



---

PAINTED COARSE-WARE FROM ZAGORA

Author(s): Stavros A. Paspalas

Source: *Mediterranean Archaeology*, Vol. 25, Zagora in Context: Settlements and Intercommunal Links in the Geometric Period (900–700 BC) Proceedings of the conference held by The Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens and The Archaeological Society at Athens: Athens, 20–22 May, 2012 (2012), pp. 67–81

Published by: Meditarch

Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24653558>

Accessed: 26-08-2018 23:45 UTC

---

JSTOR is a not-for-profit service that helps scholars, researchers, and students discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content in a trusted digital archive. We use information technology and tools to increase productivity and facilitate new forms of scholarship. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Your use of the JSTOR archive indicates your acceptance of the Terms & Conditions of Use, available at <https://about.jstor.org/terms>



JSTOR

*Meditarch* is collaborating with JSTOR to digitize, preserve and extend access to *Mediterranean Archaeology*

# PAINTED COARSE-WARE FROM ZAGORA\*

Stavros A. Paspalas

Among the large body of painted ceramics found during the excavations at Zagora a number of pieces stand out as regards their fabric. The vast majority of painted wares can immediately be categorized as fine; the pieces discussed in this paper cannot be so classified. They are characterized by a far coarser fabric, red to purple in colour (though some have misfired to grey), with marked inclusions that usually comprise of frequent to common, large to medium angular and sub-rounded schist-like and white inclusions according to the fabric description system as outlined by G. D. R. Sanders.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, their clay to the naked eye—and it must be noted that no further examination of these pieces beyond that of visual examination has been undertaken—is reminiscent of that used for the manufacture of the locally-made pithoi and local coarse-wares as identified by B. McLoughlin.<sup>2</sup> The fabric of our fragments would ordinarily be classified as coarse, or at least semi-coarse in a small number of cases. It is important to note, though, that there is no certainty that these painted vessels derive from the same source.

A small number of these pieces were noted in the volumes *Zagora 1* and *Zagora 2* by A. Cambitoglou and J. R. Green;<sup>3</sup> some of these as well as a larger number of other examples, most of which very fragmentary, will be examined in an attempt, firstly, to draw attention to the coarser painted wares generally, and, secondly, to trace what cultural associations the better preserved pieces betray.

The best preserved example of this category is a trefoil-mouthed oinochoe, catalogue no. 1 (fig. 1; pl. 9: 4), which was excavated by N. Zapheiropoulos during his brief campaign in 1960. Unfortunately, the details regarding its findspot or any further associations are unknown, beyond the fact that Zapheiropoulos excavated in the immediate area of the temple and two other areas of the site.<sup>4</sup> While on



Figure 1. Oinochoe inv. M124. 1:3.

\* Note the following abbreviations, in addition to the usual ones:

Délos XV C. Dugas—C. Rhomaios, *Délos XV. Les vases préhelléniques et géométriques* (1934)

Eretria XX S. Verdan—A. Kenzelmann Pfyffer—C. Léderrey, *Eretria XX. Céramique géométrique d'Érétrie* (2008)

Zagora 1 A. Cambitoglou *et al.*, *Zagora 1. Excavation of a Geometric Town on the Island of Andros. Excavation Season 1967; Study Season 1968–1969*. Australian Academy of the Humanities, Monogr. 2 (1971)

Zagora 2 *id. et al.*, *Zagora 2. Excavation of a Geometric Town on the Island of Andros. Excavation Season 1969; Study Season 1969–1970* (1988)

<sup>1</sup> 'A Late Roman Bath at Corinth: Excavations in the Panagia

Field, 1995–1996', *Hesperia* 68, 1999, 477–8.

<sup>2</sup> B. McLoughlin, 'The pithos makers at Zagora: ceramic technology and function in an agricultural settlement context', in: A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), *The "Dark Ages" Revisited. Acts of an International Symposium in Memory of William D. E. Coulson*, Univ. of Thessaly, Volos, 14–17 June 2007 (2011) II esp. 915–6; ead., 'The technological and visual characterization of thin-walled coarse wares from Zagora: potters, specialization, and community needs on Andros in the eighth century BC', *Meditarch* 27, 2015 (forthcoming).

<sup>3</sup> *Zagora 1* p. 57; *Zagora 2* pp. 188–9.

<sup>4</sup> In the areas H, D, and E of the grid established in 1967. For Zapheiropoulos's excavation, see: N. Zapheiropoulos, 'Αρχαιότητες και Μνημεῖα Κυκλάδων', *ADelt* 16, 1960, 248–9; *Zagora 1* pp. 14, 17, 20; *Zagora 2* pp. 71, 73, 145; *supra* fig. 1 on p. 44.

display in the Andros Archaeological Museum the oinochoe has not been published, though it is listed in the guide to the Zagora exhibition.<sup>5</sup> Its lower body and base, as well as parts of its rim and neck are missing. The compressed spherical form of its body is not an especially common one. While rather bulbous oinochoai or lekythoid oinochoai—normally with very narrow necks—are known in a number of fabrics, especially in Middle and Late Geometric,<sup>6</sup> the form with a proportionally wider and lower neck is not particularly popular, but our jug shares a general similarity of form with some LG amphorae excavated in a *polyandrion* at Paroikia on Paros and, more distantly, with an apparently less well made LG trefoil-mouthed oinochoe from Ayios Andreas on Siphnos.<sup>7</sup> The shape of **1** can be compared to that of a partly preserved Euboean LG I trefoil-mouthed oinochoe from Pithekoussai the globular body of which, however, is not as compressed as that of **1**;<sup>8</sup> more distant are a number of MG and LG Attic jugs.<sup>9</sup>

The simple ‘ladder’ motif—horizontal bars between two vertical lines that define the field—on the exterior surface of the strap handle may readily be paralleled throughout the 8th century, often on oinochoai.<sup>10</sup> The decorative scheme on its shoulder, though, immediately betrays the oinochoe’s specific Cycladic affiliations. Very little is readily visible owing to the fact that the slip has not adhered well to the pot’s surface, with the result that most of the paint has worn off with it. Nonetheless, its shoulder scheme of a horizontal dotted zig-zag interspersed with solid circles is one that is primarily associated with Parian late 8th- and early 7th-century pottery. It occurs not infrequently on amphora neck fragments, such as on those found by O. Rubensohn at the Delion north of Paroikia,<sup>11</sup> but also on an amphora fragment identified as Parian on Siphnos,<sup>12</sup> while E. Buschor many decades ago

<sup>5</sup> A. Cambitoglou, Archaeological Museum of Andros. Guide to the Finds from the Excavations of a Geometric Town at Zagora (2nd ed., 1991) 63 no. 145.

<sup>6</sup> e. g., V. R. d’A. Desborough, ‘The Dark Age Pottery (SM–SPG III) from Settlement and Cemeteries’, in: M. R. Popham–L. H. Sackett–P. G. Themelis (eds.), *Lefkandi I. The Iron Age*, BSA Suppl. 11 (1980) 352 pl. 185: 31,3 (MG); N. Kourou, *Ανασκαφές Νάξου. Το Νότιο Νεκροταφείο της Νάξου κατά τη Γεωμετρική Περίοδο* (1999) 13 nos. 18–9 figs. 7β–8α pls. 17–8 (MG II), p. 45–8 pls. 26–7 (EG II/MG I–MG II); Ph. Zapheiroupolou, ‘Γεωμετρικά αγγεία από τη Νάξο’, *ASAtene* 61, 1983, 125 fig. 20 (MG); X. Charalampidou, ‘Κεραμικά ευρήματα από τη νεκρόπολη του Τσικαλαριού Νάξου: παρατηρήσεις σχετικά με το ταφικό περιβάλλον και τη χρήση των ευρημάτων’, *Archaiognosia* 16, 2010–2012, 162–3 fig. 12 (MG); J. Bingen, ‘Les établissements géométriques et la nécropole ouest’, in *Thorikos IV, 1966/1967* (1969) 100 fig. 114 (LG); CVA Heidelberg 3 (Germany 27) pl. 123: 11 (first half of the 8th century).

<sup>7</sup> Paroikia: Ph. Zapheiroupolou, ‘Une nécropole à Paros’, in: J. de La Genière (ed.), *Nécropoles et sociétés antiques* (Grèce, Italie, Languedoc). Actes du Colloque International du Centre de Recherches archéologiques de l’Université de Lille III, Lille, 2–3 décembre 1991. *CJB* 18 (1994) 131 figs. 14–5. Ayios Andreas: C. A. Televantou, *Siphnos. Acropolis at Ayios Andreas* (2008) 102 fig. 156. See, too, the oinochoe from Thorikos: Bingen art. cit. (n. 6) 87 no. TC66: p. 189 figs. 65–6 (last quarter of the 8th century). A MG I trefoil-mouthed oinochoe from Naxos with a squat body and wide neck which, though, is taller and not as offset as that of **1**, may also be noted: Kourou op. cit. (n. 6) 12 no. 15 fig. 16 pl. 14.

<sup>8</sup> J. N. Coldstream, ‘Euboean Geometric Imports from the Acropolis of Pithekoussai’, *BSA* 90, 1995, 253 no. 12 pl. 27. The arch of the handle forms more of a right angle than that of **1**. See, too, Eretria XX 125 no. 193; p. 199 pl. 45 (LG I), and the rather squat fragmentary example J. Boardman–M. J. Price, ‘The Late Geometric Pottery’, in: Popham–Sackett–Themelis (eds.) op. cit. (n. 6) 70 pl. 56 no. 280.

