MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WORLD

Vol. 27, 2014
(imprint date 2016)

OFFPRINT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT ATHENS

MEDITERRANEAN ARCHAEOLOGY
Australian and New Zealand Journal for the Archaeology of the Mediterranean World

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Mediterranean Archaeology (abbreviated *Meditarch*) is published annually. One of its main objectives is to provide a forum for archaeologists in Australia and New Zealand whose research and field work focus on the Mediterranean region. At the same time, it responds to the need for an international journal that treats the Mediterranean region as an entity. It is open to contributors from any country and publishes papers in English, French, German, and Italian.

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Mediterranean Archaeology is produced by
MEDITARCH, CCANESA, Madsen Building (F09), The University of Sydney, NSW 2006 Australia

and distributed by Sydney University Press
Fisher Library (F03), The University of Sydney, NSW 2006 Australia

e-mail: sup.info@sydney.edu.au; on-line sales: sydney.edu.au/sup/archaeology

Price per volume:

Aus$ 100.00	(institutional)
Aus$ 80.00	(personal)
Aus$ 70.00	(student)

Printed by Ligare on archive-quality paper (September 2016).

The OdysseaU font used to print the Greek characters in this work is available from Linguist's Software, www.linguistsoftware.com, +1-425-775-1130.

 ISSN 1030-8482

ABBREVIATIONS

The reference system adopted by *Meditarch* is modelled on that of the German Archaeological Institute, and the bibliographical abbreviations are those listed in *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1997, 612–24, with the addition of the following:

ABNGV	Annual Bulletin of the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne
ABVic	Art Bulletin of Victoria, Melbourne
Atti I CMGr	Atti del primo Convegno di studi sulla Magna Grecia
Beazley, ABV	J. D. Beazley, Attic Black-figure Vase-painters (1956)
Beazley, Addenda	Beazley Addenda. Additional References to ABV, ARV (2nd ed.) & Paralipomena, compiled by L. Burn & R. Glynn (1982)
Beazley, Addenda^2	Beazley Addenda. Additional References to ABV, ARV (2nd ed.) & Paralipomena, ed. by T. H. Carpenter (1989)
Beazley, ARV	J. D. Beazley, Attic Red-figure Vase-painters (2nd ed., 1963)
Beazley, EVP	J. D. Beazley, Etruscan Vase Painting (1947)
Beazley, Paralipomena	J. D. Beazley, Paralipomena. Additions to Attic Black-figure Vase-painters and to Attic Red-figure Vase-painters (1971)
BTCGI	G. Nenci–G. Vallet (eds.), Bibliografia topografica della colonizzazione Greca in Italia, Iff. (1977ff.)
DACL	Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie
DOP	Dumbarton Oaks Papers
OEANE	E. M. Meyers (ed.), The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East (1997)
ProcBritAc	Proceedings of the British Academy
QBNGV	Quarterly Bulletin of the National Gallery of Victoria, Melbourne
RGVV	Religionsgeschichtliche Versuche und Vorarbeiten
SHAJ	Studies in the History and Archaeology of Jordan (Department of Antiquities, Amman)

Abbreviations of ancient authors and works, and transliterations of Greek names conform to those listed in *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*.

CONTENTS

'There and Back Again'. Proceedings of the Colloquium held at the University of Geneva on 7–8 November, 2014

edited by Patrizia Birchler Emery

ZAGORA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT: THE 2013 FIELD SEASON

L. A. Beaumont, B. McLoughlin, M. C. Miller, S. A. Paspalas

A renewed campaign of archaeological exploration at the Geometric settlement site of Zagora on Andros aims to expand upon and enhance the important fieldwork undertaken by Nikolaos Zapheiropoulos in 1960 and Alexander Cambitoglou between 1967 and 1974. The new campaign is co-directed by Margaret Miller and Lesley Beaumont of the University of Sydney and Stavros Paspalas of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens as a collaborative venture between the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens and the Archaeological Society at Athens.[1]

Work began in September and October 2012 with a six-week field season of site reconnaissance, topographical planning, surface survey, geological evaluation, geophysical analysis, and limited excavation. In 2013 (23 September to 1 November) continued excavation was the major focus of fieldwork, supplemented by ongoing topographical planning and satellite imaging analysis.[2]

SURVEY

Topographical surveying expanded and refined the base plan of the site and its immediate environs.[3] Attention was focused on (1) the northern area (D2060, D4060, and D6060); (2) the complex topography in the vicinity of the gate in the fortification wall (K2080, F2000, F4000, F4020, F6020, F4040, and F6040), showing that ancient access probably hugged the wall line, as the terrain along the north-east trajectory is too uneven for easy access; (3) the southern area (M4000, Q4080), where surveying resulted in the identification of a free-standing marble-masonry structure in Q4080, seemingly similar to that partly excavated as M1 in Trench 6 (see below).

