

**The co-occurrence of terracotta wheelmade figures and
handmade figurines in mainland Greece, Euboea, the
Dodecanese, the Cyclades and the Northern Aegean
islands, 1200-700 BC.**

Volume I of III : Text

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ABSTRACT

This thesis addresses the lacuna in the study of Greek terracotta figures and figurines corresponding to the transitional period between the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages (1200-700BC). It provides a comprehensive synthesis of all available data, with particular reference to material from recently excavated sites in mainland Greece and its islands (Euboea, the Northern Aegean islands, the Dodecanese and the Cyclades).

The study is framed according to the relationship between terracotta **figures** (those made on the potter's wheel) and **figurines** (those made by hand). The observation that the technological distinction between these two types is reflected in their different and separate functions has been sustained in scholarship for the past three decades, but only for the Mycenaean period. Handmade figurines and wheelmade figures occurred in different and restricted contexts in the Mycenaean world: the former in settlements, cemeteries and religious locations, and the latter exclusively in religious contexts. It is therefore inferred that they had different socially embedded values or 'meanings'. However, the extent to which such a distinction applies to figures and figurines in the Early Iron Age has hitherto not been explored. Initial evidence indicates that by the 8th century, handmade figurines and wheelmade figures were deposited together at selected sites, suggesting that their inherent socially embedded meanings were the same, and

that they represented “different levels of [financial] investment in what is essentially the same category of votive”.¹

This thesis therefore determines the levels of co-occurrence of wheelmade figures and figurines, thus identifying how distribution relates to usage. Changes are observed over time and space and between different types of functional contexts, and the meanings of these patterns are investigated. The results of this study provide a chronological and geographical overview of the distribution of figures and figurines, and also indicate that figures and figurines had consistently multivariate relevance in multiple types of contexts. The functional dichotomy of figures and figurines observed for the Mycenaean period cannot be sustained beyond 1200 BC. Moreover, study of the contexts from which the material originates indicates that the significance of secondary deposits of religious nature has been consistently overlooked, and that figures and figurines were used in an active and meaningful sense even during the act of their discard. This type of activity is a distinctive one that can be characterised and defined functionally, geographically, temporally and quantitatively. The socially embedded meaning of figures and figurines was fluid and related to an action being performed; their meaning was not linked exclusively to an aspect of the object itself, and was therefore not static.

¹ C. Morgan, *Isthmia VIII. The Late Bronze Age Settlement and Early Iron Age Sanctuary* (Princeton NJ, 1999): 333.

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CHAPTER ONE | INTRODUCTION

In 1970, the archaeological evidence for the production and use of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines after the collapse of the Mycenaean palatial system was so paltry that the only merit found in its study by R. V. Nicholls was “the real challenges it presents to our knowledge.”² Forty years on, the evidence has increased in a quantitative sense as a result of new excavations and renewed study of old material, but systematic approaches to analyzing and understanding figures and figurines remain conspicuously absent. This seems particularly stark in light of the advances made in the construction of interpretative frameworks for ritual and religion in this period, contexts in which figures and figurines feature prominently.³

This study responds to this lacuna in two ways. Firstly, collation of the data offers a fundamental and unprecedented contribution: no attempts have hitherto been made to synthesise figures and figurines in this period in regions outside of the Peloponnese and selected Aegean islands.⁴ Moreover, this is the first study to explicitly formulate its conceptual scope based on current research trends and its geographical scope based on parallel studies into other aspects of

² Nicholls 1970: 1.

³ Cf. Renfrew 1985. Since its publication, the corpus of figures and figurines from the Sanctuary at Phylakopi has never been fully exploited for its potential to illuminate cult practices in religious spaces at other sites in a comparative sense, perhaps due to its ostensibly unique nature. More recently, the ‘Beyond the Polis’ project, a collaborative effort between the University of Oxford and the Université libre de Bruxelles, provides an opportunity to systematically incorporate the study of deposition of figurines within a wider study of ritual practice.

⁴ Cf. Averett 2007.

contemporaneous material culture, thereby maximizing its relevance and facilitating comparisons with other areas of study.⁵ Thus in its concept (collation of data) this thesis is a pioneering endeavour, but one that is firmly situated within current research.

Secondly, this study attempts to generate new frameworks for understanding figures and figurines by prioritizing a context-based approach. This is in part a response to the high quality of contextual information yielded by figures and figurines from new excavations, but is also an explicit methodological choice that offers a more appropriate alternative to other approaches that do not adequately address many of the contingent variables that affect our understanding of figures and figurines, many of which are specifically relevant to this period, such as the limited applicability of inter-site analyses and the prevalence of secondary contexts.

In short, this thesis recognizes the need for, and timeliness of, a study that collates and presents the data in its current situation in an objective manner. Moreover, however, it also recognizes the need to develop and apply new approaches to figures and figurines that are appropriate for the nature of the data in this period. It is hoped that by developing methodology based on the material (a bottom-up approach), rather than applying an existing but largely inapplicable framework (a top-down approach), this study will constitute a model of the potential of figures

⁵ See 'Timeliness of this research', below.

and figurines to yield new hypotheses and interpretations that in turn are in alignment with the wider landscape of research in this period.

Scope

The characteristics of the types of objects included here are stated thus: I include anthropomorphic and zoomorphic representations in terracotta both made on the potter's wheel (figures) and by hand (figurines).⁶ Representations that had an alternative primary function, such as rhyta, askoi and other types of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic vessels, are not included in this study.⁷ Models of inanimate objects such as furniture or modes of transportation (such as chariot models) are also excluded.

The geographical scope of this study is illustrated in **Map 1** and **Chart 2** and consists of sites in the regions of Attica, Phokis and Boeotia; Euboea and Skyros; Chios, Samos and Lemnos; Rhodes, Kalymnos and Kos; and Melos and Naxos. The justification for this choice of geographical area is outlined further in the subsequent section. Only locally made figures and figurines are incorporated herein; exceptionally, imported examples are included when they form an integral part of an otherwise local assemblage and their exclusion would hinder full comprehension of the dataset (such as at Phylakopi and Lefkandi), rather than

⁶ By definition, figurines are handmade and the female types range between 5cm and 30cm in height; figures are made in coils or on the potter's wheel and stand between 30cm and 70cm high. Tzonou-Herbst 2010: 211; see French 1981 for the original distinction between figures and figurines and French 2003 for further discussion of their functional differentiation.

⁷ For a comprehensive overview of zoomorphic pottery in this period see Guggisberg 1996.

comprising a coherent, substantial and separate corpus (as at the Samian Heraion or Emporio).

The choice of chronological range for this thesis (see **Chart 3**) was based on hermeneutic conditions rather than the homogeneity of the dataset; thus I have chosen to include the LH III C types of Mycenaean figurines. Although they technically and aesthetically 'belong' to the Mycenaean tradition (**Fig. 1**), to date they have not been considered as a product of the LH III C period within their contemporary material culture. The end-date of this study is defined historically by the establishment of the Panhellenic sanctuaries and technologically by the introduction of the mould to figurine production, which initiates mass production. Note that, due to the contextual approach of this study, all figurines occurring in contexts dating between 1200 and 700 BC are included, regardless of whether their dates of production are earlier than their find-contexts.

Timeliness of this research

It has become increasingly pressing in recent years to re-examine and to publish fully material from a number of early 20th century excavations of Late Bronze Age sites in mainland Greece. While such a programme of publication is important to Aegean archaeology as a discipline, it has had profound implications for the study of figurines in revealing a vast corpus of 'new' data. Such studies have begun to

elucidate previously neglected areas of research such as production sequences, the role of figurines in open-air sanctuaries and contexts of re-use and discard.⁸

At the same time, research into the period previously known as the 'Dark Age' of Greece - a moniker deemed inappropriate since the spectacular discoveries at Lefkandi in the 1960s - has focused with increasing intensity on areas away from the Mycenaean heartland such as Boeotia, Euboea and Phokis.⁹ Through multifaceted and interdisciplinary approaches, these studies have demonstrated the richness of the data and their ability to enhance an understanding of society after the collapse of the Mycenaean palaces. Despite this thriving research landscape, the presence of terracotta figurines at nearly every site currently under study, and an acknowledgement of the potential of figures and figurines to elucidate religious, cultural and social issues, no attempt has hitherto been made to synthesise and analyse this specific category of material. This neglect is particularly striking given parallel studies of other media in these regions and in this period.¹⁰

⁸ MYCENAE: Tzonou Herbst 2002, 2009; Shelton 2009. AIGINA: Pilafidis-Williams 1998, 2009. These studies are based on hitherto unpublished material.

⁹ PUBLICATIONS: Phrossou 1999; Kyparissi-Apostolika 2003; papers in Mazarakis Ainian 2011. EXCAVATIONS, SURVEYS AND PROJECTS: e.g. Xeropolis-Lefkandi (British School at Athens/University of Oxford); Eastern Boeotia Archaeological Project (Canadian Institute of Greece/9th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities); Norwegian Archaeological Survey in the Karystia (Norwegian Institute at Athens); Plakari Archaeological Project (VU University Amsterdam/11th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities); Mitrou Archaeological Project (University of Tennessee/14th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities); Amarynthos (Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece).

¹⁰ For example, Thomatos 2007 (identification of *koines* in pottery distribution).

This study responds to each of these trajectories in a number of ways: firstly, by incorporating data from new excavations (Xeropolis-Lefkandi) and legacy data from historic excavations (Tanagra); secondly, by defining the geographical area according to the intensification of current research (**Map 1**); and thirdly, by explicitly incorporating new methodological and interpretative factors highlighted as the result of re-examination of old data.¹¹

Structure of the study

The structure of this study reflects the approach taken in the collation and analysis of data (see **Chart 1**). Accordingly, each of the relevant variables – the sites, the material itself, and the analyses and interpretation – are presented sequentially.

Chapter Two situates the study within current research by reviewing the history of scholarship into terracotta figurines between the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages and current trends in research. It also explicates the approach taken herein, both in terms of the theoretical framework that defines the nature of the enquiry, and in the methodological tools used to carry out these investigations.

Chapter Three constitutes a gazetteer of relevant site and contexts that have yielded the figures and figurines that form the basis of this study. This overview of the relevant find-contexts is necessary in order to adequately utilise the contextual

¹¹ Schallin and Pakkanen 2009.

approach advocated in this research. This gazetteer is organized by geographical area.

Chapter Four reviews the material itself, constituting 1234 catalogued fragments of figures and figurines (see **Volume III**). Despite the contingent problems of the creation of a typology in the period under consideration (see introduction to Chapter Four), it is crucial to present as far as possible the chronological developments visible in the figures and figurines through variables such as range of types, gender and genus; morphology; decoration; and techniques of production and decoration. In line with Research Question 3 (see below), the evidence is structured according to chronological period and within this by production method.

Chapter Five presents the results of a series of analyses carried out on the data, using the relational database constructed for this purpose. Again, the analyses are organised according to the structure illustrated in **Chart 1**: by site, context, and by figure or figurine, with particular reference to the Research Questions outlined below.

Chapter Six reviews the outcomes of this study. It situates them within the scope of existing research and considers how they have extended current knowledge, via consideration of three current key areas of exploration: continuity, regionalism, and the connections between Greece and the rest of the Mediterranean. Finally,

this section outlines some potential avenues for future research that could be explored by building on the approach, and results, of the present study.

Research Questions

The approach taken in the present study has been constructed around three main research questions, which in turn were defined by the existing paradigms created by previous research. Such existing studies have indicated that handmade figurines and wheelmade figures occurred in different and restricted contexts in the Mycenaean world.¹² Handmade figurines occur indiscriminately in settlements, cemeteries and religious locations, but wheelmade figures are found exclusively in religious contexts. It is therefore inferred that the two types had different ‘meanings’ created by those who used them, and that their functional differentiation was a reflection of this.¹³

By the 8th century BC, however, handmade figurines and wheelmade figures were deposited together at a number of sites, suggesting that the inherent semantic values of the different types was the same, and that they represented “different levels of [financial] investment in what is essentially the same category of votive”.¹⁴ Considering the inverse nature of these patterns from either end of the transition from the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age, the aim of this thesis is to

¹² French 1981b, 2003.

¹³ Vettors 2011: 39, 43 proposes a more moderate distinction between the two rather than a strict dichotomy. However, her analyses indicate the exclusive usage of wheelmade figures for the ritual protection of specialised craft activities, thereby diminishing her argument.

¹⁴ Morgan 1999: 333.

determine the levels of co-occurrence of the two types (handmade and wheelmade), thereby identifying how distribution relates to usage.

In order to investigate these criteria further, three primary research questions were identified:

- 1. Can semantic and financial differentiation (in terms of the level of investment represented) between terracotta wheelmade figures and handmade figurines be reconstructed from the pattern of their deposition?**

A circumscribed socially embedded meaning (i.e. the use of a specific type for a specific function) would be indicated by a strong correlation between a certain type of figurine (*e.g.* a wheelmade female figure) and a specific functional context (*e.g.* always found on benches). Conversely, if multiple types of figures and figurines occur in *one* type of functional context (defined here as *co-occurrence*), this might signify equivalent socially embedded meanings but variation in the financial value of those types.

Statistical analyses will be employed as a consistent analytical tool to allow objective assessment of the contexts in which co-occurrence is recorded. Furthermore, patterns in other contingent variables can be identified, which might in turn enable further characterisation of the use of the figures and figurines in these circumstances. Further discussion of the methodological steps taken to ascertain the levels of 'co-occurrence' can be found in Chapter Two.

2. Are certain types of figurines restricted to specific types of sites or functional contexts?

One of the most contentious debates in the interpretation of Mycenaean figurines regards the relationship between context and function.¹⁵ If the context of a figurine defines its function, the figurine has no intrinsic meaning of its own. Conversely, it is difficult to conceive of a figurine having a sufficiently static meaning to be applicable throughout the wide range of contexts in which figurines are commonly found. One of the primary aims of this study is therefore to elucidate the relationship between context and function by clarifying the presence or absence of circumscription in the types of figures or figurines used in any one type of context.

Contingent to this is the opportunity to formulate new methodological approaches to figurines that accurately reflect their presentation in the archaeological record. Specifically, as a result of the analyses in this study, it is hoped that context-based groupings might be identified as an alternative to using traditional typology to classify and group figures and figurines.¹⁶

¹⁵ French 1981b: 173 (contra Kilian quoted in *ibid*: 178); see also n.40 below.

¹⁶ The relevance of these context-based groupings in maintaining the exceptional nature of, and lack of inter-site comparisons possible for, figures and figurines in particular types of contexts such as sanctuaries, is considered further in Chapter Two.

3. Are wheelmade figures and handmade figurines deposited together consistently from 1200 to 700BC, or are there other chronological or regional patterns in their co-occurrence or lack of co-occurrence?

This research question responds to one of the most basic tenets of a study of a category of material evidence: the requirement to situate it in time and space. By identifying geographical and temporal trends in the evidence on macro- or micro-scales (and specifically with regards to contexts of co-occurrence), this study will contribute to improved understanding of how the distribution of figurines can be incorporated within the current state of research regarding the material culture of the transition between the collapse of the Mycenaean palaces and the eighth century.

It is thus possible to conceive of the structure of this study via systematic consideration of a number of interlinked criteria pertaining to the sites, the contexts and the figures and figurines themselves (**Chart 1**). These criteria are *geographical* (where did figures and figurines occur and how were they distributed?); *temporal* (what chronological patterns are there?); *functional* (what uses did figures and figurines have, and how do we identify function?); *contextual* (with what criteria can we adequately characterise the nature of a context?) and *material* (how were figures and figurines made and consumed?).

In this way it is hoped that this study can offer a comprehensive overview of figures and figurines in this period and the ways in which they were used, throughout their life-cycles.

CHAPTER TWO | REVIEW OF SCHOLARSHIP/METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES

Introduction

The aim of this chapter is to explicate the current academic parameters of the study of figures and figurines in the Greek world from the end of the Late Bronze Age (c.1200 BC) until the 8th century BC.¹⁷ An initial survey of the current state of research is provided, succeeded by a review of the history of scholarship of the Mycenaean types of figures and figurines and those of the Early Iron Age. Attention is paid throughout to the contexts that produced these figurines (and the circumstances of their excavation) and to the history of their study and publication. Finally, consideration is given to the material connections outside the Greek mainland that have contributed to historical and current approaches to figures and figurines, and a short survey of potential avenues for future research is provided, with the aim of highlighting how the research presented in this thesis fits into this framework.

Secondly, this chapter presents an overview of the theoretical and methodological approaches that have informed and directed the structure used to collect and assess the material in this study.

¹⁷ The regions covered by this review necessarily incorporate those which are not the specific focus of this thesis, but which have contributed substantially to the scholarship – namely the Peloponnese, Crete and Cyprus.

Current state of research

Mycenaean antecedents and the Late Helladic III C types (1200-1050 BC)

During the Late Helladic III C period, the types of figurines being produced in Greece continue substantially from Mycenaean types, albeit with some stylistic divergence (**Figs. 1 and 2**). Thus it is relevant to this thesis to consider initially the history of scholarship of Mycenaean figurines.

It is worthwhile noting again that figurines are small (between 5cm and 30cm in height) and handmade, while figures are made in coils or on the potter's wheel and stand between 30cm and 70cm high.¹⁸

Handmade figurines

Mycenaean figurines appear in the Late Helladic III period in mainland Greece. It was initially thought that figurines were restricted to child burials, but this has been refuted in the past four decades by increased excavation of settlements, previously neglected in favour of cemeteries because the material produced was less prestigious.¹⁹ As a result of this more diverse research, it has become apparent that not only do Mycenaean figurines occur in a variety of contexts throughout the Late Helladic period, but also that a number of figurine types existed

¹⁸ Tzonou-Herbst 2010: 211

¹⁹ Shelmerdine 2008: 8.

simultaneously.²⁰ Both animal and female types are definitively representations, “distinct from images which have no formal connections to recognizable things or beings.”²¹ Despite this, the function or functions of both types remain obscure and their study far from conclusive. This section considers previous scholarship on Mycenaean figurines, firstly by examining their initial identification and the range of classificatory frameworks that have been imposed upon them, and secondly by reviewing the range of interpretations proposed for their meaning and function.

Identification and classification

Mycenaean terracotta figurines have been consistently excavated and identified since the earliest investigations of Late Bronze Age sites. Heinrich Schliemann was the first to present both female and animal figurines in his account of the excavations at Mycenae. Both types were identified as “idols of Hera” by their horns (bovids) or horn-shaped arms (Psi type), which ostensibly imitated Hera’s cow horns and her “whole cow-character”.²² Furthermore, the disc-shaped body of the Phi type was taken to represent the full moon, “because Hera was originally the

²⁰ However, it has been observed (for example, by French 2008: 61) that certain figurine types may be related to the character of the context in which they are found or possibly the recipient deity. The evidence for this in the Mycenaean period is reasonable (see Konsolaki-Yiannopoulou forthcoming) but insubstantial in the post-palatial period.

²¹ Marcus 1996: 292.

²² Schliemann 1878: 71, 106.

moon-goddess.”²³ Schliemann made no attempt to classify the figurines stylistically or chronologically.

In his 1888 report on the excavation of the chamber-tombs at Mycenae, Christos Tsountas grouped the female figurines into three different categories based on physical attributes such as the position of the arms and the presence of a *stephāne*.²⁴ Broadly speaking, his first type corresponds to the Psi, the second to the Phi and the third to the Tau or Proto-Tau (although this nomenclature was not used). Wace adopted a similar classificatory system but also incorporated variation in the rendering of stems.²⁵ The animal figurines from the chamber tombs were not classified by either Tsountas or Wace.²⁶

Blegen was the first to establish a stratigraphically-informed relative chronology of figurines, based on his excavations at Zygouries.²⁷ Through this sequence and later excavations, he identified increasing stylisation and conventionalisation in the representation of the female figurines.²⁸ These were important observations in an

²³ Schliemann 1878: 106.

²⁴ Tsountas 1888: 167.

²⁵ Wace 1932: 215.

²⁶ Wace 1932: 216.

²⁷ Blegen 1928: 205-206.

²⁸ Blegen 1937: 355-367.

evolving typology. Blegen also presented *kourotrophoi* (female figurines carrying children) and terracotta models of furniture as distinct types for the first time.²⁹

The classificatory systems produced by Tsountas, Blegen and Wace were important foundations for the typology later established by Elizabeth French, but crucially they did not correspond to one another, although their relative chronologies were similar.³⁰ The potential of Mycenaean figurines to enhance and verify the ceramic sequence of Late Helladic III pottery was only realised by Arne Furumark in 1941. He commented that “in the case of figurines...there is also the possibility of a development with successive types, the occurrence of which – owing to the abundance of finds or the cheapness and fragility of the material – has chronological significance.”³¹ Furumark’s chronological sequence superseded those of archaeologists before him, although it was supported most conclusively by Blegen’s scheme which was based on his excavations at Prosymna.³² Furumark also implemented the now universally-accepted system of identification, based on the similarity between the shapes of the figurines and the Greek letters Psi (Ψ), Phi (Φ) and Tau (Τ). Furthermore, through careful grouping of the types with pottery deposits from excavations including Mycenae, Thebes, Ialysos, Dendra and Aigina, this system observed chronological developments in the modelling of the figurines, specifically the painted decoration and the height, thickness and hollowness of the

²⁹ Blegen 1928: 205-206.

³⁰ French 1961; French 1971: 103.

³¹ Furumark 1941: 86.

³² Blegen 1937; French 1971: 103.

stem. Despite the abundance of new data that has come to light in the intervening years and consequent adjustments, Furumark's chronology is still utilised today, albeit incorporated into the latest typology.

Although bovid figurines have been consistently acknowledged by scholars since Schliemann, their classification was neglected until Elizabeth French's 1961 study, which incorporated new material from Mycenae.³³ It also utilised an unprecedented combination of chronological and stylistic developments, previously considered independently by Furumark, Tsountas and Wace. French concluded that the two trajectories were closely aligned, and therefore that an undocumented figurine could be dated with considerable accuracy.³⁴ This study further refined Furumark's chronology by creating chronologically and stylistically discrete categories such as Late Psi and Proto-Phi, in addition to an entirely new typology of bovid figurines. In 1971, this thesis was published with the incorporation of more recent data.³⁵

French's typology (**Figs. 1 and 2**) has been adhered to since its publication with few adjustments, although it was not without its detractors.³⁶ In more recent years, the direct association between chronological and stylistic sequences has

³³ French 1961.

³⁴ French 1971: 103. See Chapter Five for the relationship between typology and chronological sequences.

³⁵ French 1971.

³⁶ Milburn 1958 was an explicit challenge to French's work. French 2008: 59.

been doubted.³⁷ Specifically, excavations at Tiryns have identified the simultaneous existence of various types, undermining the concept that a stylistic type had a discrete period of production and usage.³⁸ It was observed, however, that this analysis did not distinguish between the different archaeological contexts of use, re-use and discard of figurines, and that the resultant chronology did not account for these different stages of use.³⁹

Interpretation

Religious significance

Schliemann's interpretation of the figurines as idols of Hera set the precedent of their association with cult or religious activities.⁴⁰ This association is still often assumed today, despite extensive critical discussion about the identification of cult in the archaeological record and persistent efforts by those who study Mycenaean figurines to assert firstly that there is no *a priori* justification for a religious function, and secondly that the issue of relationship between context and function has not been resolved.⁴¹ Although those who argue that context defines function are in the majority amongst archaeologists, it is by no means a universally

³⁷ See Chapter Five.

³⁸ Weber-Hiden 1985; Weber-Hiden 1990.

³⁹ Tzonou-Herbst 2002: 64.

⁴⁰ Schliemann 1878: 71, 106.

⁴¹ For discussion of the problems in identifying cult activity and locations, see Renfrew 1985: 11ff and Pilafidis-Williams 1998: 120-134.

accepted thesis.⁴² It is occasionally still the case that excavators assign a cult function to areas, buildings or complexes based solely on the presence of figurines, enforcing the circularity of the premise.⁴³ Figurines are also used to support theories about the dualistic nature ('popular' and 'official') of Mycenaean religion.⁴⁴

The monosemantic religious interpretation offered by Schliemann and supported by Tsountas was first refuted by Nilsson.⁴⁵ He observed that the occurrence of figurines in tombs and cult places indicated at least dual functions, as votives and as gifts to the dead.⁴⁶ He also pointed to the cheap nature of the material and the presence of furniture or seated figurines, which together suggested that "these figures are taken from the life [of the living]... [this theory] disposes of the hypothesis that these idols must represent a goddess."⁴⁷ He admitted that a dualistic function was not the most logical, but crucially, he highlighted the importance of context as this provides "the most certain clue for an interpretation

⁴² French 1981: 178 argues that the context of a figurine defines its function, contra Mylonas 1966: 115. Klaus Kilian also objects to a multisemantic interpretation in French 1981: 178. Moore and Taylour 1999: 88 comment that "The view that figurines took their function purely from their context implies that they had no intrinsic function of their own which is to say that they had no meaning to a Mycenaean in their own right, only as furnishings of a given context. This seems unlikely."

⁴³ This is particularly the case at sites with no extant structural remains, such as the Sanctuary of Athena Pronaia at Delphi (Demangel 1926; Hägg 1981: 39).

⁴⁴ Hägg 1981: 39.

⁴⁵ Tsountas and Manatt 1897: 297; Nilsson 1927: 265.

⁴⁶ Nilsson 1927: 265.

⁴⁷ Nilsson 1927: 264.

which is better founded on realities than upon any speculations about the varying forms and attitudes [of figurines].”⁴⁸

Nilsson’s hypothesis established an important question about the votive function of figurines which was to promote vigorous and enduring debate: whether figurines represent votaries or deities. A resolution of this question in itself would not provide a satisfactory answer to the question of the function of figurines, as their use as votives in a child’s grave, for example, might represent a very different type of usage than their deposition in a cult complex, regardless of whether the figurine itself represents a deity in both instances. Marinatos followed Tsountas in identifying figurines, specifically the Phi type, as deity figures that followed long-established, recognisable religious types.⁴⁹ This interpretation was also upheld by other scholars. For instance, Picard referred to comparative deity figures on Crete and in later Greek religion and argued that deity representations were “leur usage essential” of figurines, despite their occurrence in both tombs and settlements.⁵⁰ He also introduced the idea of a representation of the ‘goddess of life’.⁵¹

The association between figurines and religious activities has prompted connotations with other “intangible spheres” of interpretation.⁵² Wright suggests

⁴⁸ Nilsson 1927: 265.

⁴⁹ Marinatos 1928: 20-21.

⁵⁰ Picard 1948: 285.

⁵¹ Picard 1948: 246-249.

⁵² Tzonou-Herbst 2010: 218.

that the ubiquity of Psi figurines from LH III A:2 onwards and their similarity to the large figures found in palatial cult locations signify “the success of the effort by the ruling authorities to establish a viable ritual object for common use that was tied into the ideological structure controlled and administered by the palaces.”⁵³ In this sense, figurines were signifiers of those participating in palatial religion in much the same way that Christians today might wear a cross or crucifix.⁵⁴ The suspension holes pierced in some figurines for their use as pendants could support this interpretation (**Fig. 3**).⁵⁵ More generally, it has been proposed that figurines were symbols of Mycenaean identity, although the questionable assumption within this argument is that religious affiliation is a constituent of ethnic identity.⁵⁶ Other proponents of this theory have used figurines to postulate Mycenaean presence at Phylakopi on Melos and at Miletus in Anatolia.⁵⁷

Association with children

Since their initial identification it has been consistently suggested that figurines were associated with child burials. Blegen first noted the presence of figurines in the tombs of children at Prosymna and concluded that the bovid type was intended to provide milk and the *kourotrophos* type as a nurse to care for the deceased

⁵³ Wright 1994: 75. See also Eder forthcoming. The idea that the distinction between wheelmade figures and handmade figurines relates to the ‘official vs popular’ structure of Mycenaean religion has been increasingly refuted in recent years, for example Veters 2011: 39.

⁵⁴ Wright 1994: 75.

⁵⁵ Hägg 1981: 38, n.28; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1978-1979.

⁵⁶ Pilali-Papasteriou 1998: 29.

⁵⁷ Niemeier 1997: 347; Barber 1999.

child.⁵⁸ He also suggested that figurines were toys.⁵⁹ However, it was recognised that their function in other non-funerary locations may have differed, particularly in religious contexts.⁶⁰ Although it cannot be refuted that figurines were deposited in children's graves, this was demonstrably not an exclusive association. However, it does preclude other theories such as the symbolism of figurines as wives, concubines or slaves, which would have been patently unsuitable for children.⁶¹ Accordingly, many scholars have propagated the association between figurines and children but very few have done so to the exclusion of other interpretative frameworks.⁶² The theory has diminished gradually in research rather than being dismissed completely, despite a recent attempt to re-assess Blegen's initial conclusions. Van Leuven's statistical analysis of Blegen's original material from Prosymna calculates the correlation between child burials and figurines at a minimum of 57-60%.⁶³ The actual percentage may have been significantly higher due to the decay or disturbance of children's remains, but it seems unlikely to have been much lower, although child remains could not be identified with certainty in a number of instances at Prosymna.⁶⁴ Van Leuven concludes that the association between child burials and figurines does not have the 'superficial' symbolism

⁵⁸ Blegen 1937: 255-256. It is perhaps pertinent to state here that bovine figurines are never explicitly female (i.e. they do not have udders) and are therefore not depicted as milk-producing.

⁵⁹ *ibid.*

⁶⁰ Blegen 1937: 256.

⁶¹ Persson 1931: 89; Mylonas 1966: 115; Orphanides 1983: 46-8.

⁶² For example, French 1971: 108; Immerwahr 1971: 109.

⁶³ van Leuven 1994: 43.

⁶⁴ van Leuven 1994: 44.

promoted by Blegen. Alternatively, he suggests that figurines were “remedies for the death and the non-birth of children. They represented... deities of fertility, venerated [in tombs] especially by adults having problems in begetting or nurturing children.”⁶⁵ However, the presence of figurines in other types of burials and non-funerary contexts, in addition to the fragility of hypotheses such as van Leuven’s, has made the exclusive association between figurines and child burials untenable.

The female form

The idea that figurines depict deities has precedents and parallels outside the Bronze Age Aegean, primarily in the so-called ‘goddess movement’.⁶⁶ This is now not considered a ‘mainstream’ consideration in the study of Mycenaean figurines, although goddess ideology initially contributed significantly to their interpretation and there is no reason *per se* to assert definitively that Mycenaean figurines are not images of goddesses.⁶⁷ The ‘goddess’ premise has indeed occurred consistently in Aegean Bronze Age archaeology, but such explanations have not been considered academically viable.⁶⁸

⁶⁵ van Leuven 1994: 51.

⁶⁶ Gimbutas 1974; Gimbutas 1989; Gimbutas 1991; Conkey and Tringham 1995: 200, 206.

⁶⁷ Conkey and Tringham 1995: 216.

⁶⁸ A notable proponent of the Mother Goddess theory in early Aegean Bronze Age archaeology was Arthur Evans (The Palace of Minos: a comparative account of the early Cretan civilization as illustrated by the discoveries at Knossos vol.1: 52 [London, 1921]); see also *ibid* vol.4: 19-47

The lack of integration of gender archaeology and feminist archaeology into the study of Mycenaean figurines is curious. This state of enquiry has perhaps been perpetuated firstly by the close alignment of Mycenaean figurines with pottery typology; secondly by the liminal nature of Late Bronze Age Greece, existing in a 'prehistoric' period yet being prolific in cultic and religious data that has provided an interpretative framework; and thirdly because the standardisation of female figurines, their clothing, accessories and relatively modest sex characteristics distinguish them from the voluptuous, naked and more obviously feminised Upper Palaeolithic and Neolithic antecedents.⁶⁹ Although the female types of Mycenaean figurines are incontrovertibly representations of women, the issue of whether this is a detail to be subsumed into broader interpretations about the role of women in Mycenaean society and religion, or a defining tenet of the figurines' forms and functions, is yet to be resolved.

Animal figurines

Unlike the female types, animal figurines are seldom considered independently as they are rarely found in great quantities.⁷⁰ Mycenaean animal figurines have consequently suffered from a lack of scholarly attention compared to their female counterparts, but recent research is starting to correct this bias. Initially the

[London, 1935] for an overview of the roles of the "Great Minoan Goddess" in various arenas of palatial life.

⁶⁹ Gimbutas 1974.

⁷⁰ French 1971: 164. The significance of this trend has never been systematically explored. Uniquely, animal figurines en masse have been found in Petsas House at Mycenae. French 2008: 61; Shelton 2009.

function of animal figurines was considered to be the same as that of female types, such as playthings for children or resources for the journey to the afterlife. As a result of their study independently of female figurines, it is now suggested that animal types fulfilled different functions. For example, one theory suggests that their role was as 'sacrifice replacements' in religious contexts.⁷¹ However, it has been observed that the predominance of bovid figurines is in direct contrast with zooarchaeological remains at sites with evidence of religious activity.⁷² Where sufficient information is provided in excavation reports, it appears that sheep, goats and pigs were most commonly slaughtered in Late Bronze Age sanctuaries, and that bulls and "ordinary cattle" are rarely found.⁷³ Furthermore, the abundance of wild animal remains (deer, rabbits and wild boar) at the sanctuary of Kalapodi has been connected with the hunting rituals of young men, but the overall proportion of wild animals in LH III C levels at this site is only 8.34%, indicating that domesticated species were the preferred animals for sacrifice.⁷⁴

It is possible, even likely, that a smaller proportion of animal figurines are bovids than is currently assumed, but their often fragmentary state of preservation (particularly if the head is not preserved) and the pre-existence of a typology for the bovine type makes alternative identifications difficult. Nevertheless, various other species of quadruped including horses, rams, sheep, boars and dogs have

⁷¹ Nicholls 1970: 9.

⁷² Guggisberg 2009.

⁷³ Guggisberg 2009: 132.

⁷⁴ Guggisberg 2009: 135, Table 3.

been identified.⁷⁵ This repertoire perhaps represents more mundane intentions: they may have been modelled simply for their novelty. It seems unlikely that they would have served a 'sacrificial' purpose.

Wheelmade figures

Figures are differentiated from figurines according to two characteristics: size and production method. Additionally, wheelmade figures are usually decorated with carefully ordered decorative motifs akin to pottery, in contrast with the less geometric decoration of handmade figurines.⁷⁶ The functional interaction between figures and figurines is unclear: which were cult images (depictions of deities), which were votives, and which were representations of votaries, and need all these functions be mutually exclusive?⁷⁷ These issues have been only sporadically and partially addressed.

Overall, the 'ritual agenda' for wheelmade figures has persisted to a much stronger degree than for handmade figurines, although the data on which such hypotheses are based (such as the restriction of wheelmade female figures to ritual areas and wheelmade animal figures to burial contexts) have not been systematically

⁷⁵ French 1971: 159-164.

⁷⁶ Guggisberg 1996: 369 acknowledges the potential relation of this difference to different production processes, but concludes that "numerous technical and typological similarities between the two groups... argue against this conclusion and instead suggest that the two groups [wheelmade figures and handmade figurines] were manufactured in the immediate vicinity of one another, if not indeed in one and the same workshop."

⁷⁷ Whittaker 2009: 100.

tested.⁷⁸ Indeed, recent studies have suggested that the exclusive coupling of wheelmade female figures to religious contexts may not be as unequivocal as previously proposed.⁷⁹ It does seem to be the case, however, that both animal and female wheelmade figures were used on the Greek mainland in a more restricted sense, both functionally and quantitatively, throughout the palatial and post-palatial period than handmade figurines.⁸⁰

Anthropomorphic figures

Identification and classification

The study of Mycenaean wheelmade female figures began with their discovery in the cult centre at Mycenae.⁸¹ The monochrome decoration and the positioning of the arms contributed to the designation of this type as a group of its own, known as

⁷⁸ The exclusive use of wheelmade female figures in cult contexts is based primarily on evidence from the cult centre at Mycenae, where only two figurines were found, both dating prior to the construction of the building (Moore and Tylour 1999: 50), in marked contrast to the large quantities of figurines found throughout all other types of context at Mycenae. A similar situation was subsequently identified at the sanctuary on Phylakopi, where figures but no female figurines were found in pre-LH III C sanctuary contexts, in contrast with the ubiquity of figurines in other areas of the site. Renfrew 1985: 417 and French 1985: 276-277.

⁷⁹ Vetter 2012: 282 acknowledges that the use of terracotta figures in cultic contexts is not exclusive (with particular reference to workshop contexts at Tiryns), contra Whittaker 2009: 99. See Morgan 1999: 310 for examples of recent discoveries of wheelmade figures in non-cultic contexts.

⁸⁰ French likens the rate of their preservation to that of kylix stems (French 2009: 20) and notes that figurine fragments present in a consistent ratio to sherds in all contexts at Mycenae (approximately six fragments per basket [of indeterminate volume, representing one archaeological unit], French 1981a: 48; French 1981b: 173). For further discussion of recovery and fragmentation, see discussion of methodology, below.

⁸¹ The principal publications are Tylour 1970; French 1981b: 173; Moore and Tylour 1999.

‘Type B’ figures (**Fig. 4**).⁸² Their bodies are coilmade and the heads and necks wheelmade.⁸³ To date this type is unique to Mycenae. Since their initial identification and division into two sub-groups of male and female, the typology has been successively refined, with groupings by a variety of arm positions, hairstyles and hand types, apparently relating to differentiation in the “practice of the cult and activities associated with [the figures]”.⁸⁴ Wheelmade female figures of different types have subsequently been found at other important cult sites such as Phylakopi on Melos, Agia Irini on Kea, and the lower citadel at Tiryns (**Fig. 5**).⁸⁵ These figures (‘Type A’) are generally smaller than the Type B figures found at Mycenae, have a wheelmade ‘skirt’ and torso, with either wheelmade or handmade extremities (head, neck, arms), and have painted decoration utilising a variety of patterns and motifs.⁸⁶ There is little standardisation other than in the manufacturing technique, and in this sense Type A figures are linked more closely to handmade figurines.⁸⁷ Although Type A and Type B figures can be distinguished by appearance, there is no evidence to suggest that they had differentiated

⁸² Moore and Tylour 1999: 46, following French 1981b. There is no evidence that the Type B figures continued to be used into LH III C, despite the presence of some fragments in fill levels dated to LH III C in the fill above the Room with the Fresco Complex. Moore and Tylour 1999: 47.

⁸³ Moore and Tylour 1999: 48.

⁸⁴ Tylour 1970: 278 for Hodges’ initial classification of the figures into two groups. A suggestion by Elizabeth French in *ibid* is that the varying poses represent a series of dedications at an annual event such as a festival, although this suggestion has not been re-iterated elsewhere. Moore and Tylour 1999: 96 for the significance of the arm poses. I thank Professor R.R.R. Smith and Dr O.T.P.K. Dickinson for stimulating discussion of diachronic parallels of images of deities ‘acting out’ their own cult activity.

⁸⁵ Moore and Tylour 1999: vii. PHYLAKOPI: Renfrew 1985; AGIA IRINI: Caskey 1986; TIRYNS: Kilian 1978: 461-466, 1979: 390-392.

⁸⁶ French 1981b: 173.

⁸⁷ French 1981b: 173.

functions or 'meanings'.⁸⁸ Both types, for example, are present in the cult centre at Mycenae.

Interpretation

Despite the fact that one figure was found *in situ* in the cult centre at Mycenae, and a large number in an alcove in the same complex, the function or functions of anthropomorphic wheelmade figures remain elusive.⁸⁹ Since their discovery it has generally been maintained that the function of wheelmade figures relate to cult activity, and many scholars have touched on the utilisation of female figures in a variety of ritual contexts.⁹⁰ A function as votives appears to have been disregarded due to their large size and unique nature. The excavator of the cult centre at Mycenae regarded the Type B figures as representations of deities, but others have suggested they were apotropaic devices or that they were used in initiation rites.⁹¹ In the final publication of the cult centre at Mycenae, they are presented as cult celebrants.⁹² The most recent study of the Type B figures suggests that, while they did represent deities, they were also used to validate the leadership of the ruling

⁸⁸ Whittaker 2009: 104.

⁸⁹ The exact number of figures remains unknown, but at least 21 have been identified. Moore and Taylour 1999: 93.

⁹⁰ For example, Morgan 2005: 166 on the relation of the figures to the chthonic nature of Mycenaean cult; Morris 1992: 209-210 on the use of figures in funerary cult; Mylonas cited in Moore and Taylour 1999: 94 for the apotropaic function of the figures.

⁹¹ Mylonas cited in Moore and Taylour 1999: 94; Bouzek 1983: 111.

⁹² Moore and Taylour 1999: 93-101, particularly 98.

elite via 'warrior ideology', as manifested in the reconstruction of the figures carrying weaponry (**Fig. 6**).⁹³

The larger size and more elaborate production process, coupled with their initial identification in what was assumed to be a cult centre, has resulted in figures becoming the most likely candidates for 'cult images' in Mycenaean religion. To this end, it has been consistently suggested that the figures were clothed or that their hands held offerings such as jewellery.⁹⁴ More recently, it has been proposed that Type B figures in particular could have been enhanced with a wide variety of accessories and attributes to represent a series of deities or divinities, thus demonstrating the move away from the 'simpler' painted decoration of the Type A figures towards elaborate and specific depictions of deities.⁹⁵

Zoomorphic figures

The interpretation of Mycenaean wheelmade animal figures has been conspicuously and inexplicably neglected; they present perhaps the only instance where more is known about their usage in the Early Iron Age than the Bronze Age. It has long been hypothesised that Mycenaean wheelmade animal figures are developmentally linked (chronologically and typologically) to Crete, and this

⁹³ Whittaker 2009. The literature on 'warrior ideology' in Late Helladic III C material culture and social organisation is particularly extensive - see, for example, Deger-Jalkotzy 2006 (on burials with weapons) and Dakoronia 2006 (on representations of sea-battles on pictorial pottery).

⁹⁴ French 1981b: 173 (for the suggestion that the figures held jewellery); Morgan 2005: 165 and Whittaker 2009: 104 (for clothing).

⁹⁵ Whittaker 2009: 106.

appeared to be confirmed in the 1970s by the most extensive and well-documented corpus of animal figures excavated to date, from Phylakopi on Melos (e.g. **CAT27**).⁹⁶ These were dated stylistically from LH III A to LH III B.⁹⁷

Guggisberg's 1993 doctoral dissertation, which collated all known examples of zoomorphic pottery, was the first systematic study of wheelmade animal figures. It focused on the continuity represented by the religious functions of these objects throughout the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages.⁹⁸

The Early Iron Age (1050-700 BC)

The lack of recognition of the variety of figures and figurines has led to the mistaken belief that wheelmade figures cease to be produced or used in mainland Greece after 1200 BC. It is increasingly apparent that while this discontinuity applies to bovid forms, other types of zoomorphic pottery continued and even flourished.⁹⁹ Nonetheless, there persists a chasm-like lacuna in the study of figurines between the end of the Late Bronze Age and the establishment of the Panhellenic sanctuaries in the 8th century, when vast quantities of votives begin to be deposited at sites such as Olympia. The only exceptions within this lacuna are an extended article written in 1970 by R. V. Nicholls and surveying the patchy data thus far known, bolstered by the then-recent finds at Lefkandi (most notably the

⁹⁶ Renfrew 1985.

⁹⁷ French 1985: 238-239.

⁹⁸ Published as Guggisberg 1996.

⁹⁹ Guggisberg 1996: 371.

centaur from the Toumba cemetery, **CAT722-723**); and a 2007 doctoral dissertation surveying the Peloponnese and the East Greek islands.¹⁰⁰ Additionally, a small number of recent contributions have considered the Cypriot and Cretan connections of zoomorphic wheelmade figures and handmade figurines.¹⁰¹

The paucity of scholarship, attributable to a historic lack of data, makes it impossible to review the literature on figures and figurines in the Early Iron Age in the same manner as the Mycenaean types: as discussed above, the framework for their study has only recently been established. Instead, the growth in scholarship of the 'Dark Ages' since the 1960s has brought with it its own methodological issues and problems that affect the study of figures and figurines in this period and are therefore considered here, such as the predominant excavation of sanctuary sites and the larger numbers of wheelmade figures in grave contexts. Moreover, the increased variety of figurine and figure types in comparison with Mycenaean types has hindered study of this material to date, not least because few correlations can be made between figurines in securely datable contexts (burials) and in other types of deposits (such as sanctuaries or settlements).¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ Nicholls 1970; Averett 2007, which crucially did not include central Greece, from which the largest volume of recent data originates, and it did not include unpublished material, for which the need to present and analyse is the most pressing, and results are arguably the most illuminative.

¹⁰¹ Kourou 2002; Muhly 2008.

¹⁰² Morgan 1999: 255 for the difficulties in relating ceramic assemblages from tomb groups and settlements.

Consequently, there is no existing typology for figures and figurines between the end of the Late Helladic III C period and the 8th century, and as such, no clearly defined 'history of scholarship' of figurines in this period. Instead, as stated above, it is the *contexts* that provide the framework for the study of figurines, and it is the history of the excavation and publication of these contexts that will be discussed here.

The contexts

Sanctuaries

Our understanding of figurines in the Early Iron Age has been defined by large deposits from sanctuaries. These deposits, and the contexts from which they originate, should be understood and approached as an area of scholarship in their own right, so heavily have they weighted the dataset.¹⁰³ The key sites contributing to this state of research are Kalapodi and the Heraion on Samos, and Olympia (as well as, to a lesser extent, Isthmia), both of which are outside the geographical limits of this research, but are fundamental to the study of figurines in this period.

Sanctuaries are complex and often atypical contexts. A number of factors affect both the deposition of the material and its subsequent retrieval and interpretation. Firstly, sanctuaries, and areas within sanctuaries, were often in use (sometimes

¹⁰³ This is generally true in a diachronic sense, and increasingly in scholarship there is acknowledgement of the sanctuary origin of much material that has formed the basis of Classical Archaeology as a discipline – see Haysom and Wallensten 2011: 9.

continually) for long periods of time. Secondly, there was often a lack of built structures in early sanctuaries; the areas for the deposition of votives were defined in other ways, or non-structural installations such as ash altars were preferred. Thirdly, due to this lack of built structures, votive deposits in sanctuaries are easily and regularly disturbed by subsequent activity, or become distributed thinly over large areas. Finally, large amounts of votive material accumulated over short episodes, producing stratigraphically indefinable assemblages of mixed material and few closed contexts.¹⁰⁴

The first systematic study of figurines in the transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age was conducted by Dieter Ohly in 1940-1941, presenting material from the sanctuary of Hera on Samos.¹⁰⁵ The majority of the pieces originate from the area of the altar (although the structures are later), and have relatively well-documented find contexts. Recent re-evaluations of the architecture of the sanctuary, and thus of the deposits sealed beneath the structures, provide a 9th century *terminus ante quem* for the figurines (**Figs. 6 and 64**).¹⁰⁶ This also seems to be in accordance with the pottery.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁴ Morgan 1999: 19. All these processes are evident at Isthmia.

¹⁰⁵ Ohly 1940; Ohly 1941. Heilmeyer 1972: 7 refers to the Samian material but does not utilise it in the creation of the Olympia typology, further testifying to the great variability of Early Iron Age figurines. The final publication of the Samian figurines and additional later finds was completed in 1994 as part of the Samos series of monographs (Jarosch 1994).

¹⁰⁶ Mazarakis Ainian 1997: 200-201.

¹⁰⁷ Desborough 1952: 216; confirmed in final publication by Walter 1968 Pls. 1-3.

Olympia is historically the 'type site' for early Greek sanctuaries and provided the first corpus of Protogeometric and Geometric figurines on the Greek mainland. The first season of excavations at the sanctuary of Zeus at Olympia were carried out by the Deutsche Archäologisches Institut between 1875 and 1881 and have continued to the present day. The findings were exceptional in providing material evidence for religious activity prior to the 8th century, which continued to be sparse across the Greek mainland until the 1980s.¹⁰⁸ Of particular significance was a black, ashy stratum identified in the centre of the sanctuary in the area of the classical Pelopion.¹⁰⁹ This stratum contained fragments of bronze cauldrons, tripod legs, and a large quantity of bronze and terracotta figurines.¹¹⁰ The bronze figurines were published by Furtwängler in 1890 and the terracotta figurines – both zoomorphic and anthropomorphic, and all handmade except for the chariot wheels – in 1972 by Wolf-Dieter Heilmeyer. Despite working in an evidential void (there was a complete lack of contemporary comparative material for the 'earliest' examples, or contextual or stylistic links to the Mycenaean tradition), Heilmeyer devised a chronology based on stylistic elements of the figurines.¹¹¹ This

¹⁰⁸ Morgan 2002: 251.

¹⁰⁹ The results of the initial excavations were published in the Olympia series according to artefact types. The findings from the renewed investigations in this area are due to be published by H. Kyrieleis.

¹¹⁰ Eder 2001: 201.

¹¹¹ Heilmeyer 1972: 8 ("Keine Brücke führt in Olympia jedoch darüberhinaus in die mykenische Zeit zurück"). Cooper 1977: 344 notes that the only available comparative material for the Protogeometric period were richly decorated, wheelmade figures such as the Lefkandi centaur and the Kerameikos stag, clearly far removed from the presentation of the Olympia figurines. He thereby excludes the figurines from the Heraion on Samos, which were presented by Ohly thirty years earlier.

chronology proposed a 10th century date for the earliest figurines and a sequence that extended into the 7th century, indicating Protogeometric origins for cult activity at the site.¹¹² The development of the figurines was placed in the context of Attic pottery sequences, a framework immediately criticised for not being locally applicable.¹¹³ Moreover, despite Heilmeyer's caveats about the preliminary nature of his observations, some scholars believed that the proposed dates were too early.¹¹⁴ Nicholls identified only two figurines that exhibit techniques used on figures as early as the 12th century, and suggested that the crudeness taken by Heilmeyer to be indicative of an early (10th century) date was in fact seventh or sixth-century "stylisation... which seems to arise where a workshop evolves a simple and highly individual though often very schematic rendering of a particular subject and then goes on to produce large numbers of nearly identical and wholly distinctive figures." (**Fig. 8**)¹¹⁵ Another reviewer, while on the one hand lauding Heilmeyer's correlation of the nature of the 8th century material with the establishment of the Olympic games, on the other described the typology as "an ideal development... it could be an illusion... [it] looks too neat to be likely."¹¹⁶

Heilmeyer's typology and chronological sequence, although controversial, provided a much-needed 'starting point' for the study of figurines immediately

¹¹² Eder 2001: 201.

¹¹³ Heilmeyer 1972: 6-8; Nicholls 1975: 289 for criticisms of the use of an Attic sequence.

¹¹⁴ Heilmeyer 1972: 8.

¹¹⁵ Nicholls 1975: 289.

¹¹⁶ Cook 1975. Cooper 1977: 345 describes this correlation as "[pressing] absolute dating to incredulity."

following 1200 BC. At its most basic, it was clear that the material *did* have a sequence of sorts – the large quantity, the slight variations, and the evidence from associated artefacts clearly demonstrated that the material was not deposited in one single episode in its primary context. However, the length of that sequence could not be determined.¹¹⁷

New excavations in the area of the black stratum of the Pelopion (**Fig. 8**) have confirmed that there was no discernible stratigraphy in the black stratum, as the material had been used for levelling in the 7th century.¹¹⁸ The excavator, Helmut Kyrieleis, also commented that the material appeared to have been initially deposited over a short period of time, indicating that Heilmeyer's chronological sequence was too long.¹¹⁹ Notably, however, Birgitta Eder's study of the pottery from the 'black stratum' confirms an 11th century date for the beginnings of cult activity at Olympia, which does correspond with Heilmeyer's proposed date of the earliest figurines.¹²⁰

Burials

Whereas sanctuary material dominates the 9th and 8th centuries, figures from burials dominate the Protogeometric data. The origination of some of the best-preserved examples of Early Iron Age wheelmade figures from burial contexts has

¹¹⁷ Cooper 1977: 344.

¹¹⁸ Eder 2001: 203-204; Kyrieleis 2002: 216.

¹¹⁹ Kyrieleis 2002: 216.

¹²⁰ Eder 2001: 206.

therefore contributed its own set of hermeneutic conditions that are different from those created by the sanctuary material. These are concerned primarily not with the establishment of a sequence (which is contingent to the large quantities of sanctuary material) but with the consideration of other issues particularly pertinent to closed contexts, such as the question of deliberate fragmentation. Additionally, the good state of preservation of figures in burial contexts allows for a closer assessment, and finer examination, of aspects of morphology and modelling that inform discussion of connections with other areas of the Aegean.

The centaur from the Toumba cemetery at Lefkandi (**CAT722-723**) and the stag from the Kerameikos (**CAT536-537**) clearly demonstrate that, as previously supposed, knowledge of production methods of wheelmade types persisted (vigorously, as the quality of the figures indicates) after the end of the Late Bronze Age.¹²¹ Such evidence was thin prior to the discovery of the Lefkandi centaur, and remains inconsistent today. However, there is well-attested continuity of this type of figure through the Iron Age on Crete. It is unsurprising, then, that Cretan parallels between the Lefkandi centaur and Cretan figures have been noted. In particular, similarities between the ears of the centaur and those of a terracotta sphinx from Heraklion museum were highlighted by the excavators, although “the general character of the animal figures from the Greek Dark Age seems more indicative of Mycenaean survivals, however spasmodic, and early centaur figures

¹²¹ Desborough et al 1970: 27.

seem as yet unknown from Crete”.¹²² The unique nature of the Lefkandi centaur – and thus the limited opportunity for verification of such stylistic connections – is gradually being counterbalanced by settlement material, which can be better contextualized within its local and chronological milieu.¹²³

In addition to the Kerameikos stag, the centaur from the Toumba cemetery at Lefkandi also plays a key role in consideration of the issue of fragmentation.¹²⁴ The significance of the relevant theoretical and methodological principles are considered further below, but it should be noted that burial contexts play a crucial role in issues of fragmentation, because they constitute the only contexts that enable investigation of fragmentation with knowledge of the location of all the pieces that constitute the whole; theories of ‘fragmentation’ mostly by necessity deal with the hypothetical reconstruction of missing parts.¹²⁵ Additionally, fragmentation in closed contexts excludes the possibility of residuality, removal or breakage caused by post-depositional and taphonomic processes.¹²⁶ Both of these

¹²² Desborough et al 1970: 28, 30.

¹²³ Specifically new material from Xeropolis to complement the Toumba example: the handmade centaur figurine from Xeropolis, for which Cretan parallels have also been proposed (Lemos 2005) and two new fragments of wheelmade centaur figures (Lemos 2007: 40).

¹²⁴ The stag from the Kerameikos, whose head originated from the washed-out fill and whose body was subsequently discovered in the grave proper, constitutes the other primary example of intentional fragmentation in burial contexts. This fragmentation, ostensibly very ordinary in the archaeological record, seems suspicious when considered in relation to that of the Lefkandi centaur.

¹²⁵ E.g. Talalay 1993; Chapman 2000; Chapman and Gaydarska 2007; Renfrew 2007b.

¹²⁶ Although note that the body of the centaur had been broken by the collapse of the cover slabs on which it was deposited – Desborough et al 1970: 22.

factors of causation are frequently employed as explanations for the fragmentation of objects.

The fragmentation of the Kerameikos stag, whose head originated from the washed-out fill and body was subsequently discovered in the grave proper, has never been remarked upon outside its initial publication; conversely, the two completely separate closed contexts, the quality of the execution and the unusual choice of representation of the centaur has ensured that the symbolism of the Lefkandi example and its fragmentation has been extensively discussed.¹²⁷

The excavators' initial interpretation of the circumstances of the centaur's discovery was that "perhaps, after the initial breakage of the centaur, its head was kept by one member of the family and the body retained by another, and each prized the object sufficiently for the parts to be buried with them when they died."

(Fig. 9)¹²⁸ Catherine Morgan suggests that this breakage represents "the ritual (perhaps propitiatory) slaying of a fantastic, perhaps chthonic, beast."¹²⁹

Alternatively, the damage could have been accidental. When considered alongside the Kerameikos stag, however, it seems more likely that the removal of the head from the body was deliberate. The connotations of its deposition certainly indicate

¹²⁷ KERAMEIKOS STAG: Kraiker and Kübler 1939: 203, Pl. 77 (head) and Kübler 1943: 20, 40, Pl. 26 (body). The significance of the breakage of the centaur was discussed primarily in an extended article: Desborough et al 1970; later within its wider context in Popham and Sackett 1979.

¹²⁸ Desborough et al 1970: 22.

¹²⁹ Morgan 1999: 333.

significant deposition; Lebessi suggests that the object was an appropriate burial gift for both occupants of Grave 1 and Grave 3, who were perhaps a “mature teacher” and “young student”.¹³⁰

Thus the distinctive find-circumstances of figures and figurines from burials allows for exploration of issues that would otherwise be irresolvable. It should be noted, however, that the potential of sanctuary and burial material serves very different purposes. The characteristics of sanctuary material (large quantities, generally widely distributed) provide a corpus with sufficient range and comparanda to identify sequencing, whereas burial material (small quantities of unique types, in isolated instances) cannot be situated in any wider context but can be utilized to answer specific questions about individual phenomena. The potential of this latter group, however, has not been fully explored, and it is hoped that this thesis will in part contribute to filling this lacuna.

Conclusions: current state of research

This review of the history of scholarship of figures and figurines has provided parameters and validation for many of the aims of this thesis. For the LH III C material, for which previous scholarship exists but the value of new approaches are currently being amply demonstrated, it is evident that the opportunity exists to extend the study of figurines into other areas of research into the material culture

¹³⁰ Lebessi 1996: 149.

of this period. For instance, how does the current study of figurines recently excavated at sites in the periphery (Kynos, Elateia, Lefkandi) relate to the 'Euboean koine' of LH III C pottery?¹³¹ The renewed studies of material from early excavations of Late Bronze Age sites also represent an exemplary model for figures and figurines in the Early Iron Age, where unpublished data undoubtedly still exists. Investigations into old bodies of data might be adapted, however, to reflect the advances in knowledge of this period made in the last thirty years. For example, as it is now known that the 'Dark Age' on the Greek mainland was not a period of complete isolation and impoverishment, the extent to which external influences were a necessary corollary for artistic innovation in figures and figurines should be re-evaluated.

However, the lack of historical scholarship relating to Early Iron Age figures and figurines, coupled with new data, provide *tabula rasa* for novel approaches to the material, inkeeping with modern standards of archaeology. I highlight in particular the unprecedented amounts of information regarding context (provided by modern standards of documentation on excavations), distribution patterns (provided by the increasing usage of electronic distance meters, which plot the location of finds in three-dimensional co-ordinates), and associated finds (material on excavations is now usually kept and studied *in toto* until final publication). The quality of these datasets thus allow for the creation of new methodology that

¹³¹ For the 'Euboean koine' in LH III C, see Lemos 1998 and Thomatos 2007.

supersedes the traditional typological and aesthetically governed approaches represented by early figurine scholarship. Moreover, the different characteristics of the burial and sanctuary material allow exploitation of the full capabilities of the dataset with specific reference to targeted questions and phenomena. Fundamentally, however, this data needs to be collected and presented before any analyses can be done, and in this the present thesis will contribute substantially. The following section outlines the theoretical and methodological approaches that have directed the collection of such data.

Theoretical context

Introduction

The focus of this thesis is the extrapolation of socially embedded meaning from the relative patterns of deposition and use of figures made on the potter's wheel and figurines made by hand. There is thus an inherent assumption that the technology used to make figures and figurines influenced, and was influenced by, the social world. This chapter considers the theoretical framework for the social context of technology and technological choice.

With the transition from processual to post-processual archaeology there was a move from the 'functional determinism' paradigm of technology (that objects are created and adapted for a specific function) to socio-technical approaches that consider the relationships between materials and the functions of objects to be socially mediated and culturally informed, or in other words, "technology... as meaningful social practice" rather than "a passive response to environmental or functional pressures".¹³² The 'functional determinist' approach considered social meaning to originate solely in style, whereas the socio-technical approach conceives of social meaning at every stage of conception, production and use of technology.¹³³

¹³² Berg 2007: 235, 240; Hurcombe 2007: 106.

¹³³ As an approach, the functionalist determinist view is undermined by many factors, particularly those incorporating multiple technologies. Two are noted by Berg (2007: 236): vessels made using

The first attempt to structure such approaches to technology was made in 1943 by Leroi-Gourhan, who proposed the concept of the *chaîne opératoire* of technological production. It involved a series of processes that operated within a social context but were ostensibly universal and not dependent on specific societal groupings.¹³⁴ By 1972 Schiffer had expanded the idea of the technological life of objects to incorporate not only production but also procurement of raw materials, use, maintenance and discard (**Fig. 20**).¹³⁵ Similarly, production and consumption as technological processes were central to Miller's pioneering ethnographic work on how 'categories' of vessels were perceived in central India.¹³⁶ The addition of re-use of vessels as a distinct stage was made in 1997 by Schiffer and Skibo.¹³⁷ Other important theoretical developments in the social role of technology were actor-network theory, which considers technological development and human endeavour to be entangled; and Appadurai's 1986 volume of collected studies on 'The Social Life of Things', which examines the creation of value within social networks.¹³⁸ Most recent contributions to the study of technology have been made by Brysbaert, who has emphasised the act of consumption as a technological stage and the cyclical nature of the *chaîne opératoire*, and Berg, who has examined the

multiple production techniques, and different producers making the same vessel type using different techniques.