<sup>9</sup> Attic MG: CVA Mannheim 1 (Germany 13) pl. 7: 7; CVA British Museum 11 (Great Britain 25) pl. 13: 22. Attic LG: CVA Oxford 4 (Great Britain 24) pls. 24: 1–2 (LG Ib), 3–4 (LG). See, too, the small squat example from Samos, though identified as Cycladic: CVA Berlin 10 (Germany 85) pl. 46: 1 (second half of the 8th century).

<sup>10</sup> Kourou op. cit. (n. 6) 13 no. 18 fig. 7β pl. 17 (MG II); Eretria XX 120 no. 69 pl. 21 (MG II–beginning LG); Boardman–Price art. cit. (n. 8) 61 no. 73 pl. 44 (LG); M. R. Popham–L. H. Sackett–P. G. Themelis, ‘The Tombs, Pyres and their Contents’, in Popham–Sackett–Themelis (eds.) op. cit. (n. 6) 185–6 Tombs 313–4 pl. 185 (MG); G. Buchner–D. Ridgway, *Pithekoussai I*. *MonAnt ser. monogr.* 4 (1993) 362 Tomb 308 no. 1 pl. 115 (local, MPC context); p. 459 Tomb 454 no. 1 pl. 135 (local LG II context).

<sup>11</sup> *Das Delion von Paros* (1962) 86 no. 2 pl. 14: 2, 3.

<sup>12</sup> J. K. Brock–G. M. Young, ‘Excavations in Siphnos’, *BSA* 44, 1949, 34–5 no. 1 pl. 12: 13 = N. Kourou, ‘Η ναξιακή παρουσία στο Αιγαίο και την Μεσόγειο κατά την Γεωμετρική Εποχή’, in: I. K. Proponas–S. Psarras (eds.), *Πρακτικά του Α΄ Πανελληνίου Συνεδρίου με θέμα «Η Νάξος δια μέσου των αιώνων»*. Φιλώτι, 3–6 Σεπτεμβρίου 1992 (1994) 272. Note, too, a (neck?) fragment excavated at Antissa, Lesbos: W. Lamb, ‘Antissa’, *BSA* 32, 1931–1932, 44–5, 57 pl. 23: 9 = Kourou art. cit. 283.

published a lid fragment with the same motif from Paros.<sup>13</sup> More direct parallels for the use of the motif are offered by two hydriai from the Rheneia deposit attributed to the group Aa,<sup>14</sup> which is held by the *communis opinio* to be largely Parian, though the group's characteristic decorative schemes have now been identified on a number of Naxian vessels as well;<sup>15</sup> the same motif appears on an amphora identified as a Parian import to Elevation on Crete.<sup>16</sup> A more complicated version of the design in which two dotted horizontal zigzags are interlaced and every resultant interstice carries a large dot appears on the neck of a shoulder-handled amphora now in Munich attributable to the Parian Wheel Group,<sup>17</sup> and a similar scheme is met on a Wheel Group amphora excavated on Thera,<sup>18</sup> while the decorative scheme of a lid fragment from Paros now in the British School at Athens is closely related.<sup>19</sup> A Wheel Group stamnoïd krater from Delos, carries a simple dotted horizontal zig-zag unencumbered by any further motifs,<sup>20</sup> and the same appears, but oriented vertically, as one motif among others in the neck field of a neck-amphora excavated from a LG *polyandron* at Paroikia.<sup>21</sup>

The associations of the decorative scheme, both in its simpler and more complicated manifestations, of **1** with traditions focused on Paros are assured, but that does not mean that it is an exclusively Parian phenomenon, as the complicated version occupies the handle zone of a late 8th-century skyphos excavated at Hyria and identified as Naxian by E. Semantone-Bournia on the basis of its fabric; in effect Naxian 'Parianizing' (in our terms).<sup>22</sup> A closely allied scheme in which the interstitial circles or dots are replaced by what appear to be dot rosettes decorates an amphora neck fragment excavated at Minoa, Amorgos, which has tentatively been identified as Siphnian,<sup>23</sup> while from the same site there is a closed vessel body fragment (tentatively identified as Naxian) that carries a dotted cross by the little that remains of a wheel, so once again allying the motifs of dotted zigzag and cross chain with the name sake of the Wheel Group.<sup>24</sup> The billets in the zone below the shoulder of the Zagora oinochoe are also well-paralleled in the Cycladic sphere, but they are—in truth—a far simpler motif with significantly less diagnostic value, though their closest parallels are to be seen on the necks of two Wheel Group (Ab) amphorae, one from Delos and the other excavated on Thera;<sup>25</sup> an amphora neck fragment from Minoa, Amorgos, may also be noted.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>13</sup> 'Kykladisches', AM 54, 1929, 143–4 fig. 1: 7 = K. Sheedy, 'Three Vase-Groups from the Purification Trench on Rheneia and the Evidence for a Parian Pottery Tradition', BSA 80, 1985, 158.

<sup>14</sup> Délos XV 18 nos. 12–3 pl. 5.

<sup>15</sup> N. Kourou, 'Cycladic Naxian Late Geometric Pottery and History', in: M. C. Lentini (ed.), *Le due città di Naxos. Atti del Seminario di Studi, Giardini Naxos, 29–31 Ottobre 2000* (2004) 80; E. Semantone-Bournia, 'Παριανός(;) επιδράσεις σε ναξιακά αγγεία', in: D. Katsonopoulou–I. Petropoulos–S. Katsarou (eds.), *Archilochos and his Age. Proceedings of the Second International Conference on the Archaeology of Paros and the Cyclades. Paroikia, Paros 7–9 October 2005* (2008) 367. Further on the Parian impact on Naxian pottery, see ead., 'Les premières phases du sanctuaire d'Hyria d'après les objets retrouvés', RA 2000, 212–3 figs. 7–8.

<sup>16</sup> A. Kotsonas, *The Archaeology of Tomb A1K1 of Orthi Petra in Eleutherna. The Early Iron Age Pottery* (2008) 268–9 fig. 66 (A176).

<sup>17</sup> CVA Munich 6 (Germany 28) pl. 265 = Sheedy art. cit. 158 n. 24.

<sup>18</sup> E. Pfuhl, 'Der archaische Friedhof am Stadtberge von Thera', AM 28, 1903, 187 no. J17, Beil. XXX: 4. See

J. N. Coldstream, *Greek Geometric Pottery: A Survey of Ten Local Styles and Their Chronology* (2nd rev. ed., 2008) 80 for the Wheel Group.

<sup>19</sup> R. E. Jones, *Greek and Cypriot Pottery. A Review of Scientific Studies* (1986) 658 pl. 8: 9.

<sup>20</sup> Délos XV 29 no. 3 pl. 16: 3 (Group Ab).

<sup>21</sup> Ph. Zaphiropoulou, 'I due "polyandria" dell'antica necropoli di Paros', AION ArchStorAnt 6, 1999, 15 fig. 5 left. Another neck amphora from the same context bears, among other motifs, in its neck field oblique dotted lines: Ph. Zaphiropoulou, Πάρος (2009) 67 fig. 107.

<sup>22</sup> Semantone-Bournia art. cit. (n. 15, 2008) 367 fig. 9.

<sup>23</sup> A. Blanas, *Geometrische Keramik aus Minos auf Amorgos* (2006) 269 no. 174 (photograph on p. 339).

<sup>24</sup> Ibid. 272 no. 186 (photograph on p. 340).

<sup>25</sup> Delos: Délos XV 29 no. Ab2 pl. 15: 2. Thera: Pfuhl art. cit. (n. 18) 187 no. J14 Beil. XXX: 2 = F. S. Knauss, *Der lineare Inselstil: eine kykladische Keramikwerkstatt am Übergang von der spätgeometrischen zur archaischen Zeit* (1997) 37 with n. 151; p. 158 pl. 22a.

<sup>26</sup> Blanas op. cit. 269 no. 175, identified as Naxian (photograph on p. 331).

The associations of the decorative scheme of **1** lock it into a Cycladic milieu,<sup>27</sup> and particularly a Paros-oriented one which is represented via other means at Zagora such as Wheel Group vessels well exemplified by a late-8th-century loop-handled amphora,<sup>28</sup> of—it may be stressed—a far finer fabric. Its major shoulder motifs are clearly reminiscent of those of the Parian amphora from Thera referred to above with its wheels flanked by series of dots and which bears on its neck a version of our oinochoe's shoulder billet motif.

The pedestalled stamnoid pyxis no. **2** (fig. 2) is preserved in a very fragmentary condition, and its decoration has now nearly totally worn off.

Before this loss it was drawn in the 1970s and the full profile reconstructed on paper. It is an ambitious vessel with a complex decorative scheme executed in a relatively coarse fabric. As I have argued at length elsewhere,<sup>29</sup> its decorative associations are primarily oriented towards what we know of Euboean LG production and so stands in contradistinction to **1**, the Cycladic associations of which are very evident.