EXCAVATION

Central to the project's aims is the investigation of the social and economic structures of the Early Iron Age settlement. Locations for excavation were thus carefully selected according to their potential to reveal a diversity of socio-economic phenomena across the 6.5-hectare expanse of the ancient site. A strategy of wide sampling across this extensive area was designed in order to attempt to elicit evidence that would indicate whether, for example, the settlement included defined functional sectors, such as an industrial zone or zones, and delineated open communal spaces. Consequently, the excavation of six trenches targeted both built structures and external open spaces.

[1] The project is funded by a Discovery Grant (DP120102257) awarded by the Australian Research Council. We are grateful to the Centre for Classical and Near Eastern Studies of Australia for providing the project's Sydney base and to the Ephor and staff of the 21st Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities under whose aegis the work was conducted.

[2] For the 2012 season, see L. A. Beaumont–M. C. Miller–S. A. Paspalas, 'New Investigations at Zagora (Andros): the Zagora Archaeological Project 2012', Meditarch 25, 2012, 43–66. For the 2013 season, see 'Ζαγορά Άνδρου', Ergon 2013, 48–51.

[3] The total station survey was conducted by Richard Anderson, Matthew McCallum, and Andrew Wilson assisted by R. Alagich. For location of grid squares, see Meditarch 25, pl. 5.

EXCAVATING OPEN/COMMUNAL SPACES AT ZAGORA (SEE PLAN **PL. 29**)

In 2012, limited excavation was begun some 25 m inside and to the south-west of the ancient gate in the fortification wall (Trenches 2 and 3). This area was chosen for invasive investigation on the basis that it may have functioned in antiquity as a major access route towards the southern part of the settlement and may also perhaps have served as an open communal space. Excavation soon revealed that here the marble bedrock drops sharply to the east. Since, however, the bedrock resurfaces some 10 m further to the east, it was concluded that natural karstification of the marble had resulted in the creation of a deep cavity (doline or sink hole) at this point on the north-east side of the promontory, rendering the ancient ground surface dramatically uneven.

Following the discovery at the end of the 2012 field season of a dense deposit of Middle Geometric pottery in Trench 3, excavation here resumed in 2013 and was extended by the establishment of Trench 8 to stretch a further 10 m to the east to meet the bedrock visible at the cliff edge in F2500 and F3000.[4]

Trench 8 revealed a number of superimposed compact surfaces, similar to the road surfaces excavated during the 1970s fieldwork conducted at the gate. Excavation between and below these levels in Trench 3 produced a series of dense fills comprised of broken pottery, animal horns and bone (some bearing cut marks), shell, stone tools, and obsidian flakes. The ceramic remains below the lowest surface comprised Attic Middle Geometric and Euboean Sub-Protogeometric fine wares (e.g., inv. 13-51: **fig. 1**), as well as coarse-ware that may be dated to the Middle Geometric period. Of note is a Corinthian transport-amphora handle with a cruciform-like stamp at its top and two finger impressions at its base (inv. 13-17: **fig. 2**). While further extensive investigation is still required, and is planned for 2014, preliminary interpretation of the excavation zone points to artificial levelling by the Zagora inhabitants of the natural declivity in the marble bedrock via the deposition of their refuse in this location. Once the refuse fill had accumulated sufficiently to create a regularized ground surface, the superimposed compact surfaces excavated here suggest the successive utilization of this area as a road or, more likely, given the 10 m width of these compact surfaces, as a communal open space within the ancient gate.

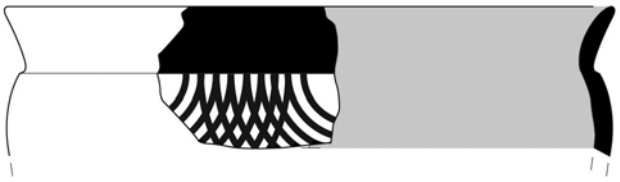


Figure 1. Trench 3: fragment of pendent semi-circle skyphos, inv. 13-51 (A. Hooton). 1:2.

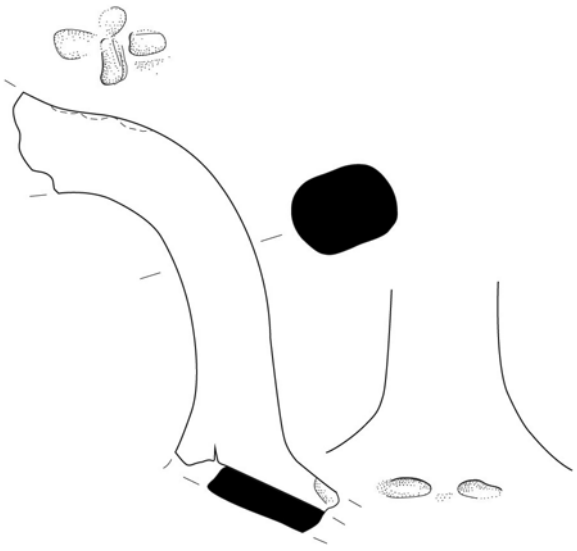


Figure 2. Trench 8: Corinthian MG stamped transport amphora handle. Inv. 13-17 (A. Hooton). 1:2.

