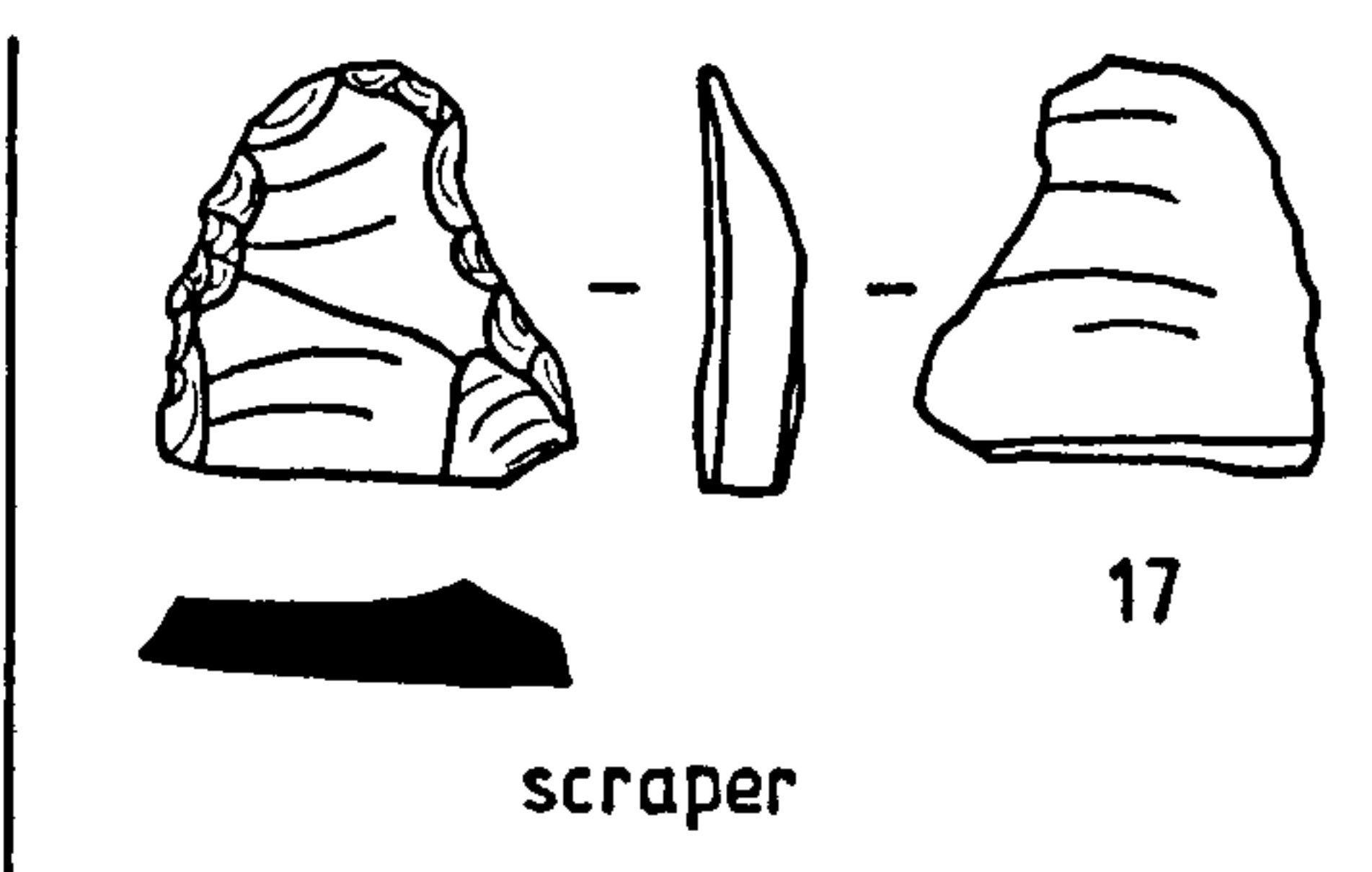
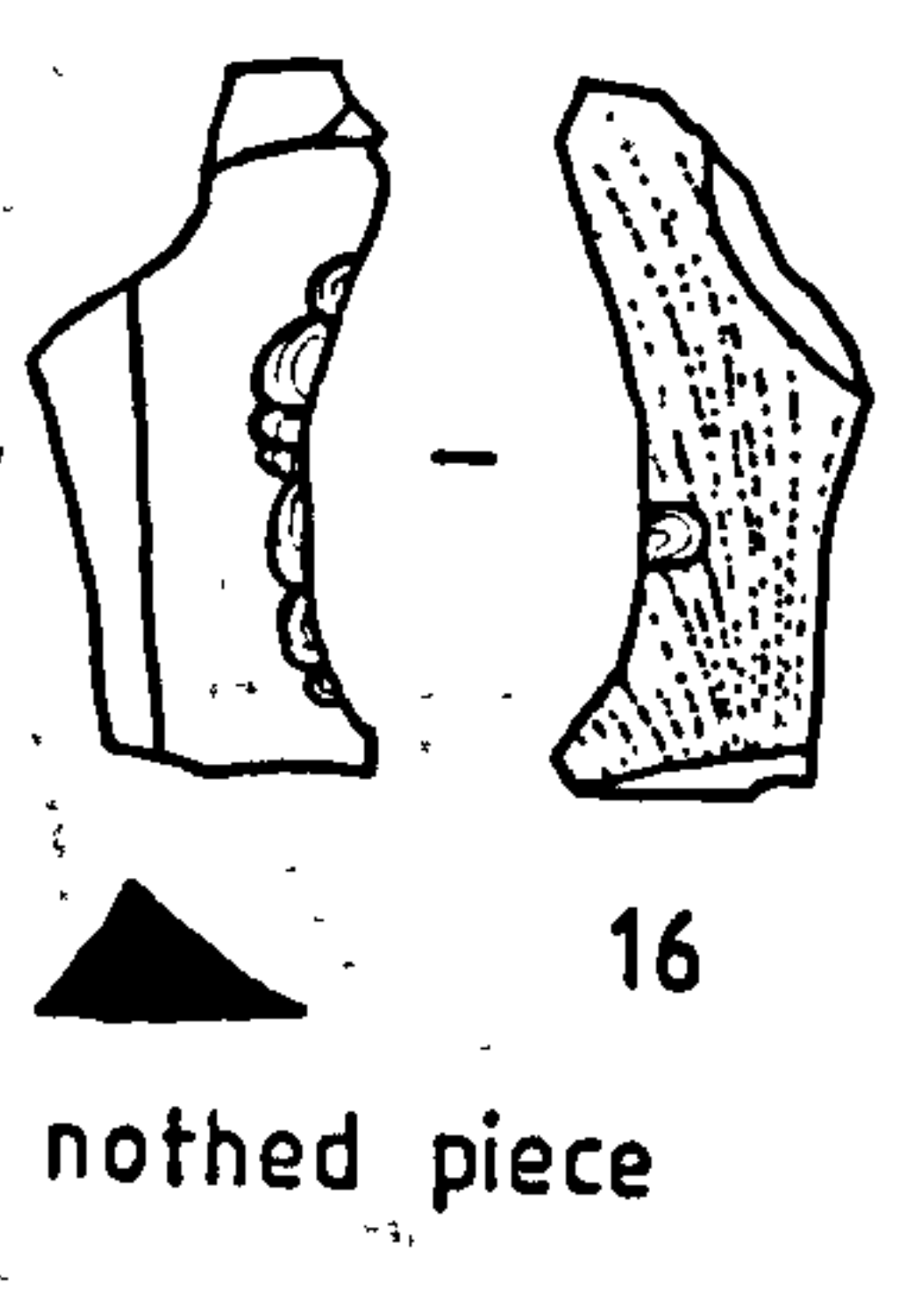
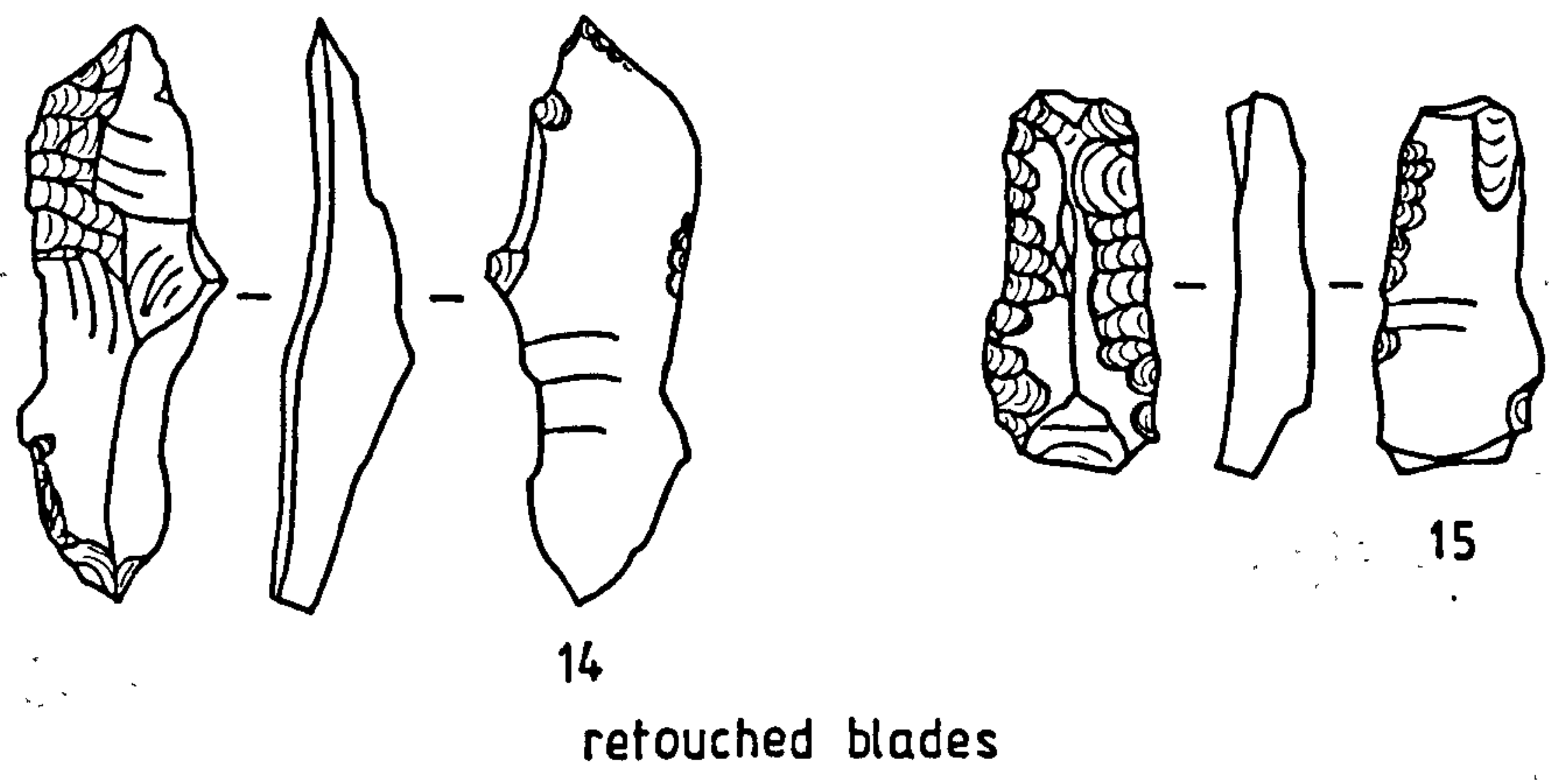
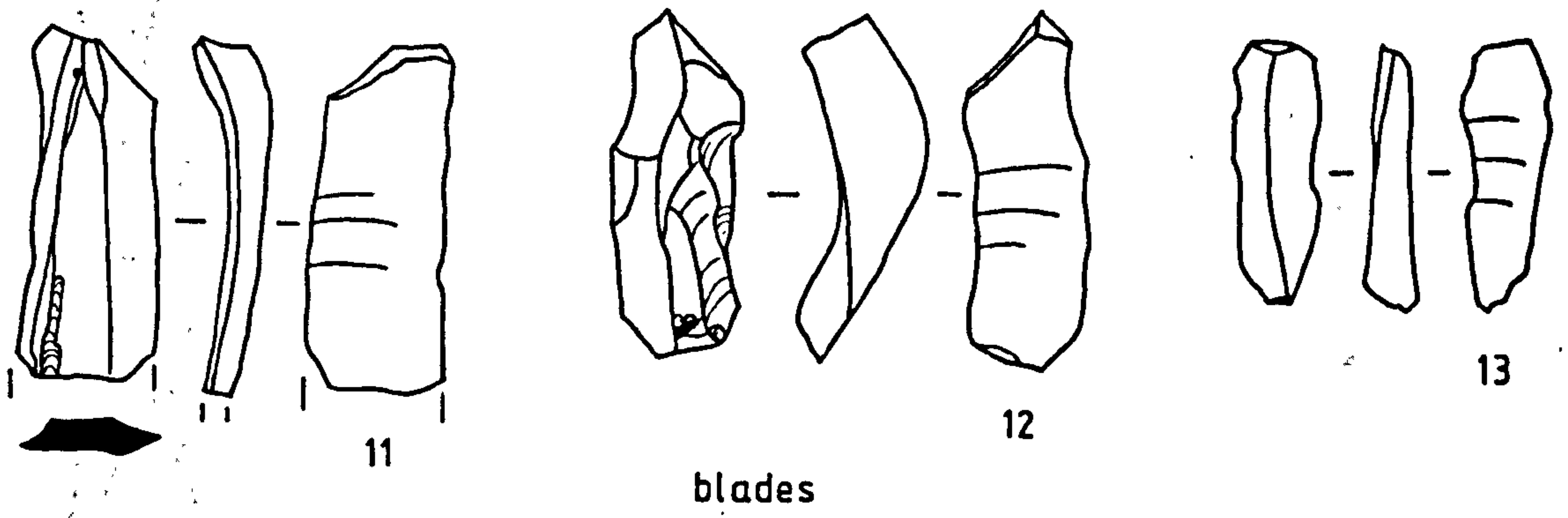
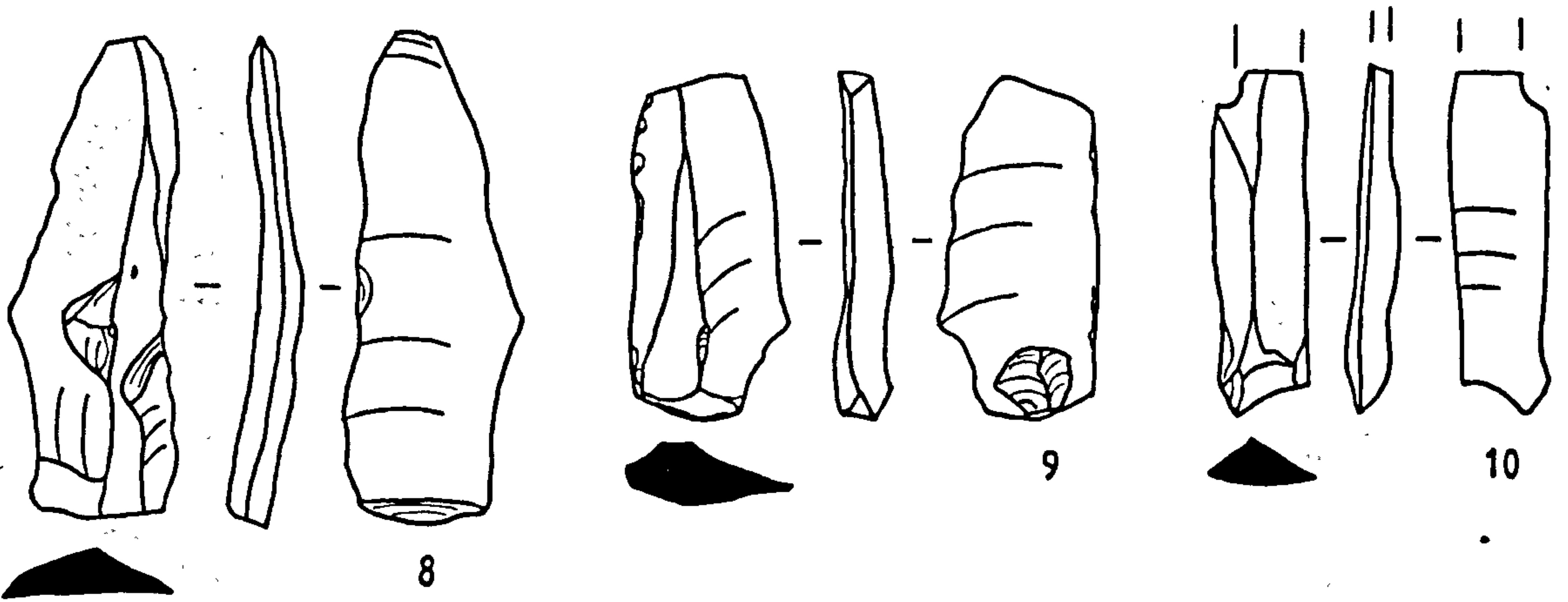
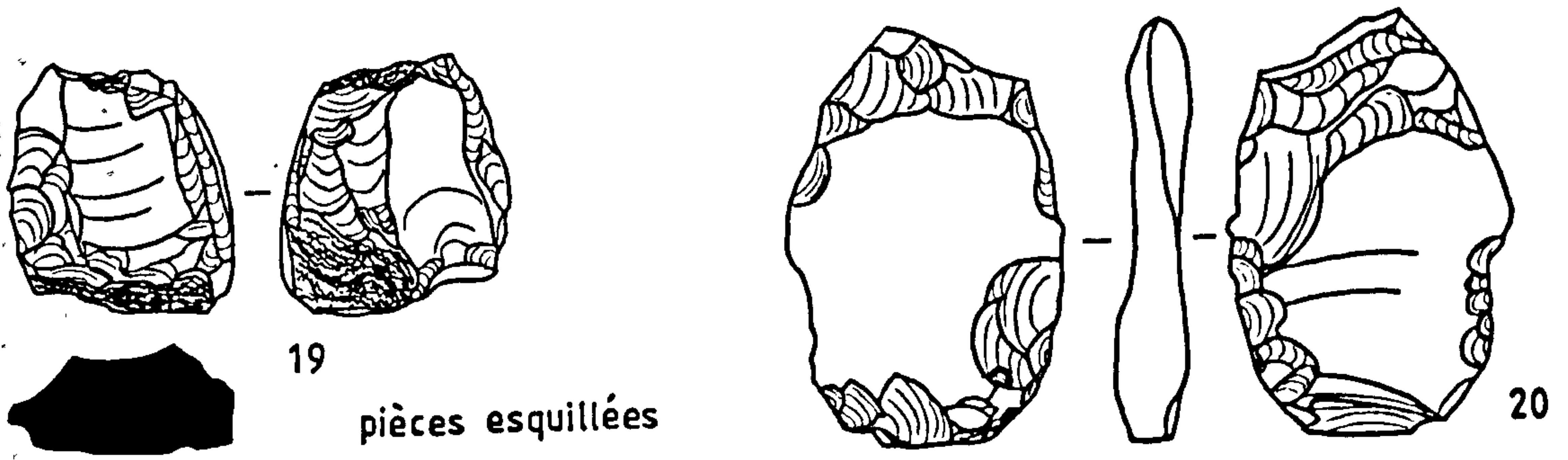