The first of the two relatively well-preserved painted coarse-ware lids (figs. 3–4) is simply decorated according to a common LG scheme with concentric circles alternating with one or

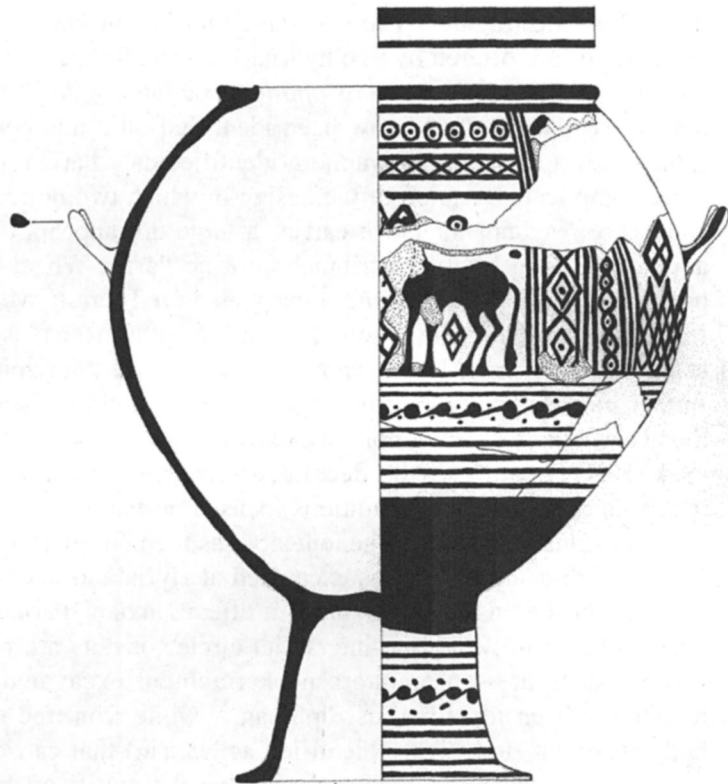


Figure 2. Pedestalled stamnoid pyxis inv. 1769. 1:2.

<sup>27</sup> The oinochoe's dotted zig-zag, and especially interlaced double zig-zag, may be generally compared to the dotted crosses alternating with horizontal chevron groups on the base of an Attic pyxis of the third quarter of the 8th century from Thorikos or Laurion: CVA Heidelberg 3 (Germany 27) pl. 105: 3 = B. Bohlen, *Kerameikos XIII. Die geometrischen Pyxiden* (1988) 10. The dotted Xs behind each bird on an Attic skyphos dated to LG Ib, though more distant yet, may also be compared: CVA British Museum 11 (Great Britain 25) pl. 47: 86. One may also note the even more distant dotted arcs that link sets of concentric circles on the floor of the bowl of a late-8th-century Naxian pedestal krateriskos from Hyria: E. Semantone-Bournia, 'Κρατηρίσκοι από τα Ύρια Νάξου', in: A. Delivorrias–G. Despines–A. Zarkadas (eds.), *ΕΠΙΛΙΝΟΣ* Luigi Beschi (Μουσείο Μπενάκη 7<sup>ο</sup> Παράρτημα) (2011) 327 fig. 5b drawing 2 and p. 330 no. 5.

<sup>28</sup> Cambitoglou op. cit. (n. 5) 68 no. 168. For an amphora of similar shape from Siphnos: Brock–Young art. cit. (n. 12) 35 no. 6 pl. 12: 23 (Naxian: Kourou art. cit.

[n. 12] 272; probably Siphnian: Sheedy art. cit. [n. 13] 159 n. 27). For earlier loop-handled amphorae at Athens: J. N. Coldstream, 'A Question of Cycladic Geometric Amphorae', in: E. Lanzillota–D. Schilardi (eds.), *Le Cicladi ed il mondo egeo: seminario internazionale di studi*. Roma, 19–21 novembre 1992 (1996) 177. See, too, the LG Attic example O. Kakavogianne *et al.*, 'Μυκηναϊκό νεκροταφείο στο Βουρβάτσι, νεκροταφεία, υδραυλικά έργα και εγκαταστάσεις γεωμετρικών έως ύστερων κλασικών χρόνων στα Λαμπρικά', in: V. Vasilopoulou–S. Katsarou–Tzeveleke (eds.), *From Mesogeia to Argosaronikos. B' Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities. Research of a Decade, 1994–2003. Proceedings of Conference, Athens, December 18–20, 2003* (2009) 263 fig. 6.

<sup>29</sup> S. A. Paspalas, 'Complexities among the Painted Wares at Zagora, Andros,' in: A. Tsingarida–V. Vlachou (eds.), *Pots, Workshops and Early Iron Age Society: Function and Role of Ceramics in Early Greece. International Symposium 14/11–16/11/2013 at the Université libre de Bruxelles*, in press.

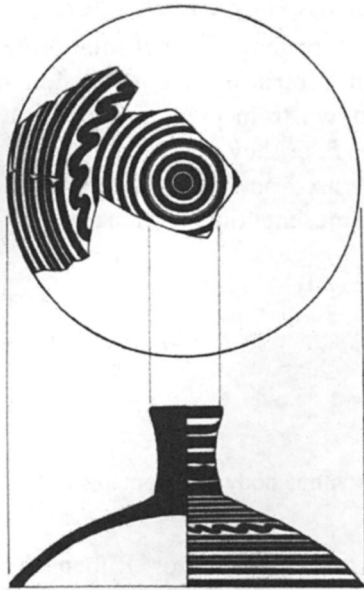


Figure 3. Lid inv. 2387. 1:2.



Figure 4. Lid inv. 2209. 1:2.

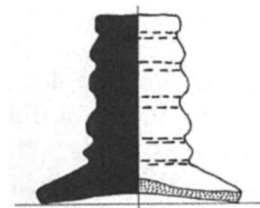


Figure 5. Lid knob inv. 1554. 1:2.

more zones that may bear a more complicated motif.<sup>30</sup> The piece's domed profile is generally paralleled in the LG repertoire in a number of regions.<sup>31</sup> The second lid, differs. Its knob rises gradually in a continuous curve from the semi-circular wall of the cover, which does not carry concentric bands but a unified field with a series of large triangles each of which encloses a smaller quartered one.<sup>32</sup> No. 5 (fig. 5), the knob of a further lid, suggests that although using coarse clay its manufacturer was well aware of the morphological details of shapes of the fine-ware category. The slip with which it was covered has largely worn away leaving its coarse fabric evident. Its cylindrical form can be paralleled by a number of Attic examples known from MG, and which occur in that and other fabrics into LG, bearing painted horizontal lines.<sup>33</sup> It is noteworthy that the Zagora piece carries a series of horizontal grooves

<sup>30</sup> Cp., e. g., CVA Kiel 2 (Germany 6) pl. 14: 4 (Attic LG Ib); CVA Musée Scheurleer 1 III Hb (The Netherlands 1) pl. 2: 1 (Attic, LG).

<sup>31</sup> e. g., D. Callipolitis-Feytmans, 'Tombe de Callithéa en Attique', BCH 87, 1963, 427–8 no. 11 fig. 16 (Attic tall-rimmed bowl with pedestal foot); CVA New York MMA 5 (USA 37) pl. 34 (pitcher, late third quarter of the 8th century). For a close parallel to the knob type: P. G. Themelis, 'An 8th Century Goldsmith's Workshop at Eretria', in: R. Hägg (ed.), *The Greek Renaissance of the Eighth Century B.C.: Tradition and Innovation. Proceedings of the Second International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in Athens, 1–5 June, 1981* (1983) 160 figs. 4, 6.

<sup>32</sup> Series of cross-hatched triangles can also be seen on far better executed Attic lids where they occupy one of two main friezes: K. Kübler, *Kerameikos V I. Die Nekropole des 10. bis 8. Jahrhunderts* (1954) pl. 123 Inv. 307 (c.740) and pl. 137 Grab 58 (first half of the 730s). The lid of a pyxis from the Plithos cemetery, Naxos, approaches the form of 4 though its profile is more concave: Ph. Zapheiroupolou, 'Αρχαιότητες και Μνημεία Κυκλάδων', *ADelt* 32, 1977

(B'2), 310 pl. 182a.

<sup>33</sup> e. g., R. S. Young, *Late Geometric Graves and a Seventh Century Well in the Agora. Hesperia Suppl. 2* (1939) 91 no. XVIII 5 fig. 60 (last quarter of the 8th century); M. Xagorari-Gleissner, *Die geometrische Nekropole von Merenda. Die Funde aus der Grabung von I. Papadimitriou 1960–1961* (2005) 66–7 no. 143 fig. 16a pl. 19a (skyphos-pyxis, mid-8th century), pp. 71–2 no. 169 fig. 13d pl. 11 (c.750). A. Andreiomenou, 'Ευρήματα της γεωμετρικής και αρχαϊκής Ερέτριας', in *Διεθνές Επιστημονικό Συνέδριο «Η Πόλη της Χαλκίδας». Χαλκίδα, 24–27 Σεπτεμβρίου 1987* (1990) 86, 92 n. 16 pl. 3 bottom right; ead., 'Γεωμετρική και Υπογεωμετρική Κεραμική εξ Ερέτριας. V', *AΕphem* 1983, 167 no. 29 pl. 53 (Attic MG II); ead., 'Keramik aus Eretria II. Attisch-Mittelgeometrisch II und 'Euboiisch-Subgeometrisch' III', *AM* 101, 1986, 98 no. 154 pl. 14: 6 (Attic, MG II); ead. 'Παρατηρήσεις στη Μέση Γεωμετρική Περίοδο της Αχραιφίας', in: D. Musti *et al.* (eds.), *La transizione dal Miceneo all' Alto Arcaismo. Dal palazzo alla città* (1991) 457 fig. 9 (Boeotian MG).

rather than simple painted lines. This feature is found on more elaborate flat pyxis lids which more often than not also carry bulbous elements or conical terminals.<sup>34</sup> Such elaborate versions are also known on local Atticizing pyxis lids from Eretria dating to the LG I period.<sup>35</sup> Simple horizontally-channelled knobs, though, are known from pyxis lids where a horse is placed above them. They may taper as they rise, as does **5**, or they may flare.<sup>36</sup> There is no certainty that **5** graced a pyxis lid, as tapering knobs were used on lids of other vessels as well,<sup>37</sup> but there is a strong possibility that it did. If so, it represents one of the relatively few known occurrences of the shape in a Cycladic fabric.<sup>38</sup>

Most of the other pieces considered here are far more fragmentary; the majority belong to 'drinking vessels' despite their less-than-fine fabric. No. **6** (fig. 6) preserves the handle zone of a skyphos and is most readily classifiable on the grounds of decoration, for what is preserved is the dotted outline of what has been termed a *Punkttrapez*. The decorative scheme of a

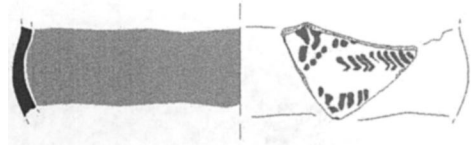


Figure 6. Skyphos body fragment inv. 2417. 1:2.