A second area chosen for the investigation of open space within the settlement, and here also in an attempt to understand the relationship between open and enclosed/built

[4] Excavation of Trench 3, initiated under Ivana Vetta in 2012, was supervised in 2013 with Trench 8 by Hugh Thomas.

space, was identified at the north-west corner of the promontory. During site reconnaissance work conducted here in 2012, a high concentration of slag had been observed. In addition, visible remains of ancient wall lines and wall collapse were located to the north-west towards the edge of the promontory, suggesting that the slag might have derived from a space used for metallurgical production in this conspicuously windy sector. Consequently, a 15 x 20 m large trench (Trench 5) was laid out in order to facilitate maximum comprehension of the area.[5]

Major wall collapse was clarified by surface cleaning to reveal three walls of a large schist-built room (designated D34), oriented south-west/north-east and possessing an internal width of 8.2 m (**pl. 30: 1**). The collapse pattern of this structure contrasts notably with that seen elsewhere on the site. In the case of D34 schist wall blocks had fallen diagonally both inside and outside the structure, while schist roof slabs had fallen vertically against the interior face of the building's eastern wall. Elsewhere on the site the more usual collapse pattern is the tumbling inwards of wall blocks atop the fallen schist roof slabs and packing clay. This contrast suggests in the case of D34 that either the cause of collapse was a catastrophic event rather than a gradual collapse following the abandonment of the settlement, or that D34 was only partially roofed. Further investigation is, however, required in order to clarify this matter.

Three sondages were sunk to the south-east of D34 in an attempt to confirm the open-air character of this space and to search for any evidence of metalworking activities. While the open-air nature of the space was confirmed, the attempt to identify metalworking activities in this area was not successful as the only metallurgical slags recovered derived from the topsoil with bedrock being uncovered close to the ground surface across much of the zone.

EXCAVATING ENCLOSED/PRIVATE SPACES (SEE PLAN **PL. 29**)

In keeping with the research design to investigate aspects of the settlement's social and economic structures, a number of excavation areas targeted enclosed space. The scatter of smithing slag across the site intimates a more variegated productive economy at the household level than had been supposed.[6] Three structures, all documented by the 1967–74 campaigns, were selected for excavation on the basis of the range they exhibit. They include rooms of two schist structures within a dense urban matrix and a free-standing two-room structure of marble rubble construction. It is hoped that sketching the diversity of structure and space use within the site will give further insight into settlement dynamics.

Near to the highest point of the settlement, an agglomeration of schist structures initially explored by Zapheiropoulos and more fully investigated by Cambitoglou offered an opportunity to excavate an interior space already delineated in 1971. In the site plan it appears as room D26, but only its wall lines had previously been traced. D26 is roughly square with interior measurements *c*.5 x 5.5 m. The room forms part of a residential complex of enclosed spaces (with D16, D9, D20, and H18) flanking a presumed open area.[7] The line of its west wall continues to the north and south. To the east a 5 m-wide space, presumably not roofed, separates D26 from D16. The area (Room D26 and adjacent open area) was designated Trench 7. A sondage clarified

[5] Fieldwork was supervised by Ivana Vetta.

[6] See plan in Beaumont *et al*. art. cit. pl. 8: 2.

[7] For further details, see S. A. Paspalas (ed.), Zagora 3. Excavation of a Geometric Town on the Island of Andros. Excavation Seasons 1971, 1974 (forthcoming). For plans, see A. Cambitoglou *et al*., Zagora 2. Excavation of a Geometric Town on the Island of Andros. Excavation Season 1969; Study Season 1969–1970 (1988) pl. 6. The west wall was formed by wall 77 (= 804 as revealed by our excavation), built as the east wall of H37 and H38, and abutting wall 71. The boundaries of Trench 7 were set to include the structure (D26) and adjacent area, presumed open-air. Excavation of D26 was supervised by Marian Melnyczek.

the stratigraphy of this exterior space.[8] For D26, a relatively late date of construction is suggested by the fact that both its south and north walls (76 and 68 respectively) abut the long western wall.

Within D26, excavation in 2013 stopped below the wall collapse at the point of recovery of an intact deposit of ceramics scattered across the whole trench amidst roof-clay collapse (**pl. 30: 1**): a monumental relief pithos, with fragments of two other pithoi and other ceramics dated LG II (**pl. 30: 3**), together with a stash of schist discs interpreted as vessel lids, or possibly pot supports. The contents in general suggest that the room immediately prior to abandonment was a store room.