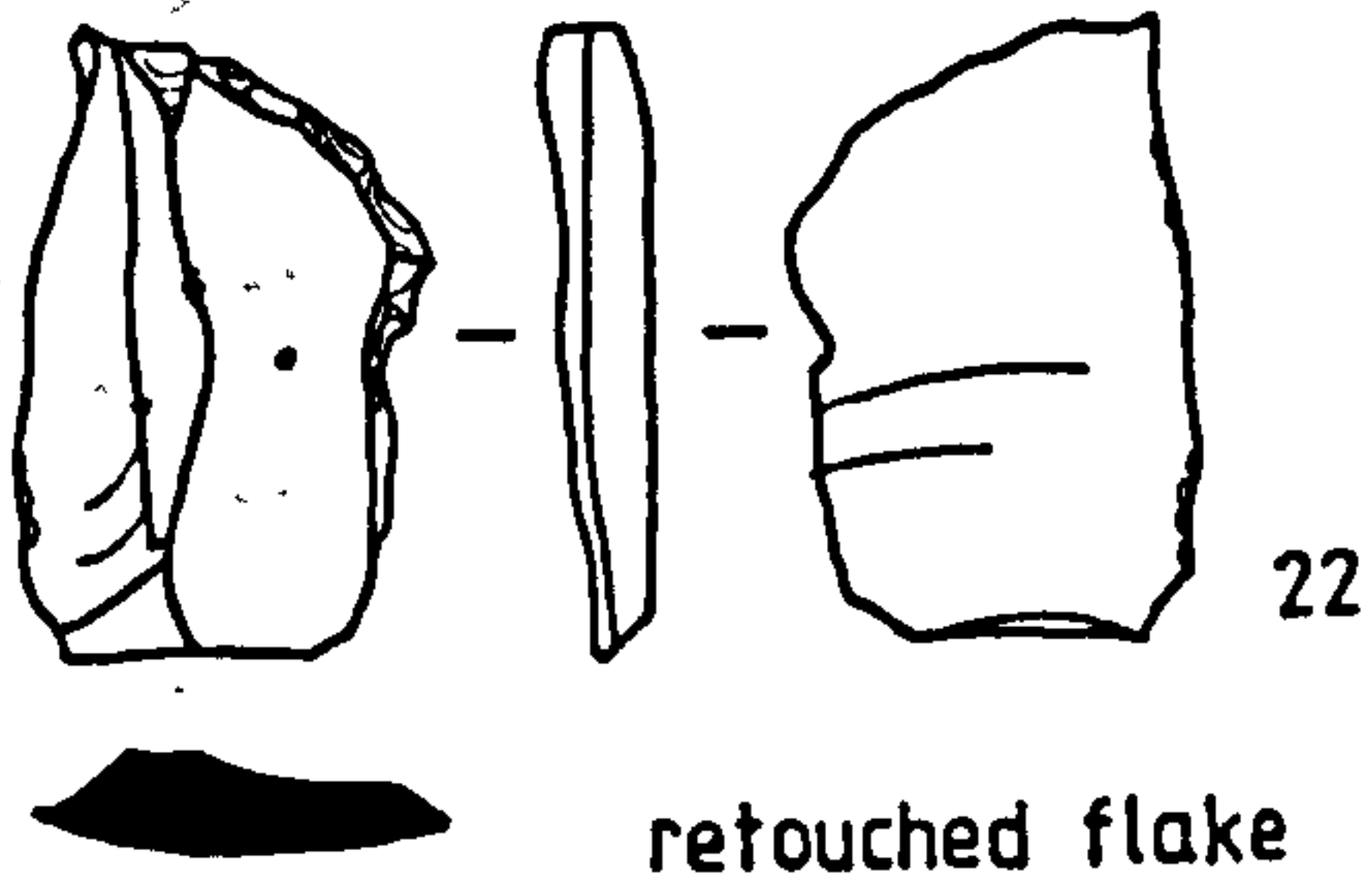
Fig. 78: MARMOURISTRA - I
558



19

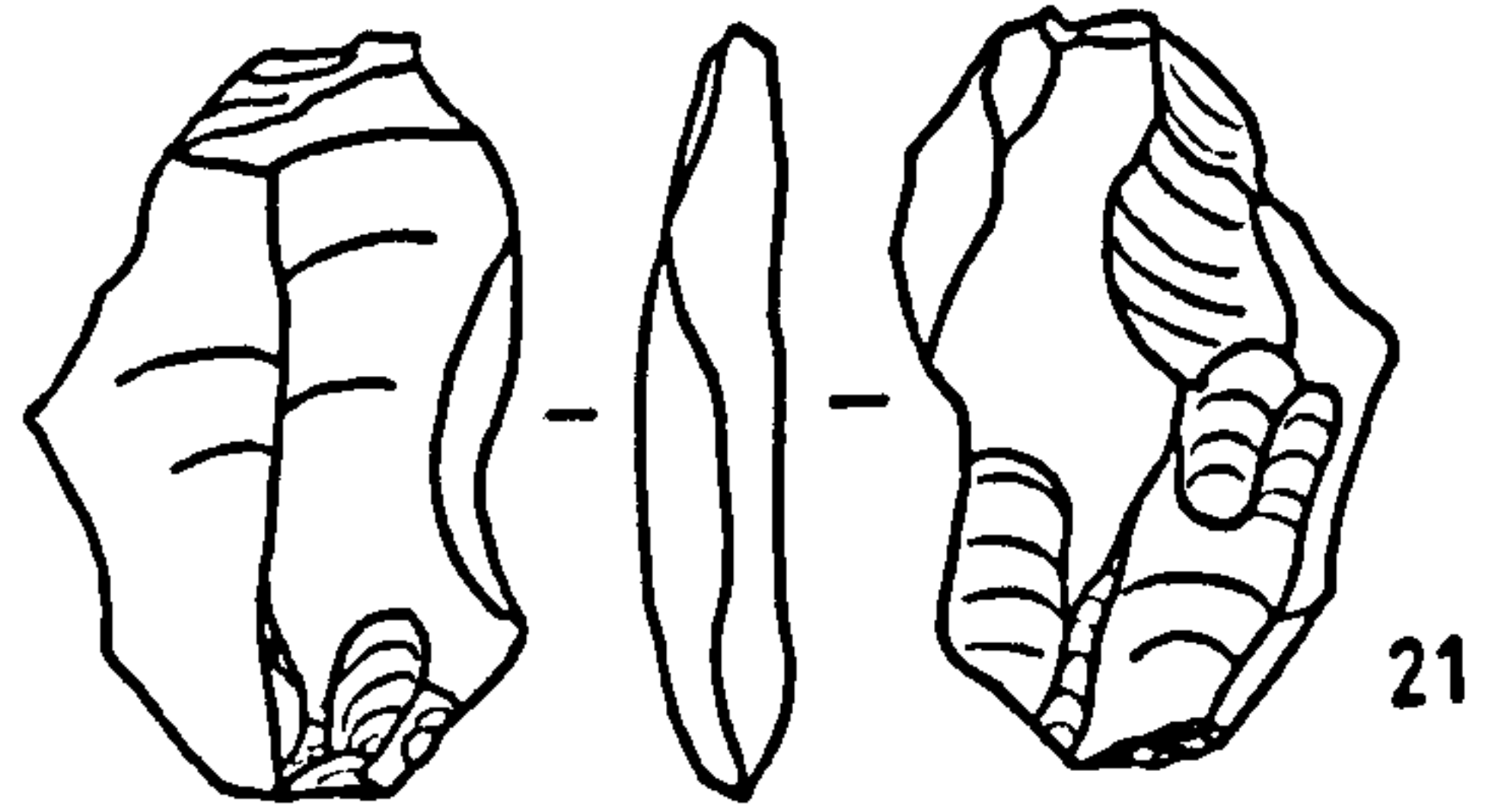
pièces esquillées

20

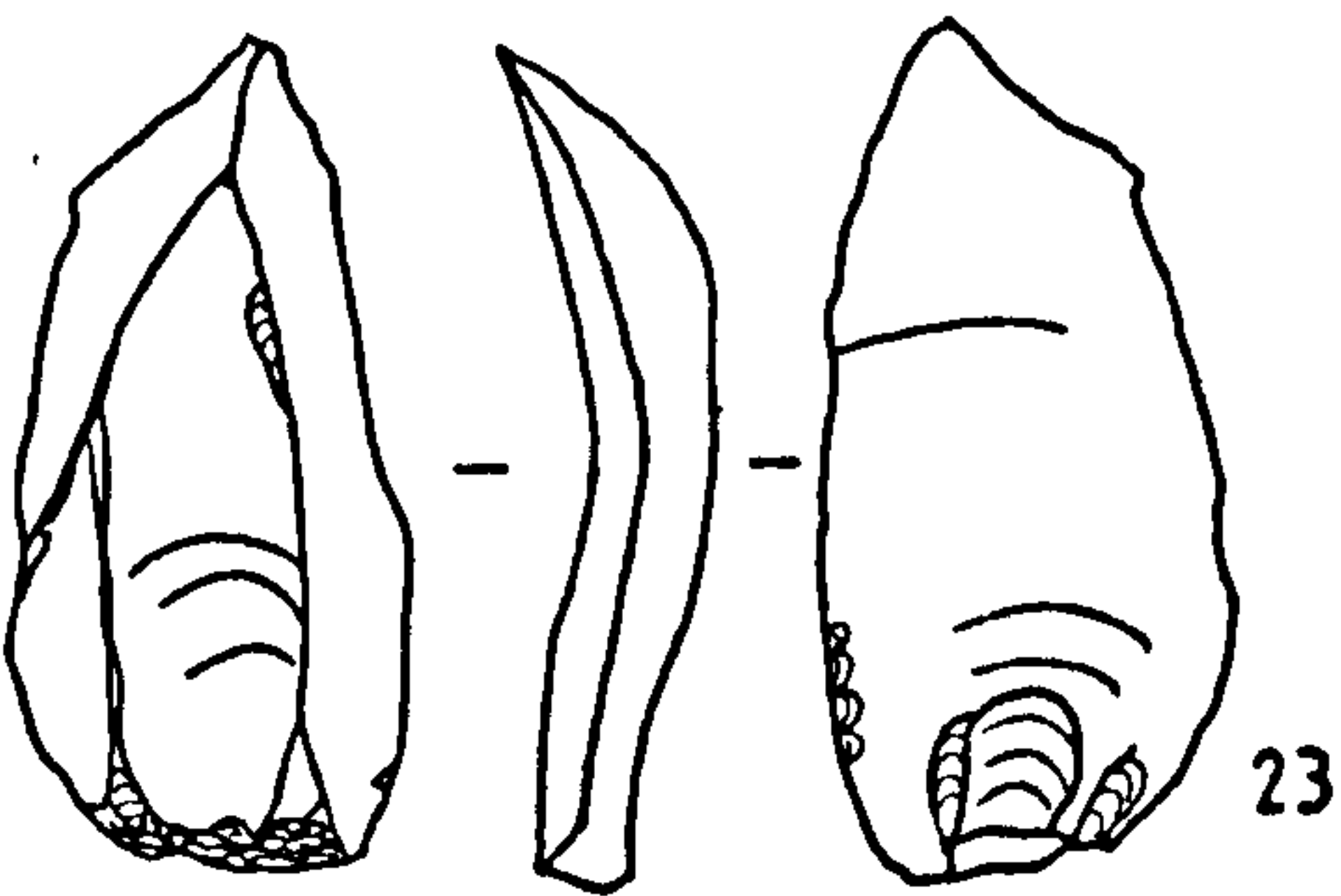


22

retouched flake

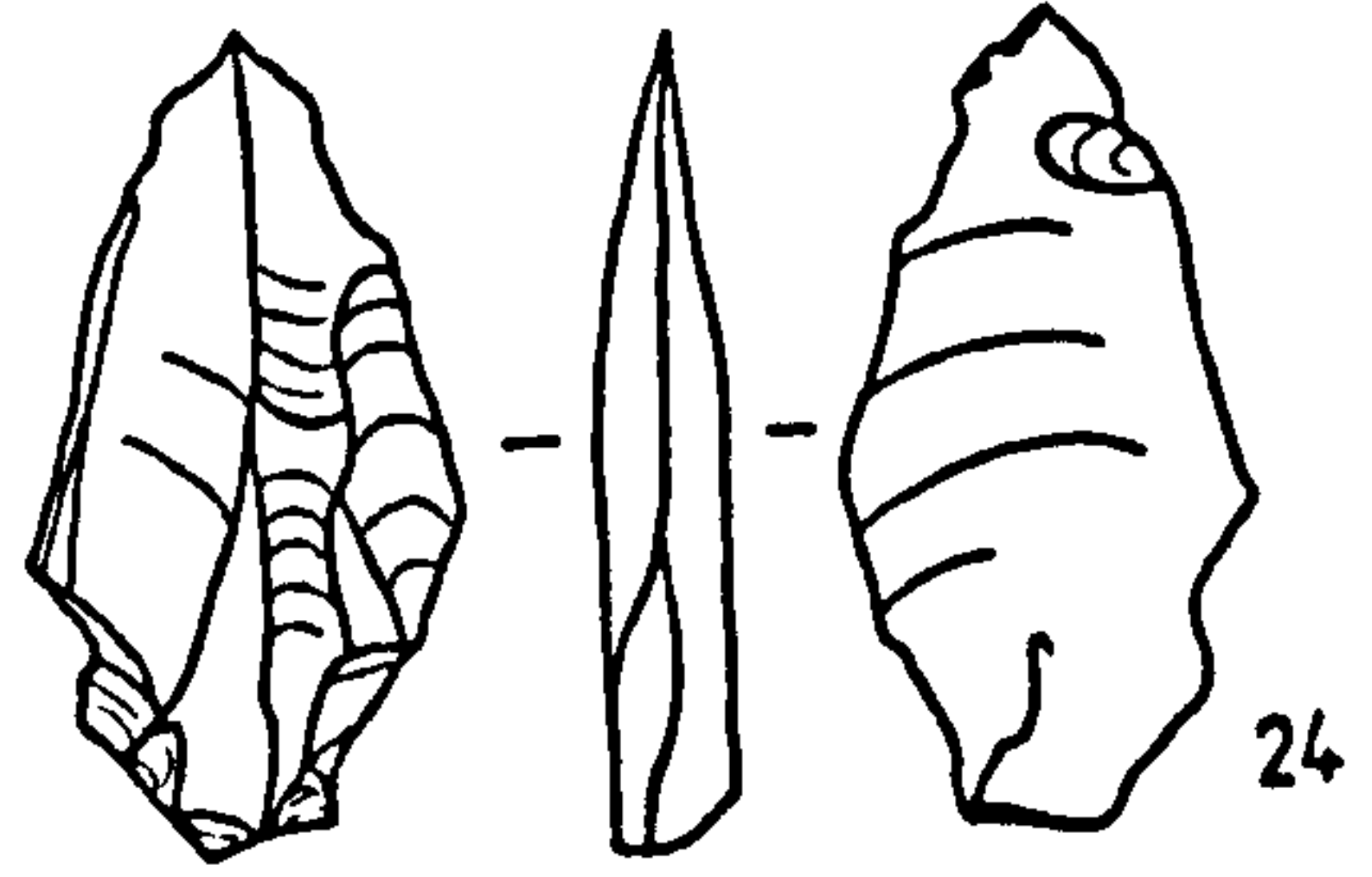


21

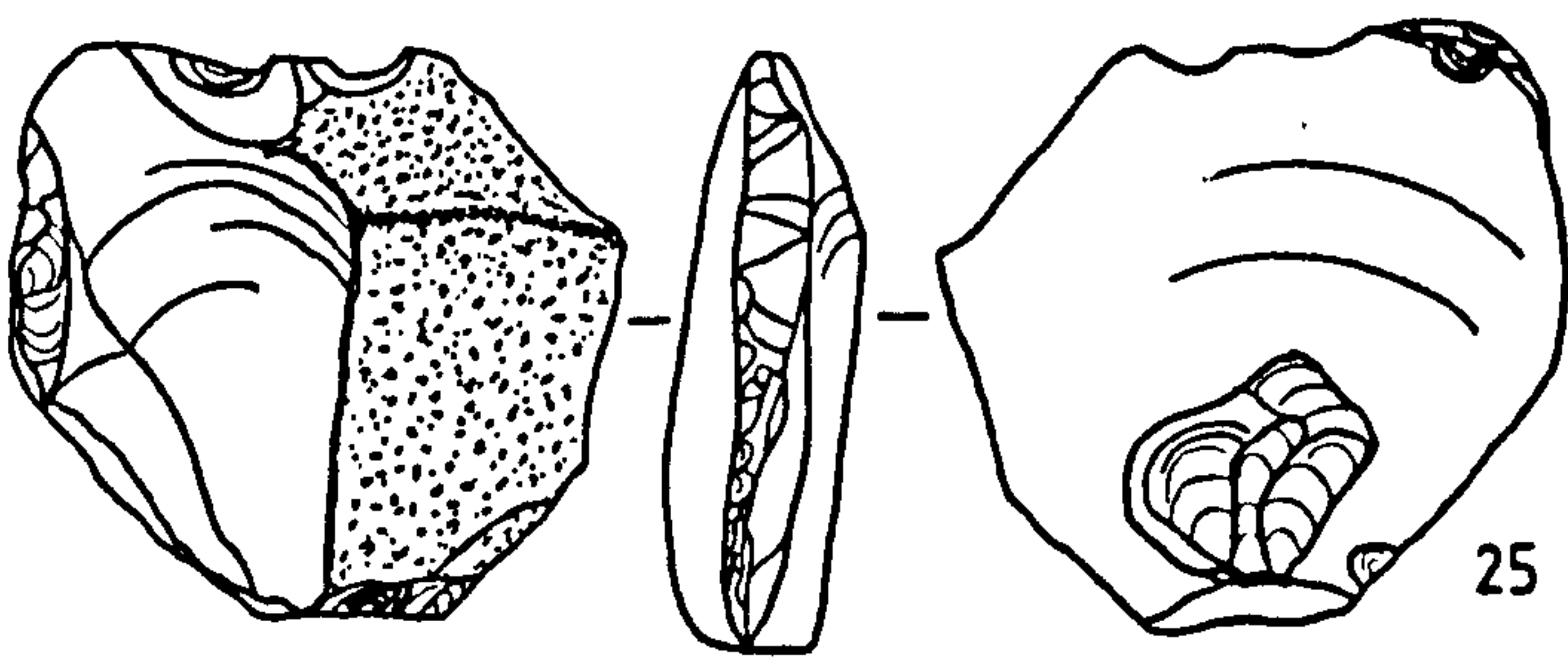


23

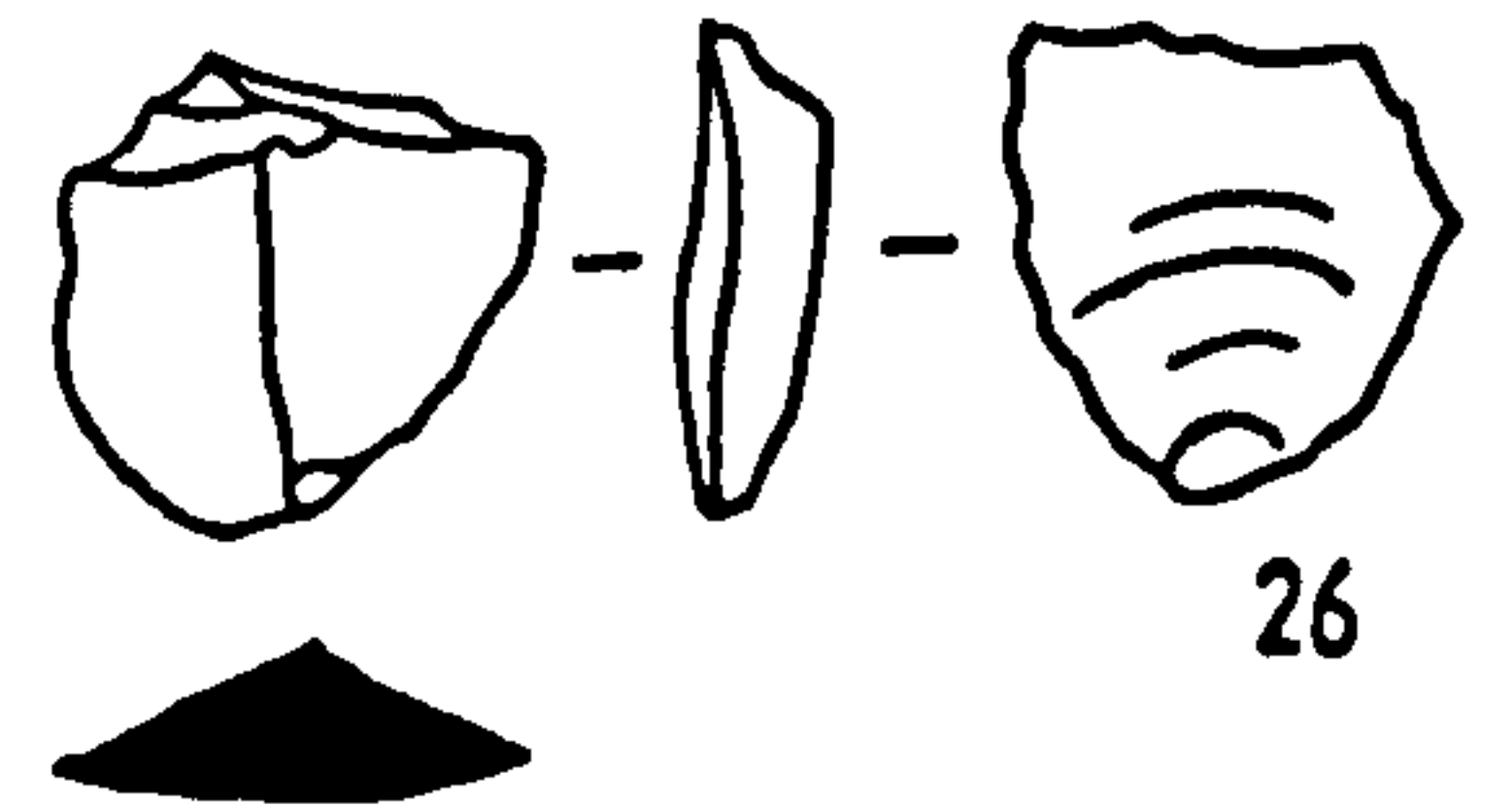
pointed flakes



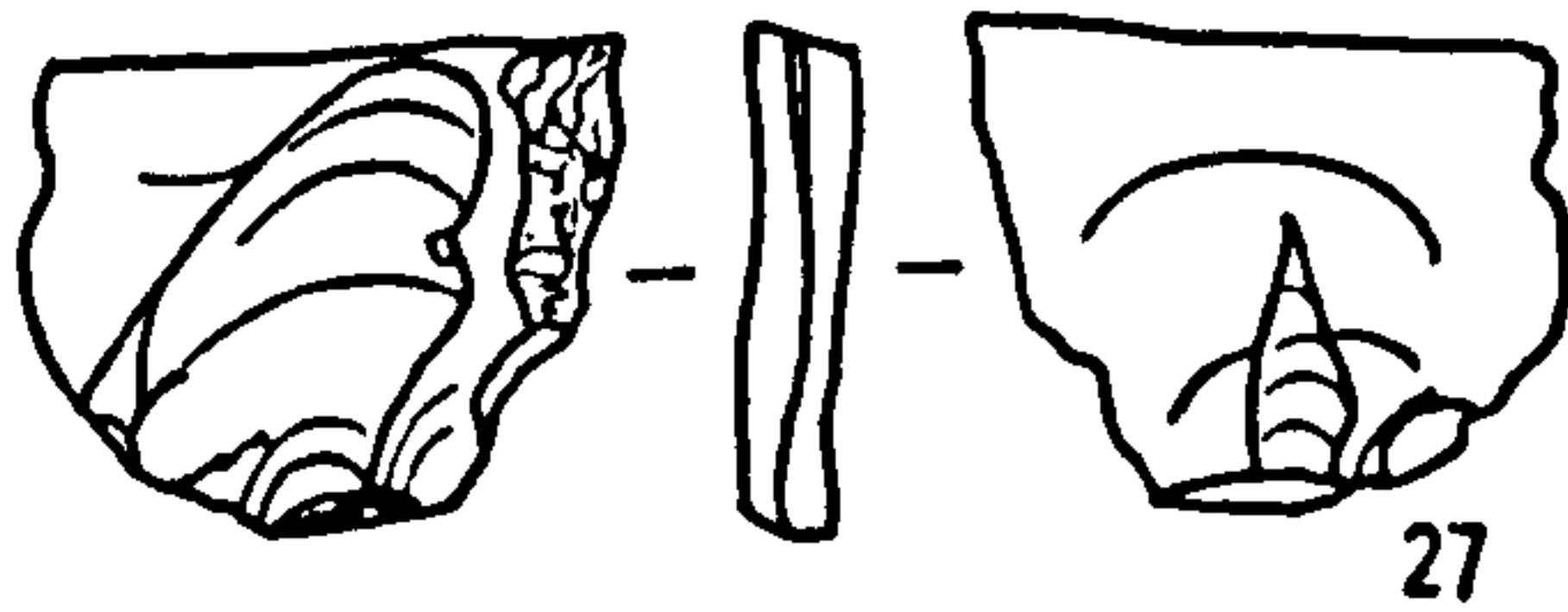
24



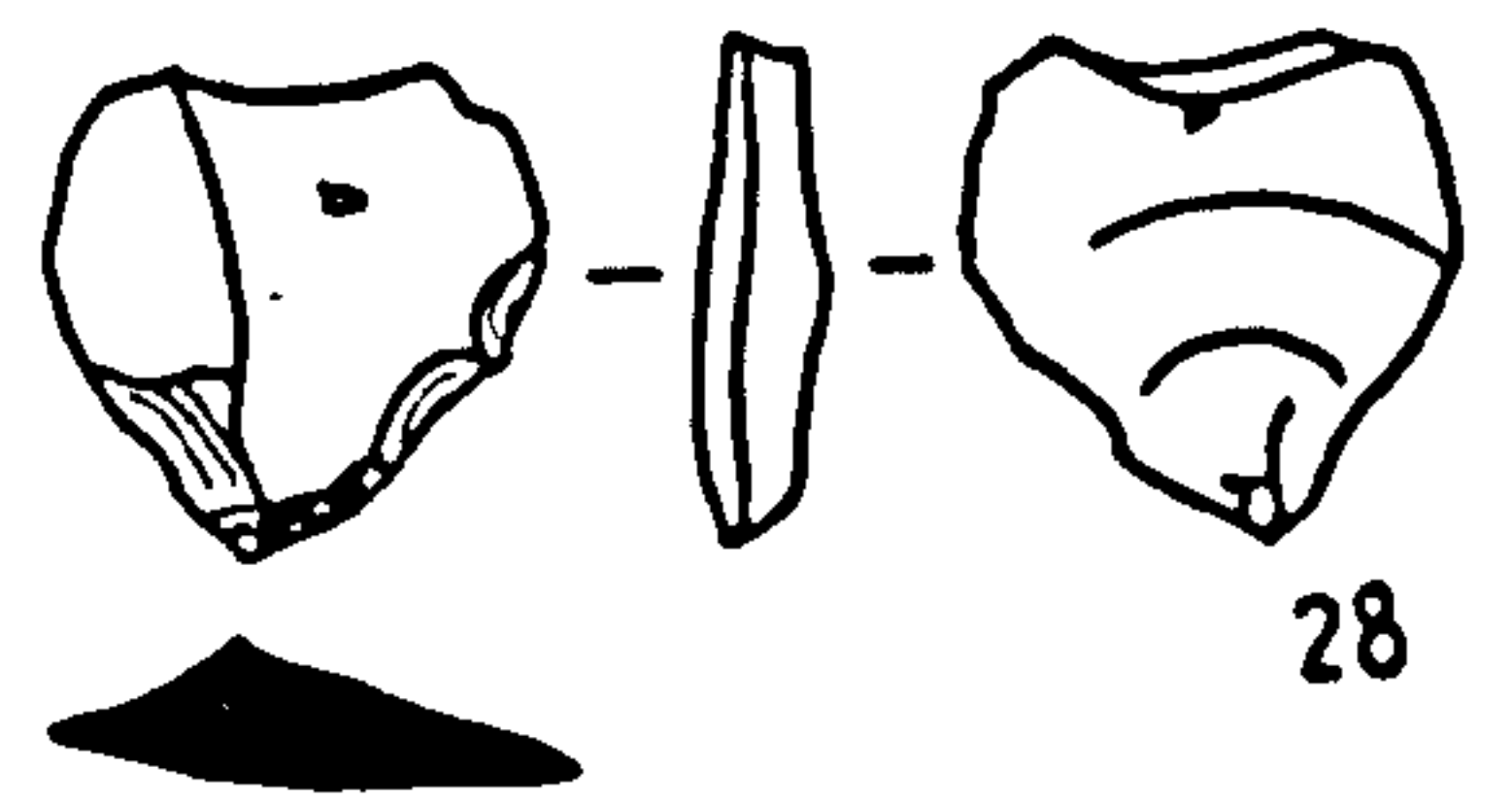
25



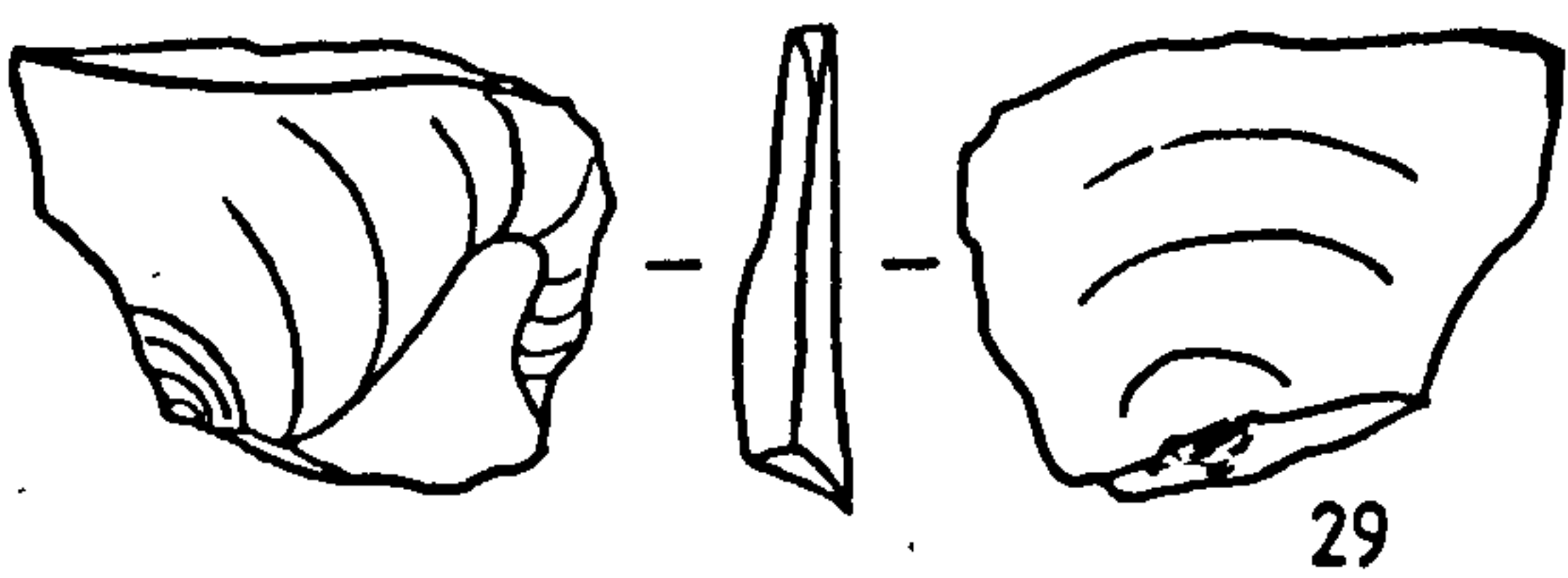
26



27

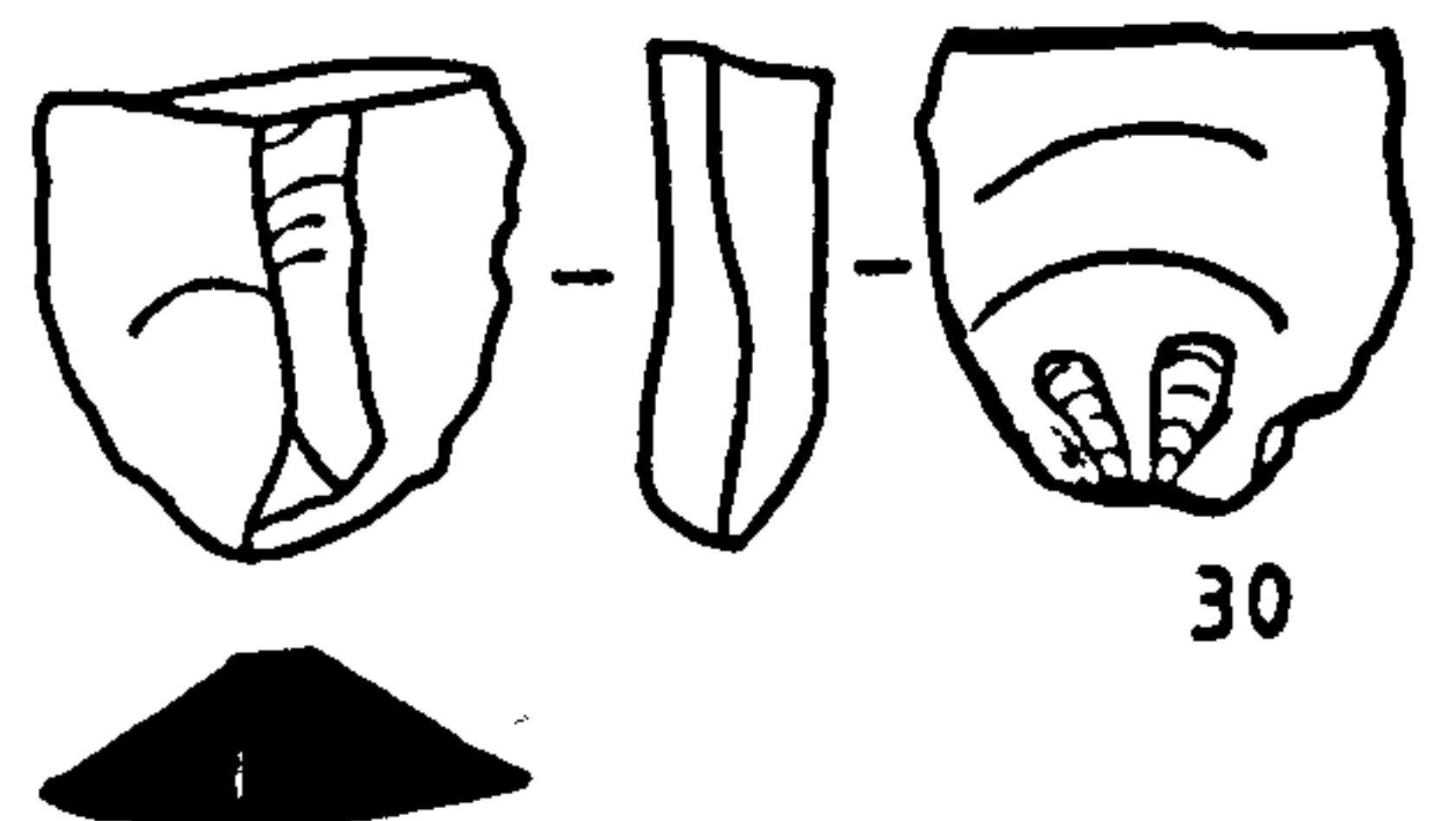


28



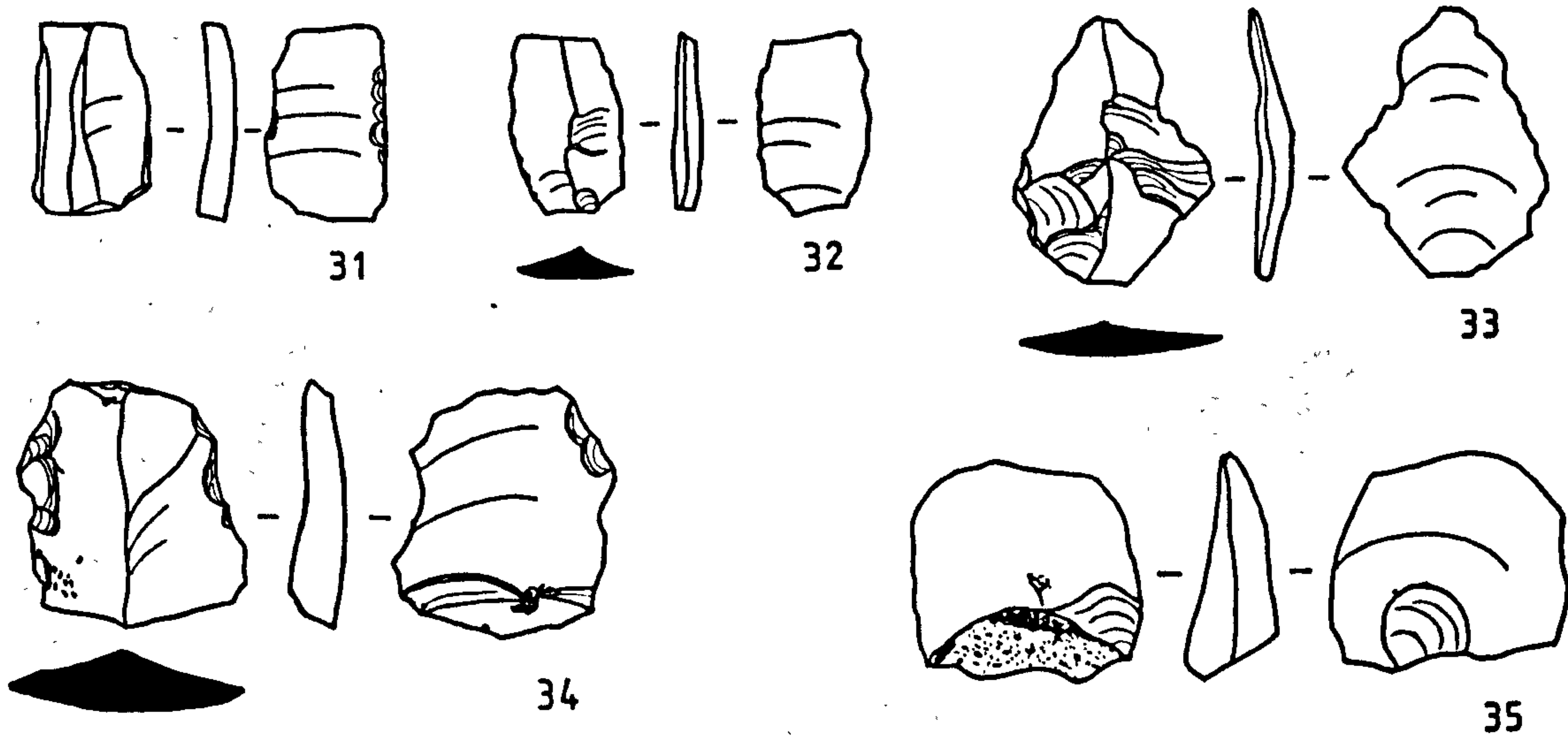
29

flakes



30

Fig. 79: MARMOURISTRA - I



flakes

Fig. 80: MARMOURISTRA - I

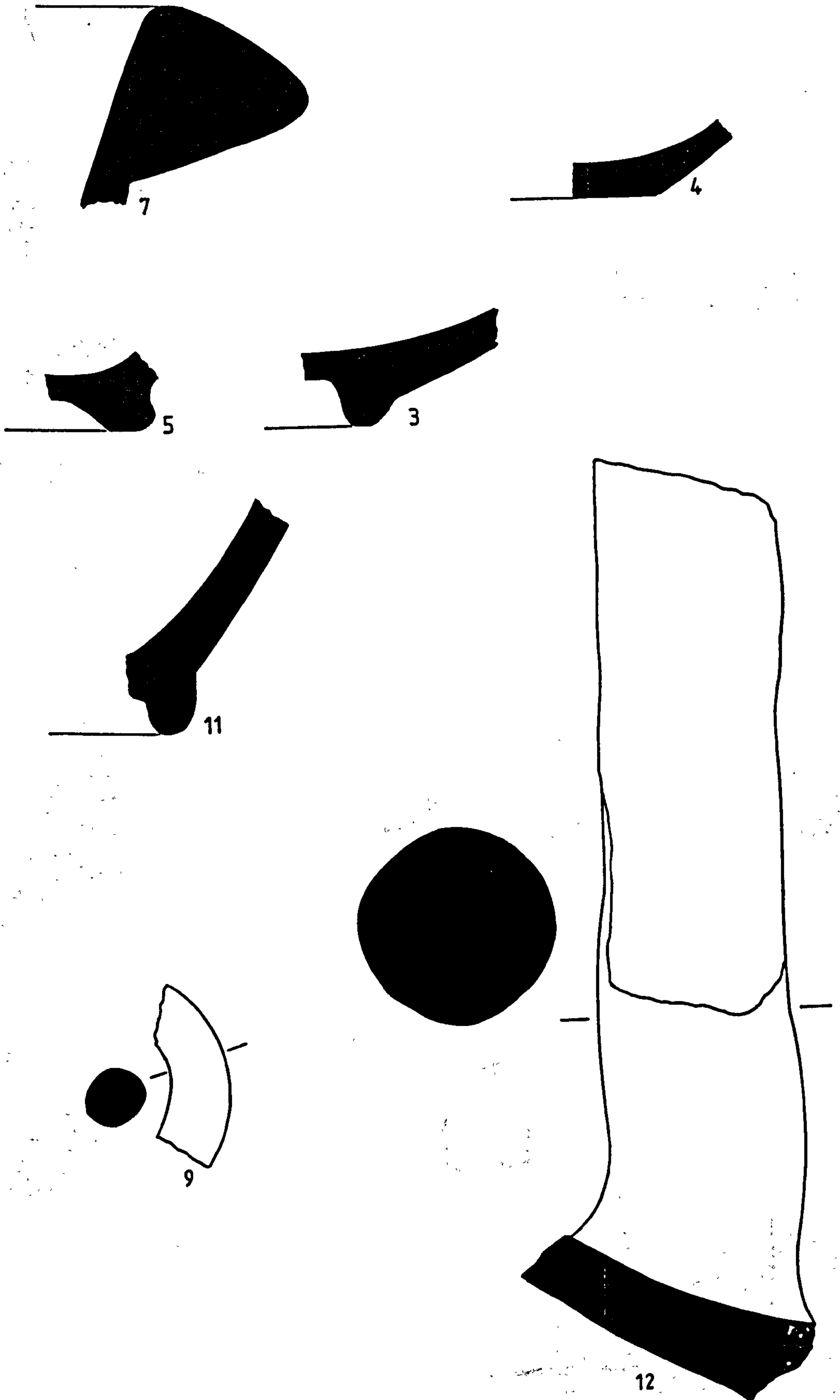


Fig. 81: VARSAMIA - upper site

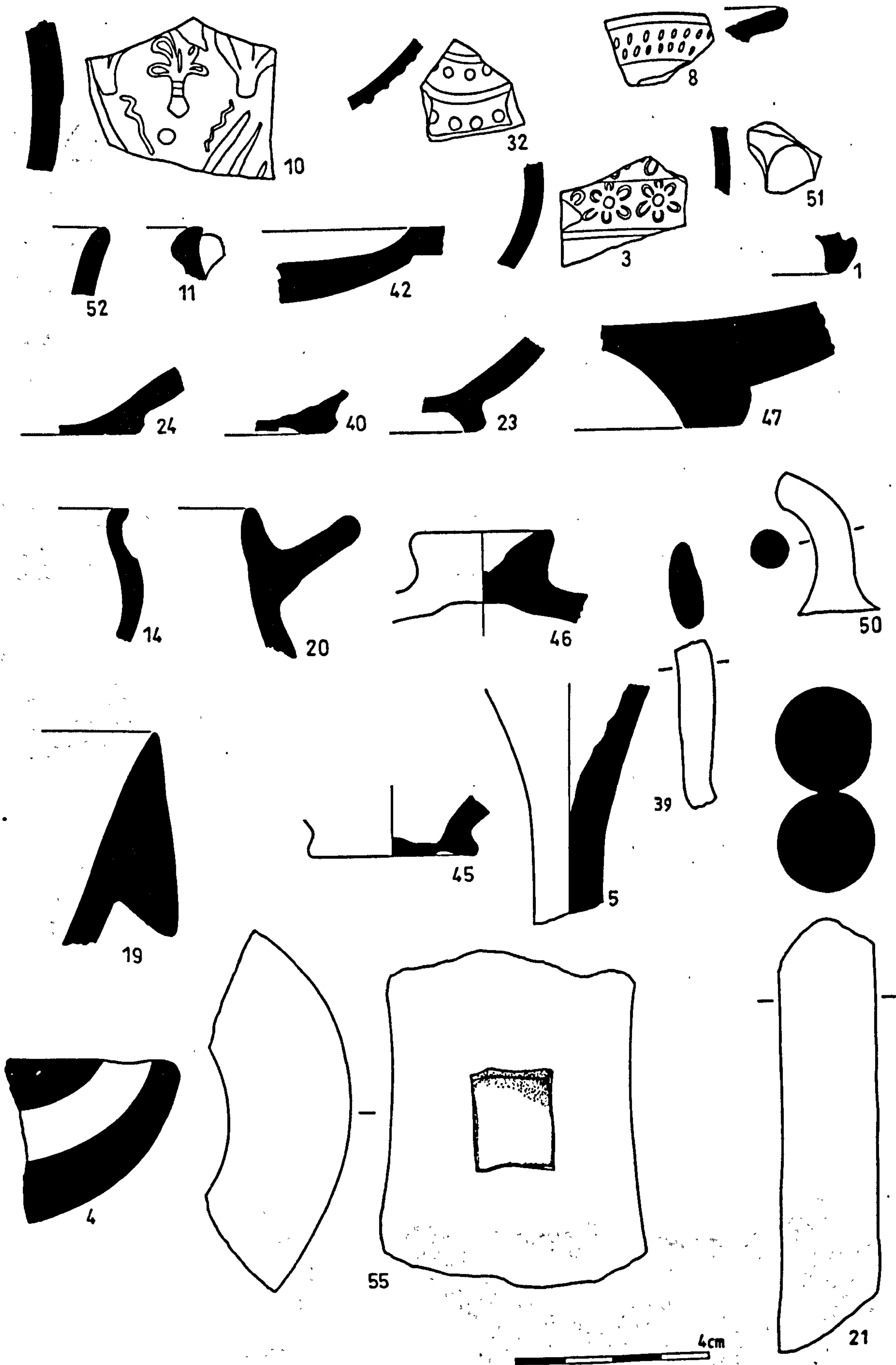


Fig. 82: VARSAMIA - metochio

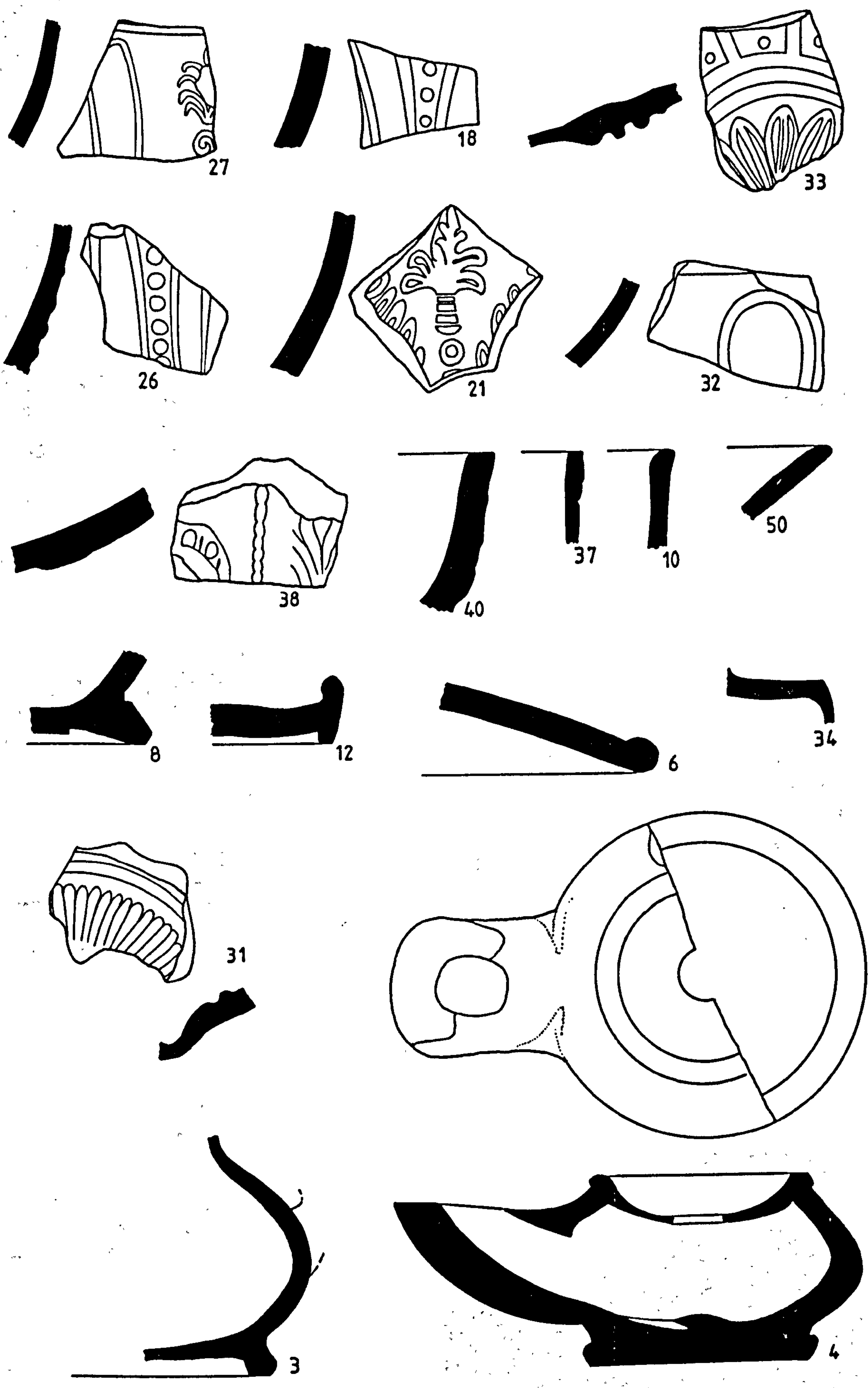


Fig. 83: HELLENIKO - Kato Phellos

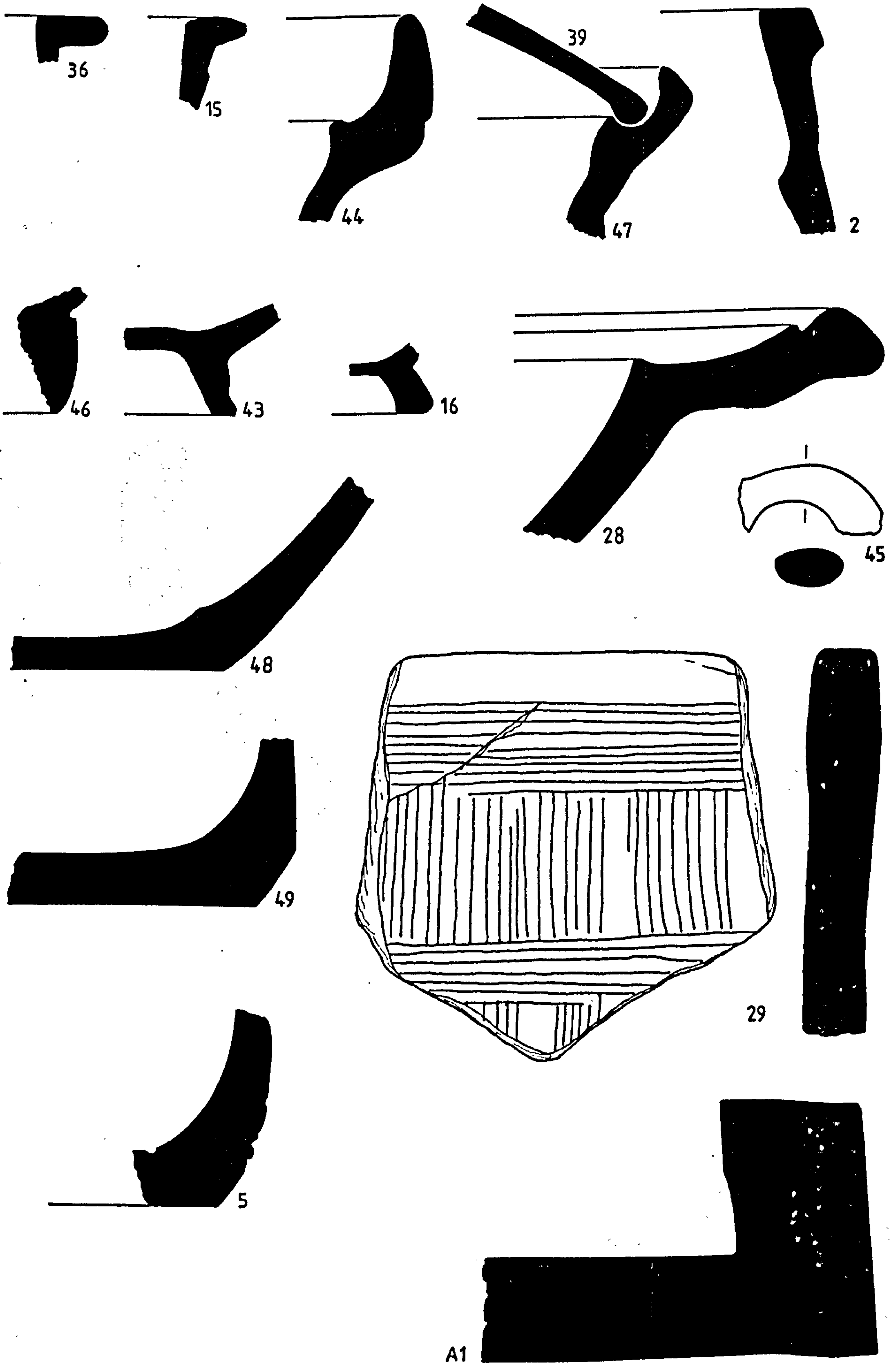


Fig. 84: HELLENIKO - Kato Phellos

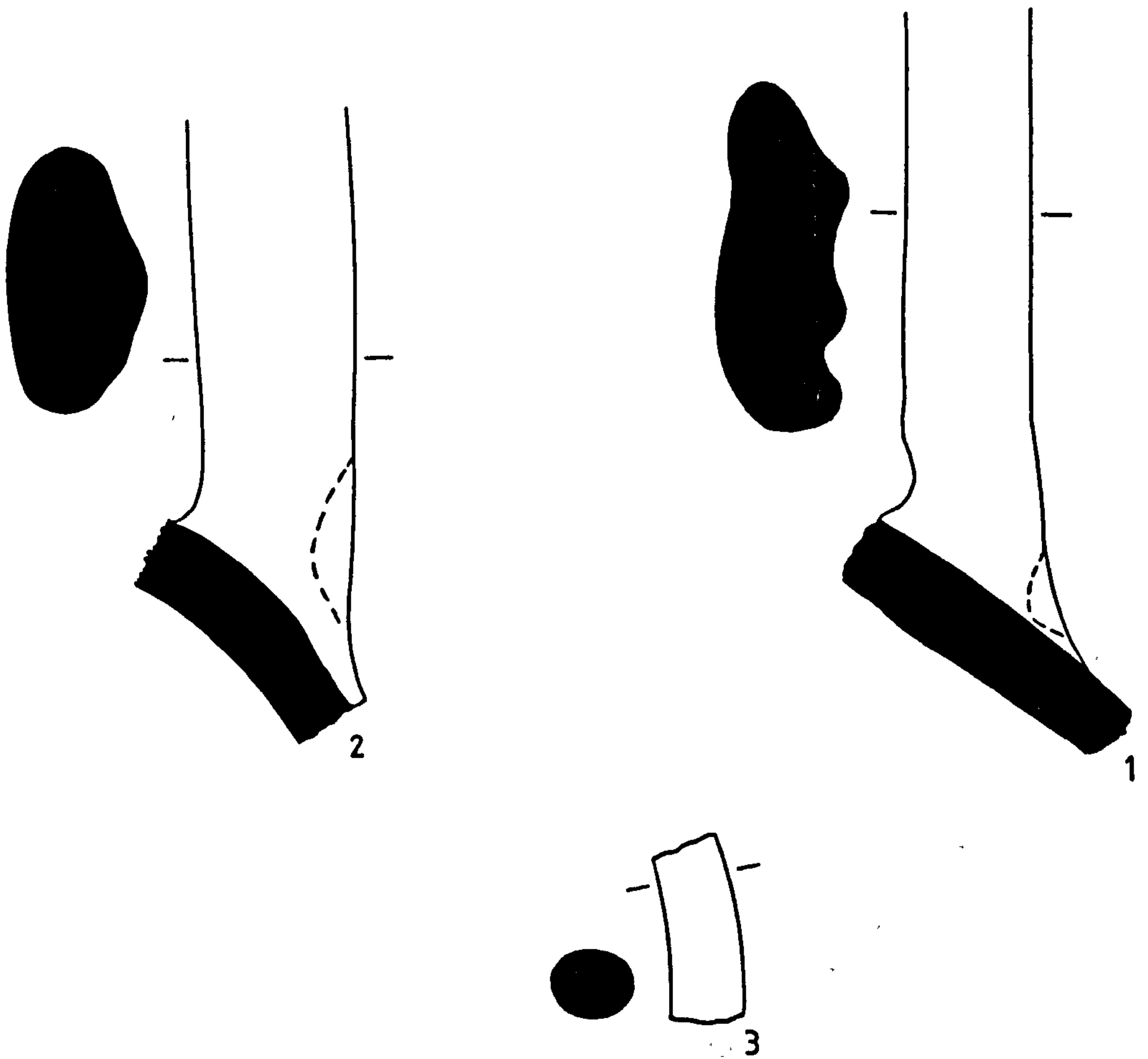
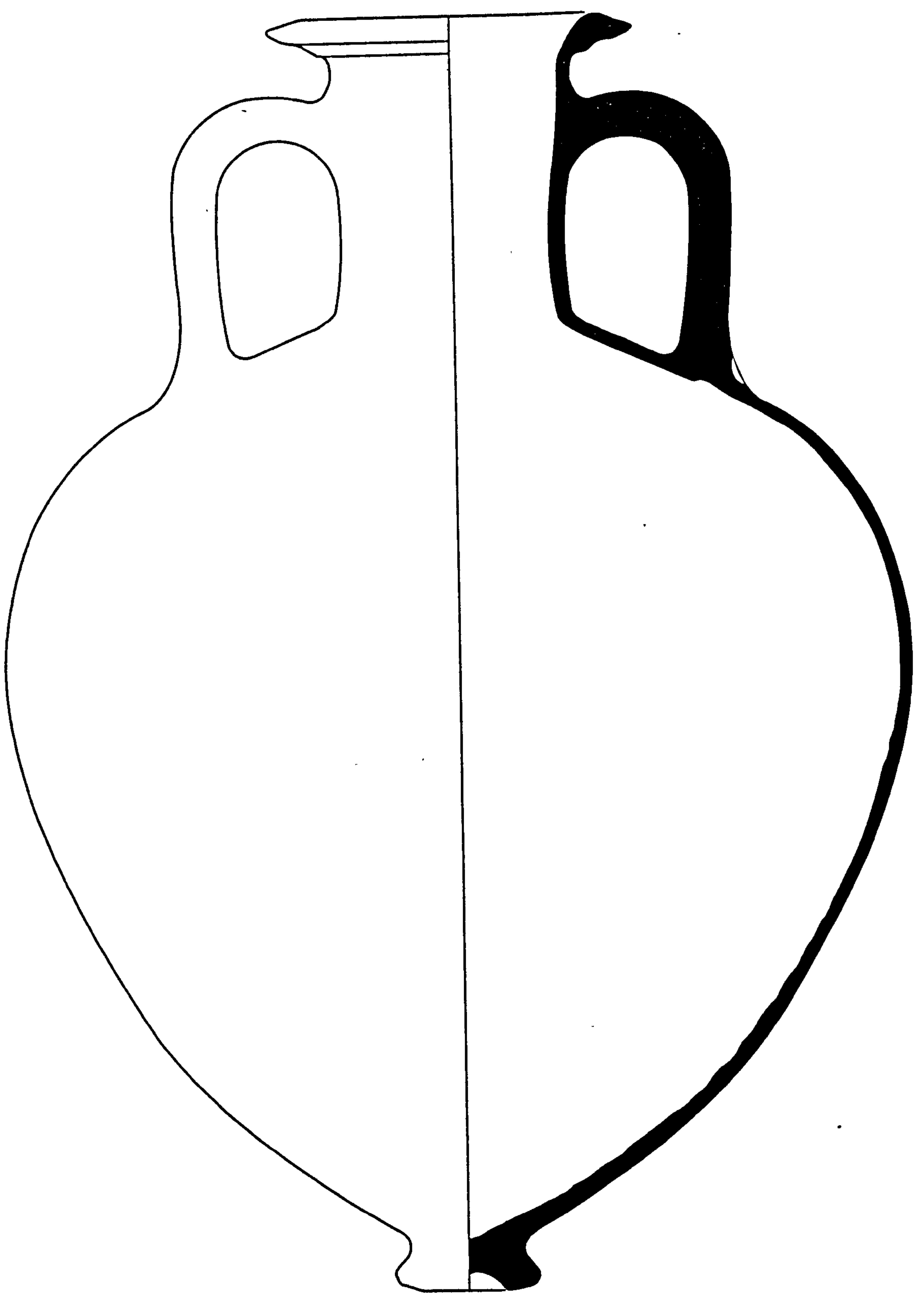


