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Salvage Excavation in the Cave of Antiparos, Cyclades: Prehistoric Pottery and Miscellaneous Finds. A Preliminary Report[1]

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This paper presents the results of a rescue excavation undertaken in the Cave of Antiparos in 2006 that anticipated construction works. This excavation marks the first step towards understanding the general history of the cave's use. Evidence for the prehistoric use of the cave was found in almost all of the trenches open under disturbed upper layers which contained pottery of the Archaic, Classical and later periods, and modern material. The Cave of Antiparos, only briefly explored, provides new evidence for the Late Neolithic I and II, and Early Bronze Age in the Cyclades. This material is comprehensively presented and discussed here in the context of other Cycladic sites of that period such as Saliagos, Akrotiri on Thera, Koukounaries on Paros and Zas Cave on Naxos.

Introduction

The Cave of Antiparos (Fig. 1) is situated on the hill of Profitis Elias, close to the centre of the eastern coast of Antiparos – about 9 km south of its modern capital. The cave lies at 171 m above sea level, at a site known either as Ayios Ioannis *Spiliotis* after a small, near-by chapel, or *Maganies* due to the manganese quarries of this area (Fig. 2).

The interior of the cave slopes down very steeply, with terraces at intervals. It is accessible by a concrete staircase. Although there is no notable dripping of water through fissures in the rocks to increase its natural decoration, the cave's stalagmitic décor is however quite impressive.

The cave has been exploited for touristic purposes since the 1960s. The present excavations were undertaken alongside a programme of visitor related improvement works, including the repair of damage to the cave which had occurred as a result of earlier interventions.

A central paved yard is located next to the central gate of the site. The original roof of the cave that extended over this area has collapsed, which explains

[1] I would like to thank my colleagues and friends at the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece, S. Kontaxi, M. Spathi, and E. Psathi, for their co-operation during the excavations and the study of the finds. The drawings are the work of D. Yamaguchi, and the photographs were taken by the author. The preservation of the finds was realized by A. Vazaiou at the conservation laboratory of the Ephorate of Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece. The topographic plan of the cave was executed by Th. Chatzitheodorou. My colleagues N. Deilaki and M. Driva provided much help with computer facilities. Z. Tankosic, ASCSA/Indiana University read the text and made a series of useful comments. I would also like to thank P. Fotiadi for her editorial assistance and the editors of Aegean Archaeology for their comments and for accepting this article for publication, especially K. Nowicki for all his patience and support. Fabrics of the Antiparos prehistoric pottery will be published in a different paper together with the petrographic and SEM analysis of pottery from other LNI-II Aegean sites (analyses conducted by I. Whitbread and V. Kylikoglou, see n. 55). For the terminology used in this article see F. MAVRIDIS, The Neolithic site of Pangali, Mt Varassova, Aetolias and the LN Ib Phase in the Aegean: Social Transformations and Changing Ideologies, in S. DIETZ – I. MOSCHOS (eds.), Chalkis Aetolias I. The Prehistoric Phases, Part II, The Neolithic Remains at Pangali (Monographs of the Danish Institute at Athens 7, Aarhus 2006), 117 – 39.

the width of its present entrance (approximately 20 m, with maximum height >10 m). The following interior part descends to the cave's main chamber, which was the only possible area to excavate, with dispersed surface archaeological material (Fig. 3). The cave's collapsed entrance, which may have also contained archaeological strata, is now paved with slabs.

History of the cave and past works

The island of Antiparos was known in antiquity as *Oliaros* (i.e. forested), a name attested by several sources. Its present name dates from the 13th century A.D.

In reference to the cave, ancient literature seems to have nothing to offer. However, an inscription in the rock at the entrance of the cave[2] shows that the cave was both renowned and visited: ΕΠΙ ΚΡΙΤΩΝΟΣ ΟΙΔΕ ΗΛΘΟΝ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΣΟΜΑΡΧΟΣ ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΡΟΣ ΙΠΠΟΜΕΔΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ ΦΙΛΕΑΣ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΚΤΡΑΤΟΣ ΟΝΗΣΙΜΟΣ. According to tradition, as mentioned with caution by Tournefort,[3] the names in this inscription belonged to people who, after an unsuccessful conspiracy against Alexander the Great, flew to Antiparos, and hid inside the cave. Moreover, Archilochos (728–650 BC), the well-known lyric poet, was believed to have visited the cave.

No further information concerning the cave exists until the period of the Venetian occupation, during which it was known as 'the shelter'. A number of signatures were inscribed on stalagmites and stalactites – all date to the period after the 16th century.

Descriptions of the main part of the cave are cited by foreign travellers,[4] especially after the visit of De Nointel, the ambassador of King Louis XIV in Constantinople. De Nointel visited the cave in order to obtain antiquities. Concerning the island of Antiparos, he was especially informed about a huge statue standing at the entrance of the cave. He came to the island accompanied by 500 attendants, among which were several artists who undertook the task of drawing the sights. They arrived at the cave on Christmas Eve 1673. They were disappointed to discover that the 'statue' was in fact a huge stalagmite. However, using ropes De Nointel entered the main area of the cave, and was astonished by its natural decoration. That night of Christmas Eve they attended mass in front of an impressive stalagmite, which was named as the 'Holy Altar' thereafter. To commemorate this event, De Nointel carved the following inscription: HIC IPSE CHRISTUS ADFUIT RJUS NATAL DIE MEDIANOTTE CELEBRATO, MDCLXXIII (here Christ Himself celebrated Christmas Eve, 1673). De Nointel's visit has been connected with the cave's first extensive pillage of its natural décor: entire blocks of huge stalagmites and stalactites were taken abroad by sea. A later pillage took place during the Russian control of the island (1770–1774); the looted material is stored in the Hermitage Museum.

Until only recently, the Cave of Antiparos was also used as a shepherd's pen.

In the recent past, the archaeological importance of the cave has been known for many decades from pottery sherds collected by several scholars. A. Markovits dug a number of trial trenches in two different parts of the cave (areas 450 and 451). However, no conclusions can be drawn from his short notes in reference to the stratigraphy or the character of the finds.[5] C. Renfrew[6] collected some sherds which he correlated with the Saliagos Culture. G. Bakalakis,[7] who visited the cave in 1968, reported not finding any trace of the ancient inscriptions mentioned by earlier visitors. He found, however, many prehistoric sherds; pottery of Geometric, Archaic, and Classical date, together with the inscriptions he makes reference to, indicate that the worship of Artemis (among others) took place inside the cave. Material of the Saliagos-Ftelia horizon has been reported by A. Sampson.[8]

The above brief discussion shows that no systematic research was ever conducted inside the cave. Especially in relation to prehistoric periods, there has been no secure evidence concerning chronology, and the character of the archaeological material has not been analysed.

[2] G. BAKALAKIS, Aus den Grotten von Antiparos und Paros, Archäologischer Anzeiger 1969, 127.

[3] Ibid, 125; with references.

[4] Ibid.

[5] L. KARALI and C. VELLIDOU, Ο Μάρκοβιτς και το έργο του στο σπήλαιο Αντιπάρου, in Th.K. PITSIOS (ed.), Speleological and Prehistoric Research of Adalbert Markovits in Greece, 1925–1940 (Athens 1998), 95–6.

[6] C. RENFREW, The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Cultures of the Cyclades and their External Relations (Ph.D., Cambridge 1965), fig. 5.

[7] BAKALAKIS (n. 2), 125–32.

[8] A. SAMPSON, Νεολιθική περίοδος: Κυκλάδες, in A. SAMPSON (ed.), Προϊστορία του Αιγαίου (Athens 2006), 169.

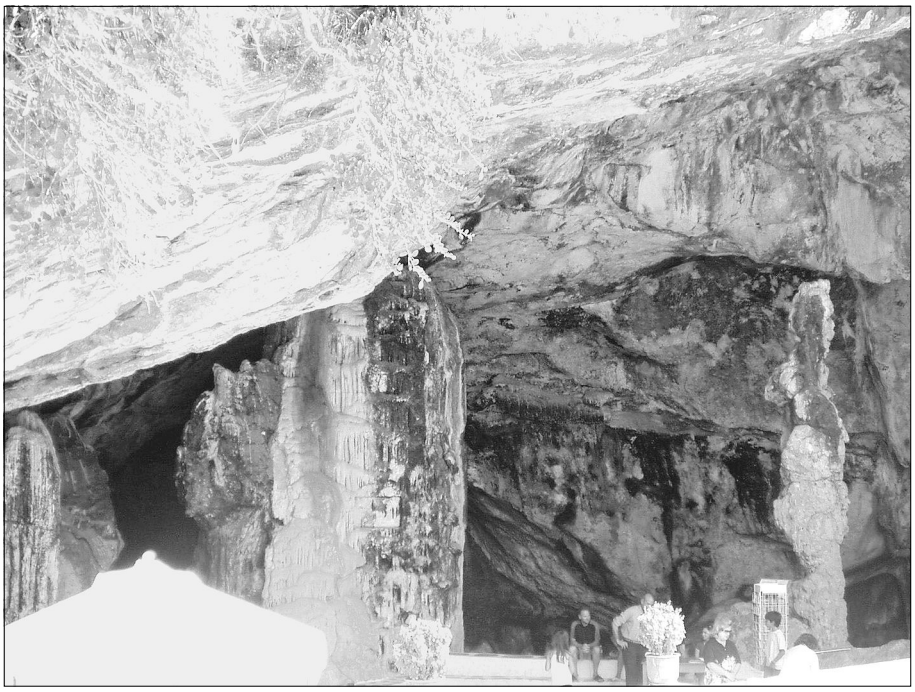

Fig. 1. Antiparos cave

Fig. 2. The view from the cave

The excavation

Our salvage excavation, which took place between 14th and 30th of March 2006, aimed at defining the stratigraphy of the cave and the character of the archaeological remains in the steep area, just before the entrance to the cave's main chamber, where ancient remains were found on the surface. This was the area where most of enhancement works were scheduled (Fig. 4).

Six trenches were opened and these were labeled by letters of the Greek alphabet (A–ΣT). Pottery of the Archaic, Classical and later periods was found together with modern material within the disturbed upper lay-

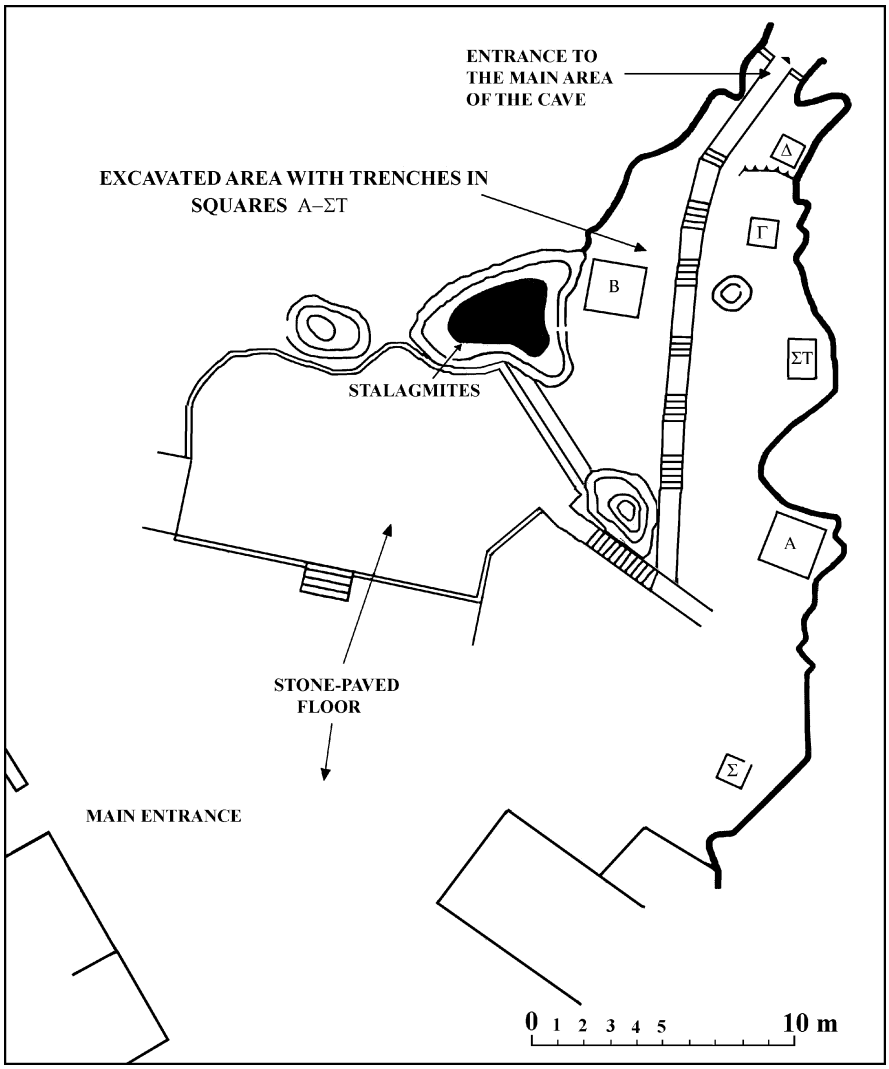

Fig. 3. Plan of the entrance of the cave with the location of the excavation trenches A-ΣT (Th. Hatjitheodorou)

ers. Evidence for the prehistoric use of the cave was found further below in almost all of the trenches, within layers also containing many boulders. Apart from some layers of ash and burnt material that contained few remains, mainly animal bones, no clear-cut layer of prehistoric habitation (e.g. floors) was located.

Trenches opened at the rear part of the excavation, just before the entrance to the main area of the cave, furnished prehistoric material almost from the topmost layers. In contrast to this, trenches close to the modern paved yard were filled with earth contaminated with rubbish and other traces of the cave's later phases of use. Within these layers, bones and sea-shells were recovered in abundance as well as some later poorly constructed walls possibly connected to the cave's use as an animal shelter; pottery of the modern period was dominant. Trench B, which reached down to bedrock at a depth of two meters, offered a clear picture of the archaeological sediments and the character of cave's use. After a thick surface layer of loose light brown soil, with ash and other traces of fire (Layer 1, as it is shown in Fig. 5: Trench B, south profile), there was another thick layer of loose dark brown soil with many boulders, mainly of small or medium size, that continued down to bedrock (Layer 2). Layer 1 contained pottery and other finds of all periods, together with evidence of the modern use of the cave. The ash layers contained few finds, mainly animal bones. Layer 2 contained only prehistoric finds of the LNI–II and the EC periods with no evidence of habitation levels, giving the impression of debris/filling. Layer 2 continued to bedrock, after the intervention of a layer with fewer stones that contained few, undiagnostic finds.