*Punkttrapez* within a metope can be primarily associated, once again, with Paros. Rubensohn found a number of skyphoi so decorated at the Delion and on the acropolis of Paroikia,<sup>39</sup> while a stamnoid krater with a similar scheme was excavated in the Mesavouno cemetery of Thera and was associated on the grounds of clay and execution with the Wheel Group amphorae.<sup>40</sup> Skyphoi with the motif have also been found in late-8th-century contexts at Koukounaries on Paros, Thera, and Rheneia.<sup>41</sup> A skyphos from Siphnos, where numerous pieces identified as Parian (among other fabrics) were excavated, bears a directly comparable decorative scheme.<sup>42</sup> However, all these parallels differ from our pieces with regard to their fabric: according to their published descriptions they are finer than the Zagora piece.

The small rim and handle fragment no. **7** (fig. 7) directs us to the largely monochrome one-handed cups that were by no means



Figure 7. Cup handle and rim fragment inv. 2317. 1:2.

<sup>34</sup> e. g., Bohen op. cit. (n. 27) 86 no. 80 pl. 7 (860–840), p. 89 no. 118 pl. 8 (825–800), p. 90 no. 136 pl. 11 (810–780); M. Brouskare, *Από τον Αθηναϊκό Κεραμεικό του 8<sup>ου</sup> π. Χ. αιώνα* (1979) 35–6 no. 1955 (607) pl. 19 (middle or beginning of third quarter of the 8th century).

<sup>35</sup> B. Blandin, Eretria XVII. Les pratiques funéraires d'époque géométrique à Erétrie. Espace des vivants, demeures des mortes (2007) vol. II 20–1 no. 13 pl. 31: 2. Also note an example identified as Athenian (MG I) from Amarynthos: C. Léderrey, 'Amarynthos 2007. Ein subprotogeometrisches Kindergrab', *AntK* 51, 2008, 161–4 no. 9 fig. 6 pl. 27: 5.

<sup>36</sup> e. g., Brouskare op. cit. 96–8 nos. 176–80 pl. 18 (800–775).

<sup>37</sup> e. g., CVA British Museum 11 (Great Britain 25) pl. 32: 44 (probably pitcher lid, LG II); CVA Berlin 10 (Germany 85) pl. 13, Beil. 5: 1 (trefoil-mouthed jug, LG I); CVA Tübingen 2 (Germany 44) pls. 8: 1–2; 9: 2 (trefoil-mouthed jug, 760–50, Attic); CVA Toledo 2 (USA 20) pl. 66 (krater, c.700, Boeotian).

<sup>38</sup> X. Charalampidou, 'The Pottery from the Early Iron Age Necropolis of Tsikalario on Naxos: Preliminary

Observations', *AION ArchStorAnt* ns. 15–16, 2008–2009, 61 fig. 3a–b (last quarter of the 8th century); ead. art. cit. (n. 6) 159 fig. 8; Coldstream op. cit. (n. 18) 169. For a survey of the occurrence of the flat pyxis type in the Cyclades, see B. Muskalla, *Knäufe in Gefäßform in der geometrischen und orientalisierenden Keramik Griechenlands* (2001) 75–7, where some examples from Zagora are identified as local.

<sup>39</sup> Rubensohn op. cit. (n. 11) 89 pl. 14: 11–13; id., 'Die prähistorischen und frühgeschichtlichen Funde auf dem Burghügel von Paros', *AM* 42, 1917, 77–8 no. E fig. 85. Note that a fragmentary closed vessel from Hypsele may bear a *Punkttrapez*, or a closely related motif, on its poorly preserved shoulder: Ch. A. Televantou, 'Ο αρχαίος οικισμός της Ύψηλης στην Άνδρο', *Ανδριακά Χρονικά* 29, 1998, 35 fig. 11.

<sup>40</sup> Pfuhl art. cit. (n. 18) 187–8 no. 18 fig. 53.

<sup>41</sup> Koukounaries: D. U. Schilardi, 'The Decline of the Geometric Settlement of Koukounaries at Paros', in Hägg (ed.) op. cit. (n. 31) 178 fig. 11 bottom. Thera: Pfuhl art. cit. (n. 18) 189 no. J31 Beil. 32: 4. Rheneia: *Délos XV* 61 no. Ae 63 pl. 53.

<sup>42</sup> Brock–Young art. cit. (n. 12) 46 no. 1 pl. 15: 1.

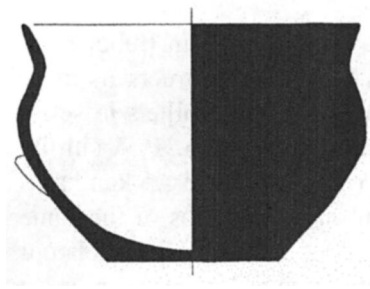


Figure 8. Cup inv. 2549. 1:2.

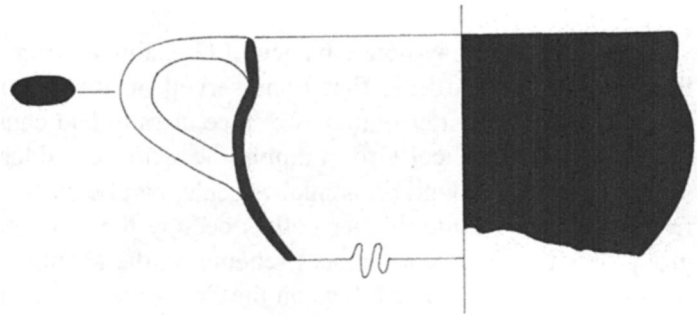


Figure 9. Cup inv. 2268. 1:2.

uncommon, particularly in the latest deposits, at Zagora.<sup>43</sup> The transverse lines that it bears on its handle are regularly found on late 8th-century cups both in the Cyclades and elsewhere in the Aegean, though they are, of course, also known on earlier pieces.<sup>44</sup>

Both the solidly-glazed cups nos. 8 and 9 (figs. 8–9) further testify to the production of drinking vessels in a relatively coarse fabric. The latter is well paralleled by a cup excavated on a floor level dated by Cambitoglou and Green to LG I,<sup>45</sup> while elsewhere parallels are placed in the second half of the 8th century.<sup>46</sup> No. 8 may be compared to a solidly glazed LG cup with simple base excavated at Hyria, which, though, is shallower; another cup from that site, dated as Subgeometric, is closer to 8 in form.<sup>47</sup> As with the other shapes represented in the coarse painted category these cups were used at Zagora alongside more numerous finer analogues.

Nos. 10 and 11 (figs. 10–11) may belong to the same vessel, most likely a kantharos. Both are relatively thick-walled, appreciably more so than the skyphos fragment 6 with the *Punkttrapez* motif. 10 clearly carried a metopal decorative scheme on its shoulder in which the multiple-lined triglyph flanked at least one zone occupied by a poorly preserved series of stacked horizontal zigzags, most of which are now only identifiable by residual paint as indicated in the drawing. This LG decorative format is widely attested in a number of

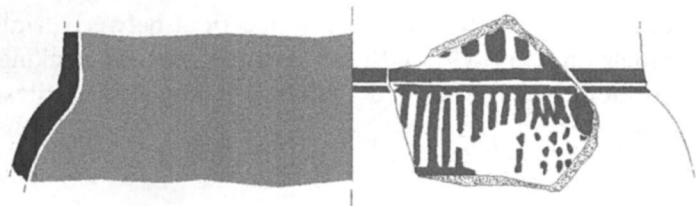


Figure 10. Kantharos (?) lower rim and body fragment inv. 2880. 1:2.

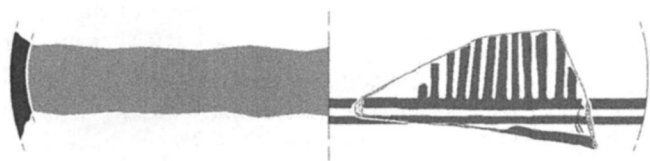


Figure 11. Kantharos (?) body fragment inv. 2881. 1:2.

<sup>43</sup> Zagora 2 pp. 198–9.