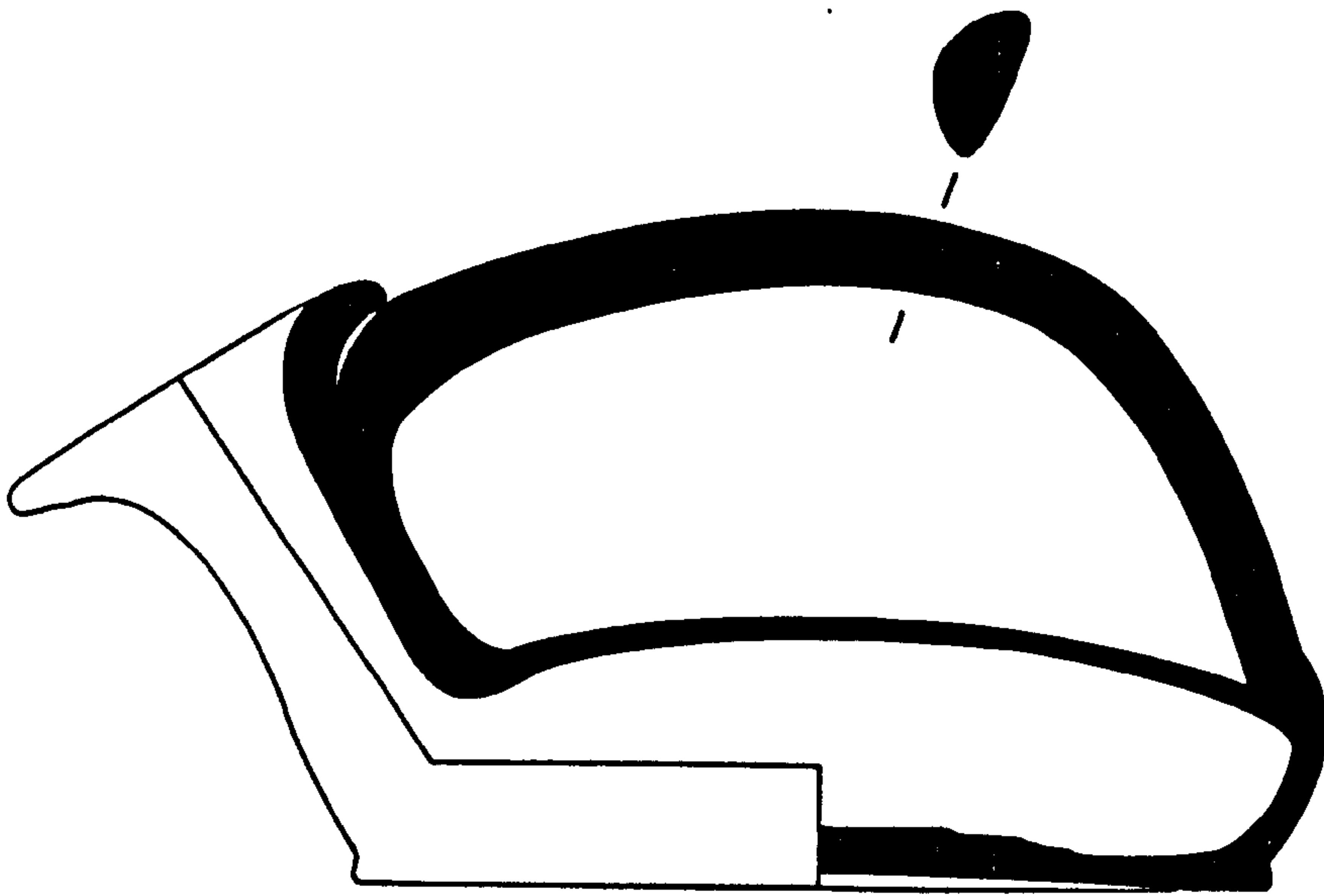
Fig. 85: HELLENIKO - Ano Phellos



1

0 5 10cm

Fig. 86: North Ano Phellos



2

Fig. 87 N ANO PHELLOS

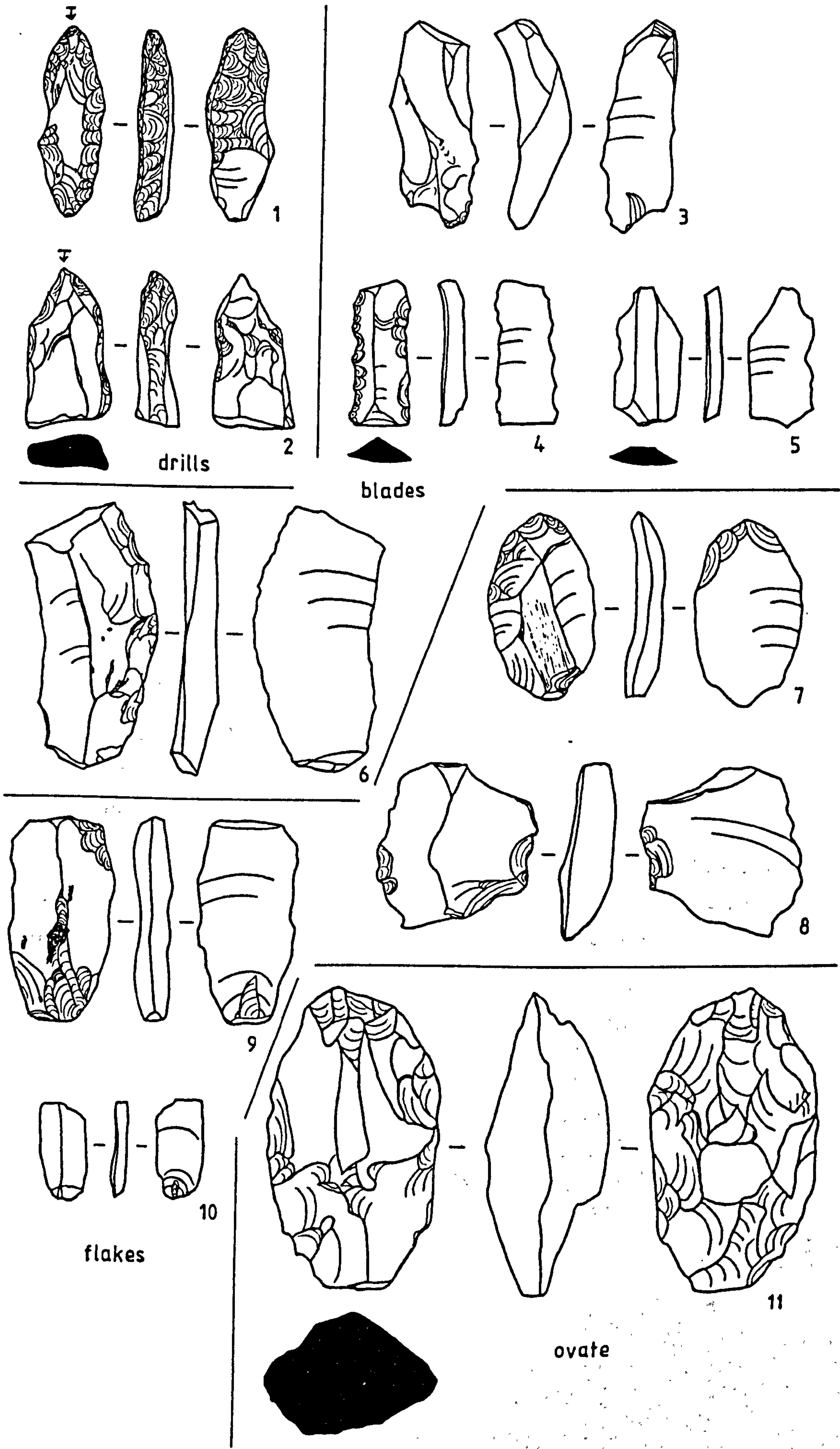


Fig. 88: AGIA MARINA-I

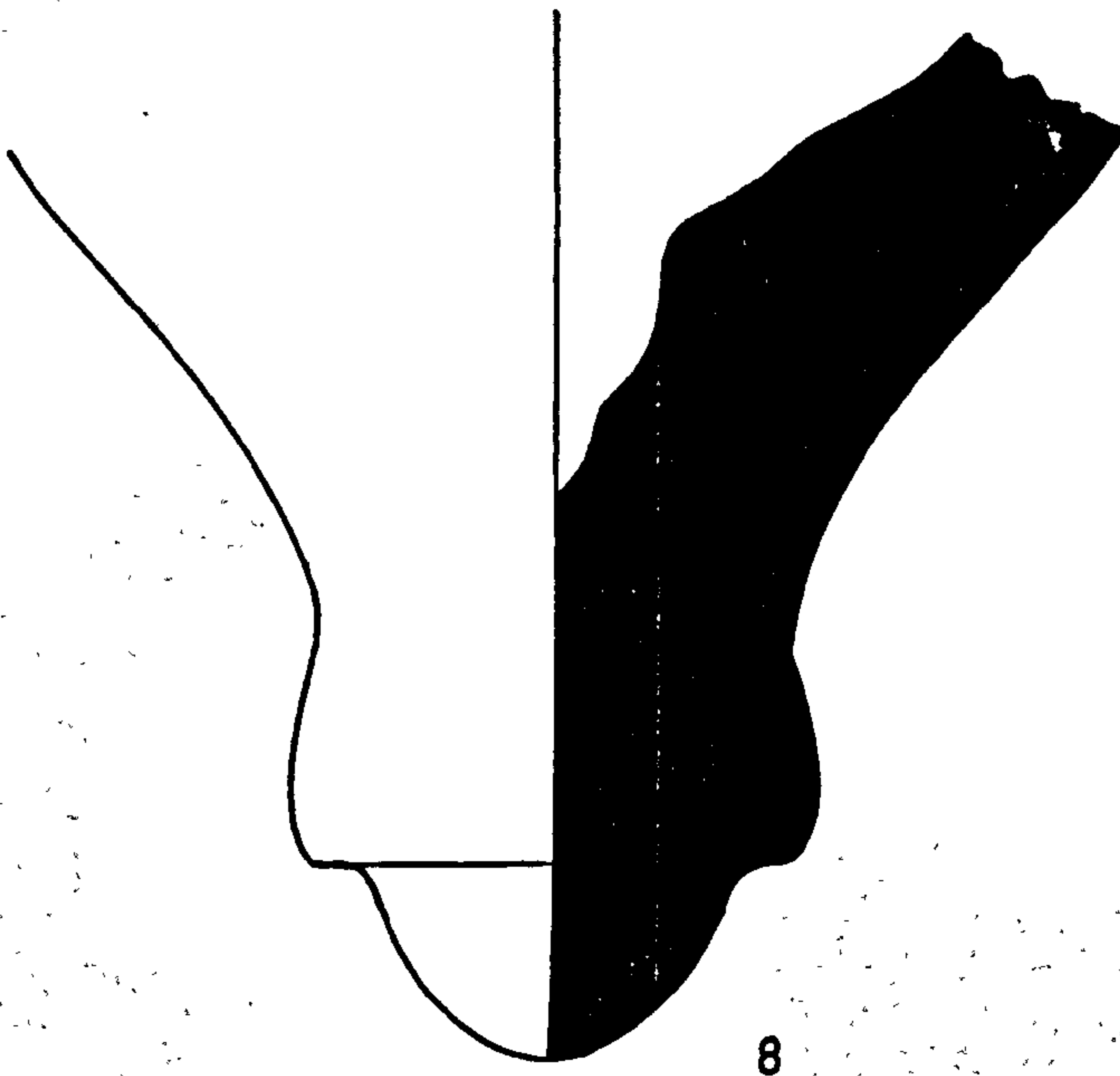
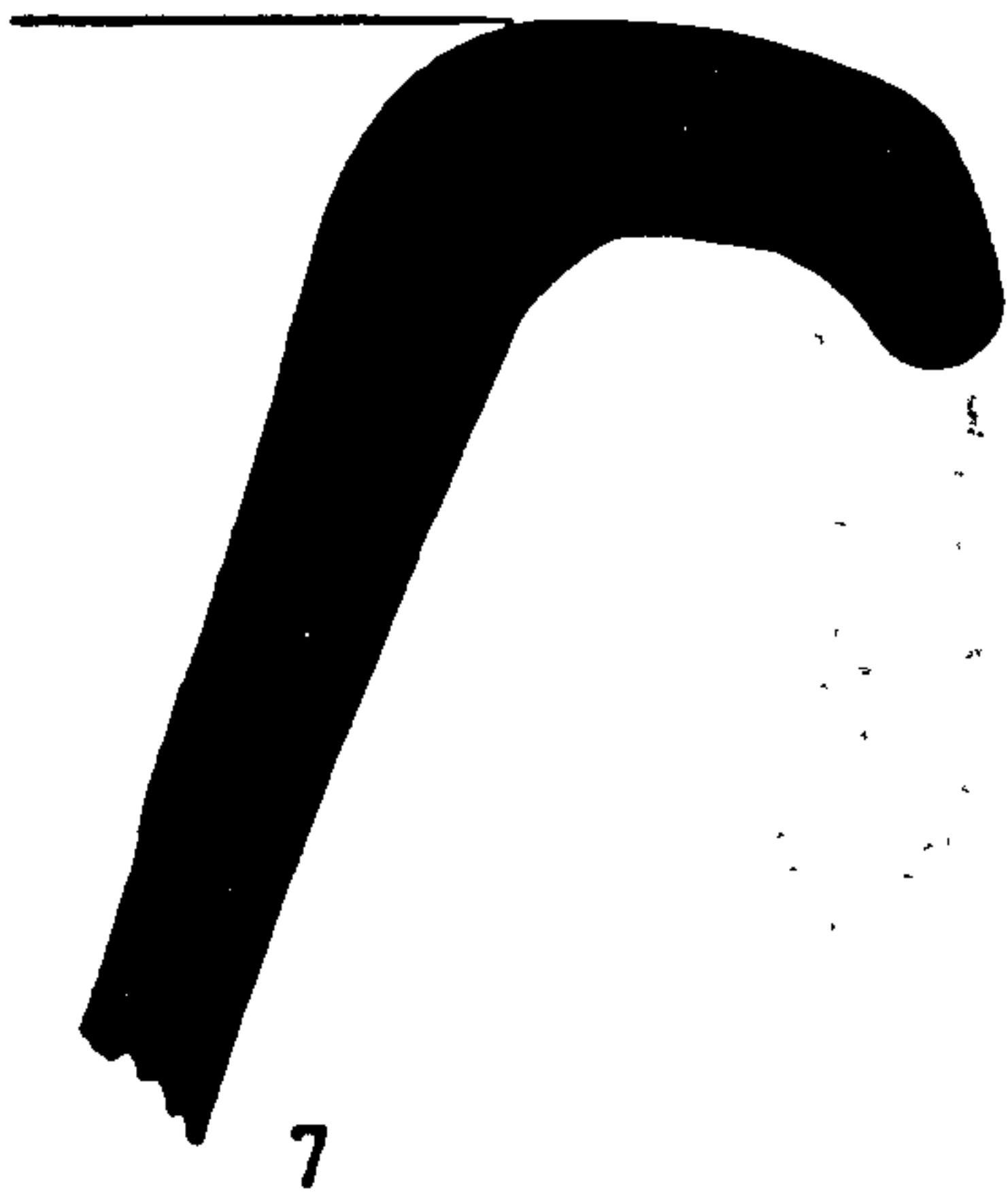
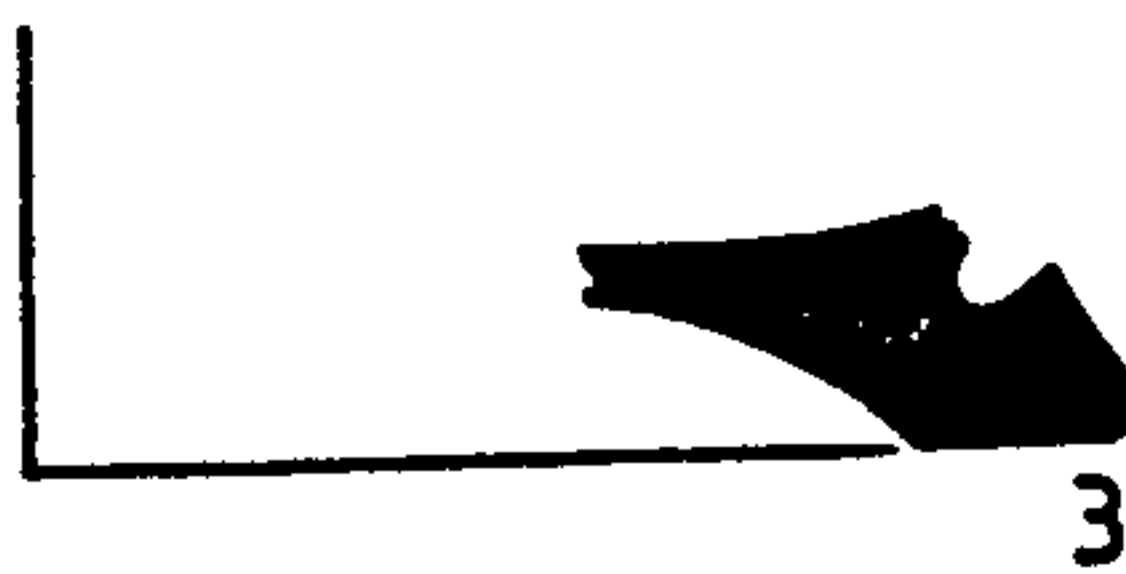
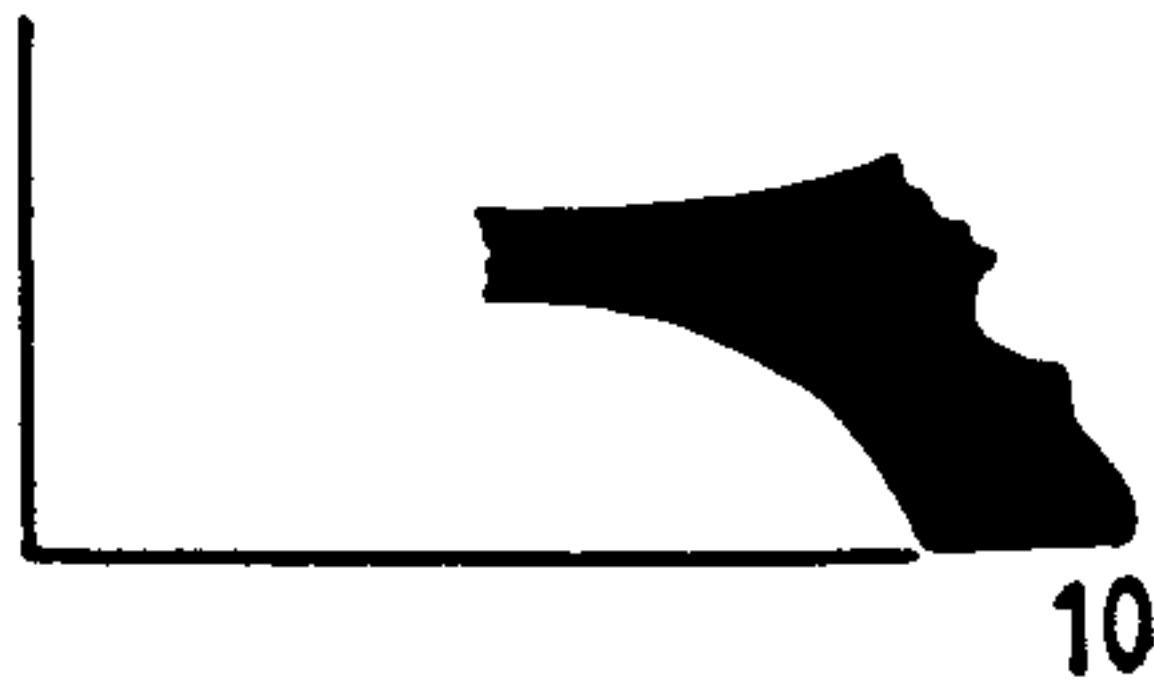
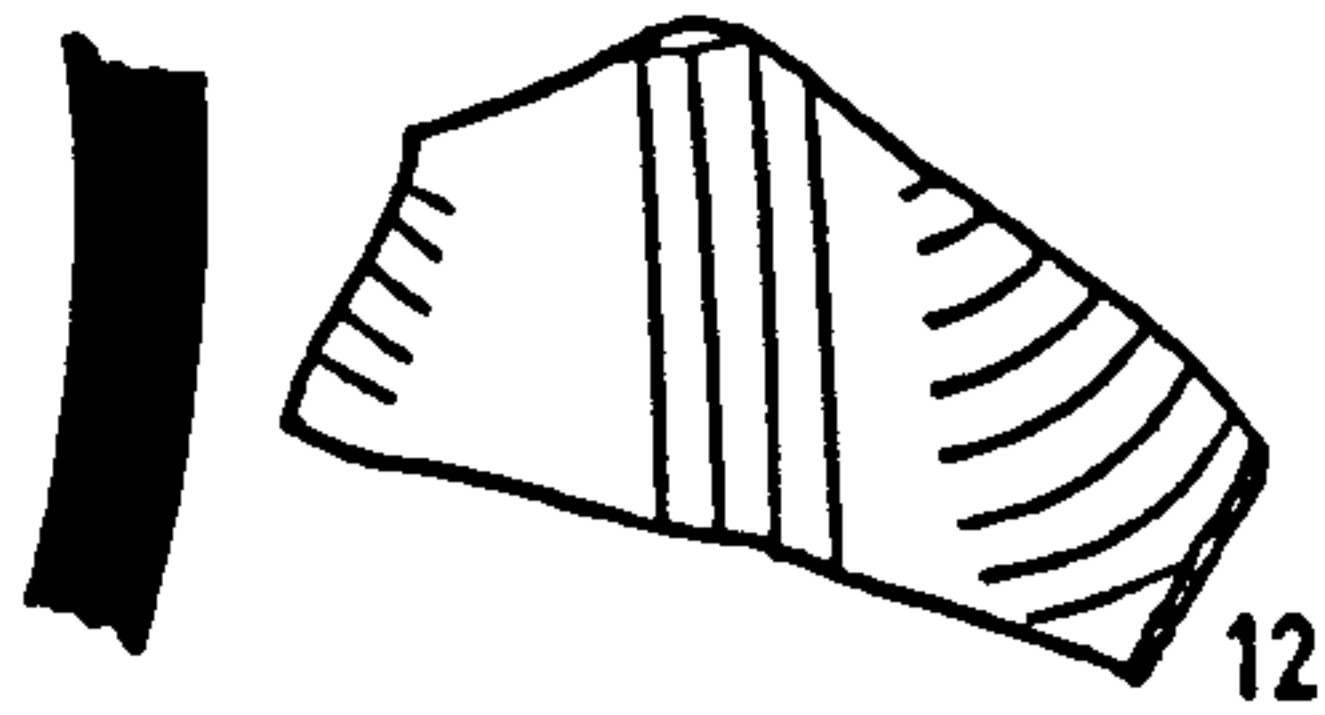
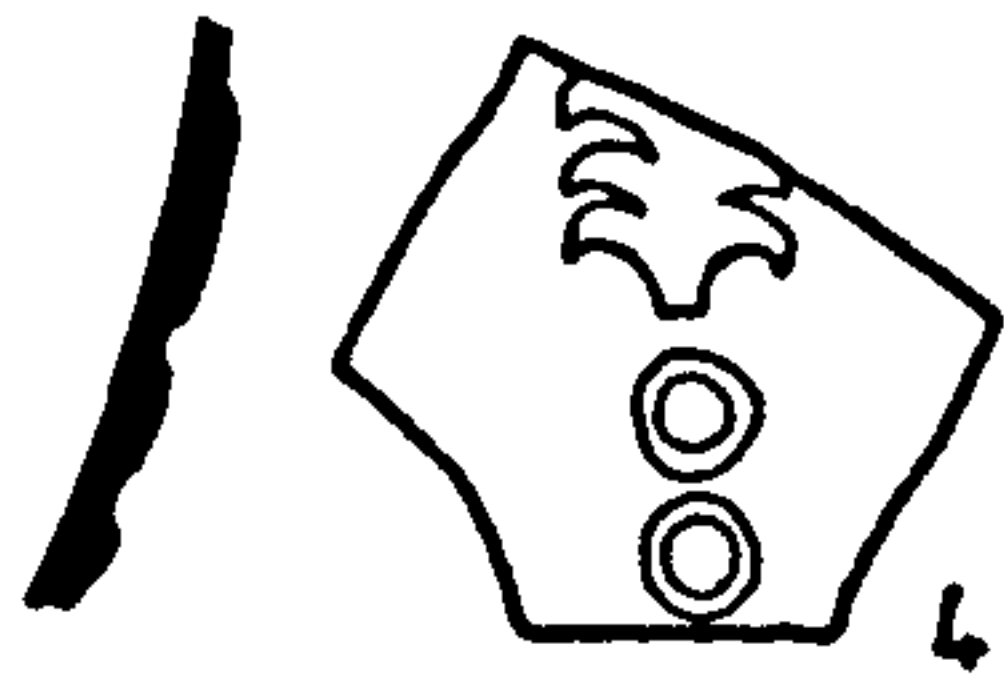


Fig. 89: AGIA MARINA - II

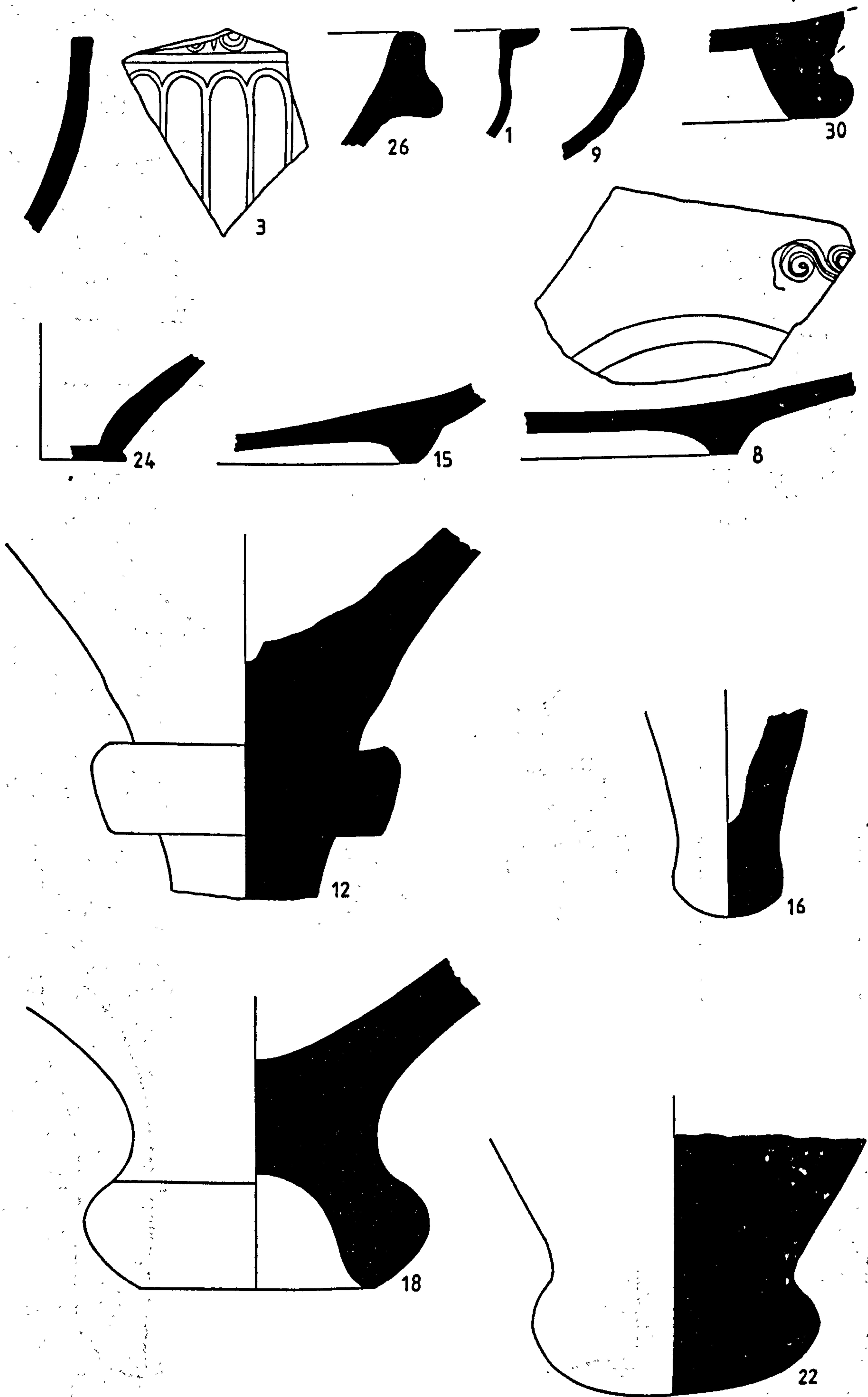


Fig. 90: POLOS

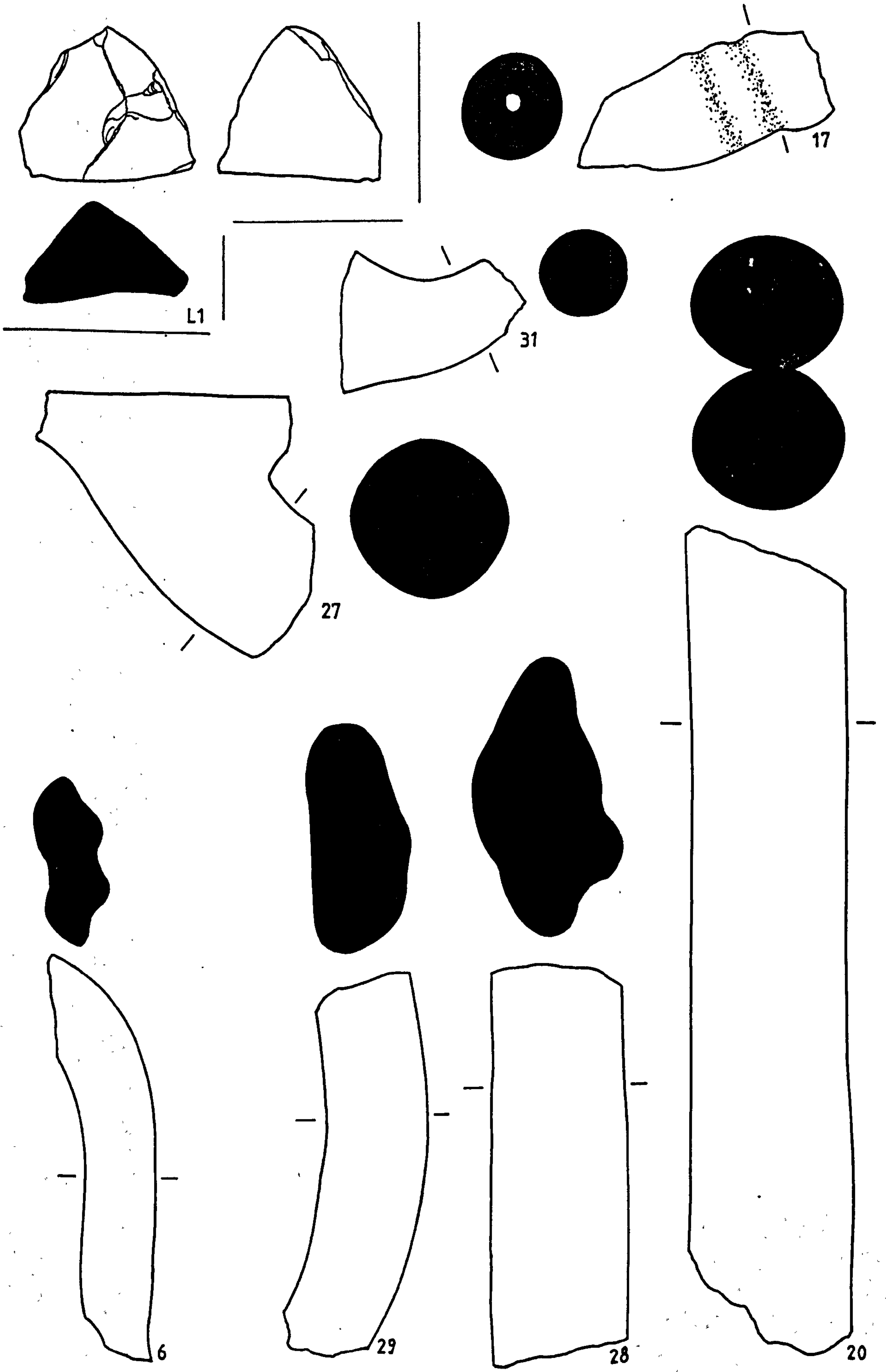
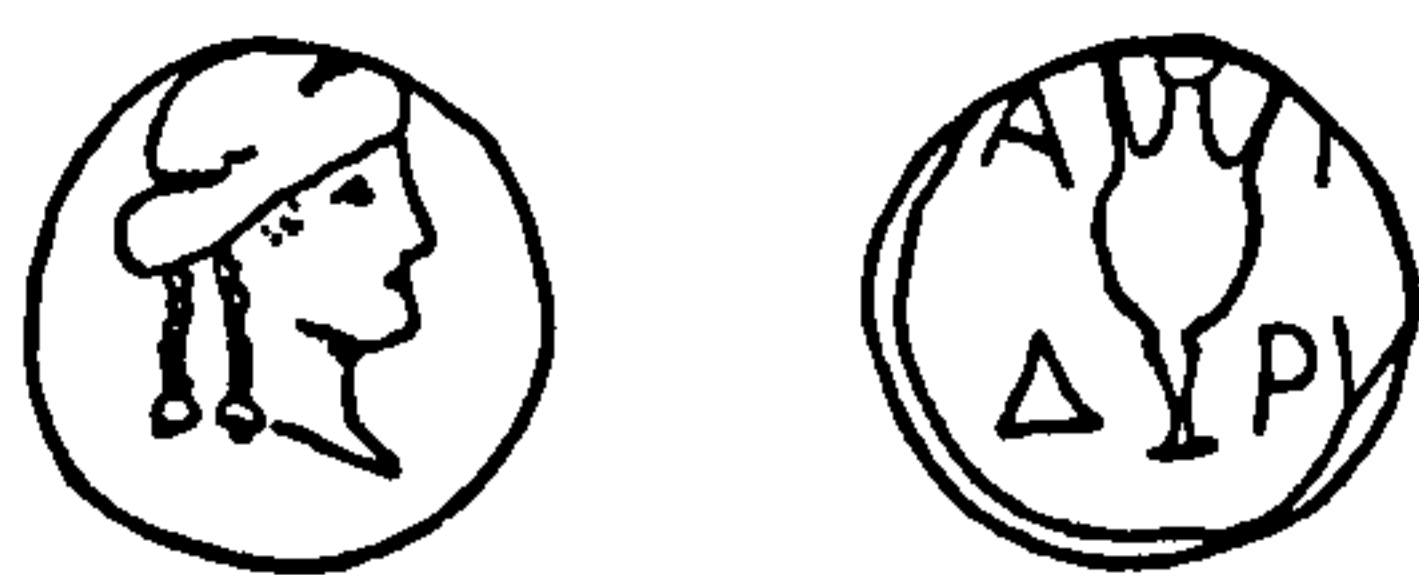