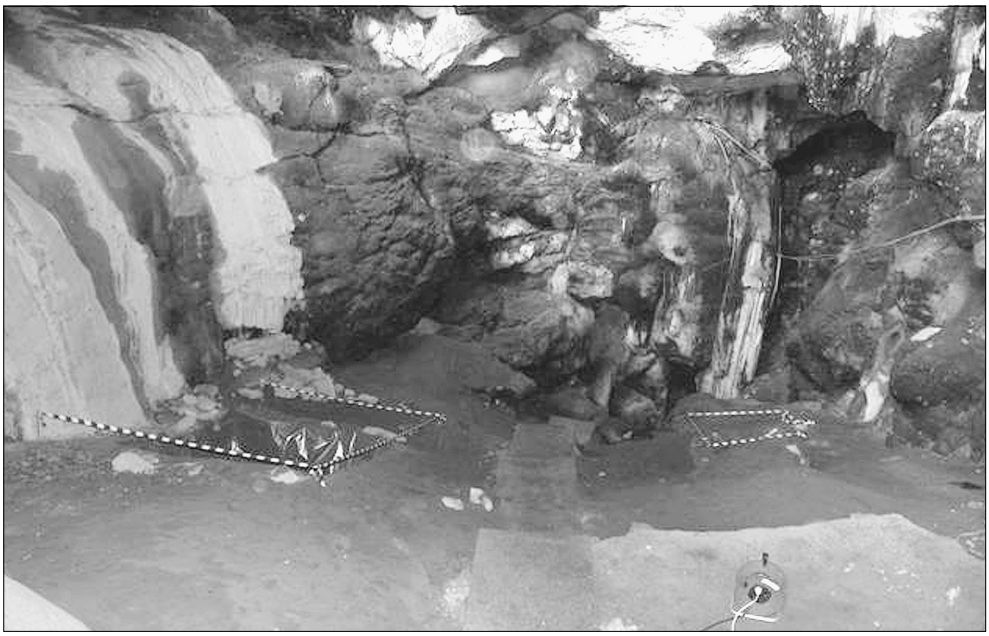

Fig. 4. The area of the excavation

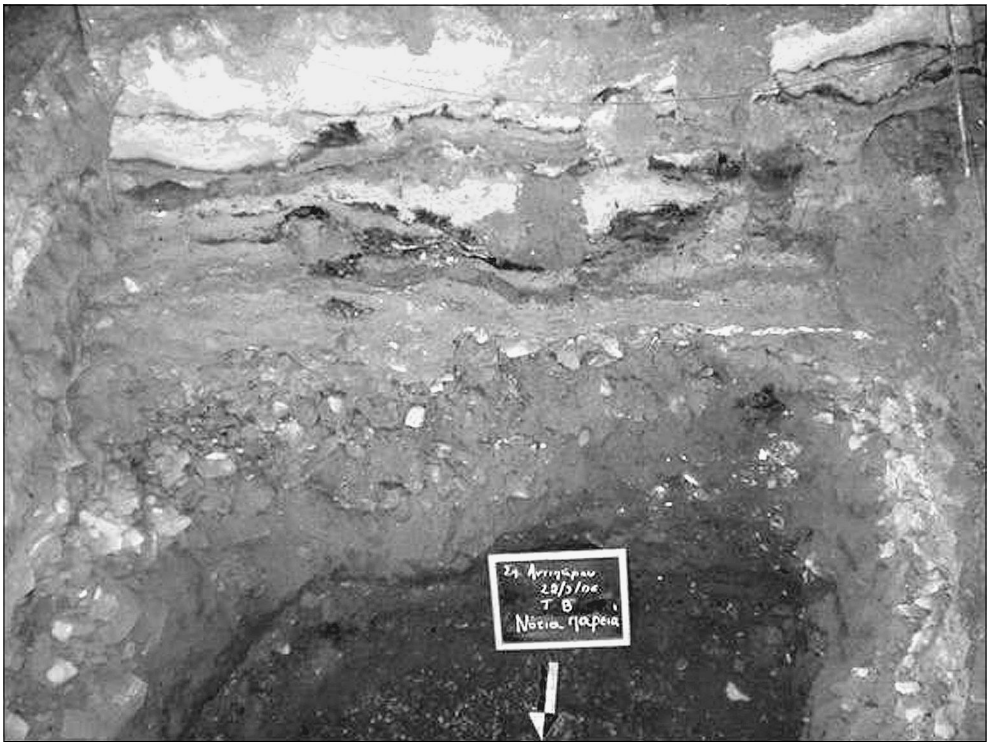

Fig. 5. Trench B

The excavation has shown that the soil was generally loose, probably as the result of the layers' disturbance. The result of geological research in the cave preceding excavation supports observations made during excavation. Due to the disturbed character of the sediments, the archaeological material was studied on the basis of typological affinities for the reconstruction of a basic typology and the different chronological periods represented in the cave. Because of this situation no definite conclusions can be drawn about the character of the cave's prehistoric occupation.

Prehistoric pottery and miscellaneous finds: general remarks

The pottery was generally very fragmented, and conservators were able to join very few pieces. Thus, only a few shapes can be reconstructed.

The excavation yielded 66 rim fragments (47.4%), and 33 body fragments either with traces of decoration or characteristics allowing tentative reconstruction of a shape (23.7%). Moreover, 26 lugs and other handles (18.7%), but only 6 bases (3.7%), were identified (Table 1).

In reference to sizes of vases represented, despite the fact that the sample is small, very few small or extremely large shapes were identified, and it seems that vases with diameters between 11 and 30 cm were most common (Table 2). About 60 open shapes were represented (45.7%), but for half of them an exact shape was impossible to determine. The shapes of a few vessels belonging either to hole-mouthed or closed types were reconstructed (19.3%, Table 3).

In reference to pottery categories (Table 1), 40 sherds belonged to vessels either with coarse or plain smoothed surface (28.7%), 25 to vessels with burnished surface (17.9%), and 7 to vessels with black burnished surface (5%); 26 sherds had white painted decoration (18.7%), 5 white-and-red painted decoration (3.5%), 9 had red crusted decoration (6.4%), 6 incised or grooved decoration (4.3%), 2 plastic decoration (1.4%), and a single one carried pattern-burnished decoration (0.7%). Undecorated wares outnumbered fine decorated ones, but the latter were also common. However, this general impression may be misleading since all sherds belonging to decorated wares were selected for study, while sherds with either coarse or plain smoothed surface rarely bear evidence of decoration if no rim, base, or other recognizable part of a vessel is preserved. We should also take into consideration that fine wares generally break more easily, and are usually over-represented (in numbers) in comparison to the non-decorated coarse wares.

In relation to the stratigraphy (Table 4), not a single layer proved to be clearly connected with a specific cultural/chronological horizon. For example, Trench D, Stratum 1, Layer 2 yielded sherds of red crusted ware, along with others of burnished ware, ‘cheese pots’,

Table 1. Body parts represented.

	Rim	Rim/ lug	Neck/ Shoulder/ lug	Base	Lug/ handle	Body fragments	Various objects	Total
Incised/ grooved	2 (1.4)					4 (2.8)		6 (4.3%)
Plastic						2 (1.4)		2 (1.4%)
Crusted	9 (6.4)			1 (0.7)				10 (7.2%)
White and red	1 (0.7)					4 (2.8)		5 (3.5%)
White on dark	4 (2.8)				1 (0.7)	21 (15.1)		26 (18.7%)
Burn.	18 (12.9)	1 (0.7)		1 (0.7)	5 (3.5)			25 (17.9%)
Black burn.	4 (2.8)		1 (0.7)		1 (0.7)			6 (4.3%)
Pattern Burn.				1 (0.7)				1 (0.7%)
Coarse/ smoothed	18 (12.9)			3 (2.1)	19 (13.6)			40 (28.7%)
Cheese pot	8 (5.7)							8 (5.7%)
EC	1 (0.7)					2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)	4 (2.8%)
Stone	1 (0.7)						1 (0.7)	2 (1.4%)
Clay							4 (2.8)	4 (2.8%)
Total	66 (47.4%)	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.7%)	6 (4.3%)	26 (18.7%)	33 (23.7%)	6 (4.3%)	139 100%

Table 2. Wares and shapes represented.

	Open Unid.	Closed Unid.	Neck	Neck/ shoulder/ lug	Open-mouth./ Closed bowls	Straight-sided bowl	Conical bowl	Everted rim bowl	Flaring rim bowl	Carinated bowl	Rounded bowl	Rolled rim bowl	Unid./ various	Total
Incised/ grooved	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)			1 (0.7)								2 (1.4)	6 (4.3%)
Plastic		2 (1.4)												2 (1.4%)
Crusted		1 (0.7)			1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)			3 (2.1)	2 (1.4)			9 (6.4%)
White and red	3 (2.1)	1 (0.7)				1 (0.7)								5 (3.5%)
White on dark	17 (12.2)	4 (2.8)				1 (0.7)		2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)					26 (18.7%)
Burn.	3 (2.1)	1 (0.7)			7 (5.0)	3 (2.1)	2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)		3 (2.1)	2 (1.4)		3 (2.1)	25 (17.9%)
Black burn.	2 (1.4)			1 (0.7)			3 (2.1)					1 (0.7)		7 (5.0%)
Pattern burn.		1 (0.7)												1 (0.7%)
Coarse/ smoothed	2 (1.4)	9 (6.4)	6 (4.3)		7 (5.0)		1 (0.7)				1 (0.7)		14 (10.0)	40 (28.7%)
Cheese pot					4 (2.8)				2 (1.4)		2 (1.4)			8 (5.7%)
EC	1 (0.7)												3 (2.1)	4 (2.8%)
Stone													2 (1.4)	2 (1.4%)
Clay													4 (2.8)	4 (2.8%)
Total	30 (21.5%)	20 (14.3%)	6 (4.3%)	1 (0.7%)	20 (14.3%)	6 (4.3%)	7 (5.0%)	3 (2.1%)	4 (2.8%)	6 (4.3%)	7 (5.0%)	1 (0.7%)	28 (20.1%)	139 (100%)

Table 3. Rim diameters.

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31+	Total
White on dark/red	2 (1.4)	2 (1.4)			4 (2.8%)
Crusted		6 (4.3)	1 (0.7)		7 (5.0%)
Incised			1 (0.7)		1 (0.7%)
Burnished	1 (0.7)	13 (9.3)	4 (2.8)		18 (12.9%)
Coarse/ /smoothed	3 (2.1)	6 (4.3)	5 (3.5)	2 (1.4)	16 (11.5%)
Cheese pots		2 (1.4)	3 (2.1)	1 (0.7)	6 (4.3%)
Total	6 (4.3%)	29 (20.8%)	14 (10%)	3 (2.1%)	52 (100%)

black burnished lugs, and one sherd of probable Early Cycladic date. Trench B, Stratum 2, Layer 2 yielded at least six fragments of white-on-dark painted ware, rims of closed vessels, some sherds of burnished ware, and one sherd carrying incised decoration. Trench D, Stratum 1, Layer 1 yielded coarse, red crusted, and black burnished wares, while in Stratum 1, Layer 4 of the same trench, were found sherds with plastic 'rope' decoration, as well as coarse and black burnished wares. It seems that white-on-dark sherds occur in most trenches and layers. Table 4 shows the distribution of different pottery wares within the layers.

It is difficult to certify beyond any doubt whether a phase with features similar to those known from Saliagos Phase 3 (with some sherds of crusted ware, 'cheese pots' etc.), from Ftelia on Mykonos and

Table 4. Wares by trench and strata.

Trench	Stratum	Layer	White on dark	Crusted	White and red	Incised/ Grooved	Plastic	Burnished	Black burn.	Patt. burn.	Coarse/ smoothed	Cheese pots	EC	Various	Total
A	3	2	1 (0.7)												1 (0.7%)
B	2	1	5 (3.5)					4 (2.8)			12 (8.6)		1 (0.7)		22 (15.8%)
	2	2	7 (5.0)	2 (1.4)	3 (2.1)	1 (0.7)		3 (2.1)	2 (1.4)		11 (7.9)	1 (0.7)			30 (21.5%)
	2	3	1 (0,7)					5 (3.5)			2 (1.4)				8 (5.7%)
Γ	1	2		3 (2.1)											3 (2.1%)
	1	6						1 (0.7)			2 (1.4)				3 (2.1%)
	1	7						1 (0.7)			1 (0.7)				2 (1.4%)
	1	8	1 (0.7)									1 (0.7)			2 (1.4%)
	2	2	3 (2.1)								1 (0.7)				4 (2.8%)
Δ	1	1						2 (1.4)	1 (0.7)		1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)			5 (3.5%)
	1	2	1 (0.7)	4 (2.8)		1 (0.7)		4 (2.8)	2 (1.4)		1 (0.7)	4 (2.8)	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	19 (13.6%)
	1	3				1 (0.7)		1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)			1 (0.7)			4 (2.8%)
	1	4			1 (0.7)		2 (1.4)							1 (0.7)	4 (2.8%)
E	1	2						1 (0.7)							1 (0.7%)
	1	5	1 (0.7)			1 (0.7)				1 (0.7)	2 (1.4)		1 (0.7)	2 (1.4)	8 (5.7%)
	1	6				1 (0.7)		1 (0.7)			2 (1.4)				4 (2.8%)
	2	8				1 (0.7)									1 (0.7%)
ΣΤ	2	2	1 (0.7)					1 (0.7)			1 (0.7)				3 (2.1%)
	2	3	5 (3.5)		1 (0.7)				1 (0.7)		2 (1.4)		1 (0.7)	2 (1.4)	12 (8.6%)
	2	4						1 (0.7)			2 (1.4)				3 (2.1%)
Total			26 (18.7%)	9 (6.4%)	5 (3.5%)	6 (4.3%)	2 (1.4%)	25 (17.9%)	7 (5.0%)	1 (0.7%)	40 (28.7%)	8 (5.7%)	4 (2.8%)	6 (4/3%)	139 100%

especially Zas Cave Phase I on Naxos (dated late in the Saliagos Culture sequence), is indeed represented in the Cave of Antiparos or the combination of these characteristics is the result of the layers being mixed and disturbed/contaminated. However, several features of the pottery discussed below indicate the existence of different phases of the cave's use.

The Late Neolithic I pottery

White-on-dark ware (Fig. 6)

White-on-dark ware is the most characteristic feature of the Late Neolithic I in the Cyclades. The majority of sherds has a heavily burnished surface ('self-slip'), and belong to a dark-surfaced pottery ware, in shades of black-grey and brown. The majority of vessels are thin-walled, while very few pieces seem to belong to vases with thicker walls. However, coarse fragments, such as those known from Saliagos,[9] do not occur in the Cave of Antiparos.

Decoration on white-on-dark vessels was applied after the burnishing of surface. In the case of few well-preserved samples, such decoration has a 'relief' appearance, but in most cases it has almost completely flaked off, and decorative motifs are discernible only

[9] J. EVANS, and C. RENFREW, Excavations at Saliagos near Antiparos (BSA Supplement 5, London 1968), 36.

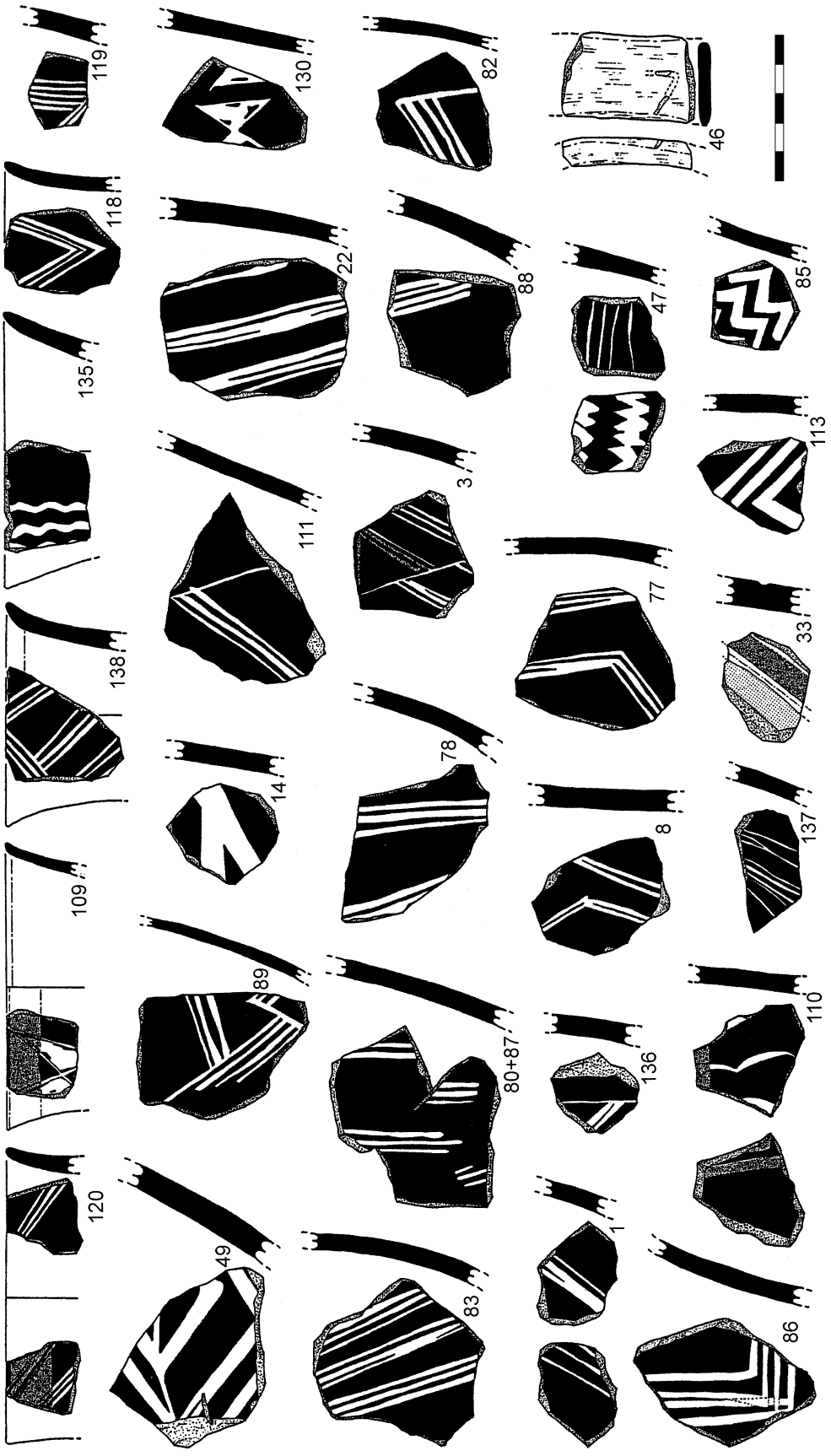

Fig. 6. White on dark ware

by outlines. The fabric has few inclusions but copious mica, which is evident also on the surface of the majority of samples.