¹³⁴ Leroi-Gourhan 1943. See Brysbaert and Vettters 2013: 178, n.26 for the contention that Leroi-Gourhan's original conception of processes has been incorrectly perceived as linear by many scholars.

¹³⁵ Schiffer 1972: 157-160.

¹³⁶ Miller 1985.

¹³⁷ Schiffer and Skibo 1997.

¹³⁸ Appadurai 1986; see particularly Appadurai's contribution *infra* (Appadurai 1986a)

cultural processes and beliefs embedded in technological choice, and the sensual aspect of interaction between material, object, maker and user.¹³⁹

Thus it is possible to trace an increasing ‘socialisation’ of approaches to technology; that is, the need to consider at all stages of the production, use and discard of an object its interactions with individuals and society. Technological choice is a socially embedded one, thus it is reasonable to infer social meaning from the technology of artefacts.

In this sense, the analytical framework of technology (specifically, the manufacturing choices employed in the production of figures and figurines) adopted in this thesis adheres to emic categorisation. The binary notions of emic and etic categorisation are distinguished by externally imposed categories (etic) and those originating from inside a culture (emic).¹⁴⁰ In its social origin, the choice between making a figurine by hand and using a potter’s wheel to make a figure is thus emic: producers could, and would have, been able to distinguish between these two types. Compare, for instance, the standard typology of Mycenaean figurines, which is etic in conception (see **Figs. 1** and **2**). The emic distinction between handmade figurines and wheelmade figures is the most appropriate for this study. Its use here as a classifier is justified in its retention of focus on the patterns of production by producers and consumption by consumers, rather than

¹³⁹ Berg 2007; 2011.

¹⁴⁰ Washburn and Petitto 1993.

the grouping of material based on arbitrary typological classifiers as has been done previously.¹⁴¹

As the most ubiquitous category of artefact, pottery has been a frequently utilised example in studies of technology. Studies relating to the technology of pottery are the most commonly cited in this study because figures and figurines belong on the same spectrum of production techniques as pottery (see ‘adoption by producers’, below). Moreover, the potential of figures and figurines to display encoded social information should be considered as likely as that of vessels, for which this is well-established.¹⁴² This relates as much to form and function as to the physical properties of clay: the plasticity of the material allows for a great range of possibilities for expression of social information.¹⁴³

Theoretical framework

Hollenback and Schiffer propose a ‘life history’ approach to technology, described as “a theoretical synergy”, incorporating aspects of behavioural archaeology and the social context of technology (social constructivism).¹⁴⁴ The six stages of this ‘life history’ approach are as follows:

¹⁴¹ E.g. French 1971, Averett 2007.

¹⁴² Hurcombe 2007: 188.

¹⁴³ Hurcombe 2007: 166.

¹⁴⁴ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 320-332; see also Schiffer and Skibo 1997 as an influential predecessor to this approach.

- Invention and innovation
- Experimentation and development
- Adoption by producers
- Production
- Consumption and use
- Senescence

These stages are non-linear and may overlap, but each can be regarded as a characteristic stage in the manufacture and usage of an object.¹⁴⁵ This behavioural and social constructivist framework is utilised here for its capacity to incorporate all aspects – social, economic, religious and political – of production and consumption. The need to utilise such an integrated approach has been demonstrated by the overview of scholarship above, which highlighted the variable quality and presentation of the data throughout time and between different types of contexts. The ‘life history’ framework is also particularly relevant due to its dependence on the concept of “performance characteristics” of objects, which is central to the research questions of this thesis.

Performance characteristics are defined as characteristics of an object that “make possible the identification of specific utilitarian, social and symbolic functions of

¹⁴⁵ This accords with Berg’s approach (Berg 2007: 235), who cautions against “the assumption that interaction between the social and material spheres follows a causal, linear trajectory whereby cultural views are easily translated into material expression.”

technologies in specific behavioural contexts.”¹⁴⁶ They may relate to “mechanical, chemical... or economic variables, such as the costs of acquiring, using and maintaining a technology.”¹⁴⁷ However, performance characteristics can also form “the basis of aesthetic and symbolic roles of objects” and in this sense are useful for exploring and defining the relationship between how objects are made and how they are perceived by social actors, be they individuals or a community.¹⁴⁸ Thus performance characteristics serve as a key identifier for figures and figurines in deconstructing how the differences between their production techniques (wheelmade or handmade) relate to their use-lives and particularly in the choices made by consumers to utilise one type or the other. Performance characteristics thereby inherently acknowledge the interrelation of technological development and change and social actors.

Although performance characteristics are utilised by Hollenback and Schiffer, they were first proposed in 1983 by Braun.¹⁴⁹ Most recently, Schiffer and Miller define performance characteristics as those capabilities that enable a person or object to “perform appropriately or skilfully”.¹⁵⁰ In terms of this study, this refers to the characteristics of figures and figurines that enable them to be used as the most relevant (appropriate or skilful) objects for their purpose (as a votive, grave good,

¹⁴⁶ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 320.

¹⁴⁷ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 320.

¹⁴⁸ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 320.

¹⁴⁹ Braun 1983.

¹⁵⁰ Schiffer and Miller 1999: 16.

etc). The aim of the utilisation of the performance characteristics approach, therefore, is to clarify the characteristics that make a wheelmade figure more appropriate or 'skilful' for a specific use-context than a handmade figurine, or vice-versa. Within this there is the inherent assumption that technology, as a socially propelled process, directs performance characteristics.

Hollenback and Schiffer use a matrix to relate specific activities to performance characteristics of an object (**Fig. 21**) – that is, when one object is more 'suitable or appropriate' for an activity than another.¹⁵¹ This matrix identifies the performance characteristics that are desirable or appropriate for an activity, and determines whether an object exceeds or falls short of the 'threshold value' of that performance characteristic. Theoretically, a similar matrix could be produced for the usage of figures and figurines, in which the desirable performance characteristics for different activities (votive deposition in a sanctuary, deposition in a grave, usage in a domestic context) are identified, against whose thresholds wheelmade figures and handmade figurines could be placed (**Fig. 21**). When we consider the find-contexts of figures and figurines in this period, however, it is immediately apparent that the creation of such a matrix would be conjectural; nearly all the material in this study originates from secondary contexts, and thus the physical activities utilising figures and figurines would be hypothetical. For instance, although we can identify that the figures and figurines at the Samian

¹⁵¹ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: Table 13.1.

Heraion were used as votives, the specific and active manner of their usage in votive activity – where they were dedicated, how they were visible, whether they were used in any active or tableaux-like scenario – is unknowable. These details would be crucial in identifying the relevant performance characteristics for each activity. Moreover, there are no inherent “mechanical performance” or “functional aspects” readily observable between figures and figurines that might give some insight into their performance characteristics – contrast, for example, pottery, where some performance characteristics of vessels are self-evident, such as the presence of a functional spout on a spouted vessel, for use in a pouring activity. It is clear, therefore, that the performance characteristic matrix has limitations: it requires knowledge of the physical enactment of use of objects, sufficient information about which cannot always be extrapolated.

However, performance characteristics *as a concept* can still contribute an appropriate and positive framework for this thesis. If we can’t reliably identify the physical activities in which figures and figurines were used, it is appropriate to take a more holistic approach to what *might* impact on whether such an object meets the threshold of a performance characteristic. This can be achieved via a consideration of each step in Hollenback and Schiffer’s ‘life history’ approach to objects.¹⁵² We will consider each stage and the possible mechanical, environmental and social processes of that stage that might come to bear on the reasons why an

¹⁵² Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 320-325.

object may or may not meet a performance characteristic, which is contingent to an activity.

Invention and innovation

This stage of the life-history of a technology is defined by either the creation of something new (invention) or the modification of an existing object, skill or set of knowledge (innovation).¹⁵³ This stage may produce unique objects. Modification may occur simultaneously with a change of wider social significance, or a change in the location of nature of production or the context in which the object is being used.

In this stage we might expect to identify figures and figurines being produced and used in new or different ways over time. Such changes might be particularly apparent at junctures in which other archaeological evidence indicates a change in the practices associated with figures and figurines. These might include changes in burial practices, changes in religious practices, changes in the layout of settlements or a restructuring of society. At these times we might expect to see new types of figures and figurines being produced for use in a previously unprecedented form of burial practice (such as cremation burials at Perati), or in a new context for votive activity, such as in a location shift from domestic ritual to extraurban sanctuaries. On a smaller scale, we might expect to see existing types of figurines being adapted

¹⁵³ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 322.

at the production stage for usage in different areas of a site, or in different types of building where activities are circumscribed.¹⁵⁴

Innovation is usually based on the recognition and the weighing-up of different performance characteristics, which can relate to “ideological, mechanical, political or economic” concerns.¹⁵⁵ Thus, if a community were to move an area of religious activity to a relatively inaccessible location, new types of lighter, more portable figurines might be produced, or existing types scaled down to a smaller size to facilitate easier transportation. The corollaries to this could be the mixing of a new clay type involving a lighter temper (see also experimentation and development, below), or the adaptation of a type previously made by hand – and thus solid – into a wheelmade form, which would be lighter in weight. Such innovations would therefore lead directly to technological differentiation between objects used in different activities.¹⁵⁶

This stage of a technology’s ‘life-history’, therefore, leads us to seek differentiation in the usage of wheelmade figures and figurines at times of social change, which may be religious, ideological or political. These times of change could be identified in other aspects of the archaeological record such as relocation of activities or alteration in architectural forms. We would expect to see innovation and invention

¹⁵⁴ For example, the succession of square buildings with distinctive internal furniture in the so-called ‘ritual zone’ at Xeropolis-Lefkandi.

¹⁵⁵ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 322.

¹⁵⁶ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 322.

at these points, in the usage of wheelmade figures **or** handmade figurines in a certain context where before they were not used, or in the adaptation of types previously restricted to one production technique to an alternative production technique.

Experimentation and development

Experimentation is the exploration of specific qualities of a technology by producers. Such qualities might include raw materials, forming techniques, location of production and economic variables.¹⁵⁷ The aim of experimentation is to identify which performance characteristics are most suitable for a specific activity. This stage is characterised by great variability – in both the knowledge of the producers, the processes by which objects are made, and in the final outputs (the objects) of these processes.¹⁵⁸ The success or failure of a technology is judged according to societally-defined systems of meaning and on environmental and mechanical variables.

Hypothetically, we would identify experimentation by the occurrence of a sudden anomaly (for example, in iconography or fabric type) which is never again repeated in an assemblage (which would indicate it had been judged unsuitable, or not meeting the threshold of a performance characteristic). In practice, this would be extremely difficult to identify due to the inherently incomplete nature of the

¹⁵⁷ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 322.

¹⁵⁸ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 322.

archaeological record, in which anomalies cannot truly be distinguished from an absence of evidence. To combat this type of bias, identification of experimentation might be most successful within a site (rather than between sites), particularly at sites which are known to have been completely excavated in extent and in depth, or at cemeteries that provide a diachronic sample of closed contexts.¹⁵⁹ A good example of such a site might be Phylakopi on Melos, which has been extensively excavated and fully published.

Berg downplays the impact of experimentation on the range of possible technological choices made by producers. She suggests that “we should regard [technological] choices as firmly anchored in a much wider realm of experiences, perceptions and conceptualisations of the [producer]... thus, alternatives are never true alternatives and need to be considered in light of ‘cultural choices’ leading to a restricted number of culturally acceptable variants.”¹⁶⁰ This appears as a somewhat restrictive viewpoint given the known range of contacts Greece had with other areas of the Mediterranean in this period; surely ‘cultural choices’ are necessarily widened upon exposure to other societies?¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁹ The advantage of closed contexts is that they limit the explanations for missing data, which in open contexts might be attributable to post-depositional processes. See discussion of burials in the review of scholarship, above.

¹⁶⁰ Berg 2007: 236.

¹⁶¹ See ‘External Connections’ in Chapter Six.

According to Hollenback and Schiffer's framework, development is "goal-driven". Once the desired performance characteristics of a technology are identified, their trajectory is followed. Development involves problem solving to refine the design of an object, which in turn allows the object to meet or exceed the threshold of a desired performance characteristic. Refinements may be made according to trial and error, or may have intentionality on the part of an individual or a community.

Unlike innovation and invention, which would be characterised by a change in the figures and figurines being used in certain contexts, development would be characterised in the archaeological record by relatively large numbers of broadly similar objects being utilised in the same types of context over a substantial period. We might perhaps witness slight refinements to morphology or decoration to enhance a figure or figurine's suitability for use, but the overall type of figure or figurine, and its use in a specific context, remains constant. The best example of development in this sense is the Mycenaean types of animal figurines, whose size and use-contexts remain consistent, but which develop in morphology and decoration over a period of two centuries. They were 'fit for purpose' and therefore did not require large-scale modification, but their aesthetics were gradually refined and developed (**Fig. 2**).

Adoption by producers

This stage is the “process of acceptance and replication of a technology” by producers.¹⁶² It occurs once producers have invested time and energy in the acquisition of the necessary knowledge, skills and resources to replicate the relevant technology. During this stage any technological variability is dependent on the mode of learning employed by that society – that is, whether it is an ‘open’ system (adaptable, utilising trial-and-error) or a ‘closed’ system (standardised responses to problems, techniques based on observation-imitation).¹⁶³ Although adoption is readily identifiable in a number of instances in this thesis (see, for example, the locally-produced examples of a Late Geometric Cypriot type at Samos, **CAT354**), there is little evidence of the sustained replication that characterises this stage.

Adoption of a completely innovative large-scale technological change is not evident in the period of this study, as both wheelmade, handmade and coilmade techniques were utilised in Greece from at least the Middle Helladic period.¹⁶⁴ However, we might look for the adoption of more refined and subtle changes in technology, such as finishing technique (wheel finishing, burnishing, tooling). The existence of such

¹⁶² Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 325.

¹⁶³ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 323; Wallaert-Pêtre 2001.

¹⁶⁴ Berg 2013: 118 suggests that because primary forming techniques are the least visible stage of production technology, and because they are based on specialized motor habits, they represent the most deep-seated aspects of social identity. Based on this hypothesis we should theorise that a wide-scale change from wheelmade to handmade products indicate cultural change at the most fundamental level.

techniques along a 'spectrum' of production methods (as opposed to the binary opposition of wheelmade and handmade) has only recently been recognised.¹⁶⁵

One isolated example of adoption is the consistent occurrence of modelled rings on the hoofs of wheelmade bulls at Samos in the 8th century (e.g. **CAT211**). The origin of their adoption is unknown, but the techniques used in the modelling of these hoofs would certainly have required a significant investment of time and energy on the part of the producers, and their replication is consistent. It indicates the operation of a 'closed' system of production on Samos, in which the characteristic was repeatedly copied wholesale, even though it served no practical function or technological advantage.

In their 'life history' approach, Hollenback and Schiffer do not clarify whether adoption from another object type can occur. If it can, we might expect to see elements from production of other terracotta objects to appear on figures and figurines. A good example of this is the use of the same decorative incision on Attic Incised Ware dolls (**CAT519-522, 713-716**) as that on spindle whorls in the same fabric.¹⁶⁶ This adoption of technique is sustained across this figurine type at a number of sites, and thus fulfils both criteria of this stage: adoption *and* replication. We might also see the same method being used in, for example, the application of ears to a figure and the attachment of handles to a vessel.

¹⁶⁵ See Berg 2007: 236; Berg 2013: 117.

¹⁶⁶ See the Protogeometric section of Chapter Four.

This type of skeuomorphism is an outdated approach in pottery studies owing to its inherent privilege of one medium over another; additionally, there is again little evidence of skeuomorphism in any **sustained** form in figures and figurines. However, as this stage of production illustrates, if correctly identified, skeuomorphism can enlighten us about the system of learning employed in the production systems of a society, as skeuomorphism can only occur in open learning systems.¹⁶⁷

A more recent and relevant framework within which this stage of adoption can be viewed is that of cross-craft interaction, which, beyond the outdated mode of identifying wholesale adoption of aesthetics from other media, identifies specific production processes transferred between media in materials, fabric composition, techniques and knowledge. For instance, Mycenaean figurines and exotica of varying materials have been the focus of such studies in cross-craft interactions.¹⁶⁸

Production

Traditionally, technological studies have devoted the majority of their attention to the production stage. Production occurs once a community of producers has adopted a new technology. It involves multiple stages: the procurement and processing of raw materials; construction or forming of the products; and finishing

¹⁶⁷ Wallaert-Pêtre 2001: 482-485 for the effects on technological variability of 'open' and 'closed' learning systems.

¹⁶⁸ Vetters 2011; Brysbaert and Vetters 2013.

techniques.¹⁶⁹ The production stage is characterised by an established knowledge base and protocols for logistics (how, where, when and why a technology is made). It also incorporates the social context of production, such as any associated “meanings, rituals and functions”.¹⁷⁰

This stage incorporates the highly influential *chaîne opératoire* framework, which is currently experiencing a revival, albeit coupled with progressive approaches to technology and knowledge transfer, as exemplified in the ‘Tracing Networks’ project based at the University of Leicester.¹⁷¹

At its most prosaic level, the production stage of figures and figurines could be identified through the physical remains of a workshop. Evidence of this kind is known from a Late Helladic IIIA-B workshop at Berbati in the Peloponnese, where misfired Mycenaean figurines were found in a dump from a pottery workshop, and a production context from the Early Iron Age potters’ field in the area of the Athenian Agora.¹⁷² There is no corresponding evidence for the Late Helladic IIIC period. Instead there is much circumstantial evidence: for procurement of resources, we can identify figurines made from local clay sources; for construction,

¹⁶⁹ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 323. Berg 2007: 235 highlights ethnographic studies that suggest the use of certain fabrics and techniques is impacted more strongly by social rules and tradition than by technological necessity.

¹⁷⁰ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 323.

¹⁷¹ <http://www.tracingnetworks.ac.uk/>, accessed on 31st January 2014; see also Brysbaert and Veters 2010; Brysbaert 2011, 2011a; and Veters 2012, all of which are outputs from this project.

¹⁷² Weiberg 2009; Papadopoulos 2003: 175-181.

forming and finishing we can use empirical study of the figurines themselves, or perhaps comparison of wheelmarks and tooling marks between vessels and figures. An oft-neglected aspect of procurement of resources is the engagement (or employment) of personnel. Multiple studies have identified a requirement for at least two people in the operation of a fast wheel; thus multiple workers were required for the production of a wheelmade figure, whereas handmade figurines required only one pair of hands.¹⁷³

With regards to the meanings and rituals associated with production, recent work by Vetters on the workshops at Tiryns and other palaces has identified the use of wheelmade anthropomorphic figures as ritual apotropaic devices in specialised production contexts.¹⁷⁴ This explicit link between areas of production and religious practice is important material evidence for the social context of the production process.

Consumption and use

This stage is one in which consumers have the opportunity to acquire and use the technology. The ‘success’ of a technology is measured by these consumers, who evaluate activity-relevant performance characteristics. There is also a highly active social element to this stage as “a technology may be mechanically or economically sound, but if a group determines that it lacks relevant political, social or ritual

¹⁷³ Berg 2013: 116; see also ‘economics of technology’, below.

¹⁷⁴ Vetters 2011: 39-42.

performance characteristics, the technology may not be ‘consumed’.”¹⁷⁵ In this study, this stage would manifest itself in the use or non-use of a wheelmade figure or figurine in a particular context (perhaps consistently over time, indicating that it has continuously exceeded or fallen short of the ‘threshold’ of performance characteristics): although this is archaeologically verifiable, the reasons for its use or non-use are less comprehensible. In other words, we can know if a figure or figurine was used or not, but the reasons why must be arrived at via a non-empirical method.¹⁷⁶

Attempts have been made previously, however, to identify the reasons behind such consumption or non-consumption. The restriction of wheelmade figures to ritual contexts in the Mycenaean world was thought to refer to the consumption of this particular technology by the palatial elite, whereas other types of handmade figurines could be consumed in a variety of non-elite contexts.¹⁷⁷ Although this dichotomy is gradually being dismantled, a relation between production technique and context of consumption can still be broadly maintained for the Mycenaean world.

Hollenback and Schiffer’s ‘life history’ approach does not incorporate re-use and recycling as a stage, which would be situated between consumption and use and

¹⁷⁵ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 324.

¹⁷⁶ This is the element from which the ‘co-occurrence’ variable extrapolates.

¹⁷⁷ French 1981, 2003; Whittaker 2009: 99.

senescence.¹⁷⁸ Re-use is considered here in the ‘nature of materials’ subsection, below.

Senescence

Senescence is the replacement or ‘death’ of a technology, manifested as the decline and eventual cessation of production (although use of a technology may continue after production has ceased). Senescence may be initiated by choice (a socially-dictated judgement that a technology no longer meets a purpose) or as a result of circumstances (lack of access to raw materials, or the discontinuation of knowledge transfer from ‘masters’ to ‘apprentices’ and the relevant social infrastructure such as those who source raw materials or those who dictate the forms of ritual objects, perhaps as a result of warfare or disease). We may also see a technology being replaced with an alternative technology, if it does not disappear completely.¹⁷⁹

In the archaeological record, senescence may be identified by performance characteristics that do not meet the requirements of an activity: objects may be ‘substandard’, or may continue to preserve qualities that no longer serve a function (“form for form’s sake”). The function may also be changed, in which case the original technology no longer preserves its originally intended purpose; thus rhyta may continue to be produced and deposited, even if libation activities are no

¹⁷⁸ Contra Schiffer and Skibo 1997: 38-39.

¹⁷⁹ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 324-325.

longer carried out and a wheelmade figure would serve the same socially-defined meaning. This is a common pattern in archaeology, “where a technology persists with different social meanings and uses and with significantly altered and diminished production and consumption patterns”.¹⁸⁰

Senescence is a frequently-used concept in the study of the Late Bronze-Early Iron Age transition (even if it is not explicitly acknowledged): objects are produced and used for purposes that bear no relation to their originally intended function. Additionally, it is still widely accepted that wheelmade figures disappeared from mainland Greece after the Protogeometric period. The explanation for this latter example of senescence is generally understood to be a loss of relevant knowledge as a result of economic decline and population dispersal.¹⁸¹

There is also some inherent understanding of senescence in the concept of *terminus ante quem*: an object in a context must have been made at a point before its deposition, but its consumption (use) may have continued long after its production ceased. Despite this implicit integration into archaeological discourse, the stage of senescence has been perpetually neglected in scholarship, even though it is an integral component of the use-lives of objects. It is an important consideration in understanding figures and figurines in this period, where there is widespread evidence for their continued use for generations after their

¹⁸⁰ Hollenback and Schiffer 2010: 324.

¹⁸¹ Nicholls 1970: 2, 20-21.

production; this makes production periods of objects very difficult to pinpoint, which is why the lack of evidence for the production stage (above) is particularly problematic.

Discussion

The importance of performance characteristics lies in their inherent acknowledgement of the interrelation of technological development and change and social actors; the present study is rooted in this concept, whereby technology cannot be separated from its social context. Nearly all aspects of the production and consumption of figures and figurines have been explored above and the possible manifestations in the archaeological record of figures and figurines considered, via the structure of Schiffer and Hollenback's 'life history' approach. The applicability of this framework is evident in its comprehensiveness, which is appropriate for the nature of the data in the transition from the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age, when figures and figurines are found in all types of contexts, from production through to use and discard. It is therefore necessary to consider that the meaning of a fragment may have been constructed and re-constructed at any stage of its use-life: the 'life history' approach has been demonstrated to provide a sufficiently holistic structure to achieve this. This is in contrast with previous methodologies such as that of Averett, whose restricted focus solely on the religious significance of figures and figurines excludes the potential to understand the other multiple uses of these objects, and neglects the advances made in the

study of Mycenaean figurines that demonstrate the value of interrogating all stages of their use.¹⁸²

One aspect of technology not incorporated in Hollenback and Schiffer's framework, and that is crucial to the agenda of this thesis, is the economics of technology.

Economics of technology

This section considers what 'economic' factors, if any, from each stage of the life-history of technology might relate to the social perception of a figure or figurine; that is, how economic factors of technology might affect the creation of the meaning of a figure or figurine by those who interact with it. There is still a lacuna in the scholarship of economic aspects of technology, and the way in which these economics are shaped by, and shape in turn, the social processes that propel technology ("techno-economical inferences").¹⁸³ For example, although an existing study has constructed a framework for understanding the economics of pottery *production*, it does not incorporate economic approaches to other stages of technology.¹⁸⁴ Additionally, a small number of studies have examined the economics of *domestic* production, but this is not of particular relevance to the activities of votaries, nor to the relation between highly skilled potters and

¹⁸² Averett 2007; Tzonou-Herbst 2002, 2009.

¹⁸³ See Courty and Roux 1995: 48 for use of the term "techno-economical inferences", where it is used in relation to issues of production time and the acquisition of specialist skills.

¹⁸⁴ Rice 2005: 168-206. Cf. The relevance of Hollenback and Schiffer's 'life history' approach to this thesis (discussed above), which considers all stages of production and use.

consumers, particularly as there is good circumstantial evidence that both wheelmade figures and handmade figurines were produced in pottery workshops rather than domestic contexts.¹⁸⁵

The term ‘cost’ is used within inverted commas throughout this section to differentiate between the exchange value of an object in a barter economy (in which there are no common measures of value) and the price (equivalence between objects) in a monetary economy. This distinction is similarly underexplored in archaeology, although Voutsaki’s work on value systems is a notable exception. The distinction made by Voutsaki and utilised in the present study is that “[value] includes some notion of relevance which takes us outside the strictly economic sphere and into the cultural construction of demand.”¹⁸⁶ Thus value should also be considered a *relational* construct, particularly in a pre-modern society such as Late Bronze-Early Iron Age Greece. That is, the exchange value (cost) of an object is almost impossible to retrieve, but the “exchange order” of products is comprehensible and can tell us about their values relative to one another.¹⁸⁷ This approach allows a reconstruction of the “social strategies where these goods were used.”¹⁸⁸ This is a circular argument, however, because

¹⁸⁵ For the production of figurines in pottery workshops see Weiberg 2009 (Mycenaean); Papadopoulos 2003: 176 (Early Iron Age); Guggisberg 1996: 369 (Late Bronze – Early Iron Age). Rice 2005: 173-174 attributes the lack of wasters (as indicative of production) at many sites to the diligent re-use or repair of materials by potters.

¹⁸⁶ Voutsaki 1995: 8.

¹⁸⁷ Voutsaki 1995: 13.

¹⁸⁸ Voutsaki 1995: 13.

ascription of value to an object by an archaeologist – consisting of the production process, labour, contexts of use, *etc* – is made via such social strategies in the first instance.

Personnel

The link between labour and the cost of an object has been perpetually regarded as “an observable and seemingly straightforward category”.¹⁸⁹ It is a rational supposition that the more people required to produce an object (*i.e.* the higher the energy expenditure), the greater the ‘cost’ of producing the product. Labour, therefore, is a measure of cost and not of value (which has connotations of social construction).¹⁹⁰

With regards to the number of people required for the forming process (as distinct from other sub-stages of production such as procurement of raw materials, firing *etc*), experimental studies with wheelmade pots can be instructive. Berg’s work revealed that in order to throw anything larger than a small-to-medium sized wheelmade vessel, a second person is required.¹⁹¹ Given a technological process of equal intensity for wheelmade figures, in terms of personnel, the distinction should be not between figures and figurines but between handmade figurines and small

¹⁸⁹ Voutsaki 1995: 8.

¹⁹⁰ Voutsaki 1995: 8.

¹⁹¹ Berg 2013: 115.

wheelmade figures on the one hand, and large wheelmade figures on the other.¹⁹² If resources of labour were reflected in 'cost' to the consumer, large wheelmade figures would 'cost' more than handmade figurines and small wheelmade figures (although, again, it should be noted that this applies to only one stage of a complex series of technological processes, so other factors may also have contributed to the 'cost' of an object).

There are a number of reasons why, although personnel is one factor in the economics of production, it alone does not dictate the cost of an object in this period. Voutsaki notes that labour as a measure of cost is inappropriate for pre-monetary societies, both because there was no standardised measure of value, and because labour was not a commodity but was exchanged reciprocally or between kin-groups, in line with the structure of a kin-based society.¹⁹³ Moreover, ethnographic work has demonstrated that it is not just the number of personnel but also the level of specialisation or competence of those people that influences the 'cost' of a product. Thus it is both the number and the nature of the personnel involved in technology that directs this aspect of economics.

¹⁹² It is assumed here that handmade figurines could be made by one person alone (see discussion of production, above).

¹⁹³ Voutsaki 1995: 8.

It is likely that production of objects on the wheel required lengthy training, after which craftsmen would operate at a high degree of specialisation.¹⁹⁴ On Melos, it is conjectured that the adoption of the potter's wheel in vessel production is linked to its potential for "competitive social practice", i.e. the display of status.¹⁹⁵ Thus all economic factors contingent to the operation of the potter's wheel (requisite number of personnel, wheel-appropriate paste recipes, *etc*) relate to status. If this were to apply to the production of figures and figurines, the utilisation of wheel technology to make figures would be a more appropriate conduit for the display of status than handmade figurines.

When we consider specialisation, it is not the skill set *per se* that would affect the social perception of a figure or figurine, but the resources – or lack of resources – associated with specialisation, and issues of restriction and access. In its very nature specialisation denotes rarity (within a general demographic, if a large percentage of people possessed a certain skill, it would not be a specialism). Thus only a small number of people can be considered specialists. The acquisition of a specialist skill necessarily requires an extensive period of training, which in itself adds 'social value' to the output of a specialist. Producing objects on the potter's wheel is a specialist skill. Berg estimates that it takes a minimum of 10 to 15 years

¹⁹⁴ The original ethnographic study of wheel-throwing technique and craft specialisation is Roux and Corbetta 1989.

¹⁹⁵ Berg 2007: 234.

for an apprentice to become proficient in wheel-throwing; this is “primarily due to biomechanical and physical constraints” and is therefore universally applicable.¹⁹⁶

Thus the effect of specialisation on the social perception of an object can be considered within the terms of restriction (specialism requires lengthy training, thus limiting the pool of practitioners), and rarity (specialism is an inherently rare set of skills). Resources that are rare will ‘cost’ more in a barter economy, thus we can conclude that specialism contributes to specific social perception of an object, and its ‘cost’ to the consumer.

However, the relation between the ‘cost’ of production and the ‘cost’ of the finished object to the consumer is difficult to quantify. Primarily this is because objects acquired or depreciated value throughout their use-lives; an object’s value was not fixed at point of production, nor did it remain static throughout its life.¹⁹⁷

Time

The amount of time spent on production of an object may also have affected the social perception of its value. An object that took longer to make may have had a higher ‘cost’, perhaps due to the perceived corollaries of time spent on production – attention to detail, more careful decoration, more resilient construction, *etc.*

¹⁹⁶ Berg 2007: 244.

¹⁹⁷ Voutsaki 1995: 9; see most recently Papadopoulos and Urton 2012. See also Schiffer and Hollenback’s ‘life history’ approach, discussed above.

Nature of materials

This relates to both the physical properties of clay and its interaction with social actors. Clay has traditionally been regarded as a cheap material and on a purely economic basis this notion can be upheld: if scarcity begets value, then clay is not valuable, because it is not scarce. However, the notion of scarcity refers to more than just availability (particularly of natural resources): scarcity is created not just by nature but also by “the mechanisms that allocate [a resource], i.e. the exchange and consumption regulations of a society... scarcity is not only natural, but cultural, or rather political.”¹⁹⁸ The raw cost of clay is therefore just one factor in the creation of its value, which can be directed by a variety of social structures, including restriction of the networks within which clay moved.¹⁹⁹

Besides the cost of the raw materials (clay, temper, pigments, fuel for the kiln), the properties of fired clay should be considered. It belongs to the ‘transformative’ category of material, defined as that which is irreversibly changed by a chemical process. Hurcombe comments that “the permanence or transience of a material or its capability to be recycled into something else may be an important aspect of its social perception.”²⁰⁰ Unlike other materials such as metal (which can be melted down) or wood (which can be re-carved), fired clay cannot be recycled for use in a

¹⁹⁸ Voutsaki 1995: 10. The example given is gold, as “it might be scarce, there might be little of it, but even small amounts could equally well be evenly distributed among the members of a group”; it is more likely, however, that the social circles of exchange and consumption of gold were restricted.

¹⁹⁹ Contra the controversial opinions of Vickers and Gill 1994, who contend that ceramic pots were simply copies (skeuomorphs) of more prestigious and higher-value metal vessels.

²⁰⁰ Hurcombe 2007: 109.

completely new form.²⁰¹ It can be broken up or ground down but the opportunities for its re-use are limited: perhaps only as temper in clay ('grog'), inclusions in mudbrick, or as re-worked sherds (gaming pieces, vessel stoppers, smoothing and burnishing tools).

The economic implications of this for the social perception of fired clay objects can be considered in two ways: either fired clay is a cheap material and therefore easily expendable, resulting in frequent discard (an argument weakened by the extensive periods of use between production and discard, rather than the frequent production of new purpose-made objects); or it is inherently valuable because once fired it cannot be adapted or changed.²⁰² Re-use as related to social perception of value is therefore a contested notion.

Clay can be recycled at any point *before* firing, however, even after drying, thus emphasising the clear distinction between the technological capabilities – and probably the social perception of – pre-fired and fired clay.²⁰³ Indeed, the transformative properties of fired clay may have been viewed as something akin to magical, perhaps enhanced by concomitant chemical processes such as colour

²⁰¹ Hurcombe 2007: 110.

²⁰² Brysbaert and Vettters 2013: 203 explain the dichotomous scenario of recycling thus: "...one could argue that materials which were often recycled, such as metals, may drop in value due to the fact that they can be reused so often. On the other hand, the fact that these recyclable metals were so often reused and so strongly sought after....may also indicate the opposite. Their value may have become higher and higher, not only because they were so often recycled, but because their supply line was less fluid, thus more wanted. Their limited circulation, thus, raised the value, at that point in time."

²⁰³ Rice 2005: 58 for recycling of clay before firing (restoration to plasticity using water).

changes caused by oxidation and reduction in the kiln.²⁰⁴ These ‘magical’ properties may have been of particular relevance in the production of votives.

It can thus be demonstrated that although clay may not have been an expensive material *per se*, it is likely that it had a specific level of social perception, one that was, conceivably, high in relation to its raw cost.

Procurement

Raw materials (clay, pigments) and the resources for technological processes (fuel for the kiln, materials to seal the kiln, people to undertake tasks) took time and effort to procure. Clay had to be sourced and, if necessary, refined. The most suitable paste recipe had to be identified and mixed. It is unlikely that clay would have been transported great distances; besides being heavy, rendering transportation inefficient in terms of a cost-benefit ratio, potters had sufficient skill and resources to adapt, mix and temper local clays to such a degree as to render importation of raw non-local clays unnecessary. Indeed, Hasaki suggests that proximity to sources of fuel was a more important consideration in the situation of a workshop than proximity to raw clay.²⁰⁵ However, in areas with no local clay

²⁰⁴ Hurcombe 2007: 183 for the perception of clay as magical.

²⁰⁵ Hasaki 2002: 106; Rice 2005: 177-178. This is due to the quantity of fuel required to fire a kiln, which is particularly large in relation to the quantity of clay used for production of the objects being fired. Rice 2005: 175 suggests that potters may maximise profits from products by collecting the fuel for firing themselves rather than purchasing it, which in itself constitutes a significant outlay of time.

beds where procurement of clay necessitated going further afield, did clay objects have a higher value than in areas with plentiful local clay beds?

A larger figure composed of multiple parts had to be fired in a different way (and possibly for a longer period) than a handmade figurine, necessitating more time spent on procurement of an appropriate quantity – and possibly a different type-of fuel.²⁰⁶ Access to the appropriate fuel may also have varied according to the seasons and time of year.

Economics of technology: conclusions

For the social perception of a figure or figurine to have been altered by any of the ‘economic’ implications discussed here, it must have been used in a social situation. As Berg notes for vessels, contingent to the adoption of wheelmade technology as an indicator of social status, “for [that wheelmade object] to function as status symbol it needs to be used in socially charged situations.”²⁰⁷ The ‘economics of production’, and any related changes in perception of the ‘cost’ of an object, cannot exist outside of a social network. The consumption of figures and figurines had to occur in a social setting in order for any perceptions of ‘cost’ to take effect – whether that social setting was just one person choosing to buy a figurine to use

²⁰⁶ The differing requisite firing conditions are visible today in the frequent use of firing holes on wheelmade figures and their rarity on handmade figurines.

²⁰⁷ Berg 2007: 249.

privately in their home, or whether it was the purchase of a figure for use as a votive, visible to all in a sanctuary.

In this sense, it is the relative visibility of aspects of technology that were important in the creation of social value – so, using the example of time, it is not the time it took to make an object that affects its social perception *per se*, but the visible effect of the time spent on the final product. This might take the form of, for example, particularly well levigated clay, an even level of firing, or a particularly consistent thickness of the wall of a wheelmade animal torso. A three-tiered ‘scheme of visibility’ of particular techniques has been proposed for vessels: those most visible include tempering, secondary forming and decoration; those that are visible only to fellow workers in technology, such as clay selection and processing or the quality of firing; and primary forming techniques, which are the least visible stage of manufacture.²⁰⁸ The applicability of this scheme is debatable, particularly in relation to figures and figurines: a wheelmade figure looks distinctly different from a handmade figurine.

²⁰⁸ Berg 2013: 118.

Methodology

As studies of the transitional period between the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age have increased and understanding of its material culture has improved, three specific recent trends in methodological approaches can be identified:

1. **Primacy of archaeological context** as both a resource for new information (such as stratigraphically evidence for dating) and as an interpretative tool (rather than the creation of categories according to aesthetic considerations).
2. The development of methodologies that respond to the need to **integrate data of varying quality**: both those from new excavations and those from museum storerooms, particularly unpublished material.
3. Consideration of the **social context of objects**, “the historical reality of human agency, a confrontation with the lives of people and communities”.²⁰⁹

The methodology of this thesis has been constructed via explicit engagement with these three agendas as follows:

1. The incorporation of contextualised figures and figurines only. The term ‘context’ can be applied to many different levels of the archaeological record, but

²⁰⁹ Barrett 2001: 156.

for the purposes of this study, a figure or figurine must at least be known to originate from a specific site.

2. Utilisation of high-quality data from new excavations alongside 'legacy data' from historical excavations, where the quantity and quality of information is perhaps diminished.

3. Exploration of every stage of the use-lives of objects, from their conception to production, to consumption, discard and re-use (**Figs. 10 and 20**).

The methodology used herein is quantitative, in an aim to be as objective as possible in the classification of objects that have historically been analysed subjectively. If this quantitative approach seems at odds with the variable quality of the data, it should be regarded as a 'salvage operation' in retrieving as much information as possible, and in some instances to utilise the new data in re-interpretation of legacy data from the same site. Although quantitative analysis would theoretically be most effective in scenarios where the quality of the data can be controlled, the outcome would be the rejection of a large proportion of material that might otherwise contribute to innovative research.²¹⁰ Alternatively, as Morgan suggests, "focussing on periods of change [such as the transition from the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age] has the advantage of limiting the sample, in size and

²¹⁰ Morgan 2011: 12.

period, to the point where it becomes both practical and statistically valid to try kinds of calculation less appropriate for other periods”.²¹¹ Thus there is great scope for innovation in a period of change and in which the dataset is highly varied in type and quality.

Pottery studies have witnessed increasing popularity of quantification and objective measures of assessment, particularly in attempting new methods for the calculation of vessel numbers in relation to sheritage.²¹² The present study has been influenced by these approaches but the nascent nature of the dataset entails questions about the difficulties inherent in quantifying and objectifying the data. Breakage patterns of figures and figurines are different to those of pottery, and methodology designed to calculate quantities therefore cannot be transferred wholesale. The recognition of different parts of figures and figurines is facilitated by the rare examples that are preserved intact, but some general rules may be applied to aid identification of fragments (**Fig. 18**). However, in acknowledgement that the quantification that has been applied so skilfully in pottery studies may be more fully utilised for figures and figurines in the future, ratios of fragmentation and preservation have been systematically recorded in the database. All fragments have been recorded both as part of the whole (body or extremity) and within this, by part preserved (**Fig. 19**). As a result of this, the hypothesis that different types

²¹¹ Morgan 2011: 17.

²¹² See Verdan et al 2011 for examples of new approaches to the quantification of pottery.

of figures and figurines are preserved according to different ratios (see above) can be tested.²¹³

A flow chart (**Fig. 11**) illustrates the sequential steps of the methodology of this study and the ‘inputs’ of knowledge and resources that directed them.

Chronological parameters: The initial definition of the chronological parameters of this study was made in accordance with the archaeological reality and pre-existing research. Provision and subsequent study of the corpus of the Mycenaean types of figurines at Xeropolis-Lefkandi at the pre-doctoral stage of this research indicated that this chronological sub-set is crucial to understanding subsequent developments in figurines. This led to the identification of the Late Helladic III C period (c.1200-1020 BC) as the logical earliest chronological marker for this study. The latest parameter is defined by the introduction of the mould to figurine manufacture in the 7th century, which significantly altered the rate and manner of production of terracottas into the Hellenistic period. In absolute terms, therefore, the latest material in this thesis originates from contexts dating prior to 700 BC.

²¹³ Note that joins between catalogued fragments were only identified in a very small number of cases. In these instances the joining fragments were catalogued separately, which was the most appropriate action given their minor representation in the dataset, and the occurrence of joining fragments in very specific and significant contexts, whereby they had been separated from one another and only joined during conservation (cf. the breakage of the Kerameikos stag [CAT536-537] and the Lefkandi centaur [CAT722-723] – see burial contexts, above).

Geographical limits: The geographical limits of this study are again influenced strongly by both the archaeological record and recent scholarship. The so-called ‘Euboean koine’ (**Fig. 12**), proposed by Lemos in 1998, noted similarities and connections in the ceramic assemblages of sites situated around the Euboean gulf, on Euboea itself and in mainland Greece.²¹⁴ Since then, intensive investigations of this region have produced a wealth of new scholarship, and excavations of individual sites have improved our understanding of this period to a level arguably unparalleled in any other region of Greece. Moreover, the methodologies employed on these new excavations have ensured high-quality data and productive dissemination of information, some of which can be combined with ‘legacy data’ from earlier excavations at these sites. This thesis can therefore be situated within the burgeoning research environment of the Euboean gulf and its environs, and its connections with the islands of East Greece and the Northern Aegean.²¹⁵

Data collection: Data was collected via an extensive literature review of data in all its forms, from final publication to preliminary reports of ongoing excavations. This literature review also forms the basis of the more discursive aspects of this study, such as the site surveys and the discussions of typologies.

²¹⁴ Lemos 1998.

²¹⁵ Morris 1997: 19 considers the area encompassed by this thesis to constitute one region of material culture in Early Iron Age Greece (**Fig. 13**). He also incorporates the Argolid, which is not included in this study.

Sample identified: A 20% sample of material from the collected data (248 of 1234 fragments) was chosen for first-hand examination on the basis of its exceptional nature or a need for further clarification, for example in instances of insufficient published information. The issues requiring clarification were related to the research questions of this study (for example, production method, gender, species). Access to the sample of figures and figurines was in turn was directed by the allocation of permits and, in the case of unpublished material, by informal permissions.

Through first-hand examination it was possible to identify characteristics that aided in better classification of other fragments that could not be inspected, even where their publication was less satisfactory. It also clarified a number of analytical issues such as the near-impossibility of distinguishing between wheelmade figures and those that were coilmade then finished on the wheel. Trends in assemblages could also be identified, enabling distinction between data that mask anomalies (such as site-specific tendencies) and truly unique examples.

Examination of material: The examination of material was carried out over a three-month period and was accomplished using my previous experience cataloguing archaeological material. Additionally, the research questions of this thesis directed the nature of the details recorded, in order to ensure appropriate analyses. The process incorporated detailed descriptions of appearance, fabrics and

manufacturing techniques; notation of Munsell colours for fabrics, slips and paint; comprehensive measurements of each fragment and a series of high-quality photographs (**Fig. 14**). Published descriptions of each fragment were reviewed and compared with my own study.

Creation of database: A relational database was constructed according to the principles of analysis directed by the research questions of this thesis (**Fig. 15**). All figurine and figure fragments (both collected from the literature review and examined first-hand) were collated into this database.

Analysis of data: Analyses were chosen according to the research questions of this study (see Chapter Six), and queries were designed and run in the database (**Fig. 16**). The resulting data was then manipulated for statistical outputs, from which conclusions were drawn.

Dataset and sampling strategy

The two sets of biases in archaeology originate from a) the systemic context, and b) factors of preservation.²¹⁶ Although these biases are identifiable, their effect on the resultant dataset is difficult to quantify.²¹⁷ However, as with any archaeological study, the sampling technique must be explicated and an attempt at detailing the processes that have defined the nature of the dataset must be made.

²¹⁶ Hurcombe 2007: 49.

²¹⁷ This is a basic tenet of post-processualism. Hurcombe 2007: 49.

Figures and figurines present a unique dataset in the archaeological record due to the varying ratios of their preservation; moreover, the sources of data in this particular period are biased towards particular types of context.

As is to be expected from their respective morphologies, wheelmade figures and handmade figurines are preserved in different proportions and according to different parts of the whole. The most numerous finds from wheelmade figures – both human and animal – are the solid extremities such as the head and legs. Fragments of the hollow body, which is thin-walled and therefore shatters easily, are more unlikely to be recovered (**Fig. 17**); additionally, they are prone to misidentification as vessel sherds. Conversely, handmade figurines are more resilient to erosion and damage and although extremities (head, legs) are often broken off at weak junctures, the solid torso remains essentially intact – albeit often battered and worn (e.g. **CAT580**).²¹⁸

The nature of the contexts from which figures and figurines originate also affect the rate of preservation. Variables include whether a context is open or closed and the physical situation of the context. For example, the superimposition of dense deposits of votive material at the Samian Heraion facilitated their preservation in relatively good condition, even though some of the deposits were not protected by the altar construction that would have ‘sealed’ them from further erosion. Wells

²¹⁸ French 2009: 20 compares the preservation rate of figurines at Mycenae with that of kylix stems.

are also a good example of structures that minimise disturbance. Graves are the optimal closed contexts for good preservation but they do not yield a high concentration of figures and figurines.

Conversely, settlements often yield open contexts and where deposits are close to the surface or not bounded by structures, general erosion and ploughing can result in poor preservation of figures and figurines.²¹⁹ However, pits in settlement contexts can yield high-quality data.²²⁰

A large proportion of material analysed in this study originates from sanctuary contexts, which are known to have their own hermeneutic problems as sources of data.²²¹ Their assemblages are usually highly fragmented, often presenting only as sherds.²²² This situation necessitates the adoption of a more flexible approach to the material and, if required, extending the possibilities of interpretation to previously unexplored aspects of the material, such as the level of abrasion on sherds.²²³ Additionally, sanctuary contexts often produce *deposits* of votive objects (as opposed to, for instance, stray finds). There is little methodological framework for the analysis of deposits, and their study is surprisingly rare. This neglect is attributed by Osborne to three factors: firstly, the privileging of the individual

²¹⁹ The fragments from the upper levels of Xeropolis (Area T South/Structure C) are a good example of this.

²²⁰ See Mitchell and Lemos 2011 for a full exploitation of pit data.

²²¹ See discussion of sanctuaries in the review of scholarship above.

²²² Morgan 2011: 12.

²²³ Hurcombe 2007: 43.

object over the assemblage; secondly, the difficulty in distinguishing dedicatory deposition from discard; and thirdly the implicit necessity of utilising cognitive archaeology in the approach to deposits.²²⁴

The scale of analysis used in this thesis is primarily at the level of the deposit, thus explicitly challenging this lacuna in scholarship. This approach is wholly applicable to the presentation of figures and figurines in this period, the nature of their source contexts and the manner of their original deposition.

Although whole deposits are analysed in this study, the fragments chosen for individual examination were selected on the basis of need for closer scrutiny as outlined above.²²⁵ Additionally, numerous figures and figurines from relevant contexts were examined on display in museum exhibitions, but due to museum-imposed restrictions not all details could be recorded or photographs taken. It is regrettable, although expected, that not every fragment from all contexts could be examined, and also that the greatest lacunae are usually on the scale of an entire site, due to the restriction of permit allocations. This means that the sample of examined material cannot be truly representative: material from some sites could be accessed *in toto*, while no material at all could be examined from other sites.

²²⁴ Osborne 1994: 3. The assumption here is that this utilisation of cognitive archaeology is unfeasibly complex.

²²⁵ In addition to being a general aid to understanding the material, first-hand examination allows for a well-informed assessment of the whole dataset by comparison and inference.

Conclusions

The review of scholarship has demonstrated the variability of the dataset over time and the inadequacies of current approaches in fully exploiting the characteristics of the material and the nature of its presentation in the archaeological record. Accordingly, a novel theoretical framework has been identified and utilised in the construction of a methodology that is appropriate for the nature and presentation of the data. This framework considers holistically the social environment of technology with specific relation to handmade figurines and wheelmade figures. Furthermore, it takes account of developments in approaches to technology and the need to consider every step of an object's 'biography', from conception through to re-use and discard. The necessity of adopting such a comprehensive approach is evident in the range of contexts that often have specific sets of hermeneutic conditions (compare, for example, the issues of primary contexts such as burials, with secondary contexts, such as sanctuary deposits, as discussed above). It is thus evident that in order to extrapolate the maximum amount of accurate information, both the context *and* the figure or figurine itself requires appropriate characterisation and methodology.

The outcome of utilising the comprehensive approach discussed above is that the socially embedded choices made by producers and consumers in distinguishing between wheelmade figures and handmade figurines can be identified in the archaeological record. It also validates the distinction between handmade and

wheelmade types as truly emic. Thus it is feasible and appropriate to identify and extrapolate this information from the manner of deposition and presentation of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines in their archaeological contexts.

CHAPTER THREE | SITES SURVEY

This chapter constitutes an overview of the sites from which the figures and figurines included in this thesis originate. It reviews the topography and characteristics of the sites and their excavation as relevant to the circumstances in which the material was recovered.

Attica

The region of Attica (**Map 6**) contains the largest number of single sites of any region in this study. This can be accounted for partly by the quantity of emergency and rescue excavations carried out in modern-day urban Athens, which revealed a number of isolated burial plots yielding wheelmade figures.²²⁶ Thus although the individual sites are numerous, and in spite of recent attempts to synthesise and reinterpret the extant data, our understanding of the topography and nature of Athens during the transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age continues to be relatively poor.²²⁷

Athens

In contrast to the vast Mycenaean structures such as the Cyclopean circuit wall and the terracing on the Acropolis, evidence for the occupation of Athens during the LH III C period is meagre. Structural evidence is limited to the foundations of houses

²²⁶ See Chapter Six.

²²⁷ See Papadopoulos 2003, Thomas 2005 and Kourou 2008 for discussion of the state of knowledge of Bronze Age and Geometric Athens.

along the south wall and in the southeast corner of the citadel; however, pottery and finds are abundant in the Acropolis fountain house, which was used as a dump after its abandonment in the early stages of LH III C.²²⁸ This suggests that occupation of some sort continued on the Acropolis in LH III C. A well to the west of the Classical Klepsydra on the Northwest slope dates to an early stage of LH III C, and therefore appears to have been dug after the abandonment of the fountain house.²²⁹

The funerary evidence is slightly more coherent. A few graves in the area of the Agora and to the South of the Acropolis are dated to this period, but the paucity of graves of this period has been interpreted as indicative of population decline or movement.²³⁰ It is the contention of Mountjoy that use of the Pompeion cemetery begins in LH III C Late, although this is not widely accepted.²³¹

The evidence for Geometric occupation in Athens is becoming more consistent. Activity in the area of the later Agora was once thought to be attested solely by pits, wells and isolated tombs (**Figs. 22 and 23**), but it is now clear that the area was used for pottery production from the Protogeometric period until the 7th century, and that burials were organised in formal cemeteries in the area to the

²²⁸ Hurwit 1999: 79, 83.

²²⁹ Immerwahr 1971: 259-261.

²³⁰ Hurwit 1999: 83. Mountjoy 1995: 50-51 notes that the wealth of the 'warrior burial' on the South Slope and its chamber tomb construction makes it unlikely that this is not part of a cemetery, and suggests that extensive landscaping in this area has destroyed further LH III C burials.

²³¹ Mountjoy 1988.

north of the Areopagus.²³² It is proposed that habitation was concentrated to the south of the Acropolis and, to a lesser extent, on the Acropolis itself.²³³

Kerameikos

The principal necropolis and later potters' quarter of Athens has been thoroughly and systematically excavated by the German Institute of Archaeology since 1863.

Relevant find contexts in the Kerameikos consist of isolated graves, grave mounds and other structures such as 'Rundbauten' and Building Z in the area of the Pompeion and the Dipylon Gate (**Figs. 24** and **25**). Structures in particular were the source of figurines in later layers.²³⁴ The graves are one of the primary sources of information about figures and figurines in the Protogeometric period, although this is now being supplemented by new data from other cemeteries and from settlement contexts.²³⁵

Acropolis

Fountain house

A number of figurine fragments were found during the excavation of the Mycenaean fountain house in 1937-1938. Although the reconstruction of stratigraphy was proved impossible by the irregular shape of the shaft in the rock

²³² Papadopoulos 2003: 273-274.

²³³ Papadopoulos 2003: 311-312.

²³⁴ See, for instance, **CAT525**, which originates from a layer dating to the second half of the fifth century in Building Z.

²³⁵ Principally Elateia-Alonaki and Xeropolis-Lefkandi.

and the accumulation of debris on ledges and protrusions at various levels down its depth (**Fig. 26**), the bulk of the material from the fill can be dated to LH III C.²³⁶ The excavator suggests that the staircase was constructed at the end of LH III B2, then used and abandoned during an early stage of LH III C, and that it was “a general dumping place” throughout the Geometric.²³⁷ The bulk of the pottery dates from the Middle-Late phases of LH III C.

Approximately 23 fragments of figurines and models were found, of which 7 are LH III C examples.²³⁸ None of the other animal figurines illustrated by the excavator can be excluded as having an earlier date, although the quality of the photographs is too poor to confirm this definitively.²³⁹

North Slope

Only a small selection of the thirty-six human and animal figurines originating from the North Slope were published by Morgan, and the accompanying descriptions are insufficient to exclude pieces earlier than LH III C; therefore it is likely that there is a larger number of LH III C figurines than those included in the present study.²⁴⁰

²³⁶ Broneer 1939: 347, 422.

²³⁷ Broneer 1939: 346, 417, 423. See also Gauß 2003: 102 for a more recent endorsement of an LH III C Early date for the final use of the fountain.

²³⁸ **CAT508-514.**

²³⁹ Broneer 1939: Fig. 89.

²⁴⁰ Morgan 1935: 189-193.

The Mycenaean houses on the North Slope of the Acropolis were abandoned in the very early stages of LH III C, not long after the construction of the fountain house (**Fig. 27**).²⁴¹ These yielded a small number of figurine fragments of the LH III C variants of Mycenaean types.²⁴²

A number of wheelmade animal fragments originate from the stairway on the North Slope.²⁴³ They all appear to date early in LH III C.

South Slope

A wheelmade bull with decoration of dotted semicircles, dated to an advanced stage of LH III C, possibly originates from the South Slope of the Acropolis in the region of the Theatre of Dionysus, although this cannot be confirmed.²⁴⁴

Agora

Relevant deposits in the Athenian Agora can be attested but are often mixed, consisting of wells and production deposits.²⁴⁵ A Submycenaean well has yielded a

²⁴¹ Broneer 1956: 13.

²⁴² LATE PSI A: French 1971: 134, Pl. 19d (AF 530, **CAT538**); Morgan 1935: Fig. 1a (AF 129, **CAT539**). LATE PSI B: Morgan 1935: 190; French 1971: 134, Pl. 19d (AF 148, **CAT540**). The findspot is referred to as the 'Porter's Lodge'. LATE PSI C: French 1971: 138; Morgan 1935: 190, Fig. 1c (AF 98, **CAT542**). French 1971: 147; Morgan 1935: Fig. 1g (AF 353, **CAT543**). French 1971: 134, 136 (AF 1143, **CAT541**).

²⁴³ Morgan 1935: 192, Fig. 2a; Guggisberg 1996: 67, no. 208-209 (**CAT544-545**). Nicholls 1970: Pl. 3b, 1.

²⁴⁴ Hafner 1943: 183; Otto 1980: 12. Guggisberg 1996: 69, **CAT515-516**.

²⁴⁵ Papadopoulos 2003.

torso fragment of a wheelmade bull with a 'quirk' motif.²⁴⁶ There is one tomb context; this has been dated to LH III B, although the figurine originating from it is of Late Psi B type, which is more usually dated to the early to middle stages of LH III C.²⁴⁷

Rescue excavations and isolated findspots

The density of continuous occupation and the urban environs of Athens has necessitated a number of emergency and rescue excavations that cannot be contextualised more broadly. They are all funerary contexts. These are Meidani Street 12-14; the Makryianni plot, located under the current Acropolis museum, which revealed a Protogeometric cremation burial; and Amphiktionis Street 8 (grave of a child).²⁴⁸

Nea Ionia

The Nea Ionia cemetery in Northern Athens was identified after an episode of quarrying (**Map 6, Fig. 28**). As a result of this destruction, systematic excavation was not possible, but the site was thoroughly surveyed over the course of two days and a number of pyres, graves and structural remains were noted.²⁴⁹ It was

²⁴⁶ Nicholls 1970: Pl. 3b, 2; Guggisberg 1996: 70, no. 215. Immerwahr 1971: 112 (Well U 26:4), **CAT556**. See, however, Papadopoulos 2008 and Smithson 1982 for the contentious dating of this deposit as 'Submycenaean'.

²⁴⁷ Immerwahr 1971: 213, XX-3; **CAT554**.

²⁴⁸ MAKRYIANNI PLOT: Parlama and Stampolidis 2000: 50; AMPHIKTIONIS STREET: Alexandri 1967; MEIDANI STREET: Stavropoulou 1964.

²⁴⁹ Smithson 1961: 149-150.

unclear if the pyre remains constituted surface cremations or the floors of cremation trenches.²⁵⁰ Of these, Pyre B yielded an Attic Incised Ware doll, dating to the Protogeometric period.²⁵¹

Perati

The cemetery of Perati is situated at the foot of a low mountain at the north end of the bay of Porto-Rafti on the south-eastern tip of Attica (**Map 6**). It was first identified and excavated in 1892 by the Greek Archaeological Service. After years of illicit digging by looters, it was fully excavated by the Archaeological Society at Athens in eleven consecutive seasons between 1953 and 1963.²⁵² 192 chamber tombs and 26 pit graves containing inhumations and cremation burials were revealed (**Fig. 29**).²⁵³ Perati is the richest and most extensive cemetery of the Late Helladic III C period excavated in the Aegean to date.

Thirty-four human and animal figurines originate from sixteen tombs at Perati.²⁵⁴ They are all handmade. No tomb contained more than six figurines, although it should be noted that the tomb containing this highest number (Tomb 21) was in

²⁵⁰ Smithson 1961: 151-152.

²⁵¹ Smithson 1961: 172, no.54; **CAT713**.

²⁵² Iakovidis 1980: 1.

²⁵³ Iakovidis 1969 (B): 420

²⁵⁴ Iakovidis 1969 (B): 268-272; Iakovidis 1980: 74-77. **CAT563-596**.

use throughout all three phases of occupation at Perati and contained six or seven burials.²⁵⁵

A variety of both LH III C and pre-LH III C female types are represented. Two Psi figurines originate from excavations by V. Stais and have no further contextual information; this is regrettable, as they are the earliest examples from Perati and their occurrence in an LH III C context would be significant.²⁵⁶ There are no other figurines that need be earlier than LH III C.

Perati is significant for yielding examples of 'wailing women' figurines attached by means of dowels to the rims of *lekanai* (**Fig. 30**).²⁵⁷ These figurines are independent of the traditional categories of female Mycenaean figurines, primarily due to the position of their arms, which are raised to the head, with the 'hands' resting on top of the *polos*.²⁵⁸ Contemporary 'mourning' figurines were found as vase attachments at Ialysos on Rhodes and in freestanding form at Kamini on Naxos.²⁵⁹

Merenda

²⁵⁵ Iakovidis 1980: 106, Chart 5; Iakovidis 1969 (A): 331-336.

²⁵⁶ Iakovidis 1969 (A): 566. **CAT591-592.**

²⁵⁷ **CAT571-574, 588-590.**

²⁵⁸ For discussion of the significance of mourning figurines, see 'Typology of handmade figurines in LH III C', Chapter Four.

²⁵⁹ IALYSOS: Benzi 1992: 253, **CAT698-699**; KAMINI: Kontoleon 1960: 191, Figs. 216 and 217, **CAT1069-1070.**

The Geometric necropolis of Merenda near Markopoulou in Eastern Attica (**Map 6**) was excavated in a series of campaigns in the early 1960s. It is estimated that over 100 graves were identified and investigated.²⁶⁰ After the loss of a substantial portion of associated contextual information, the findings from 23 graves from the excavations of Papadimitriou in 1960-1961 were published in 2005, primarily as an inventory of their contents insofar as it was possible to reconstruct their original presentation.²⁶¹

The site yielded five Late Geometric figurines from one grave and one unknown context.²⁶² They provide important evidence for the use of handmade figurines in burial contexts, and of the wide range of types in use at this time (see Chapter Four).

Oropos

The Early Iron Age settlement at Skala Oropou, on the northern coast of Attica (**Map 6**), was initially discovered as the result of a rescue excavation initiated by construction of a school building.²⁶³ The site was first excavated between 1985 and 1987 and was identified by the investigator as Homeric *Graia*.²⁶⁴ Excavations resumed between 1996 and 2002 in an attempt to clarify the earlier investigations,

²⁶⁰ No site plan has been published.