Fig. 91: POLOS



Andriote coin

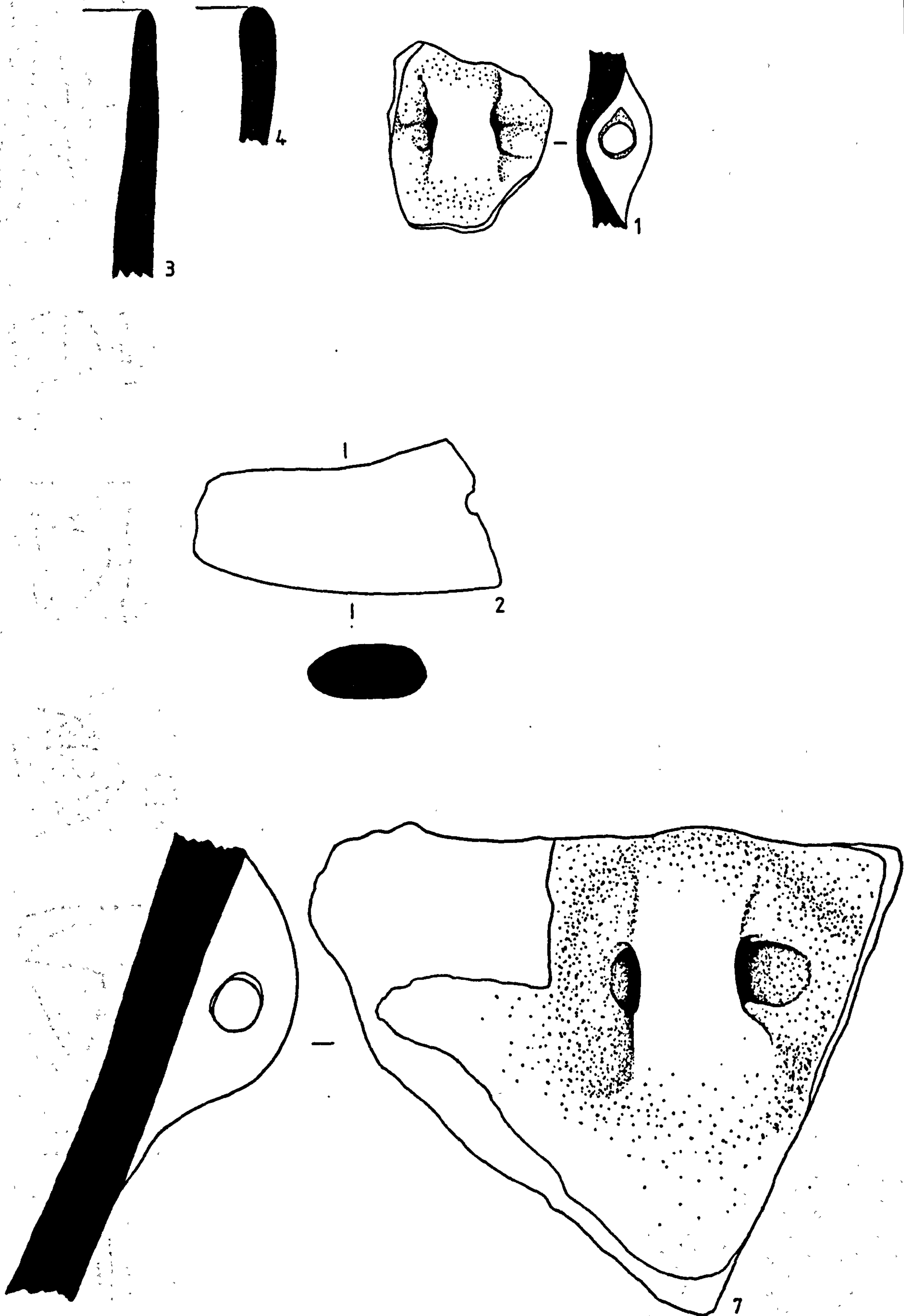
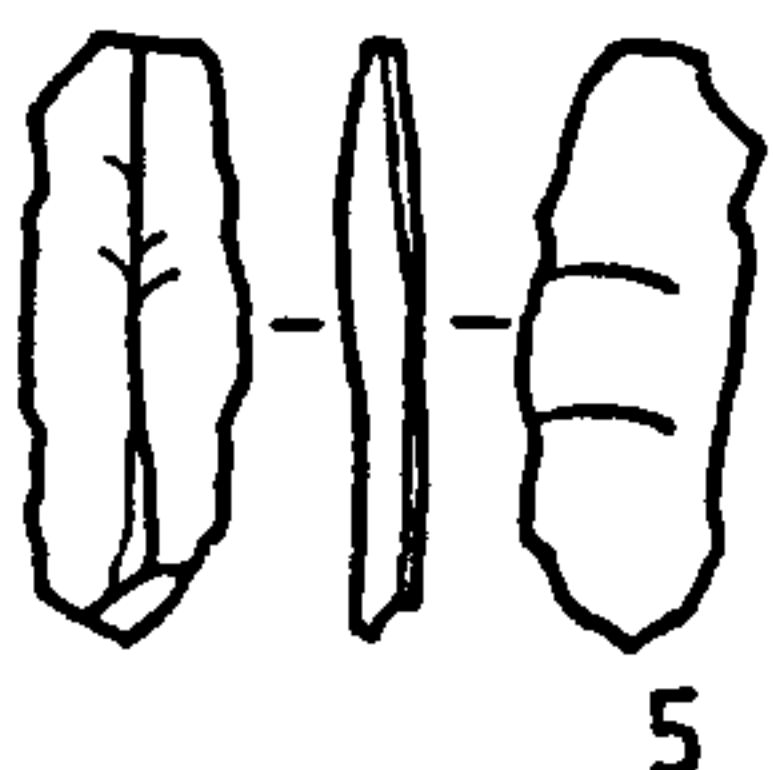
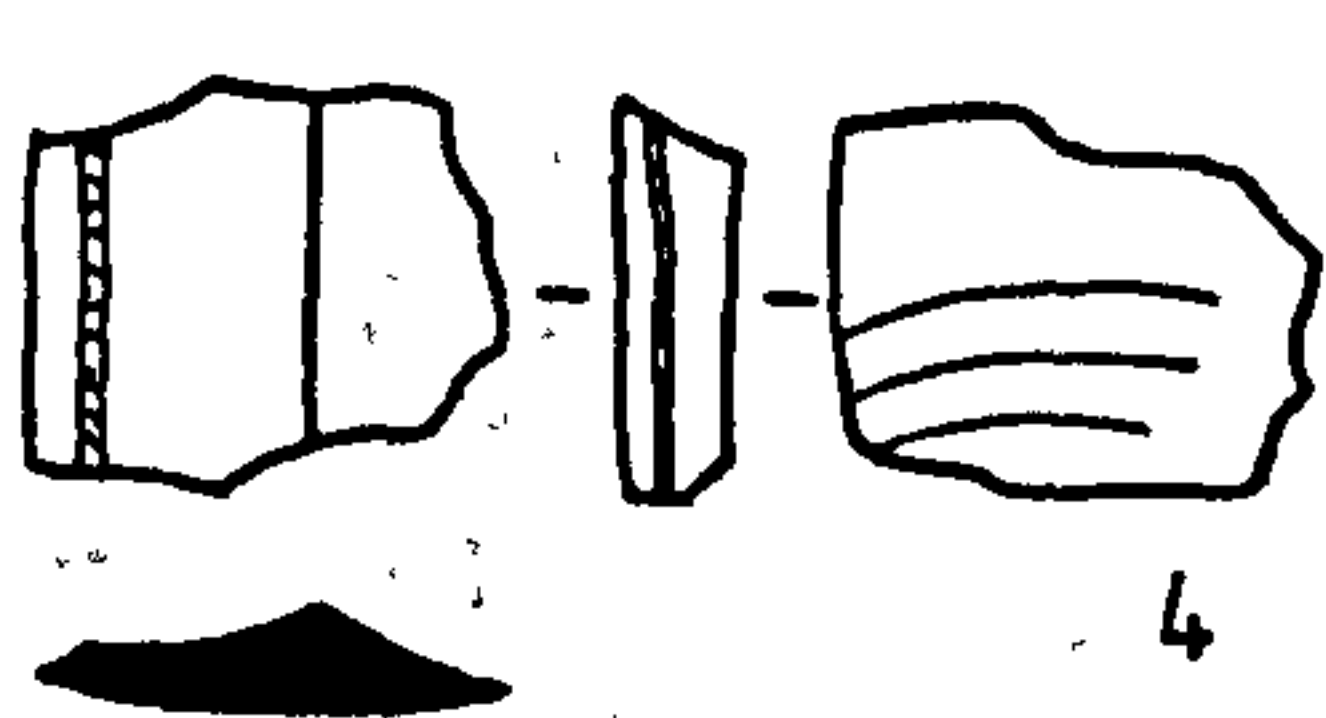
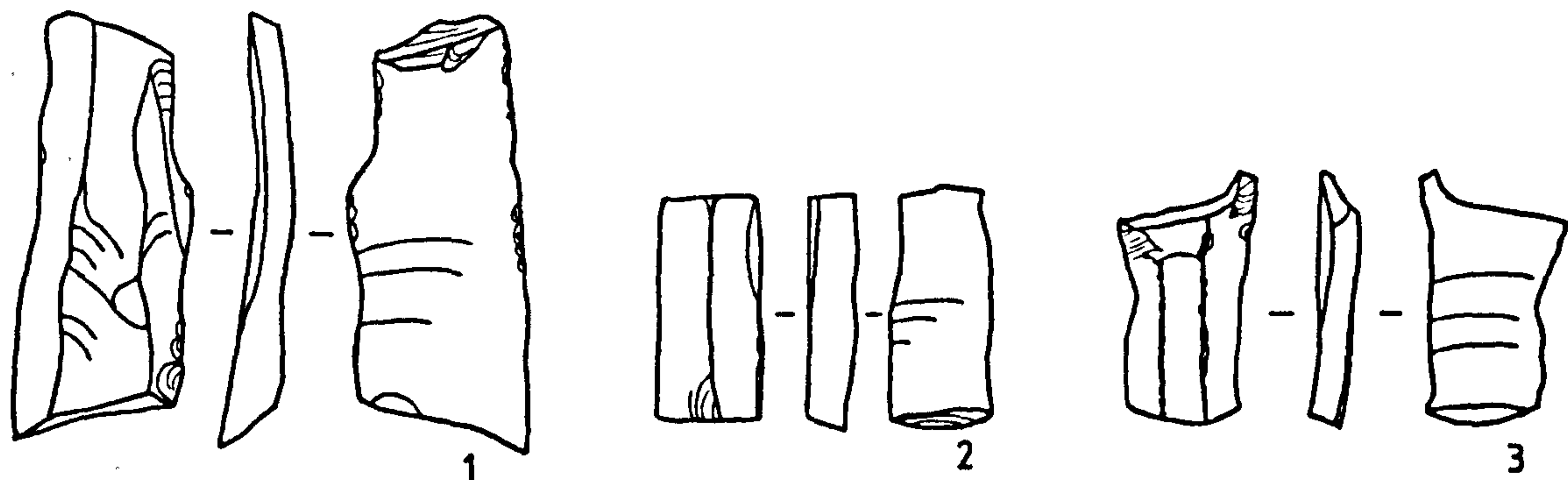
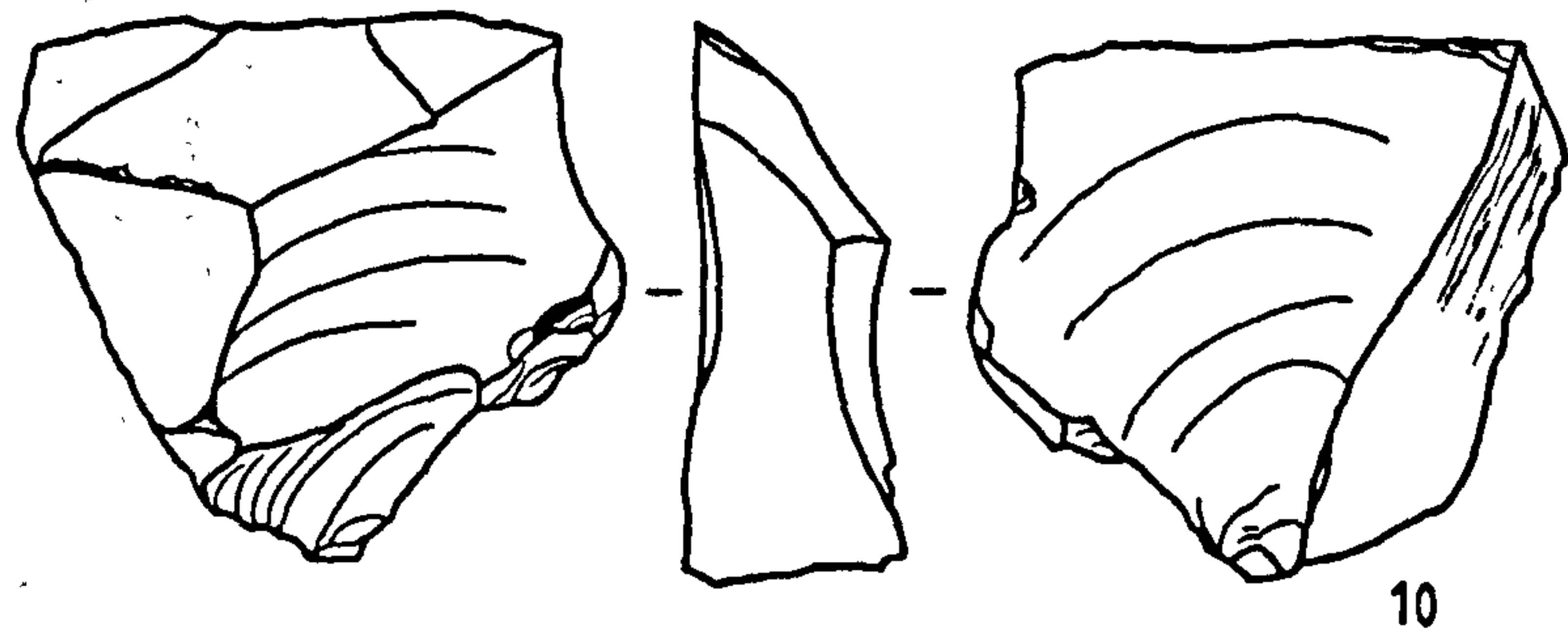
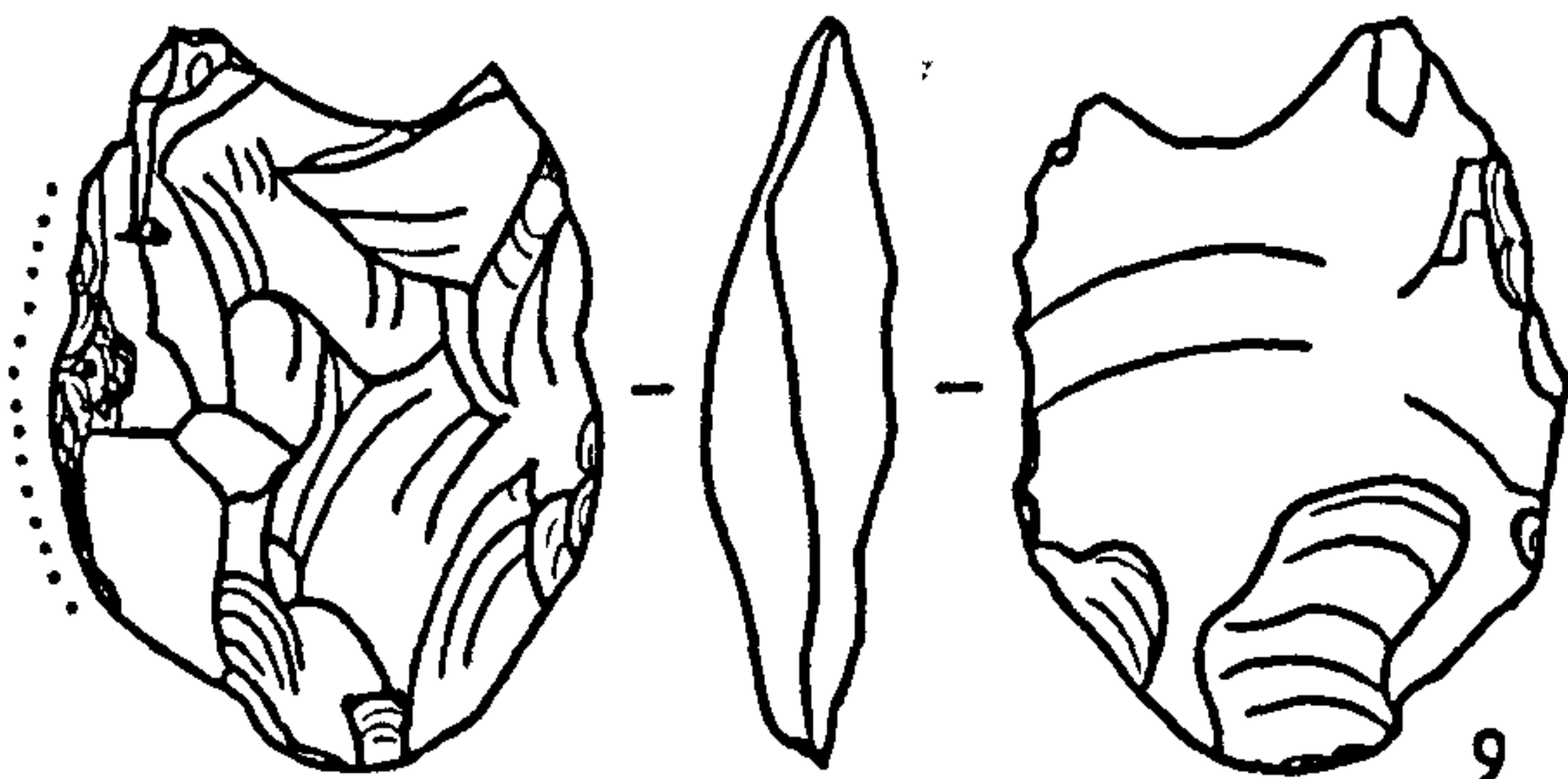
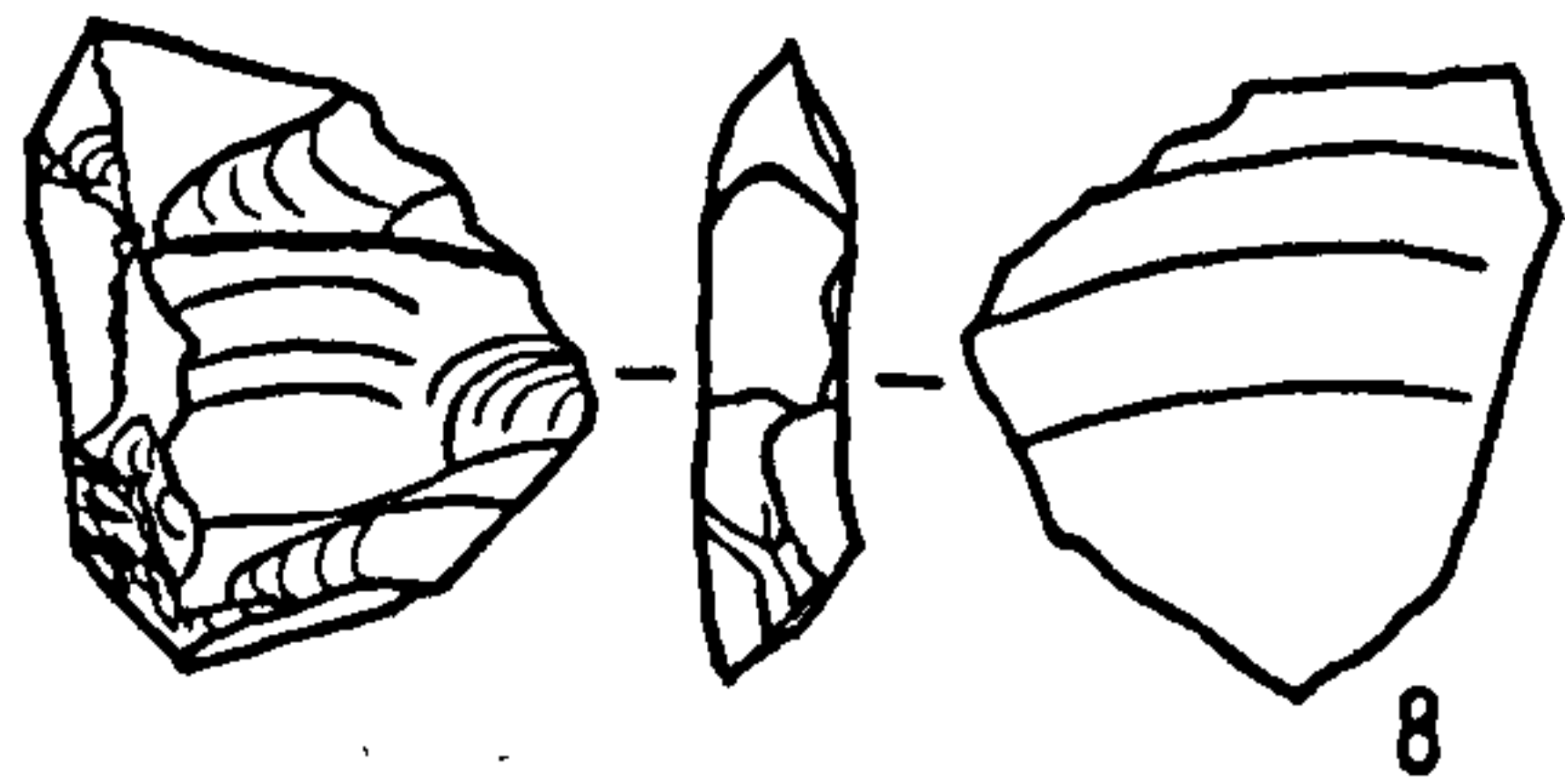
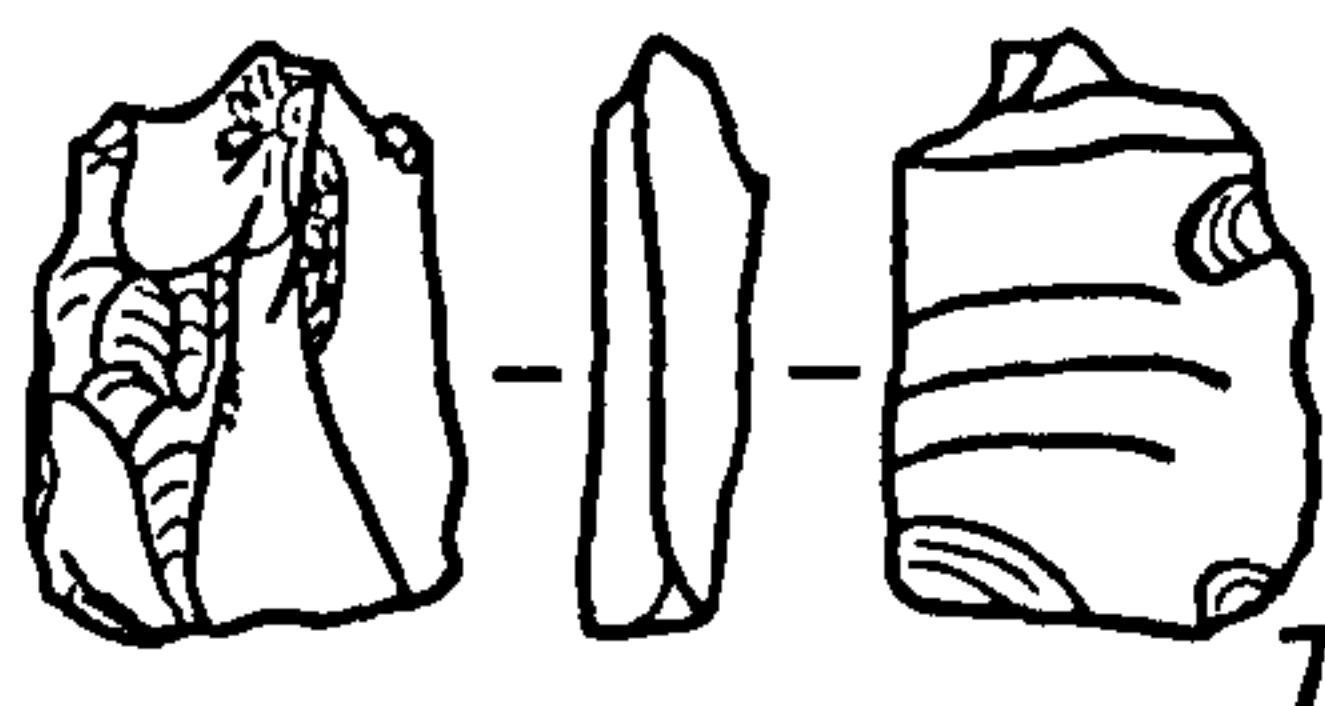
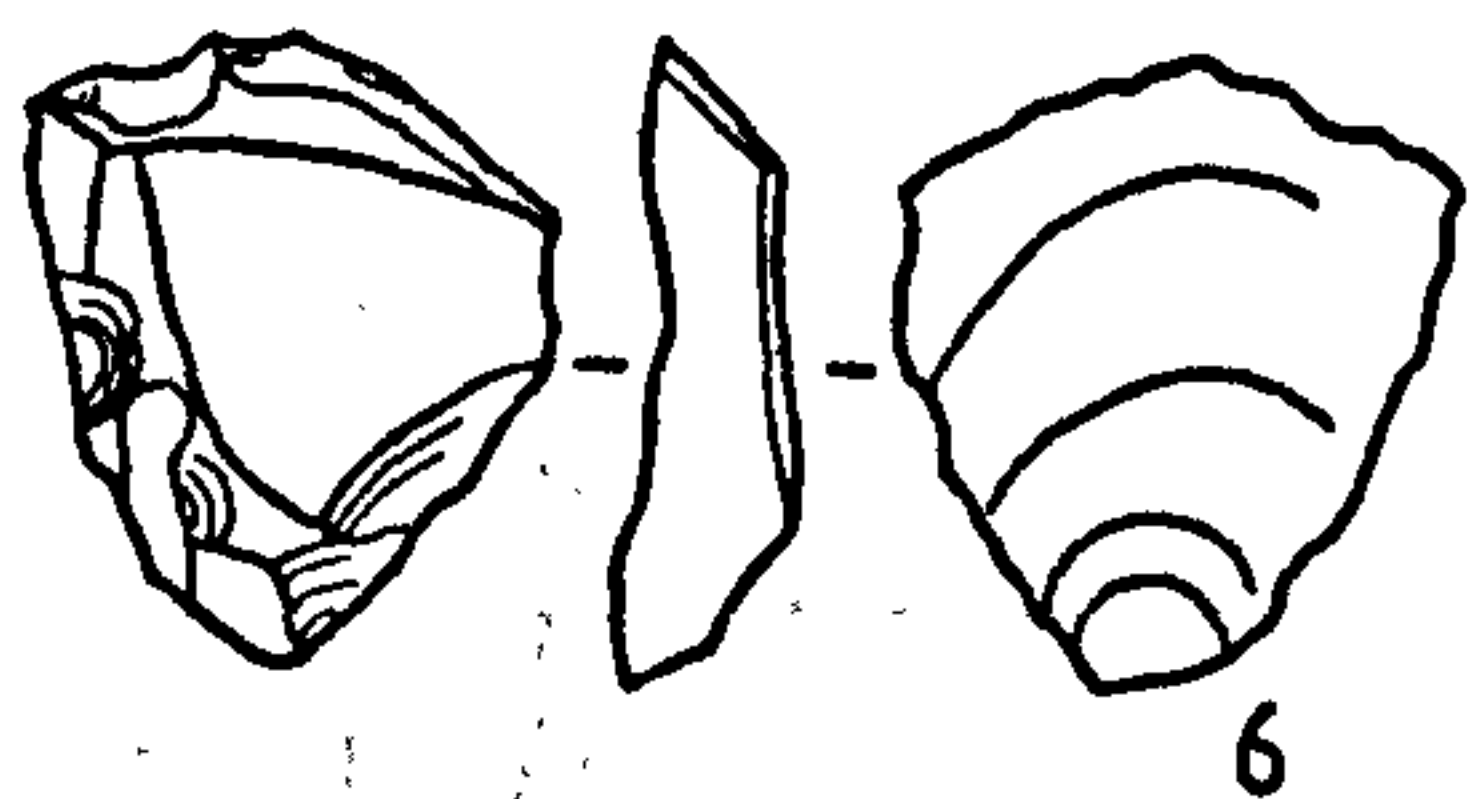


Fig. 93: VIGLIA
573



blades



flakes

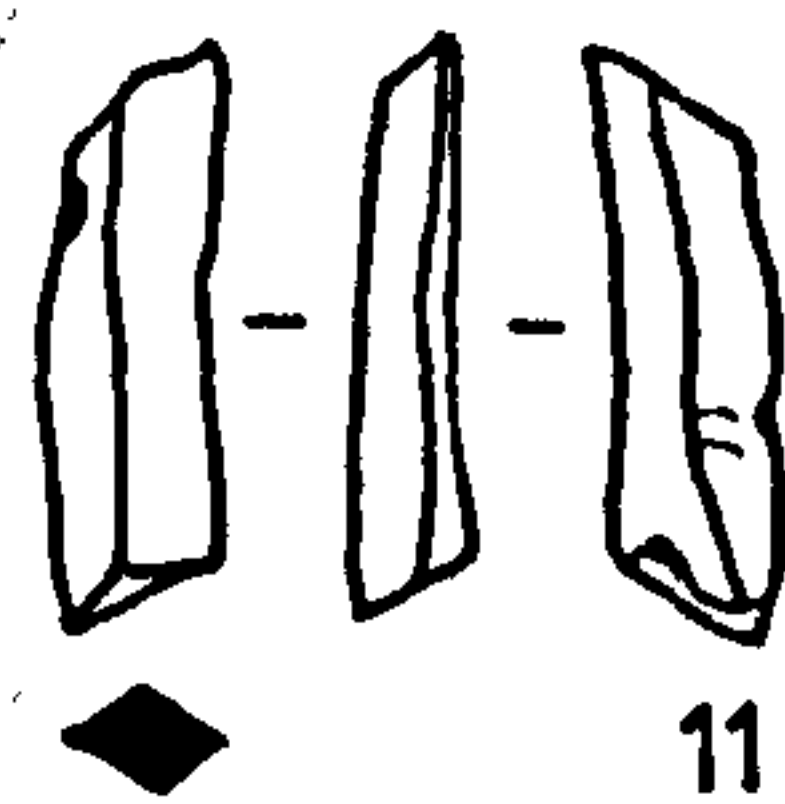


Fig. 94 VIGLIA

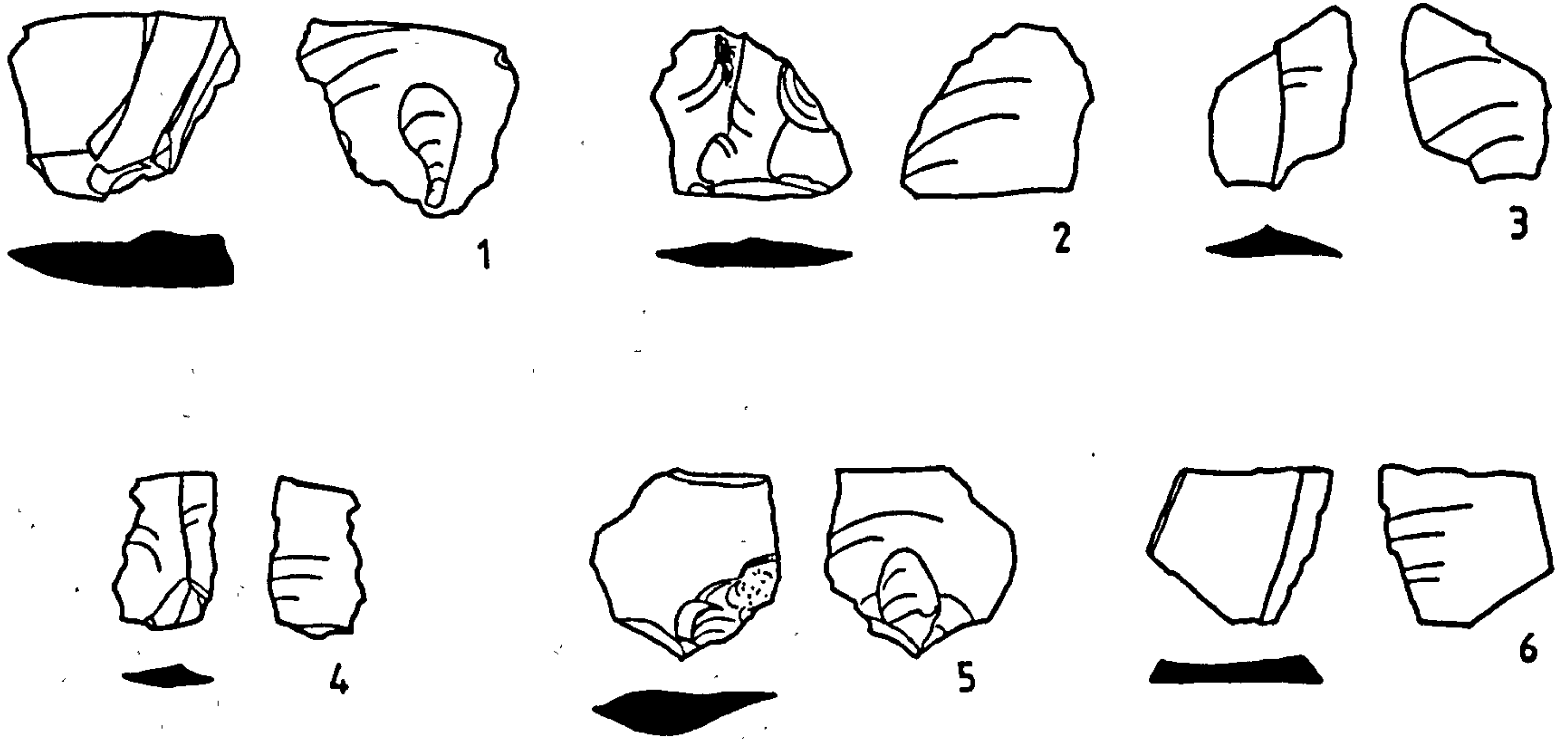


Fig. 95: SOULITARA

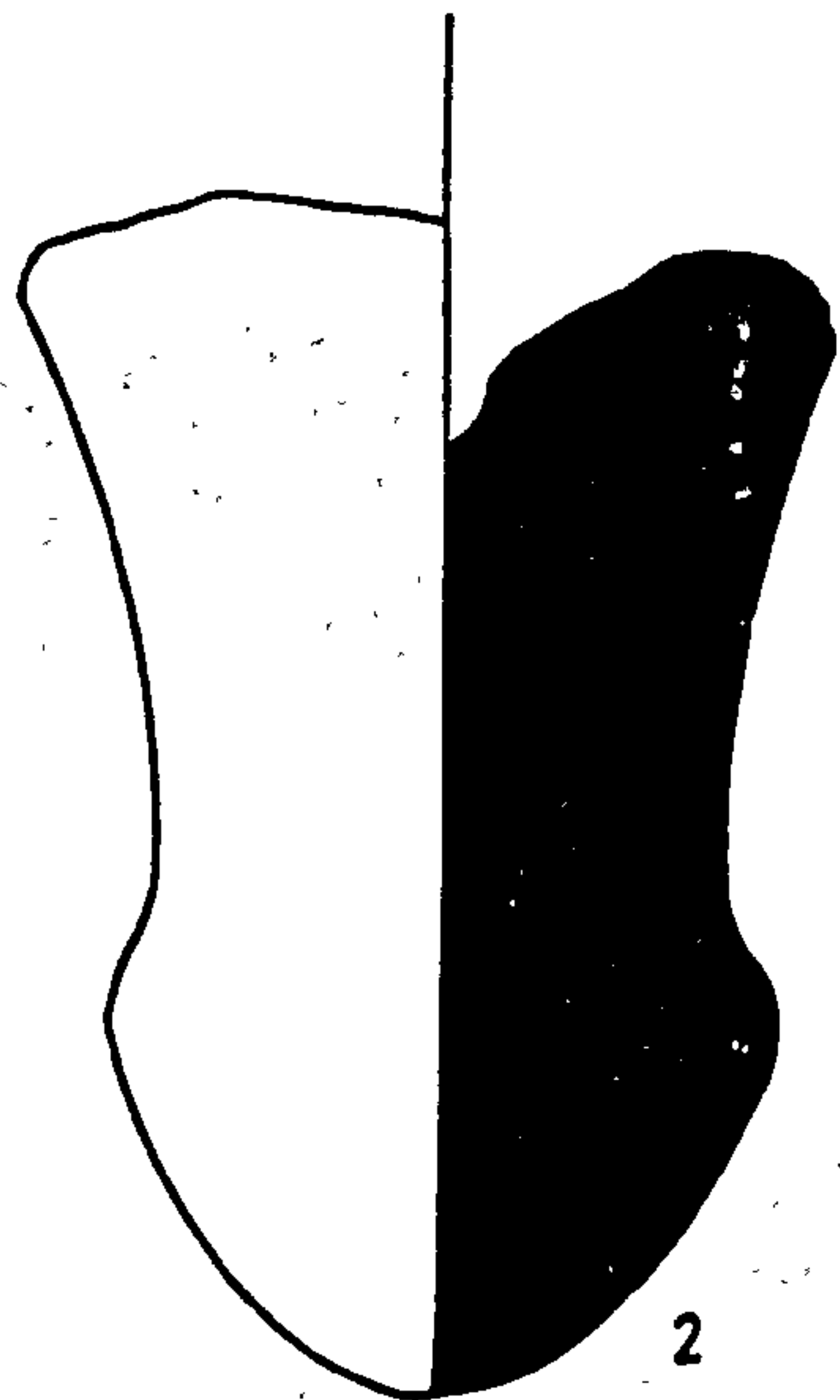


Fig. 96: CHOREZA
576

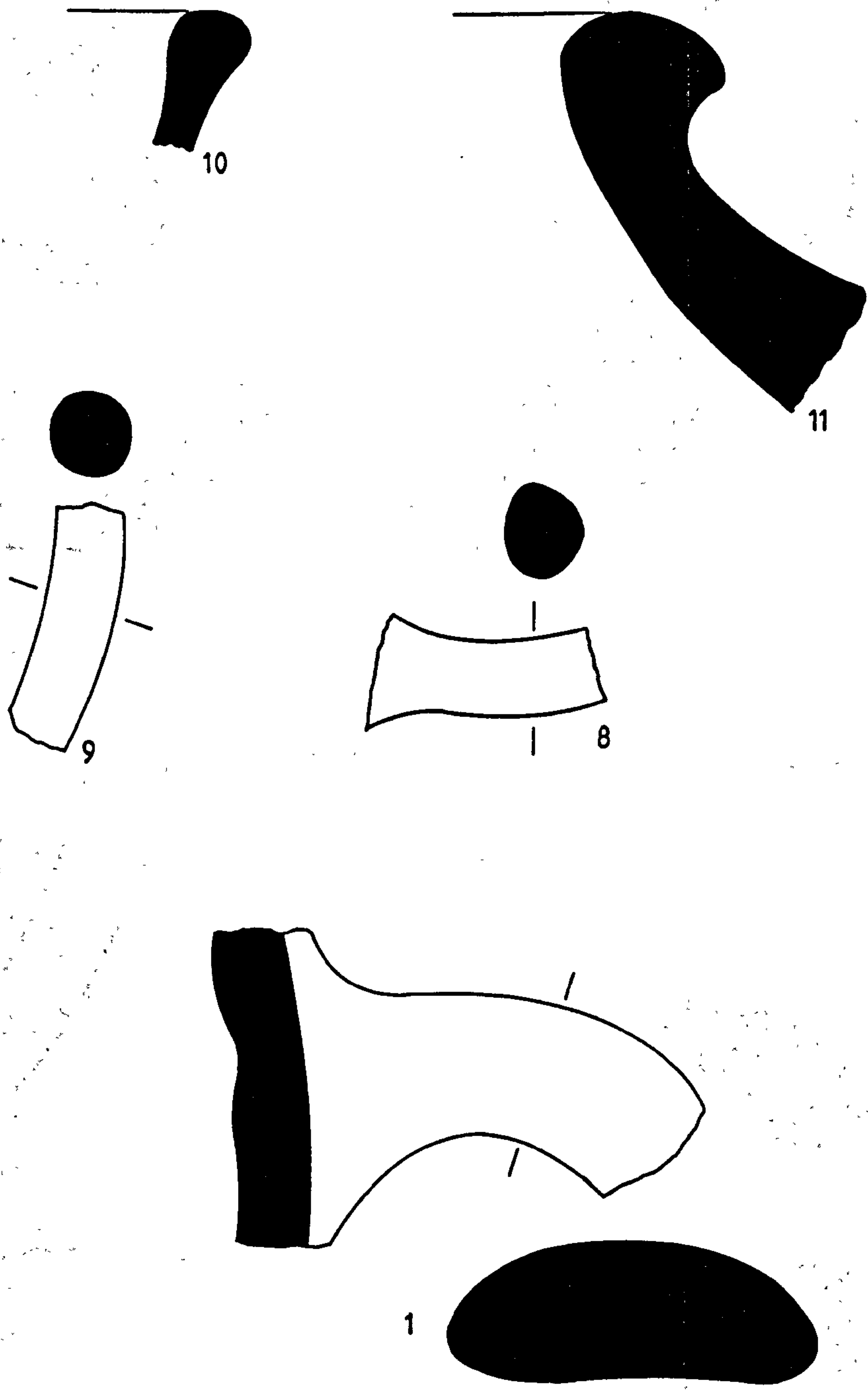


Fig. 97: MPENETSOURI
577

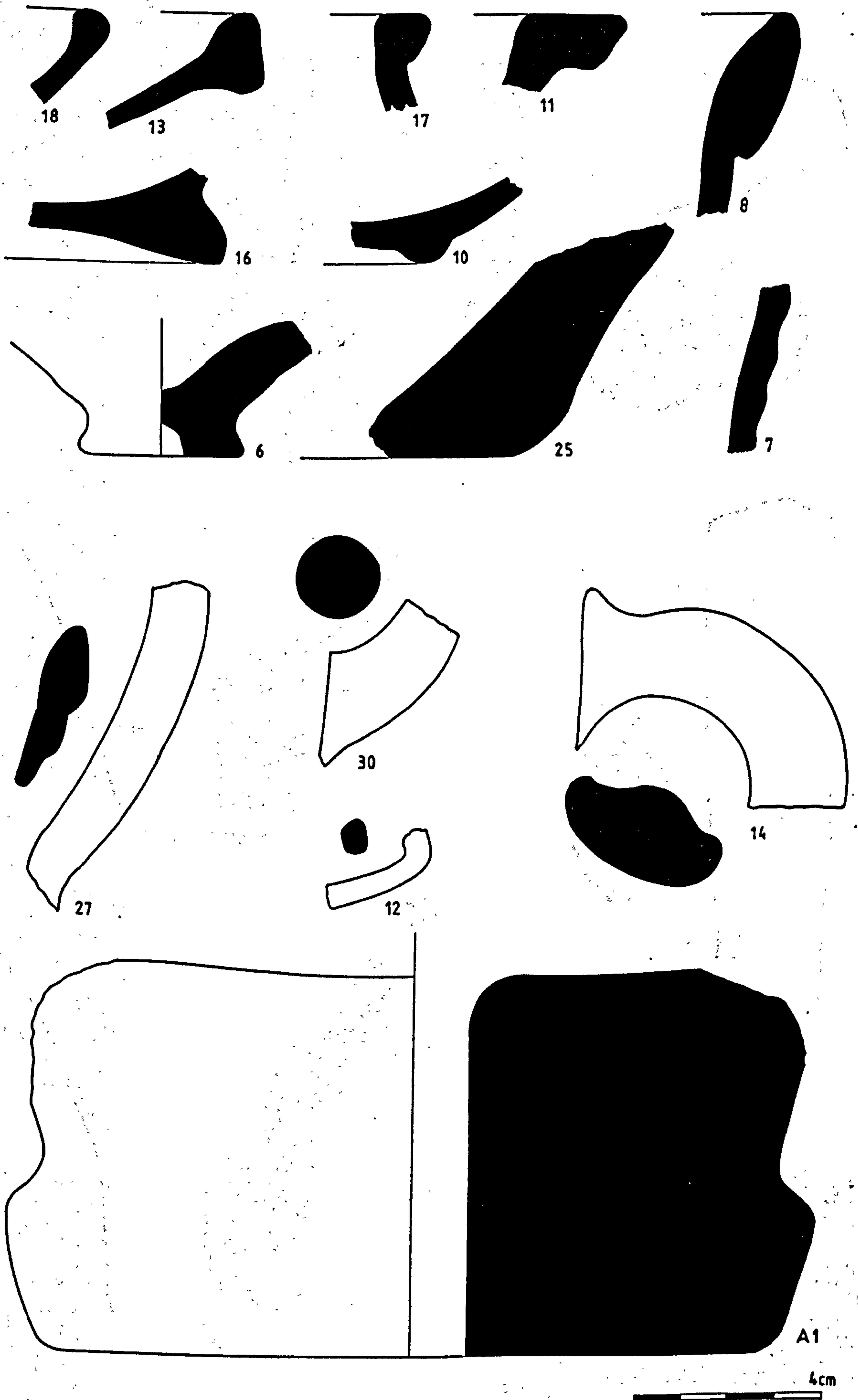


Fig. 98: LIEDIZA

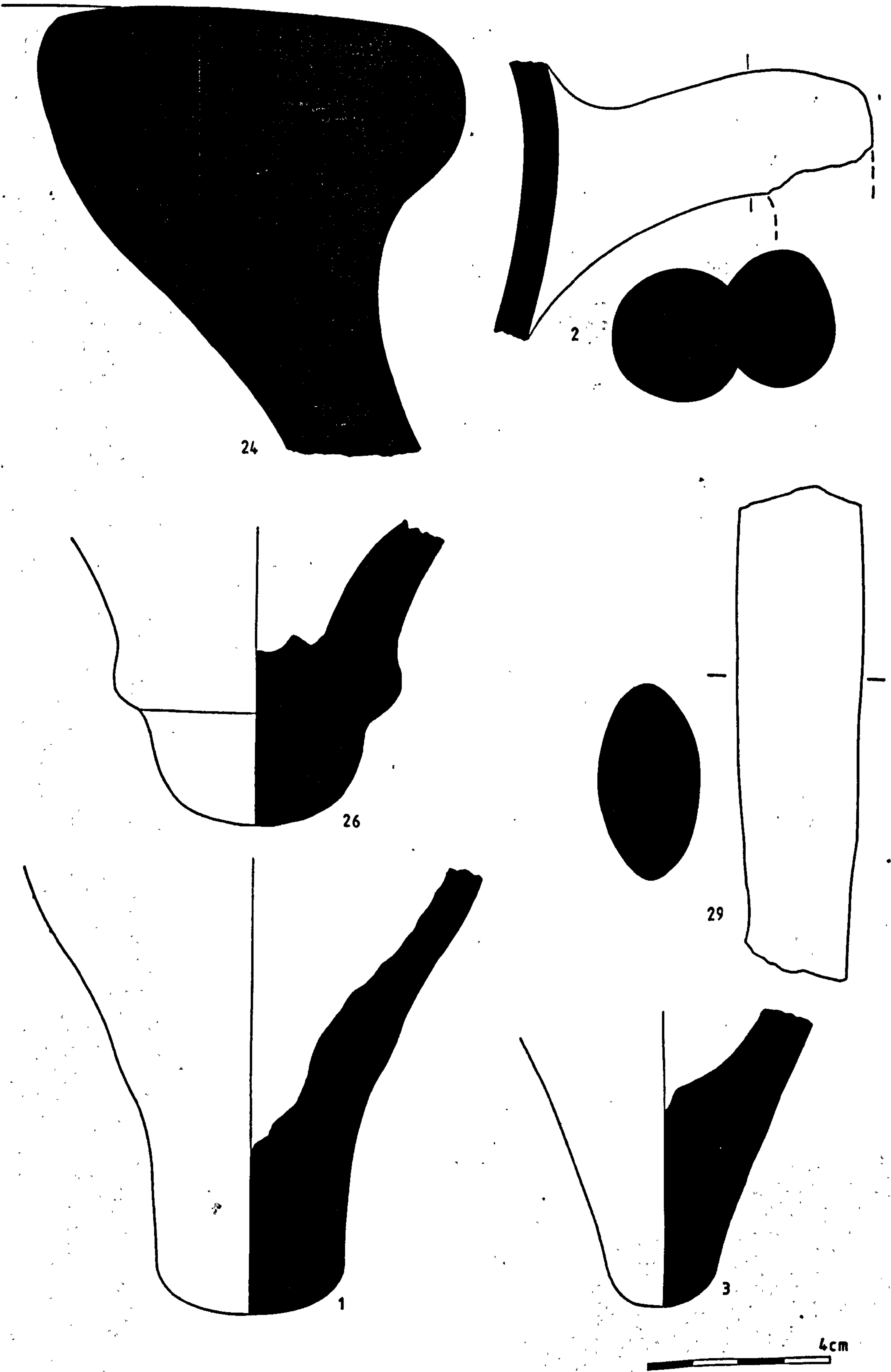
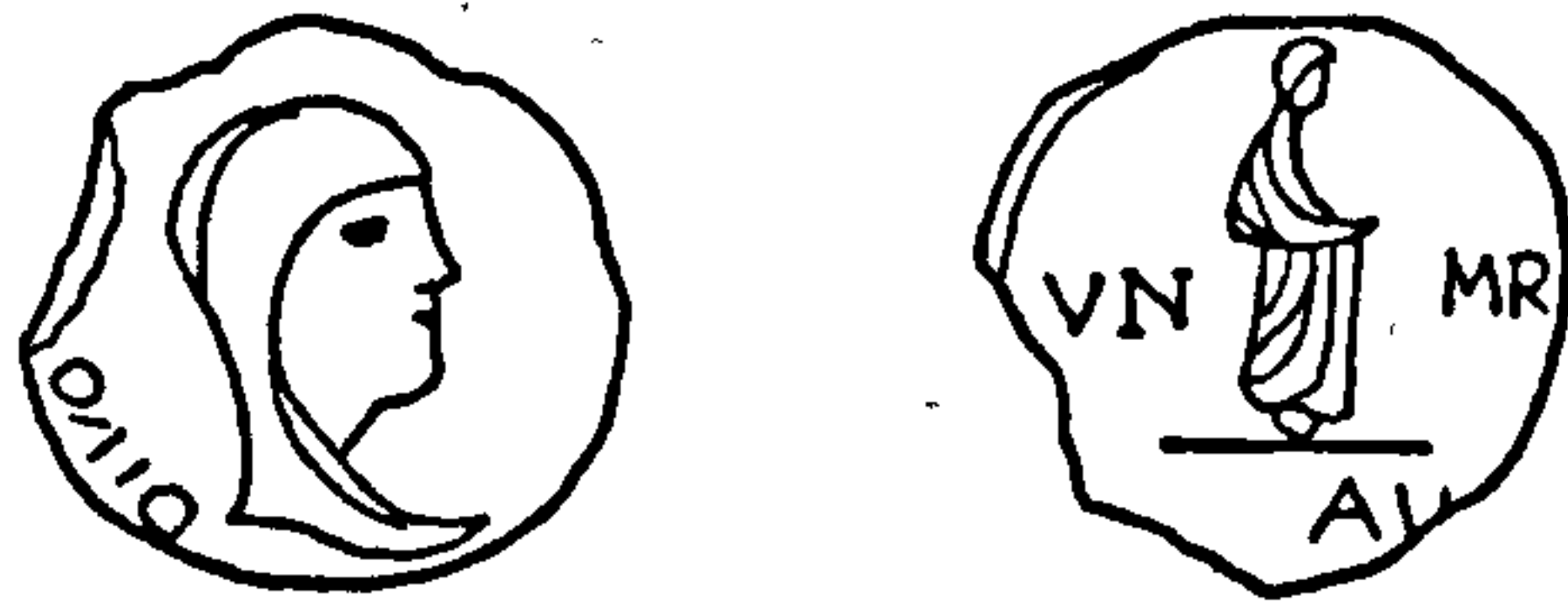