Since the pottery material from the Cave of Antiparos has been very fragmentarily preserved, and decoration flakes off, the complete composition of decoration themes cannot be thoroughly studied. In addition, any comparison to material from other relevant sites is generally problematic. Excavation at the cave would ideally have offered an opportunity to make close comparisons with the nearby site of Saliagos, which has yielded material of unique richness, with a wide selection of decorative motifs combined in a great variety of patterns.

Open shapes outnumber closed ones among white-on-dark ware. However, it has been possible to reconstruct a few shapes only: straight-sided, everted and flaring rimmed bowls. One fragment might represent the so-called 'fruitstand' type but there is also a good possibility that it comes from a bowl.

In the Cave of Antiparos, white-on-dark decoration is found on the outer surface of both open and closed vessels, as well as on the rim's interior of some bowls (Fig. 6.1, 120 and 47), on lugs (Fig. 6.46), and generally below the rim as well as on the upper part of the body. Unfortunately, no bases were found, and only a limited number of lower parts of vases has been preserved.

Decorative motifs are generally simple, and consist of straight lines or bands in different combinations. Not a single curvilinear pattern was found other than the wavy line. The repertoire of motifs is poorer in comparison to Saliagos, as some more elaborate motifs known from there, such as the 'chequer-board', hatched patterns, and the combinations of different motifs, are absent. However, it is possible that the small excavated sample from the Cave of Antiparos is not representative of the entire assemblage.

The decorative motifs (Fig. 6) include wavy lines, zones with jagged edges, and multiple chevrons in various arrangements (reticulated winkle, perpendicular within chevron, stacked chevrons etc.) which are most common. Lozenges are also frequent and found in different arrangements, such as multiple, with thick lines, etc. Lozenges are common also at Saliagos[10] and in lesser extent at Kalythies on Rhodes.[11] They are also known from the Cave of Ayia Triada in South Euboea.[12] Sherd no. 14 (Fig. 6), with white-painted lozenges formed by thick lines, seems close to an example from Saliagos,[13] as are also nos 89 and 138 (Fig. 6) to other examples from the same site.[14] Zig-zag lines,[15] as well as wavy lines,[16] are common at both sites. Moreover, painted patterns of the Antiparos white-on-dark ware seem to be generally close to material from Akrotiri on Thera.[17]

A characteristic white-on-dark decorative motif from the Cave of Antiparos is the 'butterfly' motif (Fig. 6.109 and 130) that consists of triangles connected at their upper corners. They have been first outlined and then filled with white paste. In one case, a red band covers part of the white paint (Fig. 6.109).

The red-and-white ware can be considered as a subcategory of the white-painted ware in the Cave of Antiparos. The only difference between the two wares is that the former had bands in red incrustation running over patterns in white paint (Fig. 6.109), as was also the case of some fragments from Saliagos.[18] One straight-sided bowl, three body fragments of open vessels, and one of a closed shape were found. The latter carried one red and one white band running parallel (Fig. 6.33). Considering the small size of the sample and its fragmentary condition, the white-and-red ware is rather well-represented in the Cave of Antiparos.

Other sherds related to the Late Neolithic I

Apart from the characteristic white-on-dark ware, several other features of the Saliagos Culture are present.

The crescent lug (Fig. 7.95) is a type also known from Saliagos.[19] The example from the Cave of Antiparos has a single perforation, while at Saliagos such

[10] Ibid, figs. 50.8, 11, 12; 52.3; 55.3, 17.

[11] A. SAMPSON, Η Νεολιθική περίοδος στα Δωδεκάνησα (Athens 1987), fig. 57.626.

[12] A. SAMPSON, Η Νεολιθική στο χώρο του Αιγαίου, Αρχαιολογικά Ανάλεκτα εξ Αθηνών XVIII (1988), fig. 3. For that cave see also F. MAVRIDIS and Z. TANKOSIC, The Ayia Triadha cave, southern Euboea: Finds and implications of the earliest human habitation in the area (Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry 9, 2009, 47–59), originally presented in Recent research in Greek caves, A Colloquium organized by the Irish Institute at Athens and the Ephorate for Palaeoanthropology and Speleology of Southern Greece. 24 May 2008.

[13] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), fig. 50.12.

[14] Ibid, fig. 50.11.

[15] N. 85, Fig. 4; compare with EVANS and RENFREW, (n. 9), figs. 55.19, 50.17.

[16] Ibid, figs. 51.6; 52.2, 7.

[17] F. MAVRIDIS, Η Νεολιθική περίοδος στο Ακρωτήρι, in C. DOUMAS (ed.), Ακρωτήρι Θήρας: 40 χρόνια έρευνας (Athens in press).

[18] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), 36.

[19] Ibid, 39, fig. 47; especially no. 7.

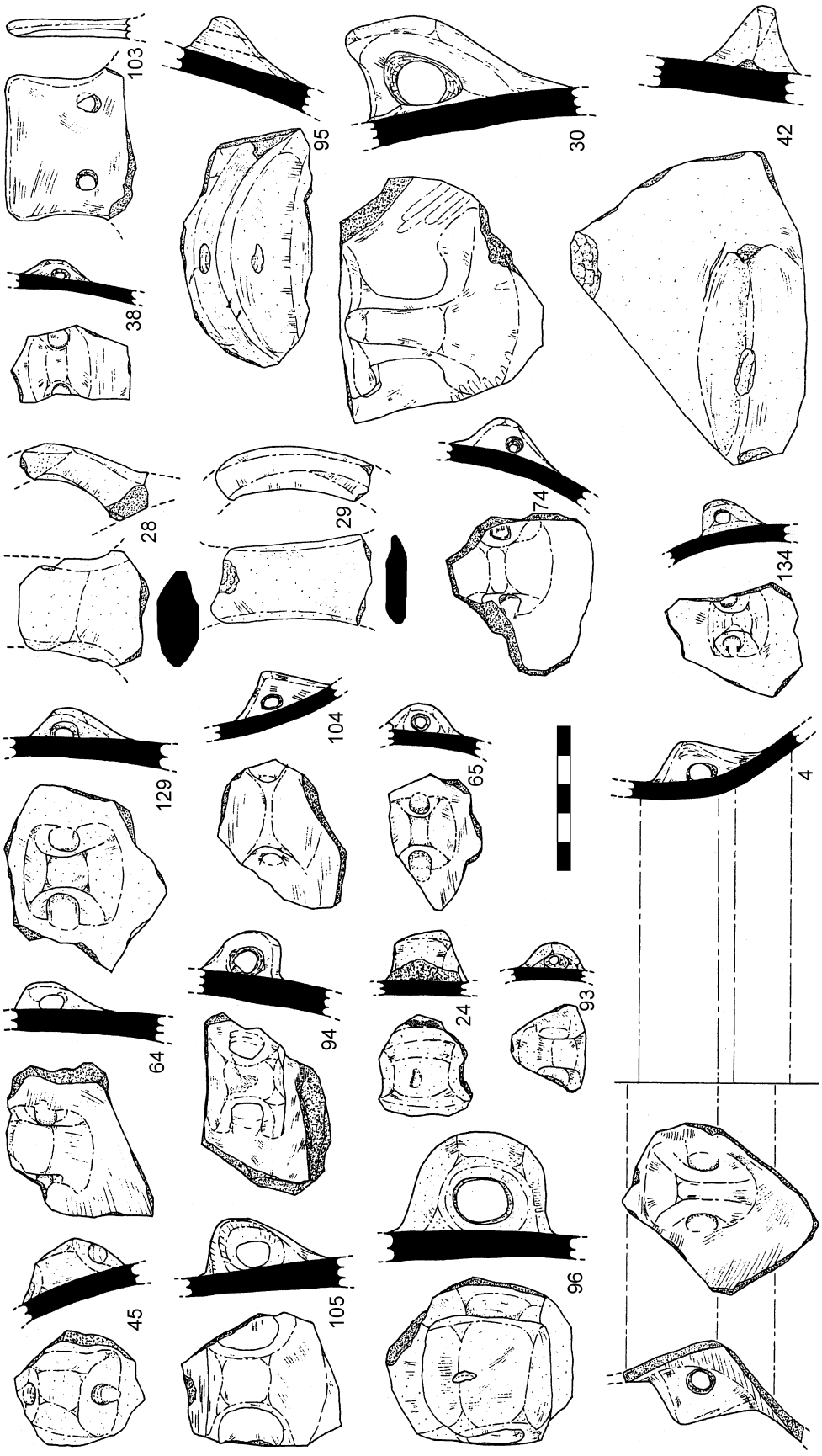

Fig. 7. Lugs and handles

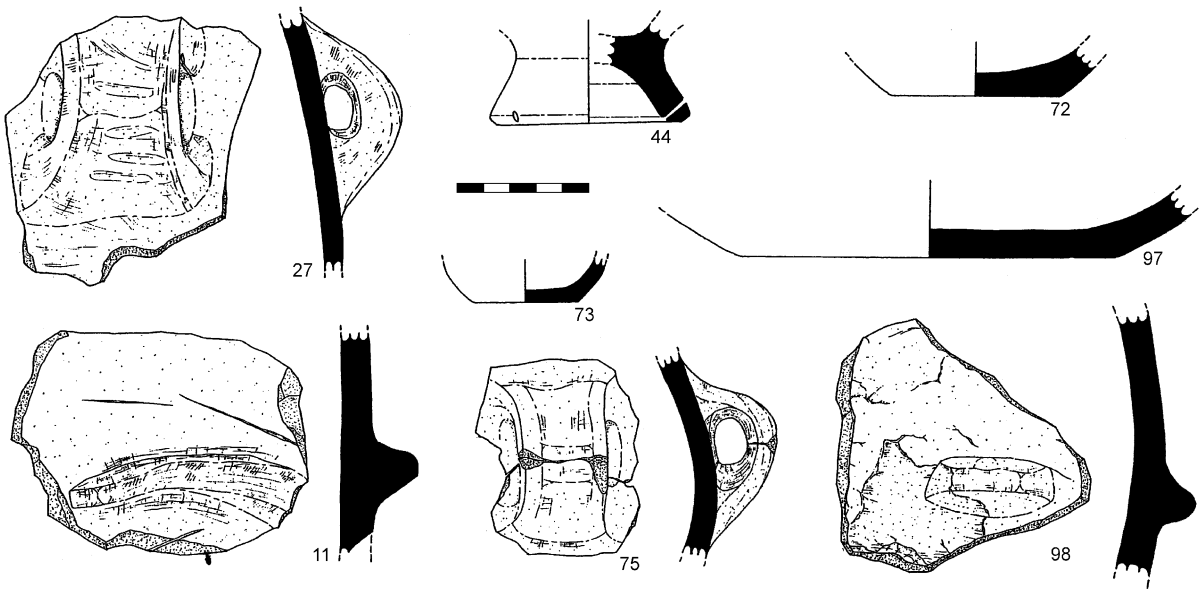

Fig. 8. Lugs/handles and bases

lugs are either solid or with double perforation. This type of lug is generally considered to be characteristic of coarse ware. Other examples are known from Ftelia on Mykonos[20] and other sites, such as Tharrounia in Euboea[21] and Pefkakia in Thessaly.[22]

The ledge lug (Fig. 7.103) of a rather square shape which rises above the rim and features a double perforation, belongs to the same phase. It has some similarities with lugs from Saliagos,[23] but closer parallels can be found in the Eastern Aegean.[24] The type also occurs at Emborio on Chios,[25] Ftelia on Mykonos,[26] at Franchthi Cave in the Peloponnese[27] and at Pangali in Aetolia.[28]

Two tab handles (Fig. 8.11 and 98) can be considered as another feature of the Saliagos Culture. As at Saliagos, the type is characteristic of coarse ware.[29] However, a later date for such handles cannot be excluded.[30] A coarse ware closed shape with a number of impressions on the preserved part of the rim (Fig. 9.102) can be compared with fragments from Saliagos,[31] and Ftelia on Mykonos.[32]

A strap handle with a horn-like projection (Fig. 7.30) is related to coarse ware handles from Saliagos,[33] and also occurs at Emborio[34] and Ayio Galas[35] on Chios, Tigani on Samos,[36] and Franchthi Cave in the Peloponnese.[37]

Pointillé decoration is another characteristic element of the Saliagos Culture.[38] The examples from the Cave of Antiparos are very small, and have a smoothed brown surface, while decorative dots seem to have been placed in zones framed by incised lines (Fig. 10.101 and 127). Pointillé is known from numerous LN sites, such as Kalythies on Rhodes,[39] Tigani on Samos,[40]

[20] A. SAMPSON, The Neolithic settlement at Ftelia, Mykonos (Rhodes 2002), fig. 108.

[21] A. SAMPSON, Θαρρούνια: Το σπήλαιο, ο οικισμός, το νεκροταφείο (Athens 1993), fig. 109.

[22] H.J. WEISHAAR, Die deutschen Ausgrabungen auf der Pevkakia-Magula in Thessalien. Das späte Neolithikum und das Chalkolithikum (Bonn 1989), fig. 75.12.

[23] EVANS and RENFREW, (n. 9), fig. 58.

[24] R.C.S. FELSCH, Das Kastro Tigani. Die spätneolithische und chalkolithische Siedlung (Bonn 1989), fig. 52.42–8.

[25] S. HOOD, The Prehistoric Emborio and Aghio Gala I–II (Oxford 1981/82), figs. 113.7 and 8, 105.5, 135.331 and 332, phases X–VIII.

[26] SAMPSON (n. 20), figs. 82–6.

[27] K. VITELLI, Franchthi. Neolithic Pottery. Vol. 2. The Later Neolithic Ceramic Phases 3–5 (Fasc.10, Bloomington 1999), fig. 581.

[28] MAVRIDIS (n. 1), pl. 26.

[29] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), fig. 46.

[30] E. KARANTZALI, The pottery of Markiani phases I and II, in L. MARANGOU, C. RENFREW, C. DOUMAS and G. GAVALAS (eds.), Markiani, Amorgos. An EBA Fortified Settlement. Overview of the 1985–1991 Investigations (BSA Supplement 40, London 2007), fig. 2c.

[31] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), fig. 40.

[32] SAMPSON (n. 20), figs. 74, 75, 77.

[33] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), fig. 45.6 and 8.

[34] HOOD (n. 25), fig. 128.212, phase VIII.

[35] Ibid, fig. 24.140.

[36] FELSCH (n. 24), fig. 52.4 and 43f.

[37] VITELLI (n. 27), fig. 73.6.

[38] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), 36.

[39] SAMPSON (n. 11), figs. 37.385, 63.

[40] FELSCH (n. 24), figs. 61, 66, phase III.