Eight appplied relief friezes decorate the pithos, with alternating linear and figural motifs.[9] The figured friezes primarily preserve grazing animals with clear parallels from Tenos and Naxos, but in this instance the usually idyllic scenes are augmented by the addition of snakes above the animals. In one case the snake head emerges from a maeander, a unique use of subsidiary decoration in the known corpus of Cycladic relief pithoi (**fig. 3**; **pl. 31: 2**). The lowest grazing frieze includes a scene with a human figure in combat with a lion while a second lion menacingly approaches the figure from behind.[10] The neck of the pithos has yet to be recovered.

Some 150 m to the south-west (M4060), on the east-facing slope of the headland, excavation was resumed on the structure initially investigated in 2012 with Trench 1. At the end of 2012 excavation had stopped at the level of a massive wall collapse of marble and schist within which an east wall (508) and two abutting north walls (864 and 888) were discernable, each equipped with a bench. The upper surface of only the north bench (894) was partially preserved; the upper

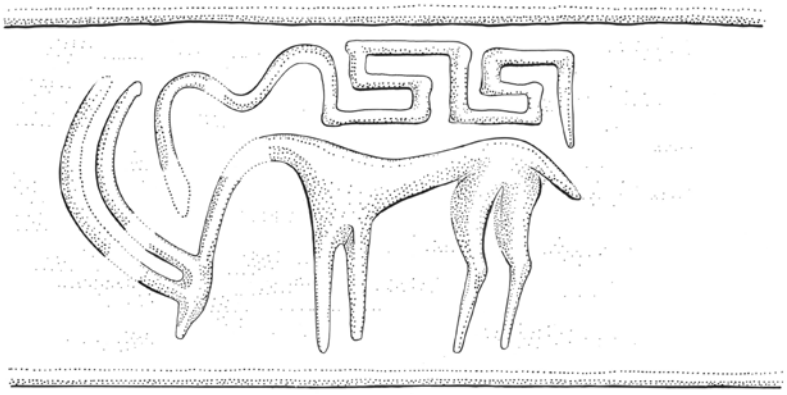


Figure 3. As **pl. 31: 2**. Trench 7 (D26): relief-pithos fragment inv.13-80, detail (A. Hooton). 1:2.

[8] The sondage (7 x 1.5 m) was oriented east/west and laid out so as to catch the baulk left to the west of D16 in the previous excavations and to assist in the identification of ancient exterior spaces; bedrock was reached at the east end at an altitude of 161.764 masl. Excavation was supervised by Melissa Kennedy.

[9] Alternating figured and linear friezes are common at Zagora, see, e.g., A. Cambitoglou–S. Peirce–O. Segal, Archaeological Museum of Andros: Guide to the Finds from the Excavations of the Geometric Town at Zagora (1991) cat. nos. 45–6; A. Cambitoglou *et al.*, Zagora 1. Excavation of a Geometric Town on the Island of Andros. Excavation Season 1967; Study Season 1968–1969 (1971) fig. 29; id., Zagora 2 (cit. n. 7) pl. 127. For examples from Tenos and Naxos, see E. Simantoni-Bournia, La céramique grecque à reliefs: ateliers insulaires du VIII^{e} au VI^{e} siècle avant J.-C. (2004) pls. 23, 30–2. Grazing animal friezes continue to feature on the body of relief pithoi well into the 7th century: see, e.g., Athens NM 5898 and Louvre CA 795, both from Boeotia: M. Ervin Caskey, 'Notes on Relief Pithoi of the Tenian-Boiotian Group', AJA 80, 1976, 19–41 pl. 3: 14 and pl. 4: 12. For figures executed in similar two-dimensional style from Tenos, see Bournia op. cit. pl. 30: cat. nos. 76–7.

[10] Illustrated in Ergon 2013, 48–51 fig. 44. Similar warriors and lions are known from pithos fragments from Amorgos (Karlsruhe B2673: CVA Karlsruhe 2 pl. 48: 11); while the motif of a single warrior battling two lions (and losing) is known on painted pottery, e.g., the LPG krater from Teke tomb: E: H. Sackett–J. Musgrave, 'A New Figured Krater from Knossos', BSA 71, 1976, 117–29; the Attic LG Ib kantharos Copenhagen NM 727: L. Giuliani, Image and Myth: A History of Pictorial Narration in Greek Art (2013) 37–44, with references. For a very similar compositions in metal work, see the Boeotian fibula formerly Berlin Antiquarium 8460 (R. Hampe, Frühe griechische Sagenbilder in Böotien [1936] cat. no. 58 pl. 11) and a gold diadem from Eretria: B. Blandin, Eretria 17. Les pratiques funéraires d'époque géométrique à Erétrie: espace des vivants, demeures des morts (2007) 92–5 pl. 196, with references to earlier literature. A full study of the pithos and its iconography by B. McLoughlin and S. Paspalas is forthcoming.