²⁶¹ Xagorari-Gleißner 2005.

²⁶² **CAT837-CAT841.**

²⁶³ Mazarakis-Ainian 2007: 21. The Geometric remains are known by their toponym, "O.S.K plot".

²⁶⁴ Mazarakis-Ainian 2007: 27-28.

which had been halted abruptly, and to conclude publication.²⁶⁵ Practical difficulties, however, have precluded determination of the extent of the settlement, with the exception of the eastern limit.²⁶⁶

The site was occupied between the 10th century and the Archaic period, with a period of abandonment corresponding to that of the Lefkandi cemeteries in SPG III. The remains consist of a series of structures arranged in units, postulated to have been *oikoi*.²⁶⁷ Investigations have focused on three 'Quarters' (West, Central and South), defined according to the arrangement of the buildings (**Fig. 31**).

More than seventy figurines have been found at Oropos, but details of the specific contexts from which they originate are currently unknown as the preparation of material for publication is ongoing. However, broad phasing and locations can be given at this preliminary stage: two figurines originate from the Central Quarter (first or second, and second or third, phases of occupation) and one from the West Quarter (fourth or fifth phase of occupation).²⁶⁸ An initial report on the figurines emphasises the difficulties inherent in classifying and dating the corpus, which is

²⁶⁵ Mazarakis-Ainian 2007: 23.

²⁶⁶ Mazarakis-Ainian 2007: 28.

²⁶⁷ Mazarakis-Ainian 2007: 28.

²⁶⁸ **CAT845-847.**

highly fragmentary and therefore difficult to compare with other contemporary bodies of evidence.²⁶⁹

Central Greece

The importance of central Greece (**Maps 2, 7-8**) in the post-palatial period has become increasingly apparent, and the quality and breadth of the data is now acknowledged as unparalleled for this period. In particular, a number of sites in the region provide key sets of data with paradigm-defining characteristics such as destruction levels (Kynos), continuous occupation (Kalapodi) and ceramic chronology originating from primary contexts (Elateia). In many ways the quality of the data from these areas is better than that from, for example, the Peloponnese, where sanctuaries such as Olympia provide excellent sequences of terracotta figurines but lack regional and intra-site contextual information or the stratigraphic information provided at sites like Kalapodi, that may in turn shed light on how deposition practices changed or were consistent over time. Other important themes and trends have been elucidated as the result of syntheses of data from sites in central Greece. Such trends include continuity of cult and associations between cult places, tombs, communities and palatial centres (Kalapodi), specialized pottery production and ceramic connections (Kynos, Mitrou and Kalapodi), the development of proto-urban characteristics and social

²⁶⁹ Perez 2007.

organization (Xeropolis-Lefkandi) and communal memory in burial practices (Mitrou).²⁷⁰

Phthiotis

Kalapodi

Kalapodi is situated in the eastern part of Phthiotis (ancient Phokis) in central Greece, due east of Elateia (**Map 8**). The site, most recently identified as the Sanctuary of Apollo at Abai, was partially explored from 1977-1987.²⁷¹ These excavations focussed on the North temple, investigating strata from the Classical period down to bedrock. The most recent campaign of excavations (since 2004) has focussed on the South temple (**Fig. 32**). The aim of the renewed excavations was to explore the potential sequence of cult buildings from the Late Mycenaean to the Archaic periods identified in soundings beneath the south temple during the final investigations of the 1980s.²⁷² These investigations revealed a tub of unbaked clay in trench K23, with which a fragment of a hollow animal figurine was associated.²⁷³ The excavators interpreted this evidence as indicating the centre of Late Bronze Age cult at Kalapodi, with the area to the east of the southern temple

²⁷⁰ Lemos 2012; Mommsen et al 2001 for specialised pottery production at Kynos.

²⁷¹ Niemeier 2005: 55. Prior to this report, the sanctuary was widely acknowledged as the Sanctuary of Artemis Elaphebolos.

²⁷² Niemeier 2005: 55.

²⁷³ Felsch 1983: 34. **CAT597**.

providing a sort of forecourt.²⁷⁴ This eastern area, excavated during earlier campaigns, revealed a complex of structures and layers, with scant evidence for LH III C early and an abundance of material from LH III C middle/advanced.²⁷⁵ A rectangular structure of stone and mudbrick in this area has been interpreted as a shrine, and a hearth was found to its west.²⁷⁶

The excavated area to the east of the south temple produced 34 figures and figurines from LH III C levels, of which sufficient information is known about 13 fragments for their inclusion herein.²⁷⁷ The majority were concentrated in an area of 16m² between the shrine and the hearth.²⁷⁸ The fragments were distributed through six of the seventeen levels of LH III C occupation.²⁷⁹

The new excavations below the south temple have revealed an unspecified number of fragments of wheelmade bull figures, concentrated in LH III C levels below Geometric and Protogeometric levelling layers, in the northeast part of the

²⁷⁴ Felsch 1981: 84. The current excavator corroborates this suggestion, stating that “the central area of the Mycenaean sanctuary can be expected below the cella of the [south temple].” Niemeier 2006: 69.

²⁷⁵ Jacob-Felsch 1996: 93.

²⁷⁶ Felsch 2001: 194.

²⁷⁷ Felsch 2001: 195. Felsch 1999: 165 notes 32 fragments. This assemblage constitutes 50% of all the figurines found at Kalapodi – see Felsch 1999: 165-166. **CAT598-610**.

²⁷⁸ Felsch 1981a: 23 (wheelmade figures but no associated structures). Felsch 1981: 86 notes that it is the grouping of these similar types of objects that indicates the function of the area as a shrine of Mycenaean date.

²⁷⁹ Felsch 1981: 87.

temple.²⁸⁰ These can be associated with the assemblage of wheelmade bulls found in the eastern area during the earlier campaign (**Fig. 33**).

An LH III C terracotta bird figurine containing seeds originated from below a Geometric 'altar' constructed from field stones in the East part of the South temple, below Early to Middle Geometric fills.²⁸¹

Elateia-Alonaki

The excavation of the cemetery at Elateia – Alonaki has exposed eighty-five tombs, the majority of which are chamber tombs (**Fig. 34**), dating from LH III A 1 to early Christian burials.²⁸² The cemetery contained a great wealth of exotic and precious finds and a number of architecturally elaborate tombs in which the excavators speculate wealthy families were interred.²⁸³ Twenty Mycenaean and Post-Mycenaean female figurines were excavated in ten tombs, of which six figurines are LH III A – B, eleven LH III C and three possibly PG.²⁸⁴ A further three fragments of animal figurines were also found and are awaiting publication.²⁸⁵

²⁸⁰ Niemeier 2007: 42. **CAT612-616**. There are no figures or figurines in layers later than Protogeometric at Kalapodi. W-D. Niemeier, pers. comm., June 2012.

²⁸¹ Niemeier 2006: 69. **CAT611**.

²⁸² Dakoronia 2004: 185.

²⁸³ Deger-Jalkotzy and Dakoronia 1992: 68.

²⁸⁴ Alram-Stern 1999. Included here: **CAT618-634**.

²⁸⁵ Alram-Stern 1999: 215.

Tomb LVIII yielded a number of exceptional finds, including three handmade anthropomorphic figures ranging from 11 to 14cm in height.²⁸⁶ These objects and a handmade jug accompanied the burial of a sixteen-year old male on the west side of the tomb, which also contained four other internments (**Fig. 35**).²⁸⁷ The burial accompanied by the figurines and the jug has been dated to the Protogeometric period; however, the figurines display a number of characteristics that liken them to LH III C female figurines.²⁸⁸ They are therefore crucial in aiding an understanding of the development of figurines between LH III C and the Protogeometric period.

A small figurine attached to a vessel was found in Tomb LXII, but was moulded to the rim rather than being attached by wooden dowels as at Perati.²⁸⁹

There are ten Late Psi figurines. All those originating from datable contexts are LH III C Early to Late.²⁹⁰ Three of the Late Psi A examples originate from the same tomb (T.LXX), although it is unclear how many internments are associated.²⁹¹

The excavators conclude that although it is unlikely that the three large figurines found in tomb LVIII are Mycenaean, the similarity of aspects of their production

²⁸⁶ Alram-Stern 1999: 216-217. **CAT629-631**.

²⁸⁷ Alram-Stern 1999: 217.

²⁸⁸ Alram-Stern 1999: 219

²⁸⁹ Alram-Stern 1999: Fig.9. **CAT628**.

²⁹⁰ Alram-Stern 1999: 215. **CAT618-627**.

²⁹¹ **CAT621-623**.

with LH III C types indicates “a survival of Mycenaean tradition of terracotta figurines in the periphery of the Mycenaean world”.²⁹² The more canonical character of the Late Psi types would also support this.

Phokis

Delphi

LH III C figurines have been identified at Delphi in two areas – the Marmaria (Sanctuary of Athena Pronaia, **Figs. 36** and **38**) and within the sanctuary proper, in the foundations of the Temple of Apollo and in the area of Mycenaean habitation to the north east of the temple (**Figs. 36** and **37**). No figurines have been identified in the east or west cemeteries, even in tombs with evidence of use in LH III A or LH III B.

The precise number of figurine fragments originally excavated within the sanctuary of Apollo is unknown, but in her study of Mycenaean Delphi, Müller estimates the number to be around 60.²⁹³ A greater number – around 75 fragments – was found at the Sanctuary of Athena Pronaia.²⁹⁴

²⁹² Alram-Stern 1999: 220.

²⁹³ Müller 1992: 478, n.133.

²⁹⁴ Demangel 1926: 15, n.2; French 1971. Müller 1992b: 81 notes 175 fragments.

Marmaria

Marmaria, or the Sanctuary of Athena Pronaia, is located to the south of the Sanctuary of Apollo. A complex of cult buildings (**Fig. 38**) including two temples, a tholos, an altar and two treasuries provide the evidence for later activity (mostly classical, although the remains of some small Archaic buildings survive to the west of the tholos).²⁹⁵ The use of this area as a cult place prior to this period is the subject of ongoing debate.²⁹⁶ Mycenaean remains were ostensibly identified in 1922-1923 in the area of the “terrasse des autels”, to the east of the limestone temple.²⁹⁷ This identification was further supported by the discovery of around thirty Psi-type figurines on a large, flat rock to the south of the altar (**Fig. 39**), thereafter referred to as “le pierre des *koukles*” (the rock of the dolls).²⁹⁸ This rock was located in the midst of a number of stone fragments beneath a black layer of burnt material.²⁹⁹ The figurines on the rock were accompanied by a piece of obsidian and objects of glass, shell and amber.³⁰⁰

²⁹⁵ Bommelaer 1997.

²⁹⁶ Nicholls 1970: 3 interprets the figurines as signifying the location of a ‘public’ cult, even withstanding the lack of associated structural remains. Morgan 1990: 129-130 accepts the presence of a Mycenaean cult at Marmaria but does not exclude a domestic origin for the pockets of debris and Geometric pottery; this implies that the re-deposition of the figurines at this later period may not necessarily have been a ‘cult’ act.

²⁹⁷ Demangel 1926: 6

²⁹⁸ Attested as originating from the rock: **CAT635-642**. From other find spots in the Marmaria: **CAT643-690**.

²⁹⁹ Demangel 1926: 13, Fig. 3.

³⁰⁰ Demangel 1926: 13

A later re-analysis of this 'Mycenaean' cult area and the excavated material exposed an interesting inconsistency. Geometric skyphoi were identified in pockets of debris (including ash, bones and coarseware sherds) at a significantly lower level than the Mycenaean material excavated during 1922-1923.³⁰¹ Additionally, the excavators re-examining the remains of the 'Mycenaean' area could not identify any layers or structures that could plausibly be attributed to that period.³⁰² Consequently, it was determined that the figurines recovered in 1922-1923 represented "un lot d'offrandes ramassé et enterré lors d'un aménagement plus tardif du sanctuaire."³⁰³

It is therefore important to clarify the role of the figurines found on the rock in the interpretation of the presence of cult at Marmaria. The figurines are Mycenaean – specifically, they are LH III C variants of the Mycenaean female types – but their original context of use in LH III C is unknown. The act of their deposition in the 8th century appears to be related to cult, but our only evidence for this is their concentration and the restriction of the types. Therefore, although the figurines are LH III C types, the symbolism of their deposition must be interpreted in the context of the 8th century, and not as a signifier of earlier Mycenaean cult at Marmaria. It is inconceivable that LH III C types persisted into the 8th century and that the figurines therefore contributed to ongoing cultic activity in this area. The large

³⁰¹ Lerat 1957: 709.

³⁰² Lerat 1957: 710

³⁰³ Lerat 1957: 710

amount of disturbance and the evidence for clearing and levelling that occurred prior to the construction of the Archaic temple would corroborate this.³⁰⁴

It is unknown from where these figurines originated. It has been suggested that they were removed from tombs in the East cemetery and re-deposited in the Marmaria, possibly as a foundation deposit or relics of an 'heroic age' in an attempt to sanctify the new place.³⁰⁵ Desborough proposed that they came from a sacred spot, possibly the 'great altar of Apollo', amongst the Mycenaean structures north-east of the temple of Apollo.³⁰⁶ Müller also accepts the possibility that the figurines originated from another, earlier cult place such as the original sanctuary of Athena.³⁰⁷ Although the location of the original deposit/s of figurines may never be identified definitively, it is clear from the concentration of the type (to the exclusion of other types of figurines e.g. animals), the date of their deposition on the rock, the lack of associated contemporary pottery and the chronological span of their types that this was a secondary deposit and that the significance of these figurines – be it religious or simply a recognition of 'otherness' – was understood in the 8th century.³⁰⁸

³⁰⁴ Lerat 1957: 710

³⁰⁵ Müller 1992b: 81-82 (citing an original suggestion by Pascal Darcque); Burkert 1987: 49.

³⁰⁶ Desborough 1964: 124.

³⁰⁷ Müller 1992b: 82.

³⁰⁸ French 1971: 141 notes the absence of associated pottery.

This broad span of dates represented in the stylistic range of the Mycenaean figurines on the *pierre des koukles* demonstrates the likelihood that these figurines were accumulated in one event (but possibly from a variety of places) and deposited at a later date. It seems highly unlikely that the figurines would have accumulated on the stone over a period relative to their manufacture. Of particular interest is the Late Psi figurine with a pierced torso (**Fig. 3**). This unusual characteristic has led to suggestions that the figurines were hung from trees or worn as pendants.³⁰⁹

Sanctuary of Apollo

Around sixty fragments of figurines were found in the area of Mycenaean occupation to the north-east of the Temple of Apollo (**Fig. 37**). In contrast with the Marmaria deposit, which was composed exclusively of female figurines, a large proportion (more than half) was of animal types.³¹⁰ Additionally, the assemblage in the Sanctuary of Apollo appears to be significantly earlier than that in Marmaria,

³⁰⁹ Hägg 1981: 38, n.28; Kilian-Dirlmeier 1978-1979. See Demangel 1926: Fig. 28.1, 29.1 and 29.3 for a further three examples of figurines with piercings, although these are not noted as having been deposited on the 'rock of dolls'. These belong to Demangel's groups D and E – see Demangel 1926: Fig. 16.

³¹⁰ Müller 1992: 478. Insufficient information is known about this corpus of figurines for inclusion here, with the exception of two fragments in Lerat 1935: 331 (**CAT691-692**). The material was not accessible for study during 2012-2013.

with only one of the five fragments illustrated by Müller potentially datable to LH III C.³¹¹

The exact findspots of these figurines are unknown. However, it has been suggested that the presence of these figurines in this area of the site demonstrate the existence of a place of worship such as an hypaethral shrine.³¹² It is difficult to confirm this beyond doubt, however, as the degree of concentration in which the figurines were found is unknown. The size of the Mycenaean settlement beneath and to the north-east of the Temple of Apollo has been estimated at 16,000m², so it is not unfeasible that the figurines were distributed throughout this area in a variety of contexts, both religious and domestic, primary and secondary.³¹³

Kynos

The settlement at Kynos is a tell site situated at the northern end of the bay of Livanates on the northern Euboean gulf (**Fig. 40**).³¹⁴ It was occupied from the Early Helladic to the Byzantine period and was excavated over a period of ten years up until 1995. Although the site has not been fully published, a number of reports on various aspects of the material culture provide information about the

³¹¹ The most complete figurine (Müller 1992: Fig.17) is a wheelmade bull dating to LH III A-B - Müller 1992: 479. Figure 16.4 in *ibid* is probably also of the same date. A pre-LH III C date cannot be excluded for Figs. 16.1, 16.2 and 16.3 in *ibid*.

³¹² Müller 1992: 481.

³¹³ Müller 1992b: 74.

³¹⁴ A tell is an artificial mound or hill created by the accumulation of successive layers of occupation debris.

sequence of occupation and the finds recovered from the excavations.³¹⁵ Of interest to this thesis are the LH III C phases, which were delineated in the archaeological record by a series of destructions caused by fire and earthquake.

One of the most remarkable aspects of the material culture of this period at Kynos is the output of pictorial pottery which, uniquely, includes depictions of sea battles and animal sacrifice on board ships.³¹⁶ The artistic tradition at Kynos was therefore vigorous. The figures and figurines are currently under study in preparation for final publication and therefore are not included in this thesis. A number of comments about the significance of this material can be made, however.³¹⁷

The corpus of Mycenaean figures and figurines amounts to around 160 examples. The material is fragmentary, as is to be expected from a settlement with prolonged occupation, numerous architectural phases and multiple destruction levels.³¹⁸ The range of types incorporates the usual Late Mycenaean typology of both zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figurines, and there are also a small number of fragments from horse figurines dating to the Protogeometric period. Interestingly given the connections between Kynos and Lefkandi in pottery styles, the LH III C

³¹⁵ E.g. Dakoronia 1999, 2003, 2006.

³¹⁶ Dakoronia 1987, 1996, 1999, forthcoming.

³¹⁷ I am grateful to Dr. Eva Alram-Stern for allowing me to examine the figurines and discussing their significance with me, and to Dr. Ph. Dakoronia for facilitating access to the material.

³¹⁸ Pace the material from Xeropolis-Lefkandi.

types of figurines at Kynos do not bear very much relation at all to those from Xeropolis; indeed, the only similarities are in the great variability of decoration and morphology.³¹⁹

Of particular interest is a series of nine handmade bird figurines that may be connected with fecundity rites.³²⁰ A small number of fragments of wheelmade human and animal figures have also been found at Kynos. Most notably, a wheelmade female figure has recently been identified.³²¹ It was found in an alleyway but is possibly associated with the foundation trench of a building dating to the early phase of the LH III C period, although stylistically it dates to LH III B2. It has a cylindrical skirt with a bulbous upper body, and decoration of stacked chevrons on the chest. The extremities are missing but the broken areas indicate that its arms were originally upraised.

Euboea and the Sporades

The island of Euboea (**Map 9**) has been recognised as a rich source of archaeological evidence since the pioneering survey of Hugh Sackett and Mervyn Popham in the early 1960s.³²² Since then, investigations have been carried out

³¹⁹ See Chapter Six for further discussion of the significance of the lack of connections between the figurines at these two sites.

³²⁰ Alram-Stern forthcoming. I thank Dr Alram-Stern for sending me an advance copy of this forthcoming article. See the typology section of this thesis for discussion of the form of these figurines.

³²¹ Alram-Stern forthcoming b.

³²² Sackett et al 1966.

intensely at a number of key sites: initially at Lefkandi and Eretria (between which occupation spans the entire Late Bronze to Early Iron Age transition), but also more recently at Amarynthos and in the region of Karystos. In addition to the spectacular finds at Lefkandi that instigated a reappraisal of the nature of “Dark Age” Greece, Euboean evidence has been instrumental in reconstructing the extensive trade patterns, networks and contacts operating after the collapse of the Mycenaean palaces. More locally, the connections between the ceramic repertoires at a number of sites on and around the Euboean gulf have initiated the identification of a ‘Euboean koine’ (**Fig. 12**).³²³

In recent years, however, new data has initiated a more circumspect view of the role and activities of the Euboeans, particularly in the area of the northern Aegean coast.³²⁴ Specifically, material links besides pottery have begun to be explored, and in this sense the role of the figure and figurine evidence will be an important contribution.³²⁵ The potential for new research as a result of the publication of figures and figurines from current investigations at sites in the area of the Euboean *koiné* should not be underestimated.³²⁶

³²³ Lemos 1998.

³²⁴ See most recently Mazarakis Ainian 2012: 83-89 for an overview of scholarship on the Euboean koine.

³²⁵ Mazarakis Ainian 2012: 83-84 highlights settlement plan and the presence of intra-mural burials as alternative characteristics of the Euboean koine.

³²⁶ Primarily the finds from Kynos, Kalapodi, Mitrou, and Xeropolis-Lefkandi, all of which are currently under study.

Lefkandi

Xeropolis

The archaeological significance of Xeropolis was first noted by Mervyn Popham and Hugh Sackett, who determined from surface pottery and stray finds that the site was occupied from the Early Helladic through to the Geometric periods.³²⁷ The strategic location and topographical prominence of the site as a flat-topped tell (**Figs. 41 and 42**), and the consequent likelihood that it controlled the highly fertile Lelantine plain during the period of its occupation, incited Popham and Sackett to start excavations on Xeropolis. These continued for three consecutive seasons between 1964 and 1966 and finished in 1969.

During this campaign, a series of trial trenches were dug at points across the plateau and a main excavation area, initially consisting of six 5-metre squares, was situated at the north-eastern extent of the plateau of the tell.³²⁸ This area incorporated the deep sounding, which was excavated down to bedrock to ascertain a complete stratigraphic sequence of the site's occupation. The purpose of the trial trenches was to gauge the extent of settlement and the degree of erosion across the site.

³²⁷ Sackett et al 1966: 67.

³²⁸ Popham et al 1979: 12.

The Protogeometric and Geometric levels of the settlement were published in 1980 and the Late Helladic levels in 2006.³²⁹ However, work remained to be done to gain a fuller understanding of the site's situation, both in its contemporary setting and in scholarship of the period, which has developed apace since the initial discovery of the settlement and the nearby cemeteries and as a direct result of the findings there. In particular, the Toumba building was discovered only after the Xeropolis excavations had been closed and the results published. It has become increasingly apparent that work is now needed to clarify "the relationship between the living and the dead" at Lefkandi.³³⁰

In 2003 a new campaign of excavation and study seasons began on Xeropolis. The renewed investigations utilise the full range of modern excavation techniques and interdisciplinary approaches that were unavailable to the previous excavators. These include archaeobotanical and geological studies, an analysis of the faunal remains, geochemical sampling and petrographic assessment of the ceramics. The trenches of the current excavations are grouped in two main areas: the north-western part of the plateau (Region II), and the north-eastern (Region I) (**Fig. 43**). The latter includes the main excavation area from the 1964-1969 excavations. A geoarchaeological investigation in the 2005 season focussed on identifying the course of the ancient coastline immediately around Xeropolis, and to this end trenches were also located in the narrow valley on the northern (land-facing) side

³²⁹ Popham et al 1979; Popham et al 1980; Evely 2006.

³³⁰ <http://lefkandi.classics.ox.ac.uk>, accessed on 11th June 2014.

of the tell. These identified the existence of a harbour flanking the narrow isthmus linking Xeropolis to the mainland.³³¹

Excavations were closed for an interim period in 2008, and study seasons began the following year. To date the material produced from the excavations amounts to over 5000 contextual units of pottery and finds. More than 130 figurines have been catalogued, spanning Late Helladic III B to the Protogeometric period. The analysis of this material with regard to publication currently focuses on Region I (**Fig. 44**). For reasons presumably associated with the functions of the structures in each Region, the vast majority (approximately 73%) of the catalogued Mycenaean figurines originate from Region II (**Fig. 45**). Within this area, a significantly high proportion of the figurines are concentrated in Areas R and T, incorporating the so-called 'Ritual Zone' (**Fig. 45**).³³² This Zone consists of a series of Structures (A, B and C) with similar layout and stratigraphic superimposition, and the so-called 'hollow' to the East (Area R).

The part of Xeropolis known as Area R was first investigated in 2004 as two pairs of trial trenches. These were situated towards the top of the north-facing slope of the tell and further south on the flat-topped plateau. Mycenaean levels were found in the southern trials just below topsoil and in the northern trials at a depth of

³³¹ Davidson et al 2010.

³³² It should be noted that these terms refer to areas defined by trench layouts rather than by archaeological features.

more than 1.75m. It was therefore calculated that contemporary contexts dropped between 2.5m to 3m from south to north over a 10m distance, or a 25-30% gradient.³³³ The area was opened up and it was observed that in a 9m by 11m area, there was “hardly a single standing structure.”³³⁴

The disparity between the depths of the Mycenaean levels was clarified by the identification of a substantial wall (the ‘city wall’) running north-north-west/south-south-east then turning at the western corner to run north-south (wall 121). An area of bones, stones, pebbles and broken pottery, some 6-7m in length and sloping downwards to the north, was found to the south of wall 118. Paltry structural evidence suggests buildings were once located in this area. The excavators observed that the empty space probably represents intentional clearing.³³⁵ A series of good-quality, hard-packed LH III C surfaces corroborate this theory.³³⁶

When the area to the north of wall 118 was investigated further it was found that the ancient landscape continued to drop over 6-8 metres into a distinctive ‘hollow’.³³⁷ No structures were identified in this area either but a large amount of LH III C pottery and a number of high quality figurines were found. Excavation

³³³ Lemos 2005: 51.

³³⁴ Lemos 2007: 39.

³³⁵ Lemos 2007: 39.

³³⁶ Lemos 2008: 54.

³³⁷ Lemos 2007: 39.

revealed two episodes of deposition of Protogeometric date and LH III C levels below these, although the divisions between these contexts were not consistently identifiable.³³⁸

The 'city wall' divides the southern and the northern regions of Area R "topographically as well as in the nature of the deposits."³³⁹ It is apparent from the landscaping of the southern zone, the substantial nature of wall 118 and a parallel wall to its south (wall 161), and the depth and distinct nature of the 'hollow' that the ancient landscape was heavily manipulated in this area of the site. It has consequently been suggested that this landscaping defined the approach to Xeropolis from the northern aspect, over a possible *isthmus* flanked to the east and west by bays.³⁴⁰

Of the Structures to the west of the 'hollow' (**Fig. 46**), Structure A is the earliest, dating to Lefkandi Phase 1. Two clay floor surfaces were identified inside the structure, of which the earliest has two associated clay drums and a clay bin. A larger clay drum was added when the second floor came into use. A large clay

³³⁸ Lemos 2007: 40; Lemos 2008: 54.

³³⁹ Lemos 2007: 39.

³⁴⁰ Lemos 2008: 54; Lemos 2009: 48; Davidson et al 2010: 1567, 1571.

receptacle is also associated with this later floor, into which was set a red deer antler.³⁴¹

Structure B was identified to the south of Structure A.³⁴² It appears to be later than Structure A but is overlaid by Structure C, indicating that it is chronologically intermediate. The internal furnishings of Structure B include a large clay drum, a mudbrick platform and a rectangular mudbrick 'basin' set against the east wall. An exterior area appears to be associated with Structure B. This area includes a large pit and the earliest of the circular 'platforms' found in and around Structure C.³⁴³

Structure C had two phases of use between the LH III C Late and the early phases of the Protogeometric periods as attested by the large amounts of Early Protogeometric pottery in the surrounding area.³⁴⁴ Its most notable features are multiple circular stone platforms and an absence of depositional material inside the building. No "domestic debris" or ash was found and there was very little bone material, in contrast to the large volume of sherds in the exterior areas.³⁴⁵ Mudbrick is also absent from the fill, indicating that the structure may have been unroofed.³⁴⁶ Three stone 'platforms' were identified inside Structure C, constructed from a kerb of round stones enclosing flat slabs, covered with a layer

³⁴¹ Lemos 2009: 48.

³⁴² Lemos 2009: 48.

³⁴³ *ibid.*

³⁴⁴ Lemos 2008: 54.

³⁴⁵ Lemos 2008: 54.

³⁴⁶ *ibid.*

of small pebbles, and are similar to a construction in the east room of the Toumba building dating to Middle Protogeometric.³⁴⁷ Cooking ware and fragments of monumental craters were found to the east of Structure C, indicating that eating and drinking occurred here.³⁴⁸

The stratigraphic relationships between the structures and the nature of the deposits in and around each building suggest if not continuity then a degree of consistency in their usage. The whole area has been tentatively identified as a 'ritual zone', and the concentrated deposits of figurines in Area R, possibly originating from these structures to the west, could support this description.³⁴⁹

The Cemeteries

The cemeteries of Lefkandi are located approximately 600m north of the settlement of Xeropolis (**Fig. 42**). Of the five cemeteries identified, two yielded figures and figurines (Toumba and Palia Perivolia). Both were systematically excavated. Fragments were also found in the fill of the Toumba building, discussed below.

³⁴⁷ Lemos 2008: 54; Popham 1993: 11, Pl.7, 8c.

³⁴⁸ Lemos 2009: 49.

³⁴⁹ Lemos 2009: 49. **CAT1109, 1117-1141.**

Toumba cemetery

The Toumba cemetery was in use from the Middle Protogeometric period to Sub-Protogeometric III. It was discovered in 1969 after trial trenches were sunk in anticipation of locating a settlement associated with the Skoubris cemetery.³⁵⁰ 37 shaft and pit graves were identified (**Fig. 46**) and all but one excavated. Although the inception of the cemetery occurred after the destruction of the Toumba building to its west, recent research has indicated that the arrangement of the Toumba cemetery over time remained closely associated with the mound covering the building (**Fig. 47**).³⁵¹

Eight figures and figurines were found in six tombs.³⁵² The most famous, of course, is the wheelmade centaur (**Fig. 48**), which was found fragmented and deposited between two burials (**Fig. 9**).³⁵³ It is remarkable in its iconography, its superior execution and the circumstances of its find-contexts.³⁵⁴ An often overlooked but nonetheless important animal vase was found in the same tomb as the body of the

³⁵⁰ Popham et al 1980: 105.

³⁵¹ Lemos and Mitchell 2011.

³⁵² **CAT716-717, 722-727.**

³⁵³ Desborough et al 1970; Popham et al 1980: 168-169. **CAT722-723.**

³⁵⁴ See Chapter Four.

centaur.³⁵⁵ Another tomb is the source of a unique representation of a tortoise in Attic Incised Ware.³⁵⁶

Palia Perivolia

The Palia Perivolia cemetery is located approximately 80m east of the Toumba cemetery.³⁵⁷ It was in use from the Early- to Sub-Protogeometric periods. The 40 shafts, pits and pyres in Palia Perivolia are regularly oriented north-south, with only seven exceptions (**Fig. 49**).³⁵⁸ Two duck figures and an Attic Incised Ware doll were found in one tomb dating to the Late Protogeometric period.³⁵⁹

Toumba building

Subsequent to the excavation of the cemeteries at Lefkandi, the mound of Toumba was identified after exploratory investigation in advance of planned construction.³⁶⁰ Infamously, the landowner bulldozed part of the building before systematic excavation could be carried out, destroying the central section of the huge apsidal structure (**Fig. 50**). Subsequent rescue efforts, however, salvaged important evidence of the use-life of the building. This revealed that two individuals, furnished with lavish and exotic grave goods, were buried in the

³⁵⁵ Popham et al 1980: 169, no.2. **CAT724**.

³⁵⁶ An Attic Incised Ware doll also accompanied the tortoise in the same tomb. Popham and Lemos 1996: Pl. 72, 12 and Pl. 107 (T 74, 12). **CAT716-717**.

³⁵⁷ Despite their close proximity, the differentiation in burial rites and finds indicate that the two cemeteries were not part of the same complex. Lemos with Mitchell 2011: 638.

³⁵⁸ Popham et al 1980: 104.

³⁵⁹ Popham et al 1980: 150-151. **CAT715, 720-721**.

³⁶⁰ Popham et al 1993: 1.

central room of the structure, before the building was partly dismantled and filled with earth in the Middle stages of Protogeometric, creating a huge mound.

Seventeen fragments of figures and figurines were retrieved from the fill of the building.³⁶¹ As is to be expected given the origination of the material from a secondary context, its condition was fragmentary, but it nonetheless provide important evidence that, when coupled with the more recent data from Xeropolis, gives an unprecedented insight into the local workshops and production of figures and figurines at Lefkandi between LH III C and the Protogeometric period. In particular, two fragments of a large wheelmade horse can be interpreted in conjunction with new fragments from the 'Ritual Zone' on Xeropolis, and a number of Mycenaean types of figurines give clues about the origination of the filling material possibly from a settlement context.³⁶²

Eretria

Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros

A number of fragments of figures and figurines were found during the excavations of the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros between 1964 and 2003 (**Fig. 51**).³⁶³ The site has featured prominently in discussion about the development of architecture

³⁶¹ **CAT728-744.**

³⁶² See Chapter Four. Wheelmade horse from the Toumba building: **CAT732, 744.** Sackett 1993: 73 conjectures from the presence of figurines in the filling material that its origin was "a LH III shrine", but given the presence of both wheelmade figures and Mycenaean figurines on Xeropolis, this is an unnecessary conjecture.

³⁶³ The eight fragments of relevance to this thesis are **CAT860-867.**

and its relationship to socio-political power in the period between the collapse of the Mycenaean palaces *circa* 1200 BC and the end of the Late Geometric period *circa* 700 BC.³⁶⁴

The sanctuary was constructed during the 8th century at the height of Eretria's prosperity. The Geometric levels are underlain by thick layers of clay which are the remains of a marsh that was situated in the area between the Middle Helladic and the Protogeometric periods.³⁶⁵ Three main phases have been identified by the excavators: Phase I (Middle Geometric II – beginning of Late Geometric I), Phase II (Late Geometric I – Late Geometric II) and Phase III (end of Late Geometric). The sanctuary was founded and the first buildings constructed in Phase I; the area was then re-organised in Phase II; and Phase III is characterised by the disappearance of many of the structures and the destruction of the area by fire.³⁶⁶

The small number of figurines and figurines – eight fragments from six contexts – is inversely proportionate to their importance in providing crucial information about the role of Euboea in the production of figures and figurines after the post-palatial period, and about the transition from Middle to Late Geometric in terms of the re-adoption of wheelmade technology.³⁶⁷ There are also indications that,

³⁶⁴ See Mazarakis-Ainian 1997 and Mazarakis-Ainian 2006.

³⁶⁵ Verdan 2013: 40.

³⁶⁶ See Verdan 2013: 42-63 for the occupation and destruction of the area during Phases I-III.

³⁶⁷ See Chapter Six for the significance of the Middle Geometric evidence.

unusually, articulated figurines were in use in Eretria at this time.³⁶⁸ The rear end of a wheelmade bull figure also demonstrates Late Bronze Age characteristics seen elsewhere on Late Geometric figures and figurines.³⁶⁹

The North Sacrificial Area

During the course of two campaigns of excavation at the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros, an area of cultic activity was revealed to the north of the temple (**Fig. 52**). This area was bounded by a stream and yielded a rich deposit of ceramics, figurines and exotic objects. It was established in Late Geometric and activity (votive deposition and burnt sacrifice, conducted around a circular structure and associated pits) continued into the Hellenistic period.³⁷⁰ The figurines found in and around this area include anthropomorphic and zoomorphic types, including a possible head of a cockerel or rooster, three angular horse figurines, and multiple fragments of a long-necked Late Geometric type also attested at Oropos and Rhitsona.³⁷¹

Plakari

Systematic investigations began on the ridge of Plakari, near Karystos on the southern tip of Euboea, in 2010 (**Map 9, Fig. 53**). Preliminary reports have

³⁶⁸ E.g. **CAT861-862**. These occupy an intermediary chronological position between the Attic Incised Ware dolls and later 7th century Boeotian bell-dolls.

³⁶⁹ **CAT865**. For further discussion of this phenomenon see Chapter Five.

³⁷⁰ Huber 2003.

³⁷¹ See Chapter Five. **CAT848-849, 851, 852, 858-859**.

indicated the existence of a sanctuary of regional importance with occupation spanning the Early Iron Age to the Classical period.³⁷²

A small number of fragments of figurines have been found in an Early Iron Age dump of material of cultic character on the southern slope of the ridge (**Fig. 54**).³⁷³ No fragments belong beyond doubt to wheelmade figures, although the leg of a possible horse presents the same sort of 'tooling' marks as seen on the Lefkandi centaur.³⁷⁴ Of note at Plakari is the use of coarse fabrics to produce figurines, also seen at Zagora and Lefkandi.³⁷⁵ The overall presentation of the material from Plakari is of a moderately sized and not synchronous corpus. Two legs of animals have incised decoration, which is another parallel with Zagora.³⁷⁶ Of particular note are two very small heads of warriors, which probably belong to handmade figurines.³⁷⁷ One has the helmet pushed up on to the top of his head (**Fig. 55**), while the helmet of the other sits over his face as in battle; the nose is obscured by the nose-plate of the helmet. Most of the Plakari figurines are made in a local, characteristically dark red clay.

³⁷² Crielaard 2011, 2012.

³⁷³ I am grateful to Prof. J-P Crielaard for a guided tour of the site and for allowing me to examine the figurines. As the material is currently under study, only those figurines published in preliminary reports – a total of 32 fragments – are included in this study.

³⁷⁴ This is found commonly on figures and figurines throughout the Early Iron Age and on Late Mycenaean wheelmade figures, where tooling was used to improve the appearance of the figure after the various separate appendages were attached.

³⁷⁵ I am grateful to Dr. S. Paspalas for discussion of a coarseware horse figurine from the current excavations at Zagora.

³⁷⁶ **CAT1041-1042.**

³⁷⁷ **CAT1039-1040.**

Skyros

Two ‘dolls’ with bell-shaped bodies and articulated legs were found in a Late Protogeometric cist grave in the necropolis at Agia Anna on Skyros (**Map 10**).³⁷⁸

There is limited information about the wider context of this site, but the associated pottery dates the contents of the grave to the end of the period. In their overall form the two dolls resemble those produced in ‘Attic Incised Ware’ fabric, found in Attica, Thessaly and at Lefkandi, and later Boeotian ‘bell-dolls’.³⁷⁹ However, the Skyros examples are produced with a low, wide skirt, rather than the more globular form of the Attic Incised Ware dolls (**Fig. 56**) or the deep, ovoid skirts of the Boeotian examples.

The Dodecanese

Rhodes

Although Mycenaean habitation is not known for certain to have occurred on Rhodes, Mycenaean vessels and figurines are known from burials throughout the Late Bronze Age.³⁸⁰ The interpretation of the archaeology on Rhodes during the LH III C period is problematic, due mainly to a lack of excavated settlements to correspond with the relatively large number of cemeteries.³⁸¹ Moreover, there is a

³⁷⁸ Sapouna-Sakellari 1998: 43, Fig. 29. **CAT718-719**.

³⁷⁹ See Chapter Five.

³⁸⁰ E.g. Dietz 1984, which publishes the Mycenaean chamber tombs in the region of Lindos excavated in 1904 and 1908 by K. Kinch. See Benzi 1992 for a general overview of Mycenaean Rhodes.

³⁸¹ Benzi 1988: 67; Benzi 1988b: 253.

dearth of systematically excavated and published sites as a result of extensive looting.³⁸²

Questions about population movement and change on Rhodes during LH III C are unresolved. The re-use of chamber tombs throughout the LH III period is documented at a number of sites on Rhodes; it is therefore often difficult to associate a figurine with a specific burial or other associated grave goods.³⁸³ A decrease in the number of tombs at Ialysos in LH III B suggests population decline, with a subsequent complete break in use. The re-use of chamber tombs in LH III C has therefore been interpreted as indicative of newcomers from the Peloponnese.³⁸⁴ However, Benzi suggests that the prevalence of re-use in the early phase of LH III C and the 'submergence' of Mainland-influenced pottery by local styles indicated internal, rather than external, migration on Rhodes, probably from the periphery to the centre.³⁸⁵

According to Macdonald, the use of figurines in tombs on Rhodes becomes relatively common during LH III C.³⁸⁶ However, the lack of secure associations between figurines, specific burials and diagnostic pottery makes it impossible to gauge the true extent of figurine deposition in this period. The increase in the

³⁸² Benzi 1988: 59.

³⁸³ See Cavanagh and Mee 1978 and Mee 1982: 51 for re-use of tombs in LH III C.

³⁸⁴ Cavanagh and Mee 1978: 42; Mee 1982: 89-90.

³⁸⁵ Benzi 1988: 70; see also Benzi 1992: 224-225.

³⁸⁶ Macdonald 1986: 141.

number of figurines in LH III C on its own need not prove Mee's hypothesis of population influx, as the number of grave goods generally in LH III C is five times that of LH III B.³⁸⁷ However, the dominance of figurine types dating to a more advanced stage of LH III C – note the absence of Late Psi A types – supports the theory of new settlers in this period, and that the increase in figurine deposition was not just the evolution of a longstanding practice.³⁸⁸

The most convincing figurine-related evidence for an external stimulus is the sudden appearance of wheelmade figures in tombs in LH III C.³⁸⁹ None dating from prior to this period have been identified, although again looting of tombs may have contributed to this absence of evidence.

The parallels for the usage of wheelmade figures elsewhere in contemporary Greece are intriguing: Benzi points out that the only other part of Greece in which wheelmade figures are being used in funerary contexts at this time is Cyprus, not on Crete or the mainland.³⁹⁰ However, these comparable examples are rhyta rather

³⁸⁷ MacDonald 1986: 141.

³⁸⁸ Mee 1982: 90 for the abundance of developed LH III C figurine types.

³⁸⁹ Benzi 1992: 224. The restriction of these figures to funerary contexts should not be considered particularly significant given the almost total absence of data from settlements, due to lack of excavation.

³⁹⁰ Benzi 1992: 224.

than wheelmade bulls without a secondary purpose: this latter category is found only in sanctuaries on Cyprus, and *not* in tombs.³⁹¹

Conversely, in the Geometric period, figurines on Rhodes originate predominantly from sanctuary contexts and are comprised largely of Cypriot imports.³⁹² However, a significant number of locally produced figurines have also been found in the same contexts, indicating that figurine and figure production continued on Rhodes into the Early Iron Age.

Ialysos

Acropolis

The Acropolis at Ialysos (**Map 16**) was excavated by Maiuri in the early 20th century.³⁹³ A large deposit of discarded votive material was excavated on the west side of the later temple. The contents consisted of locally made and imported offerings in a range of media, dating predominantly between the ninth and fifth centuries.³⁹⁴ However, contextual information is lacking and final publication has never been achieved. A selection of fragments of figures and figurines currently on

³⁹¹ Catling 1974: 104, contra MacDonald 1986: 141.

³⁹² Sørensen 1991. The Cypriot imports are the product of a separate artistic tradition and are therefore not considered in the present study.

³⁹³ Mee 1982: 47.

³⁹⁴ Maiuri 1928: 76-79.

display in the Archaeological Museum of Rhodes has been included in the present study.³⁹⁵

Cemetery

The cemeteries at Ialysos (**Fig. 57**) constitute the largest funerary complex on Rhodes, and were in use from LH II B until LH III C.³⁹⁶ The burials occurred predominantly in chamber tombs, although pit graves are also attested. Both inhumation and cremation are attested, and the figures and figurines from the cemetery at Ialysos included in this study originate from both kinds of burial.³⁹⁷

During LH III C the number of burials increased, ostensibly reflecting a period of increased prosperity.³⁹⁸ The sixteen figures and figurines from the cemetery at Ialysos incorporated in this study originate exclusively from eleven of these LH III C burials. Noteworthy amongst the types are three ‘mourning’ figurines for attachment to the rim of a vessel, paralleled at Perati in Attica and Kamini on Naxos; a Tau figurine (a type uncommon outside the Argolid); two wheelmade horses; and the head of a wheelmade anthropomorphic figure.³⁹⁹

³⁹⁵ **CAT1218-1229.**

³⁹⁶ Mee 1982: 8-46.

³⁹⁷ Eight inhumations (Tombs 12, 21, 35, 33, 40, 42, 80 and Old Tomb 13) and three tombs with cremation and inhumation (Tombs 15, 17, 32). Benzi 1992.

³⁹⁸ Benzi 1988: 67.

³⁹⁹ **CAT695-710.** See Weber-Hiden 2011: 321 for discussion of the scarcity of Tau figurines outside the Argolid and their ostensible cultural links to this region.

Lindos

Lindos is located on the south-eastern coast of Rhodes (**Map 16**). The Sanctuary of Athena on the acropolis of Lindos and the surrounding area were surveyed and excavated by Danish teams in the early 1900s and in 1962 (**Fig. 58**).⁴⁰⁰ Attic style pottery found at the Sanctuary provides evidence for the earliest stages of cult activity around the end of the 10th and beginning of the 9th centuries.⁴⁰¹ One of the most notable characteristics of the sanctuary is the large number and consistent deposition of Cypriot figurines, particularly in contrast with other contemporary Greek sanctuaries, where “they seem to have an occasional character.”⁴⁰²

42 locally produced figures and figurines of humans and animals were retrieved from the Sanctuary amongst a corpus of 72 identifiable fragments dating from the Protogeometric to the Late Geometric periods.⁴⁰³ 9 are wheelmade and a number of them exhibit peculiar, presumably locally characteristic or workshop-specific traits, such as the slight compression of the wheelmade cylinder (which usually corresponds to the skirt of the figure) into an oval shape, presumably before firing when the clay is leather-hard and therefore still malleable. These locally made

⁴⁰⁰ Blinkenberg 1931; Dyggve 1952; Dietz 1984; Sørensen and Prentz 1992.

⁴⁰¹ Kourou 2002: 23, where no reference is given. Presumably the material referred to is Blinkenberg 1931: 234-240, Pl. 33. Note that some of the pottery in Blinkenberg’s catalogue is from Kopría, a site on the western slope below the acropolis, for which a cultic character is not certain – see Blinkenberg 1931: 57-60.

⁴⁰² Sørensen 1991: 224. Samos is the exception, where even larger numbers of Cypriot imports were found.

⁴⁰³ 79 pieces were actually recovered, but some fragments are too small or worn to be identified, and not all are illustrated in publication. Moreover, the published descriptions are often insufficient for purposes of analysis and dating. The 40 fragments included in this study are **CAT986-1025**.

figures and figurines can be dated through stylistic analysis and connections with the Cypriot imports deposited in the same contexts.⁴⁰⁴ There is good evidence, moreover, that there was a clear distinction between the types of figurines that were locally made and the types imported from Cyprus, indicating differentiation in their usage.⁴⁰⁵

Nota Kourou claims that there is a gap in the deposition (and production?) of wheelmade animal figures at Lindos between the Protogeometric and Late Geometric periods.⁴⁰⁶ The earliest example used by Kourou is the handmade head of a wheelmade bovid figure, which has been dated stylistically to the Protogeometric period on the basis of the similarity of its applied eyes with Minoan post-palatial figures.⁴⁰⁷ It is, however, a Cypriot import, so there is no evidence at all for local production of wheelmade animal figures at Lindos before the Late Geometric period.

Vigli

A small number of poorly preserved animal figurines originate from the Boukopion sanctuary at Vigli, on the south-eastern coast of Rhodes.⁴⁰⁸ The site was excavated by K. Kinch in 1905 and 1906 and the publication, produced by Sørensen in 1992,

⁴⁰⁴ See Sørensen 1991 for the Cypriot imports from the Sanctuary of Athena.

⁴⁰⁵ See Chapter Four and **Fig. 115** for the locally produced copies of a Cypriot type at the Heraion.

⁴⁰⁶ Kourou 2002: 23. The Protogeometric example used by Kourou can be found in Blinkenberg 1931: 480, no. 1966.

⁴⁰⁷ Blinkenberg 1931: 480, no. 1966

⁴⁰⁸ **CAT1026-1036.**

consists of direct transcripts from Kinch's diary and typological discussion in the absence of any further contextual information. The pottery from Boukopion is almost exclusively Geometric, but no further chronological controls can be applied to the figurines given the inadequate documentation.⁴⁰⁹

Sørensen notes that "typologically the fragments from Boukopion correspond with the Cypriote terracottas from Lindos and some of these are also made of a clay [of a similar colour]." ⁴¹⁰ The fragments from Boukopion, however, do not preserve any traces of the monochrome paint that identifies the Cypriot imports at Lindos.⁴¹¹ Sørensen suggests that the figures and figurines are Lindian products "influenced by Cypriote terracottas."⁴¹²

Apsaktiras, Vati

The cemetery of Apsaktiras (**Map 16**) was looted in 1904 and a subsequent rescue excavation was undertaken by Kinch. 25 plundered graves were cleaned and recorded (**Fig. 59**).⁴¹³ A high-waisted Psi was recovered from Grave 21, the ceramic contents of which date the tomb to an early stage of LH III C.⁴¹⁴

⁴⁰⁹ Sørensen 1992: 25, who states that "about a thousand sherds" are Geometric, compared with "only ten or twenty" of other periods.

⁴¹⁰ Sørensen 1992: 49.

⁴¹¹ Blinkenberg 1931: 476.

⁴¹² Sørensen 1992: 49.

⁴¹³ Dietz 1984: 50.

⁴¹⁴ Dietz 1984: 56.

Kos

Wheelmade figures have been recovered from the cemeteries associated with the settlement of Serraglio on Kos (**Map 15**), which was occupied continuously from pre-Mycenaean times.⁴¹⁵ The most remarkable figures from Serraglio are three Late Geometric anthropomorphic figures with intricate and elaborate decoration (**CAT1232-1234**).⁴¹⁶

Kalymnos

A group of around fifty wheelmade bull figures were found in 1939 by Italian archaeologists at the Temple of Apollo at *Christos tis Ierousalim* on Kalymnos (**Map 14**).⁴¹⁷ The group is unpublished and therefore little is known about them; however, it is reported that the majority are of Late Geometric date and some may even be Early Archaic.⁴¹⁸ Few details are known about the circumstances in which they were found. The concentration of such a large amount of figures in one location could suggest that the site is a sanctuary; although there are later graves in the area, it seems extremely unlikely that such a high number of figures could originate from a single necropolis.⁴¹⁹

⁴¹⁵ Morricone 1982: 133, 348, 351; Kantzia 1988.

⁴¹⁶ See 'The Late Geometric period' in chapter four, below.

⁴¹⁷ **CAT932-981**. Initial reference to the group can be found in Himmelmann-Wildschütz 1968: 320, n. 1; later Kantzia 1988: 175, n. 11; Guggisberg 1996: 120, no. 416; and latterly Kourou 2002: 23.

⁴¹⁸ Guggisberg 1996: 120

⁴¹⁹ A brief description of the temple, its environs and later usage can be found in Bean and Cook 1957: 129.

As no further details are known about the presentation (particularly the decoration) of these figures, it is feasible that they are in fact Late Bronze Age examples, rather than Late Geometric revivals of the type as attested on Samos and Chios.⁴²⁰

The Cyclades

Melos

Phylakopi

Phylakopi, on the north-eastern coast of Melos (**Map 17**), flourished in the Late Bronze Age. Successive campaigns of excavation have been conducted at the site since the early 20th century and the results comprehensively published.⁴²¹ Of interest to this thesis are the LH III C levels of occupation existing almost exclusively in the area of the 'Sanctuary', in the south-eastern sector of the site (**Fig. 60**).

The Sanctuary (**Fig. 61**) is considered to have been comprised of two shrines (East and West) and to have been in use in three main stages spanning the Late Bronze Age: the construction and use of the West Shrine, followed by a period of collapse and the construction of the East Shrine, which was then succeeded by the construction of a blocking wall in the West Shrine and a short period of re-use,

⁴²⁰ See Chapter Five.

⁴²¹ Primarily: Atkinson et al 1904; Renfrew 1985; Renfrew 2007.

before abandonment in an advanced stage of LH III C (**Fig. 62**).⁴²² More than 200 figures and figurines of a range of types were excavated from the Shrines, most of them from primary contexts, providing crucial information not only about the production and use of figures and figurines in the Cyclades but also how the use of such objects can aid in a reconstruction of cult and ritual.⁴²³ This wealth of primary data is unprecedented to this day.

All figures and figurines that were used in LH III C levels at the Sanctuary are included in this study, regardless of whether they are stylistically earlier. These amount to 187 figures and figurines from 35 contexts; only the Samian Heraion produced a larger quantity, although it should be noted that the latter material is significantly more fragmentary than that from Phylakopi.

A number of characteristics of the material are worth commenting on. In particular, a number of male figurines were interpreted as evidence for the worship of a male deity in one of the Shrines.⁴²⁴ At their time of excavation, male figurines were unprecedented in the Late Bronze Age repertoire, although they are now attested at other sites in LH III C.⁴²⁵ A wheelmade figure, dubbed 'The Lady of

⁴²² Renfrew 1985: p.76, Table 3.1. See, however, Popham 1987 who expresses reservation about the late date of abandonment, which in his opinion is not adequately supported by the pottery or by the figurines.

⁴²³ Included in this study: **CAT1-187**.

⁴²⁴ Renfrew 1985: 437-438. This association between object and recipient deity postulated on the basis of visual elements (i.e. gender) is questionable.

⁴²⁵ Principally Lefkandi (French 2006: 262, no.44, Pl.74) and a wheelmade figure from Tiryns (French 1985: 223, Fig. 6.10).

Phylakopi' (**Fig. 63**), constituted important evidence for the re-usage of an earlier (LH III A2) figure in an LH III C context.⁴²⁶ Nearly all the anthropomorphic figures were locally produced, as compared with the large percentage of imported handmade animal figurines.

Other notable characteristics of the assemblage in the Sanctuary at Phylakopi are the systematic recording of joins between fragments, illustrating the complex use-lives of some of the objects, and the phenomenon of 'pairing' (**Fig. 64**), which remains to be comprehensively investigated.⁴²⁷

Naxos

Iria

Multiple fragments of a hollow leg of a bull constitute the only potential evidence for the continued usage of wheelmade figures in the Cyclades after 1200 BC.⁴²⁸ The fragments originate from the Classical sanctuary at Iria (**Map 18**), where cult activity is attested as early as LH III A2.⁴²⁹ The leg was found in a Middle Geometric – Early Archaic context although it is almost certainly Submycenaean or slightly

⁴²⁶ French 1985: 215-216. **CAT17**.

⁴²⁷ See French 1985 for the initial identification of pairing and French 2003: 312 for the need for further investigation.

⁴²⁸ Simantoni-Bournia 2002: 273, Pl. 70 c. See also Lambrinoudakis 1992: 215.

⁴²⁹ Simantoni-Bournia 2002: 270.

earlier. The dimensions of the fragments suggest that the whole figure was over 30cm in length.⁴³⁰

Kamini

Kamini is one of the cemeteries associated with the settlement at Grotta (**Map 18**). Two mourning figurines were found in one LH III C context (Grave Γ).⁴³¹ They are akin to those found at Perati (where they were attached to the rim of a *lekane*) and at Ialysos.⁴³² The examples from Kamini have the typical body decoration of the Late Psi B type of figurine.

The Northern Aegean Islands

Samos

The Sanctuary of Hera on the southeast coast of Samos (**Map 13, Fig. 7**) has been subject to intensive scholarly scrutiny since excavations began in the early 20th century.⁴³³ The large corpus of locally produced figures and figurines from the area of the altar of Hera was published initially in two extended articles by Dieter Ohly in 1940 and 1941, with additional work by Klaus Vierneisel.⁴³⁴ Along with the figurines from Olympia, this material comprises the cornerstone of knowledge

⁴³⁰ Kourou 2002: 24, n. 96

⁴³¹ Zapheirou 1960; **CAT1069-1070**.

⁴³² **CAT571-574, 588-590, 698-699, 701**.

⁴³³ See Kyrieleis 1993 for a history of research at the Samian Heraion.

⁴³⁴ Ohly 1940, 1941; Vierneisel 1961. Although Cypriot figurines were also found at the Heraion (see Schmidt 1968 for their publication), this thesis incorporates only the locally produced examples.

about anthropomorphic and zoomorphic terracottas between the end of the Late Bronze Age and beginning of the Early Iron Age.⁴³⁵ To date, the published corpus amounts to 1179 catalogued fragments.

A selection of the fragments was initially organised by Ohly according to a series of stratigraphically determined 'Findgroups'.⁴³⁶ H. Walter subsequently identified more material from the same find positions and added them to the relevant groups.⁴³⁷ Veronika Jarosch produced the final, comprehensive, publication of the locally produced figures and figurines in 1994 and adhered to Ohly's and Walter's organisation of the material.⁴³⁸

The Findgroups are considered by those who have studied the Samian material to be true assemblages, due to their spatial proximity.⁴³⁹ To some extent the internal consistency of the groups also supports this. The Findgroups thus comprise one of the most important contributions of the Samian corpus in that they represent a chronological and stylistic framework of a quality usually restricted to closed

⁴³⁵ Heilmeyer 1972 for the Olympia figurines.

⁴³⁶ Ohly 1940: 82-90 ff (List of Findgroups).

⁴³⁷ Walter 1968: 85 ff.

⁴³⁸ According to Nicolau 1971: 202, the locally produced material comprises two-thirds of the overall corpus (which totals around 2,800 fragments); the remaining third are Cypriot imports.

⁴³⁹ Jarosch 1994: 1.

deposits.⁴⁴⁰ These contextual associations are of vital importance for this study; additionally, more fragmentary pieces can be dated by their contexts.⁴⁴¹

This unequivocal assessment of the quality of the data and the secure contexts, however, has been questioned.⁴⁴² Most of the arguments are dependent on the date of the altar above the deposits (**Fig. 65**). However, recent re-evaluations of the architecture of the sanctuary, and thus of the deposits sealed beneath the structures, provide a 9th century *terminus ante quem* for the figurines; this accords with the Findgroups under the altar (V, VI, VIII, IX) which contain no fragments later than EG II.⁴⁴³ This new architectural analysis also seems to be in line with the dating of the pottery.⁴⁴⁴

The internal chronological consistency of the Findgroups at the Heraion, now corroborated by the architectural remains, indicates that the primary usage of the material likely occurred in the vicinity of the altar; it also allows a reasonable assessment of which types were in use simultaneously.⁴⁴⁵

⁴⁴⁰ Jarosch 1994: 1.

⁴⁴¹ Jarosch 1994: 1.

⁴⁴² For example, Nicholls 1996. Note however that Jarosch 1994: 3 acknowledges the great variation of chronological sequences across Greece.

⁴⁴³ Mazarakis Ainian 1997: 200-201 for the architecture; for a description of the Findgroups and their contexts, see Appendix 1, below.

⁴⁴⁴ Desborough 1952: 216; confirmed in final publication by Walter 1968 Pls. 1-3.

⁴⁴⁵ See 'Use' in discussion section, below, for an assessment of the probability that the figures and figurines were used in the vicinity of the altar.

However, it must be recognised that while the Findgroups represent relatively reliable and consistent chronological groups, at least in terms of their *deposition*, this is not the case for the circumstances of their *usage*. The Findgroups represent the secondary deposition of the figures and figurines, thus we cannot know the manner of their primary usage. This issue has consistent implications for this thesis, in which only a very small proportion of the material across all sites and regions can be reliably identified as originating from primary deposits. However, previous research has demonstrated the value of contextual study even in secondary or ‘trash’ deposits, and thus the validity of the research questions outlined herein, and their applicability to secondary deposits, can be sustained.

The great quantity of material at Samos might be due in part to a legendary flood that occurred at the Heraion around 700 BC, which is thought to have destroyed the wooden cult image; subsequent demand increased for votive female figures and figurines, evidently in a new medium.⁴⁴⁶ However, the consistent deposition of figures and figurines in large quantities dates back to well before 700 BC, so this explanation cannot account for the whole corpus. Baumbach suggests that the increase in female figurines during the last quarter of the 8th century relates

⁴⁴⁶ Jarosch 1994: 35. Given that other types of wooden votives are preserved at the Heraion, it can be said with some certainty that wooden votive figurines did not continue to be used alongside terracotta versions. See Kyrieleis 1988 and Kyrieleis 1993: 141-145 for other wooden votives; Coldstream 2003: 254 for the flood and Coldstream 1971: 203 for debate about its date; also Baumbach 2004: 169 for contestation of the date on historical grounds. The vulnerability to flooding of the site itself has been noted even since its first modern exploration by travellers in the 18th and 19th centuries AD – see Kyrieleis 1993: 126, where modern-day flooding can be seen in the vicinity of the altar of Hera.

instead to “altered demands of the worshippers”; that is, that the figurines represent an appeal to Hera’s dominion over female fertility and the military, “which must have been of major importance for the nascent polis”.⁴⁴⁷ In this sense the depositional changes are explicitly linked to the emergence of the polis.⁴⁴⁸ Baumbach further suggests that the increased frequency of horse figurines in the 8th century reflects “an increased aristocratic interest in the Heraion” at this time.⁴⁴⁹

Although in general the Samian corpus is in a good state of preservation - on many the fine details such as the folded ears of animals and the contours of the face are still apparent - the material is fragmentary.⁴⁵⁰ Few examples have been restored, and even fewer to anything approaching complete. However, for each sub-group of figures and figurines, the abundance of individual fragments means a sufficiently complete ‘picture’ of each type can be established.⁴⁵¹

Thus despite the extensive nature of the corpus and the contingent opportunity it provides to identify a chronological sequence, the fragmentary nature of the

⁴⁴⁷ Baumbach 2004: 169-170.

⁴⁴⁸ For a summary of scholarship on links between the polis and the development of the form and function of religious space, see Kindt 2011: 702-703.