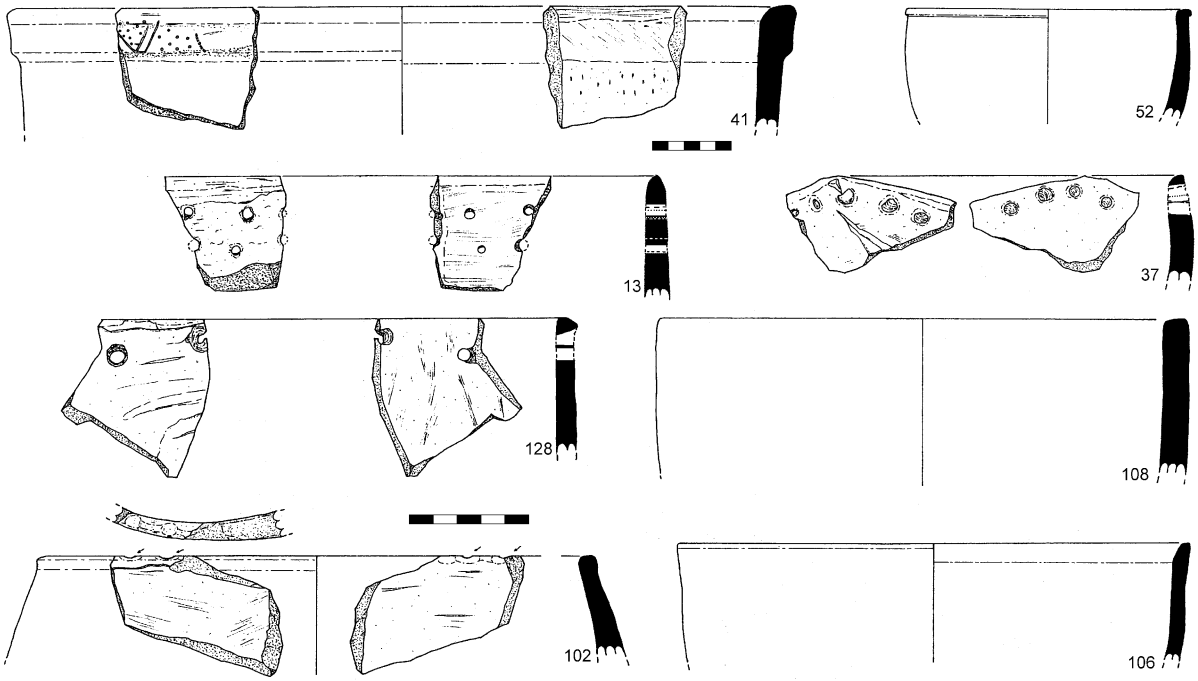

Fig. 9. Various coarse ware sherds

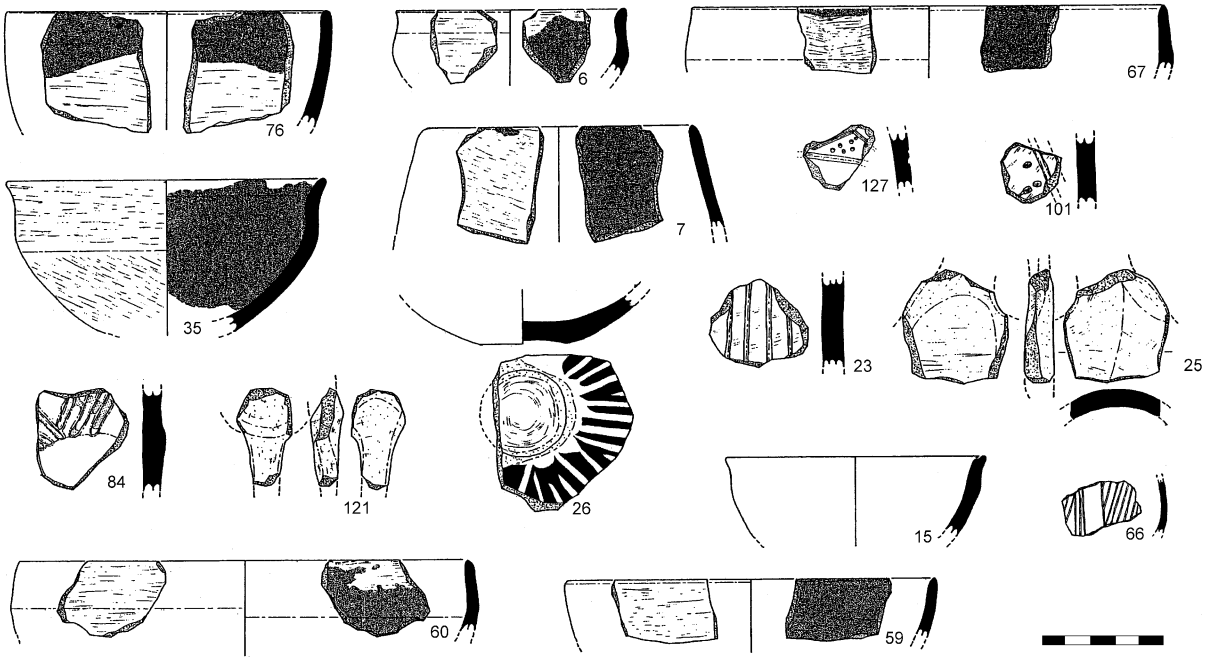

Fig. 10. Red crusted, sherds with incised decoration of different phases, a base fragment with pattern burnished decoration, and miscellaneous objects

Ayios Petros in Northern Sporades,[41] and Tharrounia on Euboea.[42]

A great number of coarse sherds, as well as fragments of crusted ware, may also belong to the same phase of the Cave of Antiparos. However, there is no securely defined stratigraphy of occupation during this period.

Chronological aspects of the Late Neolithic I

Due to the condition of the material, as described above, there is little evidence allowing the construction of a more precise pottery chronology. This could be attempted on the basis of a limited number of rim fragments that belong to straight-sided bowls, everted rimmed and flaring rimmed bowls.

Straight-sided and flaring rimmed bowls were most common at Saliagos, while bowls with everted rims and carinated shapes were rare in all strata.[43] Straight-sided bowls at Saliagos are well-represented throughout with some insignificant increase in later strata, while everted rimmed bowls were rare but present in all strata, and flaring rimmed bowls declined in Strata 2 and 3.[44]

At Akrotiri on Thera, rounded bowls and bowls with S-shaped profile and outward turning rim seem dominant.[45] The occurrence of a number of fragments that possibly belonged to 'cheese-pots', together with sherds of red-crusted ware, indicates a late phase in the Saliagos Culture sequence.[46] Sotirakopoulou,[47] in her discussion on the Neolithic material found prior to the 1999 excavations, pointed out that 1) everted rimmed bowls were most numerous at Akrotiri but were rare at Saliagos, 2) straight-sided bowls were significantly fewer at Akrotiri in comparison to Saliagos, and 3) rounded bowls are few at Akrotiri. These are indications of chronological differences between the two sites that place Akrotiri later in date than Saliagos.

At Grotta on Naxos, rounded bowls are well-represented. There are also carinated bowls (characteristic of a later phase in the Saliagos Culture sequence) in the deeper strata, while S-shaped bowls are absent.[48] These features show some chronological differences: Grotta is considered to be of later date than Saliagos.[49] 'Cheese-pots', red-crusted ware, horn-like handles, and several shapes of bowls, such as the rounded (burnished ware), the flaring rimmed and the everted rimmed, as well as straight-sided bowls,[50] are common features among Grotta and the Cave of Antiparos. However, the white-on-dark ware from the Cave of Antiparos is closer to the material of Saliagos, Akrotiri and other sites, where white-painted decoration is fine and elaborate in contrast to the somehow plain ware from Grotta.[51] This characteristic may also be of chronological significance, in which case the material of the Antiparos Cave Phase I can be related to the material of Akrotiri and Saliagos Phase 3, while the material of Grotta is later.

The lowest level of Zas Cave on Naxos, which is also considered as later in relation to Saliagos, seems to be chronologically close to the Antiparos Cave Phase I. Zas Cave Phase I contained fine ware (40%) with straight-sided and flaring rimmed bowls, bowls with S-shaped and carinated profiles, crusted ware, red and black pattern-burnished ware, white-on-dark ware (3%), and few fragments with incised/pointillé decoration.[52]

It is possible that in the Cave of Antiparos the absence of rounded bowls of white painted ware, which are frequent at Saliagos and relatively few at Akrotiri, in combination with the presence of everted rimmed bowls, which are rare at Saliagos and rather frequent at Akrotiri, could indicate a later date of the material discussed here compared to that of Saliagos. The use of red pigment in combination with white paint and the occurrence of crusted ware, as well as of 'cheese pots', in the Cave of Antiparos, reinforce this conclusion.

In Zas Cave Phase I, pattern-burnished ware, white-on-dark painted ware, and crusted ware (among other features) were found together and, therefore, this phase at Zas has been defined as later than Grotta.[53] It is difficult to tell if such a late phase in the Saliagos

[41] N. EUSTRATIOU, Ayios Petros. A Neolithic Site in the Northern Sporadhes (B.A.R., Int. S. 24, Oxford 1985), figs. 239f, 25f.

[42] SAMPSON (n. 21), fig. 56.24.

[43] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), 37.

[44] Ibid, 37.

[45] MAVRIDIS (n. 17).

[46] Ibid.

[47] P. SOTIRAKOPOULOU, Ακρωτήρι Θήρας. Η Νεολιθική και η πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού επί τη βάσει της κεραμικής (Athens 1999), 90f.

[48] O. HATJIANASTASIOU, A late Neolithic settlement at Grotta, Naxos, in D. FRENCH and K. WARDLE (eds.), Problems in Greek Prehistory (Bristol 1988), figs. 1f.

[49] Ibid, 20.

[50] Ibid, figs. 1f.

[51] Ibid, 17.

[52] K. ZACHOS, Zas cave on Naxos and the role of caves in the Aegean Late Neolithic, in P. HALSTEAD (ed.), Neolithic Society in Greece (Sheffield Studies in Aegean Archaeology 2, Sheffield 1999), 153–163.

[53] Ibid, 153.

Culture sequence is being represented in the Cave of Antiparos.

The evidence of continuous occupation (from the LN to the EBA) at some sites, together with features that are present in Early Bronze Age contexts, but originated probably in the Late Neolithic (e.g. specific features of the settlement at Strofilas on Andros), appear to eliminate the chronological gaps between the Saliagos-Kefala horizons and the Early Cycladic period. New evidence, such as that from Akrotiri on Thera and Koukounaries on Paros, should now be added to already known material, as for example the Ayia Irini I deposits.

One has only to accept that the Saliagos sequence extends down to the Chalcolithic or Final Neolithic period of the Aegean.[54] Only by the recognition of a longer duration for the Saliagos Culture and of the co-existence of different elements within that culture, is it possible to interpret the character of the Cycladic Late Neolithic, and to bridge the gaps between the different Cycladic cultural sequences.[55] Evidence of a later date for the white-on-dark painted ware, or its survival, comes from Youra near Alonnesos,[56] the Cave of Ayia Triada,[57] and Tharrounia in Euboea – the latter site having been securely dated to an advanced phase of the Late Neolithic.[58] Matt-painted ware is also represented at several sites of the Saliagos Culture indicating correlation with the Late Neolithic I phase in Mainland Greece. However, the duration of the white-on-dark ware in the Aegean is still a matter for further investigation.

Sites of the Late Neolithic I in the Cyclades are dated to 5000 – 4500 BC[59] (for Zas cave see Manning 2008).[60] Some scholars following the evidence from sites in Turkey, have proposed a date in the fourth millennium BC.[61] R. Felsch places the settlement at Saliagos between phases I and II of Tigani on Samos.[62] A possible solution or at least a step towards a solution concerning the problem of defining the duration of the white-on-dark ware, may be found in Mainland Greece. Some scholars recognize similarities between Saliagos material and pottery and lithics of the so-called Ayia Sofia phase in Thessaly, which has been placed at a late stage of the Late Neolithic I, between phases III–IV of Dimini.[63] Radiocarbon dates of these phases from Argissa and Sesklo point towards the second half of the fifth millennium B.C., a phase during which the white-on-dark ware is still present in the Aegean.[64] It is a phase placed just prior to the appearance of the pattern-burnished ware. Such a chronological frame would explain the existence of elements of the Late Neolithic II at sites such as Ftelia and Zas Cave.

The Antiparos Cave excavation has provided secure evidence for the Saliagos Culture on the island of Antiparos, and raised the number of sites known with material of this type. Despite the fact that there were no stratified deposits, white-on-dark ware and other elements indicate that the phase of Saliagos Culture, represented here, is most probably related to Akrotiri on Thera and Saliagos Phase 3, or to elements from Grotta and Zas Cave Phase I.

The Late Neolithic II pottery: a transitional phase

Decorated and other characteristic sherds of the Late Neolithic II

As previously shown, there are no clear limits between the previous phase and the following referred to below. White-on-dark sherds have been found together with crusted ware and other elements at Zas Cave, Grotta on Naxos, and Akrotiri on Thera. However, crusted and pattern-burnished wares are commonly

[54] K. ZACHOS, Κυκλάδες, in G. PAPATHANASOPOULOS (ed.), Νεολιθικός Πολιτισμός στην Ελλάδα (Áthens 1996), 129f.

[55] F. MAVRIDIS, A sea of cultures. The Neolithic period of the Aegean islands: Archaeological evidence, theory, interpretation (Ph.D. diss., University of Athens 2007).

[56] F. MAVRIDIS, Pottery of the Late Neolithic with Painted and Burnished Decoration from the Cave of Youra, Northern Sporadhes, Greece, in A. SAMPSON (ed.), The Cyclops Cave on the Island of Youra, Greece. Mesolithic and Neolithic Networks in the Northern Aegean Basin. Vol.1. Intra Site Analysis, Local Industries and Regional Site Distribution (Philadelphia 2009), 111 – 122.

[57] SAMPSON (n. 12).

[58] SAMPSON (n. 21), 67.

[59] J. COLEMAN, Greece, the Aegean and Cyprus, in W. EHRICH (ed.), Chronologies in the Old World Archaeology, vol. 1 (Chicago 1992), 260.

[60] S. MANNING, Some initial wobbly steps towards a Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age III Radiocarbon Chronology for the Cyclades, in N. BRODIE, J. DOOLE, G. GAVALAS, and C. RENFREW (eds.), Ορίζων, A Colloquium on the Prehistory of the Cyclades (Cambridge 2008), 56 – 60.

[61] H. HAUTPMANN, Festland und die Kleineren Inseln, Archäologisher Anzeiger 1971, 348 – 387.

[62] FELSCH (n. 24), 128.

[63] COLEMAN (n. 59), 260; E. KARIMALI, The Neolithic Mode of Production and Exchange Reconsidered: Lithic Production and Exchange Patterns in Thessaly, Greece, during the Late Neolithic (Ph.D. diss., Michigan 1994).

[64] MAVRIDIS (n. 55).