elements of the wider east bench (893) were damaged in the collapse of the east wall.[11] In 2013, the area was redesignated Trench 4 and its parameters were expanded by 2 m to the west and 3 m to the south.[12] Expansion was designed to enable excavation of the entire unit, designated M3, a presumed domestic structure (6.5 x 7.5 m) and so to give clearer appreciation of the ancient use of space and the process of collapse (**pl. 31: 1**). Excavation revealed that the west wall (889 and 890) was pierced by an entrance that had a clay rather than stone threshold. Wall collapse overlay the roof collapse which itself contained some datable material, consistently Late Geometric. The ceramic finds are best characterized by a skyphos (inv. 13-125) paralleled by Cycladic examples of the shape, possibly with Parian links, dated to the second half of the eighth century,[13] the rim of an Attic plate (inv. 13-154), and fragments of a kotyle with confronted herons (inv. 13-144) (**pl. 31: 4**). Among the other finds one notes a glass bead (**fig. 4**; **pl. 31: 3**). Excavation of the east-bench (893) collapse yielded a lump of slag, testimony to industrial activity in the area prior to the construction of the bench, on the assumption that the material used for the bench was not brought in from a great distance.

Figure 4. As **pl. 31: 3**. Trench 4 (M3): glass bead, inv. 13-73 (A. Hooton). 1:1.

By the end of the season, a surface of packed clay had been traced across much of room M3, excavated in 1x1 m squares in the hope of retrieving more refined information about spatial use.[14] Three post-bases around a disturbed hearth-like installation were embedded in the packed clay surface; the expected fourth (SE) post-base was not located. Finds include a terracotta bead, a miniature mortar and pestle, and a large, lightweight coarse-ware hydria constructed following distinctive local potting traditions (**pl. 32**).[15]

A dramatically different mode of design and construction occurs in the south of the site. Some 70 m due south of M3, a structure, whose visible surface remains suggested that it was free-standing and rectilinear, provided the focus of attention for Trench 6 (**pl. 33: 1**).[16] In contrast with the predominant double-skin schist construction observed elsewhere on the site, initial indications were that it was made principally of the local poor-grade marble in rubble construction. Unlike other structures excavated at Zagora, which tend to align with the topography, it is oriented north-west to south-east, that is, at right angle to the local slope. Initial cleaning revealed that it was a two-room structure measuring *c*.6 x 11 m overall, and incorporating an outcrop of bedrock at its western corner.

Attention was focused on the southern room, M1.[17] The entrance to the room was on the west wall (882); only the threshold packing remains, but a schist door jamb was found nearby to the west and the recovery of schist roof slabs in the roofing-clay fill attests to the selective use of schist for architecturally significant functions in this essentially marble-rubble building. Access to the second room, M2, was provided through a roughly central doorway (*c*.1.15 m wide) along

[11] See Beaumont *et al.* art. cit. (n. 2) pl. 9: 1.

[12] Excavation of Trench 1 in 2012 was supervised first by Ivana Vetta and then Kristen Mann, who carried on supervising the redefined Trench 4 in 2013.

[13] See Cambitoglou *et al*., Zagora 2. (cit. n. 7) 194 pls. 250–1, especially the latter for decoration. Compare, too, the decorative scheme of E. Pfuhl, 'Der archaische Friedhof am Stadtberge von Thera', AM 28, 1903, 115 no. 130 Beilage XI: 9.

[14] All soil was sieved.

[15] The local coarse-ware potting traditions at Zagora exhibit a marked complexity tailored to local conditions and requirements. A comprehensive presentation of these traditions by B. McLoughlin is in preparation.

[16] The structure is partially delineated on the whole site plan of 1971, where the entire southern room, M1, and the east wall of the northern room are presented. Excavation of Trench 6 was supervised by Paul Donnelly.

[17] Excavation of the northern room, designated M2, was deferred to 2014. The interior space of M1 measures roughly 4.5 x 4.5 m (defined by walls 879, 880, 881+906, and 882).

the north cross wall 881 (E) and 906 (W), but was subsequently neatly blocked (wall 907). The walls of M1, all of which bond, were founded on the irregular surface of the bedrock. Along the cross wall the rising bedrock was trimmed back to serve as the wall base, providing below the wall a natural step of about 0.20 m in height. In the north-east of the room, about 0.90 m west of the east wall (wall 879), access to a small natural circular cavity in the bedrock under the cross wall (881) appeared to have been enhanced for use as a cold storage or refuse compartment by trimming to form a lip; the outer edge of the opening extends *c*.35 cm south of wall 881. Inside, a stash of limpets was found. Roughly 6 courses of unworked marble rubble survive on the cross wall (averaging about 0.70 m in height), but with the drop of ground level to the south-east, generally only one or two courses survive elsewhere (walls 882, 879 and wall 880 at the south).