⁴⁴⁹ Baumbach 2004: 164. See Chapter Five for further discussion of horse imagery in the 8th century.

⁴⁵⁰ Jarosch 1994: 14 notes that the Plates in *ibid* do not adequately reproduce many of the finer aspects of the modelling and decoration; see the Catalogue herein for better-quality photographs.

⁴⁵¹ Note, for instance, that there is no single complete Early Geometric wheelmade animal figure, but there are fragments of every component, e.g. legs, body, chest, head. Jarosch 1994: 14. See also *ibid*: 18 for the mosaic-like nature of the Samian material.

material has hindered assignment of types and dates. Body fragments of both handmade figurines and wheelmade figures are nearly impossible to assign to a genus if identifying characteristics such as dewlaps and horns (bulls) or manes (horses) are not preserved. Additionally, the modelling and decoration of genii is variable over time and within species, so not all comparable pieces are necessarily of the same species. Finally, the fabric and the paint of many of the figures and figurines remain consistent right up until the late 7th century, so little of chronological relevance can be ascertained from these details.⁴⁵² Indeed, small, non-anatomically discernible fragments of many figurines are indistinguishable from Mycenaean types.⁴⁵³ With these caveats, however, it has still been possible to identify a clear chronological sequence which extends from the LH III C period into the second quarter of the 7th century, although as at Olympia, the length and nature of this sequence has been questioned.⁴⁵⁴

Chios

The settlement at Emporio in the south-east of Chios (**Map 12**) was in use from the Mycenaean period until the Archaic, although it is unclear if the occupation was continuous. For instance, it has been suggested that cult activity continued at

⁴⁵² Jarosch 1994: 18-19.

⁴⁵³ Jarosch 1994: 22.

⁴⁵⁴ See Heilmeyer 1972 for the Olympia sequence and Nicholls 1975, Cook 1975 and Cooper 1977 for its refutation. For a fuller discussion of the implications of the debate surrounding the Olympia figurines, see Chapter Two herein.

Emporio after the destruction and abandonment of the settlement in LH III C.⁴⁵⁵ No LH III C burials have been found anywhere on Chios.⁴⁵⁶

The site of Emporio is located approximately half a mile inland on the south-east coast of Chios. It was abandoned at the end of the seventh century and the occupants moved further down the steep ridge on which the settlement is situated (**Fig. 66**).⁴⁵⁷ The date of the earliest inhabitation is unclear.⁴⁵⁸ The figures and figurines from Emporio date from the Late Bronze Age to the fourth century BC. The majority originate from the 'Athena temple' located inside the acropolis walls above the settlement (**Figs. 67 and 68**); and from the sanctuary on the slopes above the opposite side of the harbour (**Fig. 69**).⁴⁵⁹

Precise dating of the latter part of the "early" (pre-sixth century) figurines is difficult owing to the highly fragmentary nature of the pieces and stratigraphic uncertainty. Little can be said of many of the fragments besides a *terminus ante quem* representing the ceramically-defined end date of the layer in which they were found.⁴⁶⁰ It should be stressed, however, that a *terminus post quem* cannot be

⁴⁵⁵ Beaumont 2011: 224, n.4. The dating of the supposedly Mycenaean and Submycenaean figurines that constitute the main evidence for this post-Mycenaean cult activity is, however, contentious and they are therefore not included in the present study.

⁴⁵⁶ Note however that Mountjoy 1999: 1156 reports LH III C sherds from a Mycenaean cist grave cemetery at Archontiki on the west coast of Psara, an islet to the north-west of Chios. Merousis 2001: 83 states that the latest graves date to the early phases of LH III C.

⁴⁵⁷ Boardman 1967: 35, 40.

⁴⁵⁸ Boardman 1967: 40.

⁴⁵⁹ Boardman 1967: 186.

⁴⁶⁰ Boardman 1967: 189; Guggisberg 1996: 100.

reliably provided for any of these pieces; indeed, almost certainly all of the fragments are earlier than the layers in which they were found, and a Late Bronze Age date for many cannot be excluded.

The settlement

Only three examples of the LH III C types of Mycenaean figurines originate from the settlement (one Late Psi, two bovids).⁴⁶¹ This scarcity is peculiar in comparison with the contemporary pottery, which in the settlement at Emporio was predominant over pottery of any other period of the Late Bronze Age.⁴⁶²

The Athena Temple Terrace and Harbour Sanctuary

77 fragments of figurines and wheelmade figures originate from the votive deposits of the Athena Temple Terrace and the Harbour Sanctuary, of which the majority are mid-eighth century or later.⁴⁶³ The excavator “finds ready parallels on Samos” for this corpus, although this is less clear for the early examples.⁴⁶⁴ The majority of the figurines are not in their primary context, but were found in levels

⁴⁶¹ Hood 1982: **CAT868, 871-872**.

⁴⁶² Hood 1982: 579.

⁴⁶³ Boardman 1967: 186-193; *ibid*: 189 for the chronology of the wheelmade animal figures, which are particularly numerous. 59 fragments are included herein: **CAT873-931**.

⁴⁶⁴ Boardman 1967: 187.

of Period IV, corresponding to c. 630-600 BC.⁴⁶⁵ This makes the chronological sequence of the material difficult to determine.

The Athena Temple Terrace

Very few figures and figurines were recovered from the area of the Athena temple.⁴⁶⁶ A fragment of a wheelmade animal with an opening on its back (a rhyton?) is “perhaps the earliest figurine from the Athena sanctuary”.⁴⁶⁷

Harbour sanctuary

64 fragments of figures and figurines originate from the Harbour Sanctuary, most notably a wheelmade bull and a pyxis with an attached horse, both of which date to the eighth century but have a distinctly Late Bronze Age appearance.⁴⁶⁸

Lemnos

The sanctuary of Artemis at Hephaistia on Lemnos (**Map 11**) was excavated in the early 20th century and yielded a number of female figures. The most well-preserved is a wheelmade figure standing 24cm high with arms upraised and bent at the elbow at a nearly 90 degree angle in the manner of the Cretan ‘goddess with

⁴⁶⁵ Boardman 1967: 187; *ibid*: 101 for chronology.

⁴⁶⁶ Included here: **CAT919-931**.

⁴⁶⁷ Boardman 1967: 189, 196, no.30. **CAT919**. Compare, for instance, French 1985: 244, 248, SF850 (**CAT34**), SF1561, SF2689, Fig. 6.21, Fig. 6.23 (Late Bronze Age animal figures with spouts on the back of the body).

⁴⁶⁸ Included here: 46 fragments, **CAT873-918**. See Chapter Five for the significance of this phenomenon of archaising in the Late Geometric period.

upraised arms' (**Fig. 70**).⁴⁶⁹ It is interesting that the arms retain this characteristically Cretan pose while the unwaisted torso bears a strong resemblance to Mycenaean wheelmade female figures. Kourou reports that more recent investigations at the site have yielded a number of "other smaller figurines of the same type", although it is unclear whether these are handmade versions of females with upraised arms or simply smaller wheelmade figures.⁴⁷⁰

The figure can be dated to the Late Geometric period based on the decorative motifs, although Beschi suggests that a date at the end of the 7th century seems most likely.⁴⁷¹ The 'Mycenaeanising' characteristics of the figure (in particular the shape of the torso and the double necklace), combined with limited ceramic evidence for Mycenaean occupation on Lemnos, throws open the question of the nature and extent of Mycenaean presence on the island.⁴⁷²

⁴⁶⁹ Kourou 2002: 27. **CAT982**. Other fragments from similar figures: **CAT983-984**.

⁴⁷⁰ Kourou 2002: 27 asserts that the material discussed in Beschi 1985: 53-56 is from "recent excavations at the site", but the section describes 'Tyrrhenian' material in modern museum collections, none of which is recently excavated.

⁴⁷¹ Beschi 1985: 55; Kourou 2002: 28 (who gives it a Late Geometric date in spite of the modelling of the head, which is anachronistic).

⁴⁷² See Kourou 2002: 27, n. 133 for references about Mycenaean pottery on Lemnos and *ibid*: 28 for the double necklace as a Mycenaean characteristic.

CHAPTER FOUR | THE MATERIAL

This chapter surveys the figures and figurines incorporated in this thesis. As reflected in the aims and research questions of this thesis, they are presented by period and within this, by production method and (where relevant) by gender or genus.

Typology is defined as “the classification of objects, structures, or specimens by subdividing observed populations into a theoretical sequence or series of groups (types) and subgroups (subtypes) according to consideration of their qualitative, quantitative, morphological, formal, technological, and functional attributes.”⁴⁷³ Typologies are often appended to chronological sequences to produce “culture history”, from which the development of a type of object can be related to wider socio-cultural changes. Additionally, this link between typological groups and chronological seriation can be exploited to date an object based on its stylistic features.⁴⁷⁴

Within Greek archaeology, figurines are rarely considered in conjunction with other types of finds, which reinforces the internal consistency of typologies and reduces their connections to other bodies of material. More problematically, perhaps, the perpetual neglect of figurines as a body of archaeologically excavated

⁴⁷³ Darvill 2008: 473.

⁴⁷⁴ For example, French 1971.

material has resulted in single site-specific bodies of material representing, *pars pro toto*, that period as a whole; thus knowledge of Neolithic figurines from the Greek mainland until recently has derived almost wholly from Franchthi cave; that of Mycenaean figurines from Mycenae, and that of Early Iron Age figurines from Olympia. Comparative material is often typologically ordered and dated via stylistic analyses stemming from these 'type site' corpuses, thereby endorsing their applicability to other sites of the same period. Increasingly, however, recent studies of other archaeological material such as pottery have highlighted the importance of regionalism and the inaccuracy of oversimplification.⁴⁷⁵

To date, the study of figurines in the Late Bronze Age has been dominated by the creation and application of typologies and chronological seriation. Mycenaean figurines have been found in larger quantities, at a much wider range of sites, and over a larger geographical area than figures. This undoubtedly reflects the genuine presentation of the data, although the picture is by no means complete. An early propensity to publish only the most complete and aesthetically pleasing pieces, coupled with misinterpretation and difficulty in identification of fragments, means there are still gaps in our knowledge, particularly in the case of wheelmade animal figures.⁴⁷⁶

⁴⁷⁵ For example, the grouping of similar pottery styles into regional 'koinés'- see Lemos 1998 and Lemos 2002: 212-217.

⁴⁷⁶ See Chapter Six for inherent problems of recovery of fragments.

Scholarship of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines, however, is more evenly balanced for the period after 1200 BC, albeit only in its near-absence. A notable exception is a recent synthesis of zoomorphic pottery that places increased focus on its role as a marker of cultural continuity in socially indicative settings such as funerary and religious contexts, rather than analyzing typological groups *per se*.⁴⁷⁷ In recognition of this inconsistent application of typologies, this chapter presents the material according to the structures that are most consistent with their scholarship: for the Mycenaean figurines, this takes the form of Elizabeth French's typologies (**Figs. 1 and 2**), whereas for the wheelmade figures in all periods, an absence of an existing typology means the most effective division of material is based on genus (within the binary categories of anthropomorphic and zoomorphic).

Late Helladic III C

Introduction

The typology of the LH III C figurine types is often presented as being straightforward and artistically logical: the progression of the standard Mycenaean type into a more stylised form, often with elaborate decoration.⁴⁷⁸ However, increased excavation of sites of this period and more focussed studies on the development, interrelation and variation of LH III C pottery has made it

⁴⁷⁷ Guggisberg 1996.

⁴⁷⁸ French 1961, 1971.

increasingly apparent that augmentation or revision of the current figurine typology may be required. In particular, the transition from one type to another may not be as clear cut as first anticipated (e.g. the 'Late Psi B/C' type at Mycenae); or the sheer volume of figurines with decoration that defies categorisation (e.g. the 'Elaborate' group, which represents a catch-all solution for outlying animal figurines) needs further refining.⁴⁷⁹ Certainly there exists a polarity between types that we believe only exist in small quantities, and the lumping together of large numbers of figurines for want of a more pertinent classification. The application of different terminologies at different sites and across time as different corpuses are published has further complicated the situation. I refer here particularly to the 'Barred' type, which is a group that appears not to have been utilised, at least terminologically, at any location other than Mycenae.⁴⁸⁰

This is not to deny that the LH III C types are deserving of consideration separately from their Mycenaean precedents. There are clear indications that changes occurred at the end of LH III B: the introduction of applied, rather than moulded, breasts; a change in the thickness and heaviness of the modelling; and the transferral of motifs only previously used on pottery to the representation of the human form. These changes offer no clear advantage in terms of cost of production or trade, so instead we must regard the change as an aesthetic, presumably socially-propelled, transformation. It seems likely that the decentralisation caused

⁴⁷⁹ French 2011: 87-91 (Late Psi B/C), 94 (Elaborate).

⁴⁸⁰ French 2011: 91-94 (Barred).

by the collapse of the palaces enabled local potters to produce these new types, and thus it makes sense that we should not apply the same rigid typology to types produced after 1200 BC as that used for palatial figurines. Instead we should consider figurines within the characteristics of the period that apply to other media such as pottery in the LH III C period: regionalism, the use of new motifs, and experimentation.

Increased local (and perhaps regional) variation results in a more variable range of quality of production, which is another reason for revision of the typology for the LH III C types. We are more likely to give a figurine a later date if it is of poor quality, inherently comparing as we do the quality of standardised and mass-produced palatial types with locally produced post-palatial figurines. Naturally, typology is created from the best presented examples, which reduces the potential for identifying poorer quality figurines. We are also more likely to dismiss poor quality examples as being minor variations on some greater type, whereas their recurrence or appearance at more than one site may indicate that it is a group in its own right. The monochrome animal figurines at Lefkandi and Perati are a good example of this.⁴⁸¹ We also might consider whether an aesthetically categorised group (such as the monochrome animals) or combinations of different groups might not also have related to a specific social group, such as production for supply to a certain stratum or faction.

⁴⁸¹ LEFKANDI: Thurston 2011: 47-50, 87; PERATI: e.g. Iakovidis 1969 A: 191, no.494 (**CAT576**); for discussion of the significance of the monochrome animals at Perati, see Iakovidis 1980: 74.

Regionalism

The significance of regionalism in understanding the material is arguably greater in LH III C than in any other period covered by this thesis. For example, it is unclear to what extent the deposition patterns evident in the important Rhodian evidence are applicable in mainland Greece. Although evidence of connections can be seen in the 'mourning figurines' found at Perati and Elateia on the mainland and on Naxos and Ialysos, no wheelmade figures have been found in tombs at Perati, which is the only mainland LH III C cemetery of sufficient size to be comparable with Ialysos.⁴⁸² This begs the question of whether the connections between the mainland and the islands are in funerary rites and their depiction – the 'mourning women' – rather than deposition practices *per se*.

Overall, the patterns of figurine and figure deposition in the LH III C period vary greatly between isolated fragments (the Acropolis) and consistent, clearly meaningful deposition in the same type of context (Perati), but certain aspects show evidence of a continuation of palatial tradition, such as the restriction of wheelmade female figures to religious contexts. The introduction of wheelmade figures into tombs demands further enquiry, as it is unclear how many of the supposed figures are in fact rhyta which were not accurately identified due to state of preservation.

⁴⁸² See Deger-Jalkotzy 1998: 109 for further connections between the material evidence of Elateia and Naxos in LH III C.

There is great variation in the consistency of the LH III C types at different sites. At Perati, for example, the figurines deposited in tombs of all three phases of the cemetery's usage are consistently executed and betray no sign of deterioration or transition towards the end of Phase 3. At Elateia, however, and at Lefkandi, the tradition of figurine deposition continues vigorously into the early stages of LH III C, but dwindles by an advanced stage, resulting in a lacuna of the latest female types (Late Psi C and D) that poses a chronological problem for new types of figurines that might date to an early stage of the Protogeometric period or a very late stage of LH III C.⁴⁸³ The lack of the Late Psi D type and a paucity of figurines datable to Phase 3 at Lefkandi provides a suitable opportunity to re-examine the possibility that alternative types of terracottas – male figurines, models, or the large and heavily modelled examples such as those from Elateia – were being produced already at the end of LH III C. The very high quality of the securely dated Protogeometric figurines at Lefkandi would support such a theory.⁴⁸⁴ Thus it seems that trends already noted in figurine deposition during LH III C, such as Weber-Hiden's observation that all the Late Psi types had their heyday in the advanced stage, may only be partially applicable to central Greece and Euboea.⁴⁸⁵ At sites that do adopt the Late Psi D type such as Asine, the figurines are already displaying nascent Protogeometric characteristics (**Fig. 71**) – a lack of breasts and

⁴⁸³ Alram-Stern 1999.

⁴⁸⁴ See most recently the new evidence from Xeropolis, viz. a new centaur head (**CAT1137**) and a boat model (Lemos 2007: 40).

⁴⁸⁵ Weber-Hiden 2009: 26.

a generally thickened body – so in central Greece and Euboea where Late Psi D is scarce, moving the date of transition to alternative non-Mycenaean figurine types back to a late stage of LH III C seems reasonable. We already have good evidence that alternative types were being produced at Lefkandi in a middle phase of LH III C, such as the male figurine with breasts (from a Phase 2a context, **CAT771**); arguably the ‘gender blurring’ represented in this example is the same as that found on Late Psi D figurines such as those at Asine. In itself the Late Psi D type is so far removed from the other Late Psi types that a reconsideration of its inclusion in the ‘Mycenaean’ typology might be timely.

Alternative groupings

The evidence we have for localised production, the degree of regional variation, and the transition to alternative types of figurine within the LH III C period, all provide good reasons for reconsidering the methodology involved in grouping these figurines. A more appropriate system of classification might involve simplified groups based firstly on genus – human or animal – and secondly by decorative elaboration (undecorated/simple decoration/elaborate decoration). These categories might then facilitate the identification of further variables that affect their interpretation, such as the extent, and possible effect of, importation of figurines, which is an underexplored variable in figurines of this period. Alternatively, context-based groupings might be proposed.

However, this approach is only functional in as far as contexts can be securely dated, which is often extremely difficult. So long as we are unable to source secure contexts, we will continue to create multifarious categories and subcategories – often imposing artificial mutually exclusive limits on multiple types – because we will be forced to date and group material solely on stylistic grounds. A context-based group is insignificant if the material contained in it covers multiple phases of occupation or use, for want of better contextual data. It is hoped that continuing excavation at sites with an excellent stratigraphic record and meticulous excavation techniques will provide a basic framework within which further work can be situated.

Typology of handmade figurines in LH III C

Terracotta figurines continue to be as ubiquitous in Greece during the LH III C period as during the palatial period. The form of both animal and human types remains basically the same, with some variation such as the erratic decoration of the Late Psi B and C types and the heavier modelling of the Late Psi D type (**Fig. 1**). Male figurines are also found for the first time, in greatest numbers at Phylakopi.⁴⁸⁶ Overall, the aesthetic of both human and animal figurines in LH III C is predominantly a continuation of the Mycenaean tradition. Figurines given a ‘Submycenaean’ date are included here for that reason, although the term remains contentious.

⁴⁸⁶ French 1985: 223-230.

Female figurines

The LH III C types of female figurine continue, broadly speaking, in the Mycenaean tradition of columnar stem, upraised arms modelled as a crescent, and 'polos' atop the head. This is the 'Late Psi' group, subdivided into Types A, B, C and D, all of which are chronologically sequential, with Type A the earliest and Type D the latest. However, the heyday of the production of all the Late types is thought to be in an advanced stage of LH III C.⁴⁸⁷ Decorative schemes are the primary identifying characteristic of the different Late types, as in body shape, general size and overall appearance, they continue from the Psi type (LH III A-B). However, the stem tends to be thicker and the body lines heavier. Therefore where decoration cannot be discerned or preservation is poor, it is still possible to distinguish a Late Psi from a standard (palatial) Psi.

Late Psi A

The primary identifying characteristics of the Late Psi A type are the applied pellet breasts.⁴⁸⁸ The type continues from the Psi group in other details such as body shape and decoration: crescent-shaped, upraised arms, a natural waist-line and vertical straight or undulating lines on the body and arms. This decorative scheme tends to be applied to both the front and back.

⁴⁸⁷ Weber-Hiden 2009: 26.

⁴⁸⁸ French 1971: 134.

The Late Psi A type is found most commonly in contexts dating to LH III C advanced, although its inception is in LH III B.⁴⁸⁹ At Tiryns, Late Psi figurines continued to be produced concurrently with the Psi type in the transitional period between LH III B and LH III C.⁴⁹⁰ At Mycenae, however, no Psi examples are found in LH III B contexts, and the transition to Late Psi occurred at the end of LH III B.⁴⁹¹ Ostensibly, at Lefkandi this transition occurred at the beginning of LH III C (Lefkandi Phase 1a).

Late Psi B

The Late Psi B type is the largest sub-group of the Late Psi types.⁴⁹² It is characterised by a geometric scheme of decoration, often with the arms treated as a separate decorative field.⁴⁹³ Common decorative motifs are crosses, a single line up the centre of the body, crossbars, chevrons and diagonal lines. In shape it continues from the Late Psi A type, although the stem can often be thick and flared or ringed.

⁴⁸⁹ An example from Mitrou is dated to LH III B. Kramer-Hajos 2008: 219, 220 (D121). The majority of the Late Psi A examples listed by French 1971: 133-134 originate from LH III B – LH III C Early mixed contexts. Weber-Hiden 2009: 24, Table 1 gives the frequency of Late Psi A figurines in her sample originating from datable contexts as 25% LH III B/C, 35% LH III C early, and 40% LH III C advanced.

⁴⁹⁰ Pilafidis Williams 1998: 105.

⁴⁹¹ A fragment from the South House Annex confirms the presence of Late Psi A in LH III B 2 Late, demonstrating that this type was produced at Mycenae prior to the 'Great Destruction'. French 2011: 87 (no. 60-224).

⁴⁹² French 1971: 135.

⁴⁹³ French 1971: 135.

The earliest occurrence of Late Psi B figurines is in late LH III B contexts, most notably at Tiryns and Mycenae.⁴⁹⁴ However, the greatest proportion of this type is found in contexts dated to LH III C advanced, thereby demonstrating that both the Late Psi A and Late Psi B types were in circulation contemporaneously.

Mycenae is notable for 3 fragments of a 'Late Psi B/C' hybrid type (**Fig. 72**) that appears not to have been identified elsewhere.⁴⁹⁵

Late Psi C

The Late Psi C group is the most decoratively elaborate of all the Late types. In contrast to the restrained, predominantly geometric decorative scheme of the Late Psi B group, Late Psi C figurines are "often treated as a surface to be filled".⁴⁹⁶ In this sense their closest decorative parallel is the Close Style of LH III C pottery, the *floruit* of which is in the Middle phase.⁴⁹⁷ Circles and semicircles, arcs, wiggly lines and dots are all common motifs, and are often closely packed in an arrangement that can bear little relation to the anatomy of the figurine (e.g. **CAT1121**).⁴⁹⁸ Therefore, there is often little aesthetic correspondence between any two

⁴⁹⁴ French 1971: 134.

⁴⁹⁵ French 2011: 87 (64-711). It was presumably assigned to this transitional or hybrid category based on the combination of regular geometric decoration (a Late Psi B characteristic) and the festoons around the top of the stem (an example of Late Psi C elaboration). See French 1971: 137 for the initial identification of this type.

⁴⁹⁶ French 1971: 137.

⁴⁹⁷ French 1971: 137; Rutter 1977: 3; Mountjoy 1986: 158.

⁴⁹⁸ French 1971: 137.

examples of this group apart from in their general shape. The pellet breasts continue.

The chronological range of the Late Psi C type is restricted to LH III C, with the majority of examples originating from contexts dating to LH III C advanced (Middle). This is borne out by associations between Phase 2a pottery and examples of this type at Xeropolis-Lefkandi; an original suggestion that the type originates in Phase 2a at Lefkandi has been corroborated by the recent excavations.⁴⁹⁹ However, it is clear that this type was not adopted contemporaneously in different regions from Greece, as an example from the North Slope of the Acropolis originates from Mycenaean houses thought to be abandoned in the very early stages of LH III C.⁵⁰⁰

There is a conspicuous paucity of concentrations of this type; many sites yield one or two examples but more than three fragments is an exceptional occurrence.⁵⁰¹ Even at Mycenae securely attested examples of this type are scarce.⁵⁰² The most

⁴⁹⁹ French 2006: 257-258 for the original Phase 2a suggestion. The most notable example from the recent excavations on Xeropolis confirming a Phase 2a date for the inception of this type is **CAT1115**, which is associated with the LH III C Late – Protogeometric ‘Structure C’ in Region II.

⁵⁰⁰ French 1971: 138; Morgan 1935: 190, Fig. 1c (AF 98).

⁵⁰¹ Major sites of this period presenting very few examples of Late Psi C include Lefkandi (3 fragments: French 2006: 262, nos. 23-25, with a further two from the current excavations), Tiryns (3 fragments: Weber-Hiden 1990: 47, nos. 33-35) and Phylakopi (1 fragment: French 1971: 137). They are completely absent at Perati and Elateia.

⁵⁰² French 1971: 137 reports four examples from Mycenae.

recently reported instance from the post-palatial levels is “more irregular than carefully elaborated” as is the standard decorative scheme.⁵⁰³

Late Psi D

Amongst all the Late types, the Late Psi D group represents the greatest departure from the standard Mycenaean aesthetic, and displays some nascent Protogeometric characteristics. These include a thick, columnar body and very small, pointed arms protruding at ninety degrees from the body (**Figs. 71 and 73**), rather than the curved and raised arms of the other Late Psi types.⁵⁰⁴ The decoration is entirely irregular, and can range from linear motifs to random splashes of paint.

The Late Psi D type is dated to LH III C advanced, although there appears to be a lack of examples of this type originating from well-dated contexts. Perhaps by the end of LH III C, the popularity of the ‘Mycenaean type’ of figurine was dying out, and thus the Late Psi D type was not produced as widely as the previous Late types.

It is interesting that there are no examples of this type from Elateia, which has produced a range of the Mycenaean types of female figurines from the earliest LH III A types to Late Psi B types. This could be indicative of an LH III C Late date for

⁵⁰³ French 2011: 91 (64-750).

⁵⁰⁴ French 1971: 139.

the three supposedly Protogeometric figures from tomb LVIII (**Figs. 35 and 74**, see below).⁵⁰⁵

Late Phi

A type of Phi figurine whose decorative scheme is consistent with that of the Late Psi B and C types was identified by Elizabeth French in her original typological scheme.⁵⁰⁶ She deemed the inception of this Late Phi type to be in late LH III B. Examples have been identified in Athens, the Sanctuary of Aphaia on Aegina, the Marmaria at Delphi (**CAT688-690**) and the Tanagra necropolis at Thiva (**Fig. 75, CAT1073, 1075, 1084, 1088-1090**).⁵⁰⁷

Mourning figurines

The ‘wailing women’ figurines attached by means of dowels to the rims of *lekanai* were found in two burials dating to the early stage of LH III C at Perati (**Fig. 30, CAT571-574, 588-590**). These figurines are independent of the traditional categories of female Mycenaean figurines, primarily due to the position of their arms, which are raised to the head, with the ‘hands’ resting on top of the *polos*. Four figurines from tomb 5 at Perati are decorated with a fringed ‘apron’ on the stem below the waist-line (**CAT571-574**).⁵⁰⁸ Three similar figurines from another

⁵⁰⁵ Alram-Stern 1999.

⁵⁰⁶ French 1971: 120-121.

⁵⁰⁷ AEGINA: Pilafidis-Williams 1998: 6-8; ATHENS: French 1971: 121, Fig.5; TANAGRA: Aravantinos 2003: 75, no.28 (**CAT1073** - the only published example of the type from the necropolis).

⁵⁰⁸ Iakovidis 1966: 172-173, nos. 68-71.

tomb, however, are thicker and heavier, and do not have waist-lines (CAT588-590). Instead, the fringed aprons begin immediately under the arms and extend down the stem to just above the foot.⁵⁰⁹

The excavator interprets these figurines as depicting mourning women (*threnodists*), the wailing of whom is referred to by Homer as “the due of the dead” (Hom. *Od.* 24.190). The position of the hands is attested throughout Geometric, Archaic and Classical Greek art as representing lamentation.⁵¹⁰ The significance of the fringed aprons is unclear, although it should be noted that a small number of figures on the Tanagra larnakes wear dresses with fringed hems. No other types of Mycenaean female figurines (including, crucially, the Late Psi types) bear this particular form of decoration, suggesting the fringed garment is commensurate with – although evidently not obligatory to – the gesture or the process of mourning. Contemporary ‘mourning’ figurines from Ialysos, often cited as the most comparable figurines to those from Perati, do not wear this fringed ‘apron’.⁵¹¹

⁵⁰⁹ Iakovidis 1966: 44, Pl. 16.6, nos. 818, 821, 822.

⁵¹⁰ See, for example, figures on the Tanagra larnakes (LH III A-B), the New York krater (MG) and the Dipylon vase (LG). After LH III C, mourning figurines reoccur in the Late Geometric and Archaic periods, although a small number moulded to vessels do persist throughout Protogeometric – Cavanagh and Mee 1995: 51. For a comprehensive list of the occurrence of the gesture in Geometric art, see Ahlberg 1971: 77-78; see also Dickinson 2006a: 120-121 for a possible link between the mourning gesture and continuity in funerary practice.

⁵¹¹ Maiuri 1923-1924: 174, Fig.99; Benzi 1992: 166, Tav. 18 c-e. It should be noted that the mourning figurines from Ialysos are not those attached to the rim of the lekane in Tomb XV, which have their arms folded (T 15/17 is the only freestanding example with its arms folded). The mourning figurines from Tomb XV are freestanding. Benzi interpreted this type as a variant of Furumark’s Tau 2 type (Benzi 1992: 166). The limited distribution of the Tau type and the lack of parallels for the examples from Tomb XV has led to suggestions that “a specialized function should be sought for the Tau type” and that its appearance on Rhodes in LH III C could indicate an influx of

Cavanagh and Mee suggest that the fringes “may imply or symbolize garments which have been torn.”⁵¹² However, the Perati figurines do not display painted ‘scratches’ on the face as seen on some of the figures on the Tanagra larnakes that may indicate mutilation of one’s dress and body as an intrinsic part of the mourning process. If the fringed garments on the Perati ‘mourning’ figurines do represent this rending of clothes and skin, it is probably as a convention. It is interesting in this regard that figures with both hands to the head are found on Geometric vases even where the funeral scene is not represented, implying that this figure is representative of “the funerary sphere”, even without an associated *ekphora* or *prothesis*.⁵¹³ The gesture – and possibly also the fringed dress – is therefore a convention in the Geometric period; we might therefore infer a similar interpretation in LH III C. Notably, LH III C pictorial pottery “studiously avoids” the depiction of mourners, unless the female figure with her hands to her head on the Warrior Vase from Mycenae can be considered as such.⁵¹⁴

Two mourning figurines were found at Kamini on Naxos, although they are freestanding (**CAT1069-1070**).⁵¹⁵ Female figurines attached to *lekanai* have also

refugees from mainland Greece (French 1971: 126). Their absence at any site other than Ialysos is peculiar.

⁵¹² Cavanagh and Mee 1995: 47.

⁵¹³ Ahlberg 1971: 77.

⁵¹⁴ Cavanagh and Mee 1995: 51.

⁵¹⁵ Kontoleon 1960: 191, Figs. 216 and 217.

been identified in this period at Lefkandi (**CAT781, 833, 1183**) and at Tiryns, although it is unclear if the arms were raised to the head.⁵¹⁶

Male figurines

Male figurines are uncommon during LH III C and represent a complete departure from the canonical Mycenaean female figurines. The most important examples from good datable contexts originate from Lefkandi (**Fig. 76, CAT771**) and Phylakopi (**CAT1-3, 48, 77-79, 147**).⁵¹⁷ Those from both sites share similar characteristics of divided legs and applied male genitalia. Their rough modelling indicates the unprecedented nature of this type. The Lefkandi piece is particularly stumpy, with the length of the legs comprising approximately an eighth of the figurine's overall height. Interestingly, it has modelled breasts. This raises the issue of binary notions of gender identification in figurines, particularly when single torso fragments are not associated with other body fragments.

Overall, then, the characteristics of the male figurine in LH III C appear to be a thickened torso with no attempt to indicate a waist; modelled genitalia, although not to the exclusion of other sexual characteristics, exaggerated buttocks and short legs. It is interesting that neither the Lefkandi example nor a number of those from

⁵¹⁶ LEFKANDI: French 2006: 259, 262 (no.42 and no.43). TIRYNS: Kilian 1982, Fig.29.

⁵¹⁷ LEFKANDI: French 2006: 262 (no.44). PHYLAKOPI: French 1985: 223-230. See also French 1985: 223, Fig. 6.10 for an unstratified fragment of a wheelmade male figure from the West Wall deposit.

Phylakopi would be capable of standing upright unsupported. Two of the Phylakopi figurines appear to have been supported by a prop (**CAT2-3**).⁵¹⁸

Bovid figurines

The characteristically Mycenaean type of quadruped, generally regarded as bovine, persists into the LH III C period.⁵¹⁹ Typically they have cylindrical bodies, short and often tapered legs, a muzzle-like nose and horns, which usually curve up and forwards. The sex is not usually indicated.⁵²⁰

There are three main groups of animal figurines, all of which have their inception in LH III A or the early stages of LH III B. These are the 'Wavy' group, the 'Linear' group and the 'Spine' group (**Fig. 2**). All of these three groups are subdivided into an elaborate and a simplified form of the decoration. Of these groups, only the Linear type continues into LH III C. Additionally, there is a type decorated with a 'ladder' pattern, the 'barred' type, monochrome examples, and unpainted examples.

The Late Linear group is generally regarded as being contemporaneous with the Late Psi types, and is found at Lefkandi in contexts of Phase 1a and later and at the

⁵¹⁸ French 1985: 229-230, nos. 1553 and 2340 (CAT2 and CAT3). See however n.721 below for discussion of an alternative reconstruction of a centaur body in place of a prop.

⁵¹⁹ There is some limited evidence for 'Submycenaean' types of handmade animal figurine, primarily Vienneis-Schlörb 1997: 167, no. 527, Pl.92.

⁵²⁰ French 1971: 151.

sanctuary at Phylakopi (**Fig. 77**).⁵²¹ This type of animal figurine is the only sub-group that was possibly being produced in LH III C; the other types have their inception in LH III A and the early stages of LH III B, although their occurrence in LH III C contexts should not be excluded.

There is some evidence that specific sites were using or producing distinctly local variants of bovid figurines in LH III C. At Lefkandi, for example, an LH III C sub-type characterised by elaborate, tightly packed decoration has been identified (**CAT774, 803**).⁵²² This type also appears to be present at the acropolis at Aigeira.⁵²³ Finds from the more recent excavations on Xeropolis also indicate the existence of a further sub-type utilising the thick body edging lines characteristic of the Late Linear type (**CAT1108**). Motifs used on this sub-type include those derivative from LH III C pottery such as chevrons, or those found on earlier bovid types such as the longitudinal ladder design. It is possible that this sub-type was adopted at Lefkandi at the end of the sequence of bovid figurines instead of the later, more plan incarnations of Linear type (Linear 2, e.g. **CAT38-39**). It is unclear if this is also the case at other sites utilising local LH III C variants such as Tiryns.⁵²⁴

⁵²¹ French 1985: 262, contra French 2006: 259, who states that there are no Late Linear figurines at Lefkandi.

⁵²² French 2006: 259, 263 (nos. 64 and 79).

⁵²³ Alram-Stern and Deger-Jalkotzy 2006: Pl. 28, nos. 65 and 66.

⁵²⁴ Weber-Hiden 1990: 59-60, Pl.42-43, nos. 85 and 86.

Wavy

The Wavy sub-type has lines running along the body. The earliest sub-type is Wavy 1, in which the lines are more undulating than in the second, later subtype (Wavy 2). Stylistically the Wavy 2 group ends in LH III B, but examples occur in LH III C contexts at Phylakopi (**CAT4, 71, 130, 174**) and Lefkandi (**CAT796, 834, 1135**).

Linear

Linear bovids are characterised by straight lines running along the length of the body. The first sub-type (Linear 1) is earlier and is characterised by a larger number of body lines; the second sub-type (Linear 2) will often have only three or four lines.⁵²⁵ Both are found at Phylakopi (e.g. **CAT38-42**) and Lefkandi-Xeropolis (e.g. **CAT811-812**).

Ladder

This type begins in LH III A but is found in LH III C contexts at Phylakopi (**CAT182**), Kalapodi (**CAT605**) and Xeropolis-Lefkandi (**CAT1130**). In its basic form, the type is recognizable by a 'ladder' pattern formed of lateral stripes across the back, usually framed by edging lines along the top and bottom of the flanks. Its late form is characterized by thick lines and intermittent use of Late Linear-type edging bands (see Late Linear 'hybrid' type, below).

⁵²⁵ French 1971: 154-155.

Spine

This type has a central spine line with a series of transverse lines curving round the sides of the body (**Fig. 78**). Its chronological duration is unclear, but it is attested in greatest numbers at Phylakopi (e.g. **CAT37, 46, 67, 70**), in contexts of LH III C.

Barred

This type has not been identified, or at least the terminology has not been utilised, at any site other than at Mycenae.⁵²⁶ It is characterised by thick lateral lines across the back but, unlike the Spine type, has no central longitudinal line to indicate the spine.

Late Linear

The basic form of the Late Linear type of bovid has two thick longitudinal lines along each side of the animal's torso (**Fig. 77**): one extending up the hind leg, along the spine and up to the neck, and the other also beginning on the hind leg but running along the bottom of the flank and extending down the foreleg. This type can also present a neck band.

⁵²⁶ French 2011: CD appendix: 862-869 (excluding 868, which replicates 867), nos. 62-17, 62-239, 64-81, 64-90, 64-617, 64-808, 68-189, 68-324.

This type is found in its simplest form and its largest numbers at Phylakopi (e.g. **CAT5, 43, 58, 61**). Here all the examples present only the characteristic body edging and leg lines, with one exception, which carries a row of small dots – possibly an abbreviated form of the ladder decoration also found on this type at Lefkandi? – on both flanks.⁵²⁷

French notes that all Late Linear examples at Phylakopi are produced in local clay, whereas at Tiryns the type is represented in all fabrics thus far identified.⁵²⁸ This may indicate that the type was not exported outside the Argolid. Additionally, it has been suggested that the Late Linear type is probably a local fashion and “not a good chronological marker.”⁵²⁹ This is a surprising suggestion given its complete absence in contexts prior to LH III C.

It is clear that local variations of the Late Linear type exist in which the standard decoration is slightly adapted. This is evident in the Tanagra tombs, where the Late Linear type is characterised by an absence of body lines running down the front legs; instead, the lines on the flank connect to a neck band (e.g. **CAT1087**). This is classified in this study as the ‘Linear 2/Late Linear’ group.

⁵²⁷ French 1985: Pl. 46 c-d.

⁵²⁸ French 2011: 94.

⁵²⁹ French 2011: 94.

The Late Linear type also incorporates a number of other bovid types to form ‘sub-groups’:

- ‘Hybrid’ – this was recently identified at Lefkandi (e.g. **CAT749, 759, 768, 831**), and is characterised by a combination of ladder decoration (short, lateral lines across the spine or flanks) and thick Late Linear-type body edging bands. One example (**CAT566**) originates from the cemetery at Perati, from tomb 147, which was in use during Phase 1 only.⁵³⁰ An animal figurine with this combination has also been found in the ‘Syringes’ deposit at Tiryns (**Fig. 79**) but is grouped under ‘Linear 2’ types in the publication of the figurines.⁵³¹
- ‘Elaborate’ – this type has been identified at Tiryns and at Lefkandi. At Tiryns, Late Linear edging bands enclose geometric motifs such as chevrons and arcs, which are predominantly clustered on the legs. A small curved ‘hook’ is also a popular motif in combination with chevrons (**Fig. 80**) on the Tiryns examples. At Lefkandi the decoration contained by the edging bands is messier and less geometric, although chevrons do still feature (**CAT1108**).

An elaborate type also exists without the use of Late Linear-type edging bands.

⁵³⁰ Iakovidis 1969 A: 121, Γ: Pl. 35γ; Iakovidis 1980: 106, Chart 5.

⁵³¹ Weber-Hiden 1990: 59, no. 82.

Elaborate

This is characterised by elaborate motifs and tightly packed decoration, akin to the Close Style of LH III C pottery. It is thought to be an equivalent of the Late Psi C type in zoomorphic figurines.

Two examples from Lefkandi have decoration of framed wavy lines and tightly packed chevrons and arcs (**CAT774, 803**).⁵³² The eye on one head of this type is enclosed by a fringe or dots in the manner of a rosette. At Tiryns the type is exemplified by combinations of lines and dots, often with lateral lines separating the decorative field into multiple sections.⁵³³ Further examples originate from Mycenae.⁵³⁴

Banded

The banded group is represented only minimally, at Lefkandi (**CAT752, 773**) and a sole fragment from the North Slope of the Acropolis (**CAT550**). As the name suggests, it is characterised by bands encircling the body of the animal, without a spine line. It might be a minor variant within the LH III C repertoire.

⁵³² French 2006: 259, 263 (nos. 64 and 79).

⁵³³ Weber-Hiden 1990: 70-72 (nos. 133-145), 84.

⁵³⁴ French 1971: 159, Pl. 26a (54-79 and 55-55); French 2011: 94, including Fig. 25f (64-309), Fig. 26a-c (64-217, 64-75, 66-1106), and Fig. 26e (68-124).

Monochrome

French initially asserted that bovids covered in monochrome paint are unlikely to be significant as anything other than “an occasional variation”. They are not common but have been found at some of the most important sites of the LH III C period (e.g. Xeropolis-Lefkandi: **CAT789, 1126, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1194**). There is little inter-site homogeneity to the modelling or execution of this type, suggesting that it was considered an appropriate alternative to the more elaborately decorated types on a local level in more than one region of Greece.

The connection between monochrome bovids and the often monochrome-painted protomes on vessel handles is unclear, but should be noted. Of all the LH III C animal types, monochrome bovids are the most difficult to quantify accurately, as only well preserved examples can be definitively identified as monochrome. Those on which small scraps of paint are preserved may well have been monochrome originally but cannot be identified as such beyond all doubt.

Unpainted

This type is found consistently but in insignificant quantities. Their modelling does not differ from that of the painted types. Three horses from Perati are completely unpainted (**CAT580, 584, 585**).⁵³⁵

Bull's head protomes

Protomes in the form of bovid heads are commonly found on carinated vessels in Late Helladic III C. Previous research suggests they may have been used in a broken and reworked state as a *de facto* figurine, and thus they are included in this study where their state of preservation permits this interpretation of possible re-use.⁵³⁶ They are most commonly monochrome. At Lefkandi the earliest appearance of this type is in Phase 1a on small carinated cups.⁵³⁷ Protomes continue into Phase 2a, when they are found on large, grooved carinated cups and bowls (**Fig. 81**). Both these types of vessel are exclusively monochrome or, more rarely, unpainted.⁵³⁸ Variations in the sizes of the protomes can thus be attributed to the chronologically variable size of the vessels to which they were attached, rather than stylistic development of the protomes *per se*.

⁵³⁵ Iakovidis 1969 A: 335, no. 296, Γ: Pl. 102 β; Iakovidis 1969 A: 339, nos. 338 and 339, Γ: Pl. 103 δ.

⁵³⁶ Thurston 2011: 52-55.

⁵³⁷ Popham et al 2006: 225, n.81.

⁵³⁸ Popham et al 2006: 138, 152-153.

Three elaborately decorated protomes were also found at Xeropolis-Lefkandi (CAT1151, 1161, 1165). These are unprecedented at this site but are found in the Argolid in the middle stages of LH III C.⁵³⁹

Horses

Singular horses are not common but have been identified in good contexts of LH III C at Perati. Three examples from Perati are unpainted (CAT580, 584, 585, 596). Their long necks and tapered noses clearly identify them as equids. One poorly preserved piece from Lefkandi is of more dubious attribution (CAT778).⁵⁴⁰

Horses modelled in pairs as part of chariot groups are more common. They tend to be more stylised than the other types of quadruped in LH III C, and often present rather angular anatomical features. They are easily identified even when found singly by the evidence of attachment to the second horse (a broken area on one flank) or of modelled reins (a broken area on the back of the neck or spine) or of wheels (pierced hole in the lower part of the leg) (Fig. 82). The long neck and the often thin, rather than cylindrical, torso are further identifying characteristics.

⁵³⁹ MYCENAE: Mylonas 1966: Pl.38 (no date); TIRYNS: Kilian 1982: 412, fig.24.6 (LH III C Fortgeschritten, equivalent to Lefkandi Phase 2a-2b).

⁵⁴⁰ French 2006: 263, no. 72.

Other quadrupeds

A figurine of a stag, with carefully modelled antlers, was found in Tomb 59 at Perati (**Fig. 83, CAT575**).⁵⁴¹ It is unique for the LH III C period.

Birds

LH III C bird figurines have been found previously at Perati, Asine and the Amyklaion, but the most common type is that of the flying bird, which balances on a single, short, cylindrical stem.⁵⁴² A group of bird figurines from Kynos, however, are seated, and balance on three short legs – two at the back of the body and one at the front.⁵⁴³ They have been identified as water birds based on this stance and on their long necks; it is concluded that they were perhaps related to fecundity rituals in the manner of askoi in sanctuaries such as Kalapodi.⁵⁴⁴

Group figurines

The Mycenaean types of group figurines that were still in use in LH III C can be grouped into two categories: driven oxen and chariot groups. Driven oxen (**Fig. 84**) consist of a standard type of bovid onto the rear of which a human figure is appended. A strip of clay, indicating a draught pole, is attached between the driver

⁵⁴¹ Iakovidis 1969 Γ: 187, Pl. 54 στ., no. 506.

⁵⁴² PERATI: **CAT563, CAT570, CAT586**; ASINE: Frödin and Persson 1938: 310, Fig. 213; AMYKLAION: Demakopoulou 1982: 66-68.

⁵⁴³ Alram-Stern forthcoming. I am grateful to Dr. Eva Alram-Stern for sending me an advance copy of this article.

⁵⁴⁴ Niemeier 2006: 69.

and the neck of the animal.⁵⁴⁵ Chariot groups (**Fig. 85**) have a more complex construction, consisting of multiple parts: two animals with elongated bodies, often clearly intended to be horses, attached together at the front with a strip of clay (a stylised pole or yoke?) and a ‘chariot’ consisting of a platform and three vertical sides, containing one or two riders.⁵⁴⁶ Characteristically the riders will wear a ‘parasol’ on their heads instead of a *polos* as is more usual on Mycenaean anthropomorphic figurines.⁵⁴⁷

Both types of group figurine are most prevalent in LH III A-B but are present in LH III C levels at Phylakopi (e.g. **CAT18-20, 35-36, 50-52, 150-151**) and Lefkandi (**CAT782, 783, 804, 1149, 1175**). The five fragments from Xeropolis-Lefkandi can be considered to date to LH III C, however, as indicated from the heavy modelling and the decoration of the animals.⁵⁴⁸ The overall appearance of the LH III C fragments is less stylised than the LH III A-B type of chariot group.

Typology of wheelmade figures in LH III C

⁵⁴⁵ French 1971: 166; see also Crouwel 1981: 56.

⁵⁴⁶ French 1961: 211-220. Crouwel 1981: 63 defines the type of chariot depicted in figurines as the Dual chariot, described as “a solidly-walled box of rectangular outline, recalling the Box chariot, with curved side extensions or wings, which are added at the rear.”

⁵⁴⁷ See Konsolaki 2002: 33 for discussion of the significance of various aspects of chariot figurines, including the parasol as an indicator of high status and the grouping and posture of the ‘charioteer’ figures. The sanctuary at Methana discussed infra is a key source of information about the usage and relevance of chariot groups (see also Konsolaki-Yiannopoulou 2003), although the site is outside the chronological and geographical scope of this thesis.

⁵⁴⁸ French 2006: 259, 263, Pl. 74, Fig. 4.1 (**CAT782, 783, 804**).

There is no discrete typology for wheelmade figures in LH III C; indeed, although earlier Mycenaean types of wheelmade human and animal figures have been broadly grouped, their classification is nowhere near as complex or intricate as for the handmade types, owing in no small part to the individuality of figures.⁵⁴⁹ The dating of large figures is also problematic, primarily because they are far less ubiquitous than handmade types and, during the Mycenaean period at least, are found in a much more restricted range of contexts.⁵⁵⁰

The evidence for the production of wheelmade figures in LH III C is limited. There is, however, evidence for the use of figures in LH III C contexts at a number of sites across mainland Greece and re-use of earlier wheelmade figures in LH III C contexts, perhaps most notably at Phylakopi.⁵⁵¹ This frequent re-use necessitates assignation of a date to a figure through its decoration (if the motifs are derivative from pottery), comparison with handmade figurines (particularly in the position of arms or hands) and manufacturing technique.⁵⁵² For example, a bull in Berlin, said

⁵⁴⁹ Pilafidis-Williams 1998: 77. See French 1981 for the original classification of Mycenaean figures into two groups: Type A (small figures with painted decoration) which begin in LH III A and are the earliest and Type B (large figures with monochrome bodies and plastically rendered facial features). Whittaker 2009: 101 comments that “there would seem to be a general agreement that the Type A figures represent deities and may have functioned as cult images”, based on painted facial decoration and jewellery, whereas Type B figures are representations of cult celebrants.

⁵⁵⁰ Tzonou-Herbst 2010: 217 states that only one Late Bronze Age wheelmade figure has been found in a burial context, and none in houses. *ibid* also claims that “when their initial purpose was fulfilled, they were respectfully buried”, although no references to this phenomenon are provided and no instances of this are evident.

⁵⁵¹ Renfrew 1985.

⁵⁵² Pilafidis-Williams 1998: 77. Note Guggisberg 1996: 369 observes that the correlation between motifs used on figures and pottery, and the lack of correlation between the decoration of handmade animal figurines and pottery, could indicate “two different production processes... numerous technical and typological similarities between the two groups, however, argue against this

to be from Athens, is decorated with motifs common on LH III C pottery such as chevrons and a scroll (**Fig. 86, CAT516**).⁵⁵³ It also has 'Late Linear' type edging bands to the body, which are common on LH III C types of handmade bovid figurines.

It has been suggested that the choice of production method - wheelmade or coilmade - may have chronological significance, although this could also represent regional variation or workshop-specific preferences.⁵⁵⁴ However, manufacturing techniques may have altered in LH III C, and the change visible in the modelling of the small handmade figurines, such as applied breasts and thicker stems, might support this suggestion. Fragments of a figure from the Sanctuary of Aphaia on Aigina are a good example of an alternative manufacturing technique – the use of two shallow saucers or bowls, joined vertically.⁵⁵⁵ Duck askoi are made in a similar fashion, albeit from one bowl with the edges pinched together, and these are on a horizontal rather than vertical plane.⁵⁵⁶

conclusion and instead suggest that the two groups [figurines and pottery] were manufactured in the immediate vicinity of one another, if not indeed in one and the same workshop." More recent work (Weiberg 2009) has confirmed the production of female figurines in a potters' workshop at Mastos, Berbati, although this is not of LH III C date.

⁵⁵³ Müller 1928: 311ff.

⁵⁵⁴ Pilafidis-Williams 1998: 78.

⁵⁵⁵ Pilafidis-Williams 1998: 79.

⁵⁵⁶ See Guggisberg 1996: 7-15 for the different methods of production of animal figures. The duck figure from the Toumba cemetery (**CAT726**).

Female figures

Female figures are larger than figurines (which generally are no more than 20cm in height), and can stand to over half a metre.⁵⁵⁷ They are most prevalent in palatial cult centres up to the end of LH III B, but there is a small amount of evidence that may indicate their persistence into LH III C.

In shape, LH III C wheelmade figures continue substantially from the earlier Psi-type figurines but with a taller, cylindrical stem, a thicker waist and either very short arms or naturalistically modelled upraised arms (**Fig. 5**). It is interesting that the Psi type seems to be their precedent rather than the LH III A-B wheelmade figures from palatial cult centres such as Mycenae. Palatial figures have no waist and widen substantially at the shoulders; in general they are a lot more rotund than the LH III C examples.⁵⁵⁸ Decoratively, however, LH III C female figures continue to utilize motifs from contemporary pottery, as did also palatial figures. In LH III C these include dotted circles, filled triangles, semicircles and lozenges.

The number of wheelmade female figures in LH III C is small and the majority of this evidence originates from the Argolid (at Tiryns and Asine).⁵⁵⁹ Eight fragments

⁵⁵⁷ Tzonou-Herbst 2010: 211.

⁵⁵⁸ Compare, for instance, figures in Moore and Taylour 1999: Pls. 12-18 (Mycenae) with Kilian 1978: Fig. 17, 20-21, 23 (Tiryns).

⁵⁵⁹ TIRYNS: Kilian 1978: 461, Fig. 17 (dating to LH III C advanced, although it is not clear if this is wheel- or coil-made), 465, Figs. 20-22 (dating to LH III C Early). ASINE: The 'Lord of Asine' has now been dated to LH III C, but is probably a sphinx or other fantastic creature, despite initial identification as male (on account of the prominent chin) and then female. D'Agata 1996 and see below.

of wheelmade female and probably female figures were found in LH III C contexts in the region under study in this thesis, at Ialysos (**CAT701, 702**), Kalapodi (**CAT615, 616**) and Phylakopi (**CAT21, 22, 28, 135**).⁵⁶⁰ Details of the wheelmade female figure found at the sanctuary at Kalapodi are unknown at present but will provide valuable and much-needed evidence of a female figure from a well-stratified context, particularly as it was found in a sanctuary and in association with other handmade and wheelmade types.⁵⁶¹ It is also an important example of the use of a wheelmade female figure in a cult context, and perhaps provides continuity for the exclusive use of these figures in palatial religious contexts in LH III A-B.⁵⁶²

The head of the figure from Ialysos (**Fig. 87**) is carefully executed, with modelled eyes, eyebrows and ears and details highlighted in paint.⁵⁶³

The evidence for production of wheelmade female figures in LH III C is, admittedly, thin. Other wheelmade female figures found in LH III C contexts are datable earlier

⁵⁶⁰ Jacopi 1929: 311, Fig. 57; Benzi 1992: 167-168 (T80/3); Felsch 1981: 87, 89, Fig. 18. A further three fragments from these sites also probably originate from female figures, although their state of preservation precludes certain identification of gender.

⁵⁶¹ Felsch 2001.

⁵⁶² French 2003: 311;

⁵⁶³ The significance of this wheelmade female figure is unclear. A Minoan influence has been suggested, with parallels for its execution from the Psychro cave and Patsos (Benzi 1992: 168; Kanta 1980: 306). The female figure fragments from the Psychro cave are LM III A, however, and there are no anthropomorphic fragments datable to LM III C (Watrous 1996: 42, no.118; Zervos 1956: Pl. 749). The head of the female figure from Patsos comparable with T80/3 is probably LM III C, judging from the round and fringed eyes (Watrous 1996: 62-63; Kourou and Karetsou 1994: 85, Fig.1, 158-159; Zervos 1956: Pl.792). LH III C figures from the mainland generally do not have the plastic facial features such as the modelled eyebrows on T80/3 (**Fig. 87**).

and were either used continuously used into LH III C or damaged and re-used in a fragmentary state.⁵⁶⁴ This, plus the fragmentary condition of many fragments which hinders identification, means little can be said regarding the homogeneity or diversity of the LH III C female figures. The meagre evidence, however, does indicate that figures continued to be manufactured in a variety of methods (wheelmade, coilmade or utilizing bowl-shaped pieces of clay) and that their decorative schemes included a variety of motifs from contemporary pottery, as was the case in LH III A-B. We might therefore expect regional variation along the same lines as pottery *koines*, although a lack of evidence precludes the opportunity to demonstrate this definitively.

Animal figures

The evidence for the use of wheelmade animal figures in LH III C is generally more consistent than that for female figures. In particular, a number of bull figures have recently been stylistically re-dated to LH III C by Martin Guggisberg in his comprehensive study of wheelmade animal figures from the Late Bronze to the end of the Early Iron Age.⁵⁶⁵ Wheelmade animals in LH III C are generally preserved to a greater degree and in better condition than their handmade counterparts. It is possible that less variable range of decorative motifs and the

⁵⁶⁴ Renfrew 1985: 462. Re-use of figures in a fragmentary state is documented at Asine (D'Agata 1996: 40-41), Phylakopi (Renfrew 1981: 70 and Fig. 11, showing the LH III A2 'Lady of Phylakopi' in situ in an LH III C context without the head, which was found elsewhere) and Kea (Caskey 1986: 40). French 2009: 15 comments that figures and figurines often "were stored seemingly with respect or awe but without regard to any need to find and include all the broken fragments."

⁵⁶⁵ Guggisberg 1996.

more robust construction of extremities such as legs and muzzles may contribute to their more frequent identification, as well as their frequent origination from burial contexts. Despite this, no typology exists for animal figures in LH III C.

In terms of morphology, wheelmade figures continue in much the same form as the palatial tradition, with cylindrical bodies and solid, handmade extremities. Animal figures continue to display a cylindrical 'snout', often flattened at the end. It is often difficult to distinguish wheelmade figures from rhyta due to poor state of preservation; this is inevitable but regrettable, given that, if Cypriot parallels are indicative, the two types may have served different purposes.

LH III C and Submycenaean animal figures are characterised by their abstract representation in both form (such as the cylindrical body and cylindrical nose, flattened at the end) and in decoration, which generally bears no relation to the anatomy of the animal.⁵⁶⁶ Common decorative motifs include net patterns and semicircles, often concentric, sometimes dotted and always hand-drawn. Generally, the decoration is more restrained than on handmade bull figurines; the decorative scheme is often repetitive but carefully executed, and there is less of an impetus to fill the entire surface with broad strokes and large motifs.

⁵⁶⁶ Guggisberg 1996: 372. Naturalistic bovid figures are rare, although the manufacturing technique of handmade hollow bulls such as those found at Kalapodi can generate a more naturalistic appearance.

The range of species depicted is small, and bulls dominate. These are identifiable by the thick, cylindrical legs with a modelled hoof; they also often have a dewlap on the front of the neck. Where the head is preserved, this carries horns. Bird vases (*askoi*) were also used – and presumably produced – in LH III C, but they are not included here due to their primary function as vessels, nor are horse figures with openings on their backs, for the same reason.

The highest concentration of wheelmade figures was found at Phylakopi on Melos, where ten animal figures were found in Phase 2b (LH III C Middle/Lefkandi Phase 2a) contexts (**CAT7-8, 24, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 49**).⁵⁶⁷ However, none of these appear to be stylistically later than LH III B, and were thus probably re-used.⁵⁶⁸ Four were protected from destruction by their deposition in a stone-built ‘niche’ (**Fig. 88**).⁵⁶⁹ Hollow animal figures were also found at Kalapodi in large quantities (**CAT598-604, 607, 617**).⁵⁷⁰ One leg of a wheelmade bull from Lefkandi has a series of diagonal dashes down its length (**CAT835**). Another bull from the South Slope of the Acropolis has a restrained decorative scheme with rows of concentric and dotted semicircles.

⁵⁶⁷ French 1985: 236.

⁵⁶⁸ Renfrew 1985: 425; French 1985: 239. Common LH III B decorative motifs include clover patterning, thought to represent “the natural dappling of fur” (Guggisberg 1996: 373) and wavy lines.

⁵⁶⁹ French 1985: 236.

⁵⁷⁰ Felsch 1981: 87.

Horses are more rarely depicted. One example originates from Tomb 12 at Ialysos, in use from an early stage of LH III C until an advanced stage.⁵⁷¹ A scale pattern extends across the front of the chest, thought by Furumark not to be later than LH III B, although the exclusively LH III C context of the tomb negates this.⁵⁷² Benzi expresses uncertainty about the date of this figure.⁵⁷³ Another example also appears to be a horse, judging from the modelled mane extending down the back of the neck.⁵⁷⁴ The excavator suggests it could have had a spout affixed to its back, although this is unverifiable.⁵⁷⁵

The Protogeometric Period

In 1967 it was possible to state that “the manufacture of terracottas in the Aegean area seems to have come to a halt soon after 1100 B.C., and to have resumed in the ninth century.”⁵⁷⁶ Until recently, the paucity of examples from this period has corroborated this observation. Vigorous research and excavation since the 1970s, however, has provided material for the hermeneutic reconsideration of the Protogeometric period as a whole and a reappraisal of previously held ideas about continuity in the production and use of figurines during this period.⁵⁷⁷

⁵⁷¹ Benzi 1992: 247-248.

⁵⁷² Benzi 1992: 168. Mountjoy 1986: 136.

⁵⁷³ Benzi 1992: 248.

⁵⁷⁴ Maiuri 1923-1924: 197, Fig.120; Benzi 1992: 328.

⁵⁷⁵ Benzi 1992: 169.

⁵⁷⁶ Higgins 1967: 17

⁵⁷⁷ Lemos 2002.