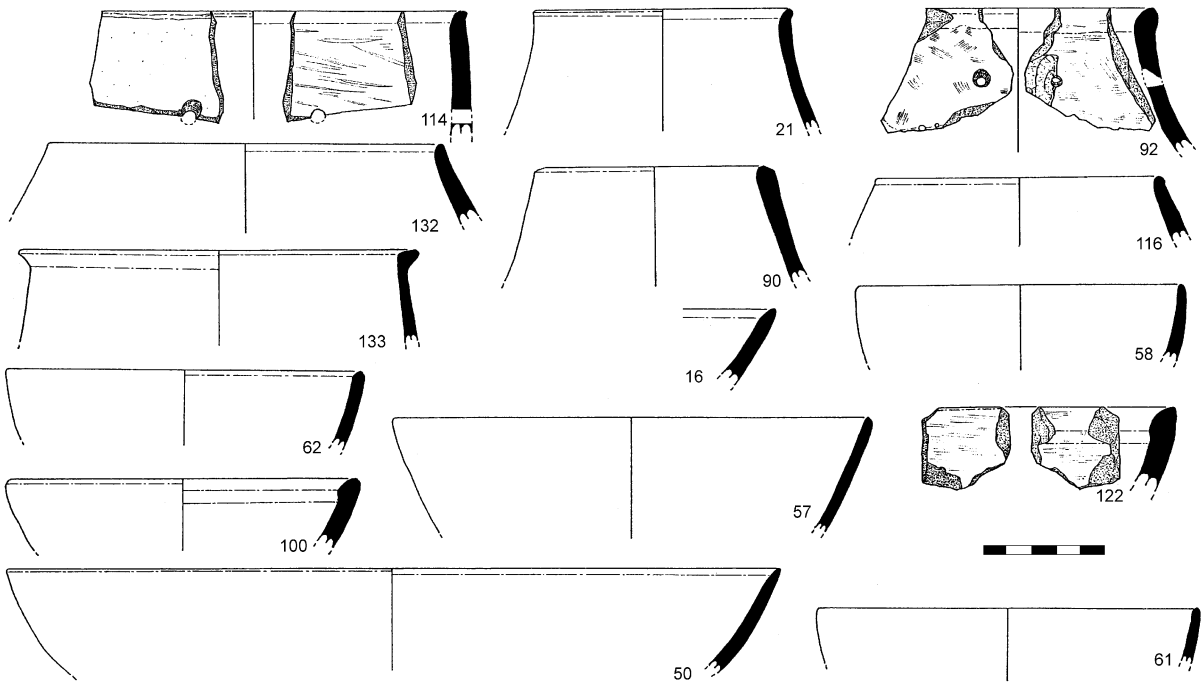

Fig. 11. Monochrome and decorated open and closed vases

linked with the Late Neolithic II of the Aegean, and this is the reason why these two wares are being examined here separately.

Pottery with crusted decoration is relatively well-represented in the Cave of Antiparos by carinated, straight-sided, conical, and rounded bowls, and a rim fragment of a wide-mouthed vase (Fig. 10.76, 6, 67, 35, 7, 60 and 59). Crusted decoration is found on the inner side of bowls as well as of wide-mouthed vases. In a single case, a red band appears running on the outside part of a rim. The vessel surface is generally heavily burnished, dark-faced, in shades of black, grey, and brown. There is only one coarse fragment, probably belonging to a conical base (Fig. 12.112). Thick pigment is applied on the burnished surface of vessels after firing. The paint is mostly fugitive, and flakes easily off; often, only traces of paint survive.

The rim fragment of a wide-mouthed vessel (Fig. 10.7) finds parallels at Ftelia on Mykonos.[65] Open shapes with S-shaped carinated profile are common at the same site.[66] The elaborate decorative patterns attested at Ftelia do not occur in the Cave of Antiparos. Several other fragments could have been originally decorated with red pigment but surfaces are worn. Such examples include, among others, the tubular lug of a closed vessel (Fig. 7.24) and the sole pattern-burnished fragment (Fig. 10.26).

Several categories of crusted decoration have been recognized.[67] The first one has overall white or red crusting in the form of bands, commonly applied on the outer surface of vessels. The second category is polychrome with elaborate patterns (see the example from Ftelia), while the third one consists of simple white linear patterns on dark burnished surface. The material from the Cave of Antiparos belongs to the first category, similar to that known from other sites such as Kefala on Keos,[68] Akrotiri on Thera,[69] Grotta[70] and the Zas Cave[71] on Naxos, and Koukounaries on Paros.[72] A few examples are known from Saliagos.[73]

[65] SAMPSON (n. 20), fig. 144.4.

[66] Ibid, fig. 144.4.

[67] K. ZACHOS, Ayios Demetrios. A Prehistoric Settlement in SW Peloponnesos: The Neolithic and Early Helladic Periods (Ph.D. diss., Michigan 1987), 54.

[68] J. COLEMAN, Keos I: Kephala. A late Neolithic settlement and cemetery (Princeton 1977), figs. 10–11.

[69] MAVRIDIS (n. 17).

[70] HATJIANASTASIOU (n. 48), 17.

[71] K. ZACHOS, Νάξος, Σπήλαιο Ζα, AD Chronika B2, 42, 1987 (1992), 696; K. ZACHOS, Αρχαιολογικές έρευνες στο σπήλαιο του Ζα Νάξου, in I. Προμπονάς – Σ. Ψαρράς (eds.), Η Νάξος δια Μέσου των Αιώνων (Athens 1994), 99–113.

[72] S. KATSAROU and D. SCHILARDI, Emerging Neolithic and Early Cycladic settlements in Paros: Koukounaries and Sklavouna, BSA 99 (2004), 23–48.

[73] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), 42.

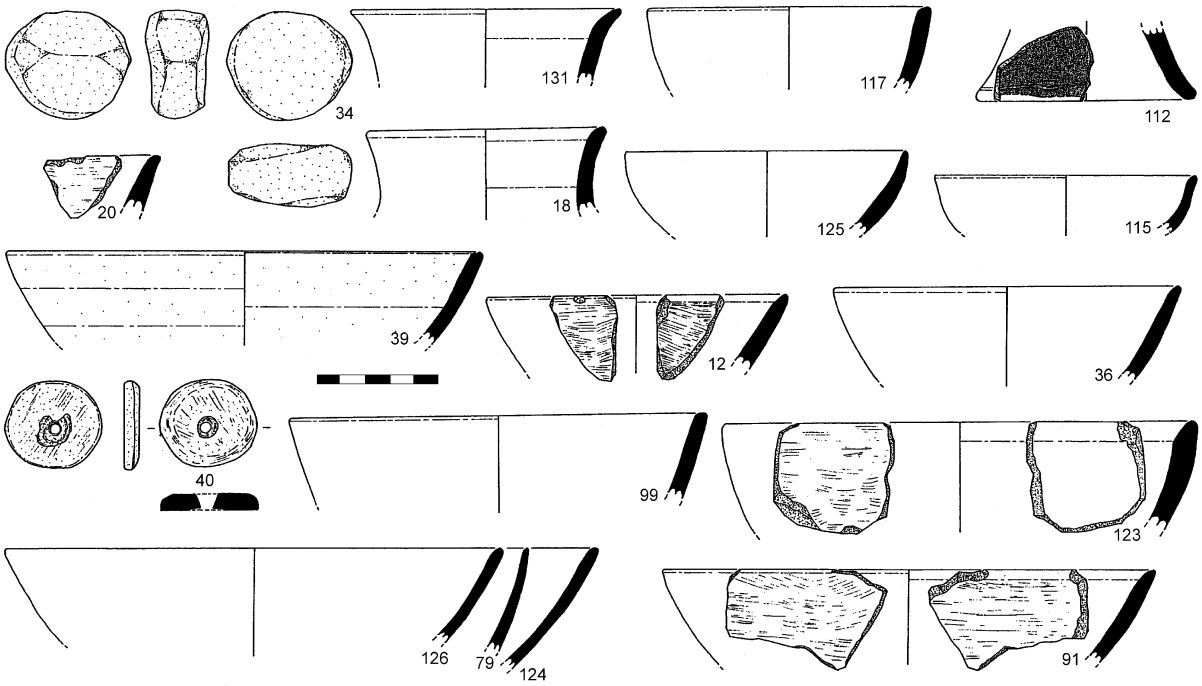

Fig. 12. Open shapes a decorated base, and miscellaneous objects

Crusted decoration is usually considered a characteristic feature of the Aegean Late Neolithic II phase. It has been recorded at sites of the Attica-Kefala Culture group, and it survived until the late fourth millennium BC, as indicated by well stratified (with radiocarbon dates) layers at Ayios Ioannis on Thasos[74] and Tsepi in Marathon.[75] Similar seems to be the case of Akrotiri on Thera.[76] In Thessaly, the crusted decoration is known approximately since the end of the so-called 'Sesklo horizon', and is related to the Otzaki, Dimini, and Rachmani Phases.[77]

'Cheese-pots' represent a distinct pottery group (Figs. 9, 13 and 14). Their outer surface is in most cases rough and blackened with traces of chaff temper/impressions. The inside surface is sometimes smoothed, with traces of slip. 'Cheese-pots' are also well-represented in the material from the Cave of Antiparos, and are therefore considered as a late feature of the assemblage. 'Cheese-pots' have been dated early at Ftelia on Mykonos.[78] However, they commonly appear at sites of a later date in the Saliagos Culture sequence, such as Grotta on Naxos.[79] A few pieces came from the later layers of the settlement at Saliagos.[80] They are numerous at Akrotiri on Thera,[81] and are also found at Koukounaries on Paros,[82] Ayia Irini,[83] and Kefala on Keos,[84] as well as at a number of sites dated to the end of the Neolithic in the Dodecanese.[85] Examples are also known from Early Bronze Age contexts.[86]

The base of a closed pattern-burnished vessel is also characteristic of the Late Neolithic II; it has burnished lines that run either vertically or diagonally on the

[74] S. PAPADOPOULOS, G. ARISTODEMOU, D. KOUGIOUMTZOGLOU and F. MEGALOUDI, Η Τελική Νεολιθική και η Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού στη Θάσο: Η ανασκαφική έρευνα στις θέσεις Άγιος Ιωάννης και Σκάλα Σωτήρος, Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη 15 (2001), 55 – 65.

[75] M. PANTELIDOU-GOFAS, The Deposit Pit at Tsepi, Marathon: Features, Formation and Breakage of the finds, in N. BRODIE, J. DOOLE, G. GAVALAS and C. RENFREW (eds.), Ορίζων, A Colloquium on the Prehistory of the Cyclades (Cambridge 2008), 281 – 290.

[76] MAVRIDIS (n. 17).

[77] H. HAUPTMANN, Die deutschen Ausgrabungen auf der Otzaki Magula in Thessalien III. Das späte Neolithikum und das Chalkolithikum (Bonn 1981), 116 – 118, note 50.

[78] SAMPSON (n. 20), figs. 56 – 62.

[79] HATJIANASTASIOU (n. 48), 17.

[80] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), 38.

[81] MAVRIDIS (n. 17).

[82] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72), 39.

[83] D. WILSON, Keos IX. Ayia Irini Periods I – III. The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age Settlements. The Pottery and Small Finds (Mainz 1999), pls. 41f.

[84] COLEMAN (n. 68), 17f.

[85] SAMPSON (n. 11), also A. SAMPSON, Η Νεολιθική κατοίκηση στο Γυαλί της Νισύρου (Athens 1988).

[86] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72), 39; with further references.

outer surface of the pot. Together with the so-called 'elephant-head' type of lugs, pattern burnishing is considered to be characteristic of the end of the fifth millennium B.C.[87]

Despite other similarities of the material from the Cave of Antiparos with that from Koukounaries on Paros, pattern-burnished pottery is absent from the latter site.[88] Only a single sherd is known from the wider area of Paros.[89] Moreover, pattern-burnished ware appears to survive into a later chronological stage, since at Kitsos Cave in Attica rolled-rimmed bowls are decorated with burnished patterns.[90] The ware is also known from Kefala on Keos,[91] Strofilas on Andros,[92] and several sites on Sifnos.[93] The Attic-Saronic Gulf is considered to be the centre of production for this ware.[94]

Two small body fragments with incised decoration, one with burnished brown surface and straight incisions-grooves and another with coarse grooves, with thrown up edges filled with a white material (Fig. 10.23 and 84), can be paralleled with pottery found at Kefala on Keos,[95] Kolonna on Aigina,[96] and Strofilas on Andros.[97]

Plastic decoration in the Cave of Antiparos is represented by two body fragments of coarse vessels with rope-bands (Fig. 14.31 and 32), a feature of the Aegean Late Neolithic I and II. Very few sherds with similar decoration are known from Zas Cave on Naxos.[98] Plastic decoration is common at Kefala on Keos,[99] and appears also at Ftelia on Mykonos,[100] Koukounaries on Paros,[101] and Saliagos.[102]

An open coarse vessel's rim is decorated with incised zones filled with dots (Fig. 9.41). It is typical of the Kefala phase.[103] Similar examples have been found at Ftelia on Mykonos,[104] Koukounaries on Paros,[105] and Leontari Cave on Mount Hymmettos.[106]

The Late Neolithic IIA phase is only occasionally represented in the Cave of Antiparos. However, the pattern-burnished sherd and the rim with incised decoration can be securely dated to this phase. Red-crusted sherds and 'cheese-pots' are also features that are dated late in the Late Neolithic in the Cyclades.

Other sherds of the Late Neolithic II

Some other features of the pottery discovered in the Cave of Antiparos can be considered as belonging to this horizon, and even to its latest LN IIB phase.

Several fragments of straight-sided, carinated, and rounded bowls were found, as well as one everted rimmed bowl and some closed shapes (Figs. 11 and 12). Their surface is burnished, dark-faced, in shades of black to brown. The closed vessel (Fig. 7.4) also belongs to this category. The surface of those vessels is usually worn, and painted decoration, if it ever existed, has not been preserved. Some lugs either rounded or square in shape, with horizontal or vertical perforation (e.g. Fig. 7.38 and 64) can be dated to this phase.

A rolled rimmed bowl (Fig. 11.122) has burnished black surface and a thick rim. Rolled rims are known from many Cycladic sites, e.g. Grotta on Naxos,[107] Fylakopi on Melos,[108] Akrotiri on Thera – from the Early Bronze Age,[109] but they appear also in earlier contexts,[110] as for example at Ayia Irini on Keos.[111] At Koukounaries on Paros, rolled rims are considered to belong to a transitional phase.[112] In Zas Cave on Naxos, they were found stratified within contexts of the latest Neolithic phase, together with tubular lugs, pattern-burnished ware, 'baking pans', and other

[87] SAMPSON (n. 20 and 21).
[88] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72), 37.
[89] J. OVERBECK, The Bronze Age Pottery from Kastro at Paros (SIMA PB 78, Jonsered 1989), 5, n.1.
[90] N. LAMBERT, La grotte préhistorique de Kitsos (Attique) I, II (Paris 1981), 286, fig. 165.
[91] COLEMAN (n. 68), 11–12.
[92] Ch. TELEVANTOU, Ο οικισμός του Στρόφιλα στην Άνδρο, in Αδ. Σάμψων (ed.), Προϊστορία του Αιγαίου (Athens 2006), 191, fig. 181.
[93] Ο. FILANIOTOU-HATJIANASTASIOU, Η Σίφνος κατά την Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού. Η συμβολή των μετάλλων, in Πρακτικά Α΄ Διεθνούς Σιφνιακού Συμποσίου, τ. Α, 1 (Athens 2000), 2.
[94] ZACHOS (n. 67), 52.
[95] COLEMAN (n. 68), 38.
[96] H.J. WEISSHAAR, Keramik des südwest ägäischen Chalkolithikums von Ägina, in Festschrift für Otto Herman Frey zum 65 Geburtstag (Hitzevoth 1994), fig. 6.
[97] TELEVANTOU (n. 92), 191.
[98] ZACHOS (n. 52), 154.
[99] COLEMAN (n. 68), pl. 35. 146, 170.
[100] SAMPSON (n. 20), figs. 74, 75.
[101] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72), 37.
[102] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), figs. 42f.
[103] COLEMAN (n. 68), pl. 44.
[104] SAMPSON (n. 20), figs. 71–73.
[105] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72), 37.
[106] L. KARALI, F. MAVRIDIS and L. KORMAZOPOULOU, Σπήλαιο Λεονταρίου Υμηττού Αττικής: ένα πετρώδες και ορεινό περιβάλλον. Προκαταρκτικά στοιχεία για την έρευνα των ετών 2003–2005, Αρχαιολογικά Ανάλεκτα εξ Αθηνών 39 (2006), 31–43.
[107] E. KARANTZALI, Le Bronze Ancien dans les Cyclades et en Créte (B.A.R., Int. S. 631, Oxford 1996), fig. 1c and d.
[108] Ibid, fig. 55. *P*249.
[109] SOTIRAKOPOULOU (n. 47), fig. 17.
[110] MAVRIDIS (n. 17).
[111] WILSON (n. 83), pl. 43, I169.
[112] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72), 39.

elements.[113] Rolled rimmed bowls appear during the latest Neolithic phase in Mainland Greece and Euboea, at Tharrounia in Euboea[114] and Leontari Cave on Mount Hymettos.[115] Nevertheless, they still occur during the Early Bronze Age.[116]

Material that has been defined as transitional between the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age has been found at Koukounaries on Paros, including rounded and conical bowls, deep bowls with incised zones on the rim, black and red burnished vases, crusted ware, rolled rimmed bowls, 'cheese-pots', coarse ware with rope motif decoration, etc.[117] Since no features of the Plastiras Phase appear at that site, it has been pointed out that the Koukounaries material dates from the fourth millennium BC, thus earlier than the Early Cycladic I period.[118]

At Akrotiri on Thera, material of the Late Neolithic II and the Early Cycladic I was found during the recent excavations.[119] Black and red burnished vessels, coarse ware, tubular lugs, and many other types of lugs, either with horizontal or vertical perforation, were found together with rolled rimmed bowls, conical bowls with horizontal tubular lugs below the rim, crusted ware, etc.[120]

The strata with rolled rimmed bowls at Zas Cave also contained dark-faced vessels with tubular lugs, pithoid vessels with spherical body and conical neck, 'cheese-pots', vessels with crusted and pattern-burnished decoration, few with plastic decoration of cordons and finger impressions, 'elephant-head' type of lugs but also lugs characteristic of the Ftelia and Saliagos settlements, metal artefacts, etc.[121]

The above discussed material from the Cyclades can be considered as contemporary with Emborio on Chios VII–VI, Kum Tepe Ib, and Myrina on Lemnos.[122] It is also considered contemporary with several sites in the Dodecanese and Crete, dated later than the Kefala horizon,[123] well into the fourth millennium BC.[124]

The Cave of Antiparos seems to have belonged to this transitional period in the Cyclades, despite the fact that only a few relevant sherds were identified. In light of the material discussed above, from several different sites, it is necessary to reconsider the Final Neolithic of the Cyclades[125] since the puzzle has started to be completed. Several new elements have come to light, and it is obvious that different pottery and possibly different cultural traditions have previously been lumped together in this phase[126] which lasted between about 4300 and 3200 BC.