Within the room, a surface was formed by clay over the uneven marble bedrock whose fissures (sometimes deep) were packed with soil. A central hearth, roughly 90 cm square, was flanked by two marble post-bases, aligned north/south (parallel to the door in the west wall 882). In the east corner a schist bin (883) was sunk into the floor, taking advantage of the local drop in elevation to the south-east. Finds associated with the floor deposit comfortably place the final use-period of the building in the late eighth century. These include an LG II cup with streakily applied glaze and two concentric circles in added white (inv. 13-67: **fig. 5**; **pl. 31: 5**), an LG II skyphos (inv. 13-66), and a fully glazed cup with a high swung handle (inv. 13-68). These finds suggest that M1-M2, despite its free-standing construction, with walls entirely of the poor-grade local grey marble, was also a residential structure; its plan, unusual for Zagora, is paralleled by that of the structure observed further to the south (**fig. 1**).

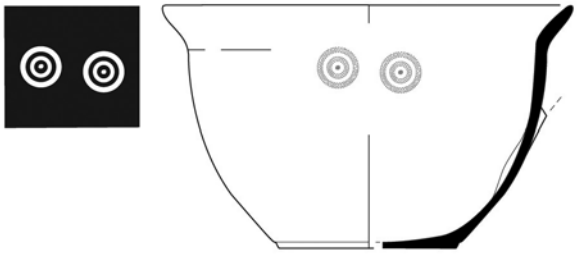


Figure 5. As **pl. 31: 5**. Trench 6: LG II cup, inv. 13-67 (A. Hooton). 1:2.

VISUAL ANALYTICS

As part of a campaign to assess the potential contribution of satellite imaging analysis to investigation of the ancient Mediterranean landscape, satellite images of the region around Zagora were scrutinized to identify anomalies that might indicate signs of human intervention on the landscape.[18] Some 28 km^2 of Zagora's hinterland were examined using Worldview 2 satellite imagery. Within this area seven sites were identified, three of which (2005: Strofilas; 1008: Vriokastro; 1002: Plaka) were already known. Of the remaining four pre-modern sites (1020, 1036, 2020, 2024), 1036 and 2024 were most significant and identified as datable to the Roman and Late Roman periods (**pl. 33: 2**).

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

In view of the difficulties of the terrain of Zagora, where the winds are variable and unpredictable, helicopter-based aerial photography was ruled out. Experimentation with kite photography proved very successful to document the site.[19] The Canon S110 camera, a lightweight camera capable of

[18] Satellite imaging analysis was conducted by Adela Sobotkova, assisted by Petra Janouchova.