Fig. 99: LIEDIZA
579



memorial coin of Constantine the Great

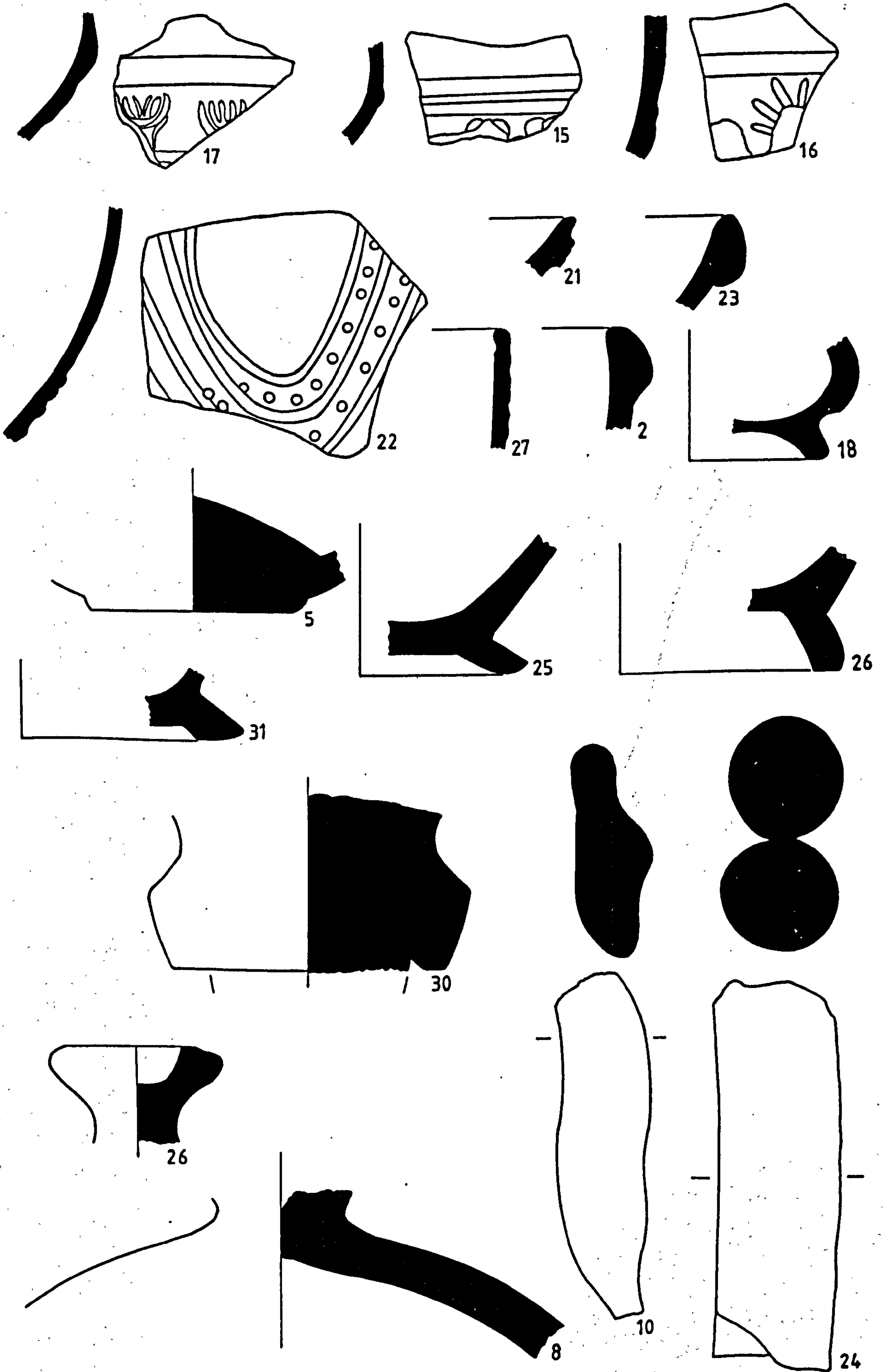


Fig. 101 KAMINAKI

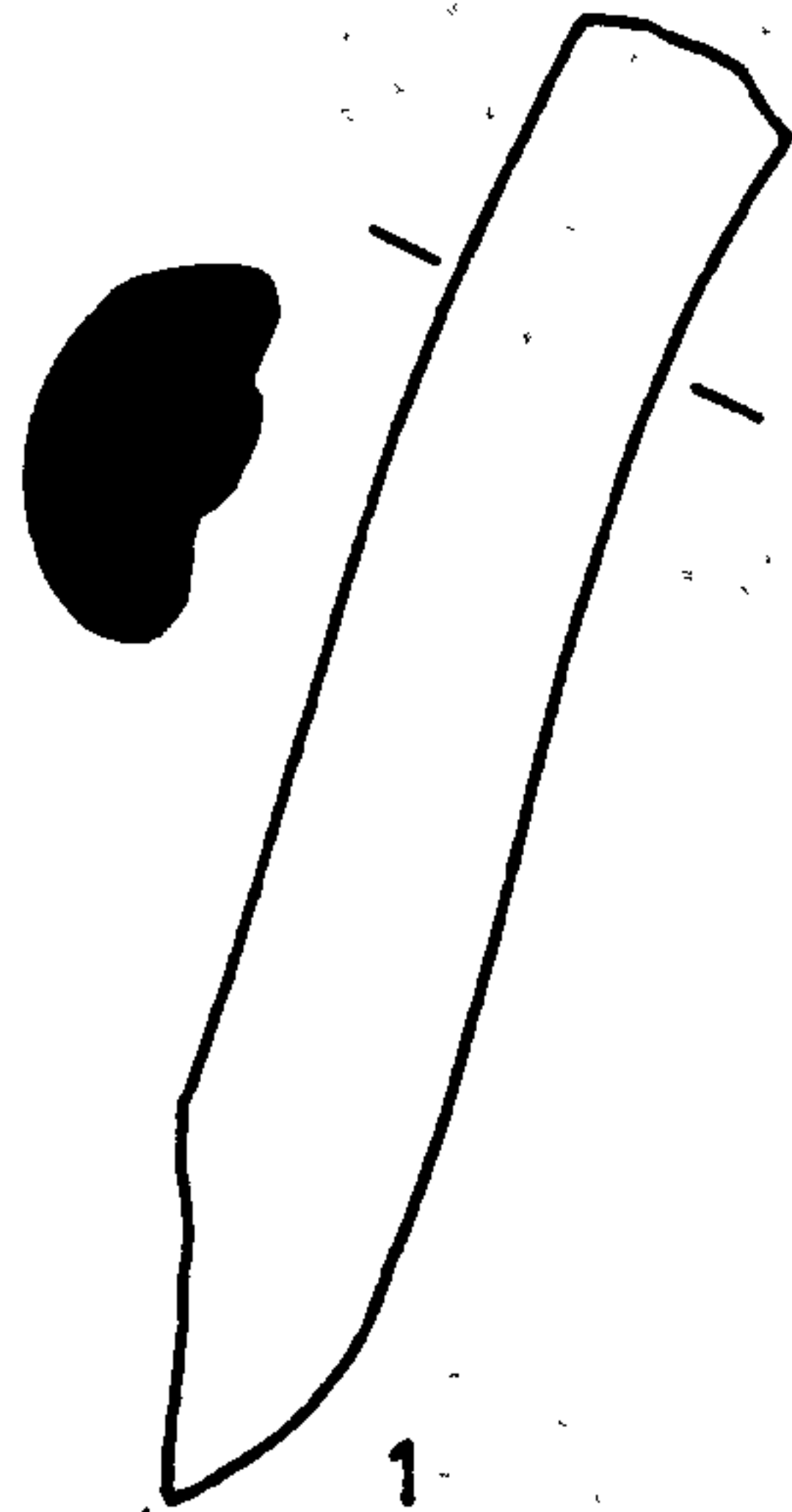
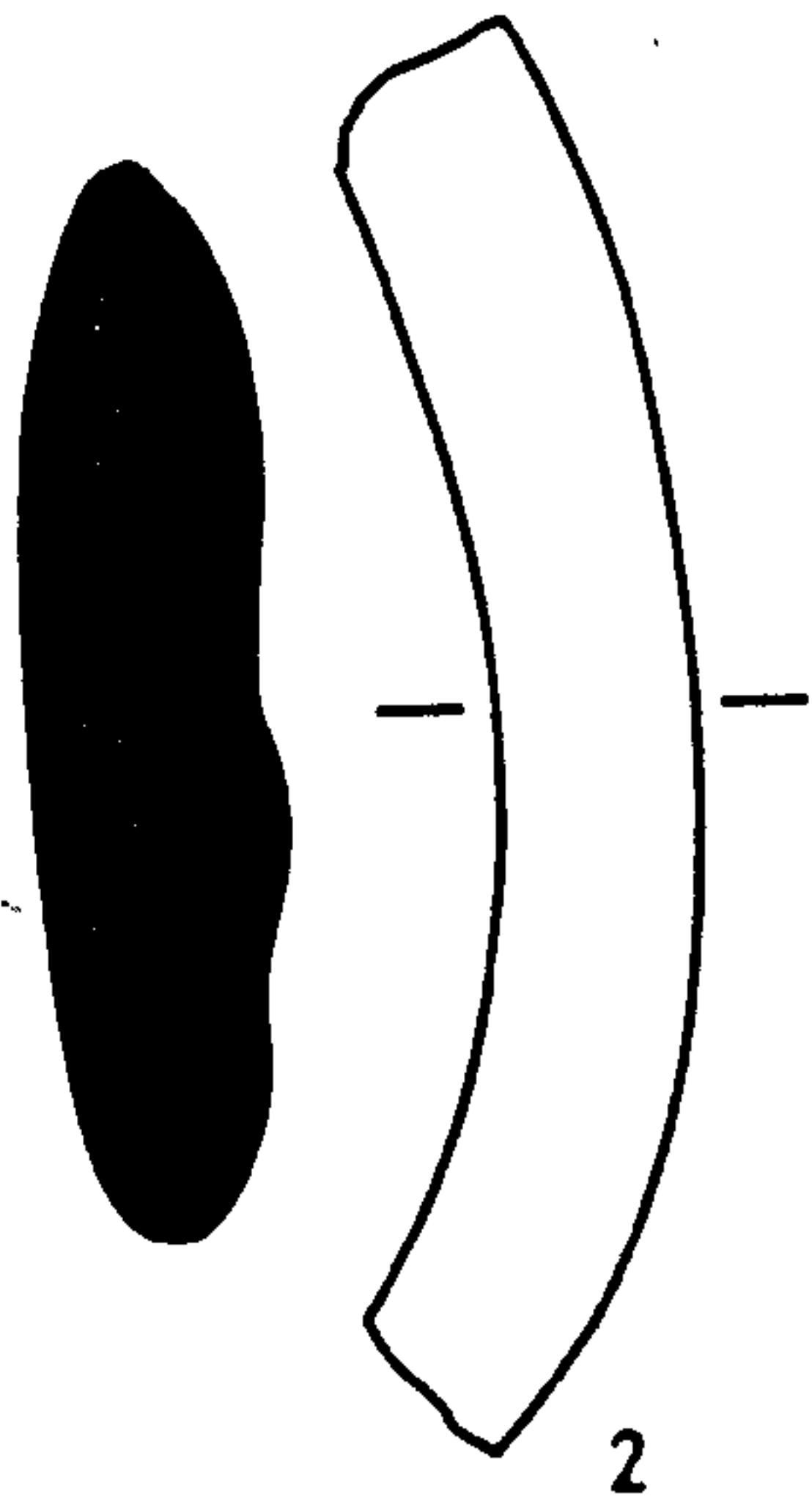
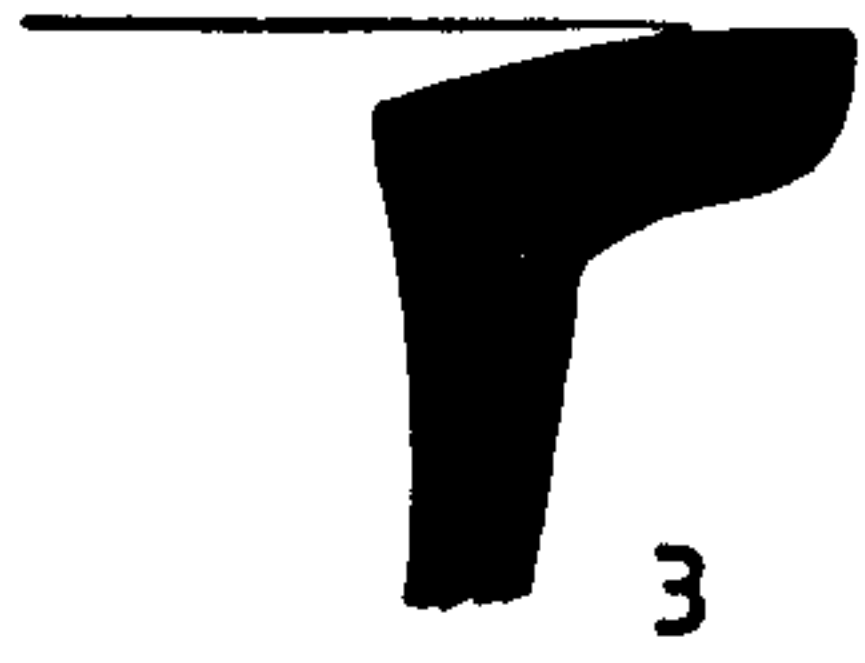
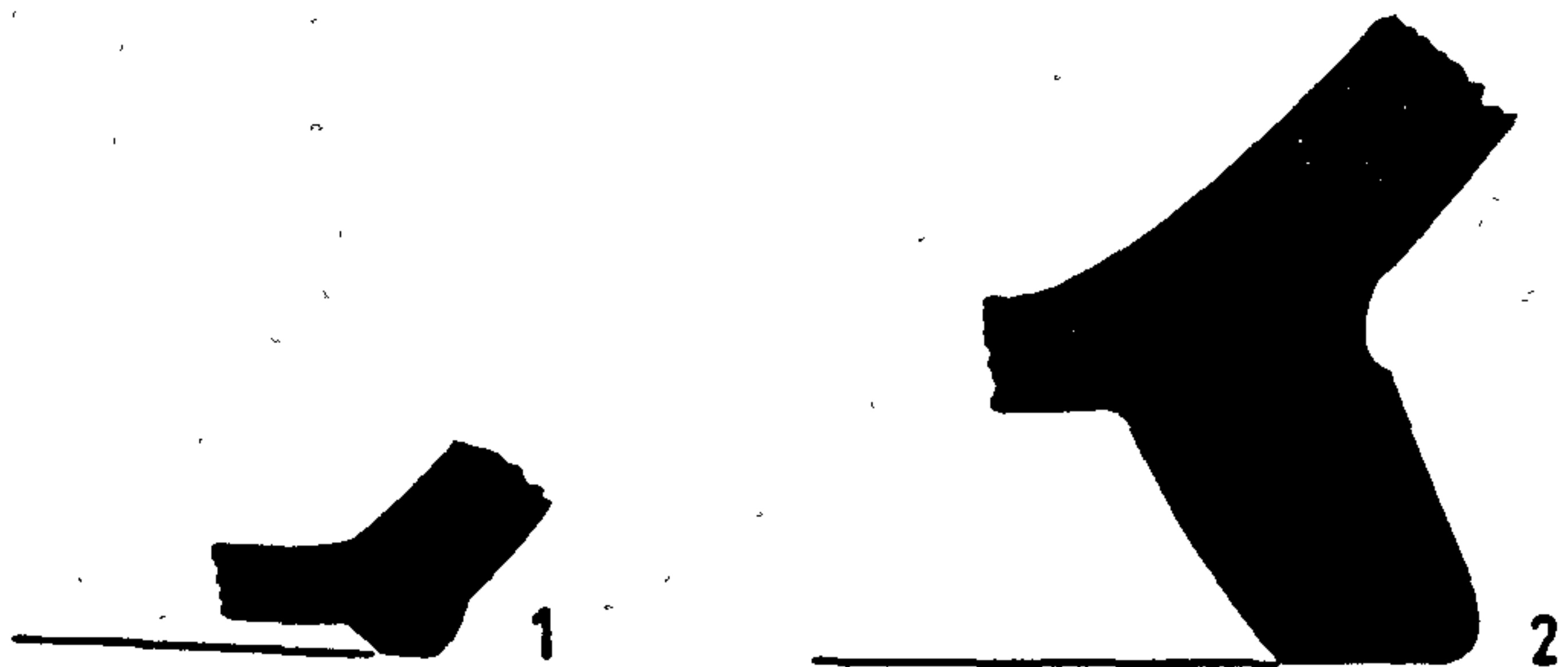
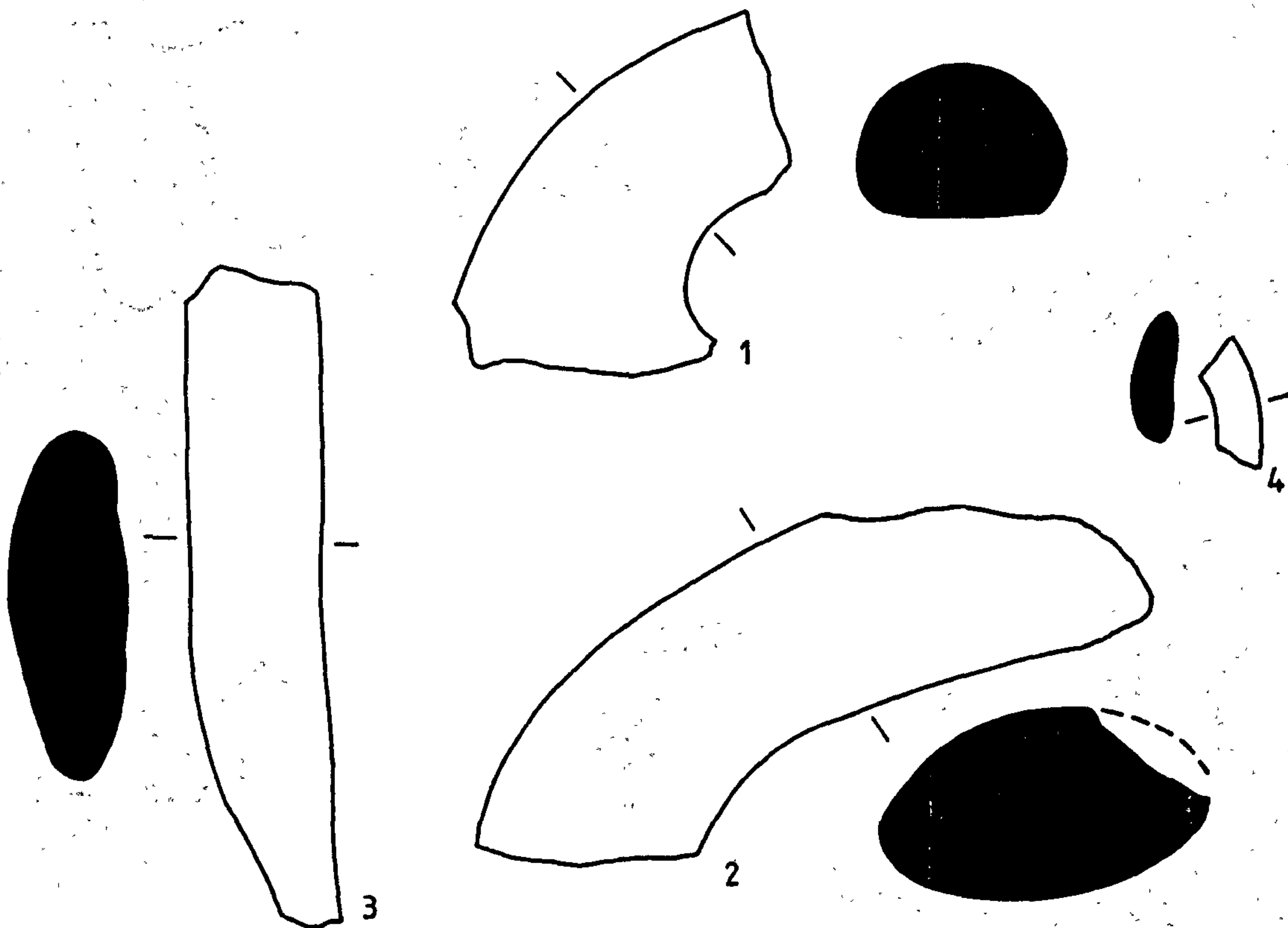
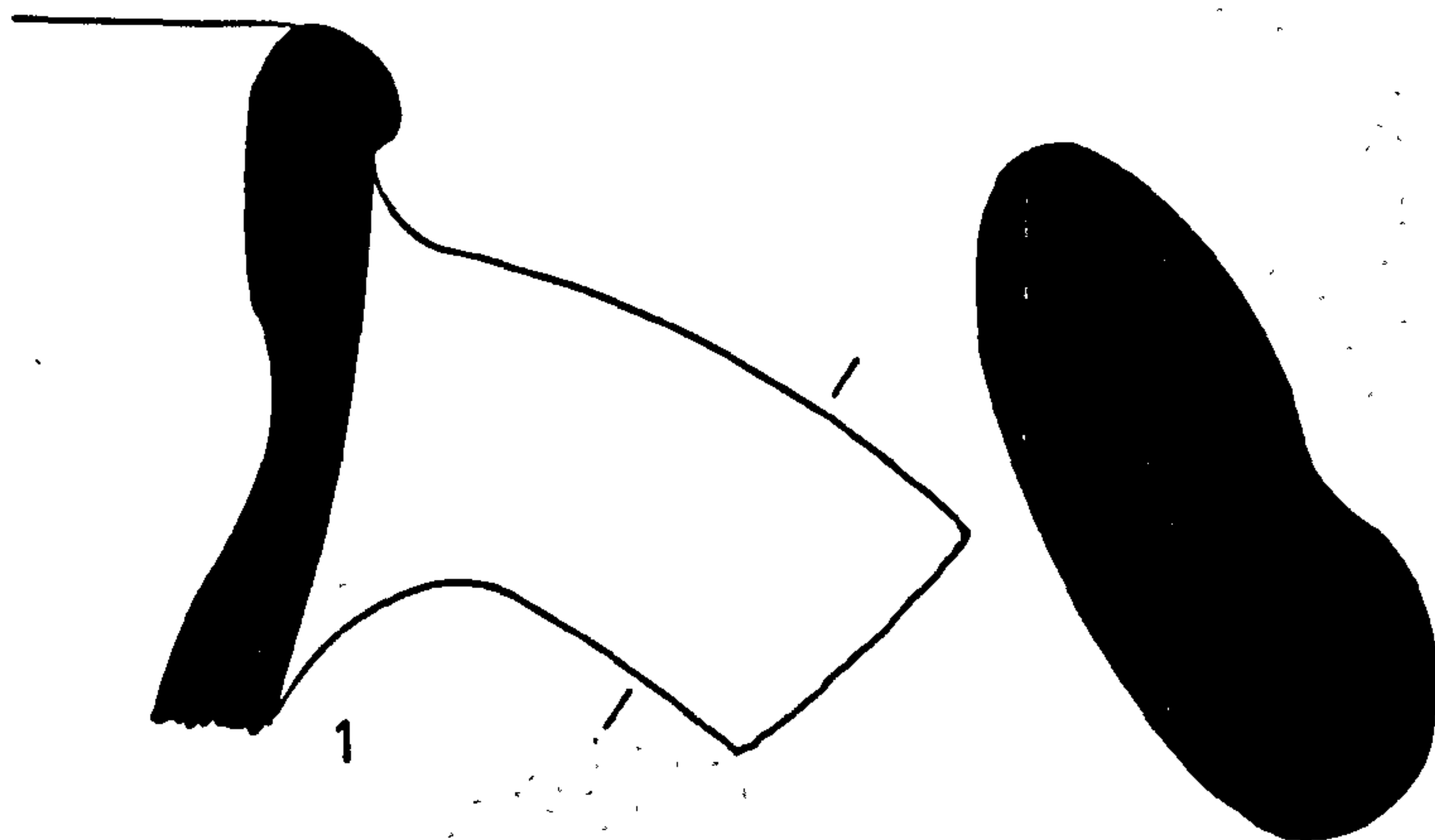


Fig. 102: HILLTOP West of Liediza



PYRGAKI

QUARRY



STOU KALOGRIDE

Fig. 103: CHARTES
583

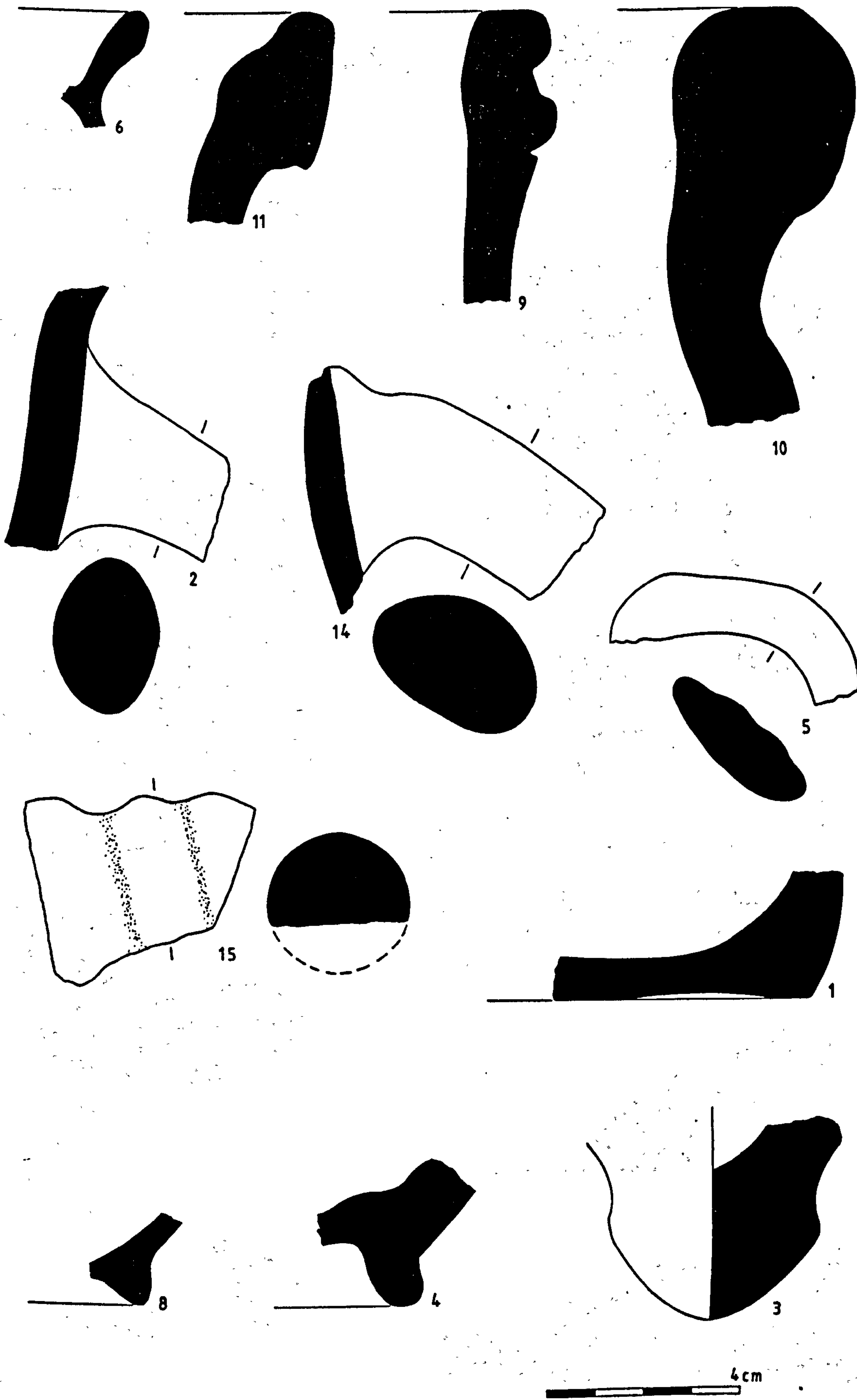


Fig. 104: LAGOUDI

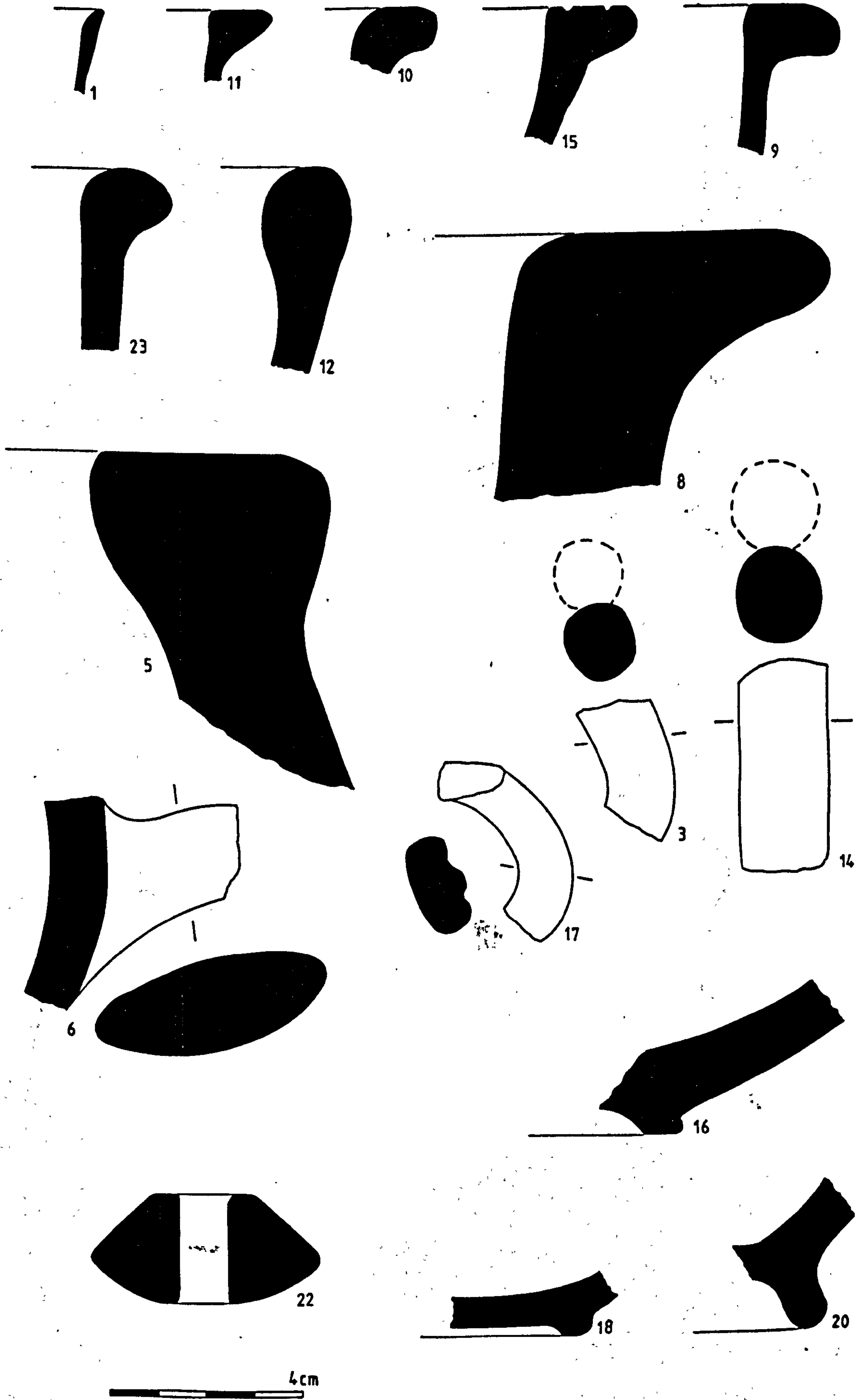
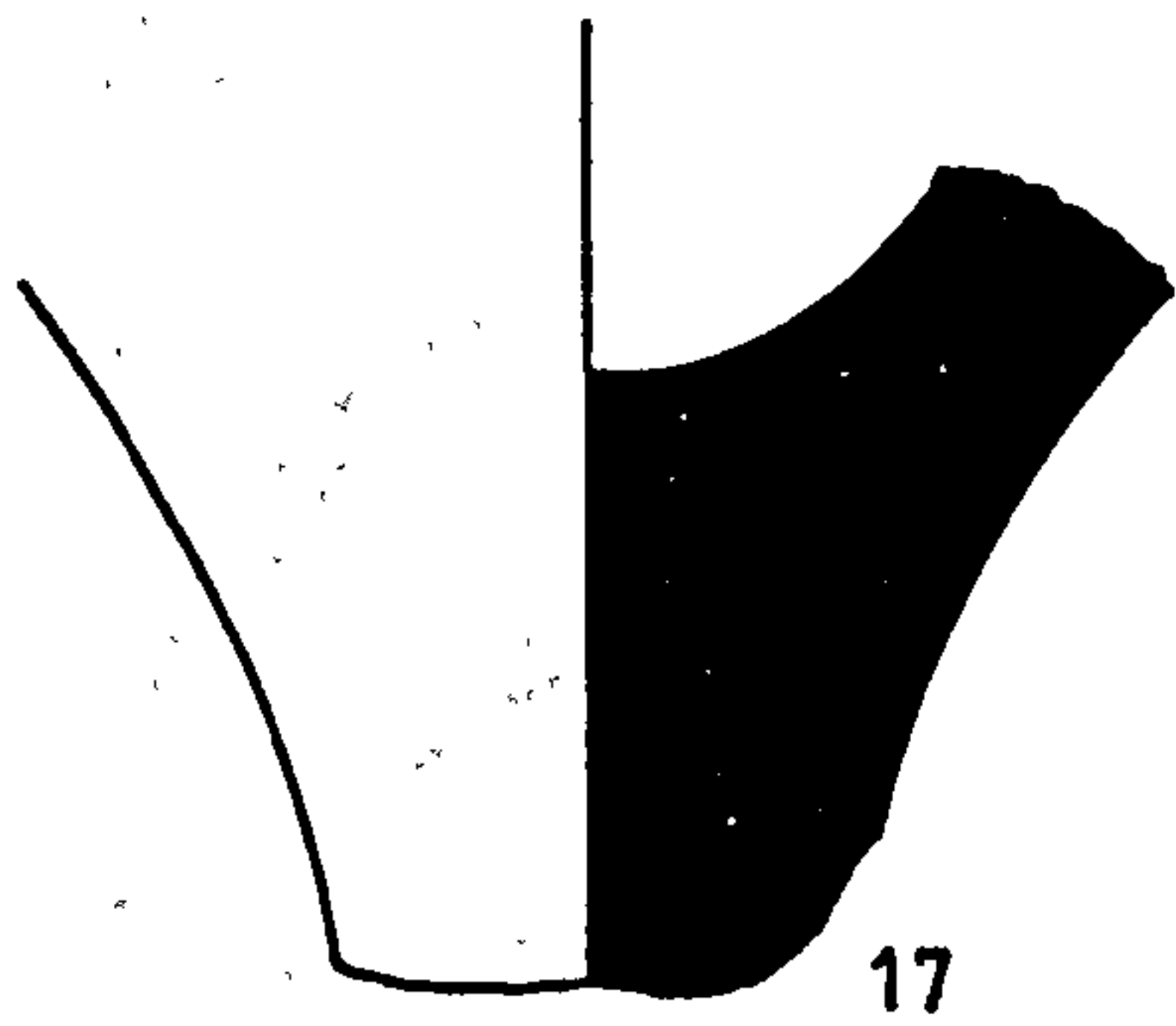
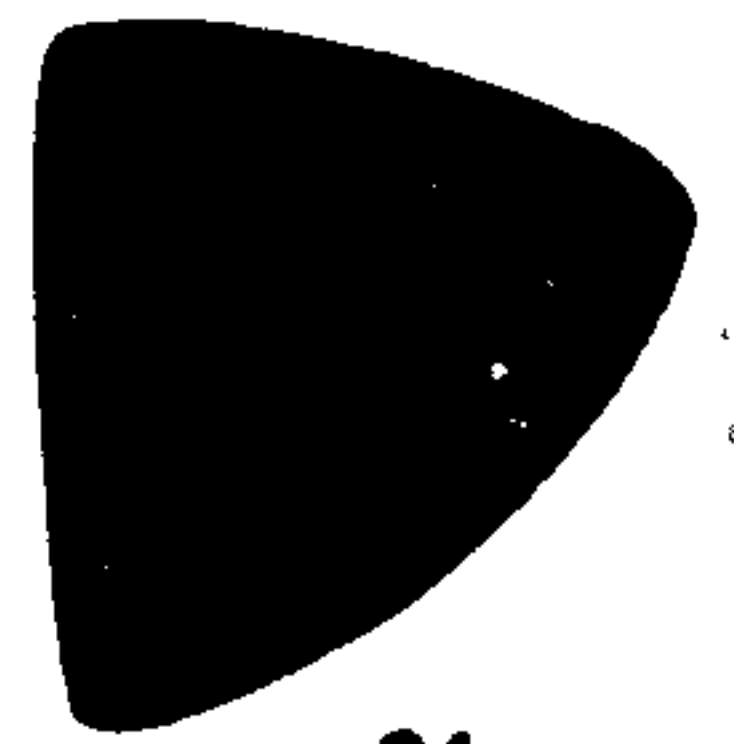
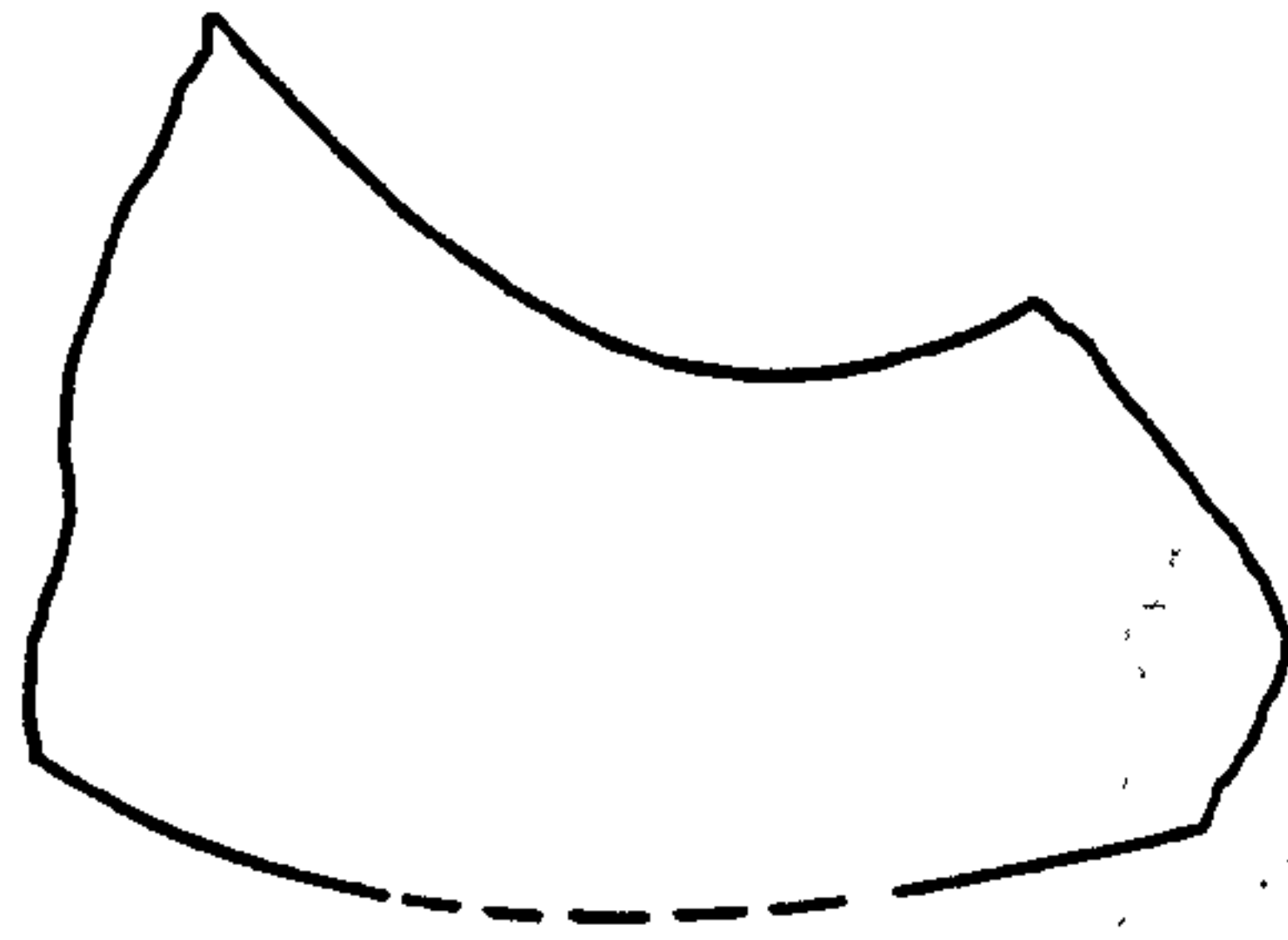