The Early Cycladic Pottery

The Early Cycladic period in the Cave of Antiparos is represented by a sherd with shallow incisions and several body fragments with burnished surfaces. Only some talc ware sherds have been preserved; these are considered to belong to this period (Fig. 13.5 and 48, Fig. 14.139). Another fragment (Fig. 13.43), with surface burnished and slipped on the outside, may come from a lid. A sherd with incised decoration (Fig. 10.66) is also of Early Cycladic date.

The talc ware can be simply identified by the slippery touch of the surface. It has many grey and white angular inclusions, which can also be seen on the surface of the samples. The surface is reddish, yellowish, brown, or grey in different shades; sometimes it is covered with a slip. Sherds either bear evidence of incised/grooved decoration, or are left with plain surfaces. Both categories occur among the material from the Cave of Antiparos. The sherd no. 48 (Fig. 13) has traces of zones with diagonal incised lines, and finds exact parallels at Akrotiri on Thera.[127] Some sherds from the Cave of Antiparos belong to a large open vessel with a carinated body and a shallow vessel with a flat base and grooves along the top of the rim. Sherds

[113] ZACHOS (n. 52), 153.
[114] SAMPSON (n. 21), 161–162.
[115] KARALI et al. (n. 106).
[116] KARANTZALI (n. 107), 102, fig. 41; EADEM (n. 30), figs. 7.1: 1,2; SOTIRAKOPOULOU (n. 47), 100–101; E. GIANNOULI, Kat' Akrotiri on Amorgos: Surface Pottery from an Early Cycladic Acropolis, BSA 97 (2002), 23.
[117] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72), 36–40.
[118] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72), 39.
[119] MAVRIDIS (n. 17).
[120] Ibid.
[121] ZACHOS (n. 65), 103; IDEM (n. 52), 153–154.
[122] A. NTOVA, Μύρινα Λήμνου. Οι αρχαιότερες φάσεις του προϊστορικού οικισμού, in V. LA ROSA and C. DOUMAS (eds.), Η Πολιόχνη και η Πρώιμη Εποχή του Χαλκού στο Βόρειο Αιγαίο (Athens 1997), 282–297.
[123] K. NOWICKI, The End of the Neolithic in Crete, Aegean Archaeology 6 (2002), 54.
[124] C. RENFREW, Discussion: Significance of the Determination, in L. MARANGOU, C. RENFREW, C. DOUMAS, and G. GAVALAS (eds.), Markiani, Amorgos. An EBA Fortified Settlement. Overview of the 1985–1991 Investigations (BSA Supplement 40; London 2006), 76–80.
[125] C.BROODBANK, An Island Archaeology of the Early Cyclades (Cambridge 2000), 45.
[126] NOWICKI (n. 123); MAVRIDIS (n. 17, 55).
[127] SOTIRAKOPOULOU (n. 47), fig. 22, *B* 105, *D* 277.

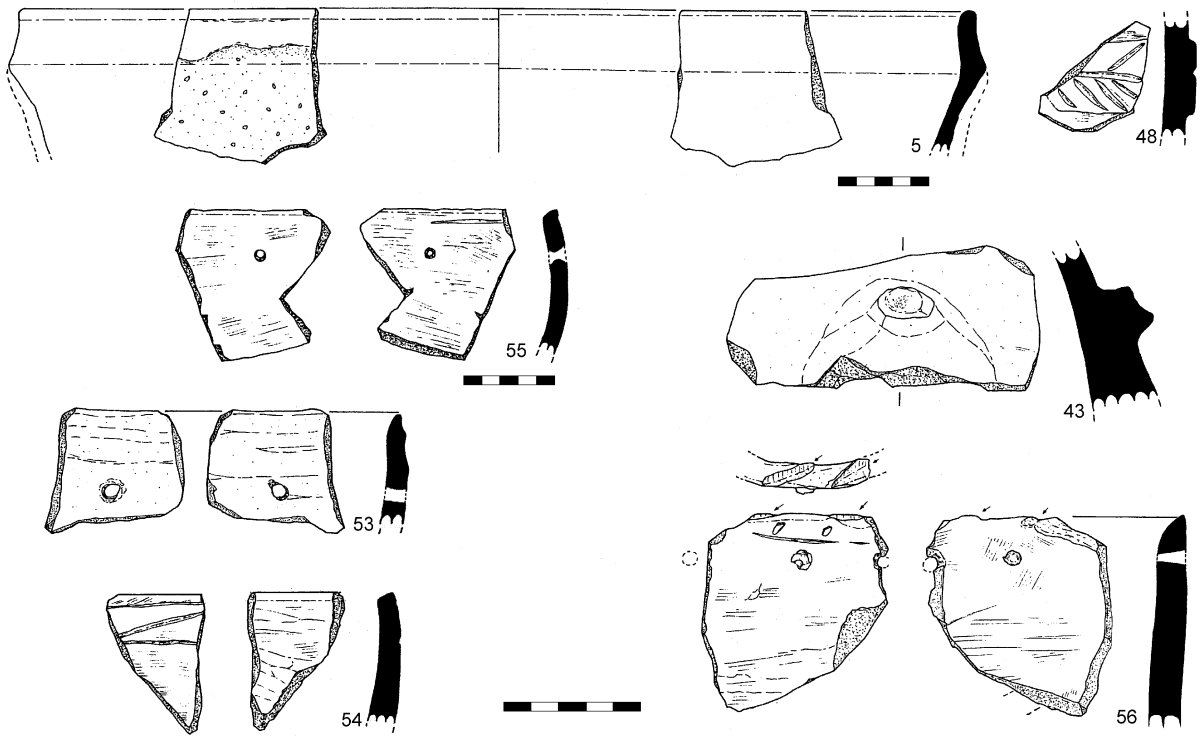

Fig. 13. Coarse ware and Early Cycladic sherds

of this ware were recovered from phase I at Ayia Irini on Keos. However, they probably do not date so early, since the material comes from mixed deposits.[128] More trustful stratified material comes from Early Cycladic II–III contexts[129]. Talc ware is known from many Cycladic sites e.g. on Melos, Sifnos, and Thera, and it is considered to have been imported at Ayia Irini on Keos.[130] Several centres of production have been proposed for talc ware, which could possibly be either Sifnos or Melos.[131]

Burnished/Coarse-Smoothed Wares

Burnished ware is another well-represented category among the material from the Cave of Antiparos. Its date cannot be easily ascertained for the majority of the sherds. There are conical/straight-sided, carinated bowls, wide-mouthed vessels, and closed bowls (examples in Figs. 11, 12, 14 and 15).

Pottery with coarse or smoothed surfaces is the most common category. Surface is brown, reddish brown, or yellowish in colour. Shapes include neck fragments of closed vases, lugs and strap handles of closed shapes, flat bases, closed bowls, large unperforated lugs, conical bowls, and wide-mouthed vases (examples in Figs. 7, 8, 9 and 15).

Bases were rarely found. There was one burnished example, while the rest belong to coarse vessels. Most of the bases represent the flat type, while few are of the conical or ring-base type (Fig. 8).

Miscellaneous finds

Besides pottery of the prehistoric and later periods, other finds were also recovered. They include artifacts made of stone, clay and bone objects, and organic finds.

Stone and bone industry

Many chipped stone artifacts were recovered in all excavated trenches. Barbed and tanged points, as well as a characteristic ovate, indicate (together with pottery) the Saliagos Culture period. However, other types and technological characteristics known from this nearby site are absent. Retouched blades are present

[128] WILSON (n. 83), 8.
[129] SOTIRAKOPOULOU (n. 47), 77.
[130] WILSON (n. 83), 8.
[131] SOTIRAKOPOULOU (n. 47), 78; with further references.

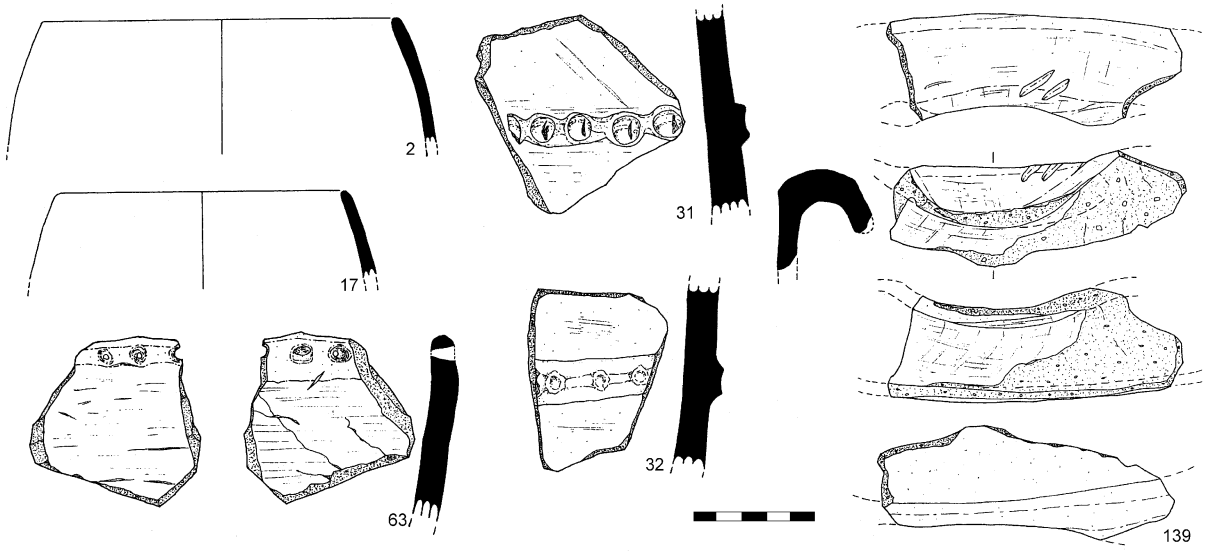

Fig. 14. Closed bowls and coarse ware sherds

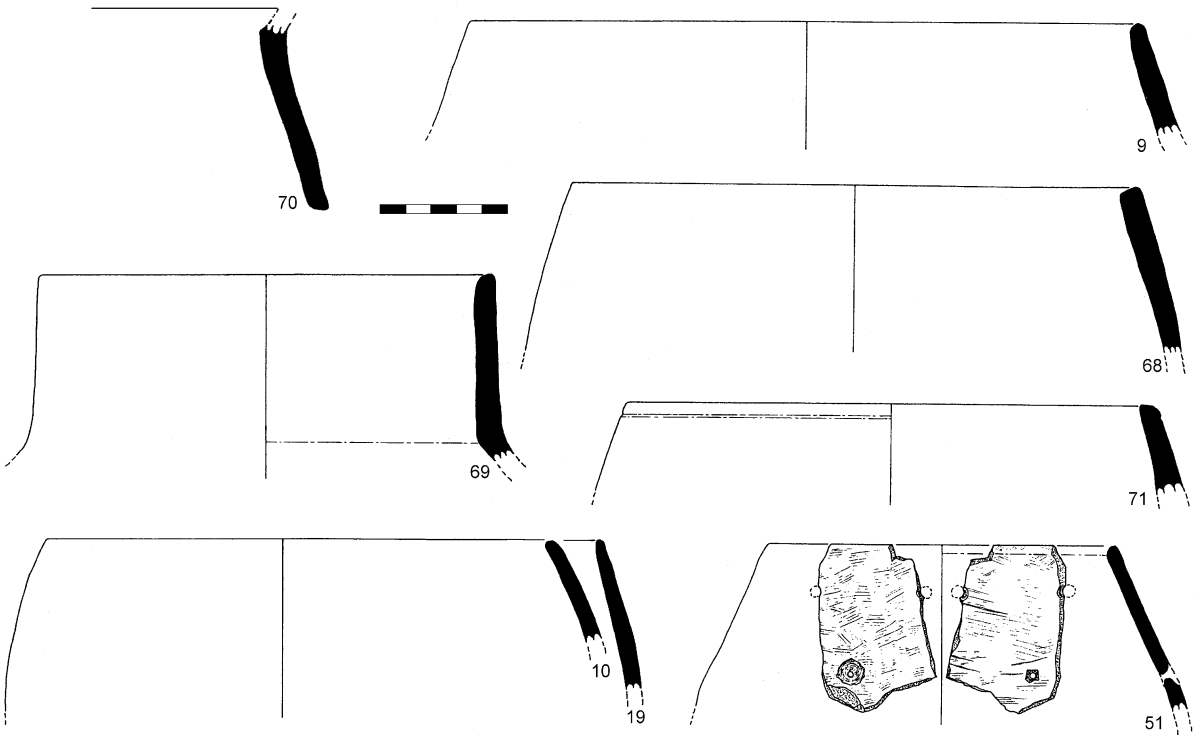

Fig. 15. A conical base, closed and wide-mouthed shapes

accompanied by few parallel sided ones, as well as a scraper on flake, a side scraper and a triangular point. Flakes clearly predominate. Cores are also present.[132]

A small group of bone tools was found, including a needle and two *spatulae*. Bone tools also came from the Zas Cave on Naxos.[133] Many examples of the types represented in the Cave of Antiparos are known from Mainland Greece.[134] Some bone and shell pieces bear evidence of polishing.

[132] I would like to thank A. Papadea who examined some of the chipped stone finds and gave me the permission to present here her preliminary findings.

[133] ZACHOS (n. 71), 696–697.

[134] See examples in A. AGRAFIOTI and Z. MALAKASIOTI, Εργαλεία, in G. PAPATHANASOPOULOS (ed.), Νεολιθικός πολιτισμός στην Ελλάδα (Athens 1996), 242, fig. 69.

Artifacts of clay and stone

A conical marble bowl (several pieces) was identified (Fig. 12.39). It was made from striated raw material.

A spoon fragment (Fig. 10.121) preserves part of a rounded lug and its hollow main body. This specific shape is related in Mainland Greece to the Late Neolithic I, where a similar spoon was recorded having polychrome matt-painted decoration.[135] Another close example comes from Pefkakia in Thessaly.[136]

Two discoid artifacts were discovered (Fig. 12.34 and 40). The example made of clay is thick, rather oval in shape, and deepens in the middle, while the one made of stone is flat and worn around the hole. Similar finds are known from Saliagos[137] and other Aegean sites of the Late Neolithic.

Animal bones and sea shells

Table 5. Animal bones from Antiparos cave (Courtesy of E. PSATHI, AAA 2007–2008, table 2).