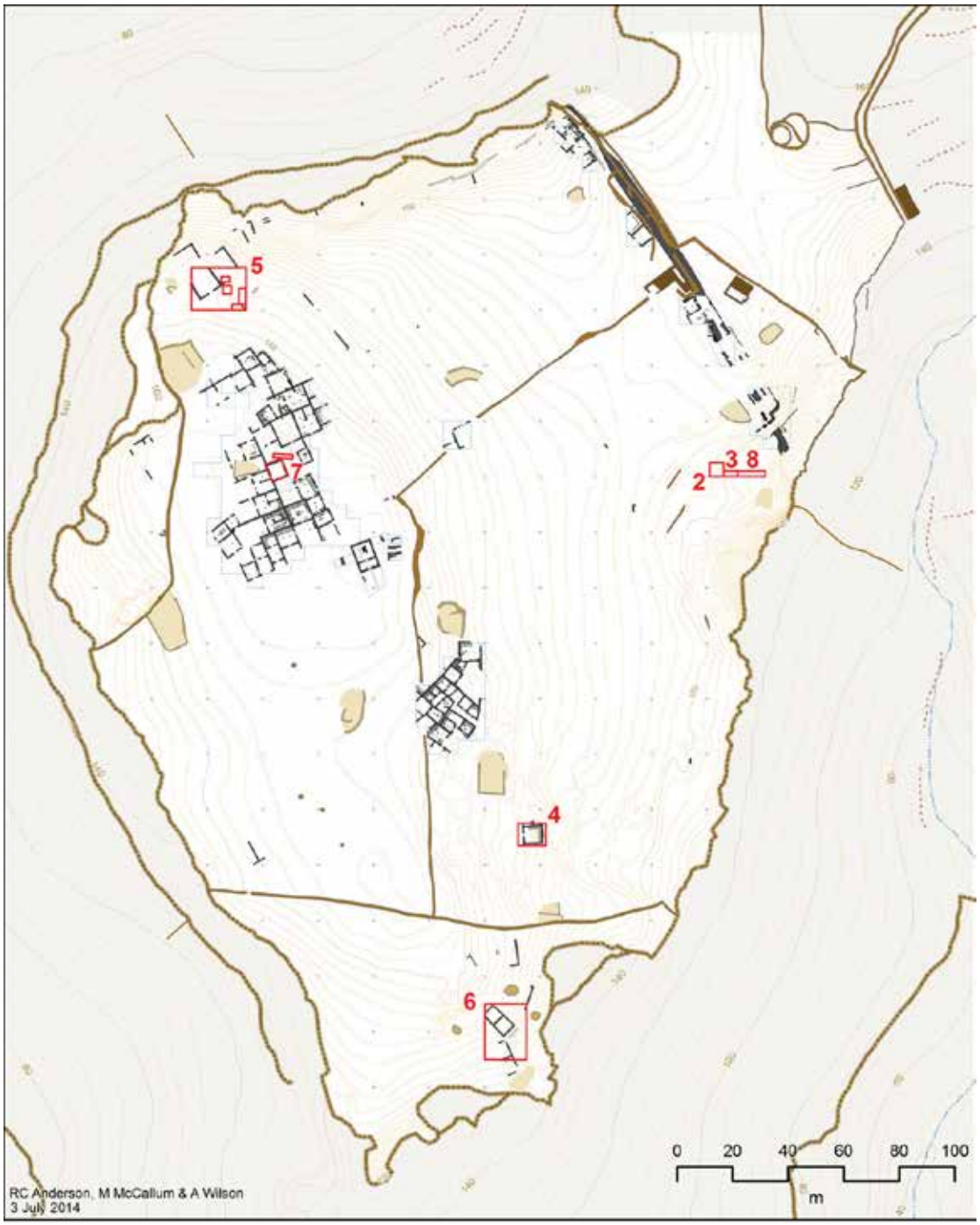
[19] Photography and subsequent analysis were conducted by Hugh Thomas, assisted by Adam Carr.

taking high-resolution photographs, was suspended in a holster below a 2.8 m long kite. Given the challenging climatic conditions and the considerable extent of the site, the quality of the end result far exceeded expectations. Individual photographs of trenches provide valuable documentary images during the course of fieldwork: see, e.g., **pl. 30: 1**, showing wall collapse of D34 in Trench 5; **pl. 31: 1**, Trench 4 (M3) at end of season; **pl. 33: 1**, Trench 6 (M1 and M2) at end of season.[20]

A final season of the current three-year campaign will be undertaken in 2014.

[20] For the 2013 campaign, thanks go to all team members: R. Alagich, L. Alexopoulos, A. Bianco, A. Boyd, K. Boyd, A. Carr, M. Dains, A. Dukes, C. Gavin, H. Gwyther, N. Harrington, I. Havlicek, H. Jones, S. Jorgenson, M. Kennedy, E. Lin, P. Londey, C. Loupou, J. Manouras, K. Mcallan, J. McLachlan, J. McMahon, T. Morgan, H. Morris, C. Moutafis, N. Nassenstein, A. Ribeny, R. Scharenguivel, M. Schugk, A. Smith, D. Stone, A. Thanos, and S. Vasilakis. Trench supervisors: P. Donnelly, K. Mann, H. Thomas, M. Melnyczek, and I. Vetta.

We thank also: R. Anderson (architect), Y. Bassiakos (geologist), S. Chlouveraki (architectural conservator), A. Hooton (illustrator), E. Margaritis with R. Beshara (archaeo-botanists), M. McCallum (architect), W. Reade (conservator), A. Sobotkova with P. Janouchova (satellite imaging), V. Tsiaris (photographer), and A. Wilson (database 'Heurist') and several private individuals for their generous donations.



New topographical plan with 2013 trench locations (R. Anderson, M. McCallum, A. Wilson, after J. J. Coulton).