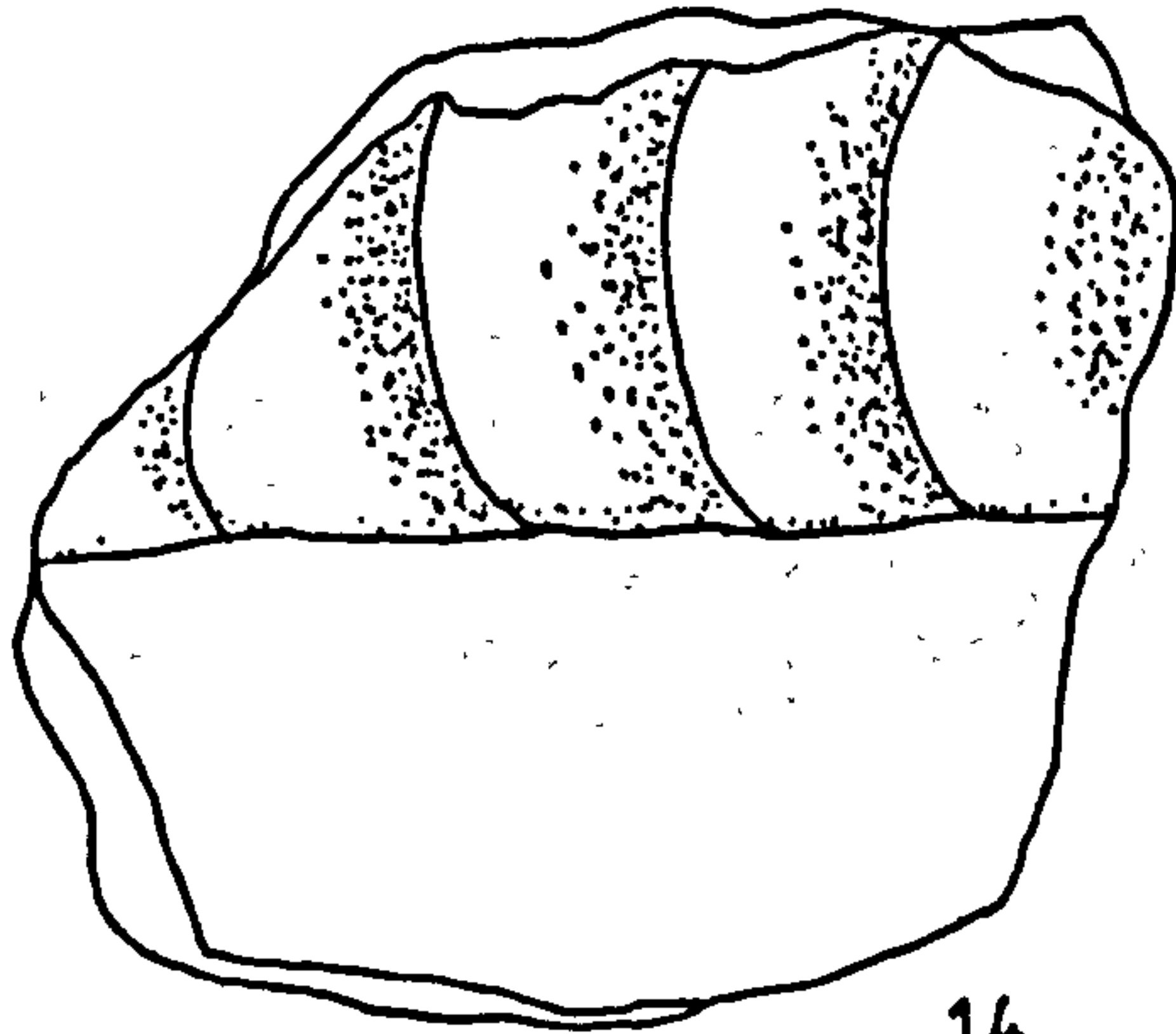
Fig. 105: GOUMOURADA



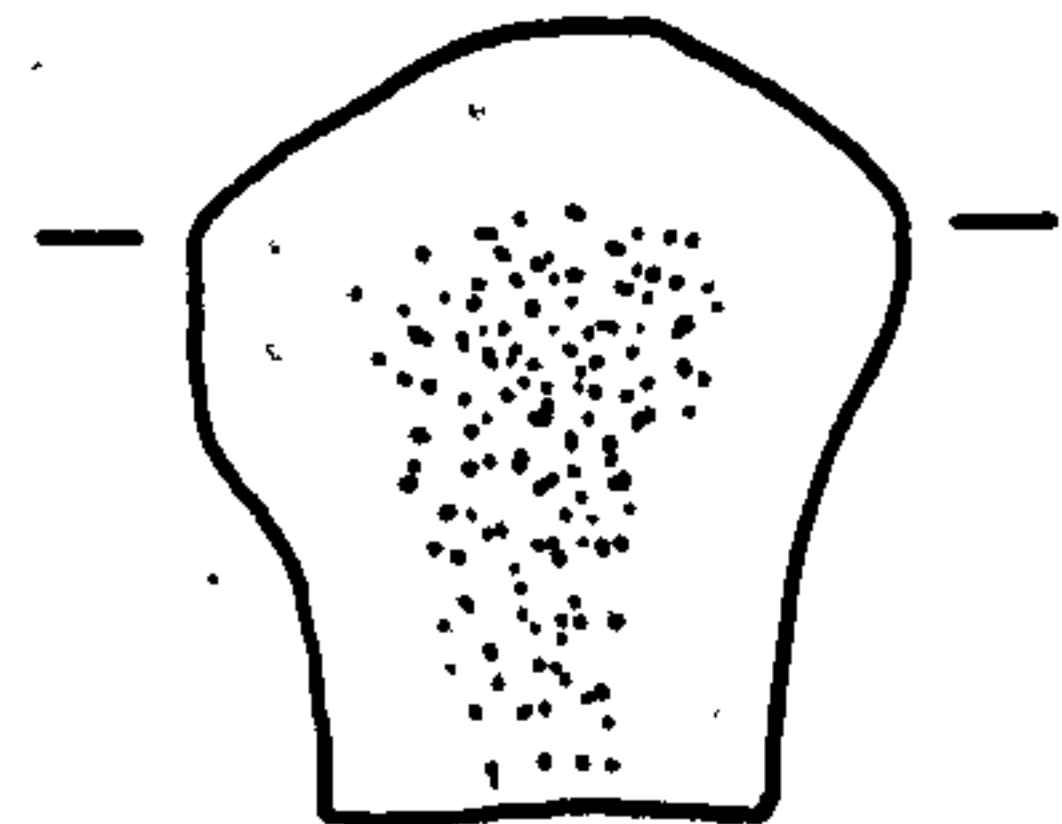
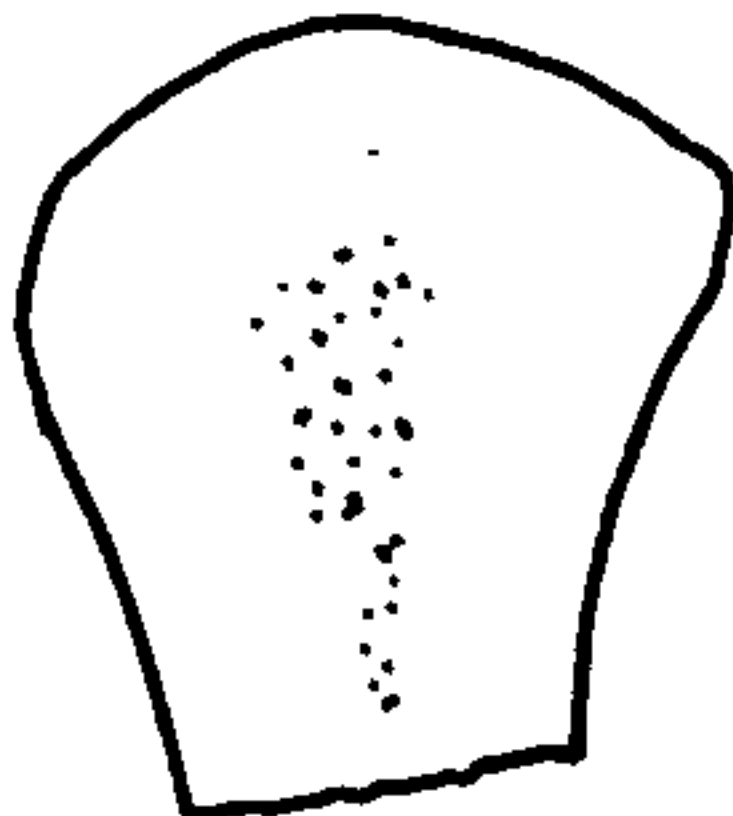
17



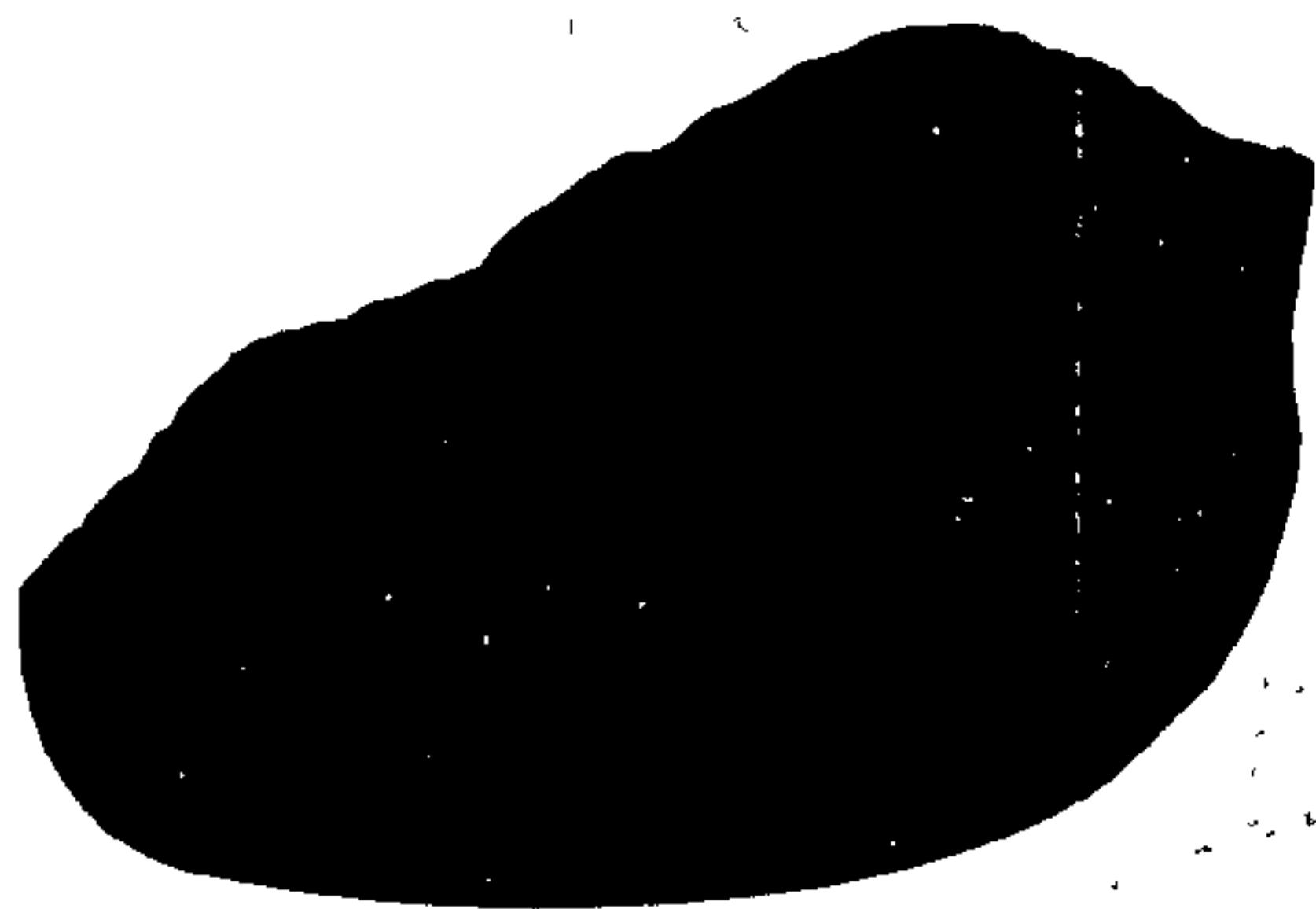
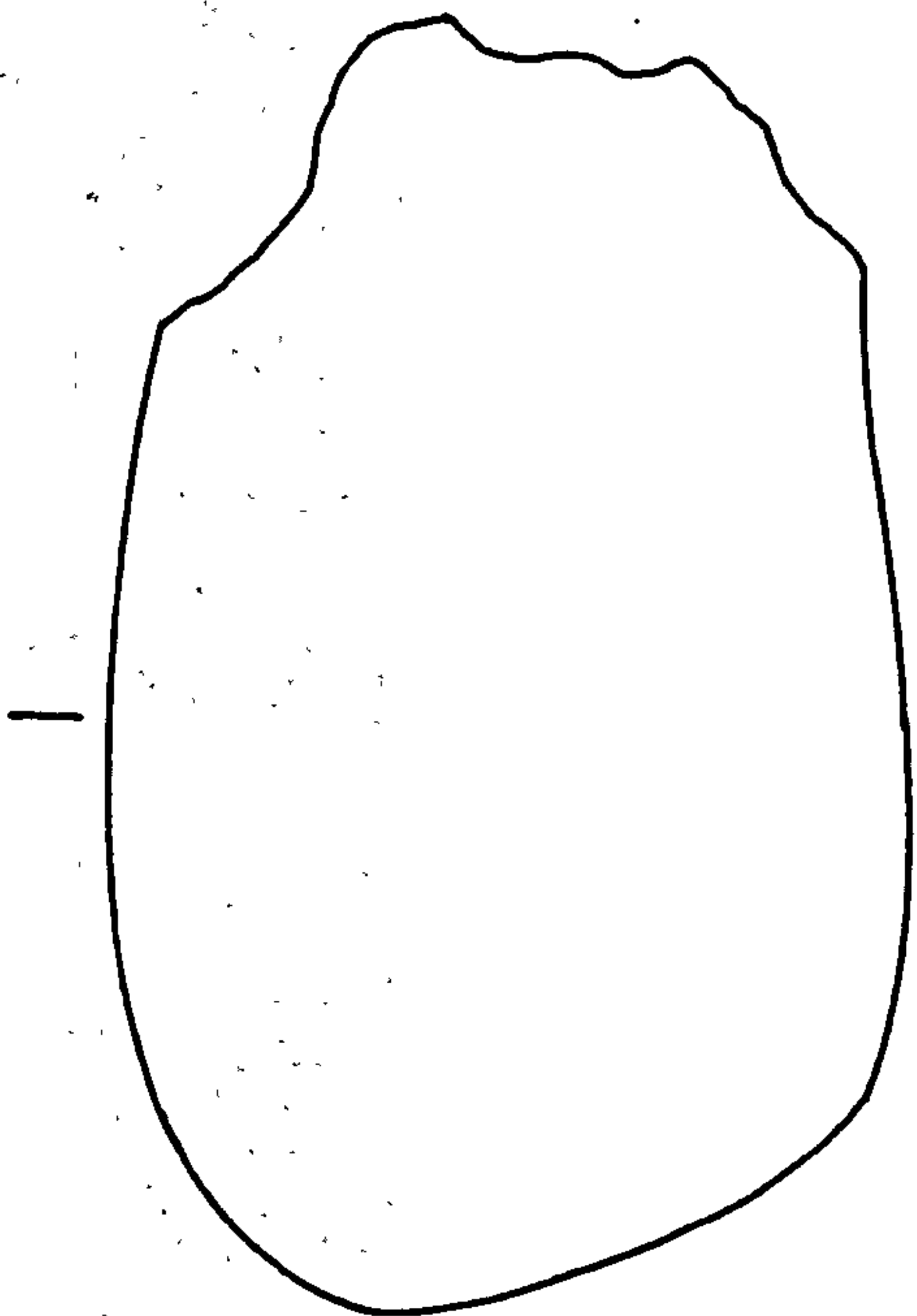
21



14



19



S1

Fig. 106: PORI
586

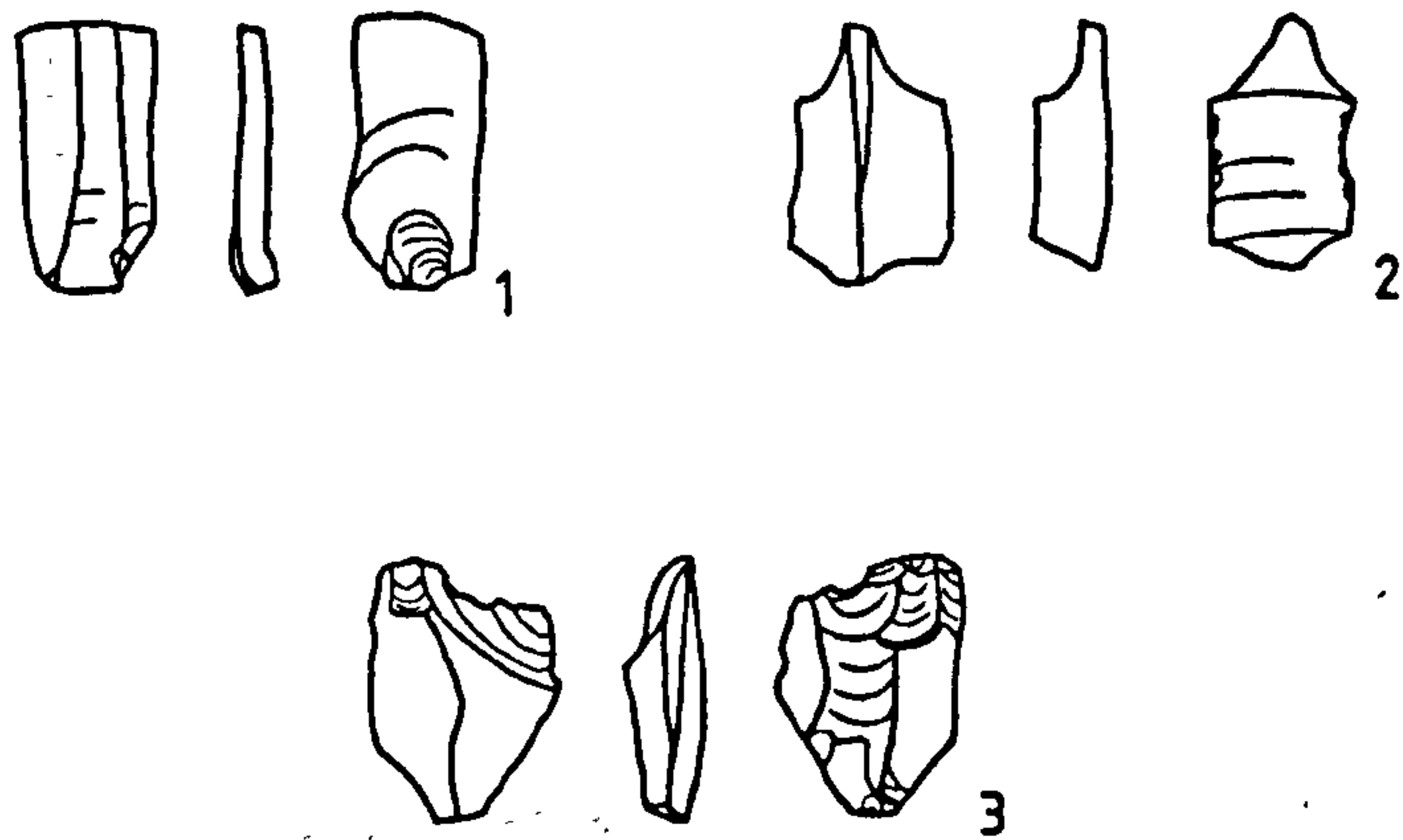
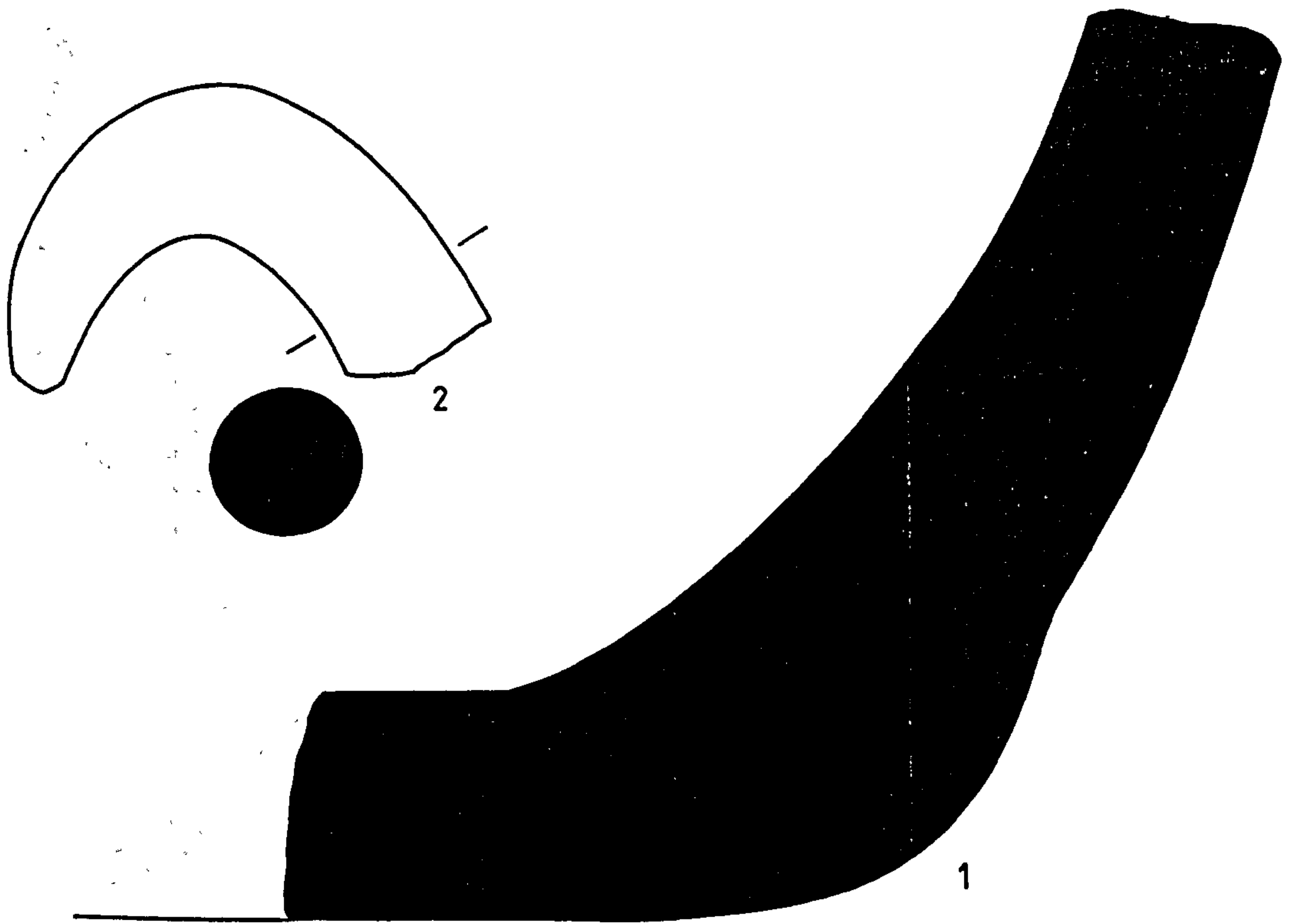


Fig. 107: MORTRERA - I

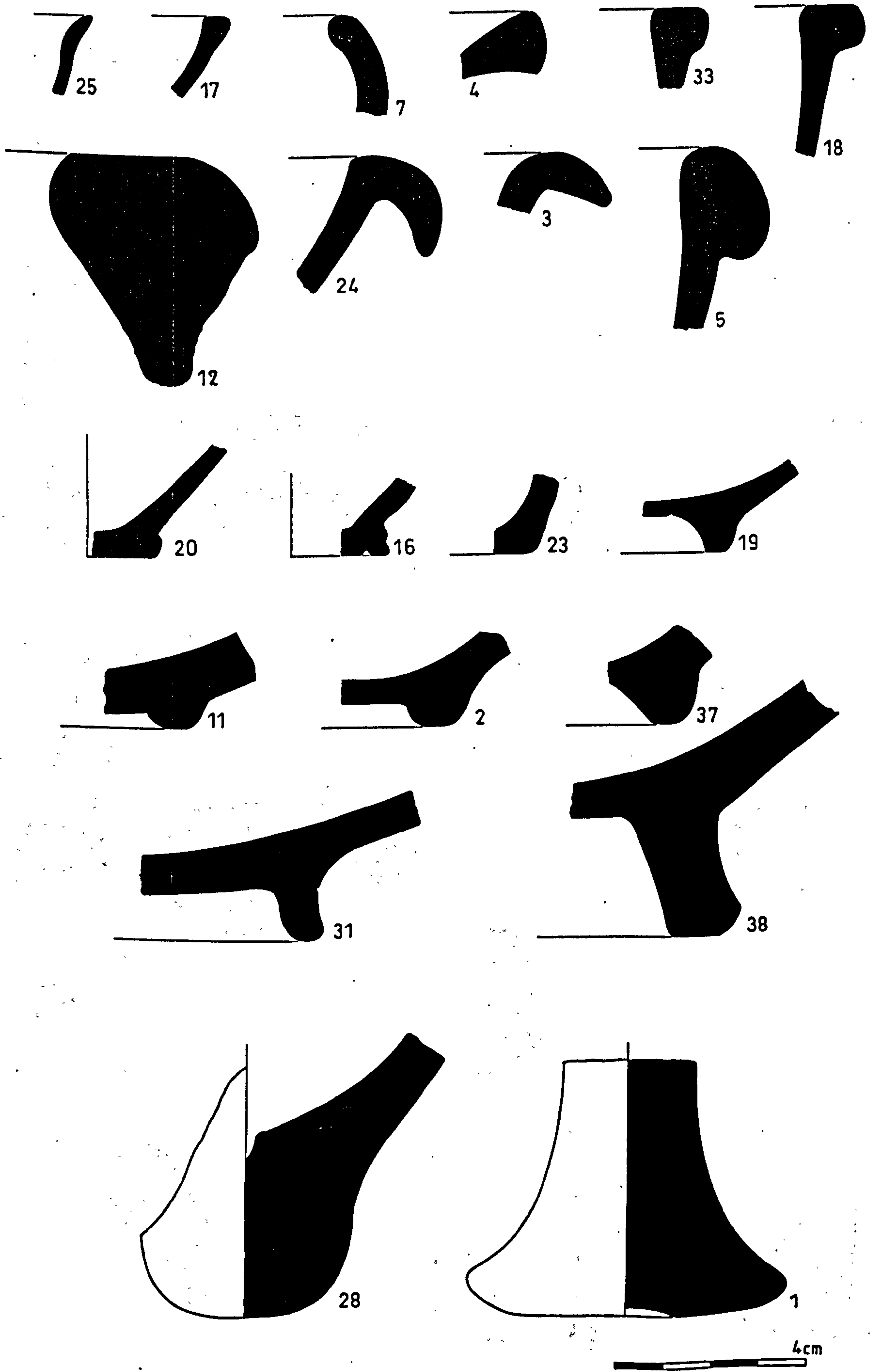


Fig. 108: MORTRERA - II

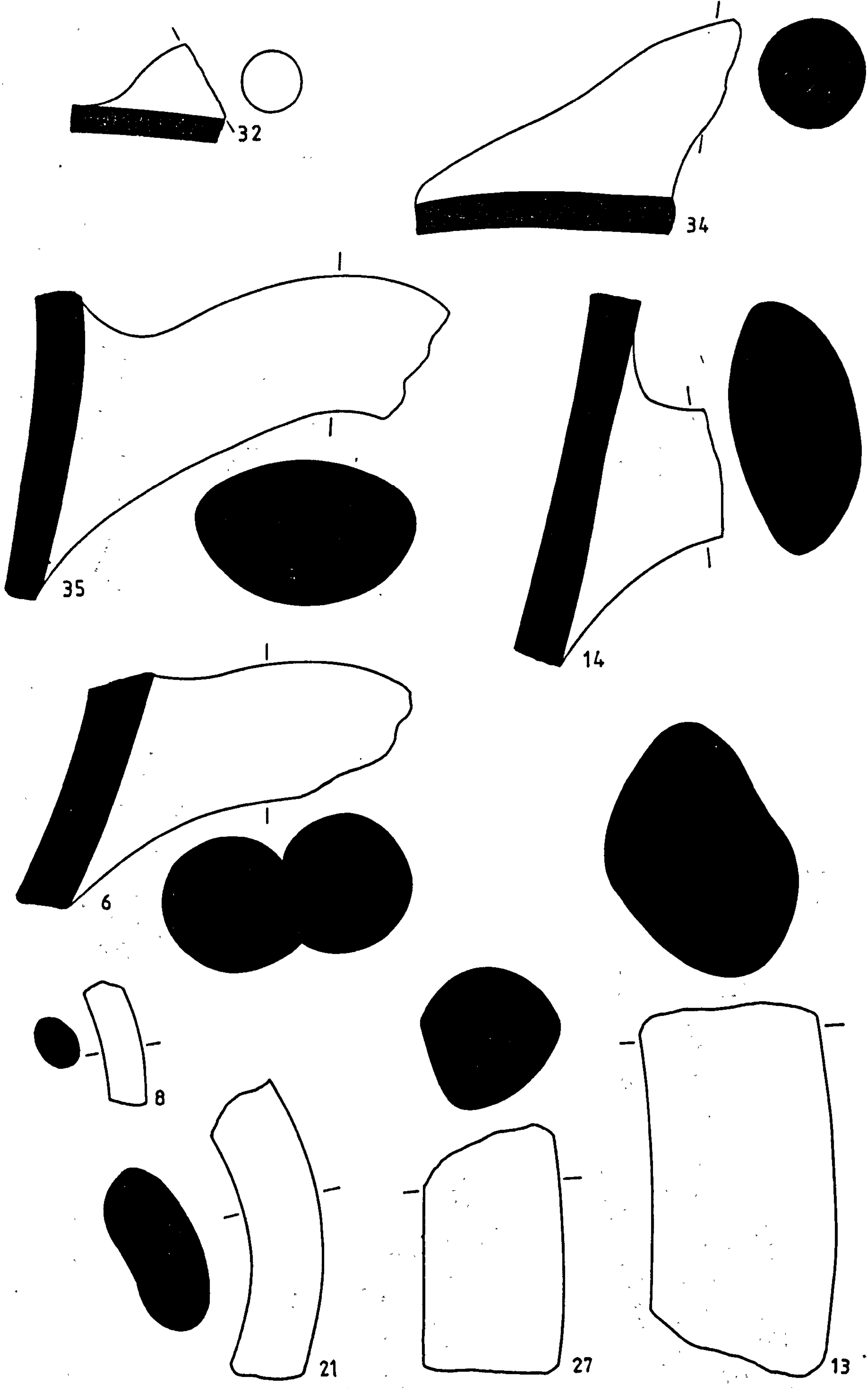


Fig. 109: MORTRERA - II

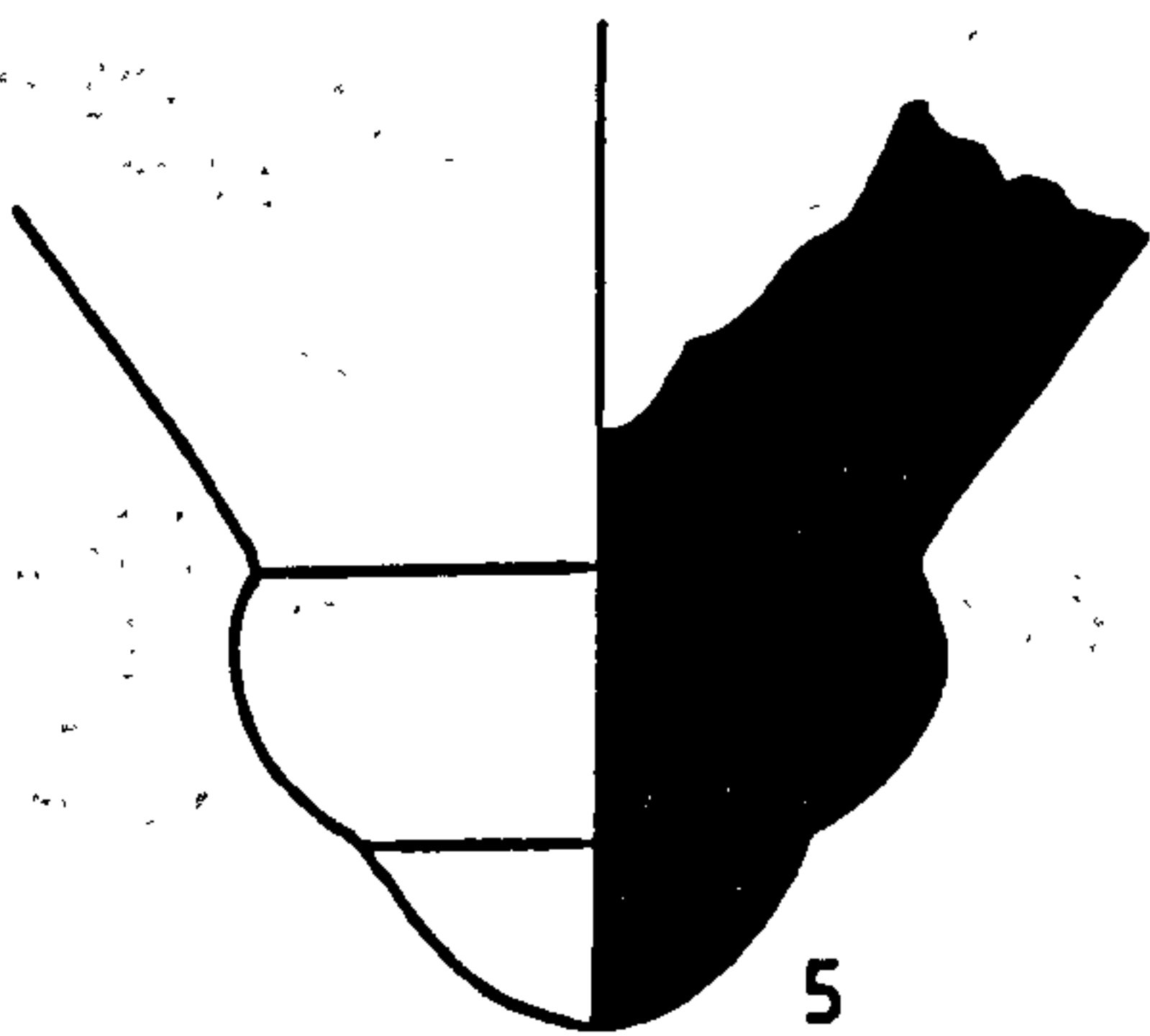
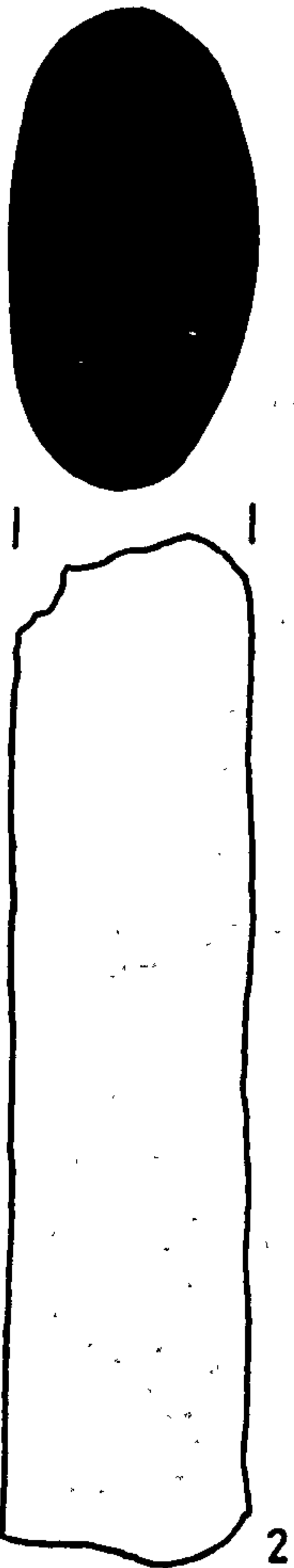
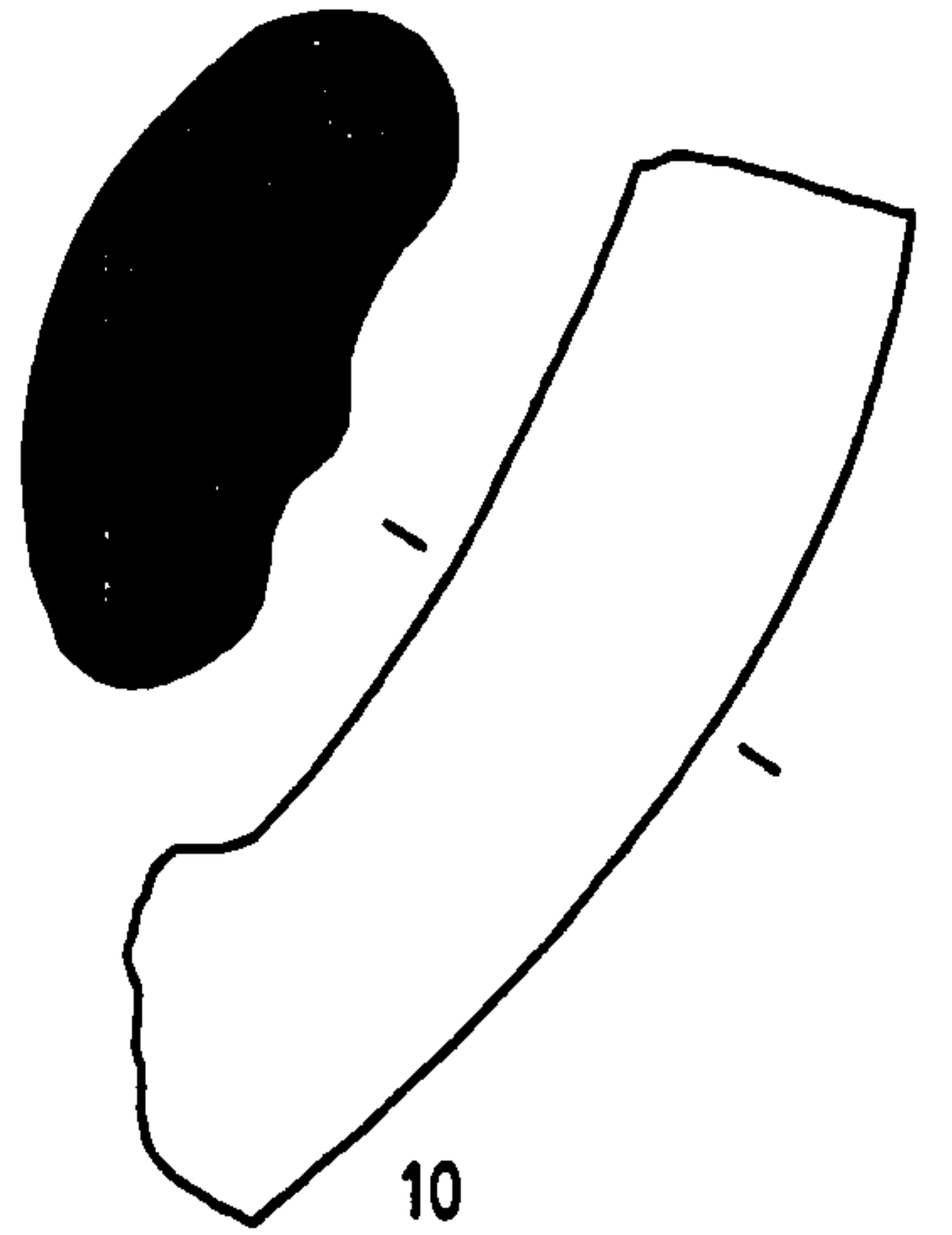
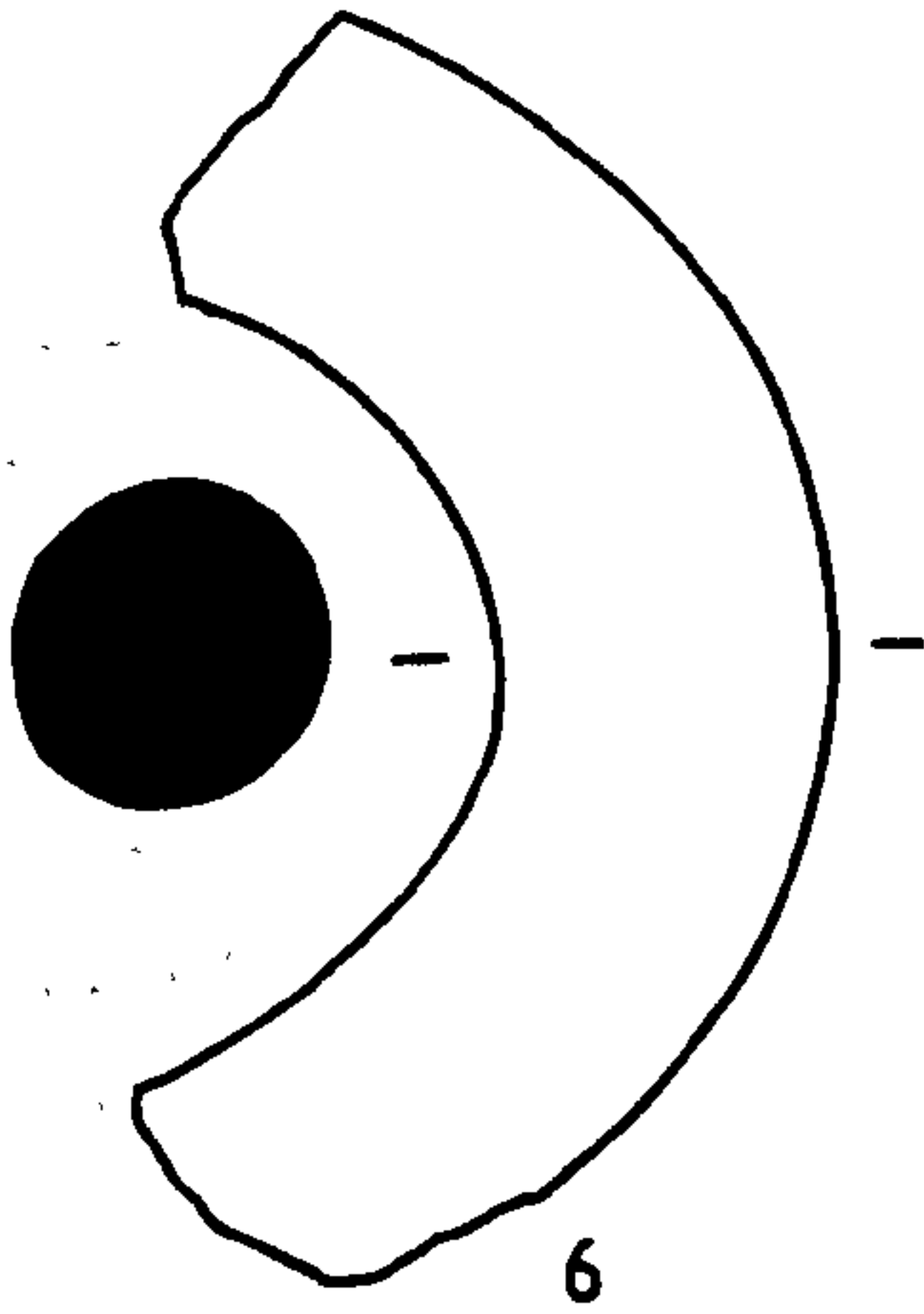
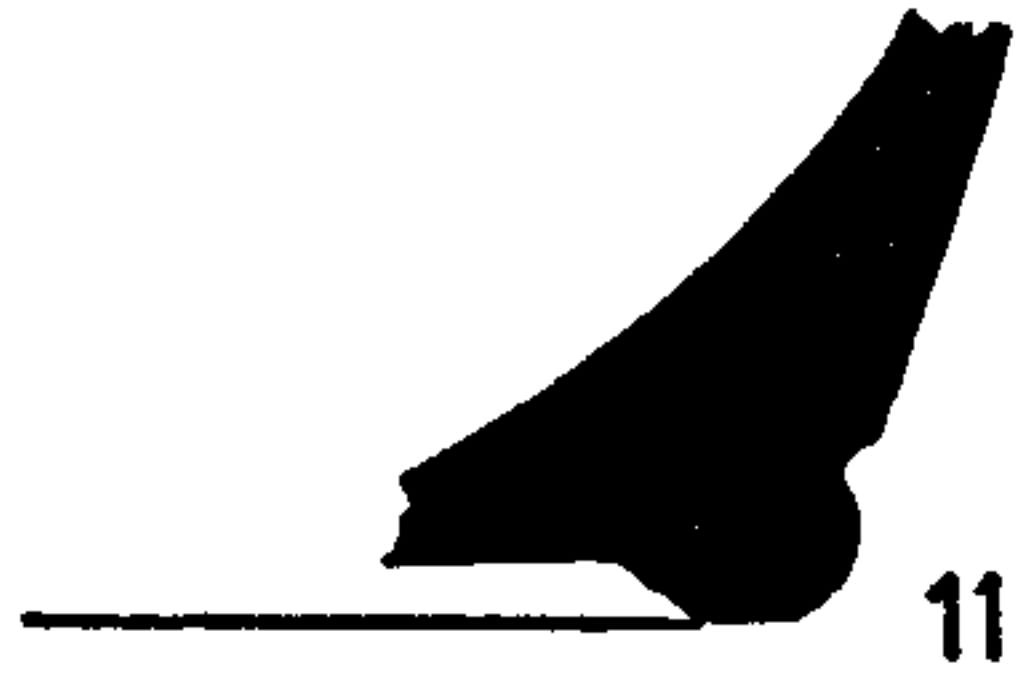