With certain caveats, it can now be definitively stated that terracotta figurines continued to be made and used throughout the Protogeometric period. Those caveats concern the range of types (which is restricted) and their chronological distribution (which is uneven). While it is therefore accurate to suggest continuity of production from the Mycenaean period throughout the Protogeometric, trends in iconographic preferences and deposition practices changed dramatically. In particular, anthropomorphic representations are lacking besides the Attic Incised Ware dolls, and there are few, if any, figurines from the early and middle stages of the period.⁵⁷⁸ It is likely, however, that despite recent discoveries, the state of excavation and research still obscures the true picture; this is particularly apparent in regard to the earlier stages of Protogeometric when we consider the advanced artistry of the Lefkandi centaur and its lack of associated evolutionary examples.⁵⁷⁹ Indeed, the quality of the figures and figurines in this period overall is inversely proportionate to their restricted quantity. Additionally, architectural and settlement evidence for this period is generally thin, although important research

⁵⁷⁸ Desborough 1972: 145, n.12 originally noted the absence of human figures in Athens (besides the Incised Ware Dolls); this observation remains true today, although wheelmade human figures are known from outside the mainland (see Samos, below). With regard to the paucity of examples from the early and middle stages of Protogeometric, it should be noted that these stages are generally less well-represented in terms of ceramics than the late stage – Lemos 2002: 24.

⁵⁷⁹ Lemos 2002: 99.

at sites with continuous occupation such as Xeropolis-Lefkandi is beginning to redress the balance of deposition patterns.⁵⁸⁰

The full range of wheelmade figures during this period has also been neglected in previous scholarship. In particular, there is good evidence that some figures were attached to plinths rather than wheels (for example, the Kerameikos stag [CAT536-537] and the horse hoof from Xeropolis [CAT1110]). Perhaps these represent a previously overlooked category of figure. The heads of wheelmade human figures from Samos also provide important confirmation that the production of anthropomorphic representations continued on this island at least during the Protogeometric period, albeit in a diminished manner. Similar evidence for the mainland, however, is still lacking.

Bird vessels are common throughout the PG period, but are not considered here as their primary function was as a vessel, not a figurine. They should be noted, however, for their continuity from LH III C, which is well attested.⁵⁸¹ A locally-produced duck figure from the Toumba cemetery (**Fig. 89, CAT726**) is an exception in being a figure rather than a vessel.⁵⁸² It has barring on both the body and handle, and the head and beak are carefully decorated with stamped and

⁵⁸⁰ Lemos 2002: 135. The excavations at the Kerameikos and the Lefkandi cemeteries indicate that the overall ratio of figurines to burials in the Protogeometric period is probably still smaller than in preceding periods.

⁵⁸¹ Lemos 1994: 229.

⁵⁸² Popham et al 1982: 232, Pl. 22, 2; Popham and Lemos 1996: Pl. 126 c-d (T 41, 2). The tomb is Late Protogeometric/Subprotogeometric I.

painted eyes and 'spectacle-like' loops. A series of incised dashes around the edge of the beak imitate the serrations known as *lamellae*. The feet of the duck are rendered by an incision through the conical foot.

The individuality of many figures and figurines in the Protogeometric period and the clear departure from the iconographical preferences and deposition practices of LH III C precludes the opportunity to categorize with the material along the lines of a standardized typology as that used for handmade Mycenaean figurines. Instead the material is categorized herein according to manufacturing technique, genus and where appropriate (as in the case of the Attic Incised Ware), by a combination of other formal differences such as decorative style and fabric.

Typology of handmade figurines in the Protogeometric period

Anthropomorphic types

The Attic Incised Ware dolls

The handmade and incised "dolls" are so called due to their movable limbs. Their appearance at a restricted number of sites is a phenomenon of the final stages of the Protogeometric period.⁵⁸³ The sudden appearance of this very different type of anthropomorphic representation in the Protogeometric period suggests a specific

⁵⁸³ The latest of the dolls found thus far is that from the Toumba cemetery at Lefkandi, which is SPG IIIa.

and unprecedented function that could not be fulfilled by the static figurines of previous periods.⁵⁸⁴

The handmade incised dolls consist of a bell-shaped body with a cylindrical protrusion for the head and neck, and legs modelled separately, suspended from a cord or (presumably wooden) stick or bar, attached horizontally through two parallel holes on either side of the lower part of the body (**Fig. 90**). In this way the legs would dangle from beneath the body and move independently. There is usually a hole in the top of the head, indicating that the doll would originally have been suspended by a string.⁵⁸⁵ The decoration consists of impressed and incised dashes and circles; the motifs do not correspond to any anatomical characteristics.

Ten examples are known from five sites, all of which are funerary contexts: three in Athens (the Nea Ionia cemetery [**CAT713**], the Kerameikos [**CAT519-522**] and a burial on the Makryianni plot, located under the modern-day 'Akropoli' metro station on the south side of the Acropolis [**CAT714**]); and the Palia Perivolia [**CAT715**] and Toumba cemeteries [**CAT716**] at Lefkandi on Euboea.⁵⁸⁶ In all instances the grave assemblage included a variety of objects in the same ware and

⁵⁸⁴ For example, as playthings for children or to be 'animated' by the wind while suspended from a string.

⁵⁸⁵ A mop of 'hair', made from threads or wool, could also have been attached through this hole.

⁵⁸⁶ NEA IONIA: Smithson 1961: 172, no.54 (Pyre B); KERAMEIKOS: Kübler 1943: 5, 37 (Grave 33), 45 (Grave 48); MAKRYIANNI PLOT: Parlama and Stampolidis 2000: 50; LEFKANDI: Popham and Sackett 1980: 150-151 (P Tomb 22, 30), Popham and Lemos 1996: Pl. 107 (T 74,11).

with the same decoration.⁵⁸⁷ The remarkable similarities between the assemblages – both in the range of objects deposited and the manner of burial – suggest this type of ware had particular connotations, or was specifically appropriate for certain sectors of the community, perhaps children.⁵⁸⁸ The Toumba cemetery at Lefkandi also yielded the only zoomorphic three-dimensional figurine in this technique known to date: a tortoise or turtle [**Fig. 90, CAT717**], from the same assemblage as a doll.⁵⁸⁹ Unlike the dolls, however, its legs are not attached separately.

The dolls are made in a fabric known as “Attic Incised Ware”. In all cases the clay used is fine and generally pink to greyish in colour; however, it is unclear whether the fabric is the same in all examples. Popham describes the fabric of one of the Lefkandi examples as “of alien origin”, but the fabric of the Nea Ionia examples is referred to as “one of several local hand-made fabrics”.⁵⁹⁰ Nicholls refers to the fabric as “a curious handmade ware of obscure ethnic origin”.⁵⁹¹ It is clear that this type of ware forms one sub-class of multiple types of handmade wares, which

⁵⁸⁷ See, for example, the beads, pyxis and spindle whorls in Smithson 1961: Pl. 30, 55 and 56; the beads in Popham and Sackett 1980: Pl. 214 a; and bowl fragments and clay balls in Kübler 1943: Pl. 29-31. The range of this handmade incised ware in its fullest variety is best represented in Kerameikos Grave 48.

⁵⁸⁸ Vessels (particularly pyxidae), beads and clay balls are distributed more widely than the dolls, and have been found on Crete, Rhodes and Delos in addition to those areas already mentioned above. Bouzek 1985: 200. The ability to physically manipulate (‘animate’) the multiple parts of the figurines may have made them particularly appropriate for children.

⁵⁸⁹ Popham and Lemos 1996: Pl. 72, 12 and Pl. 107 (T 74, 12).

⁵⁹⁰ Popham and Sackett 1980: 344; Smithson 1961: 170. Strömberg 1993: 97 also refers to the ware as locally made.

⁵⁹¹ Nicholls 1970: 16.

manifest themselves in various different forms throughout, and at different stages of, the Protogeometric period.⁵⁹² The pivotal role of Athens in the distribution of Attic Incised Ware seems likely.⁵⁹³ The generally incongruous appearance of the Attic Incised Ware dolls, their construction, fabric and decoration, has given rise to speculation that they, and other vessels and objects in this fabric, are of Balkan influence.⁵⁹⁴ Specifically, the range of motifs (dashes, lines and circles) and the manner of their execution (impression and incision) are supposedly unparalleled in the contemporary Greek ceramic repertoire. It is also proposed that the prototype of the dolls “was probably transmitted through wooden items and that the preserved ‘dolls’ are clay imitations that played a specific role in the funerary tradition, perhaps expressly relevant to rich cremations of women.”⁵⁹⁵

The combination of the unusual form of the Attic Incised Ware dolls and their unprecedented use of jointed limbs certainly indicate external influence of some kind, although this is more likely related to trade and communication networks than population movement. Their form of decoration alone does not constitute sufficient evidence for external influence as has previously been argued. The

⁵⁹² Lemos 2002: 84-85, 94-96.

⁵⁹³ Lemos 2002: 96; Popham and Sackett 1980: 344. Note the latter states that “the fabric [of the doll] is similar neither to Attic nor to that of the two [imported bird figurines]... it seems likely... that there is a connexion with Attica, especially since the tomb in which the doll was found contained several Attic imports, but we still do not know where this [doll] was originally made.”

⁵⁹⁴ Bouzek 1994: 230-231.

⁵⁹⁵ Bouzek 1985: 200; Bouzek 1994: 231. Bouzek 1997: 88; Strömberg 1993: 97-98. The deceased in the Makryianni plot was a woman, and the gold rings and hair spirals in Palia Perivolia Tomb 33 at Lefkandi could indicate the occupant was female.

question of whether their jointed limbs relate to a function previously inapplicable to static figurines is irresolvable.⁵⁹⁶

Deposition of Attic Incised Ware continues into the Middle Geometric period.⁵⁹⁷ It is also possible that other figures from the Samian Heraion at the end of the 8th century (unjointed, bell-shaped, with modelled arms, e.g. **CAT453**) continue the tradition of the dolls, although no later examples replicate the Attic Incised Ware type completely, utilise the same fabric or even demonstrate direct evolution.⁵⁹⁸

Other anthropomorphic figurines

Three handmade anthropomorphic figurines ranging from 11 to 14cm in height were found in Tomb LVIII at Elateia-Alonaki (**Fig. 74, CAT629-631**).⁵⁹⁹ Although the burial is dated to the Protogeometric period, the figurines display a number of characteristics akin to LH III C types.⁶⁰⁰ Firstly, the gesture of mourning seen on one (**CAT629**) is found on a number of LH III C figurines from Perati, Naxos, and

⁵⁹⁶ Bouzek 2013: 63 suggests that the form of the 'dolls', with suspended legs, was more appropriate for representation in wood, and that the terracotta forms were produced specifically for use in burial contexts.

⁵⁹⁷ See most notably Smithson 1968, for the deposition of a large quantity of Attic Incised Ware vessels, balls, spindle whorls and beads in the EG II grave of the 'rich Athenian lady'. Smithson cited in Bouzek 2013: 62 also dates Kerameikos Grave 48, from which an Attic Incised Ware doll originates, to Early Geometric, but Bouzek in *ibid* instead assigns it to the transition from Protogeometric to Early Geometric.

⁵⁹⁸ Reber 1991: 131 for Boeotian continuity into the 8th century and Jarosch 1994: 134, no. 529, Pl. 39 for 8th century Samian examples.

⁵⁹⁹ Alram-Stern 1999: 216-217.

⁶⁰⁰ Alram-Stern 1999: 219

Ialysos on Rhodes, some of which are attached to the rim of vessels (**Fig. 30**).⁶⁰¹ Secondly, all three of the figurines from are pierced from the base up through the body (on **CAT631**, this piercing reaches as high as the breasts), much like those from Perati.⁶⁰² This piercing would assist the attachment of the figurines to rims of vessels. The density – and thus presumably heavy weight – of the Elateia figurines, however, suggests they were probably not used in this manner.⁶⁰³ Secondly, the upraised arms of one example (**CAT630**) recall the gesture of the Mycenaean Psi types.⁶⁰⁴ The Tau-type arrangement of the folded arms of another (**CAT631**) is also similar to earlier (LH III A and B) types of figurine.⁶⁰⁵

The incongruence between these ostensibly LH III C features and the Protogeometric date of the related pottery can be tempered by those characteristics unusual for LH III C figurines: the lack of elaborate decoration, a prominent chin and the engraved eyes.⁶⁰⁶ These last two features are found on a number of figures from Lefkandi, most notably the Late Protogeometric centaur found in Tombs 1 and 3 of the Toumba cemetery (**Figs. 9 and 48, CAT722-723**), but also on a hollow, monochrome head recovered from the recent excavations on

⁶⁰¹ PERATI: Iakovidis 1966; Iakovidis 1969 B: 267-268, Γ: Pl.177, **CAT571-574, 588-590**. IALYSOS: Maiuri 1923-1924: 174, fig. 99 and Fig. 101; Benzi 1992: 166, **CAT695-697**. NAXOS: Vlachopoulos 1999: 308, Fig.18, **CAT1069-1070**.

⁶⁰² Figurine T.LVIII/10g, **CAT631**. Alram-Stern 1999: Fig. 10, Fig. 11, Fig. 12b.

⁶⁰³ A small figurine attached to a vessel was found in Tomb LXII, but was moulded to the rim rather than being attached by wooden dowels, as proposed at Perati (**Fig. 30**). Alram-Stern 1999: Fig.9.

⁶⁰⁴ Figurine T.LVIII/7g, Alram-Stern 1999: 219.

⁶⁰⁵ Figurine T.LVIII/10g, Alram-Stern 1999: 219.

⁶⁰⁶ Alram-Stern 1999: 219.

Xeropolis (**Fig. 91, CAT1137**).⁶⁰⁷ The excellent state of preservation of all three Elateia figurines also indicates that a production date of LH III C is unlikely in what is otherwise a Protogeometric context.⁶⁰⁸

The Elateia figurines also demonstrate other possible LH III C characteristics. **CAT630** has no breasts but is decorated with a series of diagonal dashes on the chest, perhaps a debased form of the canonical decoration of Psi and Late Psi A types. **CAT631** has two dots indicating nipples and a chin-strap like the others but also displays a series of broad vertical strokes on the top of the well-rounded head. This could either indicate hair or possibly a hat. The hollow centaur head from Xeropolis (**Fig. 91, CAT1137**) exhibits finely modelled hair in a similar style, although this is incised rather than indicated in paint.

The 'chin-strap' is a consistent motif on the figurines from Tomb LVIII (**Fig. 74**). Alram-Stern excludes the possibility that it represents a beard as two of the three figurines have applied breasts.⁶⁰⁹ Parallels for this 'chin-strap' decoration exist at Phylakopi (**CAT3, CAT22**).⁶¹⁰ More recently, the head of a figurine or an attachment from an anthropomorphic vessel from Xeropolis-Lefkandi (**CAT1180**)

⁶⁰⁷ Desborough et al 1970; Desborough 1980: 344-345 (who suggests a date no earlier than LPG) Popham et al 1980: 168 (who date the tomb to SPG, later revised to LPG by Catling and Lemos 1990: 93). For the hollow head from Xeropolis see Lemos 2007: 40. It is almost certainly a centaur.

⁶⁰⁸ Alram-Stern 1999: 220.

⁶⁰⁹ Alram-Stern 1999: 219.

⁶¹⁰ French 1985: 216, Fig. 6.5 (SF 2672), 230, Fig. 6.12 (SF 2340).

displays a similar chin-strap, combined with a necklace and a 'cap', much like the heads of the Elateia figurines .

Overall, the presentation of these three Elateia figurines suggests that they are not LH III C in date. It is unclear, however, if they are Protogeometric, given their relatively large size but their handmade production (manufacture on the wheel would be more usual for the period). The Late Psi figurines from Elateia-Alonaki are of canonical LH III C types, and in comparison with these, it does seem unlikely that the figurines from Tomb LVIII are of the same period. They perhaps best represent a transitional stage between LH III C Late and Early Protogeometric.

Centaur

A handmade figurine of a possible centaur was found in an Early to Middle Protogeometric level during the renewed excavations at Xeropolis-Lefkandi (CAT1174).⁶¹¹ Its species is identified by its triangular ears and an applied plait extending down the back of the neck.⁶¹² It has ostensible Cretan parallels in its modelling, including stamped decoration and the "rope-like coil" of the hair.⁶¹³

Zoomorphic types

Horse figurines

⁶¹¹ Lemos 2005.

⁶¹² Lemos 2005: 89.

⁶¹³ Lemos 2005: 91.

Solid, handmade horse figurines are unusually numerous at the Samian Heraion. Unfortunately a number of supposedly Late Protogeometric examples are without findgroups, but they are all similar in their modelling and decoration, comprising monochrome paint and isolated zones of simple decoration such as chevrons or a zig-zag line on the mane of the animal.⁶¹⁴ There is another head of a handmade horse figurine (**CAT188**), and one further piece can be dated to the transition between the end of the Protogeometric period and the beginning of the Early Geometric (**CAT214**).⁶¹⁵

Exceptionally, a handmade horse figurine originated from the 'hollow' at Xeropolis-Lefkandi (**CAT1141**).⁶¹⁶ It has part of a rein or harness preserved on the neck and across the front of the chest, indicating that it was originally part of a group figurine.

In Athens, a handmade horse on wheels, decorated in monochrome and with a panel of lines on its back (**CAT836**), was found in a Protogeometric grave of a child at Amphiktionis street.⁶¹⁷ Another Attic horse figure on wheels (**CAT727**) was also found in the fill of Tomb 51 of the Toumba cemetery (Late Protogeometric). The

⁶¹⁴ Jarosch 1994: 114, nos. 226-228, Pl. 16.

⁶¹⁵ Jarosch 1994: 97-98, nos. 2-5, 13.

⁶¹⁶ A model of a boat was also found in the 'hollow'; this and part of an LPG cart model from the Toumba cemetery demonstrate the varied repertoire of coroplastic art being produced at Lefkandi during the Protogeometric period. Popham and Lemos 1996: Pl. 126 b; Lemos 2007: 40; Lemos 2008: 54.

⁶¹⁷ Alexandri 1967: 49, Pl. 70a.

barring down the tail is similar to that of the handle of the duck figure (**Fig. 89, CAT726**) from Tomb 41 (which is locally produced).

Bovids

Two handmade bull figurines were found in the 'hollow' at Xeropolis-Lefkandi (**CAT1139-1140**).⁶¹⁸ Their precise contextual date is yet to be determined.

Other quadruped figurines

The Protogeometric date of fragments of unidentifiable quadruped figurines cannot be determined stylistically, as there are insufficient chronologically indicative characteristics or stylistic traits. Instead they must be assigned to the Protogeometric period on the basis of their contexts.

Two handmade animal figurines originate from Protogeometric levels of the Sanctuary of Apollo at Abai (Kalapodi), from the area between the LH III C shrine, the Middle Geometric altar and the Middle Protogeometric "Pfostenbau" (**CAT609-610**).⁶¹⁹ The form and decoration of these figurines, and therefore their stylistic

⁶¹⁸ Lemos 2008: 54.

⁶¹⁹ Felsch 2001: Pl. LVIIIb.

date, remain to be determined. However, the excavator of the site comments that there is almost no figurine evidence for the Protogeometric period and later.⁶²⁰

A further eight animal fragments originate from the Samian Heraion: a Late Protogeometric body fragment (**CAT316**) and seven solid legs (**CAT201, 216, 316, 414-416, 417-418**) (of which two date to Protogeometric - Early Geometric).⁶²¹

Bird figurines

Three duck figures of Late Protogeometric date originate from the cemeteries at Lefkandi. These are not pouring vessels, although they both preserve a loop handle on the back.⁶²² Two from Tomb 22 of the Palia Perivolia cemetery are handmade, unpainted and black-burnished imports (**Fig. 92, CAT720-721**). They are finely modelled; the curve of the neck and the front of the chest are particularly graceful.

⁶²⁰ Felsch 2001: 195. According to Felsch 1981: 88, the ceramic evidence also indicates a gap between early and late Protogeometric. This may have been revised as a result of recent excavations.

⁶²¹ Jarosch 1994: 104 (no. 76), 108 (no.131-132, 135, 138-141)

⁶²² Popham and Sackett 1980: Pl. 137, 29 and Pl. 254 d; Popham et al 1980: 150 (P Tomb 22, 28 and 29). Protogeometric duck vessels are also present in the Lefkandi cemeteries (for example, Popham and Sackett 1980: Pl. 254 c), but are not considered here.

Typology of wheelmade figures in the Protogeometric period

Anthropomorphic types

The head of a possibly wheel-made, probably female, anthropomorphic figure (**Fig. 93, CAT615**) was found in a Protogeometric layer in the area between the LH III C shrine and the Middle Geometric altar at the Sanctuary of Apollo at Abai (Kalapodi).⁶²³ Stylistically, however, its similarity to the faces of Psi figurines (a Mycenaean type) means that an LH III C date cannot be excluded.

Elsewhere, and exceptionally, the excavations at the Samian Heraion yielded one Protogeometric head from a wheelmade human figure (**Fig. 94, CAT193**).⁶²⁴ It is highly stylized, with a convex facial profile, strongly pronounced chin and large nose. The face is tilted up. The face is 'framed' in paint with a thick black border akin to a beard; the eyes and the line of the nose are also indicated in paint. The overall appearance is of a head clad in a helmet.⁶²⁵ In shape (although certainly not size), it recalls the head of a large coil-made female figure from the 'temple' at Ayia Irini on Kea (**Fig. 95**).⁶²⁶

⁶²³ Felsch 1981: 87, Fig. 18.

⁶²⁴ Jarosch 1994: 164, no. 950, Pl. 34.

⁶²⁵ Compare the (probably later) helmeted heads from Plakari: Crielaard 2011: Fig. 3g; **CAT1039** and **1040**.

⁶²⁶ Caskey 1986. The head was re-used in a Late Geometric context (Caskey 1986: 39). Two statue fragments were found in PG contexts, but these are stylistically much earlier (pre-LH III) and join fragments from other areas and levels. Caskey 1986: 17, Cat. nos. 5-1 and 5-2.

Zoomorphic types

Horses

There is substantial, albeit inconsistent, evidence for the use of large wheelmade horse figures during the Protogeometric period.

There are isolated fragments from Athens (**CAT546**) and two from the Samian Heraion, including the head of a horse with a slashed mane (**CAT215**).⁶²⁷

The most significant evidence for horse figures in the Protogeometric period from the cemeteries and settlement at Lefkandi. A body fragment (**CAT732**) and hoof (**CAT744**) of a large wheelmade horse figure originate from the Middle Protogeometric fill of the Toumba building.⁶²⁸ The hoof is pierced at the ankle for the axle of a pair of wheels. Its unparalleled large size would have been three times that of the centaur from the Toumba cemetery.⁶²⁹ The original excavators noted the importance of these horse figure fragments as evidence for the existence of “a traditional genre of large local clay animal figurines”.⁶³⁰ This suggestion has been confirmed by recent excavations at the settlement of Xeropolis, which have yielded a horse hoof (**CAT1110**) very like the one from the Toumba building. It is less than half the size of the example from Toumba and originates from an LH III C-Early

⁶²⁷ Jarosch 1994: 98, no. 13, Pl. 4.

⁶²⁸ Popham et al 1993: 73-74, Pl. 32, no. 26a.

⁶²⁹ Popham et al 1993: 73.

⁶³⁰ Sackett 1993: 73. The well-known centaur from the Toumba cemetery is just one example of this local tradition.

Protogeometric structure in Region II, in the so-called 'ritual zone'.⁶³¹ It is pierced vertically through the underside of the foot rather than horizontally at the ankle, perhaps indicating it was fixed to a plinth rather than a set of wheels. Two body fragments of another wheelmade figure of unknown species have also recently been identified, although their date is as yet unknown.⁶³²

The unpublished head of a horse figure with secondary burning, also dating to Late Protogeometric, was found in the Kerameikos (**CAT517**).⁶³³ The associated bowl-shaped body, presumably manufactured in the same technique as askoi, is unusual for an equid figure.

Three heads of wheelmade horse figures originate from the Heraion on Samos (**CAT188, 189, 408**).⁶³⁴ One further piece can be dated to the transition between the end of the Protogeometric period and the beginning of the Early Geometric (**CAT214**).⁶³⁵ Stylistically they are of a peculiar – presumably local – variety; a number of the heads have extremely long, flattened noses. Their eyes are indicated with stamped circles, found frequently on other figures of this period, and one has

⁶³¹ Lemos 2008: 54; Lemos 2009: 49.

⁶³² These fragments are currently uncatalogued.

⁶³³ Guggisberg 1996: 75, no. 237.

⁶³⁴ Jarosch 1994: 97-98, nos. 2-4, 13.

⁶³⁵ Jarosch 1994: 97-98, no. 5.

an incised mouth and nostrils.⁶³⁶ Painted decoration is limited to a few bands, and no anatomical details are indicated in paint.

Other quadrupeds

An animal vase of unidentifiable species was found in Tomb 3 of the Toumba cemetery (**Fig. 96, CAT724**).⁶³⁷ Its legs are broken just below the torso but were smoothed prior to deposition. The figure has a short neck and a wide face with stamped eyes and a pierced mouth. This, in addition to the large square hole cut in the back of the figure before it was fired, confirms that it was intended as a pouring vessel. Both ears and attachment atop the head are broken off, and there are handle scars before and behind the filling hole, as well as a pierced hole in the neck. The excavators suggest it could represent a donkey, mule or horse; alternatively, the hole in the neck could have held a 'rein', which would indicate that a rider figure was originally attached above the filling-hole, possibly attached to a lid.⁶³⁸

The piece shows signs of use prior to its deposition.⁶³⁹ Its body is scratched on the underside, and it is generally battered.⁶⁴⁰ The broken leg stumps were also smoothed down prior to its deposition. These are clear indications that the object

⁶³⁶ Jarosch 1994: Pl. 1, 2.

⁶³⁷ Popham et al 1980: 169 (T3, 2). Despite being a vessel, it is considered here due to its co-occurrence with the now well-known centaur.

⁶³⁸ Popham et al 1980: 345.

⁶³⁹ Catling 1974: 110, n. 6 for the suggestion that the figure is of a horse and rider.

⁶⁴⁰ Popham et al 1980: 169, no.2.

was used in life, and was not just created as a grave good; could this not also be true of the centaur with which it was deposited?

Bulls

One animal figure from Athens is described as “a she-ass carrying pots” (**CAT516**), although its preservation is very poor and it appears to have a dewlap (a male characteristic) on the front of the neck.⁶⁴¹ It was found in the Theatre of Dionysus on the south slope of the Acropolis. The assignation of a reliable date is hindered by the lack of preserved decoration, but Nicholls notes that the treatment of the legs, attached fairly low on the body but not directly to the underside, indicates a date after the 12th century, but prior to the Kerameikos stag (**CAT536-537**), which has distinctive strap-like legs attached high on the torso.⁶⁴²

Other animals

The most well-known piece of Protogeometric coroplastic art prior to the discovery of the Lefkandi centaur was a wheelmade stag from Grave 39 of the Kerameikos in Athens (**CAT536-537**). It is Late Protogeometric in date and has a short, wheelmade torso and cylindrical handmade legs attached high on the body. It has a long, vertical neck, elongated nose and carefully modelled antlers. The eyes are applied. The decoration is characteristically Protogeometric in style, and is

⁶⁴¹ Nicholls 1970: 10, Pl. 3 c.

⁶⁴² Nicholls 1970: 10. Guggisberg 1996: 69, no. 213 also follows a Protogeometric date.

comprised of panels of chequerboard pattern, cross-hatching, and zig-zag lines. The figure may once have been attached to a terracotta plinth.⁶⁴³

In its method of manufacture the stag adheres to the Helladic tradition of wheelmade animals, but its iconography is unusual. Deer did not occur as motifs in Mycenaean art as regularly as other animals (bulls, for example), and explanations to find an impetus for the depiction of a stag have generally focussed outside Greece, primarily via a silver stag rhyton from Shaft Grave IV at Mycenae, which is the only large-scale three-dimensional representation of a stag thus far known from a Mycenaean context. It was first suggested in 1924 that this vessel was Anatolian based on stylistic analyses, and the supposed high lead content – first noted by Schliemann – was thought to support this.⁶⁴⁴ The most recent analysis, however, indicates that the composition of the silver does not match any Anatolian ore sources thus far known.⁶⁴⁵

It is true that the Kerameikos stag is thus far unique in the Protogeometric funerary record; however, the presence and significance of stags in Mycenaean art and culture have not been sufficiently recognised.⁶⁴⁶ In particular, stags occur on

⁶⁴³ Nicholls 1970: 13. On first-hand examination, it can be stated that there are no clear indications of an area of attachment to a plinth on the underside of the feet.

⁶⁴⁴ von Bissing 1924; Schliemann 1878: 257, no. 376 for the initial publication; Guggisberg 1996: 235 and Koehl 1995: 62 for support of an Anatolian origin based on metallurgical composition.

⁶⁴⁵ Cline 1991: 134, citing Z. Stos-Gale, 'A Puzzle of the Bronze Age Silver-Lead on Cyprus', in *Proceedings of the Fifth Cypriote Congress* (Nicosia, 1985): 72. The closest isotopic match found thus far is from silver deposits at Kallianou in Euboea, but these are not regarded as a likely source.

⁶⁴⁶ Misch 1992: 222-223 states that there is no Mycenaean tradition of depictions of deer.

pictorial pottery, and recent findings have also indicated they may have played a role in cult activity.⁶⁴⁷ Iconographic parallels from outside the Aegean therefore seem unnecessary, and there is little reason to doubt that the Kerameikos stag represents innovation on the part of the craftsman, in the form of adaptation of a well-known Helladic motif to a new artistic medium.⁶⁴⁸

Centaurs

The centaur from the Toumba cemetery at Lefkandi (**Fig. 48, CAT722-723**) occupies an exceptional position in the repertoire of Protogeometric art. No other contemporary figure or figurine found before or since demonstrates such fine skill and craftsmanship in its modelling and decoration. The Lefkandi centaur is the earliest known example of its type from mainland Greece and marks the beginning of a tradition that continues into the 7th century.⁶⁴⁹ Centaurs were depicted in vase-painting into the 5th century.

⁶⁴⁷ See Vermeule and Karageorghis 1982: 213 [IX.48-IX.65] and 217 [X.43-X.51] for a list of mainland pictorial pottery depicting stags; Lemos 2009: 48-49, Fig. 80, for the discovery of a red deer antler in a possible ritual area at Xeropolis-Lefkandi. A stag is also depicted on an alabastron found on Xeropolis during the excavations of 1964-1970 (Evely 2006: 243-244 and Pl. 67) and on a large LH III C Middle pictorial krater from the same site found in 2011.

⁶⁴⁸ Lemos 2002: 98.

⁶⁴⁹ The mythologically traditional homeland of the centaurs is thought to be Mount Pelion in Thessaly, thus suggesting that the initial point of origin came from within Greece, although figures of centaurs extend back into the 12th century on Cyprus and Crete (for useful syntheses, see Karageorghis 1965 and Karageorghis 1966). A 10th-century plastic vase in the form of a centaur originates from a tomb on Kos. Higgins 1967: 20; Desborough 1980: 345.

The centaur consists of a wheelmade cylindrical body and solid, handmade extremities (legs, torso, arms and head).⁶⁵⁰ Two of its legs are modelled to indicate the articulation of the knee. The torso is flat, rather than rounded, but slightly waisted. The right arm is bent at the elbow with the hand attached to the 'hip', just above the join of the torso with the body. The hand has six large, incised fingers. The left arm is broken just below the shoulder, but there is no evidence of an attachment on the left 'hip'; moreover, a broken area on the shoulder indicates the left hand held the end of an object carried over the shoulder.⁶⁵¹ The head is heavily, and stylistically, modelled, with an angular chin and concave, pierced ears.⁶⁵² The mouth, nostrils and brow line are incised, and the eyes are stamped. They were presumably inlaid with another material as the centres of the removed circles have been left rough.⁶⁵³

The head and back of the torso are painted monochrome in lustrous reddish-brown paint. The front of the torso has a panel of fine cross-hatching; this is the only decorative zone that could possibly resemble attire of any kind (a type of

⁶⁵⁰ Lebessi 1996: 148 suggests that the extremities were modelled not by hand but by 'shaving' layers of clay with a small knife from a core lump. The most visible traces of this are on the underside of the right arm (**Fig. 97**), where the knife or spatula has left a series of shallow grooves.

⁶⁵¹ This has been restored as a tree branch by the excavators (Desborough et al 1970: 25). Shear 2002: 149 supports this identification and cites the (questionable) depiction of a centaur with a tree on a Submycenaean pyxis from the Kerameikos – Bohen 1988: fig. 3.1.

⁶⁵² The significance of the pierced ears and their indication of possible Cretan influences have been discussed by Desborough et al 1970: 28-19 and Lebessi 1996: 147.

⁶⁵³ Desborough et al 1970: 25.

corselet?). The top of the body bears the most elaborate decoration, consisting of filled triangles, zig-zag lines, diamonds, cross-hatching and dashes.⁶⁵⁴

The centaur was found in a fragmented state in two graves in the Toumba cemetery at Lefkandi. Both tombs are dated to SPG I. The head of the centaur (**CAT722**) was found in Tomb 1, a shaft grave with offerings of handmade and wheelmade vessels and jewellery of gold, bronze, faience and glass.⁶⁵⁵ The remainder of the figure (**CAT723**) was found broken in Tomb 3. This was also a shaft grave with a wide variety of offerings, including an animal-vase, a fibula, a knife of iron, bronze and ivory, pieces of sheet gold, and a sea shell. The vessels were exclusively lekythoi.⁶⁵⁶ Interestingly, the knife, fibula and sheet gold were the only objects found on the floor of the tomb with the remains of the skeleton (four bone fragments); the rest of the offerings were deposited in the shaft of the grave, above the cover slabs.⁶⁵⁷

The excavators identified the figure as Chiron, the centaur who was wounded in the knee by an arrow fired by Heracles (Apollod. *Bibl.* 2.5.4).⁶⁵⁸ A gash in the figure's left knee was first interpreted as a wound by Heilmeyer; this detail, when

⁶⁵⁴ A wheelmade vessel from Skyros in the shape of a horse has a very similar combination of dogtooth and diamonds, although the diamonds are filled – Kalogeropoulou 1983: 151, fig. 12.

⁶⁵⁵ Popham et al 1980: 168-169.

⁶⁵⁶ Popham et al 1980: 169-170.

⁶⁵⁷ Popham et al 1980: 169.

⁶⁵⁸ Desborough 1980: 345.

considered alongside the six fingers of the right hand, clearly indicate the depiction of a *specific* centaur.⁶⁵⁹

Although the Cretan and Cypriot heritage of centaur imagery has been discussed in scholarship, the final conclusion with regards to the origin of the Lefkandi centaur is that “all three solutions [Cypriot influence, Cretan influence, or an independent mainland development] remain possible.”⁶⁶⁰ More recently, Angeliki Lebessi has drawn further parallels between other aspects of the modelling of the centaur’s facial features and Subminoan bronze figurines (**Fig. 98**), concluding that “the antecedents of the iconographic features and formal patterns as well as the formal perception that gave shape to the human elements of the centaur can all be traced to Crete.”⁶⁶¹ She stops short, however, of suggesting a mode of transmission (for example, that the craftsperson was Cretan). Other scholars have also noticed the similarity of the centaur’s features to later bronzes, but this is more a comment on the advanced qualities of the modelling than a hypothesis for cross-media interactions.⁶⁶²

⁶⁵⁹ Auberson and Schefold 1972: 158. Desborough 1980: 345, n 450 suggests that “there is a very ancient and widespread tradition that six fingers are an attribute of the magician, a man of great wisdom”, which would accord well with Apollodorus’ account of Chiron’s immortality and the provision of his own salve to heal the wound in his leg (Apollod. Bibl. 2.5.4).

⁶⁶⁰ Popham et al 1980: 345, *ibid*: 168-170 and 344-345 for presentation and discussion of the centaur. Carter 1972: 48 describes the imagery of the centaur as “a ‘sport’ on a dying type” that should be typologically related more closely with the Late Helladic III C period than with any other.

⁶⁶¹ Lebessi 1996: 148. Watrous 1997: 599 describes these connections with Cretan bronzeworking as “unconvincing”.

⁶⁶² Auberson and Schefold 1972: 158.

The question of the origin of the inspiration behind the Lefkandi centaur, however, may be resolved by the recent discovery of further evidence for an indigenous tradition of large centaur figures at Lefkandi, in an area of the settlement immediately east of the LH III C-Early Protogeometric structure in Region II. The hollow, monochrome and intricately modelled head of another possible centaur was found here in 2006 (**Fig. 91, CAT1137**).⁶⁶³ It is estimated to have been twice the size of the centaur from the Toumba cemetery.⁶⁶⁴ The Protogeometric date of the new centaur head also indicates the pre-existence of a tradition in the depiction of centaurs at Lefkandi; subject to dating of associated pottery, it may also be the earliest three-dimensional representation of a centaur in mainland Greece. The two heads supply good evidence for the development of modelling techniques: in particular, we can note the continuity in the plastic modelling of the hair, but the perhaps later addition of incised details on the Toumba example (**Fig. 98**).⁶⁶⁵ Similarly, the earlier method of ‘animating’ the eyes through application of the pupil in paint on the Xeropolis example is replaced later by the inlay of presumably precious material. Other details, however, appear to defy artistic evolution. The modelling of the chin, jawline, lips and nose is finer on the Xeropolis example than on the later Toumba head.

⁶⁶³ Lemos 2007: 40.

⁶⁶⁴ Lemos 2007: 40.

⁶⁶⁵ Desborough et al 1970: 25.

The Early and Middle Geometric periods

When compared with the voluminous data of the LH III C period and the accomplished and varied Protogeometric repertoire, the Early and Middle Geometric evidence is meagre both technically and quantitatively. Although wheelmade figures and handmade figurines are attested at seven sites, their technical aptitude is poor.⁶⁶⁶ Additionally, most fragments are dated stylistically due to a lack of secure stratification, although the quantity and quality of evidence is slightly better at sites with well-attested continuity such as the Samian Heraion.

Wheelmade figures of both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic types are preserved in similar quantities in this period. The wheelmade evidence is significantly more substantial than that of the handmade figurines. Crucially, a number of wheelmade types present multiple examples, confirming that to some degree there was a consistent or sustained production and usage of that type. However, there is insufficient evidence for the construction of a standardised typology.

It is unfortunate that the material from Lindos was not sufficiently stratified to identify chronological sequencing, as it would provide useful comparisons with the Early and Middle Geometric material from Samos, particularly the female figures. However, as the majority of the Lindos material is chronologically indeterminate beyond a 'Geometric' date, it cannot be used as a point of reference for the creation

⁶⁶⁶ These sites are the Samian Heraion, Lindos, Eretria (North Sacrificial Area and Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros), Vigli, Stin Piazza and the Athenian Agora.

of such a framework. Similarly some of the material from the North Sacrificial Area at Eretria might date to the Middle Geometric; in particular, some intriguing incised anthropomorphic figurines from this site would provide a counterpoint to the wheelmade female figure traditions at Samos and Lindos as seemingly localised preferences. However, the Eretria material is fragmentary and originates from a mixed (Middle to Late Geometric) context, thus limiting its validity as a secure example.

It is perhaps noteworthy that the meagre Early Geometric evidence points towards the depiction of females rather than males.⁶⁶⁷

Handmade figurines

Handmade figurines are poorly represented in the Early and Middle Geometric periods, numbering just nine from the regions surveyed by this thesis. A further sixteen figurines can only be dated to the Geometric period generally, but cannot be dated more specifically.

Early Geometric

There is scant evidence for anthropomorphic figurines in the Early Geometric period, comprising just one fragment of indeterminate gender from the Samian

⁶⁶⁷ There are no securely attested male Early Geometric figures or figurines, compared with four wheelmade female figures from Samos; the Cypriot figurines from Lindos also indicate a predominance of females.

Heraion (**CAT193**).⁶⁶⁸ It has facial features modelled in high relief and prominent ears. The profile of the face resembles contemporary figurines from Olympia; perhaps the stance, with upraised arms and upturned face, was also similar.⁶⁶⁹ The assured and developed modelling is at odds with its anomalous nature: the difference between this head and those of Protogeometric date from Samos is startling. The earlier examples are less modelled and have a convex, rather than vertical, facial profile (e.g. **CAT246**).⁶⁷⁰

The only handmade bovid figurine dated to Early Geometric also originates from Samos (**CAT222**).⁶⁷¹ It is described as having a tail that curves up and forwards along the back of the animal. The assignation of date is based on its context rather than any indicative stylistic features.

Middle Geometric

Evidence for the Middle Geometric period, although still quantitatively poor, indicates a more diverse range of types. To an even greater degree than the Protogeometric material, the almost unique nature of every fragment precludes construction of a typology. The only site to provide consistent evidence of development during this period is Samos, which has yielded four bovid figurines, a ram figurine and two further legs of quadrupeds (**CAT325**, **CAT330**, **CAT377**,

⁶⁶⁸ Jarosch 1994: 164, no. 952, Pl. 34.

⁶⁶⁹ Jarosch 1994: 164, no. 952, Pl. 34.

⁶⁷⁰ Jarosch 1994: 164, nos. 950-951, Pl. 34. See also the Protogeometric section of this study.

⁶⁷¹ Jarosch 1994: 115, no. 233 (unillustrated).

CAT441-444). Furthermore, coarse clays were used to produce huge, solid, rough bovid figurines at Samos during this period. The most well-preserved example has modelled genitalia and an exaggerated dewlap (**CAT330**), both of which are characteristics that reinforce the virility of the animal. A further three leg fragments with split hooves indicate the existence of other similar coarse figurines. The consistent use of bovid characteristics such as dewlap, genitalia and hooves are perhaps significant in this period, particularly considering that other figurines have an indeterminate character. Perhaps these Middle Geometric coarseware bovid figurines could therefore be seen as a precursor to the Late Geometric bovinds at Samos, which are heavy and bulky despite their small size.⁶⁷²

At the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros, a Phase I (Middle Geometric II – beginning of Late Geometric I) context yielded a conical fragment of an Incised Ware doll but made in local coarse fabric (**CAT860**). It has decoration of stacked short diagonal lines but it is unclear to what extent this can be associated with the similarly decorated, earlier (Protogeometric) Attic types of Incised Ware figurines.⁶⁷³ A coarse foot, possibly from an articulated figurine (although it need not be of the bell-type) was also found in a Phase I external space (**CAT862**).⁶⁷⁴

⁶⁷² Jarosch 1994: 24.

⁶⁷³ Verdan 2013: 27, 139, Pl. 109, no. 479; see Protogeometric section, above, for the examples from Athens and Lefkandi.

⁶⁷⁴ Verdan 2013: 27, 139, Pl. 109, no. 480.

A horse and rider figurine from Vigli (**CAT1029**) is unique for the Middle Geometric period, although the original find context is unknown and thus the chronology cannot be verified.⁶⁷⁵

Wheelmade figures

Anthropomorphic types

An unusual local type of Early Geometric female figure at Samos has a flattened upper body, short upraised arms and mitten-like hands, with the individual fingers indicated either in painted incisions or by modelling the fingertips into rounded, flat protrusions.⁶⁷⁶ The figure is like a large, heavy-set Psi figurine, with a wheelmade lower body and a flattened, crescent-shaped upper body (**CAT322**).⁶⁷⁷ The breasts are large and widely spaced. The arms are raised and the hands, which are disproportionately oversized, have their palms facing inwards towards the head. The fingertips curl over slightly. The lower part of the figure (i.e. the skirt) is not preserved it is thought to have constituted a symmetrical counterpart to the upper body.⁶⁷⁸

As there are no other Early Geometric female figures it is difficult to assess the true significance of these examples. Two Middle Geometric figures from Lindos (**Fig. 99, CAT997, 998**) exhibit a very different character, closer to the Mycenaean model of

⁶⁷⁵ Sørensen 1992: 48, A.96.

⁶⁷⁶ Jarosch 1994: 131, nos. 485-487, Pl. 34

⁶⁷⁷ Compare, for instance, the LH III C example **CAT702** from Ialysos (Benzi 1992: Pl. 72b, **Fig. 100**).

⁶⁷⁸ Jarosch 1994: 32.

a columnar stem, applied breasts and upraised arms.⁶⁷⁹ One is painted monochrome red from the breasts to the waist, which is a unique decorative element. Also from Lindos is the head of a wheelmade figure (**CAT1000**) with high, arched, modelled eyebrows and applied eyes.⁶⁸⁰

It therefore seems likely that both the Lindian and Samian types were local variations that should not necessarily be linked into a broader scheme of development during the Early and Middle Geometric periods. The one characteristic worth noting is the link between females and the gesture of the upraised arms, although see Chapter Five for the diachronic nature of this connection.

Zoomorphic types

Horses

Horse figures from the Samian Heraion demonstrate conclusively that the standard of wheelmade figures was far higher than that of contemporary handmade figurines, even within genus.⁶⁸¹ These teams of wheelmade horses with vertical 'plaques' on which the legs are painted are unique to Samos and confined to the Early Geometric period (**CAT190, 191, 202-204**). Although their cylindrical

⁶⁷⁹ Blinkenberg 1931: 466, Pl. 83, no. 1878 and 1879.

⁶⁸⁰ Blinkenberg 1931: 466, Pl. 82, no. 1881.

⁶⁸¹ **CAT205-207.**

wheelmade bodies have not survived, the point of attachment remains clearly visible on one of the rear plaques (**CAT191**).⁶⁸²

Facial details are indicated with the use of stamps and incisions, and limbs are modelled sensitively with anatomical details such as hocks on the legs. One further leg of a wheelmade horse from the Samian Heraion dated to the transition between Early and Middle Geometric (**Fig. 101, CAT252**) demonstrates the development of these features into a rounded, sloping hoof and fetlock characteristic of equids.⁶⁸³ By the Middle Geometric period, facial characteristics have softened, although incision and stamps continue to be used.

Bovids

Early Geometric wheelmade bovids at Samos are characterized by strong plasticity and well-modelled eyes. One has carefully modelled and ‘folded’ ears and a stamped circle at the end of the nose instead of a pair of nostrils (**CAT208**).⁶⁸⁴ Perhaps this is intended to represent a ring through which a rope could be passed to control the animal. The front part of a bull, incorporating head, chest, part of the

⁶⁸² **CAT191**.

⁶⁸³ Jarosch 1994: 109, no. 144, Pl. 8. Compare, however, the Protogeometric hoof from Xeropolis-Lefkandi, which exhibits very advanced execution of such features at a much earlier date.

⁶⁸⁴ Jarosch 1994: 99, no. 20, Pl. 6.

forequarters and one leg, is preserved in 10 fragments (**CAT319**).⁶⁸⁵ It has a prominent dewlap and the leg is wheelmade.

By the Middle Geometric period, common characteristics are a flattened, widened nose and large stamped eyes, although variations do exist. The corpus at Samos is sufficiently extensive (26 fragments) to determine such developments, but the quality of the evidence is unparalleled elsewhere. It would therefore be unwise and unnecessary to model on the Samian material developments in morphology that could be applicable more widely, although it is clear that such progression did occur there locally. A notable example is the front part of a wheelmade bull – chest, neck and head – that has some unusual decoration (**CAT329**).⁶⁸⁶ Lines on the forehead are deeply incised and presumably represent wrinkles and folds of skin. They are placed around a painted triangle placed centrally on the forehead.⁶⁸⁷

Other animals

Limbs from other wheelmade animal figures from Samos exhibit some slight modeling of anatomical features but not as strongly as the horse legs. It is clear that at Samos the tradition of wheelmade animal figures was sufficiently established that nuances of genus could competently be expressed during production, in contrast with a complete absence of corresponding types of

⁶⁸⁵ Jarosch 1994: 99, no. 22, Pl. 7 and Figure 2a-2b.

⁶⁸⁶ Jarosch 1994: 100, no. 33, Pl. 9, 11.

⁶⁸⁷ This decorative scheme on the forehead, usually rendered in paint, is common on bovid figurines from the Late Mycenaean period onwards.

handmade figurines. Fragments spanning the Early to Middle Geometric periods from Athens (**CAT561**) are too fragmentary to give a clearer picture of the wider developments with which the Samian examples might be compared.

The Late Geometric period

The Late Geometric period witnesses a dramatic increase of all types of figures and figurines in all areas of Greece. This sudden increase in quantity is matched not only by a huge diversification in types but also in the range of contexts in which figures and figurines are being used. Wheelmade figures of both humans and animals are deposited in great abundance alongside figurines. Even within sanctuary contexts that have continuity either side of this period, the concentration of material is particularly high in this period.

A paucity of handmade animal figurines, however, is common to all Late Geometric contexts. The only exception is Chios, although at Lindos, where handmade animal figurines amount to just one head of a bull, there are numerous Cypriot imports of the type. It is unclear whether this reflects the local situation or whether Cypriot votaries were present.

Handmade figurines

Anthropomorphic types

Female

Female figurines are found in a number of forms. With one exception, all are standing. Most strikingly, and in contrast with all preceding periods, the gesture of upraised arms is completely absent, and is replaced by the arms held by the sides

of the body.⁶⁸⁸ 12 of the 15 examples of female figurines in this period originate from the Samian Heraion, where they are all modeled in a similar plank-like form, with a protrusion at the bottom to facilitate standing.⁶⁸⁹ Arms and breasts are applied and smoothed into the body. A more unusual example from the acropolis at Kamiros (**CAT1209**) holds the arms away from the body and bent at the elbow, with hands placed on hips.⁶⁹⁰

Hair can be applied, as on a figurine from the North Sacrificial Area at Eretria (**CAT856**), and probably indicates a female.⁶⁹¹ This figurine is broken at the hips, but was originally seated, as indicated from the break and from a remnant of the “throne” visible on the left side of the body (**Fig. 102**).

Male

Where preservation is sufficient, it would seem that male figurines had their heads tilted back, although it seems unlikely this was a pose restricted to this gender. A supposedly male head from Lindos (**Fig. 103, CAT987**) is modelled with a thin, sharp nose and delineated chin common amongst human figurines in this

⁶⁸⁸ See also **Graph 32**.

⁶⁸⁹ **CAT240, 274, 276, 338, 373, 392-395, 452, 476, 478**.

⁶⁹⁰ This fragment is unpublished and therefore no illustration could be provided.

⁶⁹¹ Huber 2003: 48, 71, Pl. 114 (O15).

period.⁶⁹² It has a thick moustache painted on the upper lip and a beard painted as a stripe along the jaw line.

Like the female types, male figurines are plank-like and hold their arms at the sides of their bodies; however, genitals are applied. Male figurines always have the legs modeled separately, whereas the 'skirts' of female figurines are indicated as a solid mass. A figurine from the North Sacrificial Area at Eretria has a broken area in the region of the genitals (**CAT855**), suggesting they protruded from the torso and were therefore male. It dates to the 8th century based on parallels from Eleusis and Samos.⁶⁹³ The arms are outstretched; it is unclear if they curve forward. A torso fragment from the Harbour Sanctuary at Emporio (**CAT897**) is cylindrical and slim and preserves a painted belt, as well as an attached lump of clay indicating the genitals and a small painted 't' shape representing the pubic hair.⁶⁹⁴ The excavator identifies the figure as female but I see no reason why it could not be male, given that the genitals are so poorly preserved. Furthermore, the belt, when indicated alone and not as a girdle or accessory to other clothing, is a characteristic more often seen on male figures and figurines than female, certainly in the Mycenaean period.⁶⁹⁵

⁶⁹² Blinkenberg 1931: 460, Pl. 80, no. 1861.

⁶⁹³ Huber 2003: 48, no. 14, 71 (for parallels), Pl. 114.

⁶⁹⁴ Boardman 1967: 191, 198, no. 74.

⁶⁹⁵ See, for instance, a male figurine from Phylakopi which bears a painted belt holding a sword – French 1985: 226, 230, Fig. 6.12, no. 2340.

Gender unspecific

A figurine from the necropolis at Merenda (**Fig. 104** [left], **CAT837**) defies this gender distinction, however. The face is modelled in high relief, with an almost vertical facial profile like figurines from Olympia and wheelmade figures from Chios ('A' group, see below). Exceptionally, the legs are modeled as two separate appendages, but the chest is adorned with breast plates indicated in paint. These are depicted by a monochrome circle with a reserved dot in the centre, joined with antithetic loops that extend around the back of the neck. The association of these types of breast plates with women is supported by the gold examples found on the female skeleton in the double burial in the Toumba building at Lefkandi.⁶⁹⁶ Clothing, which might help in the identification of gender, is not depicted on the Merenda figurine, but it wears a double necklace and a band around each wrist and ankle. The hair is indicated in paint and extends in long locks down the back of the neck and on to the upper back; this supports an identification of a female type. The buttocks are large and exaggerated, and probably made with additional clay added to the basic form of the body. This might be a further indication that the figurine is

⁶⁹⁶ Despite the indication of nipples, suggesting that the breasts were not meant to be depicted as covered, it is difficult to explain otherwise the connection of the two antithetic loops to the breasts. For the gold breast plates found with the female inhumation in the Toumba building at Lefkandi, see Popham 1993: 20, Pl. 15. These were not suspended around the neck as depicted on the Merenda figurine.

intended to be female, although this cannot be considered an unambiguous characteristic of gender.⁶⁹⁷

Another figurine of indeterminate gender was found in the same grave (**Fig. 104** [right], **CAT838**). However, its appearance is very different. Uniquely amongst all the figurines included in this thesis, it is squatting, with its hands placed on its bent knees. The arms are long and thin. The entire figure is completely covered in monochrome paint. The excavator comments that it shares many facial characteristics with the 'female' figurine from the same grave, but besides the upturned nose and the pinched ears, it is difficult to sustain this observation.⁶⁹⁸ The author interprets this figurine as representing a demon whose function was to accompany the dead to the afterlife, although the reasoning behind this assertion is unclear.⁶⁹⁹

An anthropomorphic figurine from the Samian Heraion is preserved from the thighs upwards and although its catalogue entry lists it as male, in fact it carries no sexual characteristics (**CAT244**).⁷⁰⁰ Its stance and gesture are unusual: the left hand is raised to its head and the face tilts upwards, while the right hand is placed

⁶⁹⁷ See, for example, the exaggerated buttocks of the LH III C male figurines from Phylakopi (**CAT1**, **CAT3**) and a Late Geometric male figurine from Samos (Jarosch 1994: 154, no. 820, Pl. 44).

⁶⁹⁸ Xagorari-Gleißner 2005: 25.

⁶⁹⁹ Xagorari-Gleißner 2005: 25; Ruppenstein 2009: 244.

⁷⁰⁰ Jarosch 1994: 158, no. 868, Pl. 42.

on the chest. The back of the head of another example is pointed, as if to indicate a cap.⁷⁰¹

A flattened, long-necked type of anthropomorphic figurine is characteristic of the Late Geometric period at two sites on the Euboean gulf: Eretria (North Sacrificial Area) and Skala Oropou (West Quarter). The two from Eretria (**Fig. 105, CAT853-854**) are decorated with a profusion of horizontal and vertical lines.⁷⁰² **CAT853** may be earlier than **CAT854** as possibly indicated by its crescent-shaped arms, making it reminiscent of the Psi type of Mycenaean figurine (although the thick, flat neck identifies it beyond doubt as Geometric). The similar figurine from Skala Oropou (**CAT847**) dates stratigraphically to the first half of the 7th century.⁷⁰³ More complete examples of this type were found in the necropolis at Rhitsona in Boeotia.⁷⁰⁴ These originate from sixth-century graves, however, indicating that the type had a very long period of use.

Rider

A torso from the Harbour Sanctuary at Emporio is flat and identified by the excavator as “almost surely a horse-rider”, presumably based on the forward-curving arms (**CAT896**).⁷⁰⁵ The figure has a very prominent navel, almost as if an

⁷⁰¹ Jarosch 1994: 165, no. 959, Pl. 47.

⁷⁰² Huber 2003: 48, nos. 12-13, Pl. 114.

⁷⁰³ Pérez 2007: 323, Fig. 9.

⁷⁰⁴ Ure 1934: 54-55, Pl. XIII, particularly 125 c. 12, 125 c. 13 and 145. 98

⁷⁰⁵ Boardman 1967: 191, 198, no. 72.

attachment has broken off. Another figurine from the same site has a slight swelling at the top of the legs as is often seen on horse-rider figurines, presumably to stop them tilting forward atop the horse.⁷⁰⁶

A rider figurine from Lindos (**Fig. 106, CAT986**) is amongst the most well-known anthropomorphic figurines from the Late Geometric period. Its head and legs are not preserved, but the arms curve forwards in the characteristic rein-holding gesture. Additionally, the break at the lower edge of the torso indicates that the figurine was made in a seated position. The front of the body is decorated with a vertical stack of short zig-zag lines and two stars on the chest. On the back of the figurine – arguably the most visible area given that the front would be partially obscured by the reins – a ‘Rhodian style’ bird is flanked by two more stars in the same orientation as on the chest. At the bottom of the back of the figurine, two cross-hatched diamonds or triangles have been partly obscured by a large broken area. The excavator suggests the figurine is female on the basis of the garment, which is assumed to be a chiton from its long length.⁷⁰⁷

This figurine is unusual in that it utilizes motifs from contemporary pottery, which is a technique commonly used on wheelmade anthropomorphic figures (see

⁷⁰⁶ Boardman 1967: 191, 198, no. 73. The overall effect is similar to that of the well-known male figurines from the sanctuary at Phylakopi, which have long torsos, low hips, short legs and extended arms. See French 1985: 223-230, particularly Fig. 6.12, no. 1553, for an excellent (albeit non-contemporary) parallel to the Chios example. See **CAT1129** for another example of a ‘protrusion’ in the area of the genitals to aid stability on a rider figurine (from Xeropolis-Lefkandi).

⁷⁰⁷ Blinkenberg 1931: 459.

below) but only previously employed on handmade anthropomorphic figurines in LH III C.⁷⁰⁸

Zoomorphic types

The use of handmade animal figurines occurs in the Late Geometric period more consistently than at any other time since the demise of the Mycenaean types in LH III C. In contrast to the standard Mycenaean groups, however, horses are much more common than bovids and the decoration is not elaborate, consisting for the most part of monochrome paint.⁷⁰⁹ Modelling becomes more nuanced, for example in the subtle depiction of muscles. Although the overall appearance of animal figurines is less abstract in the Late Geometric period than the palatial and post-palatial, there is a tendency towards angular proportions and thin, tapered limbs in the horses and heavy, rounded bodies in the bulls, a dichotomy that possibly reflects the demise of the popularity of the latter type. Legs tend to be curved and heavy-set, rather than the splayed, tapered limbs of the Mycenaean type of handmade animal.⁷¹⁰

⁷⁰⁸ But see horse figurines, below, which in Attica are decorated with motifs from the ceramic repertoire such as running circles.

⁷⁰⁹ See Carter 1972: 30-31 for the parallel and contemporary change of animal ornaments on bronze tripod handles from bovids to horses.

⁷¹⁰ For example, Boardman 1967: 196, no. 47.

Horses

Freestanding Attic horse figurines are identical in form and decoration to those attached to pyxides.⁷¹¹ The flanks are tapered and the neck is curved. Decoration often consists of running circles, usually in a panel on the neck.⁷¹² The decoration can be monochrome or, as in the case of examples from the Samian Heraion (e.g. **CAT241**), applied in red paint on cream slip.⁷¹³

A horse from Merenda (**CAT840**) dates to the late 8th century and is decorated with a wavy line on the mane and horizontal and vertical lines on the legs and chest.⁷¹⁴ A broken piece of clay attached to the undecorated left side of the body indicates that it was originally part of a team, probably of two or four. Although teams of horses are commonly attached to the lids of pyxides in the 8th century, the excavator determines from the underside of the hooves that this horse was freestanding. It therefore probably pulled a cart or chariot.⁷¹⁵

Locally made Late Geometric horse figurines from the Samian Heraion are more heavily modelled and stocky, with the legs splayed. Their decoration consists almost exclusively of a monochrome body with reserved underside. The neck is flattened and often decorated with chevrons or incised with short strokes to

⁷¹¹ For horse pyxides, see Bohen 1988: 41-77.

⁷¹² See, for example, those from Merenda: Xagorari-Gleißner: 81, 88-89, nos. 210 and 248, **CAT840-841**.

⁷¹³ Jarosch 1994: 117, nos. 271-273.

⁷¹⁴ Xagorari-Gleißner 2004: 88, no. 248, Pl. 29b, 36a.

⁷¹⁵ Xagorari-Gleißner 2005: 25.

indicate the mane. Similarly, a figurine from Skala Oropou also presents an exaggeratedly flattened neck, and the mane is indicated by painted stripes.⁷¹⁶ Another horse from the same site is decorated with black matt paint (**CAT845**), the context of which dates to the middle of the 8th century.⁷¹⁷ Although no illustration is provided, the author offers a number of stylistic comparanda from Samos, Isthmia and Eretria that would corroborate such a date.⁷¹⁸ Similar figurines from Eretria have bodies that are triangular in section and are decorated with a series of closely spaced horizontal, vertical or diagonal lines (e.g. **Fig. 107, CAT864, 866** [Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros]).⁷¹⁹

A handmade horse mounted on wheels (**CAT839**) was found in the same grave as two anthropomorphic figurines at Merenda in Attica, dating to 760-750 BC.⁷²⁰ It was originally monochrome, although the decoration is now preserved only in patches. The legs are modelled without any joints indicated, but the body is

⁷¹⁶ Pérez 2007: 328, Fig.3 (ΩΚ/Πε10). The predominance of horses is one of the unusual characteristics of the assemblage at Skala Oropou; others include the extensive use of colour and the consistency of the decorative scheme, particularly on the quadrupeds, which exclusively utilises straight lines. Pérez 2007: 320. It should be noted, however, that the fragmentary state of the figurines means an alternative species cannot be excluded for many of the 'horse' figurines.

⁷¹⁷ Pérez 2007: 321, ΩΚ/Πε 16.

⁷¹⁸ The examples cited by Pérez are slightly later: for Samos, LG II, or 720-710 BC and the Isthmia examples 700 BC.