<sup>44</sup> e. g., Eretria XX 121 no. 91 pl. 24 (LG I–II); p. 122 no. 113 pl. 30 (LG I–II); p. 123 no. 130 pl. 33 (LG I–II); p. 126 no. 204 pl. 48 (LG I–II).

<sup>45</sup> Zagora 2 p. 199 pl. 232c–d; for context date: p. 263 (tentatively identified as Euboean). See, too, *ibid.* 101, 103, 198 no. 1301 pl. 201c = N. Kourou, 'Early Iron Age Greek

Imports in Italy. A Comparative Approach to a Case Study', *Mediterranea* 1 (2004) 504.

<sup>46</sup> Blanas *op. cit.* (n. 23) 293 no. 254.

<sup>47</sup> Semantone-Bourmia *art. cit.* (n. 15, 2000) 212–3 n. 8 fig. 4 (LG); fig. 6 (Subgeometric). For other solidly-glazed cups from this site, see *ibid.* 219 fig. 15.



varieties, and one may note advanced LG examples from Attica as well as from Euboea and the Cyclades.<sup>48</sup> The little that is preserved on the fragment's lower neck directs us more specifically to the latter region. We have already had cause to note the large billets in series on the necks of Wheel Group amphorae while considering the oinochoe no. 1. A similar series of pellets, though on a smaller scale, can be seen on the rim of a Group Ae kantharos from Rheneia,<sup>49</sup> while thinner pellets occupy the same position on a kantharos of the same group, this time above a metopal scheme on the shoulder, and so the kantharos parallels our fragment in layout.<sup>50</sup> The billets on the Zagora fragment should be seen as having far more in common with these Cycladic parallels than with the ill-disciplined dots or dashes so readily encountered on the rims of LG Euboean vessels.<sup>51</sup>

The tall rim fragment no. 12 (fig. 12) with its notably strong vertical line may derive from a range of forms. One possibility is a large skyphos or a kantharos with tall rim, both forms well represented in the Euboean repertoire of the advanced LG period.<sup>52</sup>

The barred reserved band on its interior wall just below its rim is frequently paralleled at Eretria.<sup>53</sup> Alternatively, 12 may be compared to Attic skyphoi with vertical rims with interiors decorated in the same manner.<sup>54</sup> The narrow vertical lattice field between triglyphs on its exterior readily finds parallels on both LG I and LG II vessels, such as drinking cups and kraters, from numerous sites including Eretria and Lefkandi,<sup>55</sup> but also at sites in Attica.<sup>56</sup> The relatively thick

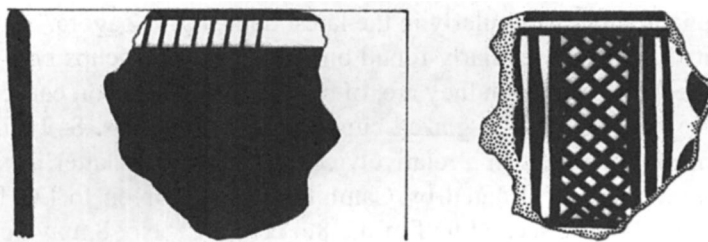


Figure 12. Tall-rimmed skyphos/ kantharos or small krater (?) rim fragment inv. 2121. 1:2.

<sup>48</sup> Attica: A. Mazarakis-Ainian, 'The "Sacred House" of the Academy Revisited', in id. (ed.) op. cit. (n. 2) 172 fig. 28 (LG 11b); J. K. Papadopoulos, *Ceramicus Redivivus. The Early Iron Age Potters' Field in the Area of the Classical Agora*. *Hesperia Suppl.* 31 (2003) 119 no. 99 fig. 2: 56; pp. 124–5 no. 103 fig. 2: 60 Fragment b. Euboea: J. Boardman, 'Pottery from Eretria', *BSA* 47, 1952, 4 pl. 1a: 16; J.-P. Descœudres, 'Die vorklassische Keramik aus dem Gebiet des Westtors', in *Eretria V* (1976) pl. 3 no. 420/22.1. Cyclades: Semantone-Bournia art. cit. (n. 15, 2008) 367 fig. 4 (Naxian); Zapheirou art. cit. (n. 21) 67 skyphos in fig. 108.

<sup>49</sup> Délos XV 64 no. Ae78 pl. 31.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.* 63 no. Ae 74 pl. 31.

<sup>51</sup> e. g., Descœudres art. cit. pl. 2: no. 139/45.7; A. Andreiomenou, 'Skyphoi de l'atelier de Chalcis (fin Xe–fin VIIIe s. av. J. -C.)', *BCH* 108, 1984, 57 nos. 68–70 figs. 33–5 (LG II). More distant yet: A. Andriomenou, 'Ausgewählte geometrische Keramik aus Eretria', in: H. A. Cahn–E. Simon (eds.), *Tainia. Roland Hampe zum 70. Geburtstag am 2. Dezember 1978 dargebracht von Mitarbeitern, Schülern und Freunden* (1980) 22 no. 1 fig. 1: 1 pl. 3: 1 (LG II). Generally on series of billets, Knauf op. cit. (n. 25) 82. The Euboean 'pellets' that Mercuri gives are not sufficiently close to the Cycladic examples or to those on 10: L. Mercuri, *Eubéens en Calabre à l'époque archaïque: formes de contacts et*

*d'implantation* (2004) 90.

<sup>52</sup> Descœudres art. cit. 42–4 (*Kelchskyphoi* and *Skyphoi mit hoher Mündung*) Beil. 6; id., 'Neither Naxian nor Parian', in: A. Kolde–A. Lukinovich–A.-L.-Rey (eds.), *κορυφαίω άνδρι*—*Mélanges offerts à André Hurst* (2005) 616–7, 627 figs. 5–10; S. A. Paspalas, 'A Group of Late Geometric Pottery from Torone and its Wider Aegean Context', *Meditarch* 19/20, 2006–2007 (2008) 39–43.

<sup>53</sup> Eretria XX 129 no. 283 pl. 60 SKA9.

<sup>54</sup> e. g., S. Langdon (ed.), *From Pasture to Polis. Art in the Age of Homer* (1993) 123 no. 39.

<sup>55</sup> Eretria XX 125 nos. 180, 186 KA6, KA4 pls. 43–4 (LG I); p. 130 no. 325 pl. 66 kotyle KO1 (LG II); p. 131 no. 344 pl. 70 PY2 (LG I); Boardman–Price art. cit. (n. 8) 68 no. 232 pls. 52 and 63 (krater, mid to late LG).

<sup>56</sup> L. Parlama–N. Ch. Stampolidis (ed.), *The City Beneath the City. Antiquities from the Metropolitan Railway Excavations* (2003) 65 no. 37 (LG, tall-rimmed krater) (Mougnai); V. Vlachou, 'A Group of Geometric Vases from Marathon: Attic Style and Local Originality', in Mazarakis Ainian (ed.) op. cit. (n. 2) 820–1 fig. 11 (LG pyxis); Langdon (ed.) op. cit. 91–3 no. 21 (tall-rimmed bowl, LG IIa); M. Platonos–Yiota, *Αχαρναι. Ιστορική και Τοπογραφική Επισκόπηση των Αρχαίων Αχαρνών, των γειτονικών δήμων και των οχυρώσεων της Πάρνηθας* (2004) 36 fig. 42β (tall-rimmed skyphos, LG).

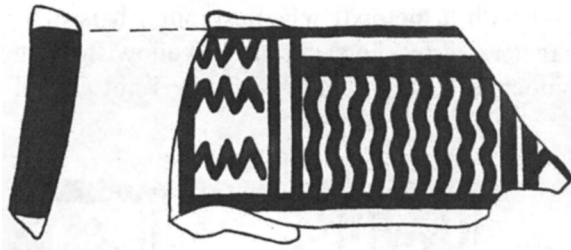


Figure 13. Fenestrated stand fragment inv. 319. 1:2.

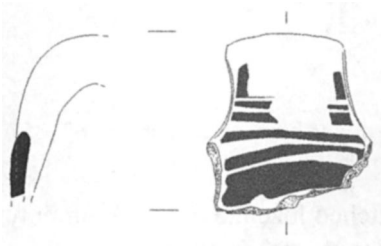


Figure 14. Jug/oinochoe strap handle fragment inv. 2882. 1:2.