Fig. 110: TOKELI

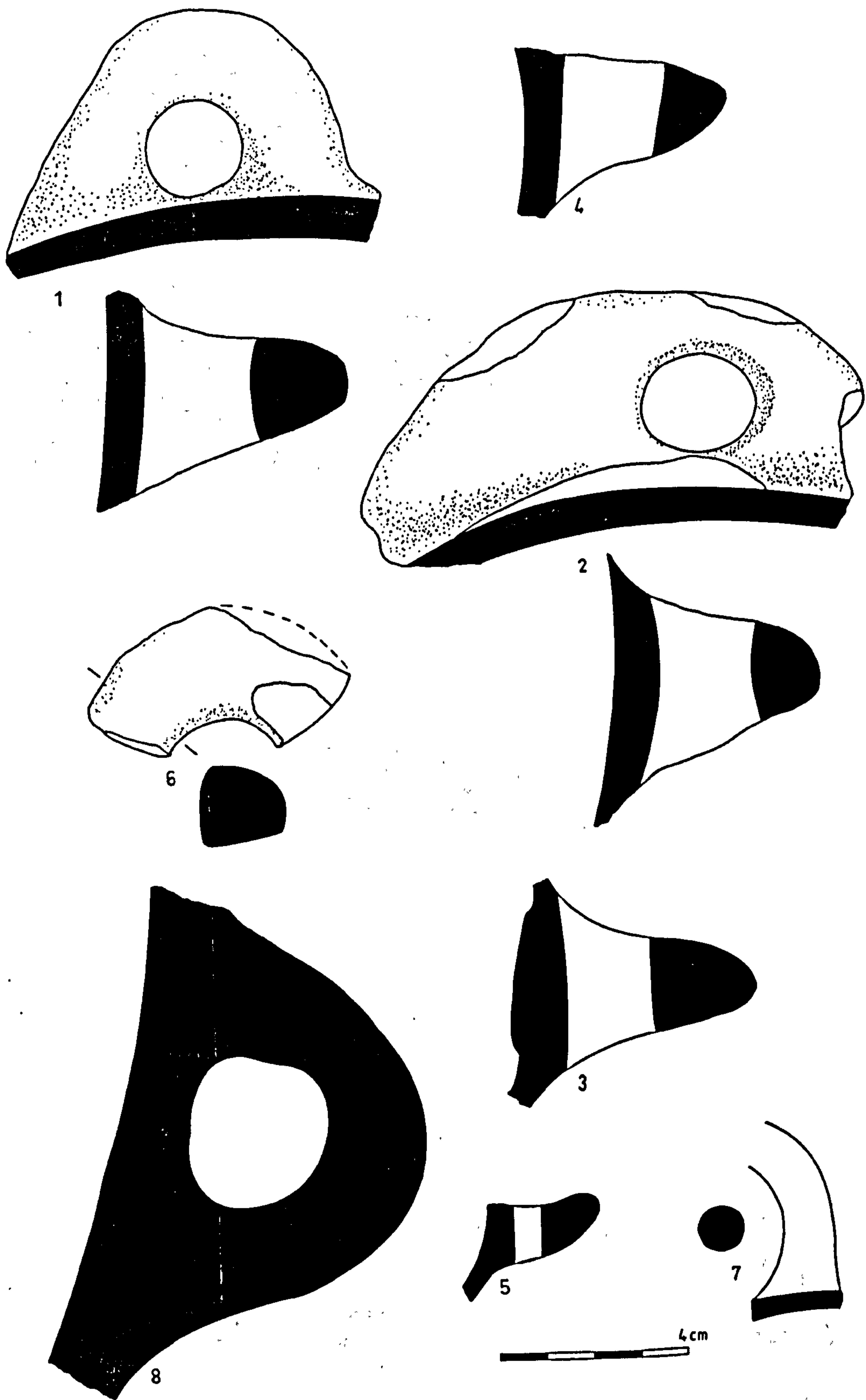


Fig. 111: PLAKA

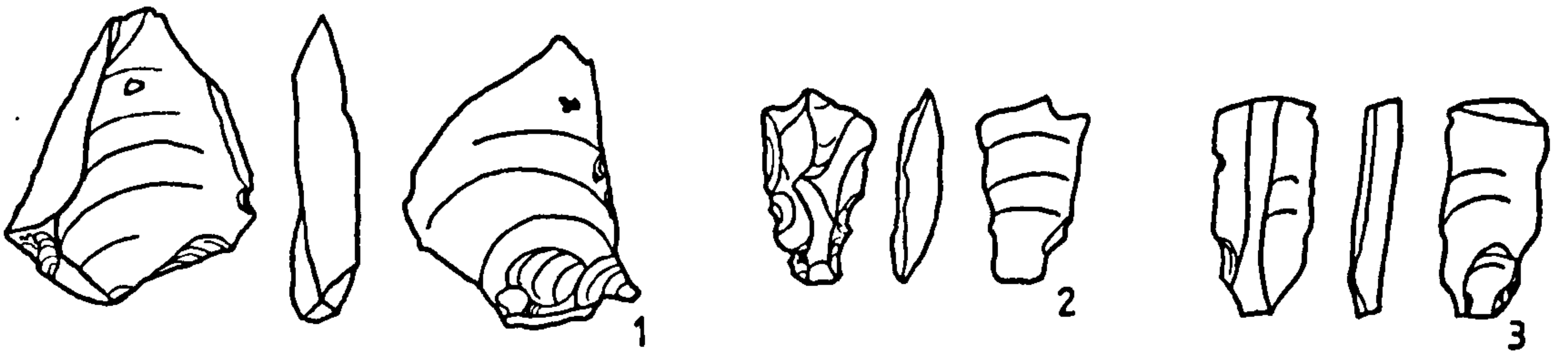
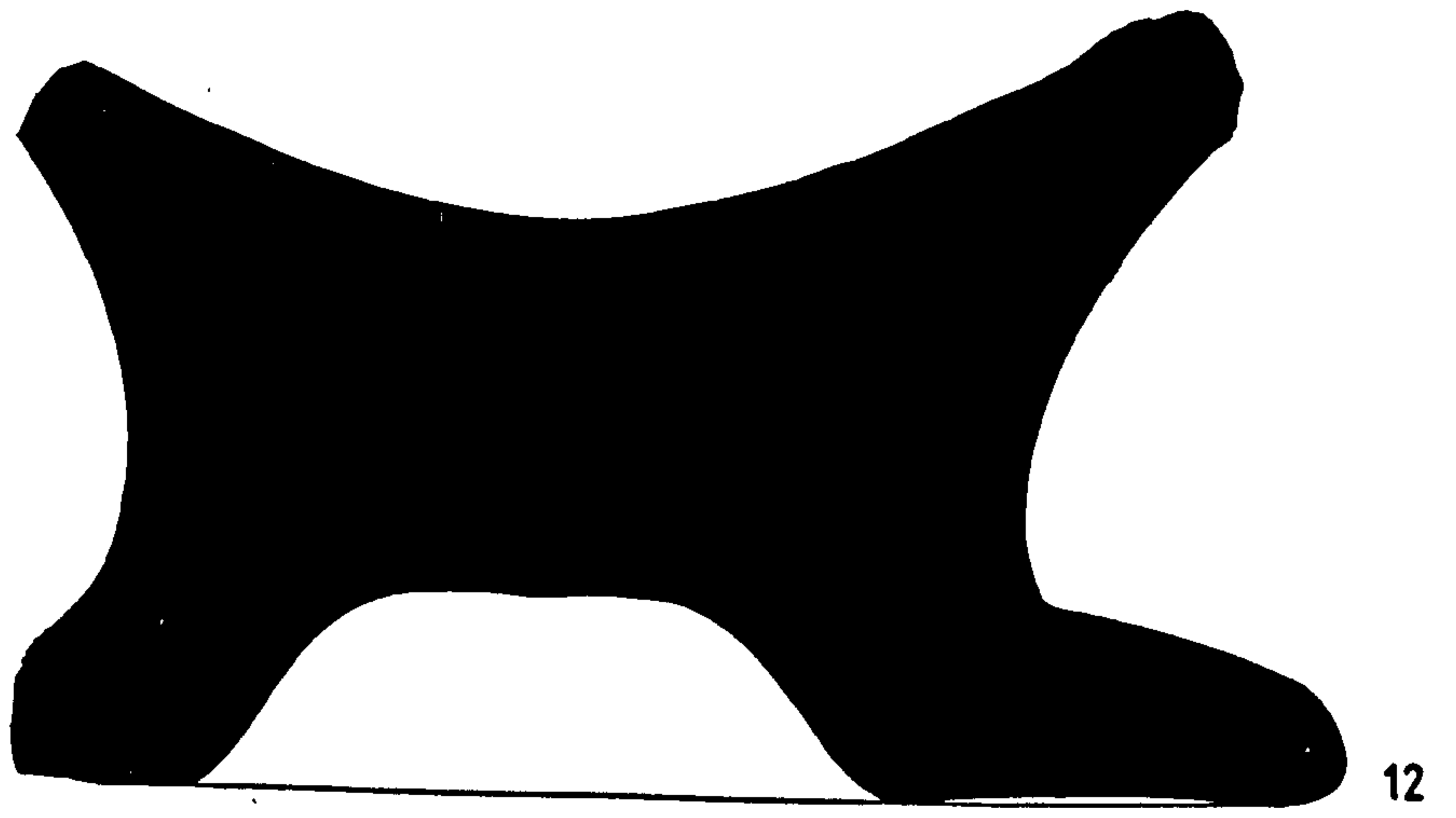
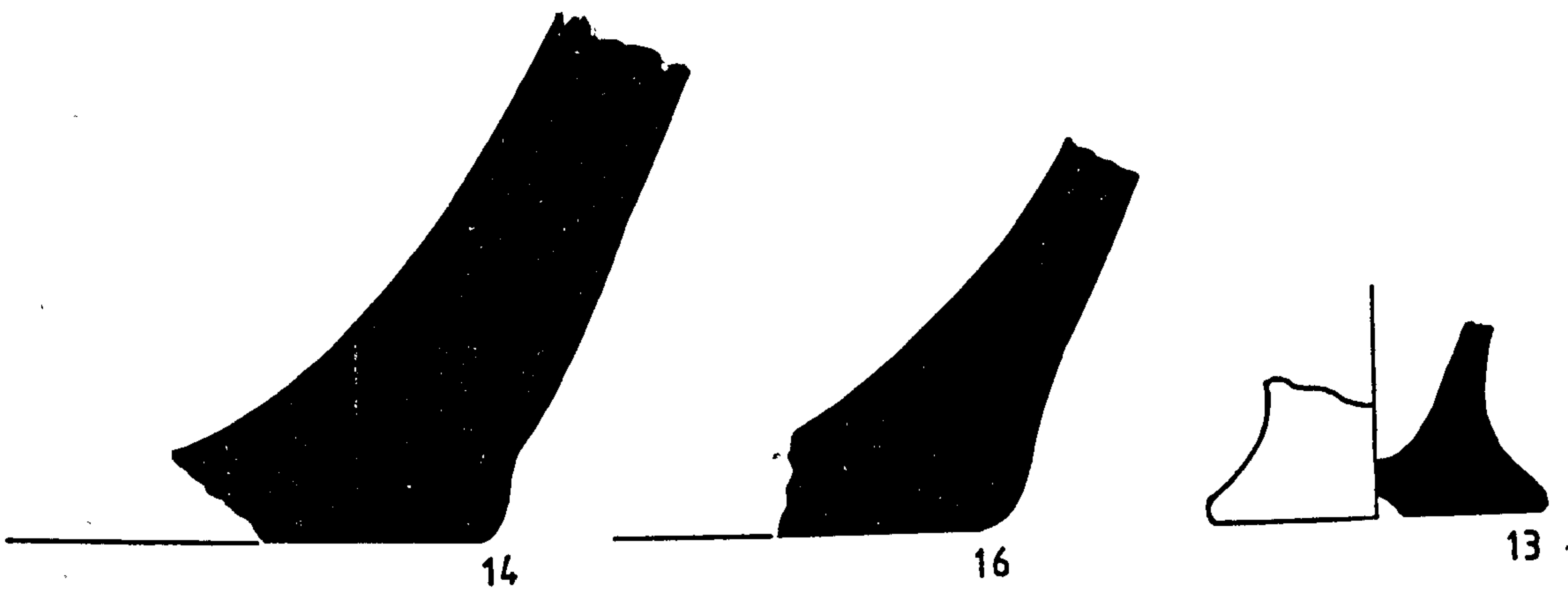


Fig. 112: PLAKA

PLATES



Pl. 1: "aimasies" at Plaka



Pl. 2: Kato Kallivari

MODERN ANDROS



Pl. 3: "pissos" at Plaka



Pl.4:threshing floor at Phellos

MODERN ANDROS



Pl. 5 A
olive - mill
at Chartes



Pl. 5 B
olive mill
Chartes



Pl. 6
pottery beehives
near Liediza,
Makrotantalo



Pl. 7: RETHI-I: the N side



Pl. 8: RETHI-II and RETHI-I at background



Pl. 9

RETHI-I

the temple from

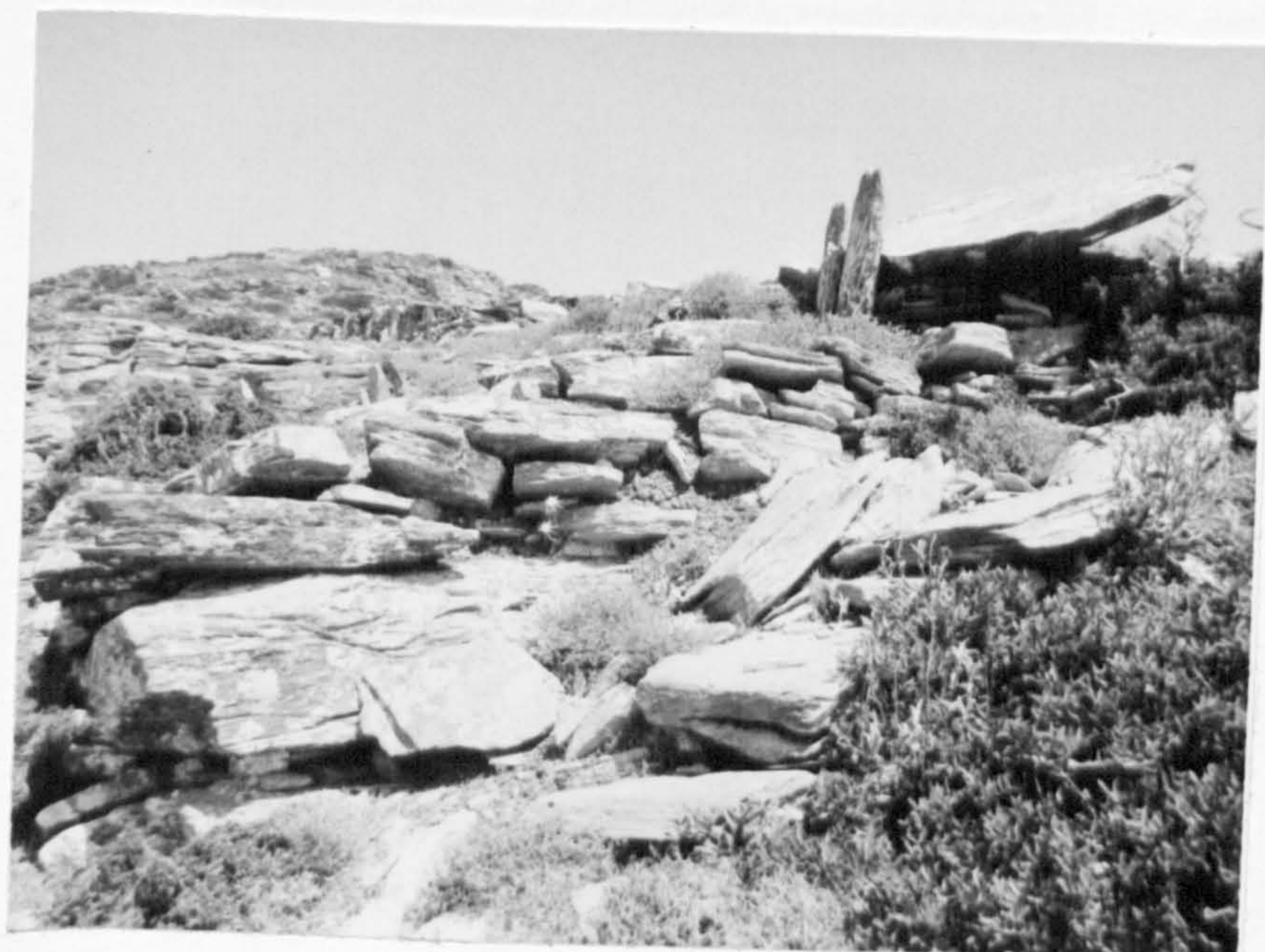
the E



Pl. 10

RETHI-I

E wall



Pl. 11

RETHI-II

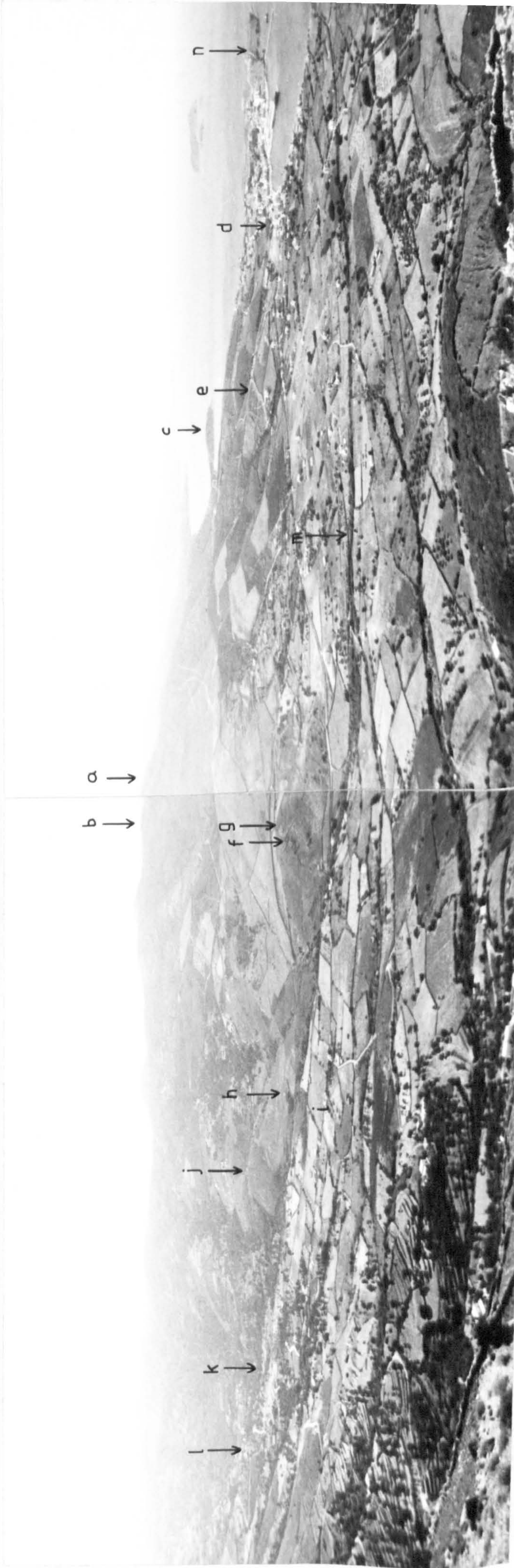
ruins to the N



P1. 12: PHOURNOI: circular structure



P1. 13: PHOURNOI: ruins on hilltop



(a) Rethi-I, (b) Rethi-II, (c) Phournoi, (d) Loutro?, (e) Kato Gaurio cemetary, (f) Tsouka-I, (g) Tsouka-II, (h) Agios Savvas, (i) Xerokampos, (j) Chrysostomos, (k) Ano Gaurio-I, (l) Ano Gaurio-II, (m) Megalo Potami, (n) Marmara



Pl. 15

KATO GAURIO

bricks



Pl. 16

KATO GAURIO

column drum



Pl. 17

MEGALO POTAMI



Pl. 18: TSOUKA: W side of the tower



Pl. 19: TSOUKA: the interior of the tower - E side



Pl. 20: KASTRI from the N



Pl. 21: KASTRI: traces of the wall



- (a) Kastri
- (b) Charakas - I, II
- (c) Charakas - III
- (d) Charakas - IV
- (e) Charakas - V
- (f) Mazareko
- (g) Strogyle
- (h) Maroniti