⁷¹⁹ Verdan 2013: 27, 140, Pl. 109, nos. 483-484.

⁷²⁰ Xagorari-Gleißner 2005: 71, no. 166, Pl. 29a.

waisted. The wheels are wheelmade. The excavator suggests that a string for pulling the horse was attached through a piercing in the horse's mouth.⁷²¹

The front part of an unusual handmade, heavily modelled horse and rider figurine (**CAT863**) was found at the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros at Eretria.⁷²² The piece is very worn but the details are discernible: the rider is attached to the back of the horse, and a large circular disc of clay has been attached on the right flank of the horse, perhaps to represent a shield.⁷²³

Bovids

As horse figurines become more predominant, bovids are increasingly poorly executed. Overall there are no features of bovid figurines that are characteristically indicative of a Late Geometric date. At the Samian Heraion, they have heavy bodies. Those from Emporio, meanwhile, bear a stronger resemblance to the Mycenaean types of bovid figurines (e.g. **CAT882**), although they have incised facial features and stocky bodies (e.g. **CAT920**), both of which are later characteristics.

A quadruped from Skala Oropou, probably a bull (**CAT846**), is decorated with red matt paint.⁷²⁴ A broken area on the top of the rump is proposed to be the remnant

⁷²¹ Xagorari-Gleißner 2005: 25.

⁷²² Verdan 2013: 27, 139, Pl. 109, no. 482. Additionally, a part of a seat (?) originated from a Phase II context but is not considered here – Verdan 2013: 27, 140, no. 489.

⁷²³ See Hood 1953 for a Mycenaean figurine of horse and rider on which the rider carries a sword (but no shield) and for many iconographic parallels of mounted warriors.

⁷²⁴ Pérez 2007: 322-323, ΩΚ/Πε 8.

of an attached handle that curved forward over the animal's back, although there is no evidence of an attachment at the neck (state of preservation might preclude any such evidence, however).⁷²⁵ Alternatively, a rider may have originally been attached, akin to "the well known types of LH III bull figurines bearing *anabates* on their backs."⁷²⁶ Two shallow depressions in the animal's haunches are also cited as evidence for such an attachment.

Birds

Two solid handmade bird figurines were recovered at the Samian Heraion (**CAT257, 361**), but no details are known of their features.

Two fragments from the North Sacrificial Area at Eretria are tentatively identified by the author as the necks and heads of animal figurines, one of which might be a bird.⁷²⁷ The other is the head of a cockerel or rooster, with a pinched comb atop its head, a pierced eye and a pinched and flattened beak (**CAT851**).⁷²⁸ The fragment is highly eroded, however, and its resemblance to a rooster may be simply due to post-depositional wear.

⁷²⁵ Pérez 2007: 322-323.

⁷²⁶ Pérez 2007: 323.

⁷²⁷ Huber 2003: 47-48, nos. 7-8, Pl. 113. Their date is uncertain but they originate from a Late Geometric context.

⁷²⁸ Huber 2003: 48, no. 10, Pl. 113.

***Centaur**s*

Two Late Geometric handmade centaur figurines were found in graves in Athens (**Fig. 108**). The left arm and tail of one are missing, and its raised, clenched right fist once held an object that is now not preserved (**CAT842**).⁷²⁹ An interesting parallel can be drawn with the Lefkandi centaur, on which traces of an object carried over the left shoulder are preserved.⁷³⁰

The other Attic centaur figurine (**CAT844**) shares the same basic morphological characteristics required to indicate this species (quadruped body, human torso) but is proportioned more poorly, with an undersized torso.⁷³¹ Its state of preservation is sufficient to discern painted decoration, however, which is in the form of a monochrome body and torso, with a ladder pattern running up the front of each leg.

Xagorari draws a distinction between the two Late Geometric centaur figurines and an LH III C figurine from Phylakopi on Melos (**CAT2**), which some scholars have reconstructed as a centaur.⁷³² According to Xagorari, the primary distinguishing characteristic is the presence or absence of genitalia. The earlier

⁷²⁹ Xagorari 1996: 86, no. 32, Fig. 8.

⁷³⁰ Desborough et al 1970: 25, where it is proposed that the missing object was a branch or tree.

⁷³¹ Xagorari 1996: 99-100, no. 64, Pl. 19.1.

⁷³² Primarily Xagorari 1996: 20-23 and Lebessi 1996: 148-149. I do not consider the evidence to be convincing and having examined the figurine first-hand I follow French 1985: 229, Fig. 6.12 in reconstructing a prop attached to the buttocks to enable the figurine to stand, rather than the horse-body of a centaur.

“centaur” from Phylakopi has both breasts and male genitals, the combination of which has been interpreted as representing ‘the power of nature’, whereas no sexual characteristics at all are indicated on the two Attic Late Geometric centaur figurines.⁷³³ Genitals are also not depicted on the Lefkandi centaur.

Wheelmade figures

There are sufficient numbers and an adequate range of wheelmade figures in the Late Geometric period to gain a reasonable overview of their typological developments in this period. Motifs from contemporary pottery are utilized more consistently than in any other type of figure or figurine, as seen in examples from Samos, Lemnos and Kos.

Anthropomorphic types

Emporio is particularly important for the categorisation of wheelmade anthropomorphic figures.⁷³⁴ The excavator groups the seven heads of anthropomorphic figures into three categories (**Fig. 109**), all of which are matched by those devised by Ohly for the Samian material.⁷³⁵ The first is Group A, which consists of those with the head tilted backwards and the forehead and nose horizontal, but the back of the head vertical. Based on its presence at Emporio and on Samos, it would seem that this type originates in the 8th century but continues

⁷³³ Xagorari 1996: 21.

⁷³⁴ However, a number of examples from Emporio cannot be dated more closely than ‘Geometric’.

⁷³⁵ Boardman 1967: 190.

in usage until the first quarter of the 7th century.⁷³⁶ Group B is characterised by dome-shaped heads with exaggerated brows and noses and a bird-like appearance; and Group C by those with flat-topped heads and features rendered in a more realistic fashion.⁷³⁷ Group C falls into the first half of the seventh century and is therefore just outside the chronological scope of this study.

Female figures

Female figures are attested in a range of sizes and there appear to have been strong site-specific tendencies. The greatest variety originates from the Samian Heraion. Small figures have cylindrical bodies and thin attached arms, with bands and geometric decoration (e.g. **CAT267, 268**).

The most common type of wheelmade female figure at the Heraion, however, is larger, and formed by squashing the sides of a wheelmade cylinder flat to form the chest, while the skirt flares out to the base (**CAT347**).⁷³⁸ The decoration commonly consists of bands on the skirt and a necklace of drops. The head and hair are modeled with a lump of attached clay that is often not fully bonded with the top of the shoulders, although the features are usually carefully indicated. The upper body has large, applied breasts and thin arms (not preserved, but almost certainly

⁷³⁶ Boardman 1967: 190, who suggests (ibid: 190, n. 2) that the style is inspired by the heads of bronze attachments from the east. See Ohly 1941: 12-15 for further characterisation and discussion of the Group A type.

⁷³⁷ Boardman 1967: 190.

⁷³⁸ See Jarosch 1994: 131, no. 489, Pl.36 for a more complete example.

upraised). The face can be tilted back to vertical with an incised mouth.⁷³⁹ The neck is decorated with a band and tassels. The same decoration and morphology can be seen on another Late Geometric example from Lindos on Rhodes (**CAT989**), albeit with an added row of tassels across the breasts.⁷⁴⁰

A well-preserved female figure from Lindos is produced in a similar technique of squashing the walls of the wheelmade cylinder to form the chest (**Fig. 110, CAT996**). The decoration is elaborate but geometric, consisting of panels of crosshatching and zig-zag lines.⁷⁴¹ The figure wears a thick belt of applied clay on which a zig-zag is painted. Another fragment (incorrectly identified as the head of a bull in publication) has a triangular zone of cross-hatching between the breasts. Cross hatching is also used between the breasts on a female figure from the Samian Heraion.⁷⁴²

The material from the Samian Heraion, Lindos and Hephaisteia on Lemnos confirms the consistent usage of ceramic motifs on wheelmade female figures.

⁷³⁹ Jarosch 1994: 133, no. 512, Pl. 36.

⁷⁴⁰ Blinkenberg 1931: 460, Pl. 80, no. 1863.

⁷⁴¹ The panel of crosshatching on the back of the figure recalls that on the front of the Lefkandi centaur (**CAT722-723**) and the male figure from Phylakopi (**CAT2**), although there is no reason to posit any direct link between the three examples.

⁷⁴² Jarosch 1994: 136, Pl.49, no. 558.

Their arrangement often depicts a garment, as on the most complete figure from Lemnos (**Fig. 70, CAT982**).⁷⁴³

A fragment of an arm from a figure found at Emporio is hollow and wheelmade (**CAT875**), a technique not usually utilized for the extremities of anthropomorphic figures. This method is more common on Late Bronze Age figures and its significance in a Late Geometric context is discussed below.

Three female figures from the Serraglio on Kos (**Fig. 111, CAT1232-1234**) are unusual within the overall repertoire of this period but their internal consistency suggests their form was a local preference. Their bodies are wheelmade but slightly globular in the centre and tapered at the top, producing a slight bell shape. The necks are long and, although they are probably produced separately and attached to the body, it is unclear if they are handmade or wheelmade. The faces are modeled on the end of the necks, rather than on an attached head. They have stylized faces with pinched noses and pellet eyes. The arms are applied and bent at the elbows, with the hands resting on the stomach. The most remarkable aspect of the Serraglio figures, however, is their decoration, which utilizes a range of Late Geometric motifs, including swastikas, stripes and crosses, as well as a pseudo-anthropomorphic motif in the centre of the chest, recalling a human silhouette.

⁷⁴³ Della Seta 1937: 651-653.

A figure from the Sanctuary of Hephaistia on Lemnos is the most well-preserved example of this period (**Fig. 70, CAT982**). Its decoration is comprised of Geometric motifs densely covering a carefully rendered chiton. Running spirals dominate the central vertical panel of the front of the dress, with dogtooth motifs on the bottom hem and sleeves, and pending spirals on the neckline. The figure also bears a double necklace and two bronze earrings, one of which survives. The face is largely reconstructed but the head is flat-topped and the nose has a strong curve. The hand fragment of another similar figure from the same site (**CAT983**) has the thumb extended at 90 degrees to the fist, which when on both hands and in an upraised position would have provided convenient 'hooks' for an object suspended between the hands. A necklace or piece of textile might have been added in this manner.⁷⁴⁴ The 'Mycenaeanising' aesthetics of the figure has led one scholar to propose a Cypriot mode of transmission as wheelmade figures on Cyprus present similar characteristics up to the Archaic period.⁷⁴⁵

Male figures

There are no securely attested examples of male figures in the Late Geometric period. A head from the Samian Heraion (**CAT495**) may be male, but its state of preservation is insufficient to ascertain this beyond doubt.

⁷⁴⁴ For the hypothetical restoration of jewellery and accessories on Mycenaean figures, see French 1981b: 173.

⁷⁴⁵ Kourou 2002: 28.

Zoomorphic types

Wheelmade zoomorphic figures are attested at six sites in this period, facilitating a reasonable overview of the Late Geometric types of zoomorphic figures. Like the handmade types of animal figurines, horses are well represented in the repertoire.

Generally speaking, wheelmade zoomorphic figures utilize contemporary ceramic motifs to a greater extent than anthropomorphic figures, and to a more effective end: see, for instance, a panel of decoration on the centre of the back of the horse figure from Kos (**CAT1230**), which possibly mimics a saddle or blanket; and the tightly packed decoration, suggestive of plumage, on the flanks of the duck figures from the Kerameikos (**Fig. 112, CAT533-534**).

Horses

Two horses from Lindos (**Fig. 113**) both have cylindrical bodies but vary in form: the neck of one extends at an almost vertical angle and has an attached rein (**CAT992**), indicating that it was originally part of a group, while the other (**CAT993**) has a wider, more extended neck and sparse linear decoration. The variation between the two demonstrates the inconsistency of horse figures in this period. The two horse figures from Zambico (**CAT1206-1207**) have short noses and thick, vertical necks. A horse attached to a pyxis lid from the Harbour Sanctuary at Emporio is highly stylized (**CAT874**), with a trumpet-shaped nose, a serrated mane and a cylindrical body. The decoration looks distinctly like that of

LH III C pottery, however, consisting of bivalves on the neck and wavy lines along the torso.⁷⁴⁶

In contrast, a well-proportioned horse figure from Kos (**CAT1230**) has naturalistic limbs and a long tail like those on Early Geometric teams of horses from the Samian Heraion (**CAT190-191, 202-204**).

Bovids

Bull figures may have deeply incised facial features such as nostrils, which are also seen on contemporary handmade animal figurines (see above). At Samos, the legs of bovids are hollow and wheelmade, and commonly have a modelled ridge above the hoof (e.g. **CAT211, Fig. 114**). This is postulated to be a Bronze Age characteristic re-incarnated in the Late Geometric period, the significance of which is discussed further, below.

The rear end of a wheelmade figure, probably a bovid, originates from the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros at Eretria (**CAT865, Fig. 115**).⁷⁴⁷ Its proportions recall LH III C and Submycenaean examples, which are short and can be tapered in the middle of the body, although not enough is preserved of the

⁷⁴⁶ Kourou 2002: 23 dates both this horse to LH III C or Submycenaean, and thus suggests that it “offer[s] evidence for a possibly prolonged Late Bronze Age cult activity involving wheel-made figures in the Eastern Aegean.” The significance of its aesthetics in supporting the hypothesis of a Late Geometric phenomenon of re-interpreting Late Bronze Age characteristics is considered below.

⁷⁴⁷ Verdan 2013: 27, 140, Pl. 109, no. 486.

Eretria example to know if this example was also waisted.⁷⁴⁸ The decoration is sparsely preserved but the scheme of lines looks more akin to the Geometric horse figurines rather than the densely packed ceramic motifs of the Mycenaean and Submycenaean examples. This could be another ‘archaising’ Late Geometric revival of a Mycenaean type.

Ducks

Two duck figures, found in the Kerameikos (**CAT533-534, Fig. 112**), have bodies made by bringing together the sides of a wheelmade bowl and decorative schemes of elaborate and closely packed motifs (panels of hatching, zig-zag lines and chequerboard patterning).

Groups

There is one horse-and-rider group, which originates from the Samian Heraion (**CAT260**). The body of the animal is large and cylindrical, but the rider’s body is flat with arms resting at the sides like many contemporary handmade female figurines. His legs are pressed into the flanks of the horse. Clearly defined genitals indicate the rider’s male sex. Both the horse and the rider are coated in monochrome red glaze.

Conclusions

⁷⁴⁸ See e.g. Guggisberg 1996: 80, no. 252, Pl. 18.4,5 (Athens), Demakopoulou 1982: 58, 60, Pl. 29, no. 70α.β (Amyklaion) and Kilian 1978: 465, Fig.22 (Tiryns) for examples of LH III C-Submycenaean types.

This survey of the material incorporated in this thesis has demonstrated the difficulty in characterizing the repertoires of single periods. There is great variation in aesthetics, iconography, and execution, even contemporaneously: some examples are well finished, while some are poorly made. The ability to cross-reference figures and figurines chronologically is also inhibited by only sporadic use of pottery motifs on occasional examples in specific periods (LH III C and Late Geometric). There is thus no contingent opportunity to date a figure or figurine on the basis of its stylistic elements, nor is there sufficient intra- or inter-site consistency to create a standardised typology. There is limited validity in period-specific generalizations; even at sites with diachronic usage of figures and figurines, such as the Samian Heraion, some of the characteristics used to date examples stylistically are dubious.

However, two diachronic trends can be observed. The first is that all periods contain anomalies that exist without parallels. Examples include the anthropomorphic figurines from Elateia, the Attic Incised Ware dolls, the Kerameikos stag, the Early Geometric wheelmade female figures from Samos, and the anthropomorphic figurines from Merenda. For some of these, such as the Attic Incised Ware dolls, there are indications that their sudden appearance served a specific and previously unfulfilled function; however, for many, it is unlikely that we will ever be able to contextualize them any further with parallels or the identification of influences.

Secondly, the quantity of anthropomorphic representations is at its most minimal between the end of LH III C and the beginning of the Late Geometric period. This is discussed further in Chapter Five.

The 8th century

One of the most significant aspects of the development of figures and figurines as discussed in this review of the material is the collection of changes that occurs in the second half of the eighth century.

It has long been accepted in scholarship that figures and figurines started to reappear in the 8th century after a long hiatus following the Protogeometric period, but the mechanisms by which figures reappear in mainland Greece in the Late Geometric period are a matter of conjecture. It has been postulated as recently as 2002 that this reappearance was facilitated by Cyprus, who took on the technology of making figures on the potter's wheel after it disappeared on the Greek mainland in the Protogeometric period. This hypothesis relies substantially on a lack of evidence – that is, the lack of evidence for wheelmade figures in mainland Greece between the Protogeometric period and the Late Geometric. However, new data now facilitates the placement of this hypothesis in a wider context and clarifies the overall 'picture' of the 8th century.

The evidence indicates, rather than a reintroduction of technology via one specific route or method, that there was a widespread renewed interest in figures and figurines in the 8th century. This manifests itself in many different ways and at many different sites, and for that reason we need not refer to it as a large-scale revival, but the overall theme is greater interest and greater production and use of figures and figurines than at any point since the end of the Late Bronze Age. Primarily, there is a huge increase in the number of figures and figurines at all sites.⁷⁴⁹ This is a 'baseline' expression of reinvigorated usage. Even at sites with a continuous tradition such as Samos, the amount of Late Geometric figurines far outweighs that of any other period. Perhaps most importantly, there was a change in the contexts of usage. Handmade figurines start to be used in burials for the first time since the Bronze Age – or the Protogeometric period if we do not consider the Attic Incised Ware dolls (**Fig. 90**) an isolated phenomenon. Additionally, the amount of imports increases dramatically at the major sanctuaries such as the Samian Heraion and Lindos on Rhodes. Their role in the overall assemblage, however, is very specific: thus at Lindos there are no locally produced handmade animal figurines during the Late Geometric period, but there are numerous Cypriot imports of this type .

This 'renewed interest' is further expressed, most intriguingly, via a common reincarnation of Late Bronze Age characteristics in different ways at a range of

⁷⁴⁹ See Chapter Five for closer analysis of this increase.

sites. This is particularly pertinent with regards to the idea that the wheelmade technology transmitted via Cypriot means was adopted wholesale. Rather than just being passive recipients of this 'new' (reintroduced) technology, producers of figures and figurines at different sites were expressing similarly archaising ideas with a variety of methods. At Olympia, it was long ago observed that figurines that aesthetically appear to be 10th century are probably the product of much later stylisation.⁷⁵⁰ However, we can now add new evidence to the idea of a Late Bronze Age 'throwback' in the Late Geometric period.

This is in evidence at a number of sites and in both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic types of wheelmade figures. At Emporio, a horse whose decoration is distinctly Mycenaean is attached to a pyxis lid, confirming an 8th century date.⁷⁵¹ An arm fragment of a wheelmade human figure also originates from the same context as the Emporio horse, and it seems highly likely that it is also an 8th century rendering of a Late Bronze Age style.⁷⁵² At Samos, from the Middle Geometric onwards wheelmade bulls exhibit a modelled ring above the hoof, which was a common characteristic in the Late Bronze Age.⁷⁵³ A wheelmade bull is

⁷⁵⁰ Nicholls 1975: 289. See now **Fig. 8**.

⁷⁵¹ **CAT874**. Compare for instance the horse pyxis from Merenda (Xagorari-Gleißner 2005: 81, no.210, Pl. 10b, Fig. 13a), which is more in line with the standard horse pyxides of the 8th century.

⁷⁵² **CAT875**. Compare an LH III B coil-made figure from Aegina: Pilafidis-Williams 1998: 80, Pl. 5. 57-60, no. 536.

⁷⁵³ E.g. **CAT211, Fig. 114**. Note however the reservations of Nicholls 1996: 132 who not unreasonably finds unnecessary complexity in the idea of an 8th-century 'revival' as perpetuated by Jarosch 1994, in which many wheelmade bull figures are down-dated from LH III C or Submycenaean to the end of the Late Geometric period.

reported from a Middle Geometric to Early Archaic context at Iria on Naxos.⁷⁵⁴ The rear end of a wheelmade bull figure – a type that has, according to previous lack of evidence, not been seen on mainland Greece since the end of LH III C – from a Late Geometric context in Eretria (**Fig. 115**).⁷⁵⁵

However, there is another aspect of production that is noteworthy and stands in contrast to the ‘revival’ of the long-established type of wheelmade bovid: clear evidence of innovation. The types of figures and figurines being produced and used become hugely diverse. Horse imagery becomes overwhelmingly popular in the handmade figurines, and a specific type of long-necked anthropomorphic figurine is attested at Eretria (**Fig. 105**) and Oropos. The two figurines from Merenda (**Fig. 104**) are also unique and unparalleled. There is also evidence that on Samos local workshops were copying Cypriot types of handmade anthropomorphic figurines (**Fig. 116**).⁷⁵⁶ This in itself implies the existence of a well-established local production.

Other expressions of this surge of interest in figures and figurines in the Late Geometric concern the contexts of their usage. There are numerous instances of re-use of Late Bronze Age figures and figurines in 8th century contexts. A previously

⁷⁵⁴ **CAT985**.

⁷⁵⁵ **CAT865**. Cf. Carter 1972: 32 “...the earliest [wheelmade bovid figures] seem to be of the late thirteenth century, and although the mainland examples die out by the eleventh century, the tradition lived on in Crete and Cyprus. In short, the bull appears rather to be a tenacious survivor from an earlier age than a naturally attractive subject for the artists of the ninth and early eighth centuries.”

⁷⁵⁶ E.g. **CAT354, 474**.

known example is the head of a Late Minoan I anthropomorphic terracotta statue in the temple at Agia Irini on Kea, set in a ring-stand in an 8th century context (**Fig. 95**).⁷⁵⁷ However, there is now further evidence of similar re-use: on Samos, an LH III C bull head was re-used in an 8th century context, and new evidence from Kato Phana on Chios reports three handmade LH III C bull figurines in Geometric levels, although the exact date and nature of the context have yet to be determined.⁷⁵⁸ There is also the well-known 8th century deposit of Mycenaean figurines at Delphi.⁷⁵⁹

In the 1970s, Richard Nicholls rejected the idea of an 8th century revival at Olympia because it seemed ‘unnecessarily complex’, but this was stated at a time when there was much less evidence with which to put together a bigger picture. Although this sudden and fervent activity in the 8th century is not ostensibly cohesive with the gradual progress of the enlightened ‘Dark Age’, the increase in evidence allows us to piece together an overview of the ‘landscape’ of figure and figurine deposition of unprecedented clarity. Thus we can argue from a position of knowledge rather than lack of knowledge, and data rather than absence of evidence. The hypothesis of a renewed interest in figures and figurines in the 8th century is reasonable and appropriate for this particular category of material evidence. It is not a ‘revival’ in as much as it is not that Bronze Age types are replicated wholesale; instead, there

⁷⁵⁷ Caskey 1981: 128-130; Caskey 1986: 45-46, Pls. 4-7. See most recently Gorogianni 2011: 642-646 for a nuanced reconstruction of the circumstances of re-use of the head in the Kea temple.

⁷⁵⁸ SAMOS: CAT214. KATO PHANA: Beaumont and Archontidou-Argyri 2004: 215-217, Pl. 15, 5-7.

⁷⁵⁹ See Chapter Four.

are still site- and region-specific tendencies within three common areas of activity – the desire to reproduce Late Bronze Age aesthetics through 8th century means; re-use of Bronze Age figures and figurines in 8th century contexts, and a great diversity of types and contexts. All of this demonstrates that we can now move beyond the idea that mainland Greece lost any innate impetus to produce and use figures and figurines after the Protogeometric period.

CHAPTER FIVE | ANALYSES

This chapter presents the results of a series of analyses conducted on the collected data that form the basis of this study. In line with the overall structure of the method used to compile the data, the analyses are ordered systematically according to three main lines of enquiry that form a hierarchical structure reflecting the reality of the archaeological evidence (see **Chart 1**): the *sites* from which the material originates, the *contexts* in which it was found, and the *figures and figurines* (the material) themselves.

The wider 'landscape' of figures and figurines in this period can be defined using the patterns present in this data, with particular reference to distribution – both chronologically and geographically – and the nature and characteristics of the practice of deposition. Finally, the results of the analyses will be related to the research questions outlined in Chapter 1.

Presentation of data

In order to comprehensively understand the data, it is necessary to distinguish between the quantity of a given variable and the number of figures and figurines within that variable. This distinction is insufficiently explicated in current scholarship, particularly as the *density* of a deposit of figures or figurines (**Graphs 3-4, 22-23**) is an important factor in understanding their usage and function.

Accordingly, a number of graphs are presented in pairs, whereby one presents the variable, and the other presents the quantity of figures and figurines according to that variable (e.g. **Graphs 3 and 4, 18 and 19, 22 and 23**).

Where the date of a variable (site, context, figure or figurine) spans more than one chronological period, it has been counted once in each relevant phase. This is indicated in charts and graphs by use of the phrase “weighted”. Additionally, in order to visually represent the data most appropriately, graphs are presented in one of two forms:

- 1) **By period:** this concerns the proportional representation of one or more variables, where the total quantity of variables is *100% in each period*. Graphs in this form are more commonly presented as bar charts.
- 2) **Over time:** this concerns the representation of a variable in any given period, where *the total of that variable over all periods amounts to 100%*. Graphs in this form are more commonly presented as line graphs.

The relevant form is indicated in the title and in the legend of the Y (vertical) axis of each graph.

The sites

Geographical distribution (**Chart 2, Maps 1-5**)

The geographical zone of study (**Map 1**) was divided into 4 main areas (**Maps 2-5**), comprised of 13 regions (**Maps 6-18**). Within these regions, data was collected from 49 sites (**Chart 2**).

Areas (Graphs 1 and 2)

Mainland Greece (**Map 2**) contained the largest number of sites (18 of 49, or 37% of the total) but only 18% of the total number of figures and figurines. In contrast, the Northern Aegean Islands (**Map 3**) contained just 5 sites (10% of the total) but 31% of the total number of figures and figurines. This indicates that the concentration of figures and figurines in the area of the Northern Aegean Islands was 1.7 times greater than that in Mainland Greece, although the large quantity of figures and figurines at the Samian Heraion account for much of this differentiation. In contrast, the dispersed nature of the evidence from the Dodecanese (**Map 5**), comprised of isolated findspots and individual burials, is reflected in the diffusion of the finds: just 13% of the total material originated from over a quarter (27%) of the total number of sites used in this study.⁷⁶⁰

⁷⁶⁰ 8 of the 13 sites in the Dodecanese are cemeteries (Ialysos, Apsaktiras, Passia, Zambico, Stin Piazza, Kechraki, Sophou plot and Serraglio).

The intensity of new research and excavation in the area of Euboea and the Sporades (**Map 2**) is also evident in the statistics: although only 16% of sites are located here, they account for 22% of the total quantity of figures and figurines.⁷⁶¹

Regions (Graphs 3 and 4, Maps 6-18)

The region of Attica (**Map 6**) yielded the largest quantity of individual sites (13 of 49, or 27%), which can be accounted for in part by three isolated emergency and rescue excavations in Athens necessitated by urban development.⁷⁶² The incongruence between the large number of sites and the relatively small quantity of figures and figurines (103 of 1234 fragments, or 8%) from Attica can be explained by the fact that these emergency and rescue excavations were largely of single burials.

Four regions contained only one site that provided data, although it should be noted that one of these single-site regions is Samos (**Map 13**), which yielded the largest proportion of the total number of figurines (320 of 1234 fragments, or 26%). This high percentage of the total can be accounted for by the systematic excavations at the Sanctuary of Hera and the dense nature of the votive material retrieved there (**Graphs 3-4**).

⁷⁶¹ This can be attributed to the nature of some of the recently investigated contexts: the settlement material from Xeropolis and the votive deposit at Plakari, both of which contain large numbers of figurines.

⁷⁶² Meidani Street 12-14, Amphiktionis Street and the Makryianni plot.

It is also worth noting the exceptional nature of Melos (**Map 17**) in terms of the density of evidence. Phylakopi is the only site on this island to yield data (2% of the total number of all sites), but 15% of the total quantity of figures and figurines originates here.⁷⁶³

Chronology (**Chart 3**)

Chart 3 indicates the sites included in this study, ordered by chronological phase. This is intended to give an overview of the relative chronological representation of each geographical area. The chronology used is based on the Attic sequence; for site-specific phasing, see the relevant entries in the site catalogue.⁷⁶⁴ Where a site has multiple phases of use it has been recorded once in each relevant chronological period but this does not necessarily signify continuity; it is intended to represent the maximum possible span of time represented in the archaeological evidence at each site. The following observations can be made.

⁷⁶³ It should be noted, however, that this dense evidence from Phylakopi is confined solely to the Late Helladic III C period, as will be discussed below. It is worth juxtaposing the high density of finds at the sanctuary at Phylakopi, where 21% of the contexts are primary, and the similarly dense concentration of figures and figurines at the Samian Heraion, where no contexts are primary, and their chronological situations at either end of this study. The significance of this is discussed further, below.

⁷⁶⁴ For example, the Subprotogeometric phase at Lefkandi has been elided with its Early-Middle Geometric Attic counterpart in **Chart 2**.

The total chronological span of each of the five areas covers the Late Bronze Age to beyond the Archaic period.⁷⁶⁵ This indicates that in chronological terms, the figure and figurine evidence from each of the areas should be equally representative.

The Late Bronze Age evidence from mainland Greece is greater than that from any other area at this time. It should be noted that a number of mainland sites that provide Late Bronze Age evidence such as the Agora in Athens and the Sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi had longer periods of use than those from any other region.

Late Helladic III C is represented largely by sites whose usage began in earlier phases. Notable exceptions are in the Northern Aegean Islands (at the Harbour Sanctuary of Emporio on Chios and in the Heraion on Samos), where use begins in this period. LH III C occupation continued from the Late Bronze Age at Kalapodi in mainland Greece. Xeropolis-Lefkandi is the only site from the region of Euboea that provides figure and figurine evidence during this period, although this evidence is voluminous.

The Toumba building and the cemeteries at Lefkandi are first used in the Protogeometric period and provide key data for this phase. Agia Anna on Skyros and Lindos on Rhodes are also thought to begin in the Protogeometric period, although their period of usage is less securely attested at Lefkandi.

⁷⁶⁵ The Northern Aegean Islands is the only geographical area in which pre-Bronze Age activity was not verified at any sites.

The Early Geometric evidence is thin and consists solely of sites whose usage began in earlier periods. Continued activity occurs most notably in Athens.

Although a number of sites continue to be used in the Middle Geometric period, the most significant evidence for this period originates from the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros at Eretria and from the votive deposit at Plakari, both on Euboea. The Northern Aegean Islands continue to represent a large proportion of the data for this period, however.

The Late Geometric period is the most well-represented phase of all, in which nearly half of the sites included in this study (25 out of 49) yielded evidence of usage at this time. This chronological bias is skewed away from the Cyclades, however, where only one site has evidence of Late Geometric usage.

Site types

An important aspect of this study is the explication of the types of sites from which figures and figurines originate, and the relative representation of these sites in numeric terms over time. As a precursor to the cataloguing of all figurines, sites from which material originated were categorised according to 'type', defined according to their primary activity as follows:

- **Sanctuary** – a site at which the primary activity is dedicatory in nature, usually in a consistent or structured form, with or without associated architecture.
- **Settlement** – a site at which the primary purpose of occupation was habitation, identified as such by domestic architecture and finds such as cooking ware and items for food preparation, tools, equipment for weaving and spinning, environmental remains pertaining to subsistence, *etc.*
- **Cemetery** – a site at which the primary purpose was disposal of the dead, usually defined by funerary structures such as graves or tumuli. For the purposes of this study, a cemetery consists of two or more instances of disposal of the dead.
- **Area of religious activity** – a site or part of a site at which religious activity of a less structured and consistent manner than that of a sanctuary was occurring. Such indicators might include small-scale votive deposition alongside other non-cultic activities.
- **Isolated burial** – an instance of burial activity that cannot reliably be defined as existing within a larger funerary complex.

- **Other** – a site at which the primary purpose is known but could not be defined within the scope of any of the above categories.
- **Unknown** – the primary purpose of the site is unknown or not identifiable (such as in the case of unknown find spots).

Graph 5 illustrates the total numbers and comparative percentages of these different types of sites throughout the period considered in this study. Diachronically, the predominant type of site yielding figures and figurines was the cemetery, comprising 19 of 49 sites, or 36%. However, cemeteries account for only 12% of the total number of figures and figurines (**Graph 7**).

The chronological distribution of site types is illustrated in **Graph 8**. The greatest number of sanctuary sites and areas of religious activity occur in the Late Geometric period; the distribution of the number of figures and figurines in sanctuary sites also reflects this (**Graph 9**). Conversely, the greatest proportion of settlement sites occurs in the Late Helladic III C, and that of cemeteries in LH III C and the Protogeometric period. Again, the chronological distribution of the quantity of material originating from cemeteries matches this trend.

Graph 6 and Chart 4 illustrate a chronological breakdown of site types per period. These illustrate that between the Protogeometric and Middle Geometric periods the ratio between sanctuaries, settlements and funerary contexts apparently

remains at a more or less consistent ratio. Although the number of sanctuary sites increases steadily over this period, it is only in the Late Geometric period that the number of cemeteries declines to a level below that of sanctuaries.

One of the most striking aspects of the data is the density of material at sanctuary sites. This type of site accounts for just 25% of the total number of sites (**Graph 5**) but 64% of the total figure and figurine assemblage (**Graph 7**). What's more, the representation of sanctuary sites is a diachronic trend as observable in **Graph 6**, beginning in the Late Helladic III C period and continuing to consistently account for between 20% and 35% of the total number of sites per period into the Late Geometric period and beyond. This is an important observation in terms of continuation of the use of figures and figurines in a consistent arena after the end of the Late Bronze Age, but evidently such consistency was restricted only to this particular type of site. Compare, for instance, the proportion of settlements, which declines steadily by 20% over the same period.

The sites: conclusions

We can state with confidence that the geographical and chronological distribution of sites and the range of site types included in this thesis is sufficiently representative for valid conclusions to be drawn. All periods are represented in all areas, even though mainland Greece is comprised of more individual sites than any other as a result of small-scale emergency excavations in urban areas. The

Northern Aegean islands yielded the majority of the total number of figures and figurines (31%), but this is heavily weighted by one site (the Samian Heraion, accounting for over a quarter of all material). Nonetheless, this site is diachronic (LH III C – 7th century) and thus any bias contributing to the dataset by this site is not restricted to a single period.

If we consider the overall chronological distribution of sites (**Chart 3**), we can see that the large number of sites dating to the Late Geometric period in all geographical areas is being counterbalanced by new Middle Geometric evidence from Euboea and the Sporades. This data is an anomaly in that it originates from only from sites where activity *begins* in the Middle Geometric period, rather than continuing from an earlier phase.⁷⁶⁶ It also indicates that the region of Euboea revived the usage of figures and figurines *before* the dramatic widespread increase in the Late Geometric period (see **Graph 26**). However, this new evidence also highlights the corresponding lack of data from other areas, particularly those known to have material connections with Euboea (such as central Greece). Recent excavations at contemporaneous sites in these corresponding regions indicate that the evidence is absent, rather than underrepresented in research. This is particularly apparent at sites with well-attested continuity from the Late Bronze Age and into the Archaic period such as the Sanctuary of Apollo at Abai

⁷⁶⁶ Note that this observation applies only to the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros and not other areas of Eretria, where earlier activity is attested.

(Kalapodi).⁷⁶⁷ It seems then that the trajectory of usage of figures and figurines in Euboea and the Sporades should be considered independent, and should not be aligned with mainland Greece in the Early and Middle Geometric periods. New data from Xeropolis-Lefkandi will clarify this further, particularly through chronological control of the transition between the Proto- and Early Geometric periods. Additionally, this new evidence indicates a sustained and evolved local tradition of large wheelmade figures at Lefkandi (see below and Section 5.4). Accordingly, no external connections are strictly necessary in terms of the development of figures and figurines in Euboea during the Early and Middle Geometric; however, it is worth highlighting that the only other area with figures and figurines dated to the Early and Middle Geometric is the Northern Aegean islands.

Turning to the distribution of site types geographically and chronologically, it is clear that figures and figurines were deposited in different manners at different types of sites. This is particularly evident with regards to relative concentrations of material. For instance, as noted above, although cemeteries dominate as a percentage of all site types (36%), they account for only 12% of the total quantity of material. This indicates that deposition of figures and figurines in funerary contexts was not characterised by *quantity*, but instead by other features.⁷⁶⁸ In contrast, sanctuaries constituted 25% of the total number of sites but yielded 64%

⁷⁶⁷ Investigations at this site are currently ongoing.

⁷⁶⁸ Such as, for example, relevance to the deceased of the iconography of a figure or figurine: see Lebessi 1996: 149-150.

of all material, indicating that *concentration* of figures and figurines was a feature of activity at sanctuary sites.

The distinction between different types of sites also confirms the identification of the Late Geometric period as a time of change. In per-period representation, cemeteries consistently outnumber all other site types from the end of the Late Bronze Age up until the Late Geometric period, at which point the number of sanctuaries increases dramatically. Thus by tracking trends in site types we can see that despite substantial variability in the quantity of figures and figurines after the Late Bronze Age (see **Graph 26**), the *manner* of usage – *i.e.* in funerary contexts – remained consistent right up until the first half of the 8th century. Thus there was consistency in the *function* of figures and figurines until the Late Geometric, even though their presence in quantitative terms was variable.

The contexts

This study prioritises information provided by the contexts in which figures and figurines are found in order to understand their original usage and function.⁷⁶⁹

‘Context’ is defined in a strictly archaeological sense: thus for inclusion in this work, a fragment must at a minimum be known to originate from a specific site.⁷⁷⁰

Multiple figurines may originate from one context, and one site can incorporate many contexts (see **Chart 1**).

Integrity (Graphs 10-13)

Recent studies of figurines in the Late Bronze Age have highlighted the high percentage of material originating from secondary contexts.⁷⁷¹ This situation has led to the development of methodology that acknowledges the limitation of secondary contexts with regard to the identification of the production periods, original functions and use-locations of figurines. Additionally, prior study of the Mycenaean figurines from Xeropolis-Lefkandi indicates that the predominance of secondary contexts at this site might begin in, or be restricted to, the LH III C period, reflecting a change in the usage of figurines after the collapse of the

⁷⁶⁹ As opposed to, for instance, iconographical elements.

⁷⁷⁰ As opposed to, for instance, historical or economic context.

⁷⁷¹ Tzonou-Herbst 2002, 2009.

Mycenaean palaces.⁷⁷² To this end, the integrity of all contexts from which figures and figurines originated was recorded, as per the following definitions:

- **Primary**, in which there was no indication of disturbance or subsequent activity. Examples include undisturbed burials or destruction layers.
- **Secondary**, in which there was good evidence that figures or figurines had initially been used elsewhere or in another capacity and that their find context represented a subsequent episode of deposition. Examples include the deposit of figurines of mixed chronology in the Marmaria at Delphi, or the 'hollow' at Xeropolis-Lefkandi in which reworked figurines were found.
- **Mixed**, in which the context consisted of primary *and* secondary deposition, such as a tomb containing multiple burials.
- **Unknown**, in which the integrity of the context could not be determined.

Of the 372 contexts recorded in this study, 62 (16.7%) of contexts were primary, 94 (25.3%) secondary, 191 (51.3%) unknown, and 25 (6.7%) mixed (**Graph 10**). The density of material varied according to the integrity of the context: an average of 1.9 figures or figurines per primary context, 4.9 per secondary context, and 5.2

⁷⁷² Thurston 2011; see also French 2006: 257 for discussion of figurines in secondary contexts at Xeropolis-Lefkandi.

per mixed context (**Graph 12**). The higher ratio of figurines in secondary contexts is logical given that 19% of all secondary contexts were refuse or discard, in which we would anticipate an accumulation of material. It is interesting, however, that mixed contexts had the highest figurine-to-context ratio of all. 48% of the mixed contexts were religious or funerary in character, indicating that activity involving figures and figurines as votives or grave goods was likely to be consistent, occurring multiple times in the same context. Figures and figurines therefore had consistency of function in a funerary context, for example, and were deposited repeatedly in the same location, even in tombs or graves that were re-used multiple times.

The high proportion of contexts with unknown integrity originate from recent excavations (Kalapodi, Skala Oropou, Xeropolis-Lefkandi), which when fully published will alter the overall picture with regards to increasing the numbers of contexts with known integrity. A proportion of the 'unknown' contexts, however, can be attributed to insufficient information as a result of historic excavations.

Contrary to initial expectations, secondary contexts in Late Helladic III C comprise just 17% of the total in that period (**Graph 11**). Of the contexts with known integrity, primary contexts (26%) predominate, for which the cemetery of Perati can account. The percentage of figures and figurines are also proportionate to these totals, with 15% of fragments originating from secondary contexts and 23%

from primary contexts in LH III C (**Graph 13**). The material from Xeropolis-Lefkandi and Kynos may alter this distribution when fully studied, as it is anticipated that a large proportion originates from secondary contexts.

Secondary contexts far outweigh any other type of context – with known or unknown integrity – throughout the Geometric period (**Graph 11**). Even in the Late Geometric period, when the usage of figures and figurines becomes more consistent and increases quantitatively (**Graph 26**), secondary contexts outweigh primary contexts almost threefold (44% and 16% of the total number of contexts respectively). This discrepancy is even greater in the distribution of material in this period, with 60% of all figures and figurines originating from secondary contexts and just 4% from primary contexts (**Graph 13**). The significance of this predominance of secondary contexts is related to the increase in sanctuary sites throughout the Geometric period (**Graph 8**), at which figures and figurines were deposited in large quantities after their initial usage, perhaps because they could not be disposed of outside the limits of the sanctuary.⁷⁷³

As is to be expected, the proportion of primary contexts remains consistently small from LH III C through to the 7th century. Primary contexts experience their ‘peak’ in the Protogeometric period – attributable to a large number of burials containing

⁷⁷³ The ‘Findgroups’ of the Samian Heraion are an example of such deposits of votives. 32% of the sites in this study are sanctuaries with usage in the Late Geometric period.

wheelmade figures - and matching exactly the number of secondary contexts (**Graph 11**).

These analyses demonstrate firstly that the proportion of primary contexts yielding figures and figurines throughout the period considered in this study is not as small as might be intimated from existing research into the contextual integrity of Mycenaean figurines. Secondly, it is evident that concentration of material depends strongly on the integrity of that context, as a reflection of the principles of archaeology (*i.e.* secondary contexts will more often be accumulative than primary contexts).

The Protogeometric period is consistently anomalous, however, when both primary and secondary contexts yield figurines at proportions that are completely different to those of the Late Helladic III C or Geometric periods (**Graph 13**). This situation is potentially explicable by the large number of burial contexts in the Protogeometric period, but the fact that this anomalous pattern also extends to secondary contexts indicates that the overall 'landscape' of distribution, use and disposal of figures and figurines in this period is unusual. Site-specific analysis may be beneficial to clarifying these observations, and the settlement material from Xeropolis-Lefkandi may provide a useful counterpart and control to the more extensive Protogeometric funerary evidence.

Assemblages (Graphs 14-15)

Contexts were characterized according to whether or not they could be considered assemblages. For the purposes of this study, 'assemblage' denotes material that can be considered to have been intentionally deposited as a coherent unit or group in a single act.⁷⁷⁴

The implications of assemblages are crucial for the research questions in this study, which necessitate determining whether or not a figure or figurine was deposited in intentional association with another figure or figurine. Overall, 30% of the total number of contexts can be classified as assemblages, and the remaining 70% as not being assemblages (**Graph 14**), thereby diminishing the number of contexts for which analyses of co-occurrence can be made (see below). 92% of primary contexts and 30% of secondary contexts were assemblages (**Graph 16**). The greatest disparity between the proportion of contexts that are assemblages and those that are not occurs in the transition from the Middle to Late Geometric period (**Graph 15**), when assemblages outweigh non-assemblages three to one. This trend continues into the Late Geometric period proper.

The implications of assemblages will be considered further in the section on co-occurrence, below.

⁷⁷⁴ Although this definition can be consistently applied, note its variable connotations: for example, an assemblage in a burial context is primary, whereas the deposits found at, for example, the Samian Heraion, consist of material that is secondary, but is a singular and chronologically coherent assemblage, being deposited at one time. See **Graph 16** for the percentages of assemblages attested in both primary and secondary contexts.

Nature/Type

In order to define more clearly the circumstances of usage of figures and figurines, a range of context types were identified. All types of contexts belong to three main groups (termed 'natures' in this thesis) according to standard archaeological categorisation: deposits, cuts and unknown (**Chart 4**).⁷⁷⁵

Deposits are created by any action that leaves a positive record in the archaeological sequence. Material originating from 'cuts' is by necessity a deposit associated with a cut, as a cut can only be a negative action. The 'unknown' category comprises uncontextualised (unstratified) material (i.e. not originating from a secure archaeological level) and contexts whose nature is not known.

Throughout the period considered in this study, the natures of contexts in which figures and figurines were found were represented proportionally as illustrated on **Graph 17**. Deposits comprised 30% of the total; cuts 40%, and contexts of unknown nature 30%.

Within this tripartite categorization, contexts were defined according to the following types:

⁷⁷⁵ E.g. as per the Archaeological Site Manual of the Museum of London Archaeological Service (<http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/056B4AFD-AB5F-45AF-9097-5A53FFDC1F94/0/MoLASManual94.pdf>, accessed on 26th May 2014).

Deposits:

- **Construction debris** – material dumped or deposited as a result of building operation/s.
- **Wall** – a built, linear structure.
- **Other deposit** – any other type of deposit not classified within another category.
- **Floor** – interior walking surface of any material (clay, mud, etc).
- **Structure** – any built structure other than a wall.
- **Debris** – an unstructured accumulation of material, for example as a result of building collapse.
- **Exterior surface** – an external walking surface of any material.

Cuts:

- **Grave fill – inhumation** – the fill of a grave or burial with inhumed remains.

- **Unspecified fill** - general fill without a specific character, such as that which accumulates within structures at sites with continuous occupation.
- **Pit fill** – the contents of a pit.
- **Grave fill – cremation** – the fill of a grave or burial with cremated remains.
- **Other cut** – a cut that cannot be classified within any other category.
- **Well.**
- **Grave fill – unspecified** – the fill of a grave or burial for which the manner of burial is unknown or could not be ascertained.
- **Grave fill – cremation and inhumation** – the fill of a grave or burial containing both inhumed and cremated remains.

Unknown:

- **Uncontextualised** – unstratified material, such as surface finds.
- **Unknown** – the original context is unknown.

Graph 18 illustrates the relative proportions of the contexts from which the figures and figurines in this study originated. It adequately illustrates the difficulties inherent in classifying archaeological contexts according to published descriptions: the largest percentages of contexts were classified as ‘other cuts’ (18%) and as being of unknown type (17%). Uncontextualised levels constituted 13% of the total contexts. Of the contexts whose types could be accurately determined, inhumation burials were the most numerous.

This distribution is reflected to some extent in the relative quantities of figures and figurines originating from these context types (**Graph 19**), indicating that the concentration of material is consistent across all types of deposits and cuts. The greatest disparities, however, can be seen in inhumation burials which as a type represent 11% of the total contexts, but from which only 5% of the total material originates, indicating a relatively high level of dispersion; and in ‘other deposits’, which account for 8% of the total contexts but 16% of all material, indicating high concentration. Although ostensibly this can be attributed in part to the concentration of figures and figurines at sanctuary sites such as the Samian Heraion, where votive material was deposited in large quantities in unstructured secondary deposits, the chronological breakdown of context types illustrates that the largest percentage of ‘other deposits’ in any one phase is the transition from LH III C to the Protogeometric period, when sanctuaries did not constitute a significant percentage of total sites (4 sites, or 20%; see **Graph 6**).

Graph 21 illustrates the changes over time in the proportions of figures and figurines deposited in different types of contexts. After the end of the Late Bronze Age there is clearly a move away from floors, walls and structures towards less structured deposition, as illustrated in the predominance of material from 'other deposits' from the Protogeometric period onwards. The quantity of figures and figurines from 'unspecified fill' also remains consistently significant from the transition to LH III C down to the 7th century. The use of figures and figurines in inhumation burials is most prominent between LH III C and the Protogeometric period.

Late Helladic III C is clearly a significant period in terms of the sheer range of context types in which figures and figurines are being deposited in significant quantities. This perhaps signals the beginning of a process by which the knowledge about usage of Mycenaean figurines was beginning to disintegrate after the collapse of the palaces; it also reflects the nature of the archaeological record in this period, which is characterized by phases of rebuilding and changes in infrastructure at a number of key sites such as Xeropolis-Lefkandi and Kynos. By these means figures and figurines may have been deposited and re-deposited in a variety of contexts.

Character (Graphs 22-24)

Contexts were assigned a 'character'. This is crucial in distinguishing nature from the physical manner of presentation. For instance, the fill of a pit does not have an inherent character – it may be a refuse pit, a pit full of votive offerings, or a pit of metalworking waste, and thus its character needs to be defined. The characters of the contexts were classified thus:

- **Religious** – the content of the context identifies its primary purpose as being religious (cultic), usually through the presence of votives. Other correlates for identification include the absence of domestic objects and evidence of some form of structured deposition. Note that the presence of figures or figurines was not considered sufficient evidence for the religious character of a context without other corroborating features.
- **Domestic** – the context can be considered to represent domestic activity typical of a household or community such as cooking, food preparation or food storage, craft activity, *etc.*
- **Funerary** – the context has been created through the disposal of the dead.
- **Discard** – the contents of the context indicate that the material was disposed of after they no longer fulfilled their original function; however,

this category should be distinguished from 'refuse', which has a mixed nature and is more commonly domestic.

- **Construction debris** – architectural members, rubble, mudbrick *etc*, commonly used as levelling layers prior to construction.
- **Refuse** – 'trash' deposits.
- **General fill** – fill material without a specific character, such as that which accumulates within structures at sites with continuous occupation.
- **Unidentifiable** – the character of the context cannot be determined, due to mixing or poor preservation.
- **Unknown** – the character of the context is unknown.
- **General use** – for instance, streets or external areas without any evidence of restricted purpose.
- **Destruction** – a destruction level.

To some extent this categorization is a construct. For instance, figurines used in funerary contexts may have had a 'religious' character, or construction debris

might have originated from a cultic area. Nonetheless, identification of the primary character of a context based on the archaeological evidence is generally feasible and is valuable in determining the original function of a context. The consistent application of such a system of classification enables a finer understanding of the distribution of figures and figurines between contexts of different purposes and over time.

Graph 22 illustrates the overall distribution of context characters in all periods. Perhaps unsurprisingly, contexts of a religious character dominate (30%), and funerary contexts constitute 19%. The large amount of data from unpublished excavations is reflected in the 'unknown' category, which accounts for 25% of the total number of contexts. Only 3% of the contexts (and 1% of the total figure and figurine material) were categorized as 'general fill', which illustrates that the oft-cited assumption that the majority of figurines are found 'floating' in fill is unnecessarily reductive.

The density of material in religious contexts merits further discussion. In comparing **Graph 22** and **Graph 23** we can see that 62% of the total number of figures and figurines originates from just 30% of the contexts. In other words, figures and figurines in religious contexts are found in a ratio of seven figurines to one context, which is three and a half times the density of the next highest ratios (see table associated with **Graphs 22** and **23**). Evidently the sheer quantity of

figures and figurines is a characteristic feature of their use in religious activity as expressed in the archaeological record.⁷⁷⁶

Graph 24 illustrates the change in relative proportions of contexts of different characters over time. It is clearly evident that contexts of a religious character peak, almost to the exclusion of all others, in the 7th century. It should be noted, however, that although religious contexts remain predominant throughout the Geometric period, there is not a steady increase from Early Geometric to the 7th century peak. Instead, there is a spike in the Protogeometric-Early Geometric phase (66%), and thereafter religious contexts continuously constitute between 44% and 57% of the total number, until a sudden increase from the Late Geometric period into the 7th century. There is thus no gradual increase in religious contexts as might be anticipated in advance of the establishment of the Panhellenic sanctuaries.

The proportion of contexts of a funerary character throughout the period considered in this study is variable.⁷⁷⁷ It should be noted, however, that only at two points do funerary contexts constitute the greatest proportion of all context characters (**Graph 24**): in the transition between the Late Bronze Age and LH III C (41%), and in the Protogeometric period (33%). Thereafter, and in all intervening

⁷⁷⁶ Note that at no point did quantity of figures and figurines determine the 'religious' character of a context; this was identified on the basis of many correlates, some of which are detailed above.

⁷⁷⁷ Note, however, that cemeteries consistently comprise between 20% and 40% of the total number of site types in any one period (**Graph 5** and above).

phases, funerary contexts are outnumbered by contexts of a religious character. This puts into perspective the 'renewed interest' in the usage of figurines in burial contexts in the Late Geometric period: although there is a 20% increase in the number of funerary contexts between the Middle and Late Geometric periods (5% to 25%), religious contexts still predominate in sheer numerical terms (44% of the total contexts). The quantity of fragments also reflects this situation (**Graph 25**): figures and figurines from religious contexts comprise 74% of the total number in the Late Geometric period, and those from funerary contexts just 8%. This indicates that in all areas of activity, by the Late Geometric period the sheer quantity of figures and figurines being deposited had decreased per context, with the exception of religious activity, where quantities increased dramatically.

Contexts of a domestic nature are consistently poorly represented at less than 10% of the total contexts from the transition to LH III C onwards. Indeed, there are no reported domestic contexts at all from the end of LH III C until the Middle Geometric period. It is anticipated that the new material from Xeropolis-Lefkandi and from the settlement at Kynos-Livanates will substantially increase the number of domestic contexts in LH III C, but it remains likely that the lacuna after this point is an accurate reflection of the true state of evidence.

As might perhaps be anticipated, contexts in destruction levels are represented only in LH III C (14% of the contexts in this period). They also occur only at

Xeropolis-Lefkandi.⁷⁷⁸ It is expected that the new data from the 2003-2008 excavations which must currently be classified as 'unknown' in this study, will increase the number of destruction contexts further.

The contexts: conclusions

By integrating all the different characteristics of the contexts from which data has been compiled – integrity, assemblages, nature, type and character – we can construct an overview of the changing functions of figures and figurines over time.

In contrast to the Mycenaean period, when secondary contexts (particularly 'trash' deposits) dominate, from LH III C onwards there is a clear change in an increased proportion of primary contexts, a significant number (84%) of which are burials. Evidently, therefore, there is a need to develop methodology for the post-palatial and Early Iron Age that acknowledges the persistence of funerary contexts right up until the second half of the 8th century and that will integrate foci on the mechanisms of usage of figures and figurines in funerary contexts and their role in mortuary ritual. By such methods we might be able to ascertain who was using them, and how. There is also a need to explain the link to the high density of figure and figurine deposition in funerary contexts with multiple burials, as this demonstrates the persistent use of figures and figurines over time in a single context. The significance of this repetitious action should not be understated.

⁷⁷⁸ Note that some of the unpublished material from Kynos will certainly originate from destruction horizons.

The surprisingly high proportion of primary contexts in LH III C (26% of contexts, and 23% of the material) provides a potential opportunity to compare a similarly large and contemporaneous corpus from secondary contexts, thereby ascertaining more clearly the exact mechanisms of usage at different and multiple stages of the lives of the objects. The two single-site assemblages that could be utilized in this way are those from Xeropolis-Lefkandi and Perati; they are also highly representative of the dichotomy between primary and secondary contexts in LH III C.

Nonetheless, if we are to gain a better understanding of the wider landscape of the usage and distribution of figures and figurines, be it within geographical or chronological parameters, we need to take into account contexts of all integrities and types. This is particularly apparent in the Protogeometric period, when all types of activity involving figures and figurines, in contexts of all types, natures and integrity, are occurring in a different manner to the periods immediately preceding and succeeding it. This signifies that the Protogeometric is a period of unusual activity.

In conclusion, by examining the archaeological contexts we can begin to situate more clearly other changes in the presentation of the material itself. For example, as figure and figurine types develop, change and evolve beyond the Mycenaean types, study of the contexts reveal a shift away from structured deposition in built

structures, walls and floors. This indicates that functional context alters in parallel with changes in morphology and typology of figures and figurines. At the same time, domestic usage of figures and figurines experiences a demise and usage in religious activity increases. Thus, by putting all of this information together, we can state that after the Late Bronze Age there was a gradual move away from structured domestic use of figures and figurines and towards unstructured religious use.

The figures and figurines

Overview

Contrary to widely accepted assertions in the scholarly literature, the analyses herein indicate that the use of figures and figurines does not decrease after the Protogeometric period. Instead, the major quantitative decline occurs earlier, in the transition from LH III C to Protogeometric, and thereafter numbers steadily increase throughout the Geometric period and into the 8th century (**Graph 26**).

Graph 27 illustrates the relative proportions of the main types of figures and figurines across the geographical regions and throughout the period under review. The majority (51%) is comprised of zoomorphic types, and anthropomorphic types account for 43%. As might have been expected, hybrid types (centaurs), mixed groups (chariot groups, horse and riders, etc) and unknown (i.e. unidentifiable) types constitute the smallest proportion (6%).

The period-by-period analysis of the prevalence of these major groups can be seen in **Graph 28**. The relative quantities of each of the types per period are erratic from the end of the Late Bronze Age until the transition from Middle to Late Geometric, and only two significant patterns can be determined. One is the 'peak' of hybrid types in the Protogeometric period, which can be accounted for by the Middle (?) to Late Protogeometric centaur figures at Lefkandi. The other is a change in distribution occurring between the transition between LH III C and

Protogeometric and the Early Geometric. At this point the quantity of anthropomorphic figurines decreases dramatically (by 44%) and simultaneously the quantity of unknown types increases by 46%. This period, then, signals the end of the 'palatial' pattern of standardized types of figures and figurines and the beginning of a time of extreme variability. It is therefore worth reconsidering the validity of any question of 'continuity' from the Late Bronze Age, and whether instead we should regard the period between LH III C and Late Geometric as one that should be regarded as wholly inconsistent and unpredictable.

A dramatic change occurs at the transition from the Middle to the Late Geometric. As can be seen in **Graph 28**, the quantity of anthropomorphic types of figures and figurines – which since the Protogeometric period has consistently comprised between 16% and 30% of the total number of fragments in any given period – increases by 58%, so that by the 7th century the total proportion is 82%. Over the same period, the quantity of zoomorphic types decreases by 43%. There is thus a distinctive and intentional move towards usage of anthropomorphic figures and figurines, and away from zoomorphic types.

If we align this scenario with the changes noted over the same period in site types and contexts, we can characterize these transformations as being exclusively of religious significance. Between the Middle Geometric period and the 7th century, sanctuaries as a percentage of total site types increase by 4%. Simultaneously, the

percentage of contexts of a religious character increases by 29%. Meanwhile the *quantity* of figures and figurines in these contexts increases by 20%, indicating that there was also a quantitative change in deposition at these sites and in these contexts. The percentage of secondary contexts increases by 19%, and deposits of 'unspecified fill' increase by 33%. These changes therefore indicate that between the Middle Geometric period and the 7th century, anthropomorphic figures and figurines were being deposited in increasingly large numbers and high concentration, in secondary deposits in sanctuaries, to the exclusion of zoomorphic types. This is the character of votive activity involving figures and figurines during this period.

Anthropomorphic types

Sub-types

The anthropomorphic types of figures and figurines were classified according to five sub-categories: female; male; probably female; probably male; and of non-specific gender. These groupings reflect the sometimes ambiguous nature of gender distinctions as a result of fragmentation and conditions of preservation. Additionally a conscious effort was made to avoid binary gender distinctions and assumptions regarding 'male' and 'female' traits. Identification of gender, therefore, was made solely on sexual characteristics such as the presence of breasts or genitalia. Where only circumstantial evidence existed, such as hairstyle

or well-preserved parallels, the gender of the fragment was assigned to one of the 'probable' categories.

The results are illuminating and lend statistical credence to a long-held assumption that females were the most enduring type of anthropomorphic representation (**Graph 29**). 49% of the anthropomorphic figures and figurines are female, and a further 23% is probably female. Although it is known that figurines of males appear for the first time in LH III C, their representation as a percentage of the total assemblage over the whole LH III C – Late Geometric chronological span is even slighter than might have initially been presumed (3%).

Gesture

The gestures of all the anthropomorphic sub-types were recorded as a matter of course. Where gesture could be ascertained, the most common type overall was that of upraised arms (**Graph 30**). This holds for the female and 'probably female' categories (see **Graph 31**). However, the most common gesture of the male and 'probably male' sub-groups was that of arms against the sides of the body and arms extended forwards. There was thus a clear distinction between the gestures ("actions"?) of male and female figures and figurines.