Species	Number of bones	%	MNI
Vulpes vulpes	11	2,79	2
Sus domesticus	3	0,76	1
Bos sp.	1	0,25	1
Capra cf. aegagrus	6	1,52	1
Capra hircus	71	18,02	6
cf. Capra hircus	1	0,25	
Ovis aries	56	14,21	10
cf. Ovis aries	3	0,76	
Ovis/Capra	236	59,90	
Dama dama	3	0,76	1
Oryctolagus cuniculus	3	0,76	2
Total	394	100	24

Numerous sea-shells occurred together with bones of domesticated and wild species (Table 5).[138] Among the sea-shells the following taxa were identified: *Patella*, *Murex*, *Monodonta*, and a few remains of *Cardium*, *Spondylus*, *Mytillus*, *Pecten*, *Collumbella*, *Gibbula*, *Arca*, and *Cerithium*.[139]

Ovis and *Capra* are almost equally represented with the former species slightly outnumbering the latter. The second group of species, such as the Dama and Vulpes, were introduced to the island by man. Preservation of bones indicates that the whole carcass was transported to the cave or that the animals were kept in the cave.[140]

Conclusions

According to palaeoenvironmental reconstructions, Paros, Antiparos, Saliagos, and Despotiko were originally part of one island, 'Greater Paros'.[141] Despite a great number of archaeological sites in this region, e.g. Saliagos (the only purely Neolithic site systematically excavated so far[142]), Vouni,[143] two sites on Antiparos,[144] Sklavouna near Koukounaries on Paros (with possible Neolithic traces),[145] Kalambaki and Ayios Nikolaos caves,[146] and Kastro,[147] unfortunately very little evidence has been so far revealed and published.

The Cave of Antiparos, only briefly explored, provides new evidence for the Late Neolithic I and II in the Cyclades. The Saliagos Culture is represented by characteristic pottery types, such as the white-painted ware. The LNII phase is represented by one pattern-burnished vase, two fragments with incised decoration, and many crusted-ware sherds, while the LNIIB/transitional phase to the Early Bronze Age, known among other sites from Akrotiri on Thera,[148] Koukounaries on Paros,[149] and Zas Cave on Naxos,[150] is represented by black-burnished sherds, characteristic types of lugs and handles, rolled-rimmed bowls, etc. The Early Cycladic period is evident from several talc ware sherds and few other fragments.

Securely stratified contexts in the Cyclades are few, mainly due to the poor state of preservation of early

[135] W. PHELPS, The Neolithic Pottery Sequence in Southern Greece (Ph.D. diss., London 1975), 264, fig.41.24.

[136] WEISSHAAR (n. 22), fig. 63.18.

[137] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9), fig. 84.

[138] E. PSATHI; after personal communication and Τα αρχαιοζωολογικά κατάλοιπα από τη σωστική ανασκαφή του σπηλαίου Αντιπάρου. Τα δεδομένα από το υλικό των προϊστορικών στρωμάτων. Αρχαιολογικά Ανάλεκτα εξ Αθηνών 2007–2008, 40–41, 25–40. I would like to thank E. Psathi for all information related to her study of the animal bones from the cave.

[139] Ibid.

[140] Ibid.

[141] BROODBANK (n. 125), fig. 1.2.

[142] EVANS and RENFREW (n. 9).

[143] This site gave only lithic material during surface exploration; ibid, fig. 1.

[144] SAMPSON (n. 8).

[145] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n.72).

[146] BAKALAKIS (n. 2), 131–132.

[147] OVERBECK (n. 89).

[148] MAVRIDIS (n. 17).

[149] KATSAROU and SCHILARDI (n. 72).

[150] ZACHOS (n. 52).

sites and because of the limited extent of earlier archaeological research. Promising results from the recent investigations may open, therefore, a new era in Cycladic studies, especially in reference to early prehistory. Excavations such as those at Ftelia on Mykonos[151] and Strofilas on Andros[152] have yielded important new finds and have added much to this recent research. Problems of continuity or discontinuity between chronological phases, the character of individual phases, and other related questions can be better explained thanks to these new excavations, even if much work is still to be done. In the light of this new research, it is time to reconsider some earlier ideas (such as described by the terms: 'insularity', 'isolation', 'gaps', 'discontinuity', 'bio-geographic models' etc.), and to construct a new history of the Cyclades based on archaeological evidence and focused on social issues.[153]

CATALOGUE OF FINDS

Abbreviations:

Ext: exterior	IncD: incised decoration	C: core
Int: interior	ImprD: impressed decoration	G: grey
BuSur: burnished surface	TW: talc ware	Bl: black
SmSur: smoothed surface	Cl: clay	D: diameter
RhSur: rough surface	F: fine	m. H: maximum height
BBuSur: black burnished surface	Co: coarse	m. W: maximum width
SS: soap-slippery	SCo: semi-coarse	Th: wall thickness
Sl: slip	LIncl: limited inclusions	Tr: trench
SSl: self-slip	MIncl: many inclusions	Str: stratum
WhPD: white painted decoration	SIncl: small inclusions	L: layer
RCrD: red crusted decoration	M: mica	LN: Late Neolithic
PBuD: pattern burnished decoration	StGr: stone-gritted	FN: Final Neolithic
Rel/PlD: relief/plastic decoration	G/SM: gold/silver mica	EC: Early Cycladic

All the sizes in cm.

1. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, Ext 2.5/1 reddish black 2.5 YR, Int 3/2 dusky red 2.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; H 2.5; m. W 3.6; Th 0.6. Tr ΣΤ΄, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

2. Rim/Body fragment. SmSur, Ext/Int 5/2 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, M, C:-; D 16; m. H 5.8; m. W 4.6; Th 0.5. Tr ΣΤ΄, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 14.

3. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, Ext/Int 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR, 3/3 dark brown 7.5 YR in parts, Int RCrD on WhPD; Cl: SCo, SIncl, M, C: G; m. H 4; m. W 4; Th 0.6. Tr ΣΤ΄, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

4. Body fragment, part of shoulder/ lower part of neck/ lug. Closed vessel. Ext BuSur 2/1 black 10 YR, Int Rh 6/3 pale brown 10YR; WhPD?; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 7.2; m. W 5.7; Th 0.6; Lug H 3.7; Lug W 2. Tr ΣΤ΄. Fig. 7.

5. Rim fragment. TW, SS in touch; MIncl on Sur; Sl in parts; 6/3 light brown 7.5YR, 4/1 dark grey 7.5 YR near rim; Cl: 4/6 red 5YR, StGr, MIncl, M, C.-; D 43; m. H 8.3; m. W 9.3; Th 0.6–1.4. Tr Ε΄, Str 1, L 5. Fig. 13.

6. Rim/Body fragment. Bowl with S-shape profile, carinated. Ext BuSur 2.5/1 black 7.5YR, Int RCrD 5/8 red 2.5YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 9.6; m. H 3.1; m. W 2.4; Th 0.4. Tr Γ΄, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 10.

7. Rim fragment. Ext BuSur 3/1 very dark grey 5YR, Int RCrD 4/6 red 7.5YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 11.2; m. H 5.2; m. W 3.1; Th 0.5. Tr. Γ΄, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 10.

8. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, Ext 4/2 dark reddish grey 5YR, Int 2.5/1 black 5YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo; LIncl, M; m. H 4.9; m. W 4.8; Th 0.8. Tr Γ΄, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 6.

9. Rim fragment. RhSur, 3/1 very dark grey 10YR; Cl: StGr, C: G; D 21; m. H. 3.8; m. W 3.9; Th 0.6–1.1. Tr Β΄, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 15.

10. Rim fragment. Closed vessel. SmSur, 3/3 dark brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 4.3; m. W 3.8; Th 0.6. Tr Β΄, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 15.

11. Body fragment/ Ledge Lug. RhSur, 4/6 yellowish red 5 YR; Incl on Sur; M, C: G; m. H 8.2; m. W 11;

[151] SAMPSON (n. 20).

[152] TELEVANTOU (n. 92).

[153] MAVRIDIS (n. 55).

Th 1.1; Lug H 1.5; Lug W 8.5. Tr Γ′, Str 1, L 7. Fig. 8.

12. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; D 12.5; m. H 3.6; m. W 2.5. Tr Γ′, Str 1, L 7. Fig. 12.

13. Rim/Body fragment. 'Cheese Pot'. Ext RhSur burnt 2/5.1 black 7.5 YR, Int SmSur 4/4 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, G/SM, C: G; D 21; m. H 5.1; m. W 5; Th 0.8–1. Tr Γ′, Str 1, L 8. Fig. 9.

14. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, S/GM, C: G; m. H 3.8; m. W 3.2; Th 0.6. Tr Γ′, Str 1, L 8. Fig. 6

15. Rim/Body fragment. BuSur, 4/3 brown 7.5 YR; Int in parts 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Cl: SCo, M, C: G; D 11; m. H 4.2; m. W 3.8; Th 0.4–0.5. Tr Γ′, Str 1, L 6. Fig. 10.

16. Rim fragment. S-shaped profile. BuSur, 3/4 dark brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; m. H 3.8; m. W 3.2; Th 0.6. Tr Γ′, Str 1, L 6. Fig. 11.

17. Rim fragment. Closed vessel. BuSur, Ext 4/2 brown 7.5 YR, Int 4/3 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; D 15; m. H 3.8; m. W 5.2; Th 0.4. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 14.

18. Rim/Neck fragment. Closed vessel. Ext SmSur 4/6 strong brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 4/6 red 2.5 YR; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; D 10; m. H 3.1; m. W 4.3; Th 0.4–0.7. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 12.

19. Rim fragment. Closed vessel. Ext BuSur 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 5/2 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 5.8; m. W 4.2; Th 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 15.

20. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 2.7; m. W 3.2; Th 0.4–0.8. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 12.

21. Neck fragment. Closed vessel. Ext SmSur 6/4 light brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 4/1 dark grey 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; D 10.6; m. H 5.8; m. W 5.4; Th 0.6. Tr E′, Str 1, L 5. Fig. 11.

22. Body fragment. Open vessel. WhPD. BuSur, Ext 3/3 dark brown 7.5 YR, Int 4/3 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, M; m. H 6.4; m. W 4.5; Th 0.6. Tr E′, Str 1, L 5. Fig. 6.

23. Body fragment. Closed vessel. Ext BuSur 3/2 dark brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.5; m. W 4; Th 0.9. Tr E′, Str 1, L 5. Fig. 10.

24. Lug. Closed vessel? RhSur, 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR; Ext SmSur RCrD?; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3; m. W 3.3; Th 0.8. Tr E′, Str 1, L 5. Fig. 7.

25. Undiagnostic. Ext SmSur 5/3 brown 7.5 YR, Int 5/4 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 4.9; m. W 4.7; Th 0.6. Tr E′, Str 1, L 5. Fig. 10.

26. Body fragment. Closed/hole-mouth. Ext BuSur 4/6 red 2.5 YR, PBuD, Int RhSur 4/1 dark grey 7.5 YR; RCrD(?); Cl: Co, MIncl, M, C: G; D 3.7; m. H 6.8; m. W 5.7; Th 0.8. Tr E′, Str 1, L 5. Fig. 10.

27. Strap handle. Ext Slip?, RhSur 5/6 strong brown 7.5 YR, Int 4/6 strong brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 9.7; m. W 10; Th 0.8; Handle H 7.5, W 6.5, D 2.5. Tr Γ′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 8.

28–29. Strap handle, two fragments. RhSur, 5/3 brown 7.5 YR, 5/4 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; a) m. H 4.5; m. W 4.1; Th 1,7; b) m. H 5.4; m. W 2.7; Th 2. Tr E′, Str 2, L 8. Fig. 7.

30. Body fragment. Closed vessel/ horn handle. RhSur, Ext 5/6 strong brown 7.5 YR, Int 4/4 reddish brown 5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H. 7.5; m. W 9.3; Th 0.8–1; Handle H 5, W 4.5, H 2.2. Tr B′, Str 2, L. 3. Fig. 7.

31. Body fragment. RhSur, 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR. RelD; Cl: Co, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 7.2; m. W 6.9; W of rel. zone 1.3; Th 0.8–1.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 4. Fig. 14.

32. Body fragment. Ext Sl? burnt in parts 5/4 reddish brown 2.5 YR, Int RhSur 5/3 brown 7.5 YR; RelD; Cl: Co, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 6.9; m. W. 5.2; W of zone 1.5; H 1,2–1,4. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 4. Fig. 14.

33. Body fragment. Closed vessel. Ext BuSur 2.5/1 black 2.5 Y, Int RhSur 5/1 grey 10 YR; decoration of two zones, one with white, the other with red crust, separated by a groove; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.6; m. W 3; Th 0.9. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 4. Fig. 6.

34. Clay disc. RhSur, 4/6 red 2.5 YR; Cl: SCo, porous, MIncl, M; m. H 5.3; m. W 4.5; Th 1,1–2.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 4. Fig. 12.

35. Rim/Body fragment. Carinated shape. Ext BuSur 2.5/1 black 5 YR, Int SmSur, RCrD 5/8 red 2.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 13.3; m. H 7; m. W 7.5. Tr D′, Str 1, L 3. Fig. 10.

36. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 14.5; m. H 4; m. W 4.3; Th 0.4–0.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 3. Fig. 12.

37. Rim fragment. 'Cheese pot'. Burnt. RhSur; Cl: Co, Mincl, M, C: G; m. H 4.5; m. W 7; Th 1.1. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 3. Fig 9.

38. Body fragment/ Lug. BuSur, Ext 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M; m. H 3.9; m. W 2.4; Th 0.5; Lug H 1; W 1.7; H 0.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 3. Fig. 7.

39. Rim/Body fragment. SmSur; striated fine grained marble (grey striations of various shades and thickness, 6/1 greenish grey 10 Y, 5/1 greenish grey 10 Y); D. 19.5; Th 0.5–0.7. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 12.

40. Discoid white stone object. SmSur; D 3.8; m. H 3.3; H 0.5–0.6. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 12.

41. Rim fragment. Open vessel. Ext SmSur, Sl? 6/4 light brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 3/2 very dark greyish brown

10 YR; Ext relief band/IncD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 24.5; m. H 7.5; m. W 7.9; Th 1.3–2. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 9.

42. Body fragment/Ledge Lug. Ext SmSur 6/6 reddish yellow 7.5 YR, Int RhSur; Cl: Co, MIncl, S/G, M, C: G; m. H 7.8; m. W 11.2; Th 1; Handle H 1.5; W 7.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 7.

43. Lid fragment with a protrusion on top. Ext BuSur 4/4 strong brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 4/6 yellowish red 5 YR; Cl: Co, MIncl, M; m. H 10.5; m. W 4.5; Th 1–2.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. EC(?). Fig. 13.

44. Base fragment. RhSur 5/6 yellowish red 5YR; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; D 7.8; m. H 3.3; m. W 5.8; Th 1–1.3. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 8.

45. Tubular Lug. Closed vessel. Ext SmSur, Int RhSur, 3/1 very dark grey 7.5Y; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; m. H 2.7; m. W 2.5; Handle D 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L1. Fig. 7

46. Handle fragment. Ext BuSur 4/2 dark greyish brown 10 YR, WhPD? Int RhSur 5/2 greyish brown 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 4.5; m. W 2.9; Th 0.9. Tr B, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 6.

47. Body fragment. Open vessel. Ext BuSur 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int 3/3 reddish brown 5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.2; m. W 2.7; Th 0.5. Fig. 6.

48. Body fragment. T.W., S/SSur in touch, 5/4 reddish brown 2.5 YR.; Grooved/IncD; Cl: StGr, C: G; m. H 4.5; m. W. 4.7; Th 1. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 13.

49. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur 3/2 dark brown 7.5 YR ; WhPD; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; m. H 5.7; m. W 6.2; Th 0.8. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 6.

50. Rim/Body fragment. BuSur 4/1 dark grey 10 YR, Int RCrD 5/8 red 2.5 YR; Cl: SCo, G/SM, C: G; D 22.5; m. H 5.6; m. W 5.2; Th 0.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 11.

51. Rim fragment. Closed/Hole-mouth. Mending hole. Ext BuSur 3/1 very dark grey 7.5YR, Int RhSur; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 13; m. H 7.4; m. W 4.3; Th 0.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L2. Fig. 15.