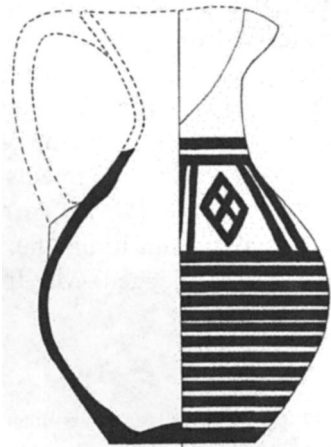


Figure 15. Oinochoiskos inv. 153. 1:2.

wall of 12 would be better suited to a krater rather than a skyphos or kantharos, though it should be kept in mind that the rim diameter could suggest that we should think in terms of a skyphoid or kantharoid krater rather than a drinking vessel. Alternatively the rim could, at least theoretically, also derive from a rarer form, a tall-rimmed bowl or a stood bowl (with fenestrated pedestal) as known

from the advanced LG Attic repertoire. This is suggested by the fact that the rims of these vessels regularly bear, as does our fragment, a barred reserved zone though more often than not actually on the lip with further reserved zones below it.<sup>57</sup> If so, this would be a rather unexpected shape from a Cycladic island, an observation which may throw some doubt on this possibility but we may note that no. 13 (fig. 13), a fragment of a fenestrated vessel published in *Zagora 2*,<sup>58</sup> clearly indicates that substantial pots were manufactured in coarse-ware and then subsequently painted with motifs characteristic of LG, in this instance LG II, fine-wares. Fragment 13 may be compared to the corresponding sections of Attic LG IIB stood bowls,<sup>59</sup> though other vessels may also have been equipped with fenestrated pedestal stands.<sup>60</sup> Semantone-Bourmia's recent suggestion that a pedestal and bowl floor fragment from a late-8th-century context at Hyria, Naxos, is to be attributed to a locally made stood bowl allows for the possibility that this Attic shape was known, and produced, in some Cycladic centres.<sup>61</sup>

The repertoire of the coarse painted wares includes pouring vessels other than oinochoe no. 1. Evidence, albeit minimal, exists for a type of oinochoe with a high-swung handle as indicated by 14 (fig. 14), while the trefoil-mouthed oinochoiskos 15 (fig. 15) published in *Zagora 2* was found in a LG II context.<sup>62</sup> The simple decorative scheme of its shoulder with a series of metopes each of which carries a single quartered lozenge

<sup>57</sup> Tall-rimmed bowl: Langdon (ed.) op. cit. 121–2 no. 38 (LG IIA). Standed bowls: CVA Nordrhein-Westfalen 1 (Germany 49) pl. 4: 1, 3–4 (LG IIA); CVA New York, MMA 5 (USA 37) pl. 35.

<sup>58</sup> *Zagora 2* p. 188 pl. 203a–b.

<sup>59</sup> CVA Mainz 1 (Germany 15) pl. 7: 1–3 (LG); CVA Louvre 16 (France 25) pls. 44–7: 1 (end of the 8th century–c.700); CVA Kiel 2 (Germany 64) pl. 16: 4–5 (LG II, 720–700); CVA Stuttgart 1 (Germany 26) pls. 6: 2; 7: 1–3 (end of the 8th century, 'Thick Style' jug). See, too, the decorative schemes of the fenestrated pedestals of the Attic lidded

kraters and stood bowl A. Brueckner–E. Pernice, 'Ein attischer Friedhof', AM 18, 1893, 115–7 pl. 8: 1 (for the date of which Coldstream op. cit [n. 18] 84 Gr. 8: LG IIB–Protoattic).

<sup>60</sup> See S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque géométrique (2013) vol. I 87; vol. II 17 no. 264 pl. 90 for such a pedestal fragment suggested as deriving from a krater.

<sup>61</sup> Art. cit. (n. 27) 325–9 fig. 5a–b drawings 2–3 and p. 330 no. 5.

<sup>62</sup> *Zagora 2* p. 189 pl. 172c–d.

is readily paralleled on many shapes decorated with a metopal scheme though it is often embellished further with dots.<sup>63</sup> No. 15 is characterized by the same heavy yellowish-white slip that is familiar to us from the bulbous oinochoe 1 on which, though, it is not as well preserved.

The slip of the small krater no. 16 (fig. 16) is of the same type as that of the two pieces just mentioned, but far better preserved. While the vessel's exterior surface has fired grey, its worn interior betrays its relationship with the other pieces discussed in this paper. Its simple rim form, slightly horizontally projecting, is readily paralleled among Euboean LG II kraters,<sup>64</sup>

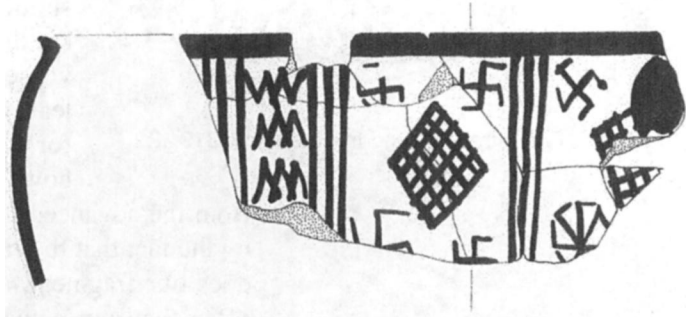


Figure 16. Krater rim and upper body fragment inv. 68+357. 1:2.

as are the motifs employed in its metopal decoration: cross-hatched lozenge not uncommonly accompanied by secondary motifs in the corners of the metopes, rather angular swastikas and an angular multiple swastika, along with columns of six-legged Ms, surely a variant of the four-legged M-stacks so commonly met in LG.<sup>65</sup> It should be noted that these individual motifs can be paralleled in a wide number of, particularly advanced, LG fabrics, including other Cycladic wares as well as Boeotian, Attic, and Euboean,<sup>66</sup> but it must be noted that stacked 6-legged Ms are by no means absent among the material from the Paroikia *polyandria* if the Paros Archaeological Museum display is anything to go by.<sup>67</sup> The stacks of six-legged Ms in narrow vertical metopes are well paralleled on a skyphos from Zagora which is of a noticeably finer fabric, possibly local.<sup>68</sup> Notably, it carries in its other metopes a single elongated billet—a scheme which is directly paralleled by that on krater fragments from Chalcis identified by A. Andreiomenou as Euboean.<sup>69</sup> Two LG skyphoi (Group Ae) from Rheneia provide close parallels for the billets of the Zagora skyphos and to another which was published as local,<sup>70</sup> though it has columns of canonical (i.e. 4-legged) Ms. It

<sup>63</sup> e. g., Eretria XX 121 no. 97 pl. 25 (skyphos, LG II); Délos XV 66 no. 90 Group Ae pl. 32 (kantharos). A variant in which extended metopes hold two such lozenges with each quarter dotted appears on a LG skyphos from Hypsele: C. A. Televantou, 'Andros: L'antico insediamento di Ipsili', in Lanzillotta-Schilardi (eds.) op. cit. (n. 28) 81 fig. 11.

<sup>64</sup> Eretria XX pl. 93 KR7.

<sup>65</sup> Cross-hatched lozenge: *ibid.* 131 no. 337 pl. 69. Angular swastikas: *ibid.* 123 no. 137 pl. 33 (skyphos, LG II); A. Andreiomenou, 'Γεωμετρική και ύπογεωμετρική κεραμεική ἐξ Ἐρετρίας IV', *AEphem* 1982, 181 no. 164 fig. 14 pl. 31 (krater); A. Andreiomenou, 'Ἐρευναι καὶ τυχεῖα εὐρήματα ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ τῇ ἐπαρχίᾳ Χαλκίδος', *ADelt* 27, 1972 (A'), 172 pl. 57β (lid excavated at Chalcis, mid-8th century). Stacked Ms: Boardman-Price art. cit. (n. 10) 59 no. 26 pls. 38, 61 skyphos (p. 74 for c.710 date); p. 61 no. 99 pl. 45 (krater, LG). For inverted stacked 'Ms': Andreiomenou art. cit. (n. 51) 23 no. 5 pl. 3: 5a.

<sup>66</sup> Boeotian: A. Ruckert, *Frühe Keramik Böotiens*. *AntK Beih.* 10 (1976) 92 no. Kr2 pl. 17: 3 (pp. 27–8 for c.700 date, multi-armed swastika under a horse). Cycladic: CVA

Heidelberg 3 (Germany 27) pl. 124: 1 (pedestal krater 'from Keos,' second half of the 8th century, angular swastika as a filling ornament); Délos XV 76 no. Bb20 pl. 36 (angular swastikas alternating with pendant triangles). Attic: CVA Heidelberg 3 (Germany 27) pl. 110: 5 (skyphos with angular swastikas, third quarter of the 8th century).

<sup>67</sup> For 6-legged Ms in Attic: CVA Stuttgart 1 (Germany 26) pls. 16: 2; 17: 1–3; Langdon (ed.) op. cit. (n. 54) 123 no. 39 (LG skyphos). See, too, the fragment (probably from a skyphos) from the acropolis of Paros that in all likelihood bore in the preserved metope stacks of 6-legged Ms: Buschor art. cit. (n. 13) Beil. 51 top row, leftmost sherd.

<sup>68</sup> Cambitoglou op. cit. (n. 5) 48 no. 72 (inv. 2536).

<sup>69</sup> 'Céramique de l'atelier de Chalcis (XIe–VIIIe s. av. J.-C.): les vases ouverts', in: F. Blondé-Jacques Y. Perreault (eds.), *Les ateliers de potiers dans le monde grec aux époques géométrique, archaïque et classique*. *BCH Suppl.* 23 (1992) 122 no. 83 fig. 12.

<sup>70</sup> Rheneia skyphoi: Délos XV 61 nos. Ae 65, 66 pl. 30A. Zagora skyphos: Zagora 2 p. 194 pl. 251a–b; Cambitoglou op. cit. (n. 5) 48 no. 71.

appears that columns of 6-legged Ms feature on a number of LG kraters and skyphoi at Zagora, some of which tentatively identified as local, on which other commonly-found simple motifs are also employed.<sup>71</sup> These are, though, characterized by a finer fabric than 16. Again, it may be noted that the decorative schemes in the major zones of 16 are very close to those in the corresponding fields of a skyphos from one of the Paroikia *polyandria* on display in the Archaeological Museum of Paros.