Pl. 22: CHARAKAS from the N



Pl. 23

MARONITI

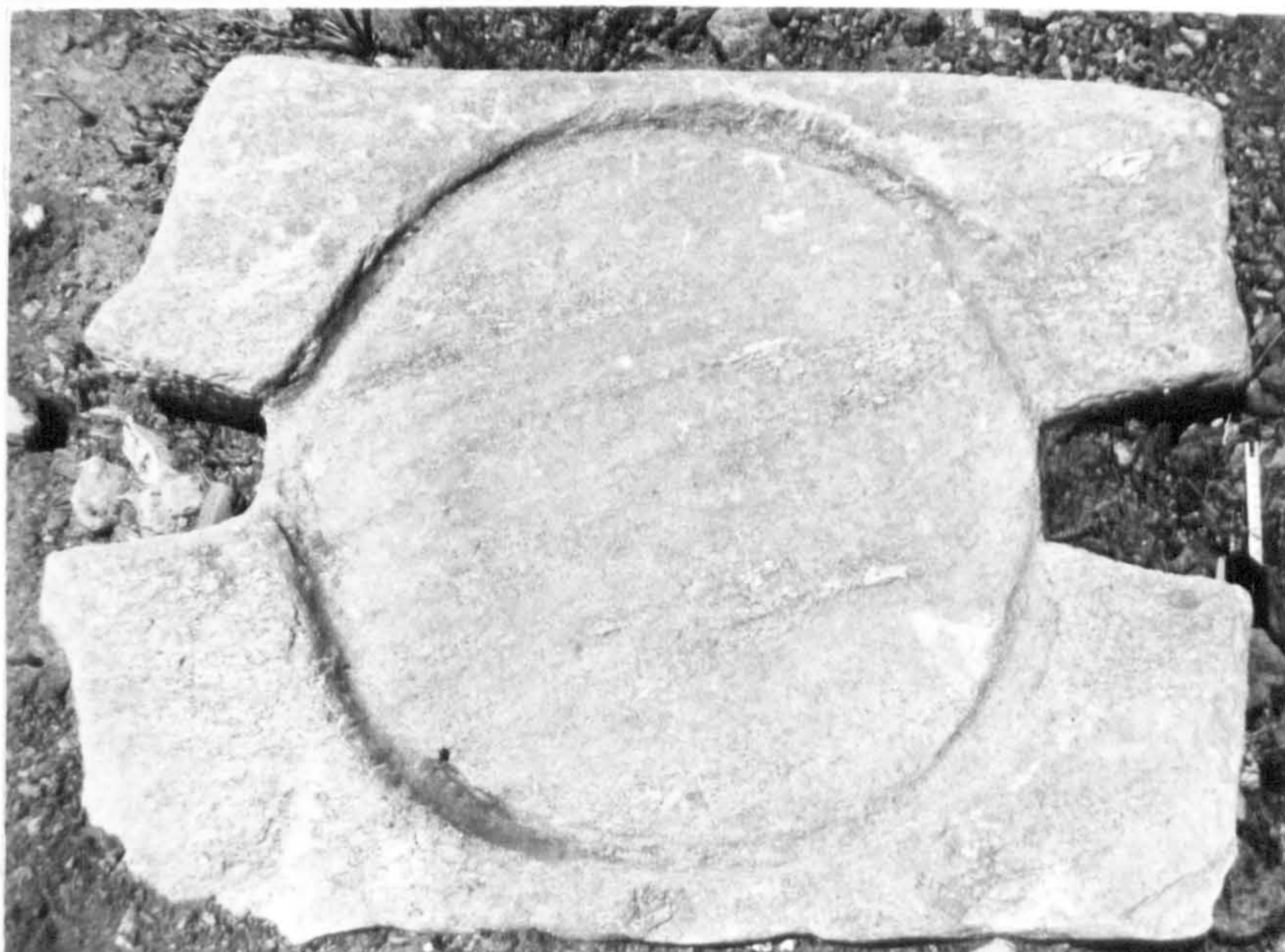
The site from the S



Pl. 24

MARONITI

the wall



Pl. 25

MARONITI

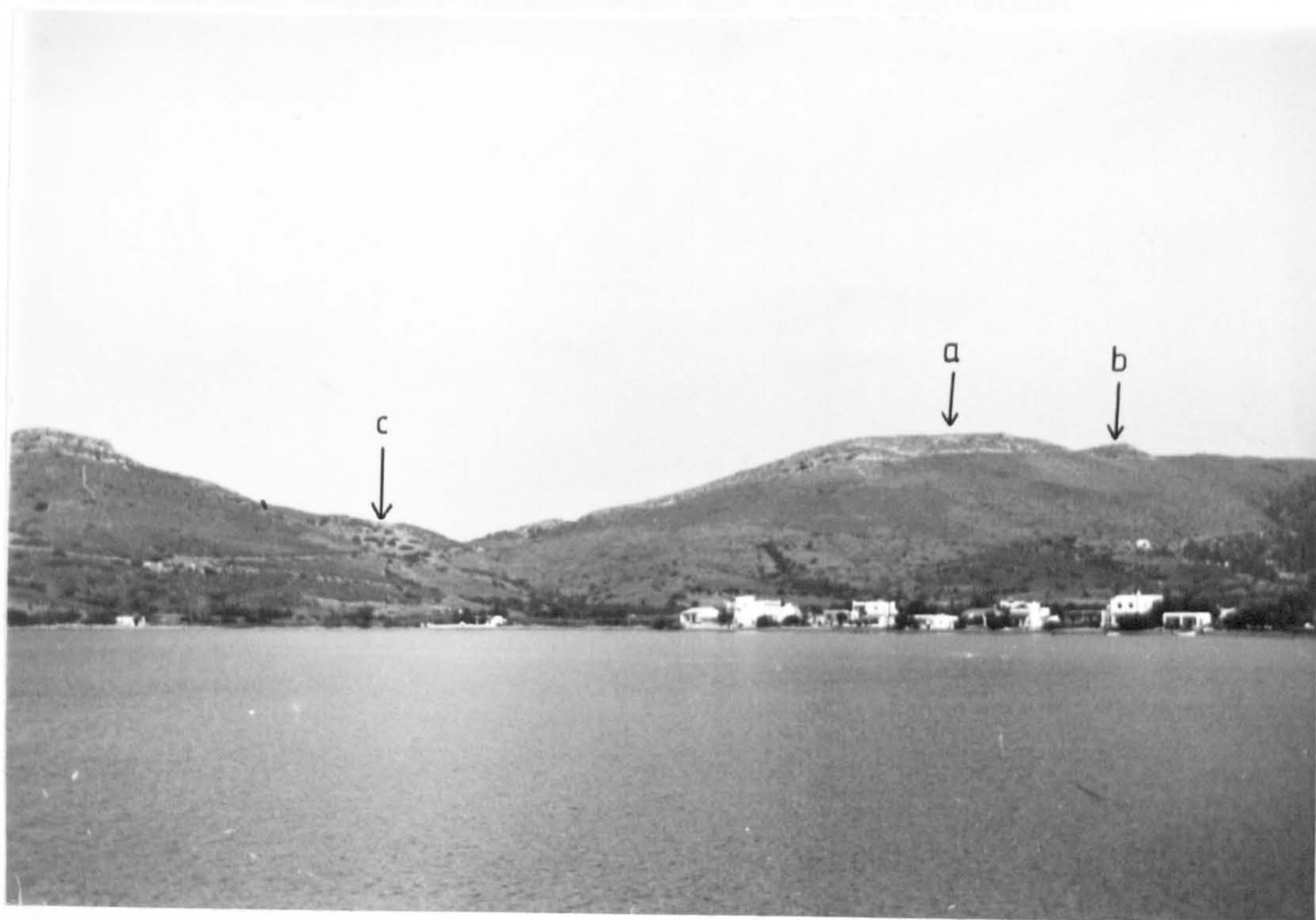
marble press bed



Pl. 26: MAZAREKO: the hill from the NW



Pl. 27: MAZAREKO: the wall, E part



Pl. 28(a) Stauros, (b) Marmouristra, (c) Maroniti



Pl. 29: STAUROS the fortification SW area



Pl. 30 A
STAUROS PELEKETES
the fortification
W slope



Pl. 30 B
STAUROS PELEKETES
the fortification
NE area



Pl. 31
STAUROS PELEKETES
S area



Pl. 32 A
TETRAPHYGIO
Stauros and the
interior of the fort



Pl. 32 B
TETRAPHYGIO
the W wall



Pl. 32 C
TETRAPHYGIO
the S wall
drainage



Pl. 33: VARSAMIA metochio: the site from the S



Pl. 34: VARSAMIA metochio: E wall



Pl. 33: VARSAMIA metochio: the site from the S



Pl. 34: VARSAMIA metochio: E wall



P1. 37

HELLENIKO - RAKAGIO

the site



P1. 38

HELLENIKO - RAKAGIO

dressed marble at

Stauros



P1. 39

HELLENIKO - RAKAGIO

the quarry



Pl. 40: HELLENIKO - RAKAGIO

the retaining wall, W side



Pl. 41: HELLENIKO - RAKAGIO

the retaining wall, S side



P1. 42

PELEKETE C

lower area



P1. 43

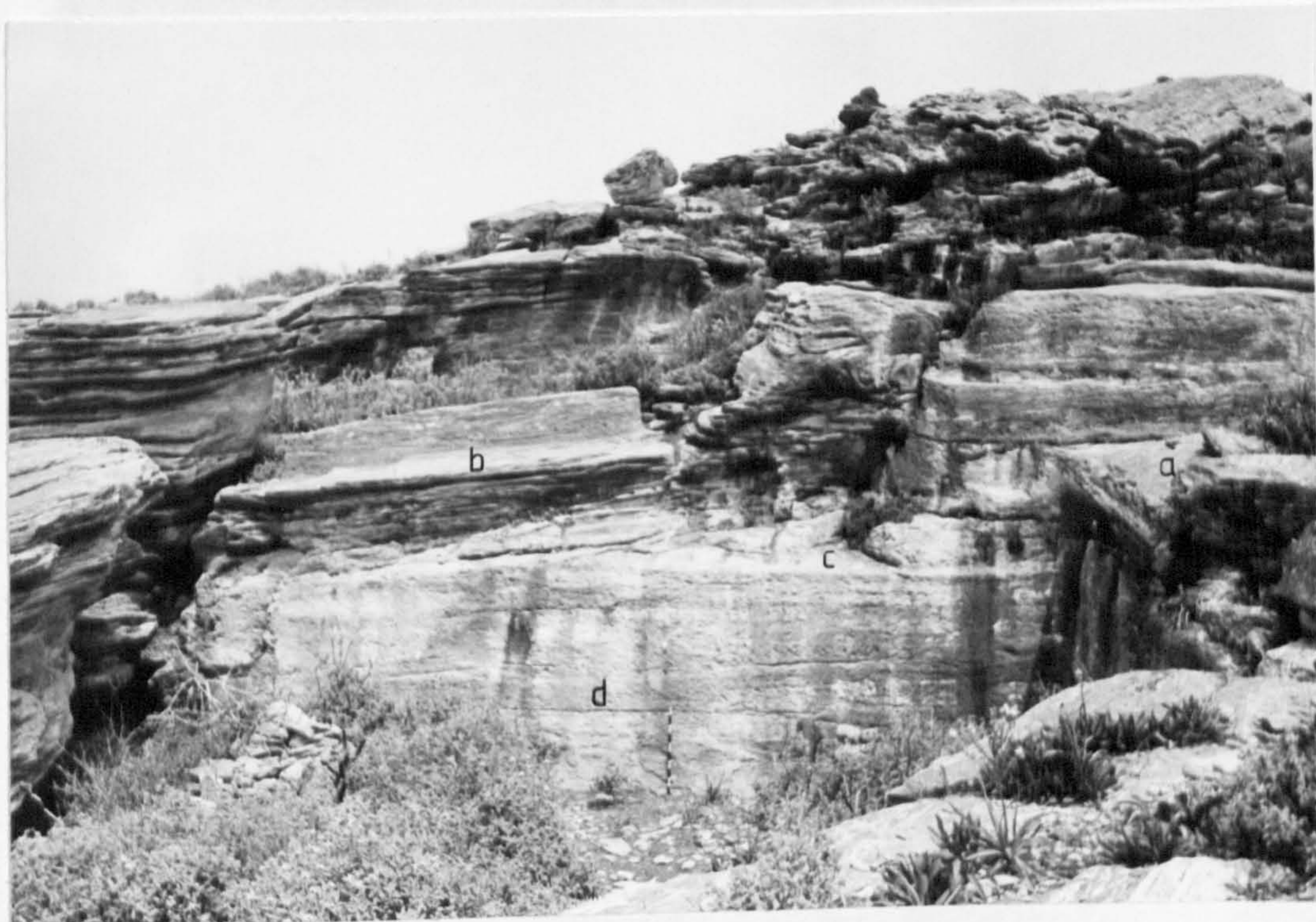
PELEKETE C

upper area



P1. 44

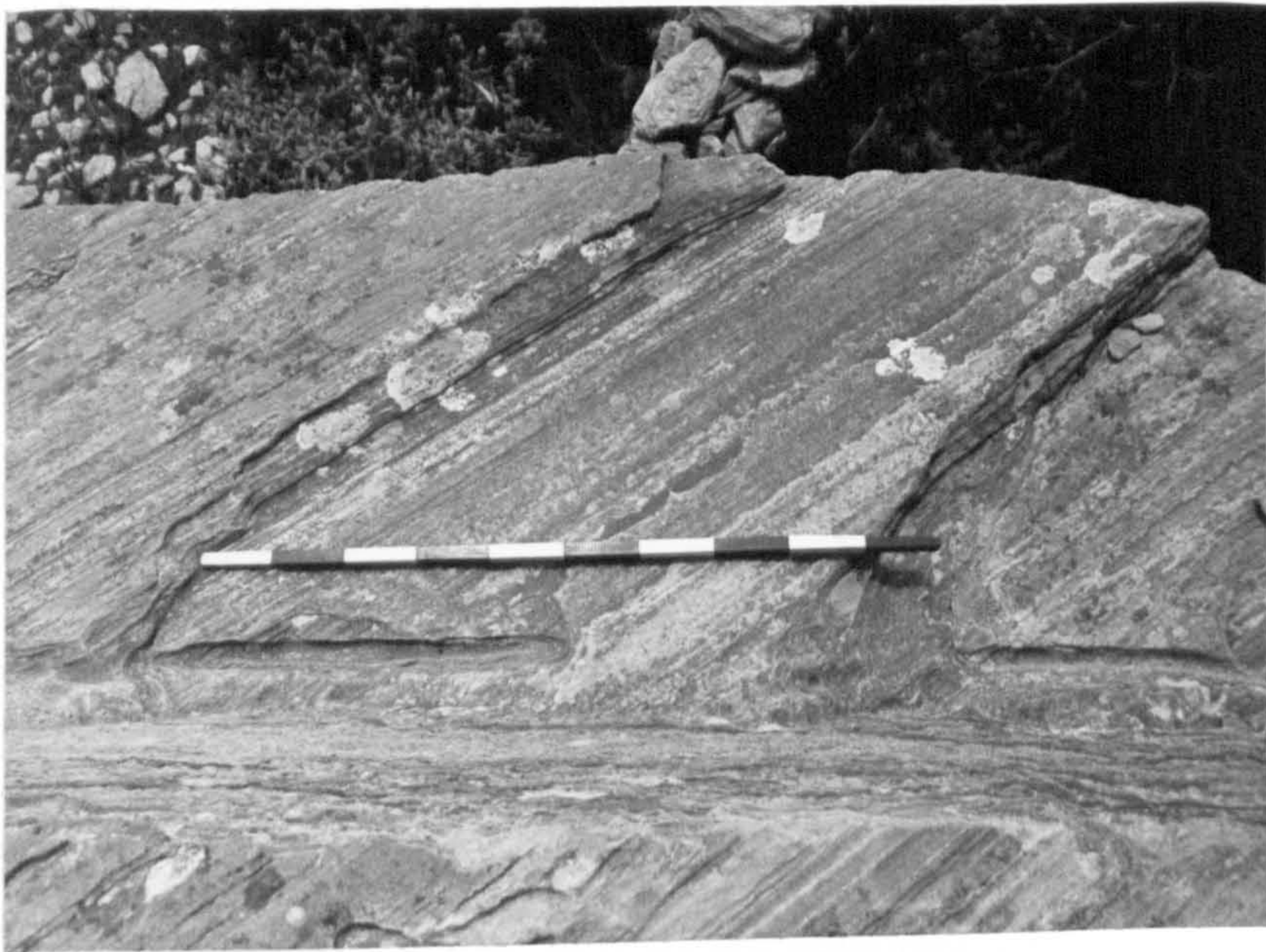
PELEKETE D



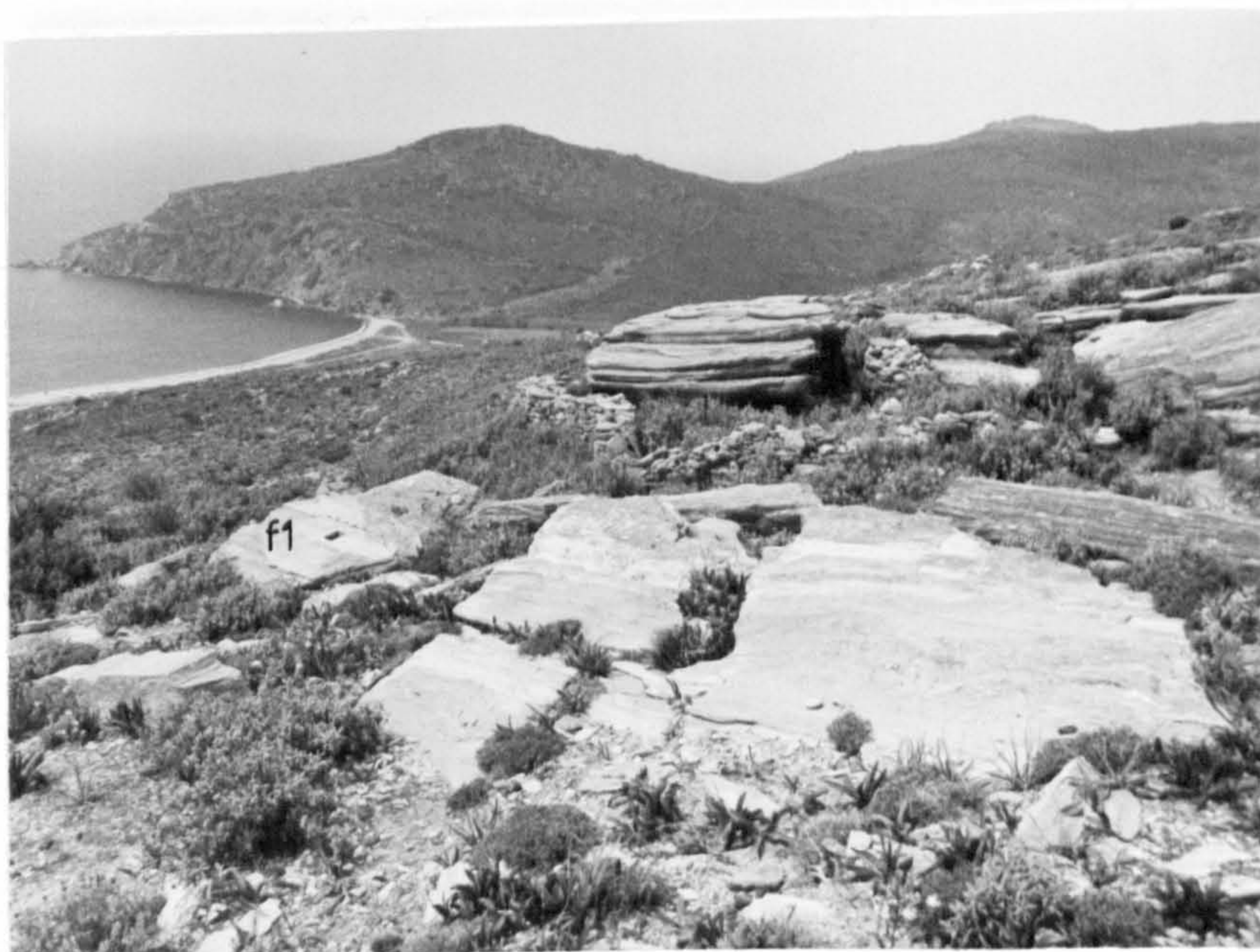
Pl. 45: TROCHALIA: the quarrying area



Pl. 46: TROCHALIA: the W area



Pl. 47
TROCHALIA
detail from
platform (b)



Pl. 48
TROCHALIA
S area



Pl. 49
TROCHALIA
stone vat



Pl. 50

Strogyle-West (a)

Strogyle-North (b)



Pl. 51

STROGYLE-North



Pl. 52

STROGYLE-West

S area



Pl. 53
long blocs
and column



Pl. 54
column



Pl. 55
stone vat

STROGYLE-West quarry



Pl. 56: the interior of the tower, N side



Pl. 57: N area- schist slabs (a), low retaining wall (b)

AGIA MARINA - II



Pl. 58: millstone



Pl. 59: counter-weights of olive press

AGIA MARINA-II



Pl. 60 A

Ae-Giannes



Pl. 60 B

Ae-Giannes



Pl. 61

Louri

KALAMOS

621



Pl. 62

view from the E



Pl. 63

the plateau



Pl. 64

the press-beds



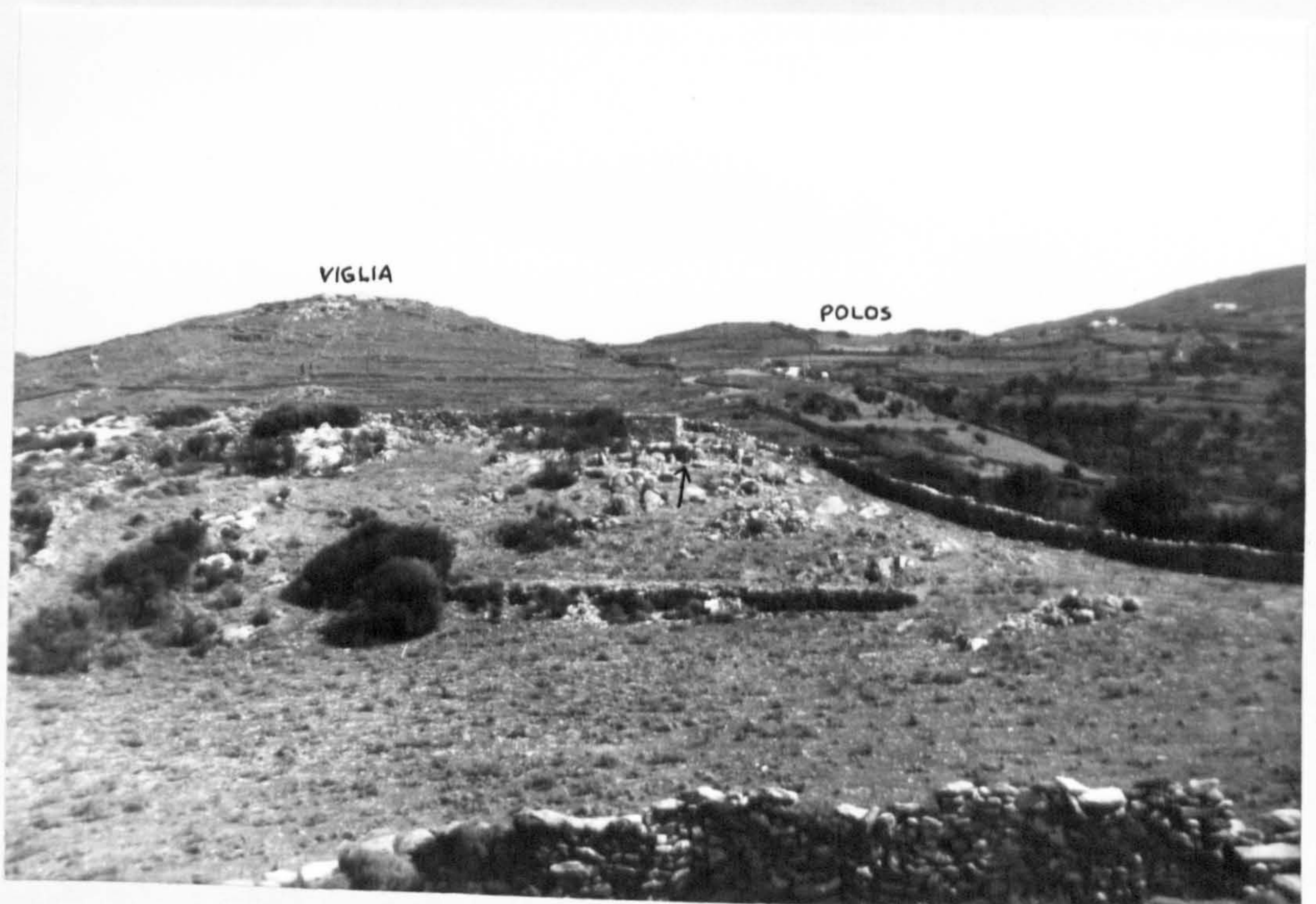
Pl. 65: retaining wall- S part of E wall



Pl. 66: retaining wall - N part of E wall



Pl. 67: Helleniko-Choreza (a), Ntardistra (b), Mpenetsouri (c)



Pl. 68: the tower from the W, Viglia and Kalamos at background

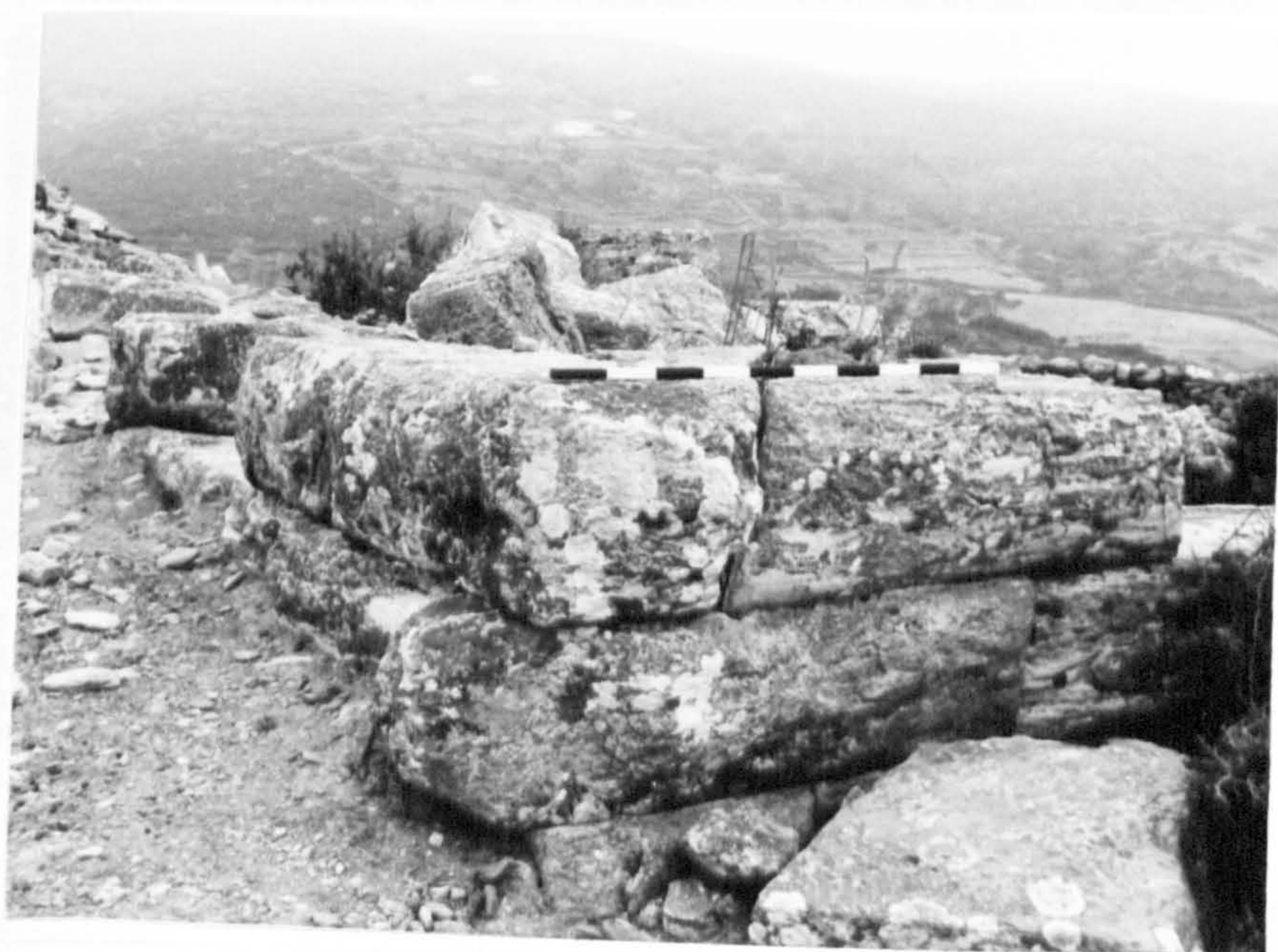
CHOREZA



Pl. 69
overall view
of the tower



Pl. 70
E side

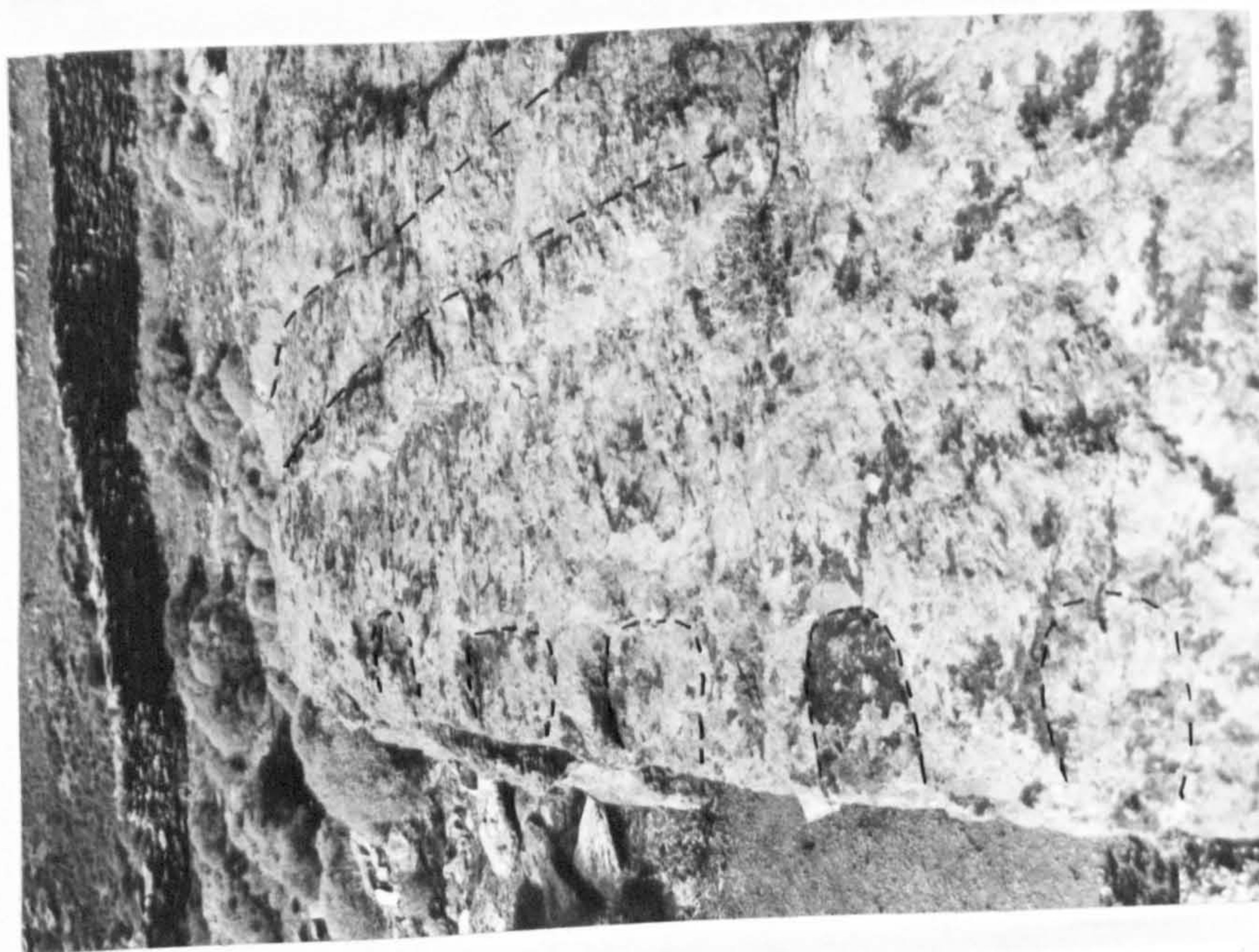


Pl. 71
NE corner



Pl. 72

S facade



Pl. 73

carvings for
roof beams



Pl. 74

W side

NTARDISTRA



Pl. 75

MPENETSOURI:
the site from SW



Pl. 76

MPENETSOURI:
structure
of marble



Pl. 77

HILLTOP W of
Liediza



Pl. 78

the site from
the W hill



Pl. 79

the upper area



Pl. 80

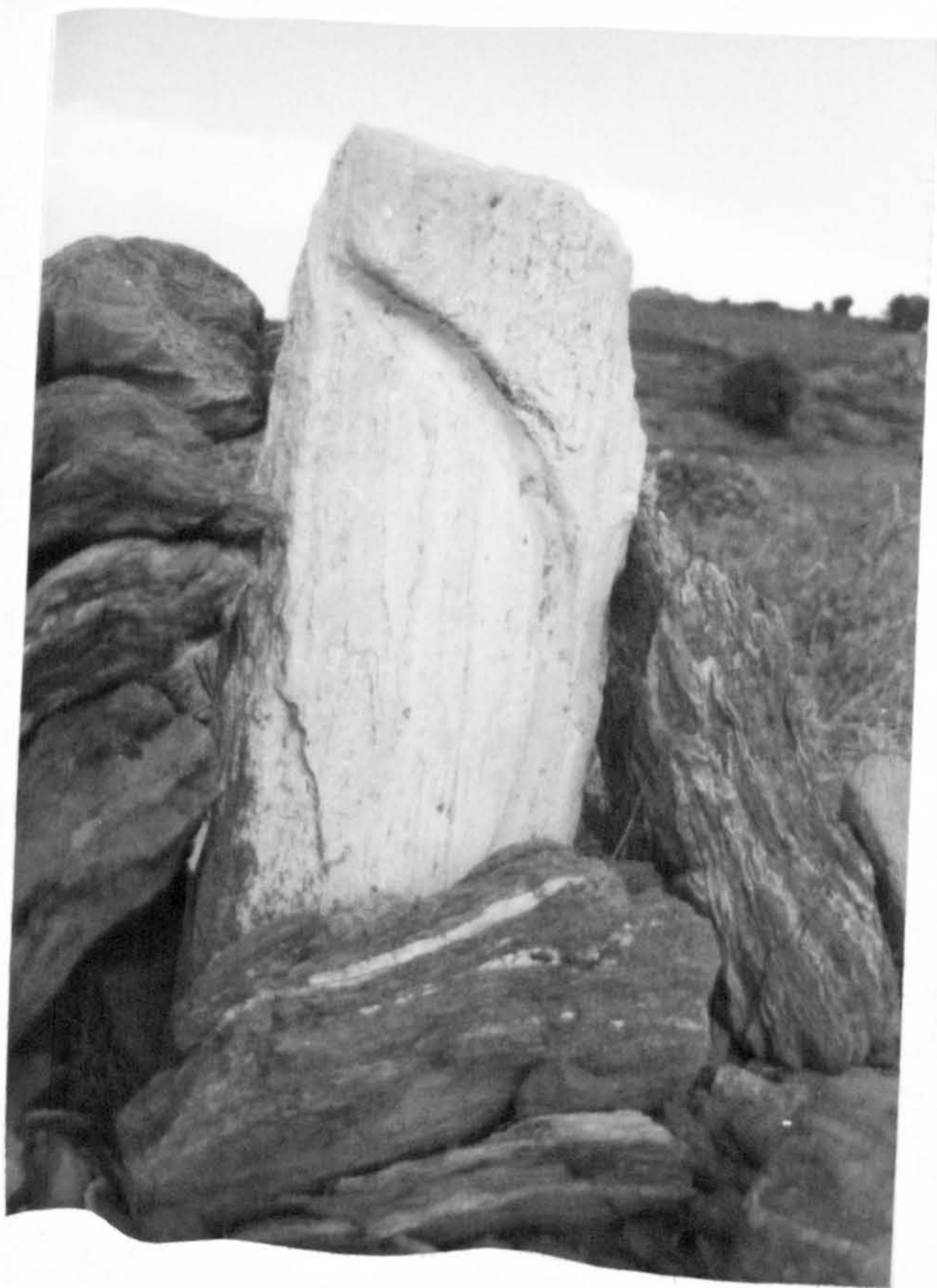
the wall

LIEDIZA



Pl. 81

large press-bed



Pl. 82

broken marble

press-bed

LIEDIZA

629

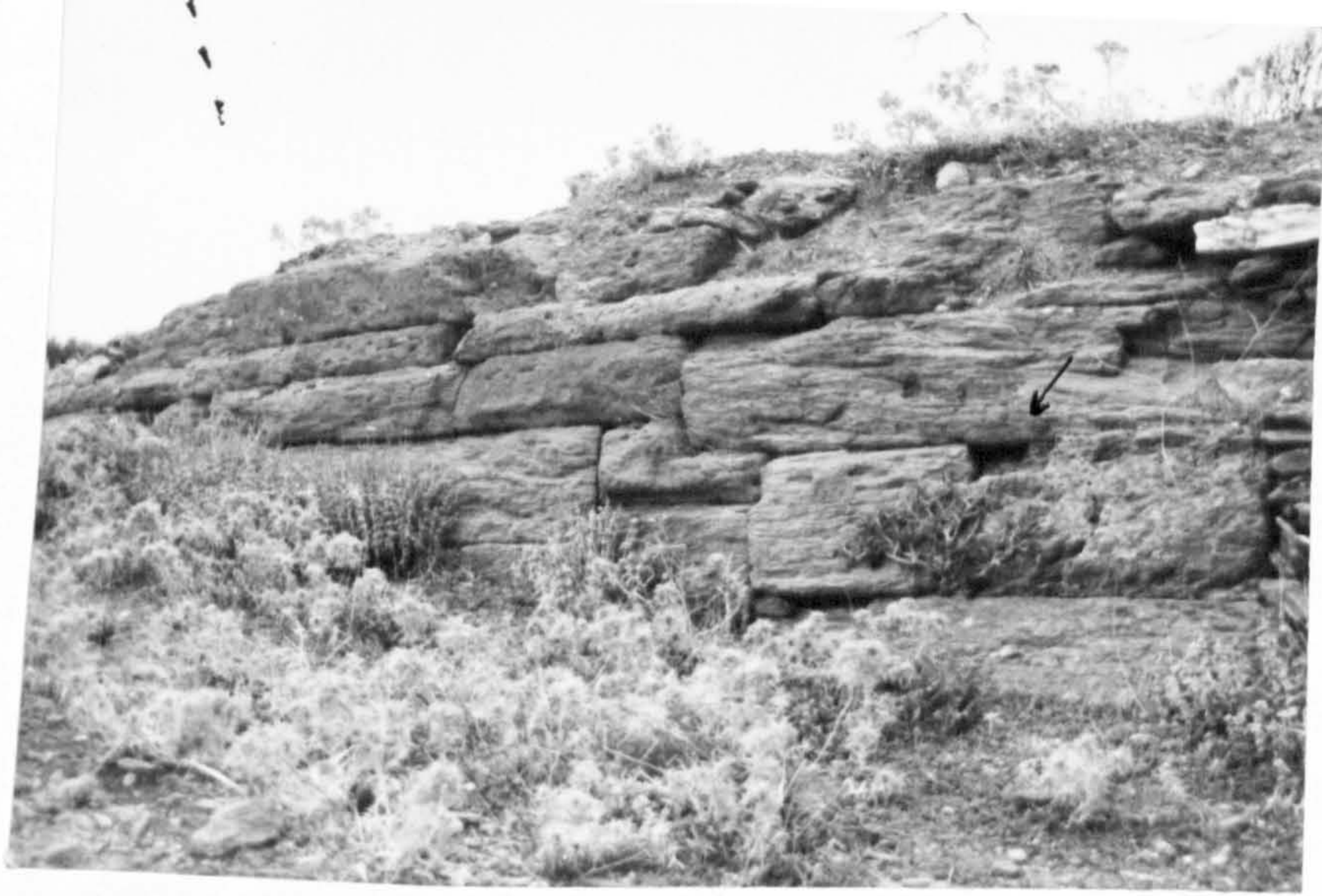


Pl. 83: view of the site from the SW



Pl. 84: Kaminaki and nearby hill

KAMINAKI



Pl. 85
the W wall, (a)



Pl. 86
the E wall, (b)



Pl. 87
wall (c)
and other ruins



Pl. 88: the quarry from the W

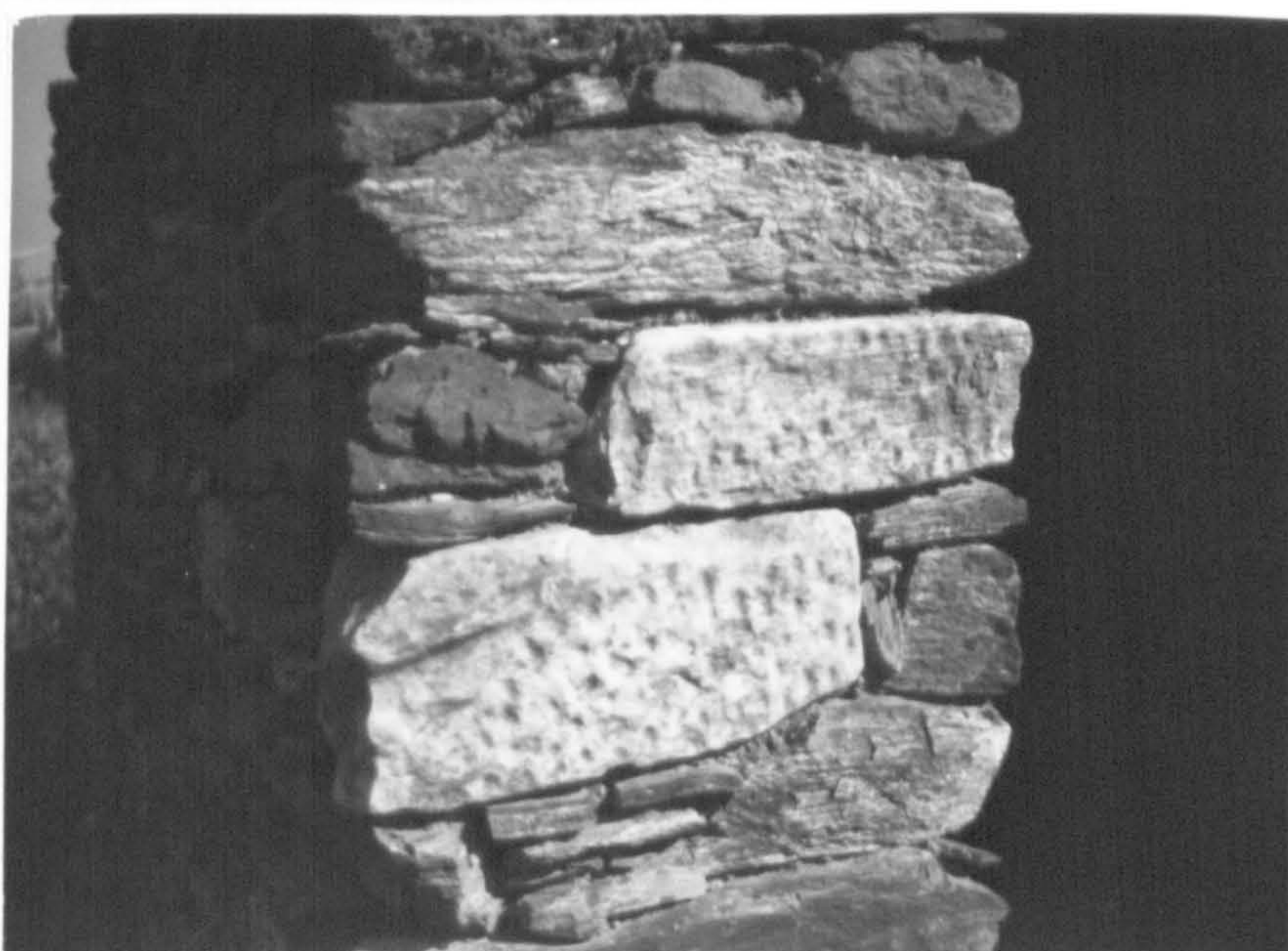


Pl. 89: detail

CHARTES - the quarry



Pl. 90 : Ste Vryse I



Pl. 91 : Ste Vryse II

CHARTES



Pl. 92: Agia Paraskeue

CHARTES



Pl. 93: dressed blocks



Pl. 94: the wall

PYRGAKI - Chartes



Pl. 95: the site from the W



Pl. 96: circular structure

LAGOUDI



Pl. 97: the site from the S
walls, quarry at foreground



Pl. 98: wall - SE area

GOUMOURADA



Pl. 99: GOUMOURADA: the water collector



Pl.100: PORI: the site from SW



Pl.101: the site from the W



Pl.102: traces of walls

MORTRERA



Pl. 103
the tower
from the N



Pl. 104
the door jambs



Pl. 105
view to the channel



Pl. 106

AGIOS NIKOLAOS,

Kato Gaurio



Pl. 107

KASTRI: denticulate

(rhyolite)



Pl. 108

CHARAKAS - I

(obsidian)



Pl. 109

MAZAREKO - I



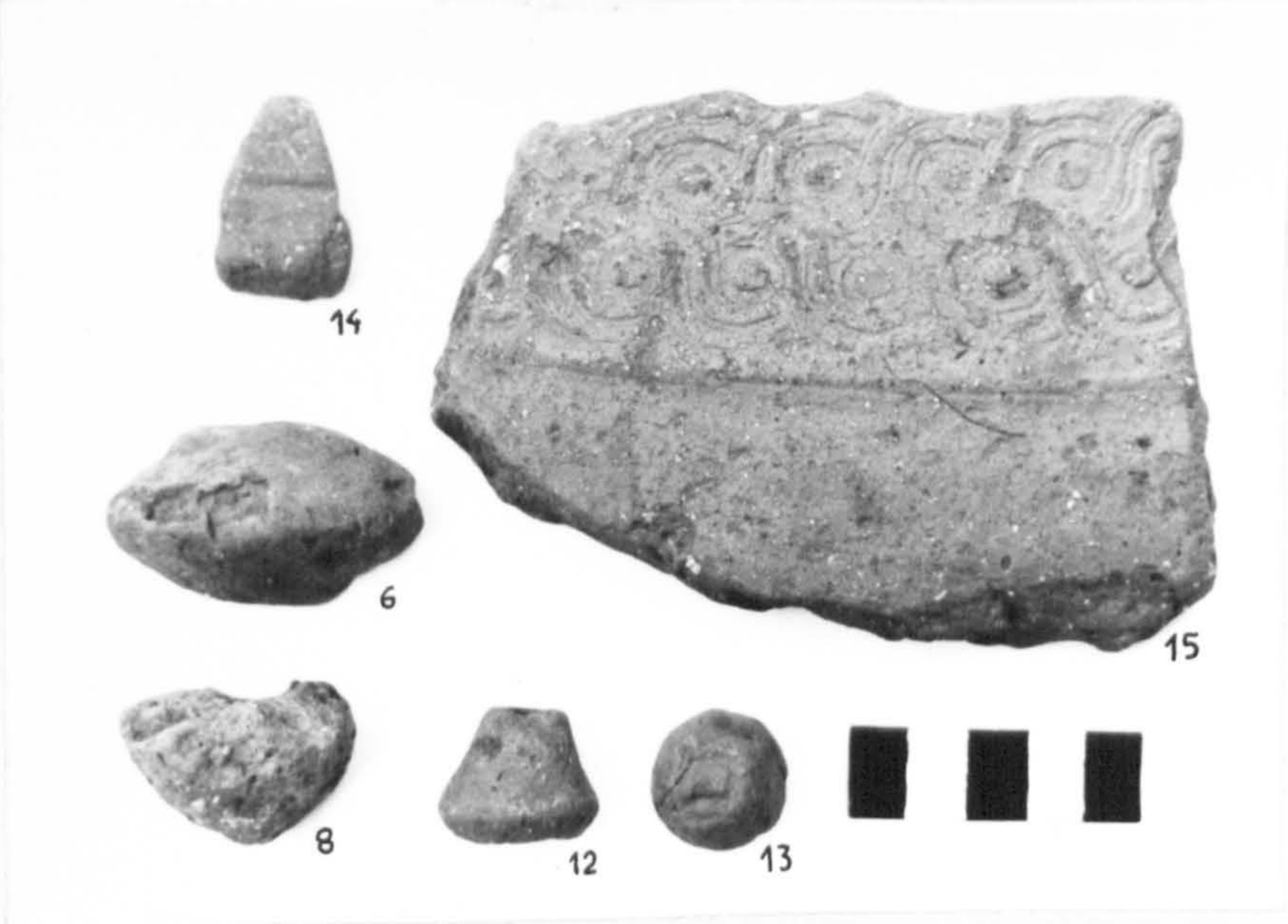
Pl. 110

MAZAREKO - I



Pl. 111

STAUROS



Pl. 112

STAUROS



Pl. 113

STAUROS: millstone



Pl. 114

STAUROS: nails, coin and arrowhead



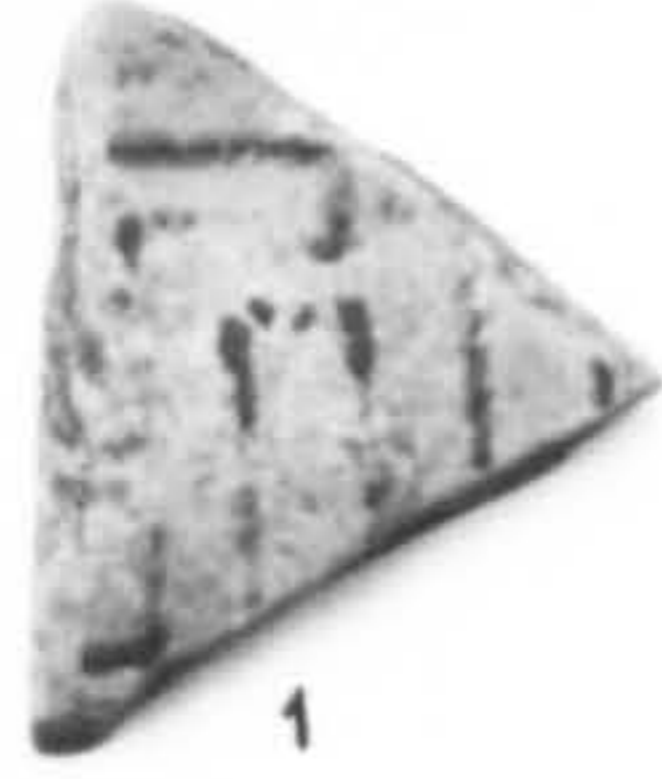
11



10



13



1



15



14



Pl. 115

MARMOURISTRA - II



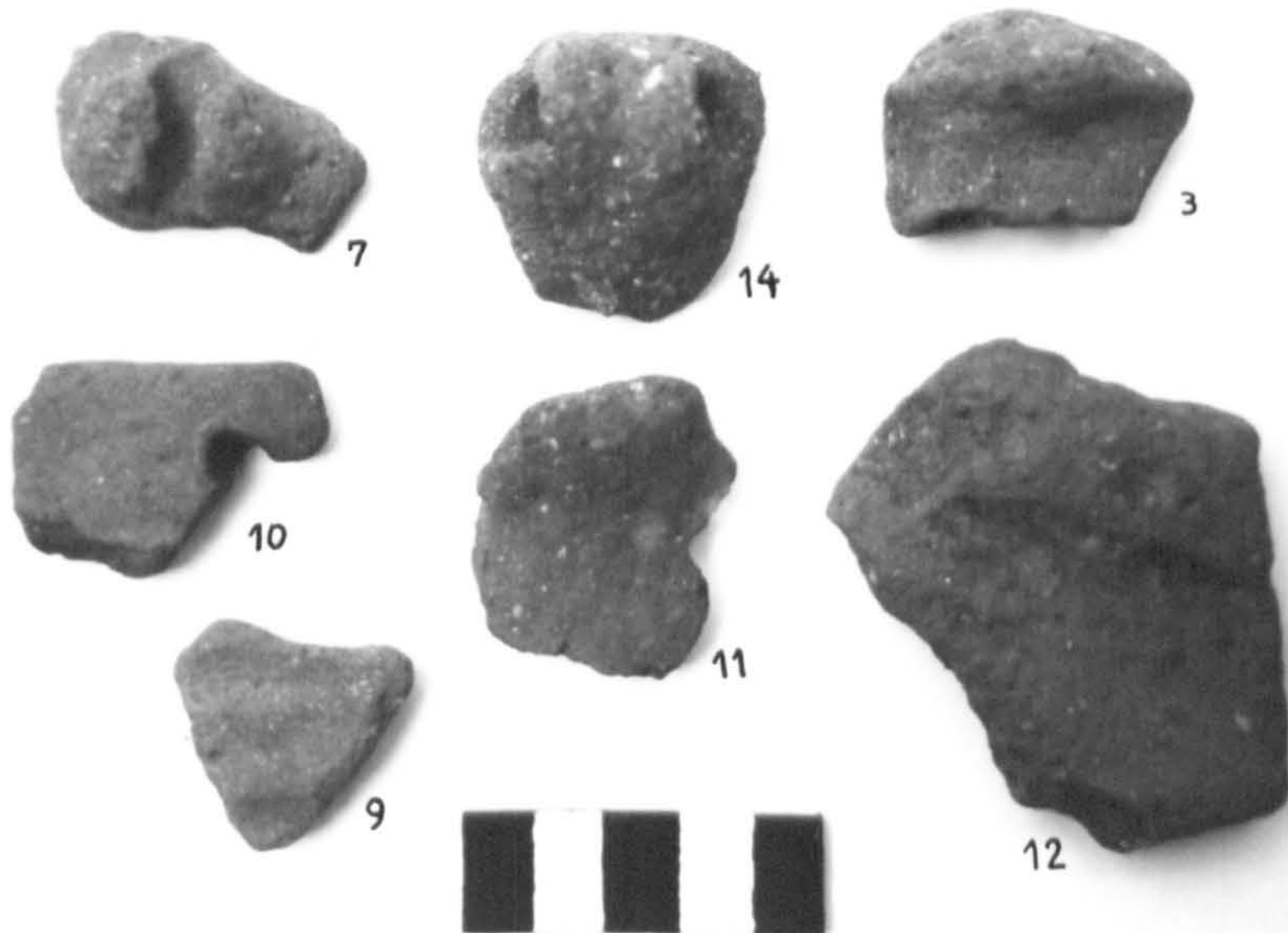
MARMOURISTRA 17a-b

KOUMARI

Pl. 116

MARMOURISTRA - II

and KOUMARI



7

14

3

10

11

9

12



Pl. 117

MARMOURISTRA - I



Pl. 118
HELLENIKO
Kato Phellos



Pl. 119
NORTH Ano Phellos



Pl. 120
GOUIMOURADA: fragment
of hopper rubber



Pl. 121

PLAKA



Pl. 122

PLAKA



Pl. 123

PLAKA