The gesture of upraised arms, however, experiences varying levels of predominance in different periods (**Graph 32**). It persists at 68% of the total

repertoire of gestures until the end of LH III C, and then decreases dramatically over the course of the Protogeometric period, reflecting the decline of the Mycenaean types of figurines, for which the gesture of upraised arms was standard. Over the course of the Geometric period the occurrence of the gesture again declines, but this time more gradually, tailing off to nothing by the 7th century. A caveat should be noted for the Geometric period at least: the high percentage of the 'unknown' gesture category (between 39% and 54%) indicates the poor state of preservation of material in this period (discussed further, below) possibly linked to the secondary sanctuary contexts from which the figures and figurines originate. Thus it is possible that the decline of the gesture of the 'upraised arms' is a false result on the basis of insufficient evidence. It is useful to note, however, that the recording of gesture in 100% of cases in the 'anthropomorphic' category (even if that gesture is 'unknown') allows us to assess the reliability of the dataset in this manner, and to merge multiple patterns in order to identify wider chronological trends.

Zoomorphic types

Sub-types

Graph 33 shows the distribution of the sub-types of zoomorphic figures and figurines across all regions and periods. Over half of the total quantity (55%) consisted of bovids, which are also the predominant type of animal in the Mycenaean period. In an attempt to be objective about species (and in a similar

manner to the identification of gender in the anthropomorphic types), 'bovids' were identified as such only if primary identifying characteristics such as horns or a dewlap were present. Fragments precluded from such identification by a lack of these characteristics or by state of preservation, but which were four-legged, were classified as 'species unspecific quadruped'. This is in contrast with the standard practice of identifying all quadrupeds as bovids unless alternative characteristics (such as the mane of a horse) are present. Thus the quantity of bovids within the zoomorphic group should be regarded as a minimum number, and in this respect its proportion to the whole is particularly high.

It is worth expanding further on the presentation of bovids in this dataset. 144 fragments (44% of the total) belong to the handmade and wheelmade Mycenaean types, and 10 fragments (3%) are bull's-head protomes from carinated vessels.⁷⁷⁹ As these types terminate in LH III C, we can state that 53% of the total corpus – that is, everything later than LH III C – is comprised of bovids for which no typology currently exists. Clearly there exists here a very large lacuna in terms of a framework for understanding, although it is debatable whether creation of a typology is the most appropriate response to this. For further discussion of more suitable approaches to these figures, see Chapter 7.

⁷⁷⁹ Protomes as per **Fig. 81** and Popham et al 2006: 225, n.81.

Single horses constitute 10%, and all other types constitute less than 3% each. The overall distribution of the zoomorphic sub-types is more varied than the anthropomorphic, and it is notable that horses in particular were subject to a wide range of presentation – they could be grouped or single, mobile or immobile. All of the horses in their various forms constitute 15% of the total number of zoomorphic figures and figurines.

Hybrids

This category of figures and figurines theoretically is comprised of any mythical hybrid creatures such as centaurs, sphinxes and griffins, representations of which in coroplastic art are attested as early as the Late Bronze Age. However, in actuality only one type of hybrid creature is attested in this category in the regions and periods covered by this thesis: the centaur. The fact that this type was used to the exclusion of other hybrid creatures is in itself quite remarkable, and raises questions about the relation between figures and figurines and the depiction of griffins and sphinxes in other contemporary media such as pictorial pottery.⁷⁸⁰

Seven fragments of centaurs have been recorded: three from handmade figurines, and four from wheelmade figures. Two of the handmade examples originate from burials in Attica, while the wheelmade examples and one handmade fragment

⁷⁸⁰ See, for instance, Crouwel 2006: 243-245.

were found in the Toumba cemetery and the settlement of Xeropolis at Lefkandi on Euboea.

Their dates are secure as a result of their contexts and their chronological range is restricted: the Attic figurines are Late Geometric and the Lefkandi examples are Protogeometric.⁷⁸¹ Although the type presents sufficiently recognizable characteristics for identification, the individual fragments are all unique and prove great stylistic variation within the category of 'centaur'. This individuality is also reflected in their variable preservation and context types: three nearly complete examples, one head, one leg, and an upper body from burials, a domestic context and an area of religious activity.

Overall this suggests that representations of centaurs did not follow a standardized model beyond the depiction of key identifying characteristics: an equine body, a human torso, and the carrying of a branch or staff.

Groups

Group figures were classified according to the following subtypes: chariot groups; horse and rider; driven oxen; and human carrying animals. 26 fragments were recorded in total. The most numerous sub-type was the chariot group (19 fragments, 73%) (**Graph 34**). All but one dated to the Late Bronze Age (of the

⁷⁸¹ Further analysis of associated pottery is required to ascertain the exact date of the Xeropolis fragments.

standard Mycenaean type of chariot group) or LH III C. One Late Geometric fragment originates from an Attic grave. This distribution very much reflects the current state of knowledge about chariot groups: they are relatively common in a stylized form in the Mycenaean period in sanctuaries, where they are often found in high concentrations; they then persist in a lacklustre and abbreviated form into the Late Helladic III C period, and then vanish from the archaeological record entirely until the Late Geometric period. When they reappear in the 8th century their form is identical to the standard type of Attic horses found on pyxides and in freestanding forms, most commonly in burials. Thus group figurines match closely the developments of other more standard types of contemporary figurines in both form and distribution.

Horse and rider figures and figurines are restricted to three sites: the Samian Heraion (which yields the only wheelmade example), Eretria, Lindos and Plakari. All are Geometric.

The sole 'human carrying animal' figurine from Lindos is a very late example and should be seen as an anomaly that is better situated in the Archaic coroplastic milieu.

Preservation

In a conscious attempt to make explicit the nature of the dataset, various aspects of the preservation of the figures and figurines were recorded. Recent work on fragmentation indicates the potential of even secondary material to illuminate original function, and current research at Tiryns highlights the importance of recording use-wear as an index of origin.⁷⁸²

Fragmentation and intactness

The nature of the material is such that two distinct patterns of fragmentation were anticipated: the wheelmade bodies of figures will shatter into many small pieces, while the solid extremities are more likely to be preserved intact; and the handmade torsos of handmade figurines will be preserved intact, while the small extremities will be lost.

In order to ascertain whether or not this hypothesis can be proved, the production methods of figures and figurines were cross-referenced with the part of the whole that had been preserved (**Graph 35**). The results indicate that handmade body fragments were 1.8 times more likely to be preserved than wheelmade body fragments, and that extremities of wheelmade figures were 2.5 times more likely to be preserved than the extremities of handmade figurines. Additionally, conjoined

⁷⁸² M. Vettters, pers. comm., February 2013.

fragments (i.e. part of a body with an extremity attached) of wheelmade figures were 2.4 times more likely to be preserved than those of handmade figurines.

The intactness of the part preserved was also recorded and analysed according to the following categories: intact in one piece; intact in multiple fragments; multiple non-joining fragments; and unknown. In both handmade and wheelmade types, intact fragments in one piece were the most common (**Graph 36**). This indicates, perhaps unsurprisingly, that the part most likely to be preserved is also most resistant to shattering. Intact fragments in one piece, however, comprised 10% more of the total number of handmade figurines than those of wheelmade figures, again confirming the increased resistance of solid handmade types to post-depositional damage.

These results suggest that it is crucial to consider the representativeness of the data when assessing the differences between wheelmade figures and handmade figurines. A potentially valuable approach might be based on the 'minimum number of individuals' formula used in quantitative analyses of bones, or the 'minimum number of vessels' calculations used in ceramic studies.⁷⁸³ Space does not permit here a full investigation of the potential of such an approach but it is a valuable avenue of research to explore in the future.

⁷⁸³ Verdan et al 2011 demonstrates the potential of innovative quantification techniques; see also Verdan 2011 for discussion of MNI (minimum number of individuals).

Percentage preserved

A corollary to a consideration of the part and intactness of the figure or figurine preserved is the relative percentage preserved of the whole. This is another factor in considering the representativeness of the data. During the cataloguing of the 1234 fragments included in this study, a subjective assessment was made of the proportion of the whole preserved according to the following ranges:

1. Less than 10%
2. 11% - 20%
3. 21% - 30%
4. 31% - 40%
5. 41% - 50%
6. 51% - 60%
7. 61% - 70%
8. 71% - 80%
9. 81% - 90%
10. 91% - 100%
11. Complete

The data was then analysed for the mean (average) percentage preserved (**Chart 5**). The results indicate that the handmade figurines in this study were preserved at an average percentage of between 41% and 50%, while wheelmade figures were preserved on average at a percentage of between 11% and 20%. This indicates that, regardless of the relative sizes of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines, a greater part of the whole of a handmade figurine is likely to be preserved in the archaeological record. The implications of this concern both the initial identification of figures and figurines and the wider ramifications for the study of the respective types. If a greater percentage of a handmade type is preserved, it is more likely to be retrieved and correctly identified. A smaller percentage of a wheelmade type, however, is more likely to be overlooked and incorrectly identified. Thus, because typologies and chronological sequences are constructed on a *pars pro toto* basis, the framework for the study of handmade figurines has, and continues to be, more substantial than that of wheelmade figures. Suggestions for an alternative interpretative framework based on the true nature of the data are outlined in Chapter 6.

Determination of date (**Graph 37**)

Only 31% of all figures and figurines were assigned a date on the basis of archaeological context. As discussed above and throughout this study, this is primarily due to a paucity of primary contexts and a total absence of production contexts. It is therefore impossible to equate date of deposition with date of

manufacture. The majority of the fragments (37%) were dated by their stylistic development, either according to a widely accepted Aegean-wide typology (as with the Mycenaean types of figurines) or on the basis of internal development of a single-site corpus (as at the Samian Heraion). Therefore, dating is usually internally consistent within a site, but inter-site synchronisms are not feasible. This limits the extent to which contemporaneous figures and figurines from different sites should be associated. Determination of date thus varies according to period (as figurines in the Late Bronze Age – LH III C are dated according to a standardized typology), according to the integrity of the context, and according to the nature of the site and its excavation.

Handmade and Wheelmade

Overview

Graph 38 illustrates the overall distribution of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines throughout the period and regions considered in this study. 60% of all fragments are those of handmade figurines. Only 31% are wheelmade, and the production technique of a further 9% could not be ascertained. There was only one coilmade fragment, although distinguishing between wheel-finished coilmade figures and those made entirely on the wheel can be problematic, so the true number of coilmade figures may in fact be higher.⁷⁸⁴

⁷⁸⁴ See Berg 2008: 1178 for the difficulty in identification of finishing techniques.

Of the handmade figurines, anthropomorphic and zoomorphic types are represented in almost equal proportions (49% and 46% respectively, **Graph 39**). However, 70% of all wheelmade figures are zoomorphic; this is more than twice the proportion of anthropomorphic figures (28%). There is thus clear evidence that animals were more often represented in wheelmade forms than handmade, and that anthropomorphic figurines were more commonly made by hand (**Graph 40**). Specifically, female representations dominate the assemblage of anthropomorphic handmade types (**Graph 41**).

Chronological distribution

The chronological distribution of the different types of handmade figurines and wheelmade figures (**Graphs 42, 43 and 44**) illustrates that the different types of handmade figurines (anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and groups) will increase or decrease simultaneously. In other words, there is no instance of one isolated type – for example, zoomorphic figurines – being particularly prevalent or scarce at any one time (which would indicate a distinctive meaning or relevance at that time). This is amply demonstrated by the chronological distribution bars for anthropomorphic and zoomorphic handmade figurines in **Graph 42**, which are nearly identical.

Wheelmade figures, however, do not follow this pattern. Whereas the trajectories of the lines representing anthropomorphic and zoomorphic handmade figurines in

Graph 44 are closely aligned in all periods, those for wheelmade figures deviate away from one another increasingly throughout the Late Bronze Age to the Late Geometric. This indicates the existence of two separate modes of activity in the use of wheelmade figures, whereby certain sub-types became more popular than others at specific times. See, for instance, the prevalence of anthropomorphic figures in LH III C, and the subsequent decline of this type below zoomorphic in the Protogeometric period (**Graph 43**); note also the increasing gap in quantity between zoomorphic and anthropomorphic wheelmade figures from the Protogeometric until the Late Geometric. It is also illuminating to compare the bars of chronological distribution for wheelmade types in **Graph 42**, which are divergent in appearance (compare the similar appearance of those for anthropomorphic and zoomorphic handmade figurines, noted above).

Two other trends are worth exploring further. One is the occurrence of wheelmade centaur figures in the Protogeometric period and handmade centaur figurines in the Late Geometric period (**Graphs 43 and 44**). It is illogical to posit a direct relation between these two instances of activity given the different locations, production techniques and circumstances of usage, but it is also instructive that the appearance of centaurs is so restricted chronologically and regionally (Protogeometric at Lefkandi; Late Geometric in Attica).

The other notable trend is the decline of wheelmade zoomorphic figures during the Late Geometric period and into the 7th century, while wheelmade figures of anthropomorphic and group types simultaneously increase (**Graph 43**).⁷⁸⁵ The Late Geometric period has already been highlighted as one of significant transformation and development in a number of ways pertaining to the aesthetics of figures and figurines and the contexts of their use.⁷⁸⁶ Zoomorphic figures quantitatively ‘peak’ earlier (Middle-Late Geometric) than their anthropomorphic counterparts (Late Geometric), but both of these peaks are followed by steep decline (**Graph 43**).⁷⁸⁷ The predominance of contexts of a religious character during this period (see **Graph 24**) indicates then that this switch from zoomorphic to anthropomorphic wheelmade figures represents a change in votive practices rather than, for instance, funerary usage.

Overall, then, we can determine that the chronological distribution of handmade figurines was similar for both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic types, but that the usage of different types of wheelmade figures was much more variable. This variable ‘popularity’ indicates that wheelmade figures were more prone to utilisation for specific purposes at different times according to their relevance or

⁷⁸⁵ In total, 35% of all anthropomorphic wheelmade figures incorporated in this study are in use in the Late Geometric, but just 13% of the zoomorphic figures. The increase of wheelmade group figures in the Late Geometric period should not be considered significant, however, as the total number of fragments is just 1.

⁷⁸⁶ See Chapter Four.

⁷⁸⁷ This decline is perhaps attributable to the introduction of bronze figurines as votives in sanctuaries.

appropriateness for a function, whereas handmade figurines were used more indiscriminately. The cross-referencing of the patterns seen in site types and context distribution indicates that the variation in the wheelmade types in the Late Geometric period and 7th century in particular refers to votive activity in sanctuaries.

Typological distribution

In comparing the distribution of the different sub-types of figures and figurines (**Graphs 44-57**), it is clear that both zoomorphic wheelmade figures and zoomorphic handmade figurines are the types most susceptible to typological anomalies. Furthermore, these anomalies are period-specific, occurring in small quantities in one period only.⁷⁸⁸ Examples of this (**Graph 46**) are the one handmade stag in LH III C [100% of its type]; one handmade ram in the Middle Geometric [100% of its type]; one handmade tortoise in Early-Middle Geometric [100% of its type]; three handmade stallions in Late Geometric [100% of its type]; one horse on wheels in Late Geometric and one wheelmade stag in the Protogeometric [100% of its type] (**Graph 50**). These indicate that greater variation in the types of animals depicted was more acceptable or appropriate for the function of the object than variation in representations of humans.

⁷⁸⁸ Note that **Graphs 46, 48, 50** and **52** present the occurrence of sub-types as a per-period percentage of the total quantity over time, in order to make explicit the period-specific typological anomalies. Compare, for example, **Graph 50** (many anomalies) with **Graph 52** (no anomalies).

Within the repertoire of zoomorphic handmade figurines (**Graphs 45-46**), bovids were overwhelmingly prevalent until the end of LH III C, but from the Protogeometric period up until the 7th century, single horses consistently dominate the assemblage of known animal types. This change in genus almost certainly reflects the demise of the final incarnations of the Mycenaean sub-types of bovids in LH III C. A further 'signpost' of this switch to representations of equids in the Geometric can be seen in the Protogeometric period, when variation in species is at its greatest (6 sub-types of animals, **Graph 45**). The consistently substantial proportion of quadrupeds of a non-specific species reflects the significance of issues of preservation and ratios of fragmentation discussed above.⁷⁸⁹

In contrast, bovids are the consistently predominant genus depicted in zoomorphic wheelmade figures throughout the entire period considered in this thesis (**Graph 57**). In general there is a smaller degree of variation amongst the wheelmade types of animals than the handmade types, although the Protogeometric period is also the point of greatest species variation. Teams of horses occur erratically but constitute only 15% of the total quantity of zoomorphic wheelmade figures in the Early Geometric period (**Graph 49**).⁷⁹⁰ As with handmade figurines, quadrupeds whose species cannot be determined consistently constitute a substantial

⁷⁸⁹ Whereby the torsos of handmade animals are more resistant to erosion and fragmentation, thus increasing the rate of their preservation in the archaeological record.

⁷⁹⁰ They occur exclusively at the Samian Heraion.

proportion of the total number of figures in each period (**Graph 49**). Unlike the handmade figurines, however, these are mostly represented by extremities such as legs rather than torsos.

There is less disparity between the variation of types represented in anthropomorphic wheelmade figures and handmade figurines. It is not until the Late Geometric period that more than three sub-types are consistently represented simultaneously, and even then it is only in the handmade types (**Graph 47**).

Up until the transition from Middle to Late Geometric, wheelmade anthropomorphic types are restricted to 'female', 'probably female' and those whose gender cannot be determined. Even when alternatives are attested in the Late Geometric – 7th century, these are 'probably male' and thus cannot be excluded as female. There are no wheelmade male figures. The reasons for this are undoubtedly pragmatic – that is, wheelmade cylinders lend themselves readily to the depiction of skirts and other free-flowing garments as worn by women. It is not certain, however, that anthropomorphic figures without breasts could not have been intended as male, and thus those fragments in the 'probably male' and 'gender unspecific anthropomorphic' categories may belong to this gender. The consistent predominance of females in wheelmade types, however, must be seen as significant (**Graph 51**). Even if it was necessary to depict males with separately

modeled legs (as seen, for instance, in handmade types), it would have been possible from a purely technological standpoint to produce a figure with wheelmade legs and/or a solid or hollow wheelmade body. This indicates that the restriction of wheelmade anthropomorphic figures to depictions of women was intentional and driven by forces other than manufacturing concerns.

As noted above, handmade figurines display a slightly greater degree of variation, although this is restricted only to the Middle-Late Geometric period onwards (**Graph 47**). In LH III C there are 7 male figurines (4% of the total for this period). However, this type is not securely attested again until the transition between Middle and Late Geometric and can thus be considered an anomaly. Given that the greatest diversity of all other wheelmade figures and handmade figurines occurs in the Protogeometric period, the sudden appearance (and then disappearance) of male figurines earlier - in LH III C - is incongruous. The small number of examples and their geographical and chronological restriction suggests their relevance was perhaps purely local to the sites at which they were found (Phylakopi and Lefkandi). Female figurines peak in LH III C also, but this can be accounted for by the final phase of usage of the Mycenaean types (Late Psi A-D). Anthropomorphic figurines subsequently become less standardized, reflected in the 'gender unspecific' category, of which 15% of the total quantity is dated to the Protogeometric period.

Conclusions

These analyses amply demonstrate the value of considering independently every aspect of the presentation of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines, and in the elision of multiple patterns to construct a comprehensive synthesis of these objects and the circumstances of their usage. A number of observations can be made concerning the principle results of these analyses.

The first is the importance of explicitly outlining the nature and the reliability of the dataset. Analyses of patterns of fragmentation, context integrity and chronological breakdowns demonstrate the significance of these factors in defining what is preserved, where and when. Comparing these patterns facilitates distinction between significant and insignificant trends. It is nonetheless essential to distinguish between explicitly accounting for data quality and potential obscuration of the true nature of the material. A good example of this concerns the Late Geometric period. There is ostensibly an inherent risk of overestimating the significance of figures and figurines in this period due to their quantity and their origination from sanctuary sites; this data appears even wealthier in comparison with the poor quality and consistency of data in earlier periods. However, the contextual integrity of this Late Geometric material is just as varied as any other period, and the type of context from which the material predominantly originates ('other deposit') is sufficiently well represented in all periods to confirm that a fair comparison can be made. We can thus be confident that the high concentration of

the material in the Late Geometric period is an accurate reflection of the true nature of figure and figurine activity in this period.

The second observation concerns the multiple scales of assessment required to gain a true understanding of activity over the period considered in this thesis. On the one hand, tracing broad categories over a long time span enables the identification of trends that are diachronic and thus highly significant, such as the restriction of wheelmade anthropomorphic types to depictions of females, and the closely aligned chronological distribution of both zoomorphic and anthropomorphic handmade figurines, allowing us to posit a lack of distinction in their usage. On the other hand, closer examination of specific morphological aspects or chronological phenomena highlights changes and differences on a finer scale. A good example of this is the significance of gestures in anthropomorphic types, where female types present a completely different range of gestures (overwhelmingly that of upraised arms) to male types (arms extended forwards or arms by the sides of the body). This alignment of gesture with gender may indicate that male and female figures and figurines were intended to be used for different purposes, perhaps especially so if the gesture was intended to immortalize a ritual action.⁷⁹¹

⁷⁹¹ As suggested for the Mycenae figures in Moore 1988 and Moore and Tylor 1999.

Where such fine distinctions are lacking, however, we must consider other aspects of the functionality of figures and figurines. A lack of typology for wheelmade animal figures presents an opportunity to consider alternative characteristics as criteria for their assessment, preferably those that prioritise aspects of usage rather than aesthetics. The range of horses, for example, demonstrates a range of functionality in terms of mobility and visibility, even though quantitatively they are not predominant within zoomorphic animal figures. Horse figures can be on wheels or immobile, affixed to a plinth or pyxis or freestanding, in a team or alone, male (stallion) or female, with a rider or unriden, and wheelmade or handmade. This is suggestive of a range of physical functionality – whether and how they could be moved, seen and interacted with. Evidence of their physical use is therefore intimated by the range of their presentation. By cross-referencing the chronological distribution of this range of horses (regular occurrence from the Protogeometric period onwards) and the nature of the contexts in which they are found (sanctuary deposits, burials), we can infer their multivariate, but consistently utilised, functionality and value.⁷⁹² The bovid types of wheelmade figures, however, appear to have been used in less dynamic ways and with a more singular function. Although the size and fabric of wheelmade bovids vary and their chronological distribution is the most consistent of all zoomorphic figures, there is no real evidence for significant internal variation in their presentation. Perhaps, therefore, they had a limited range of functionality, and we should consider

⁷⁹² Compare the other more ‘anomalous’ types of zoomorphic figures that occur singularly and with a strong degree of chronological specificity, indicating that they had a very specific function.

wheelmade bovids to have embodied a singular and consistent meaning regardless of the contexts in which they were used. A closer analysis of the co-occurrence of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines (below) will shed more light on this issue.

Co-occurrence

Overview

This section explicates the presence and significance of ‘contexts of co-occurrence’. These are defined as contexts in which one or more wheelmade figure/s were deposited with one or more handmade figurine/s. The aim of these analyses is to understand if, how and in what circumstances figures and figurines were used together and what this co-occurrence can tell us about differentiation between the two types. Additionally, it will be determined whether or not there are any chronological, regional or typological patterns that can further our understanding of the transition from the Late Bronze Age (in which wheelmade figures and handmade figurines were used separately and in restricted types of contexts) to the Early Iron Age, when wheelmade figures and handmade figurines were deposited together.

603 wheelmade figures and handmade figurines occurred together in 52 contexts at 16 sites (14% of total contexts and 33% of total sites). Co-occurrence was attested with the greatest frequency at sanctuary sites (**Graph 64**). The sanctuary at Phylakopi and the Samian Heraion contained the greatest number of contexts in which figures and figurines co-occurred (17 and 16 respectively, **Graph 58**).⁷⁹³ However, as a percentage of the total number of contexts at sites with more than

⁷⁹³ This high level of co-occurrence at these two sites accounts for the density of material noted above.

one context, co-occurrence was most frequent at the Samian Heraion (65%, **Chart 7**).⁷⁹⁴

Secondary contexts predominated (28 contexts, or 54%); co-occurrence was noted in only 3 primary contexts (**Graph 63**). Co-occurrence occurred most often in contexts of ‘unspecified fill’ (**Graph 59**), which corresponds to the predominance of secondary deposition. Despite this, assemblages (29, or 56%) outweighed contexts that could not be considered assemblages (23, or 44%), demonstrating that even in secondary contexts, the co-deposition of figures and figurines could be securely attested.

Where co-occurrence is attested in assemblages, it is only in contexts of a religious, funerary or ‘unidentified’ character (**Graph 60**).⁷⁹⁵ Contexts of a religious character constituted 80% of the total number of contexts of co-occurrence (41 contexts, or 79%), more than ten times as many as any other context character.

Chronological distribution

In terms of chronological distribution, contexts of co-occurrence peak in Late Helladic III C and in the transition from Late Geometric to 7th century (**Graph**

⁷⁹⁴ This excludes the sites with only one context (Kamiros acropolis and Ialysos acropolis on Rhodes, and Sophou plot on Kos).

⁷⁹⁵ Co-occurrence is attested in non-assemblages of discard, domestic, and unidentifiable material.

62).⁷⁹⁶ This pattern can be attributed to the large number of contexts of co-occurrence in the sanctuary at Phylakopi and the Samian Heraion. There is a steep decline in contexts of co-occurrence immediately following LH III C but they then increase steadily over the course of the Geometric period (**Graph 62**).

Only contexts that could be classified as assemblages and were securely dated within a single period are included in the analyses below.

LH III C

Co-occurrence in LH III C happens only at Phylakopi, where there is a clear pattern of co-deposition of handmade animal figurines and wheelmade animal figures: they occur together in 80% of the contexts, and are never found separately (**Chart 6**). This pattern cannot be sustained for wheelmade anthropomorphic figures, which can occur alone or alongside handmade anthropomorphic figurines (in 40% of the contexts); indeed, handmade anthropomorphic figurines were more likely to be found co-occurring with wheelmade zoomorphic types (in 60% of the contexts) than their wheelmade counterparts.

Protogeometric

The 'hollow' at Xeropolis-Lefkandi is the only context in which co-occurrence of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines is noted for the Protogeometric

⁷⁹⁶ This pattern of 'peaks' in LH III C and the Late Geometric is also seen in the quantity of anthropomorphic types of handmade figurines (see **Graph 48**), although there is no cause to cite a direct link.

period. This is restricted to three handmade zoomorphic figurines and two fragments of wheelmade centaurs occurring together in one context.

Protogeometric – Early Geometric

The transition from Proto-to Early Geometric is characterized by a huge increase in wheelmade zoomorphic figures at the Samian Heraion. This type always co-occurs either with one or two wheelmade anthropomorphic figures or with handmade zoomorphic figurines (**Chart 6**).

“Geometric”

In a context at the Samian Heraion that could not be dated more specifically than ‘Geometric’, zoomorphic wheelmade figures co-occurred with handmade figurines of both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic types.

Late Geometric

By the Late Geometric period, at Samos wheelmade figures and handmade figurines of both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic types are co-occurring in the same context. In a cremation burial on Kos a handmade anthropomorphic figurine occurs with a wheelmade zoomorphic figure.⁷⁹⁷ This co-occurrence of handmade anthropomorphic with wheelmade zoomorphic is attested in 100% of the contexts (**Chart 6**).

⁷⁹⁷ It is worth noting that funerary contexts on Kos contain many zoomorphic vessels, particularly bird vases, that are not included in this study. The connection between figures, figurines and zoomorphic vessels could fruitfully be explored at a later date.

Late Geometric – 7th century transition

At the Samian Heraion, anthropomorphic wheelmade figures always occur with handmade animal figurines, and in four out of five instances they also occur with anthropomorphic handmade figurines (**Chart 6**).

Co-occurrence: conclusions

The paucity of contexts in which co-occurrence is confirmed demonstrates that deposition of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines together was an exceptional occurrence in all periods. Even if we were to include the less securely attested instances of deposition (*i.e.* those contexts that could not be classified as assemblages), the total quantity of contexts of co-occurrence is only 14% of the total over the entire period covered by this study. There is, however, a discrepancy between the small number of contexts of co-occurrence, and the quantity of figures and figurines deposited in those contexts: 603 fragments (49% of the total quantity), or 432 (35%) in secure assemblages. If we couple this large number of fragments with the small number of contexts and the prevalence of contexts of a religious character within the total quantity of co-occurrence contexts (more than ten times the quantity of any other context character), the conclusion is that

wheelmade figures and handmade figurines co-occurred in great density, predominantly as a result of religious activity.⁷⁹⁸

Regrettably, there is not enough data to identify any regional variation, particularly as no one period is represented by more than two sites. It is notable, however, that co-occurrence is only attested at sites in areas outside of Attica (Euboea and the Sporades, the Cyclades, the Northern Aegean Islands, and the Dodecanese). This is perhaps indicative of a more active and diverse landscape of usage of figures and figurines away from the Mycenaean heartland following the collapse of the Mycenaean palaces, and the development of independent trajectories in various aspects of material culture in these regions. The co-deposition of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines in these regions can therefore be seen as a development that occurred in areas known to have flourished in the transition after the Late Bronze Age. This trend is corroborated by the chronological distribution of contexts of co-occurrence (**Graph 62**): the increase in their number begins between LH III C and the Protogeometric period, marking a clear change from the Late Bronze Age.

In terms of the co-occurrence of types, although there are no distinct chronological patterns of co-occurrence, there does seem to be a general shift over time away from distinct co-deposition of two specific types (*e.g.* the co-occurrence of

⁷⁹⁸ The caveat to this, however, is that contexts of a religious character consistently constitute the largest proportion of all context characters throughout the periods considered in this study.

wheelmade and handmade bovids in LH III C, to the exclusion of their individual use) and towards more indiscriminate co-occurrence (*e.g.* wheelmade figures and handmade figurines of both anthropomorphic and zoomorphic types occurring together in the Late Geometric). It is difficult, however, to extricate the significance of this trend from the influence of site-specific tendencies, given that all LH III C contexts of co-occurrence originate from the sanctuary at Phylakopi.

The overwhelming conclusion, therefore, is that although the co-occurrence of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines did have specific characteristics – as a type of religious activity, in regions outside of Attica, and increasing steadily from the Protogeometric period onwards – the practice was situated firmly within the wider trends of figure and figurine usage. Although co-deposition was very much a restricted activity (constituting only 14% of contexts), the practice did not represent an exceptional departure from other usage of figures and figurines: that is, it happened predominantly in contexts of a religious character, as did singular deposition of figures and figurines. Co-occurrence in funerary contexts is attested in a similarly sporadic rate of incidence as the singular usage of figures or figurines in burials. Co-occurrence is attested infrequently at individual sites, and most commonly in secondary contexts of unstructured deposition (“unspecified fill”), even when the material can be considered as an assemblage. The most striking characteristic of co-occurrence does not concern the types utilized or the nature of the practice but the sheer quantities of material. It was not that one wheelmade

figure would be used alongside one handmade figurine, but that a huge number of figures and figurines would be deposited together, representing perhaps more accurately 'mixing' than co-occurrence. The most reasonable explanation for this is that such deposits were created by multiple people. If there are no other distinct and significant patterns in the types used in such instances of co-occurrence, then, it stands to reason that the figure or figurine deposited in such a context did not have a static semantic value or socially embedded meaning fixed to the production method or type, but instead referred to the votary and/or the social context of the dedication.

CHAPTER SIX | CONCLUSIONS

Overview: the outcomes of this study

The approach utilised in this thesis was formulated as a sensitive response to the limitations and nature of the data, and as an appropriate tool for their interpretation. In effect, this methodology mitigates the sporadic character of the evidence through assessment via contextual groupings, which have been demonstrated to be appropriate heuristics for understanding. In other words, this approach attempts to apply a consistent approach to a dataset that is inherently inconsistent.⁷⁹⁹

In her recent study of the biographies of the statues from Agia Irini, Gorogianni describes their use-lives as “a long, cyclical process of production, use, and ultimately replacement and storage.”⁸⁰⁰ The characteristics that allowed for the investigation of all these factors at Agia Irini – a diachronic, aesthetically and geographically consistent dataset – are absent in the period under review in the present thesis. Therefore, it is necessary to conceive of changes and trends over time primarily by patching together sometimes disparate and diverse evidence. The research questions of this study, and the methodology utilised to answer them, respond to this by attempting to provide consistent, coherent objectives for

⁷⁹⁹ While it is acknowledged that this approach limits the applicability of the conclusions of this study to the geographical area and chronological periods specified, it is hoped that a similar framework could usefully be applied elsewhere and to other periods.

⁸⁰⁰ Gorogianni 2011: 640.

analyses (such as percentage preserved of a figurine, or the nature of a context) that supersede traditional, often aesthetic, differentiation, and that focus on patterns of usage that have wider ramifications for questions of function and change or continuity (such as production technique or the type and nature of the original context). In this sense, this study attempts to provide standardised *tools* for interpretation, even though the *data* itself is inconsistent.⁸⁰¹

The resulting analyses illustrate, amongst other outcomes, a lack of restriction of any one type of figure or figurine to any one context.⁸⁰² Therefore, figures and figurines were relevant objects for use in multiple contexts. The interpretation of this pattern has been extended by investigating the lack of restriction in usage in conjunction with the *nature* of the contexts of co-occurrence. This has indicated that co-occurrence of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines occurred most frequently in secondary and fill contexts: thus co-occurrence refers more properly to patterns of *disposal* rather than *use*. However, 80% of all the contexts of co-occurrence were religious in nature.⁸⁰³ Therefore, even if we accept the resulting study of ‘co-occurrence’ as one of discard, we have elucidated a great deal about the *act* of disposal in religious contexts, through identification of the character of the contexts in which this disposal occurred (predominantly, and

⁸⁰¹ Cf. The standardised form of cataloguing within a relational database used in this study (see **Figs. 14 and 15**).

⁸⁰² See Chapter Five. This is a null result and should not be confused with a negative result (which implies an absence of evidence).

⁸⁰³ This can be considered to be a true reflection of the evidence rather than a bias in the sample: contexts of a religious character consisted just 30% of the total number of contexts.

disproportionately in comparison with the general distribution, religious) and through reconstruction of the *density* of material (large quantities, in a small number of contexts). Cumulatively, this provides information about how users interacted with figures and figurines at this specific stage of their use-lives. This stage should be seen not as terminal (the end-point of the functional life of a figure or figurine) but an active, intentional and meaningful step in the biographies of these objects.

Crucially, identification of these activities also assists in clarifying the usage of figures and figurines in the transitional period after the end of the Late Bronze Age. Specifically, the analyses have shown that the ritual discard occurred with increasing frequency from the Protogeometric period onwards, in large quantities, in regions outside of Attica.

This co-deposition (or ‘ritual discard’) is therefore demonstrably a distinct occurrence that can be characterised and defined geographically, temporally and quantitatively. It is clearly not just indiscriminate disposal of ‘trash’.⁸⁰⁴ The deposition of figures and figurines in this manner is distinctly an *activity* in which the objects were utilised; the objects were not passive recipients of religious veneration, and the act of their breakage and disposal characterised the votive behaviour.

⁸⁰⁴ Thereby extending conceptually beyond the conclusions of Tzonou-Herbst 2002, 2009, who does not consider the ‘trash’ in which figurines are found at Mycenae to be structured deposition.

The identification of *quantity* as a further characteristic of figure and figurine activity might usefully be employed as an alternative to typology or chronological development. We can consider large quantities of figures and figurines in one context to be a characteristic of deposition for religious purposes.⁸⁰⁵ Consequently, this indicates repetitive action: not a singular activity but one that was done over and over again, with many objects of multiple types.

These conclusions confirm the observation extrapolated from the patterns of ritual discard: that an important, if not *the* most important, aspect of usage of figures and figurines was not in the objects themselves but in the acts in which they were used. This tells us more about the votaries than any other aspect of the data, and about the relationship between votaries and figurines: they were objects that facilitated an act. The deposition itself was the paramount concern, more so than the relevance of type, gesture or iconography.⁸⁰⁶ Thus figures and figurines were *agents* of activity, and not the recipients of reverence. Therefore, their socially embedded meaning was fluid, related to an action being performed; their meaning was not linked exclusively to an aspect of the object itself, and was therefore not static.

⁸⁰⁵ See also the chart associated with **Graph 22-23** (relative ratios of figures and figurines per context in different context natures).

⁸⁰⁶ For example, it has been demonstrated in this study that there is insufficient evidence to argue for any restriction of gesture, gender or style of figurine to a particular site type or context nature. Nonetheless, more research might be directed towards correlations between iconographic elements and attributes of the deity to which the objects were dedicated (see, for example, Konsolaki-Yiannopoulou forthcoming). Critical distance, however, would arguably be appropriate for such an approach, owing to gaps in knowledge regarding the identities or attributes of deities prior to 700 BC; I agree with the reservations expressed in Dickinson 2006a: 121.

This focus on the active usage of figures and figurines can also be coupled with other 'indicators of activity' promoted in this study. Such examples include:

- The importance of the breakage of the Lefkandi centaur and the Kerameikos stag as an inherent part of their function and use in funerary contexts, and reappraisal of the significance of their iconography.
- Re-use of bulls'-head protomes at Xeropolis-Lefkandi as an indicator of the reworking of an object as a ritual act.
- The physicality of the range of, and variation in, horse figures and figurines (mobility, immobility, size, scale, grouped or singular) as an indicator of their enacted usage.
- The high ratio of figures and figurines in mixed contexts, demonstrating repetitive deposition in the same place over an extended period.

The overwhelming conclusion, therefore, is that the importance of the data is in both the object itself (*e.g.* what it depicts; how it is made) and, arguably to an even greater extent, in what was actively *done* with that object. It is clear that it is possible to reconstruct the active usage of figures and figurines through systematic study of every aspect of their presentation and distribution, and by synthesising the results to construct a comprehensive overview of where, when, how and why these objects were used.

The contribution of this study: current research trends

This section demonstrates how the present study is situated within the current research environment of the transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age. As studies of this period have become increasingly substantial and more varied, it is essential to consider the contribution of this study within some of the most significant and pervasive questions being asked in wider research.

Continuity

A study of any category of evidence in the transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age would be incomplete without devoting some consideration to the issue of continuity and discontinuity. Indeed, the only existing studies of figures and figurines in this period have focused wholly on this issue, to the exclusion of many other worthy avenues of enquiry.⁸⁰⁷

Continuity in its narrowest sense – the unbroken deposition of figures and figurines from LH III C to the end of the Late Geometric period – can be attested only at the Samian Heraion. To focus only on continuity as per this definition, however, is both to disregard the true nature of the evidence and to diminish much valuable information that can be gained from it. There are many important observations that assist in an understanding of this period beyond the dichotomy of continuity and discontinuity. Above all, it is important to maintain anomalies as

⁸⁰⁷ Nicholls 1970; Kourou 2002.

characteristics of the period and the data set: there is little that can be gained, for instance, by attempting to directly link the Lefkandi centaurs and the Late Geometric handmade centaur figurines in Attic graves, which are separated by some eight generations. Their sole connection is iconographic, which is irrelevant beyond the very broadest statement, *i.e.* that the centaur was a creature depicted in figural representations in Greece during this period. It is instead much more appropriate, and more productive, to situate both of these examples within their immediate chronological and contextual milieu: the Lefkandi centaurs within a thriving local workshop of wheelmade figures and an extensive settlement and necropolis; and the Attic figurines within the widespread Late Geometric 'renewal of interest', particularly in innovative types of figurines being used in burials.⁸⁰⁸ There is little to be gained, therefore, in attempting to identify or reconstruct 'continuity', even though we might reference some consistency in imagery.

There is little evidence to sustain an interpretation of uninterrupted chronological continuity of any type of figure or figurine. There is, almost without reservation, no securely attested examples in mainland Greece in the Early Geometric period.⁸⁰⁹ This is surprising – and something of a disappointment considering the range, varied nature and skilful execution of the Protogeometric types. Given the wealth of new data from the regions considered in this study, it seems unlikely that this

⁸⁰⁸ See Chapter Four.

⁸⁰⁹ The Early Geometric horses from Athens represent the last vestiges of a Protogeometric tradition. There is reason to believe that there is more evidence from Athens than is currently accounted for, owing to inadequate and incomplete reporting of excavations.

lacuna is due to excavation bias; it should instead be attributed to a real absence of evidence.

Additionally, this interpretation of discontinuity in the Early Geometric is supported by new Middle Geometric evidence from Euboea, indicating that even at sites producing new evidence, the Early Geometric is not represented. Further clarification is required as to the exact chronological situation of the handmade figurines from Plakari and fragments of an articulated doll from Eretria, but at both sites the contexts appear to extend back into the Middle Geometric, indicating that on Euboea at least, figurines are attested in the ostensible lacuna between the Proto- and Late Geometric periods.

It is worth re-iterating here the exceptional nature of the Protogeometric period. It is intriguing that, following the demise of the Mycenaean types of figures and figurines in LH III C, Greece witnessed such a vigorous but short-lived period of creativity and innovation in coroplastic art. Both the production and aesthetics of the figures and figurines, and many of the trends in their usage, are exceptional in this period.⁸¹⁰

If the Protogeometric period marks a sporadic – and to some extent inexplicable – episode of revitalisation, the Late Geometric period is even more remarkable.

⁸¹⁰ See, for instance, the large typological range of handmade zoomorphic figurines (**Graph 45**) or the sudden increase in contexts of a religious character beginning in the Protogeometric period (**Graph 24**).

Although, ironically, this idea of fervent activity in the 8th century goes against the grain of the enlightened ‘Dark Age’, there is now greater evidence than ever before from which to draw such conclusions. Thus we are privileged to be able to argue from a position of knowledge rather than lack of knowledge, and data rather than absence of evidence. From this evidence and against the wider background of figures and figurines after the collapse of the palaces, the 8th century ‘shift’ is reasonable and appropriate for this particular category of material evidence in the regions and sites examined in this study.⁸¹¹ It is not a ‘revival’ in as much as Bronze Age types are being replicated wholesale; instead, there are still site- specific tendencies within three common areas of activity: the desire to reproduce Late Bronze Age aesthetics through 8th century means; re-use of Bronze Age figures and figurines in 8th century contexts, and a great diversity of types and contexts.⁸¹²

External connections

The ‘enlightenment’ of the ‘Dark Age’ has revealed that connections between the Greek mainland and other areas of the Mediterranean were continuous from the Late Bronze Age until the emergence of the *poleis*.⁸¹³ Although these connections are most often demonstrated via exotic or valuable materials such as faience and metals, there is increasing evidence that iconographic and stylistic tendencies and

⁸¹¹ See ‘The 8th century’ in Chapter Four, above.

⁸¹² Dickinson 2006a: 119 suggests that the direct survival of Bronze Age object types is often a local phenomenon.

⁸¹³ Snodgrass 2002.

the technology used to produce terracotta figures were heavily influenced by Crete, Cyprus and the Near East.⁸¹⁴

This area of enquiry has focussed primarily on wheelmade figures, for which more secure connections can be found, despite the fact that handmade figurines are altogether more ubiquitous on the mainland.⁸¹⁵ Production techniques, rather than the final products, are therefore ostensibly more reliable indicators of the transferral of knowledge and ideas.⁸¹⁶

On the mainland, evidence for the continuous manufacture and use of wheelmade figures from LH III into the Early Iron Age is patchy, whereas on Crete, the situation is clearer: animal figures continue to be produced into the Early Iron Age, but manufacture of female figures ceases.⁸¹⁷ Nicholls argues against the interruption in the production of wheelmade animals on mainland Greece in the eleventh and tenth centuries, then to be re-acquired from Crete, as proposed by Angeliki Lebessi.⁸¹⁸ A more moderate, and recent, observation is that wheelmade

⁸¹⁴ These influences are exemplified in the centaur from the Toumba cemetery at Lefkandi, for which iconographic parallels for hybrid creatures have been identified on Crete and Cyprus; and aspects of the modelling, such as the pierced ears, have Cretan prototypes. See Chapter Four.

⁸¹⁵ E.g. Kourou 2002 for a focus on wheelmade figures.

⁸¹⁶ Recent research into cross-craft interaction and *chaîne opératoire* approaches to the production of figurines reflect the increasing weight given to production techniques, e.g. Veters 2011.

⁸¹⁷ Kourou 2002: 11. See also Dickinson 2006b: 228-231 for a concise, comparative overview of the use of figures and figurines in mainland Greece and Crete during the Third Palace and postpalatial periods.

⁸¹⁸ Nicholls 1970: 3; Lebessi 1996; see also Lemos 1994 for a similar theory to Lebessi's with reference to bird-vases.

bovids first appear on the northern Aegean islands such as Samos and Chios at the same time as they disappear from the Greek mainland.⁸¹⁹

These theories indicate that, however directly or indirectly, during LH III C the influence of wheelmade production was moving outwards from the mainland, rather than the mainland receiving new technologies from elsewhere in the Aegean. The initial interpretation of these influences and counter-influences can be summarised thus: "... it seems that, although the mainland wheelmade animals were apparently inspired ultimately by the Cretan rhyta, the new religious usages that they represented may not have made much impact on Crete, any more than on Cyprus, until they were introduced by fresh waves of immigrants from the mainland in the twelfth century BC."⁸²⁰ This opinion should be countered by more recent research demonstrating that any immigration from the mainland to Cyprus almost certainly did not happen immediately after the destructions of 1200 BC, but occurred sometime in the 11th century, possibly after a period of settlement in other areas of the Aegean.⁸²¹ Overall, the situation regarding the influences and counter-influences between wheelmade figures on Crete, Cyprus and the mainland is inextricably bound up with ongoing debate surrounding population movement in the 12th and 11th centuries. It does, however, seem to be the case that on Cyprus and on the mainland, the coupling of technical and stylistic changes with

⁸¹⁹ Guggisberg 1996: 371.

⁸²⁰ Nicholls 1970: 11.

⁸²¹ Karageorghis 2000: 274; Deger-Jalkotzy 1994: 17, who suggests that the 'immigrants' were either "natives of the Aegean, or else they had been acculturated to the Mycenaean civilization."

population movement is something that should be viewed as a diachronic development throughout the two centuries after the palatial ‘collapse’, and that looking for these changes in the period immediately following 1200 BC represents “a break at the wrong juncture.”⁸²² It is still not beyond doubt that Cyprus, for instance, provided the “missing link” in the evolution of wheelmade figures between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.⁸²³

Contribution of this study

This study has clarified a number of key issues about connections with other areas of the Mediterranean, via contextualisation of the data at specific chronological points. Previously postulated connections between Crete and Lefkandi in the Protogeometric period can now be queried as a result of new findings from the renewed excavations at Xeropolis-Lefkandi that confirm the existence of a continuous local tradition of production of technically ambitious wheelmade figures from the Submycenaean period through to the end of the Protogeometric.⁸²⁴ There is, diachronically, great diversity in their execution: duck vases and figures (Submycenaean, Early Protogeometric, Late Protogeometric); centaurs (Early to Late Protogeometric); horses on wheels (Protogeometric) and on plinths (Early Protogeometric). It therefore seems wholly unnecessary to

⁸²² Iacovou 2008: 625.

⁸²³ Kourou 2002: 12.

⁸²⁴ For connections between the figures and figurines at Lefkandi and the Cretan repertoire, see Lebessi 1996 and Lemos 2005.

search for an artistic impetus outside of Greece, considering this continuous developmental trajectory on a local scale.

Moreover, this evidence can be chronologically ‘bookended’ by the Late Geometric data. Previously, the lacuna in evidence between the 10th and 8th centuries has led to hypotheses regarding the movement of wheelmade technology from the Aegean to Cyprus and back again, as discussed above. This study has reassessed this hypothesis via two main contributions:

a) highlighting the Late Geometric period as one of large-scale change and diversity in all types of figures and figurines and in all types of contexts (not just wheelmade figures and not just in religious contexts, as has been the focus in existing scholarship); and

b) the exposition of new evidence that pushes back the date of the ‘re-adoption’ of wheelmade figures on mainland Greece into the Middle Geometric period, thereby reducing the chronological range of the supposed lacuna by around two generations.⁸²⁵

The diversity and the changes in the range of contexts of use in the Late Geometric period, as demonstrated in this study, negates the requirement to situate necessarily the re-appearance of wheelmade figures in mainland Greece within an

⁸²⁵ See ‘Continuity’, above.

Aegean-wide context. Moreover, the new Middle Geometric evidence provides a chronological predecessor for the use of figures on the mainland, previously thought to be a phenomenon of such sudden and unprecedented nature that an external impetus was the only explanation.

Regionalism

Previous study of other aspects of material culture in the period between the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages has highlighted the existence of specific regional groups with verifiable artistic connections.⁸²⁶ It was therefore anticipated that the present study would demonstrate similar links between the figures and figurines in these regions.⁸²⁷ The fact that these links are not in evidence indicates that it is necessary to clarify the limitations of such cross-media comparisons; that is, that we should not necessarily expect the distribution of other types of ceramic objects to reflect that of pottery. Moreover, it confirms that strong local traditions such as those at Lefkandi and at Samos evolved and existed independently, rather than being prompted by, or following, the wider regional milieu.

However, although there are limited aesthetic connections within regions, the evidence that co-occurrence of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines occurred solely outside Attica suggests that there *are* wider regional patterns in

⁸²⁶ E.g. Lemos 1998; Thomatos 2007; Lemos 2012: 21.

⁸²⁷ For instance, the lack of stylistic connections between the figurines at Kynos and Lefkandi, even though there are links in the pottery.

the circumstances of usage of these objects. The identification of this pattern contributes substantially to current scholarship focusing on the region of Euboea and central Greece and in particular to increasingly acknowledged links between sites in this region in arenas such as religious practice.⁸²⁸ For instance, the co-occurrence of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines at Kalapodi and in the 'ritual zone' at Xeropolis-Lefkandi may be regarded as a characteristic practice of cultic activity around the Euboean gulf.

Therefore the identification of common 'regional' characteristics in the figures and figurines after the end of the Late Bronze Age must be sought not in the iconography of the objects – which is very diverse – but in the circumstances of their use (their contexts). In this way it is possible to make true functional connections between the figures and figurines at different sites within a given region.

New directions and further research

During the course of this research it has become apparent that there exist significant lacunae; additionally, and in turn, these provide opportunities for the future development of a number of strands of research that for reasons of space could not be pursued fully in the present study.

⁸²⁸ Lemos 2012: 20, 24.

Context-based groupings as an alternative to traditional typology

One of the primary aims of this thesis was to explore alternatives to traditional typology that are appropriate and useful for the type and character of the data. Such alternatives would ideally exploit the manner in which figures and figurines are preserved in the archaeological record and their characteristics beyond aesthetics (iconography, decoration, *etc*). In what ways would it be useful to group, divide and order figures and figurines?

It was initially anticipated that groupings of regularly co-occurring types of figures and figurines could be identified, and that these could form the basis of a context-based framework for classification. However, the small number of contexts of co-occurrence and the chronological variability in the types deposited together limits the applicability of any such groupings. Nonetheless, other valuable heuristics for the systemisation of figures and figurines could be identified in the contexts in which they were found, thereby indicating potential for an *a posteriori* system of classification in line with that initially anticipated, rather than one that imposes an *a priori* set of attributes onto the data.

Indeed, this study has amply demonstrated the disadvantages of emphasizing iconographical elements (arguably an *a priori* system of classification) as principles of organization, primarily due to a lack of evidence. If we were to create a typology for anthropomorphic figures and figurines based on gesture, for

instance, we would do so based only on the 54% of the data set with sufficient preservation.⁸²⁹ Additionally, given that only 31% of all the figures and figurines in this study were dated according to their context (as opposed to, for instance, stylistic development) it would not be feasible to create a sufficiently well-chronologically controlled typological framework through which a figure or figurine could be dated according to stylistic features.⁸³⁰

Moreover, the contextual analyses herein have demonstrated a significant lack of chronological parity between figurines from different sites, limiting the extent to which any chronological framework could be applied across material from different sites. Additionally, the lack of similarities between figures and figurines from different sites limits the applicability of any scheme of classification based on stylistic development and stratification (which would produce a *terminus ante quem* for designated types).⁸³¹

However, various alternative features of the collected data have yielded potential avenues for the creation of context-based approaches to figures and figurines. Although limitations of space preclude the creation of an exhaustive framework, some suggestions are detailed below. Such suggestions are conceived of as

⁸²⁹ Averaged over the whole period (1200-700 BC). See Averett 2007 for a classificatory system based on gesture.

⁸³⁰ Such as that of French 1971.

⁸³¹ Morgan 1999 originally noted the lack of parity between the types of figures and figurines in burials, settlements and sanctuaries, limiting not only the creation of typology but also the capacity for chronological control.

constituting principles of differentiation when cataloguing figures and figurines, in place of aesthetic features such as shape or decorative scheme.

Features of the contexts

Concentration/density

The relative concentrations of figures and figurines in different types of contexts – large numbers in religious contexts, and small numbers in funerary contexts – indicate that it is not just the material itself but the manner of its presentation that is significant in characterizing usage. Thus figures and figurines that had a religious function can be characterized by high concentration, and similar relationships between concentration and function in other contexts could be modelled.

Deposit type

Detailing the type of deposit from which figures and figurines originate could produce such groupings as “figures and figurines used in pits” and “figures and figurines used in construction of walls”, which could then be used comparatively.

Features of the figures and figurines

Fragmentation

A framework for isolating significant breakage patterns from insignificant breakage patterns would aid in the identification of figures and figurines that were intentionally broken (rather than damaged by post-depositional processes), thereby indicating different modes of activity and functions.

Re-use

Similarly, accurate identification of episodes of re-use (re-working and re-deposition) would facilitate the establishment of original primary function.

Use wear

Careful notation and standardised recording of wear patterns could reveal the common origin of redeposited figurines, or aid in the reconstruction of use-lives (such as prior usage to deposition in a burial).

It is clear, then, that the deposit in which a figure or figurine was found can contribute to its classification as much as the characteristics of the object itself. This could usefully be taken into account in further research, and enable new and innovative analyses of existing data sets.

Characterising active usage

As discussed above, figures and figurines were primarily objects that facilitated an *act* – be it ritual, funerary, etc – but the activities and the processes in which they were employed, and how people physically interacted with them, are rarely considered.⁸³² This study has demonstrated the value, and the capacity, of the dataset in providing evidence to reconstruct such activities. It would be valuable to explore further, and characterize, some of the acts in which figures and figurines

⁸³² This situation has occurred despite attempts to characterise cult activity, cf. Renfrew 1985. There is no doubt that acts were an essential component of religious ritual, or as Maniura 2009: 654 asserts, “there is no sanctity without devotional activity.”

were used, by creating a system of categorization within which evidence of activity could be classified. Examples might include:

- Characterising the act itself: *destructive* acts (being broken, fragmented, burnt); *restorative* acts (being reworked or otherwise restored); or *grouping* acts (being used alongside other objects).
- Visibility: how was the figurine displayed? Was it on wheels or attached to a solid plinth? Could it have been moved around easily? Was it particularly heavy or light?
- Density: was a figurine-using act repeated in one location and if so, how frequently?

In this way further functional differences between different types of figures and figurines could be explored, thus building on the approach utilized in this thesis to retain a focus on the contexts of use and to surpass aesthetic characterization. It would also respond to some of the more intangible elements of the usage of figures and figurines, which arguably offer the most direct access to their understanding, and would exploit aspects that have hitherto not been used as a means of analysis.⁸³³

⁸³³ A good example of this is the Attic Incised Ware dolls. Previous approaches have prioritised the nature of the decoration (incised, geometric, possibly with Balkan parallels [see Chapter Four]) but under an 'active usage' approach, the primary 'classifier' would be their exclusive use in destructive acts of fire (funerary pyres).

Further Research

Although the validity of the geographical scope of this thesis has been confirmed by current directions of scholarship and the abundance of new, high-quality data from central Greece and Euboea, it is hoped that future work would extend into regions of Greece that could not be incorporated in this study due to restrictions of space.⁸³⁴ In particular, it would be valuable to apply the methodology developed in this thesis to figures and figurines in the Peloponnese, which constitute an extensive and valuable comparative dataset. In particular, it is hoped that through application of the methodology utilised herein, key results from the present study could be set in a wider context (for example, that regionalism is particularly apparent in the use-contexts of figures and figurines, and to a lesser extent in iconographical similarities).

Another potentially fruitful avenue of exploration would be a systematic attempt to situate the figure and figurine data amongst other categories of evidence. Non-ceramic material could also be usefully employed in resolving some of the questions raised by the analyses in this thesis. The simultaneous quantitative increase in anthropomorphic figurines and the decline in zoomorphic figurines in sanctuaries in the Middle-Late Geometric period require better 'historical' contextualisation, which might be fulfilled in part by a parallel study of the

⁸³⁴ For the validity of the geographical focus of this study, see Chapter One (Introduction), specifically 'Scope' and 'Timeliness of this research'.

introduction of bronze figurines at the same sites. Other non-ceramic objects used in votive activity (for example, fibulae) may also contribute to contextualisation of the figurine trend with regard to wider patterns of the distribution of votives. Moreover, recent research has highlighted links between the composition of the faunal assemblage at the Sanctuary of Apollo at Abai (Kalapodi) (which is taken to indicate the demise of hunting rituals) and the 'disappearance' of wheelmade bull figures from sanctuaries in mainland Greece.⁸³⁵ Expanding on the notion of these connections, it is feasible that new data from recent excavations - from which faunal assemblages are consistently recovered *in toto* - would provide sufficient evidence to compare the respective species representations in figures and figurines and in the animal bones. In this way it would be possible to infer information about the relative uses of animal sacrifice and animal figurines. Moreover, the geographical situation of much of this new data (around the Euboean gulf, at Kalapodi, Lefkandi and Plakari) would provide a further opportunity to identify regionalism in figurines in functional (rather than aesthetic) parameters.

These new data sets also provide an opportunity to conduct studies of a comparative nature, which would be particularly beneficial in areas where this has previously not been possible. For instance, it would be fruitful to extend further the study of object biographies of significant figures and figurines such as the

⁸³⁵ Guggisberg 2009.

Lefkandi centaur (particularly when the object was previously thought to be unique), but this would be even more impactful now that we have new data about the usage of centaur figures in a settlement context, to contrast with the funerary evidence previously known. A reconstruction of the use-lives of the centaur figures and figurines in these two different contexts would therefore be a valuable contribution to understanding the significance of centaur imagery to this site in this period, through comparative exposition of the different ways in which the three objects were used throughout their lives. I refer in particular to the possible use-wear on the Toumba centaur (**Fig. 48**), and the fragmentation of the hollow head from Xeropolis (**Fig. 91**), which appears to be similar to that of the Toumba example. Such a study could also be conducted in conjunction with an exploration of the range of possible activities in which figures and figurines were used, as described above.

Other useful comparative studies could capitalise on the distinction between primary and secondary contexts so usefully employed in this study. Such a study might utilise contemporary data sets from sites such as Perati (which has a high proportion of primary contexts) and Lefkandi (which has a high proportion of secondary contexts). Although the relevance of the study of secondary contexts is clear, particularly in relation to deposits of figures and figurines for religious purposes, the number of primary contexts in this study is certainly not

insignificant, and is definitely not so minor as to invalidate their potential for further study.

Another area that would benefit from more extensive treatment is the creation of a standardised scheme of quantification. The results of this study indicate the validity of recording and making explicit ratios of fragmentation and preservation, but restrictions of time and space precluded a full exploitation of this data or an exhaustive assessment of its implications. A framework based on pottery quantification, research into which is constantly evolving, improving and also extending into other object types, would be appropriate and easily implemented, to great effect.⁸³⁶

Other new methodologies might focus explicitly on the characteristic features of specific types of context. The persistence of funerary contexts throughout the period under consideration, for example, indicates a potential opportunity to develop methodology that clarifies the diachronic usage of figures and figurines in burials and their role in mortuary ritual. Such an approach might address issues outlined above that are particularly relevant to these contexts, such as intentional breakage, repetitive deposition, and the physicality of figures in their deployment as grave goods.

⁸³⁶ For current research on quantification see Verdan et al 2011. The use of MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) is currently being explored in the study of metal vessels (S. Aulsebrook, pers. comm., March 2014).

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**The co-occurrence of terracotta wheelmade figures and
handmade figurines in mainland Greece, Euboea, the
Dodecanese, the Cyclades and the Northern Aegean
islands, 1200-700 BC.**

*Volume II of III : Figures
Incorporating Figures, Charts, Graphs and Maps*

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112	Photograph of a bird figure from the Kerameikos. Xagorari 1996: Pl. 21.1.
113	Drawings of two Late Geometric wheelmade horse figures from Lindos. Blinkenberg 1931: Pl. 80, no. 1866 and Pl. 81, no. 1867.
114	Photograph of the leg of a wheelmade quadruped figure, showing the characteristic Late Geometric modelled ring above the hoof. Jarosch 1994: Pl. 15, no.210.
115	Drawing and photograph of a Late Geometric wheelmade bull figure from the Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros, Eretria. Verdan 2013: Pl. 109, no.486.
116	Photographs of (left) a Cypriot figurine from the Samian Heraion and (centre and right) locally produced copies. Schmidt 1968: Pl. 1 and Jarosch 1994: Pl. 35.