The links between coarse painted ceramics and developments in the wider Aegean ceramic sphere are nicely illustrated by the unassuming foot fragment no. 17 (fig. 17), of a pedestal base decidedly more purple in colour than most of the pieces discussed in this paper. A pedestal base, of itself, would suggest a vessel of some pretensions, and such pretensions are further emphasized by the bichrome decoration that the vessel bore, for the dark horizontal band just above the resting surface (above which are a series of thinner lines,<sup>72</sup> not indicated in the published drawing) carries a wavy line in added white. This feature must be incorporated into the wider Aegean, especially Eretrian,<sup>73</sup> practice of adding such motifs in white on a dark surface on a wide variety of vessel shapes. The feature has been said to be a determinant element of the LG II phase of fine-wares at Eretria,<sup>74</sup> and it is to this period that our fragment must belong, as a Euboean krater with a ring base decorated with a wavy line analogous to that on 17 confirms.<sup>75</sup>

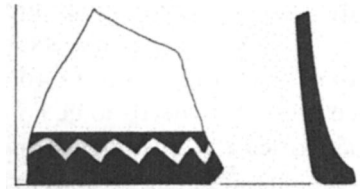


Figure 17. Pedestal foot fragment inv. 1609. 1:2.

The fragments discussed above show that there was a range of LG painted vessels of relatively coarse fabric, some of which were elaborately decorated, in use at Zagora. Furthermore, the cultural affinities—as primarily indicated by those that bear more diagnostic decorative schemes—of these pieces range from Euboean and Cycladic to Attic. As referred to at the beginning of this paper the fabric of many on macroscopic examination does not differ substantially from the general fabric composition and nature of inclusions of the clay recipes used for 80% of the coarse-wares recovered from the site.<sup>76</sup> Furthermore, initial micrographic examination suggests that some of the fragments can be compared with the coarse local products, this particularly holds for the lid fragments 3, 4, and 5, the jug 15, and the pedestal foot fragment 17. The fabrics of cups 7, 10, and 11, as well as the pedestalled stamnoid pyxis 2 have a finer fabric, with no large-size quartz or schist inclusions, which separates them from the wheel fashioned and drawn thin-walled coarse-wares identified by McLoughlin as local. This may be indicative of the use of a different clay strata or an additional step in clay processing such as levigation or sieving which would point towards the presence of a potter who has trained in non-local throwing traditions. The fabrics of skyphos fragment 6 on the one hand and the cup fragments 8 and 9 as a second group, should not be

<sup>71</sup> e. g., inv. no. 2024: *ibid.* 62 no. 139. See also Zagora 2 p. 194.

<sup>72</sup> For parallels, see: Zagora 2 pp. 126, 208 pl. 238a–b; Semantone-Bournia art. cit. (n. 27) 323–5; p. 330 nos. 1, 3, 4 figs. 1, 3, 4, drawing 1 (identified as remains of krateriskoi intended for specific cultic purposes at Hyria).

<sup>73</sup> On this feature as a specifically Lefkando-Eretrian phenomenon, see Descœudres art. cit. (n. 52) 614–5, 625–6 figs. 1–2 (amphorae); for further examples see, e.g., Descœudres art. cit. (n. 48) Beil. 3: Istanbul Arch. Mus. (oinochoe); pl. 1: no. 434/1330.1 (oinochoe); A. Andreiomenou, 'Γεωμετρική και ύπογεωμετρική κεραμεική ἐξ Ἐρετρίας', *AEphem* 1975, 215 fig. 1: 16

pl. 58β (skyphos, LG II); Andreiomenou art. cit. (n. 51, 1980) 29 nos. 45 fig. 1: 27 pl. 7: 2 (krater); 46 pl. 7: 3 (oinochoe?); Andreiomenou art. cit. (n. 65, 1982) 173 no. 98 pl. 26 (dinos, SubG); Eretria XX 124 no. 151 pl. 37 (jug); p. 130 no. 330 pl. 67 (krater).

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.* 109.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.* 131 no. 339 fig. 69.

<sup>76</sup> See n. 2. I express my thanks to Beatrice McLoughlin for sharing her views with me regarding how the fragments presented here relate to her fabric groupings. I have benefited significantly from her insights and hope I have done them no disservice in this paper.

considered as local. The other pieces remain possible candidates as local products, though they do display some variations. It is clear that more work needs to be done both through petrographic and chemical analysis of the fabrics before it will be possible to understand the complexities of both local production and/or mechanisms of regional exchange with low-level coarse painted ware producers from among Zagora's neighbours who share a very similar geology.<sup>77</sup> If further examination shows that most of the pieces were locally produced then it would be evident that strong Euboean currents were exercised (as evidenced especially by **2**) on some local potters as well as Cycladic ones (especially **1**), though most pieces carry rather non-diagnostic motifs that are commonly met in the works of various LG Aegean centres. More needs to be done, but it is clear that these coarser painted vessels have now been identified as constituents of a category with its own particular contribution to make to the mapping of cultural trends in the late 8th-century central Aegean.

## CATALOGUE

Abbreviations: d. = diameter; est. = estimated; ext. = exterior; h. = height; incl(s) = inclusion(s); int. = interior; mph = maximum preserved height.

**1.** Oinochoe. Inv. M124. Π14 N. Zapheirooulos Excavations (1960) (**fig. 1; pl. 9: 4**).

Mph. 0.181.

Clay: light red 10R6/8.

Surface: pale red 10R6/4 [purplish].

Frequent large to very large angular spherical purple/brown incls, few larger than 'very large'. Few larger than 'very large' spherical and tabular schist incls. Common large to very large spherical and tabular angular schist incls. Common very large to medium angular spherical quartz-like incls. Few medium to very large angular spherical black incls.

Paint: red 7.5YR to black (discoloured).

Many joining fragments of trefoil-mouthed squat oinochoe, lower wall and base missing. Much of upper neck and rim restored.

Neck: solidly painted. Shoulder: horizontal dotted zig-zag interspersed with solid circles all above three thin horizontal lines, which followed by a horizontal series of pellets. Lower body: a sequence of three thin horizontal lines above a thick horizontal band, the same sequence repeated until the lower break. Handle: series of bars.

**2.** Pedestalled stamnod pyxis. Inv. 1769. Findspot: J8 (3) 'wall fall' (**fig. 2**).

H. (est.) 0.207; rim d. 0.115; base d. 0.088.

Clay: light red 2.5YR6/8.

Slip: very pale brown 10YR7/4.

Frequent mica, spherical subrounded very large to medium quartz-like white incls. and subrounded spherical voids. Few medium to large subrounded spherical black incls; very large to large subrounded tabular schist incls.

Very fragmentary. Flat inwards projecting rim. Voluminous globular body on a pedestal base. Equipped with double horizontal handles, rather thin in relation to the size of the vessel.

Painted decoration now exceedingly worn. On the basis of the piece's drawing one side (nothing can be said of the other) of the vessel carried a central panel of antithetically-placed horses (only one shown in the drawing). The rest of the surface covered by linear and some spiral/circular motifs.

**3.** Lid. Inv. 2387. Findspot: B7510 (**fig. 3**).

H. 0.049; knob d.: 0.029.

Clay: red 2.5YR5/8.

Slip: very pale brown 10YR8/4.

<sup>77</sup> For an overview and bibliography for the complex issues relating to micro-regional provenience studies, inter- and intra-site clay sourcing, potters' choices, and how they may be addressed through scientific analyses, see A. Jorge-M. I. Dias-P. M. Day, 'Plain pottery and social landscapes:

reinterpreting the significance of ceramic provenance in the Neolithic', *Archaeometry* 55, 2013, 825–51, and, more recently and closer to home also from a chronological point of view. E. G. D. Robinson, 'New Pixe-Pigme Analyses for South Italian Pottery', *Meditarch* 26, 2013 (2014) 15–41.

Common large to small angular and spherical subrounded and rounded white chalk-like and quartz-like incls. Rare black circular angular black incls.

Eight joining and non-joining fragments, including one with tall cylindrical knob. Knob: series of horizontal lines. Body: series of horizontal lines at least one zone of wavy line. Reddish-brown paint.

**4.** Lid. Inv. 2209. Findspot: J6 / J3 baulk (1) (**fig. 4**).

H. 0.051.

Rim d. (est.): 0.20; knob d.: 0.0265.

Clay: reddish-brown 2.5YR4/4.

Few white tabular angular and subrounded white quartz-like incls., some very large. Some grey and black schist-like incls. Some mica.

Lid, full profile preserved. Int. surface: red 10R5/8. Flat topped concave sided knob on domed lid. Knob top: band on perimeter. Top surface: series of double-lined triangles, St Andrew's cross in each inner triangle. Int.: reserved.

**5.** Lid knob. Inv. 1554. Findspot: H 8565-9070 (2) (**fig. 5**).

Mph 0.052.

Clay: 2.5YR 4/8.

Core: dusky red 7.5R 3/2.

Frequent medium to very large spherical angular and sub-rounded schist-like incls. Few medium to very large spherical angular and sub-rounded black incls. Frequent medium to very large spherical angular and sub-rounded white limestone-like incls.

Flat-topped tall, cylindrical, horizontally-grooved lid knob. Small part of lid preserved. Partly burnt.

**6.** Skyphos body fr. Inv. 2417. Findspot: H30 (69) (**fig. 6**).

Mph 0.025.

Clay: light brown 7.5YR6/4.

Slip: very pale brown 10YR8/4.

Rare spherical subrounded voids, rare spherical rounded quartz-like incls.