52. Rim fragment. Bowl. Ext RhSur 3/1 very dark grey 7.5YR, Int SmSur 4/3 brown 10YR; Traces of use (burnisher?) at bottom end; Cl: SCo, LIncl M, Org, C: G; D 12; m. H 4.2; m .W 5.7; Th 0.6. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. EC (?). Fig. 9.

53. Rim fragment. ‘Cheese pot’. Ext RhSur, burnt 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR, Int SmSur 4/6 dark brown 7.5 YR; Cl: Co, MIncl, M, C: G; D 17. 5; m. H 4.6; m. W 4.4; Th 0.6. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 13.

54. Rim fragment. ‘Cheese pot’? Ext RhSur, burnt 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR, Int 4/6 dark brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; D 16.6; m. H 5.8; m. W 3.3; Th 0.7. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 13.

55. Rim/Body fragment. ‘Cheese pot’. Ext RhSur, burnt 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR, Int SmSur 5/3 brown 10 YR; Cl.: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D. 38; m. H 8.8; m. W 8.5; Th 0.8. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 13.

56. Rim/Body fragment. ‘Cheese pot’. Ext RhSur, burnt 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int SmSur 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, Org, C: G; D 23; m. H 8.2; m. W 6; Th 0.6–0.9. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 13.

57. Rim/Body fragment. BuSur 4/1 dark grey 5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 19.5; m. H 5.2; m. W 3.3; Th 0.4. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 11.

58. Rim/Body fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 5 YR, 5/6 strong brown 7.5 YR in parts; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 13.5; m. H 3.5; m. W 3.2; Th 0.4. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 11.

59. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int RCrD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, G/SM, C: G; D 15.5; m. H 2.5; m. W 4; Th 0.4. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 10.

60. Rim/Bowl fragment. BuSur 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int RCrD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 18.8; m. H 3; m. W 4.3; Th 0.4. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 10.

61. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; Int/Ext RCrD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 16; m. H 2.6; m. W 3; Th 0.4. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 11.

62. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 14.8; m. H 3.2; m. W 3.3; Th 0.4–0.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 11.

63. Rim/Body fragment. ‘Cheese pot’. Ext: RhSur, burnt, Int SmSur 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 17.5; m. H 7; m. W 6.7; Th 1.1. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 14.

64. Body fragment/Lug. Open vessel. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 5.3; m. W 5.4; Th 0.8; Lug H 2.2; Lug W 2; Lug D 0.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 7.

65. Body fragment/Lug, Open vessel. BuSur, 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR, 5/6 strong brown 7.5 YR in parts; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 2.8; m. W 4.6; Th 0.5; Lug H and W 1.5; Lug D 0.6. Tr Δ′, St. 1, L 2. Fig. 7.

66. Body fragment. Ext SmSur, Int RhSur 5/2 greyish brown 10 YR; IncD; Cl: F, LIncl, M, C: -; m. H 3; m. W 1.6; Th 0.2–0.3. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 10.

67. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int RCrD, Ext RCrD zone on rim; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 19.8; m. H 2.9; m. W 3.3; Th 0.3–0.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 2. Fig. 10.

68. Rim fragment. RhSur, Ext 5/3 brown 10 YR, Int 5/4 yellowish brown 5/4 10 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, G/SM, C: G; D 22; m. H. 6.5; m. W 6.8; Th 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 15.

69. Neck fragment. Closed vessel. Cl: Co, MIncl, M; D 9; m. H 7.2; m. W 4.7; Th 0.7–1.0. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 15.

70. Base fragment. RhSur 5/6 yellowish red 5 YR, Int in parts 4/1 dark grey 5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 12; m. H 7.3; m. W 6.7; Th 0.7. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 15.

71. Rim fragment. RhSur, Ext 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR, Int 5/2 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: Co, MIncl, M; D 26; m. H 5; m. W 5.5; Th 1.0. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 15.

72. Base fragment. RhSur, Sm, Ext 4/4 brown 7.5 YR, Int 4/2 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: Co, MIncl, M, C: G; D 6.5; m. H 4.6; m. W 7.2; Th 0.9. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 8.

73. Base fragment. Closed vessel. RhSur, Ext 4/1 dark grey 7.5 YR, Int 3/6 red 2.5 YR; Cl: Co, MIncl, M, Org, C: G; D 4.0; m. H 3.5; m. W 4.4; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 8.

74. Body fragment/Lug. SmSur, Sl? Ext 5/6 yellowish red 5 YR, Int 6/3 light brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C:-; m. H 5.2; m. W 5.4; Th 0.5; Lug D 0.7, H 1.8, W 0.7. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 7.

75. Handle, thrown up edges, Closed vessel. Ext SmSur, Int RhSur 5/8 strong brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 5.4; m. W 3.3; Th 0.8; Handle D 3.0. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 8.

76. Rim fragment. Bowl. BuSur, 3/3 dark brown 7.5 YR, 2/1 black 10 YR, Int RCrD below rim; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 21; m. H 4.8; m. W 4.4; Th 0.4–0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 10.

77. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur. Ext 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR, Int 5/8 strong brown 7.5 YR; Sl (?), WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, C: G; m. H 5.7; m. W 5; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

78. Body fragment. Open vessel? BuSur, worn, Ext 3/2 dark brown 7.5 YR, Int 4/4 reddish brown 7.5 YR; WhPD; C: SCo, LIncl, M; m. H 6.5; m. W 4.6; Th 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

79. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 5 Y; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H. 4.8; m. W 3.9; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 12.

80+**87**. Two Body fragments. Open vessel. BuSur, Ext 3/2 very dark greyish brown 10 YR, Int 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 5.8; m. W 5.4; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 6.

81. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, Ext 2.5/1 black 2.5 YR, Int 5/4 yellowish brown 10 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 4.3; m. W 4.7; Th 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Not illustrated.

82. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 4.6; m. W 4.2; Th 0.4. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

83. Body fragment. Closed vessel. Ext BuSur 4/2 brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 4/1 dark grey 10 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 5.8; m. W 5.6; Th 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

84. Body fragment. Sl (?), 5/6 strong brown 7.5 YR, 4/1 dark grey 7.5 YR in parts; IncD with thrown-up edges, filled with white substance; Cl: SCo, M, C:-; m. H 4; m. W 4.4; Th 0.7. Tr. B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 10.

85. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, 4/3 brown 10 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.2; m. W 3.1; Th 0.4. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 6.

86. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, Ext 4/2 dark reddish grey 5YR, Int 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 6. 3; m. W 4.3; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 6.

87. See no. 80. Fig. 6.

88. Body fragment. Ext BuSur 4/2 dark reddish grey 2.5YR, Int 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, M, C: G; m. H 4.5; m. W 4; Th 0.7. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 6.

89. Body fragment. Bowl. Ext BuSur 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR, Int SmSur 5/4 brown 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 5.5; m. W 4.3; Th 0.4. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 6.

90. Rim/Neck fragment. Closed vessel. Ext BuSur, Sl (?) 5/6 yellowish red 5 YR, Int RhSur 5/6 yellowish red 5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 10; m. H 5.2; m. W 3.2; Th 0.8. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 11.

91. Rim fragment. BuSur 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 20.5; m. H 4.4; m. W 6.8; Th 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 12.

92. Rim/Neck fragment. Closed vessel. Ext RhSur 4/3 brown 10 YR, Int 5/6 yellowish red 5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 11.5; m. H 5.7; m. W 4.2; Th 0.4–0.8; Mending hole D 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 11.

93. Lug. Closed vessel. Ext SmSur, Int RhSur 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H. 1.7; m. W 1.2; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 7.

94. Body/Lug fragment. Ext BuSur, Int SmSur 4/8 red 2.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C:-; m. H 2.2; m. W 2.7; Th 1.1. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 7.

95. Crescent Lug. RhSur, 3/1 very dark grey 2.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; Handle H 2.8; W 7.3. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 7.

96. Strap handle. Closed vessel. RhSur, 2.5/1 black 2.5YR; Cl: Co, MIncl, M, C: Bl; m. H 3.5; m. W 4.2; Hole D 2. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 7.

97. Base. Closed vessel. RhSur, 5/4 reddish brown 5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 6.7; m. W 10.5; Th 1.3. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 8.

98. Body fragment/Ledge lug. Closed vessel. Ext 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 6/3 light brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: Bl; m. H 9.3; m. W 9.5; Lug H 1.3, W 4.0. Tr B′, Str 2, L 1. Fig. 8.

99. Rim/ Body fragment. BuSur, 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 20; m. H 3.5; m. W 4.8; Th 0.6. Tr E′, Str 1, L 6. Fig. 12.

100. Rim fragment. Burnt, RhSur, 4/1 grey 10 YR; MIncl. D 21; m. H 3.3; m. W 3.2; Th 0.6. Tr E′, Str 1, L 6. Fig. 11.

101. Body fragment. Ext SmSur 4/8 strong brown 7.5 YR, Int 4/1 grey 10 YR; IncD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 2.3; m. W 2.6; Th 0.7. Tr E′, Str 1, L 6. Fig. 10.

102. Rim fragment. CoSur, 4/1 grey 10 YR; ImprD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 27; m. H 3.7; m. W 6.3; Th 1.3. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 9.

103. Ledge Lug. SmSur, 5/4 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H. 4.5; m. W 4.9; Th 0.7. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 7.

104. Body fragment/Lug. Ext BuSur 3/2 dark brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 5/2 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 4.7; m. W 4.5; Th 0.6. Lug H 2.2, W 3.2. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 7.

105. Strap Handle. BuSur, Ext 2.5/1 reddish black 2.5 YR, Int 5/3 brown 2.5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.3; m. W 4; Th 0.5–1. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 7.

106. Rim fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, Ext 2/1 black 10 YR, Int 4/4 dark yellowish brown 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, C: G; D 24; m. H 5.2; m. W 5; Th 0.7. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 9.

107. Rim fragment. Closed vessel, Bowl/hole-mouth. SmSur Ext 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR, Int 4/4 dark yellowish brown 10 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 22; m. H 6.7; m. W 4.7; Th 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Not illustrated.

108. Rim fragment. Open vessel. SmSur, 4/2 dark greyish brown 10 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, C: G; m. H 6.8; m. W 6.2; Th 0.9. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 9.

109. Rim fragment. BuSur. 3/1 dark reddish grey 2.5 YR; WhPD + RCrD; LIncl, M, C: G; D 10; m. H 2.5; m. W 2.6; Th 0.4. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

110. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, Ext 3/3 dark brown 10 YR, RCrD, Int 4/3 brown 10 YR; RCrD + WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.7; m. W 3.6; Th 0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

111. Body fragment. Open vessel. BuSur, 3/2 dark brown 7.5 YR–2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M; m. H 5.6; m. W 6.4; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

112. Base fragment. Ext RCrD 5/8 red 10R, Int RhSur 4/1 dark grey 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D. 12; m. H 2.7; m. W 3.7; Th 0.8. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 12.

113. Body fragment. Closed vessel. Ext BuSur 5/2 greyish brown 10 YR, Int RhSur 3/2 very dark greyish brown 10 YR; WhPD; LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.9; m. W 3.2; Th 0.7. Tr B′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

114. Rim fragment. Mending hole. RhSur, 5/4 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 28; m. H 4.8; m. W 5.4; Th 0.7. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 4. Fig. 11.

115. Rim/Bowl fragment. S-shaped profile. BuSur, 5/4 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 11; m. H 3; m. W 2.8; Th 0.6. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 4. Fig. 12.

116. Rim fragment. Closed vessel. Bowl/hole-mouth. Ext BuSur 3/2 dark reddish brown 5 YR, Int RhSur 4/3 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 12; m. H 2.6; m. W 3.3; Th 0.4. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 4. Fig. 11.

117. Rim/Body fragment. BuSur, 3/2 dark reddish brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 14; m. H 3.5; m. W 2.8; Th 0.5. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 4. Fig. 12.

118. Rim fragment. Bowl. BuSur, Ext 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR, Int 4/6 strong brown 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.7; m. W 2.3; Th 0.4. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 6.

119. Body fragment. Closed vessel (?). Ext 4/2 brown 7.5 YR, Int 5/4 brown 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 1.5; m. W 2; Th 0.5. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 6.

120. Rim fragment. BuSur, Ext 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR, Int 4/6 strong brown 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 10.2; m. H 2.5; m. W 2.6; Th 0.3–0.5. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 6.

121. 'Spoon' fragment. RhSur, 5/3 brown 7.5YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M; C: G; m. L 4.3; m. W 2.4; Th 1.5–2. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 10.

122. Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 2.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.4; m. W 3.6; Th 1. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 11.

123. Rim/Body fragment. SmSur, 5/3 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 20; m. H 4.3; m. W 4.6; Th 0.7. Tr ΣT′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 12.

124. Body/Rim fragment. BuSur, 2.5/1 black 5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 6.3; m. W 2.6; Th 0.4. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 1. Fig. 12.

125. Rim fragment. BuSur, 4/3 brown 7.5 YR, 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR in parts; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 3.7; m. W 2.7; Th 0.5. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 1. Fig. 12.

126. Rim/Body fragment. BuSur, 3/2 dark greyish brown 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 26; m. H 5; m. W 5.3; Th 0.5. Tr Δ′, Str ,1 L 1. Fig. 12.

127. Body fragment. BuSur, Ext 3/3 dark brown 7.5 YR, Int 3/1 very dark grey 7.5 YR; IncD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 2.2; m. W 3.1; Th 0.6. Tr E′, Str 1, L 6. Fig. 10.

128. Rim fragment. 'Cheese pot'. Ext burnt 3/1 very dark grey 10 YR, Int 5/3 brown 7.5 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 24.5; m. H 6.7; m. W 6.4; Th 0.8. Tr Δ′, Str 1, L 1. Fig. 9.

129. Lug. Closed vessel? RhSur, 2.5/1 black 7.5YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 5.6; m. W 6.9; Th 0.7; Handle H 2.7, W 2.7, D 0.8–1.0. Tr Δ′. Fig. 7.

130. Body fragment. Open vessel. Ext and Int RCrD on WhPD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; m. H 5.2; m. W 2.7; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 6.

131. Rim fragment. Bowl. BuSur, 2/1 black 10 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 11; m. H 2.7; m. W 3.5; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 12.

132. Rim fragment. BuSur, Ext 4/6 dark yellowish brown 10 YR, Int 7/1 very dark grey 10 YR; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 16.5; m. H 3.6; m. W 5.7; Th 0.4–0.6. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 11

133. Rim fragment. Ledge Lug. BuSur, 3/3 dark brown 10 YR; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; D 23; m. H 3.6; m. W 4.7; Th 0.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 11.

134. Body fragment/Lug. RhSur. Ext 5/3 reddish brown 5 YR, Int 2.5/1 black 5 YR; Cl: SCo; m. H 5; m. W 4.3; Th 0.3–0.5; Lug H 1.5, W 1.5. Tr B′, Str 2, L 3. Fig. 7.

135. Rim fragment. BuSur 3/2 very dark greyish brown 10 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 13; m. H 2.8; m. W 2.8; Th 0.4–0.5. Tr Γ′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

136. Body fragment. Closed vessel. Ext BuSur 3/2 dark brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 5/1 grey 7.5 YR; WhPD; m. H 3.2; m. W 2.6; Th 0.6. Tr Γ′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

137. Body fragment. Open vessel (?). Ext BuSur, Int SmSur 2.5/1 black 7.5 YR; WhPD; Cl: SCo, LIncl, M, C: G; m. H 1.9; m. W 3.8; Th 0.5. Tr Γ′, Str 2, L 2. Fig. 6.

138. Rim fragment. Ext BuSur 4/3 brown 7.5 YR, Int RhSur 4/1 dark grey 2.5 Y; WhPD; Cl: SCo, MIncl, M, C: G; D 10; m. H 4.6; m. W 3.8; Th 0.5–0.8. Tr A′, Str 3, L 2. Fig. 6.

139. Base/Rim/Body fragment. TW (?). GrvD. Cl: StGr; m. H 12.5; m. W 4.4; Th 1.2. Tr E′, Str 1, L 5. Fig. 14.

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