1. Trench 5: kite photograph of D34 schist collapse (H. Thomas).

2. Trench 7 (D26): kite photograph of D26 ceramic deposit (H. Thomas).

3. Trench 7 (D26): Euboean (?) LG II amphora neck, inv. 13-156 (A. Hooton).

1. Trench 4 (M3): kite photograph of final state (Hugh Thomas).

2. As **fig. 3**. Trench 7 (D26): relief-pithos fragment inv.13-80, detail (B. Miller). Ht of frieze 9.6 cm.

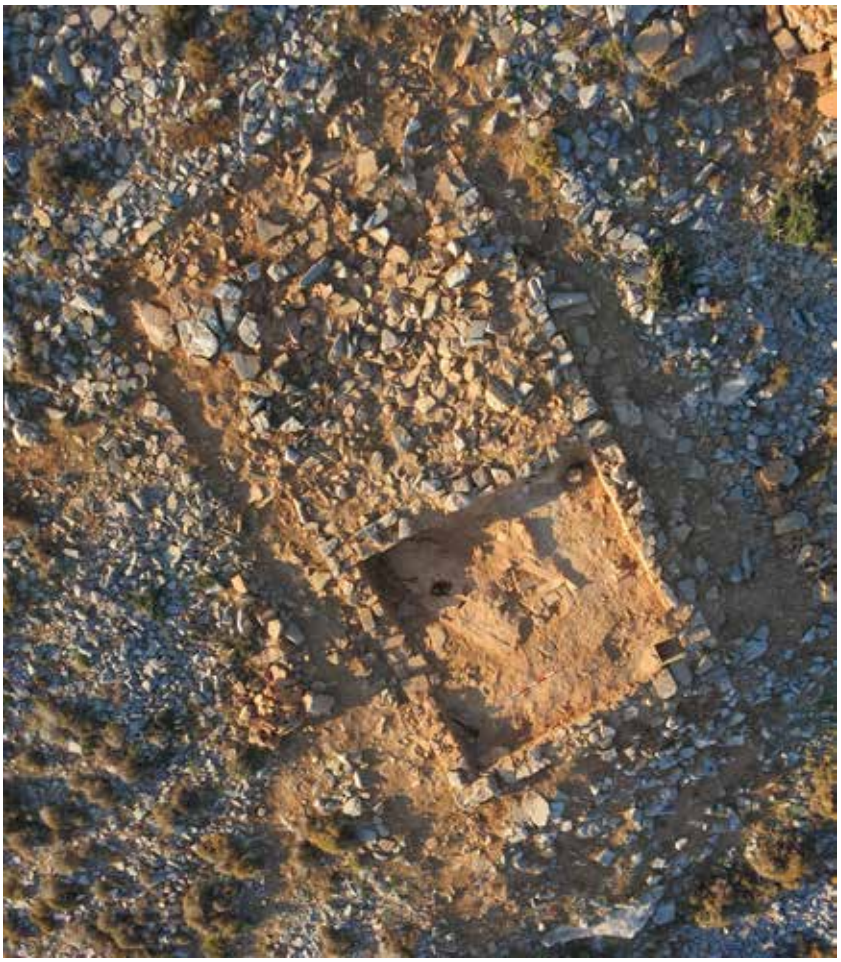
3. As **fig. 4**. Trench 4 (M3): glass bead, inv. 13-73 (V. Tsiaris). 1:1.

4. Trench 4 (M3): fine-ware in roof collapse. LG Cycladic (?) kotyle fragment with confronting herons, inv. 13-144 (B. Miller). 1:1.

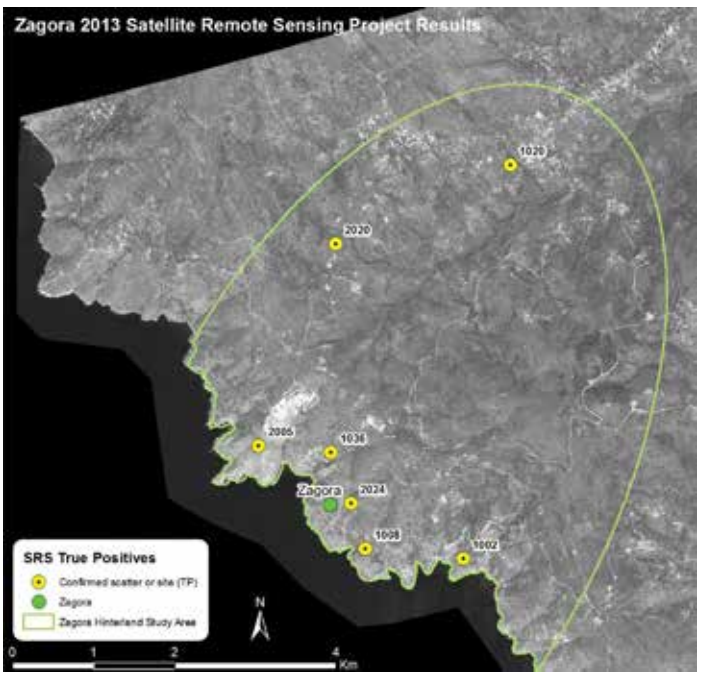
5. As **fig. 5**. Trench 6: LG II cup, inv. 13-67 (B. Miller). 1:1.

1. Trench 4 (M3): hydria, inv. 13-117 (B. Miller).

2. As 1, detail (B. Miller).



1. Trench 6 (M1): kite photograph of end-of-season state (H. Thomas).



2. Zagora region: results of satellite imaging analysis (A. Sobotkova).