Body fr. rising to rim. Ext.: horizontal series of angular sigmas, dashes below and curving to left. Int.: solidly glazed.

**7.** Cup handle and rim fr. Inv. 2317. Findspot: D8 D (4A) (**fig. 7**).

Mph 0.009; thickness 0.006.

Clay: red 2.5YR5/8.

Slip: very pale brown 10YR8/4.

Few medium to small angular rounded white quartz-like incls. Rare medium to small angular rounded schist-like incls.

Vertical strap handle fr. Upper handle surface: series of horizontal lines.

**8.** Cup. Inv. 2549. Findspot: J2 (3) Baulk (3) (**fig. 8**).

H. 0.063; base d. (est.): 0.05.

Clay: red 10R5/8.

Spherical and tabular subrounded voids. Few large to small white chalk-like spherical subrounded incls; rare medium to small spherical and tabular gray subrounded incls (schist); few large to small spherical and tabular white quartz-like incls.

Four joining and non-joining fr. preserving full body profile and lower handle attachment of solidly glazed cup with everted rim and flat base. Int.: glazed.

**9.** Cup. Inv. 2268. Findspot: J24 (5B) (**fig. 9**).

Mph. 0.061.

Clay: light red 2.5YR6/8.

Rare spherical rounded white chalk-like incls. Rare red spherical rounded incls.

Cup rim, handle and body fr. Ext. (including handle outer surface) and int. solidly painted in streaky glaze. Vertical rim.

**10.** Kantharos (?) lower rim and body fr. Inv. 2880. Findspot: FW6 (4) (**fig. 10**).

Mph 0.04; thickness 0.005.

Clay: reddish-yellow 5YR6/6; core: weak red 2.5YR4/2.

Slip: very pale brown 10YR8/4.

Common large to small angular subrounded schist incls. Common small spherical subrounded white chalk-like incls.

Rim: blobs, below 2 horizontal lines. Body: series of vertical lines, to right multiple zigzag (?). Int.: painted solid.

**11.** Kantharos (?) body fr. Inv. 2881. Findspot: FW6 (4) (**fig. 11**).

Mph 0.027; thickness 0.005.

For fabric and slip see **10**.

Ext.: series of vertical lines above 3 horizontal lines. Int.: painted solid.

**12.** Tall-rimmed skyphos/kantharos/small krater (?) rim fr. Inv. 2121. Findspot: J12 4 North A (**fig. 12**).

Mph 0.06; rim d. (est.) 0.28.

Clay: red 2.5YR5/8; core: grey 7.5YR6/0.

Slip: very pale brown 10YR8/3.

Frequent spherical angular and subrounded white quartz-like incls, some large. Frequent spherical angular schist incls.

Ext.: between 3 verticals on either side cross-hatched panel, to right part of solidly painted vertical curvilinear motif. Horizontal line above and below all. Int.: painted solid except for reserved horizontal zone with groups of oblique bars at rim.

**13.** Fenestrated stand fr. Inv. 319. Findspot: H 7505 5C2 (**fig. 13**).

*Zagora* 2 p. 103 pl. 203a-b.

Mph 0.058; max. thickness 0.13.

Clay: light red 2.5YR6/8.

Slip: very pale brown 10YR8/4.

Few large to small spherical subrounded and rounded red incls. Few large to small tabular and spherical subrounded schist incls. Few medium to small spherical subrounded and rounded white quartz-like incls.

Two joining fragments preserving part of large fenestrated stand. Horizontal strut with break of vertical strut at top and bottom left hand break. Ext.: at left (in line of vertical strut) panel with horizontal zig-zags, to right panel with series of vertical squiggly lines. Int.: reserved.

**14.** Jug/oinochoe strap handle fr. Inv. 2882. Findspot: FW6 (4) (**fig. 14**).

Mph 0.015; thickness 0.015.

Clay: strong brown 7.5YR5/6.

Slip: very pale brown 10YR8/4.

Common large to small angular subrounded schist incls. Common small spherical subrounded white chalk-like incls.

Painted solid at junction with body. Ext.: horizontal lines flanked by vertical line on either edge.

Ext.: vertical painted lines at lower break.

**15.** Oinochoiskos. Inv.153. Findspot: H8080 103 (**fig. 15**).

*Zagora* 1 p. 48; *Zagora* 2 pp. 95, 189 pl. 172c–d; Cambitoglou op. cit. (n. 5) 38 no. 26.

H. 0.113; base d. 0.04.

Clay: light red 2.5YR 6/8 (surface).

Slip: pink 5YR8/4.

Common large to medium spherical angular white chalk-like and quartz-like incls. Few medium spherical sub-rounded red incls. Some little mica.

Many joining fr. of trefoil-mouthed juglet. Handle and most of neck and rim restored. Simple flat base. Decoration residual. Two horizontal lines at base of neck, below which frieze of two-lined triglyphs and metopes, each of which contains crossed lozenge; below, series of horizontal lines to base. Any decoration on neck now lost. Mostly burnt.

**16.** Krater rim and upper body fr. Inv. 68, 357 (**fig. 16**).

*Zagora* 2 p. 188 pl. 205a–b; Cambitoglou op. cit (n. 5) 62 no. 140.

Mph 0.065; rim d. est. 0.29.

Clay: light red 2.5YR6/8 to red 10R5/6.

Common medium to very large spherical angular white chalk-like incls. Rare medium silver mica.

Slightly everted rim.

Central panel carries a cross-hatched lozenge with a swastika in each corner, all framed by a triglyph. Rightmost panel carries a cross-hatched lozenge, a swastika in the top left corner and a multiple-armed swastika in the bottom left; at top right break a solid painted area near where the upper handle attachment probably met the rim. To the left of the central panel a narrow one with a stack of 6-legged 'Ms' and a triglyph at the left break.

Note that the fragments rendered in outline at the bottom right of the published drawing and at the bottom of the corresponding profile do not appear to belong to a krater and were not found with the

other illustrated fragments of this vessel. Consequently they have been deleted from the drawing published here.

**17.** Pedestal foot fr. Inv. 1609. Findspot: H41 (5F) (**fig. 17**).

*Zagora* 2 p. 115 pl. 223c–d.

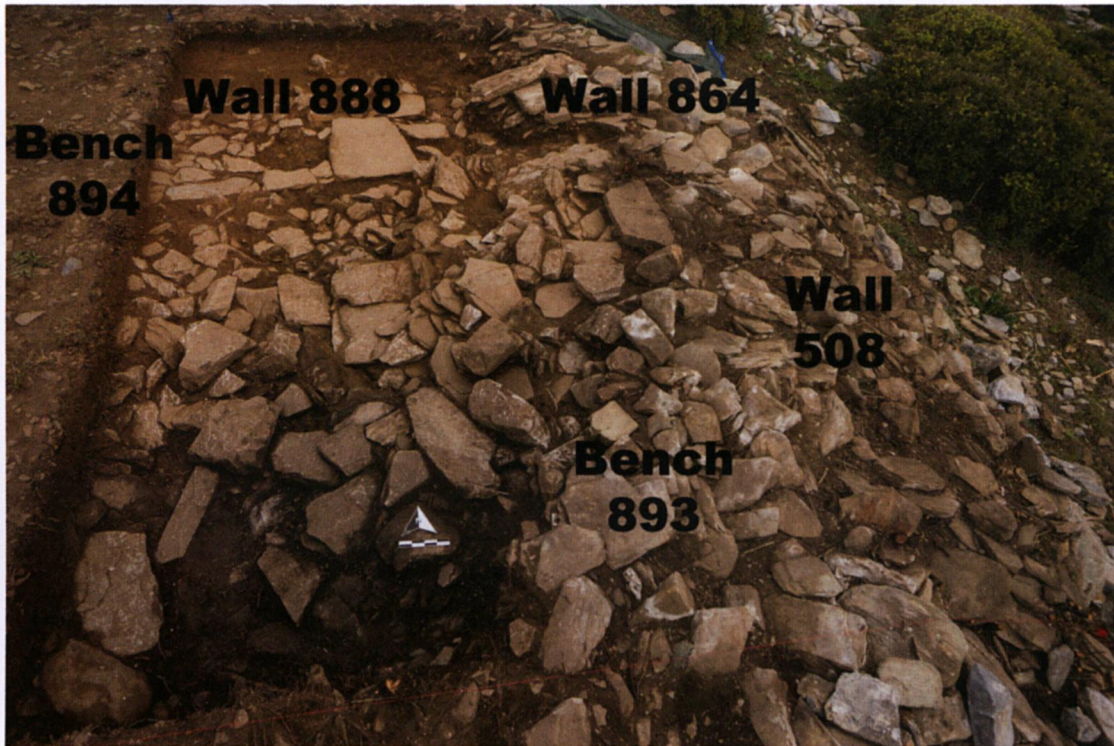
Mph 0.046; base d. (est.) 0.20.

Clay: reddish-brown 2.5YR4/4.

Many large to small spherical angular and subrounded white quartz-like incls. Many mica specks.

Flat splaying resting surface. Ext.: band just above floor, with added white wavy line over it, topped by a series of horizontal lines. Traces of paint above. Int.: traces of black paint.





1. Trench 1 at end of season. View looking north, with walls (508, 864, 888) and benches (893, 894, whose 'nest' is visible).



2. Inv. 12-32, ?Attic amphora neck fr. 2:3.



3. Inv. 12-04, horse figurine made of local clay. 2:3.



4. Oinochoe inv. M124. 1:2.