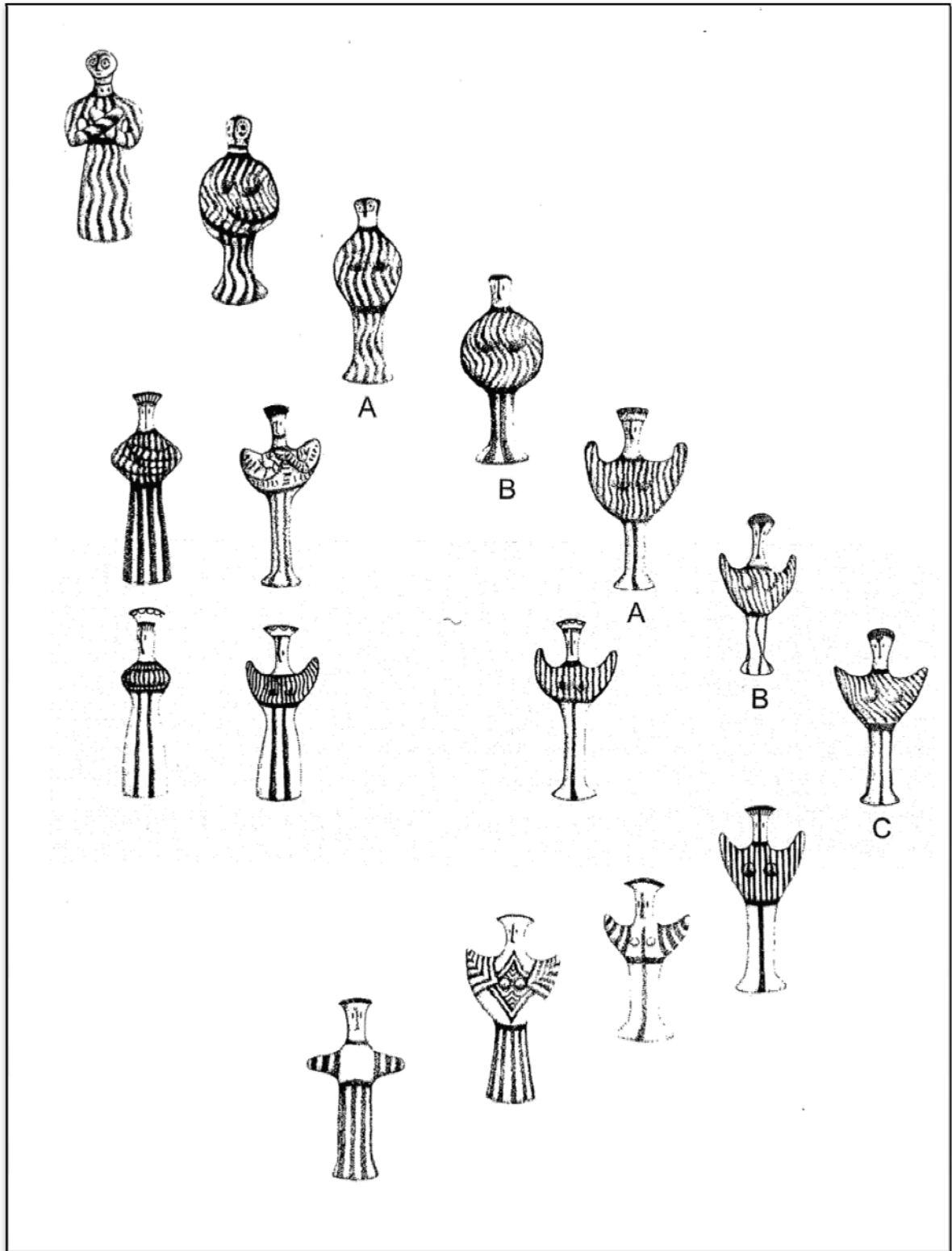


Figure 1

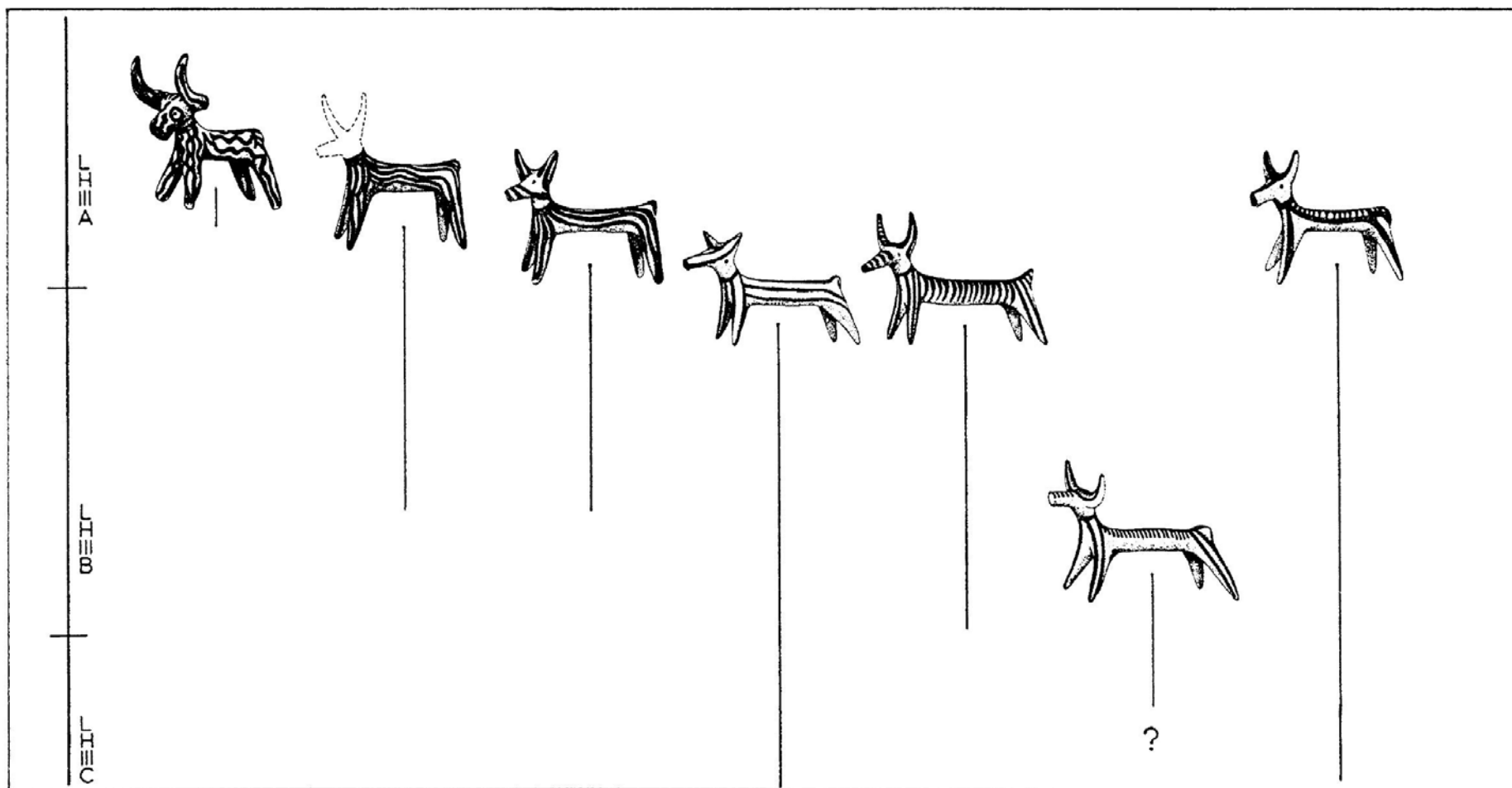


Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

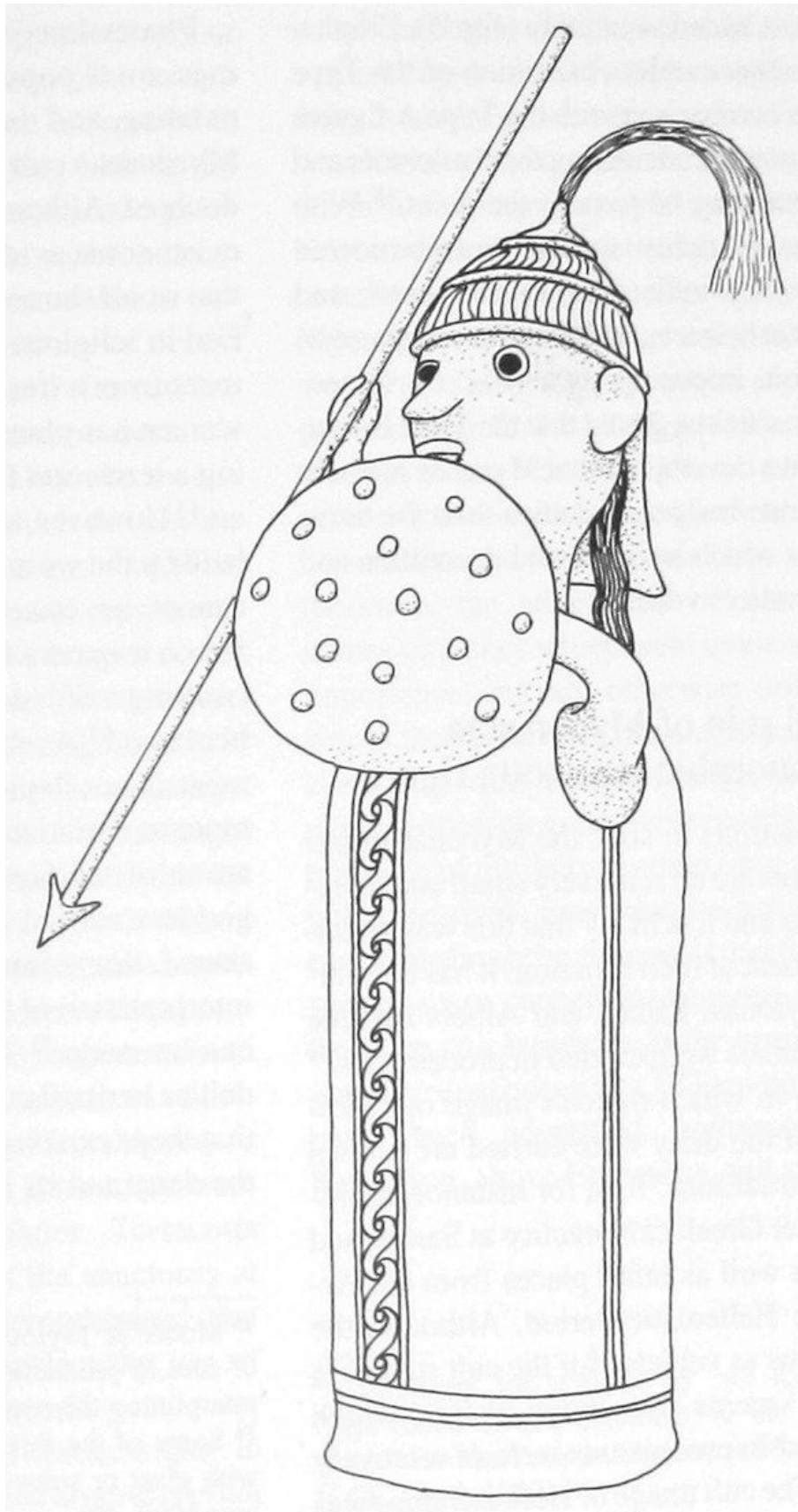


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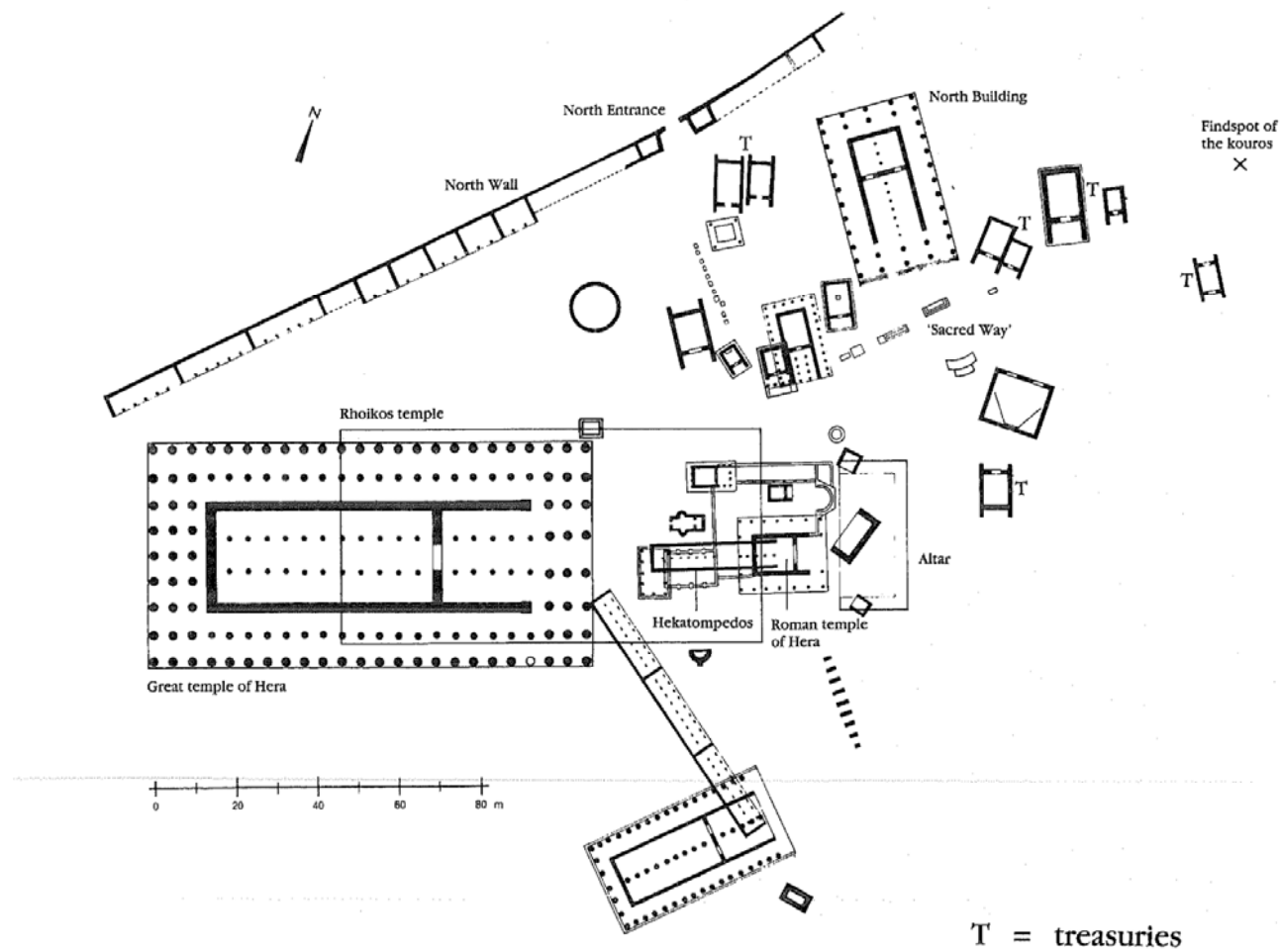


Figure 7



Figure 8

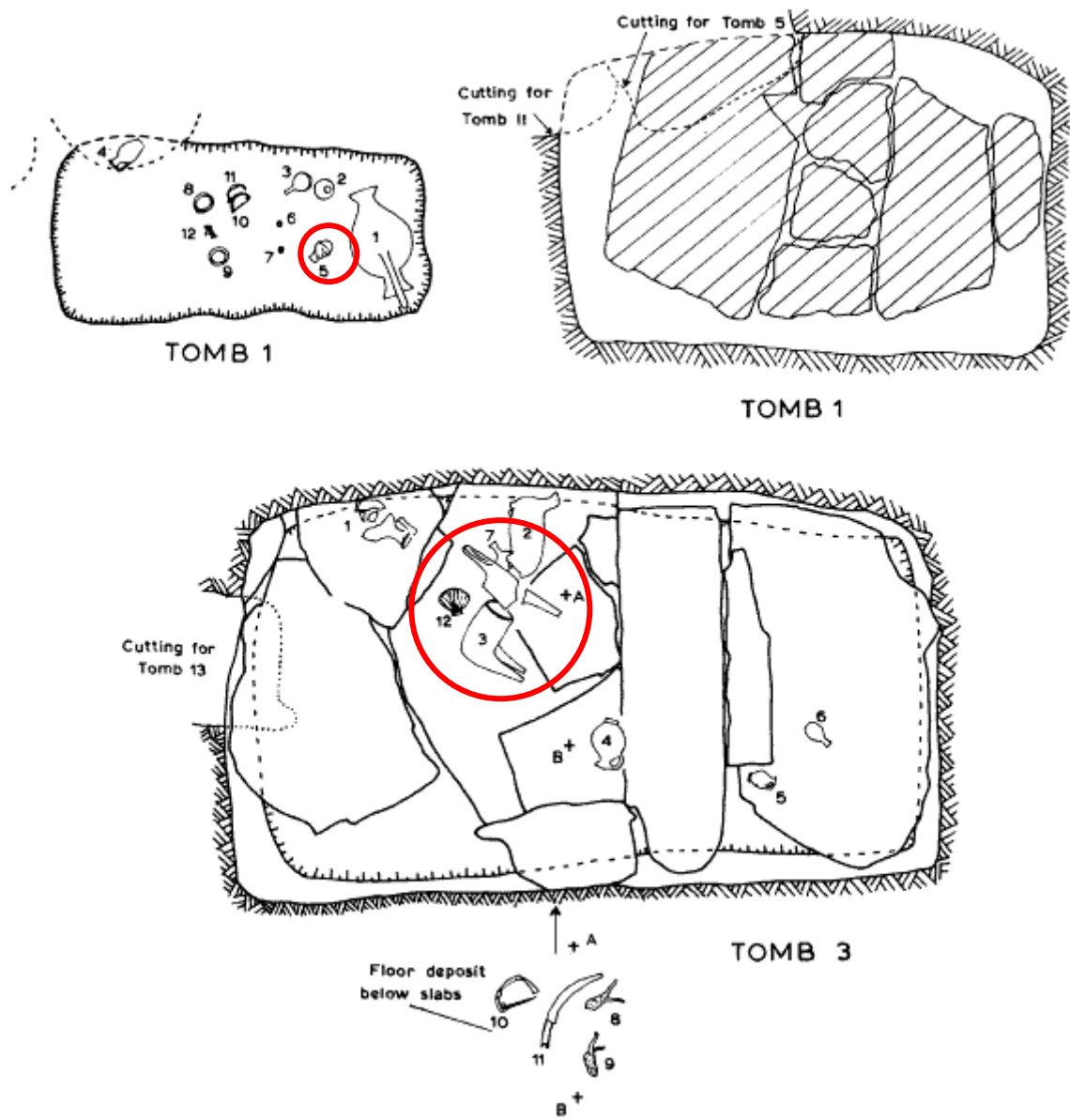


Figure 9

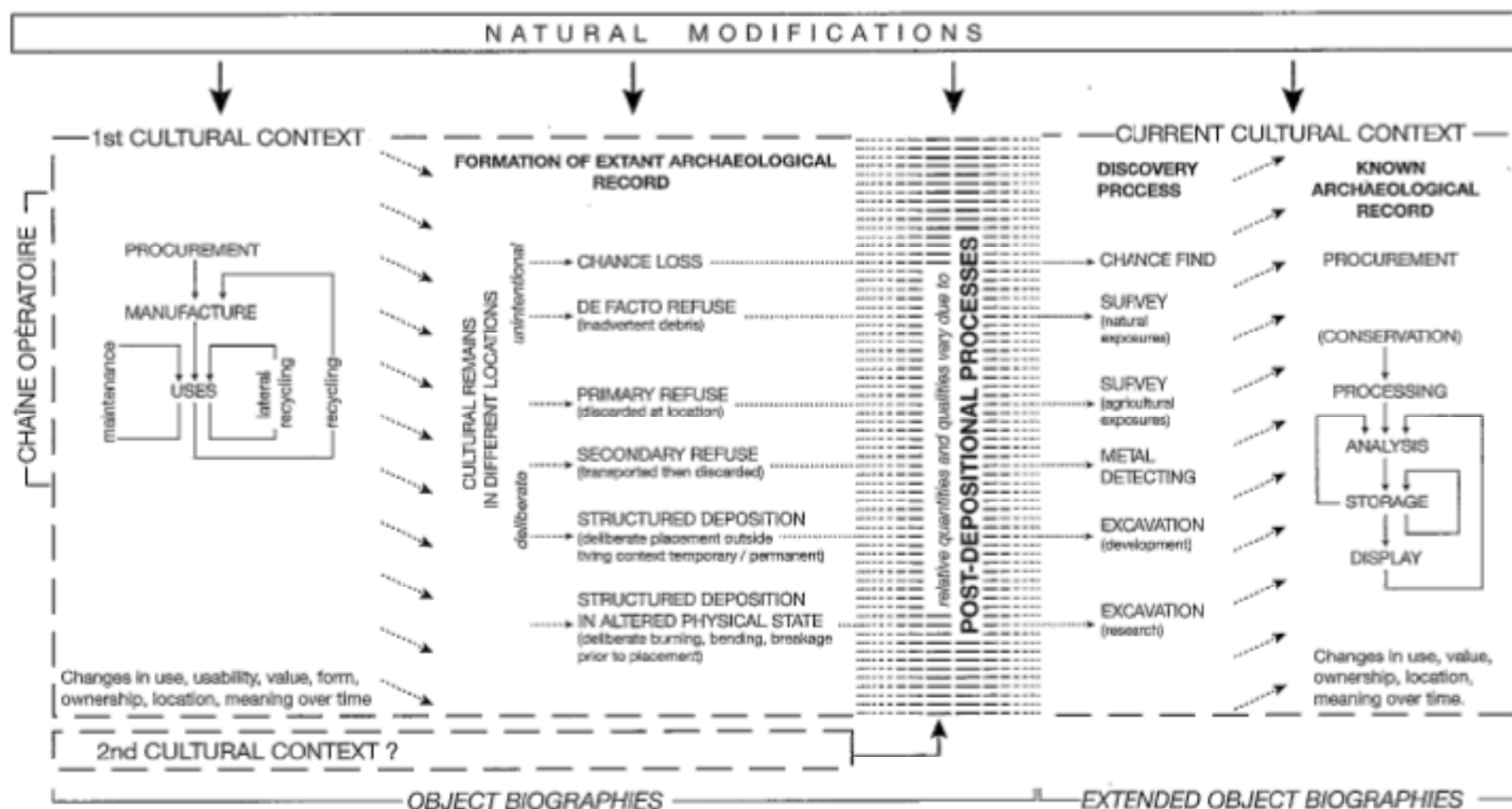


Figure 10

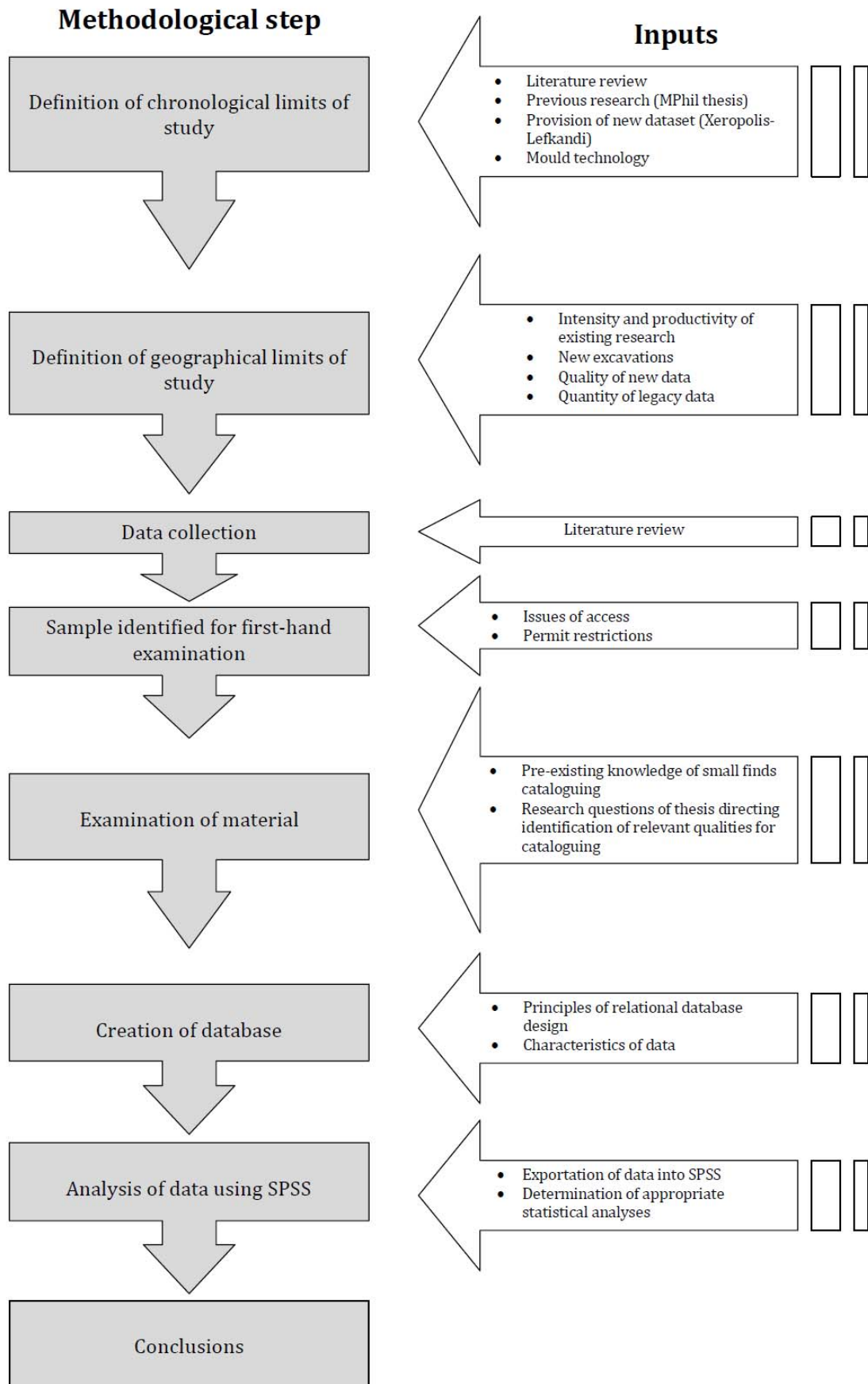


Figure 11

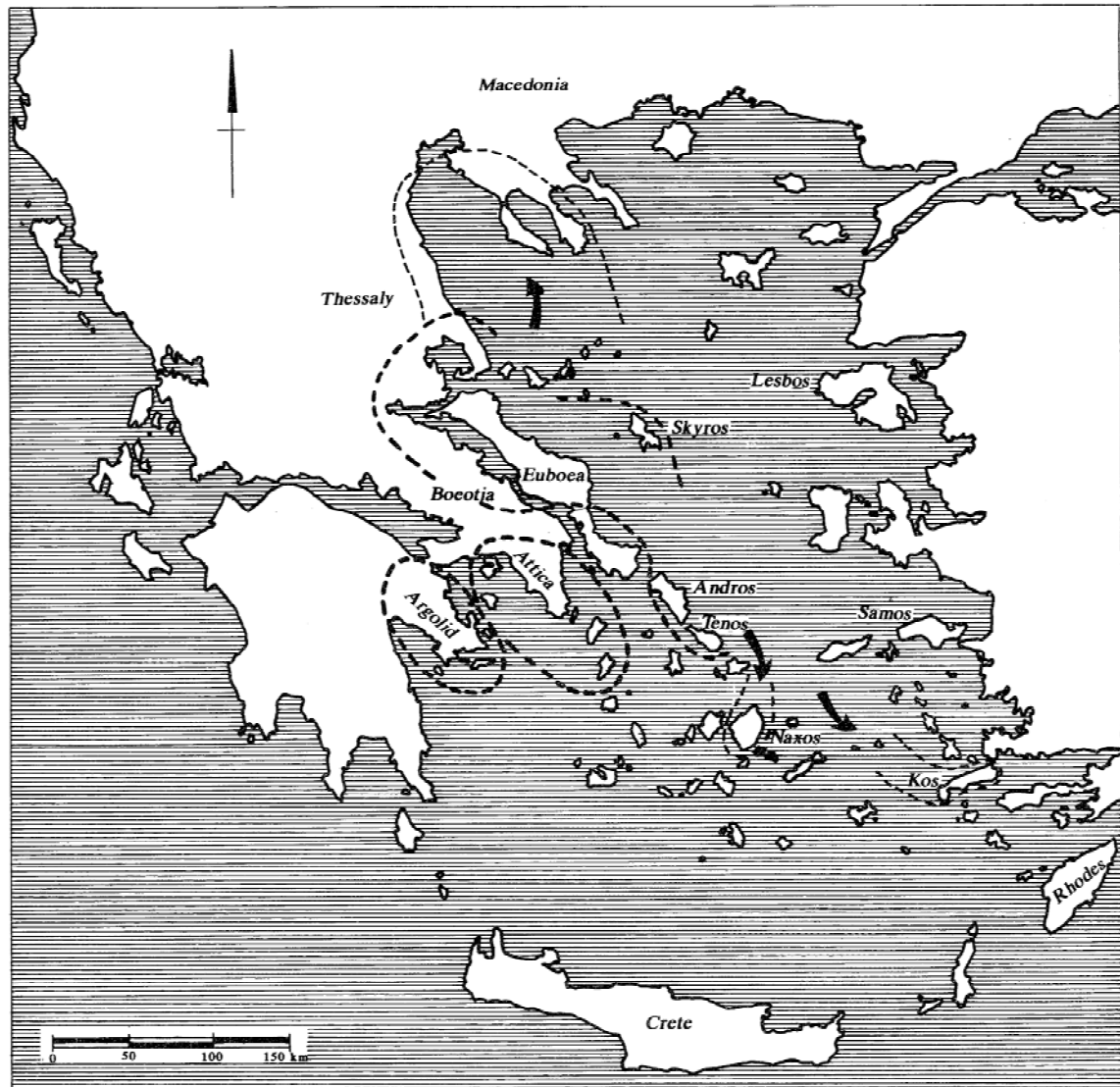


Figure 12

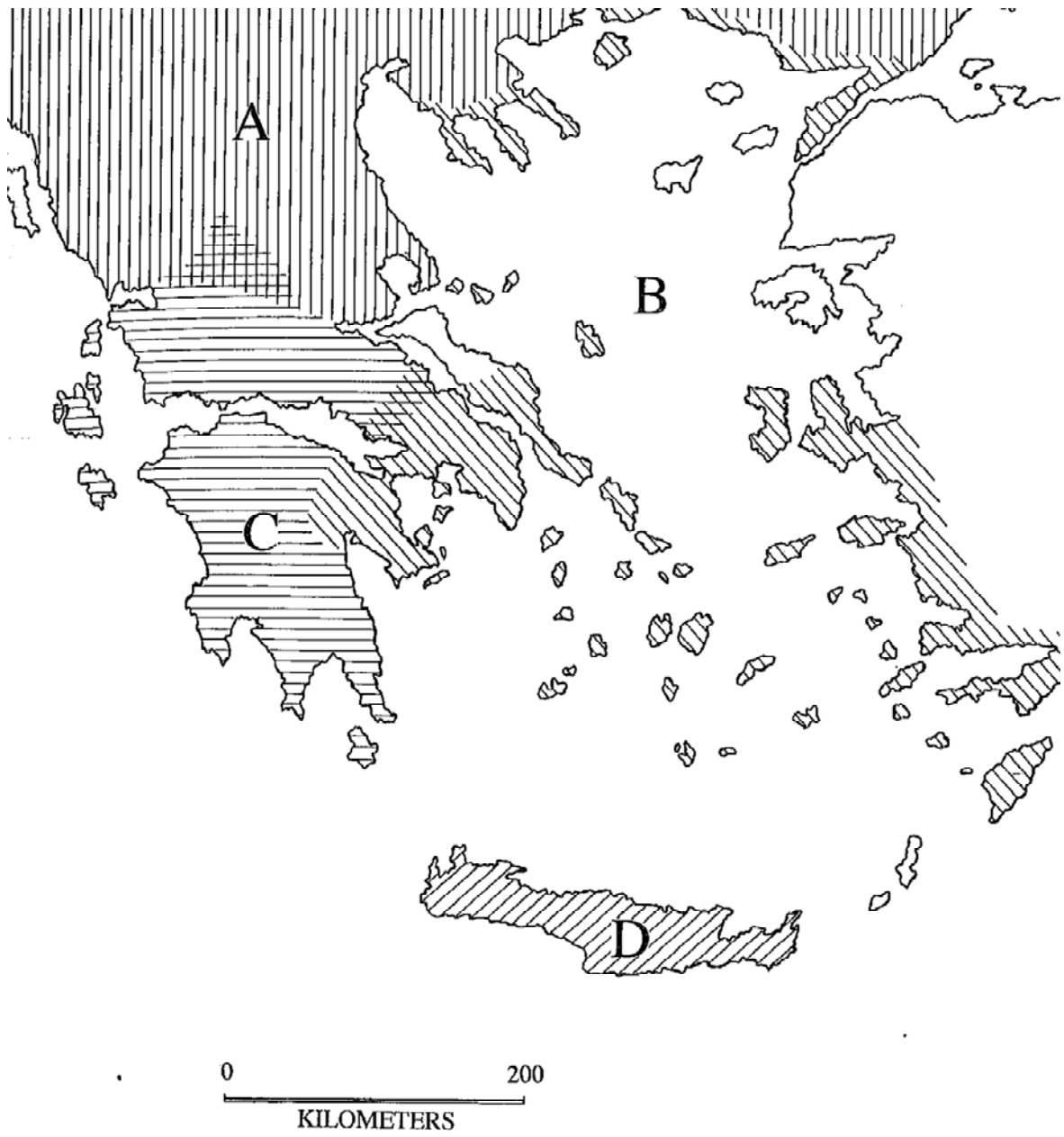


Figure 13

FrmFigurine Figurine entry form

FragmentID:	6	PublicationRefCatalogueEnd:	227
CatalogueNumber:	1	PublicationRefFigure:	6.14
PublicationNumber:	SF 1550	FigurineProvenance:	1
FigurineSubtype:	2	FigurineCondition:	3
FigurineTypologicalType:		Examined:	☒
FigurinePosture:	1	FigurineStorageLocation:	4
FigurineGesture:	5	MuseumInventoryNumber:	590
FigurinePart:	12	Description:	Standing male figurine. Bulbous, painted head - wearing a cap? Face like that of a Phi figurine - pinched, vertical nose. Arms extended forward and curved at elbows. Hands curled into fists with small vertical gap - to hold something? Long body.
FigurinePreservation:	1	DecorationDescription:	Vertical, slightly wavy, lines on body; lines along arms. Monochrome head with three strands of hair indicated down back of neck. Horizontal band on lower legs. Monochrome feet
FigurineIntactness:	2	DimensionsHeight:	35
FigurineFragDate:	3	DimensionsDepth:	
FigurineFragSubDate:	2	DimensionsLength:	4.7
FigurineEarliestDate:	12	DimensionsWidth:	9.8
FigurineLatestDate:	19	DimensionsThickness:	
FigurineDeterminationOfDate:	1	DimensionsDiameter:	
FigurineProductionTechniquePart:	1	ColourCore:	GLEY 2 5/SPB - 7.5YR 6/6
FigurineProductionTechniqueWhole:	1	ColourSurface:	
Context:	1	ColourSlip:	7.5YR 7/4
FigurineStateOfPublication:	3		
FigurinePublicationDetails:	20		
PublicationRefCatalogueStart:	227		

Record: 1 of 1234 No Filter Search

Figure 14

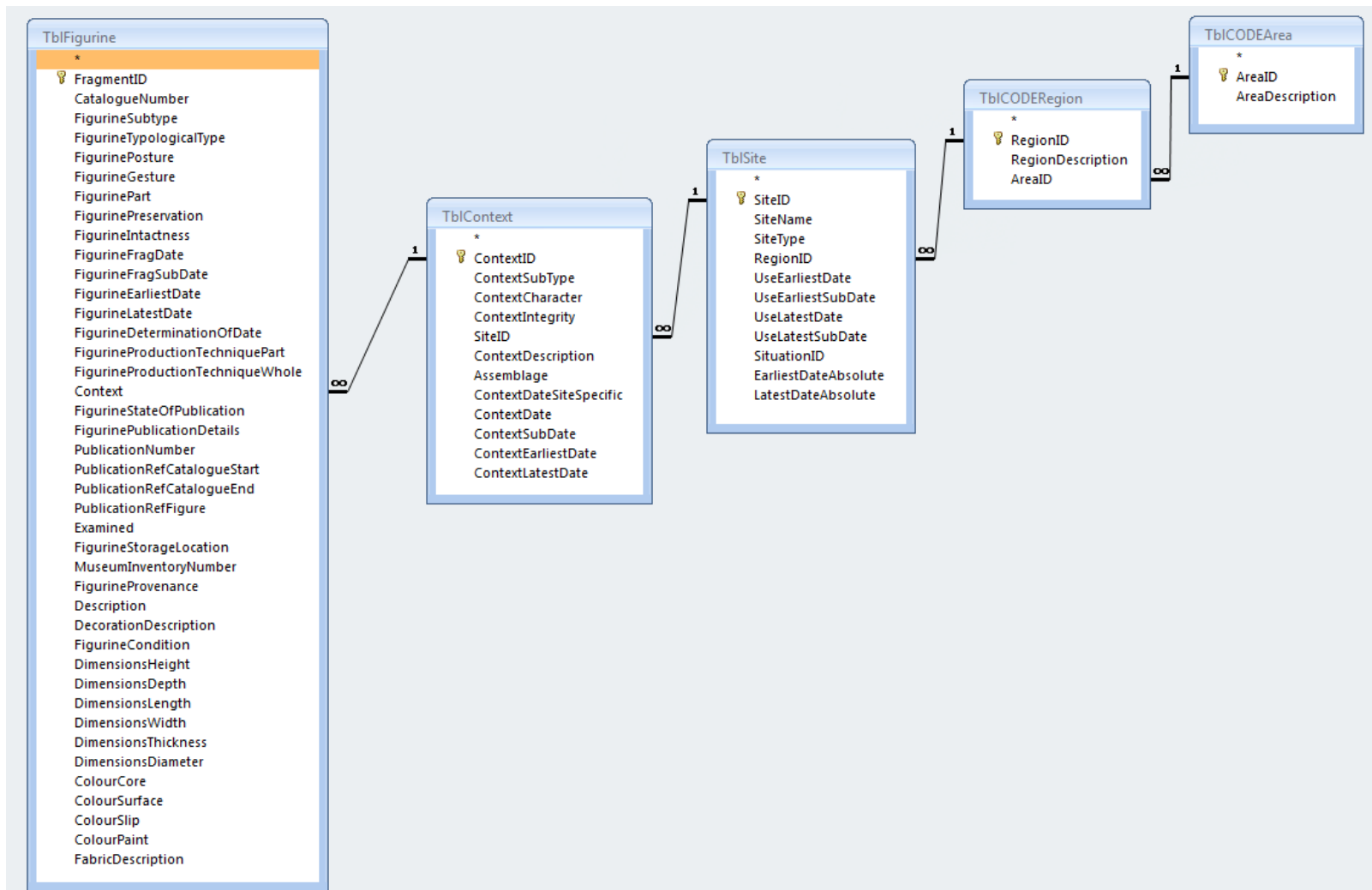


Figure 15

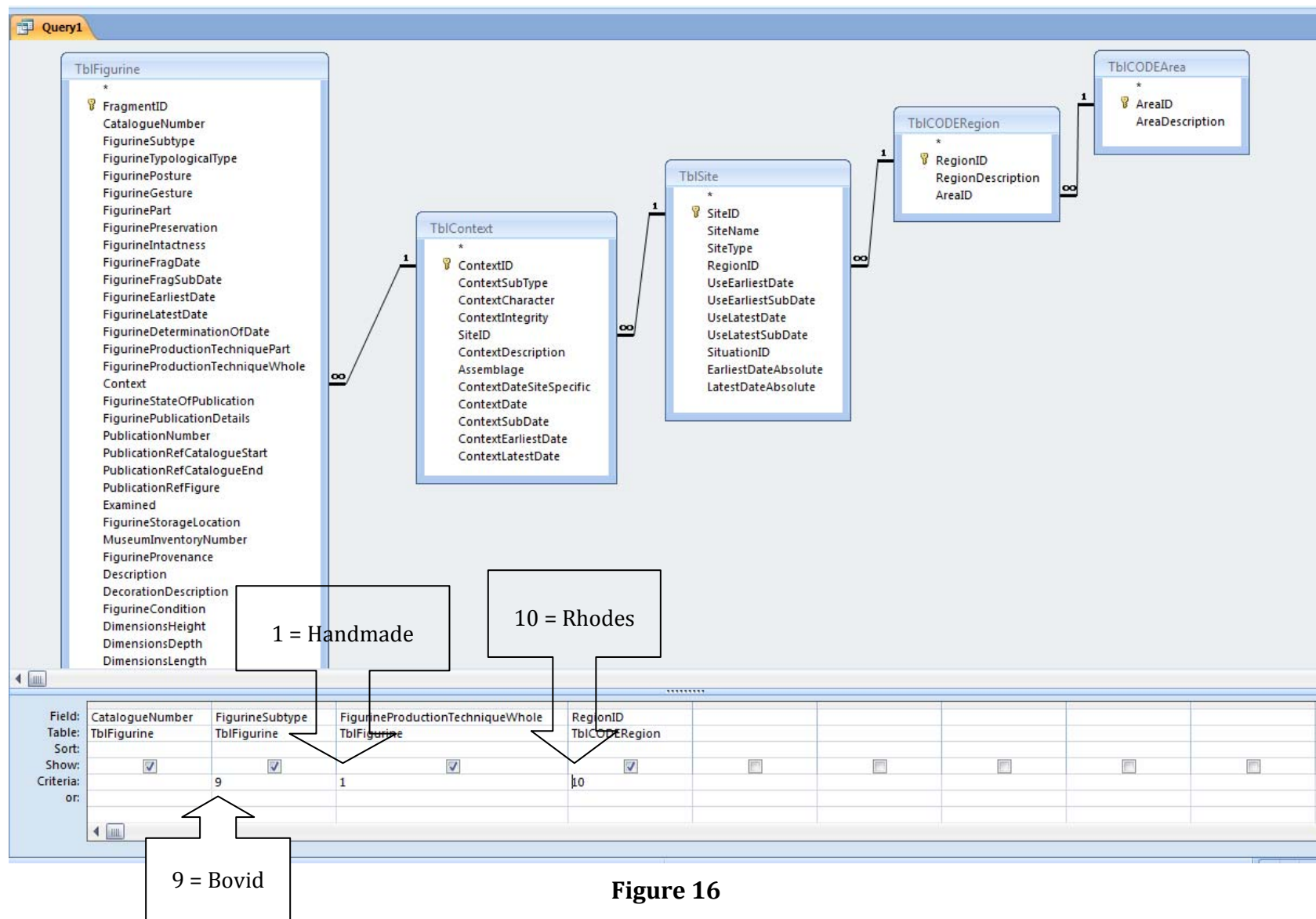


Figure 16

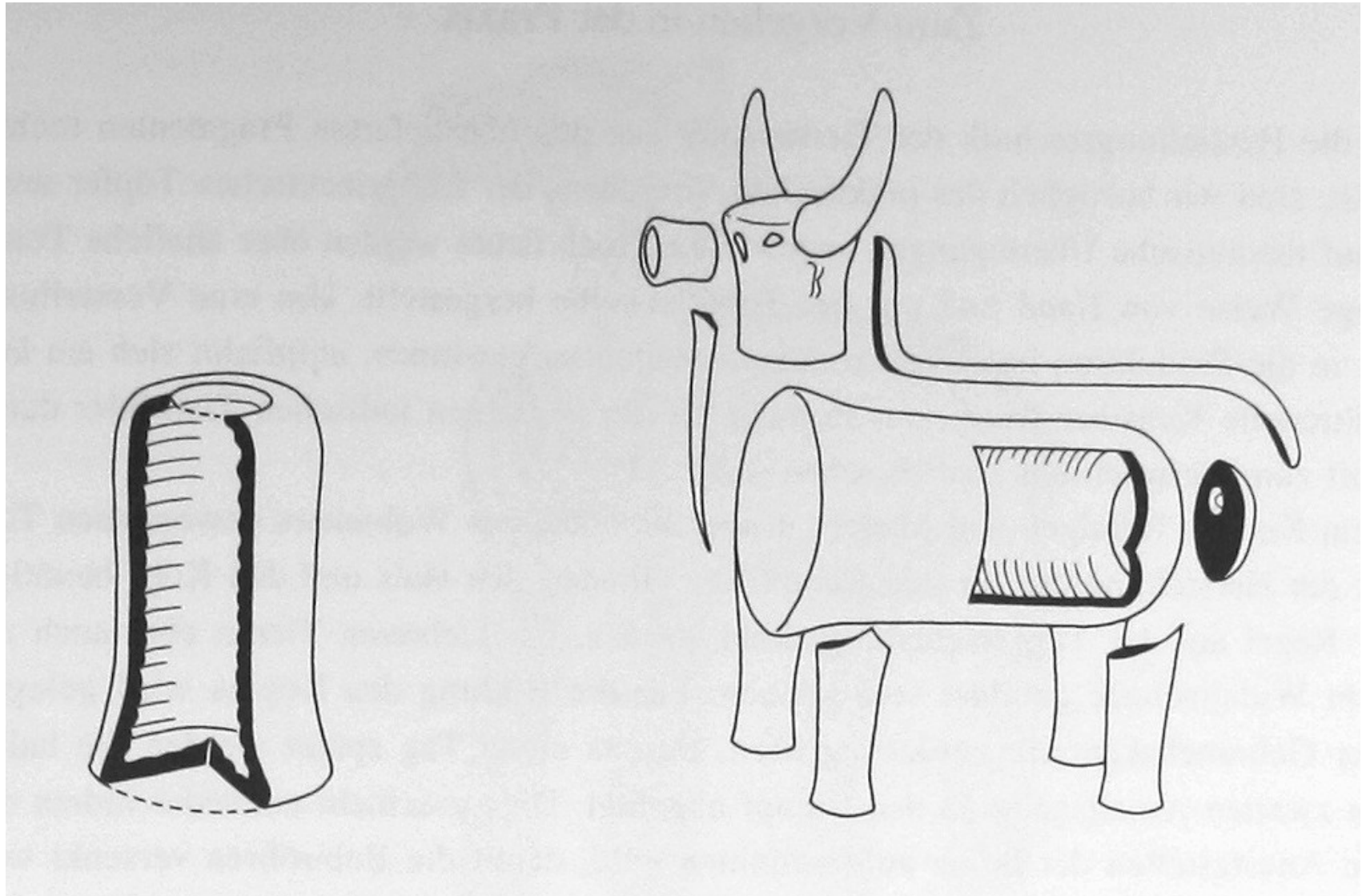


Figure 17

	Handmade animal figurine	Handmade human figurine	Wheelmade animal figure	Wheelmade human figure
Head	Small, handmade	Small, handmade	Large, handmade or wheelmade	Large, handmade or wheelmade
Torso	Solid, handmade	Solid, handmade	Hollow, wheelmade	Usually solid, handmade
Arms	N/A	Solid, usually modelled as part of body	N/A	Handmade, often attached to body
Skirt	N/A	Solid, handmade	N/A	Hollow, wheelmade
Legs	Small, handmade, often tapered	Solid, usually modelled as part of body	Large, solid or hollow, wheelmade or handmade	N/A
Construction	Usually one piece	Usually one piece	Multiple pieces	Usually multiple pieces

Figure 18

Greater part	Body	Extremity	Body and extremity	Unknown
Part preserved	Shoulder	Head	Whole	Unidentifiable
	Upper torso excluding arms	Head and neck	Head, neck and chest	Unknown
	Lower torso excluding legs	Arm	Head, neck and torso excluding arms	Other
	Torso excluding any appendages	Hand	Head, neck and torso including arms	
	Groin and posterior	Leg	Shoulder and arm/s	
	Chest	Leg and foot	Upper torso including arms	
	Forequarters	Foot	Lower torso including legs	
	Hindquarters	Tail	Torso including appendages	
	Stem	Plait	Appendage and part of body	
	Stem and foot	Horn	Leg and part of body	
	Skirt	Polos		
	Skirt fragment	Neck		
	Neck and part of body			
	Stem and waist			
	Belt			
	Torso and stem			

Figure 19

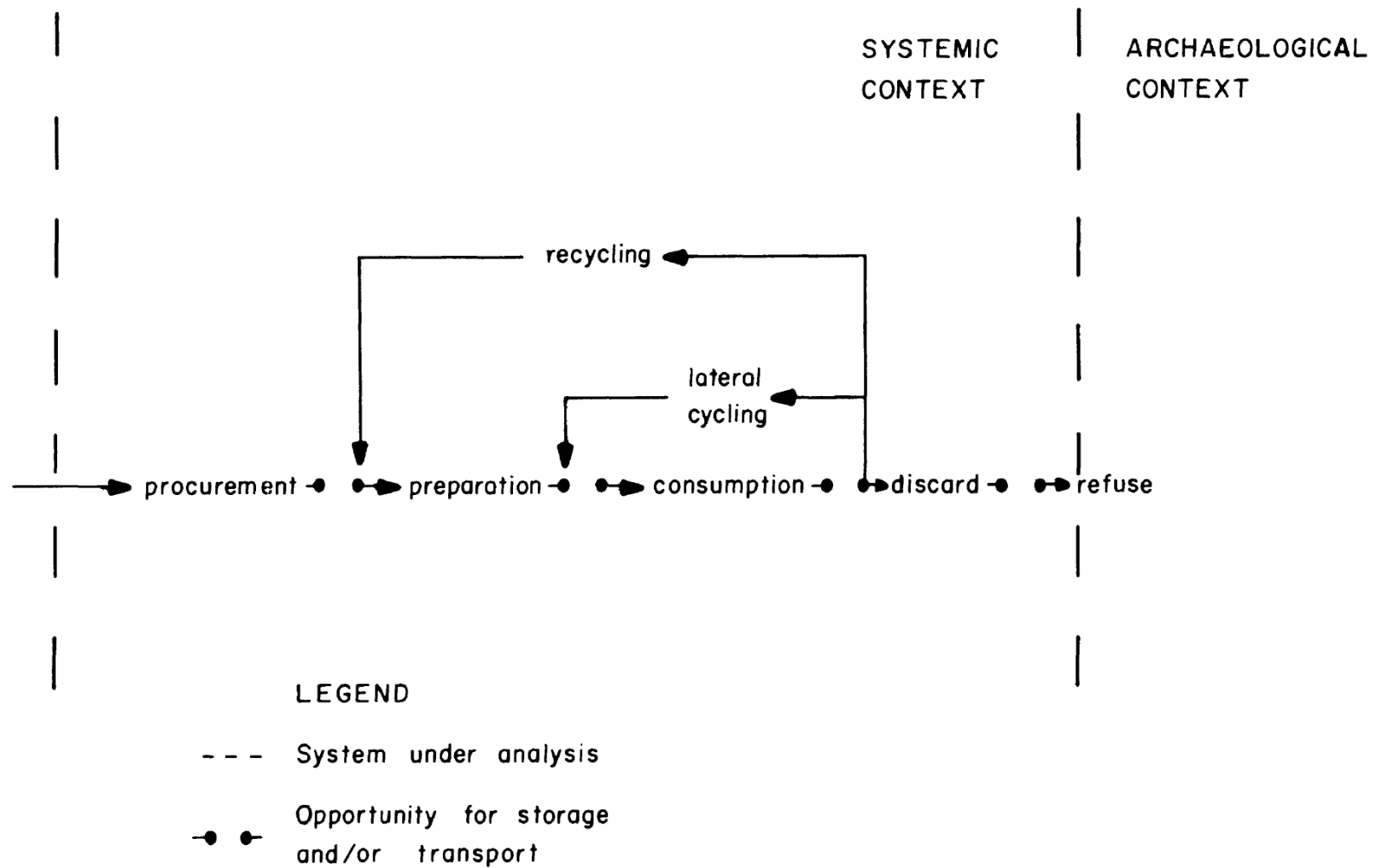


Figure 20

Activity	Performance Characteristic	Gasoline	Electric
Touring	Range of 100+ miles (T)	+	-
	Top speed of 40-60 mph (T,S)	+	-
	Ease of fuelling, recharging (T)	+	-
	Ruggedness (T)	+	-
	Economy of operation and maintenance (T)	-	-
	Repairability in country (T)	+	-
	Can indicate owner's membership in the group 'tourists' (S)	+	-
	Can indicate owner's wealth (S)	+	+
Running errands in town	Range of 50-100 miles (T)	+	+
	Speed of 12-20 mph (T)	+	+
	Ease of starting (T)	-	+
	Ease of driving (T)	-	+
	All-weather capability (T)	-	+
	Reliability (T)	-	+
	Economy of operation and maintenance (T)	-	-
	Ease of fuelling, recharging (T)	+	+
Travelling to social functions in town	Can indicate owner's wealth (S)	+	+
	Can indicate owner's social position (S)	+	+
	Range of 50-100 miles (T)	+	+
	Speed of 12-20 mph (T)	+	+
	Ease of starting (T)	-	+
	Ease of driving (T)	-	+
	All-weather capability (T)	-	+
	Reliability (T)	-	+
	Economy of operation and maintenance (T)	-	-
	Ease of fuelling, recharging (T)	+	+
	Cleanliness of operation (T)	-	+
	Quietness of operation (T,S)	-	+
	Can indicate owner's membership in the 'horsey set' (S)	-	+
	Can indicate owner's wealth (S)	+	+
	Can indicate owner's affinity for 'high culture' (I)	-	+

Entries represent an approximation of how these performance characteristics were judged. A Plus (+) indicates that the car exceeded the threshold value of that performance characteristics; a minus (-) indicates that the car fell short of the threshold value. T=techno-function; S=socio-function; I=ideo-function.

Activity	Performance characteristics	Handmade	Wheelmade
Votive in Panhellenic sanctuary	Large size	-	+
	Durability	+	-
	Uniqueness	+	+
	Stability	-	+
Re-use as vessel stopper	Easily reworked	+	-
	Small size	+	-
Votive in local sanctuary	Small size	+	-
	Light	+	-
	Cheap	+	-
	Quickly available	+	-
Cult image	Visibility	-	+
	Durability	+	-
Grave good	Relevance to deceased	+	+
	Dispensable	+	+

Figure 21

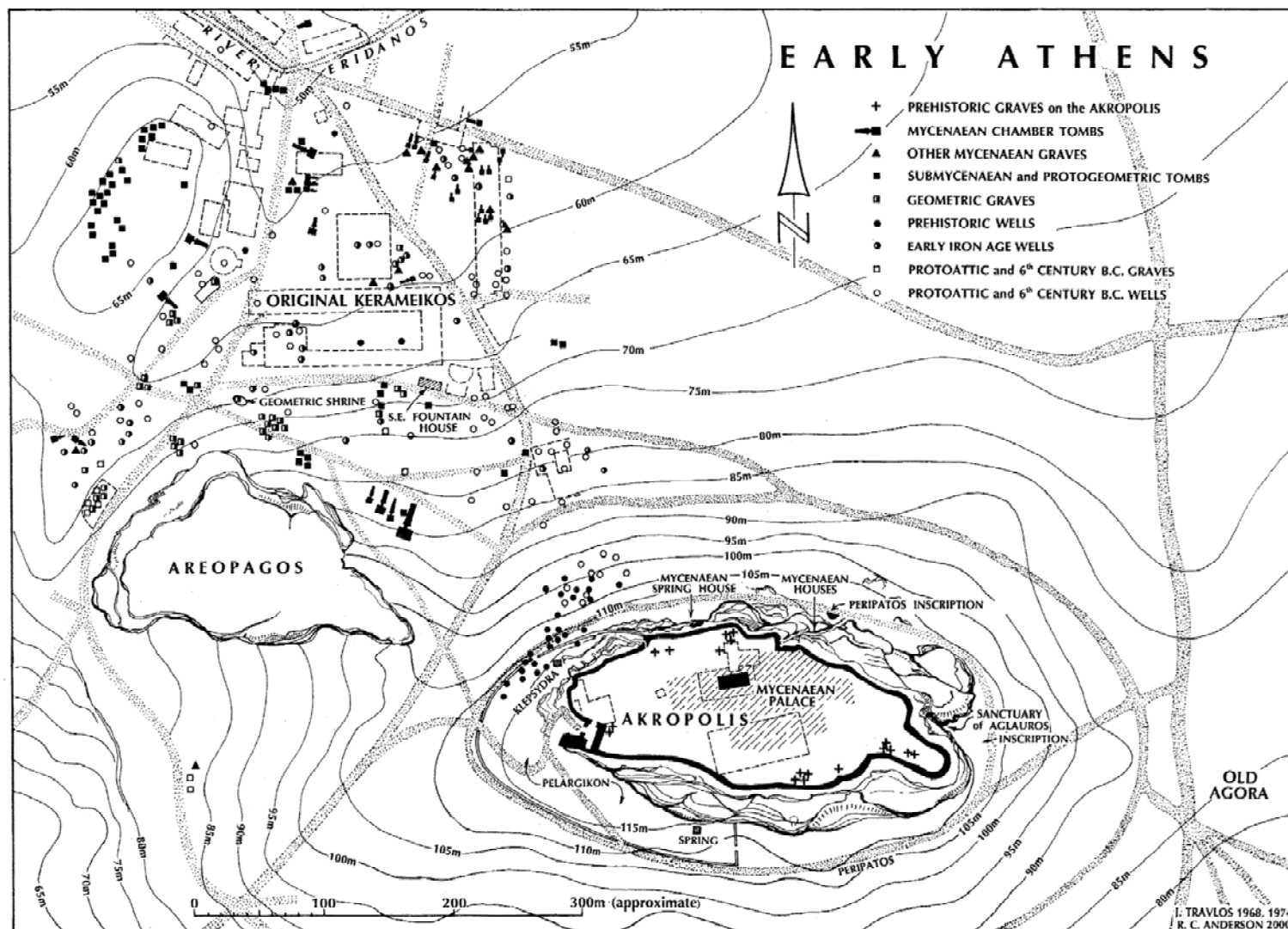


Figure 22

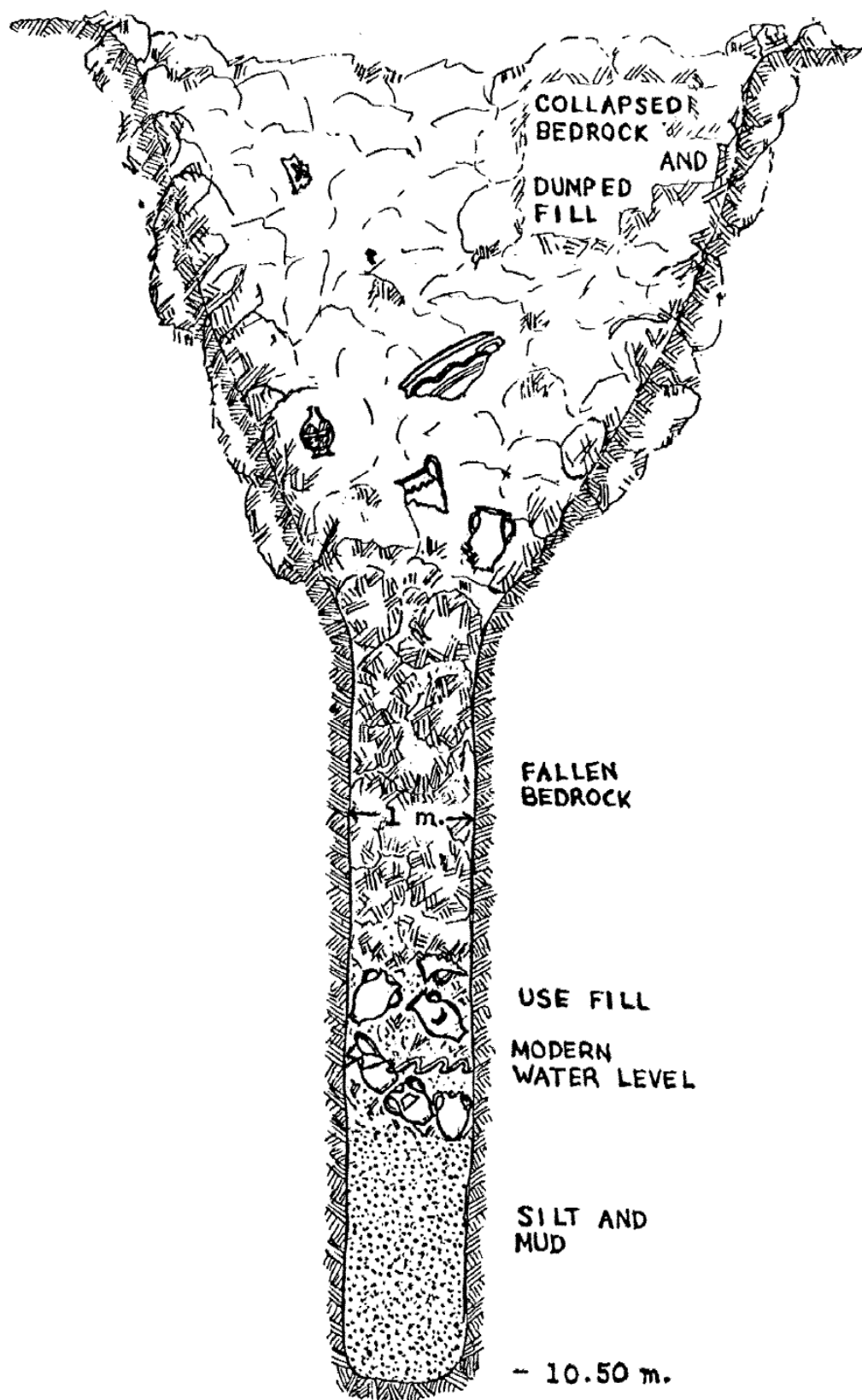
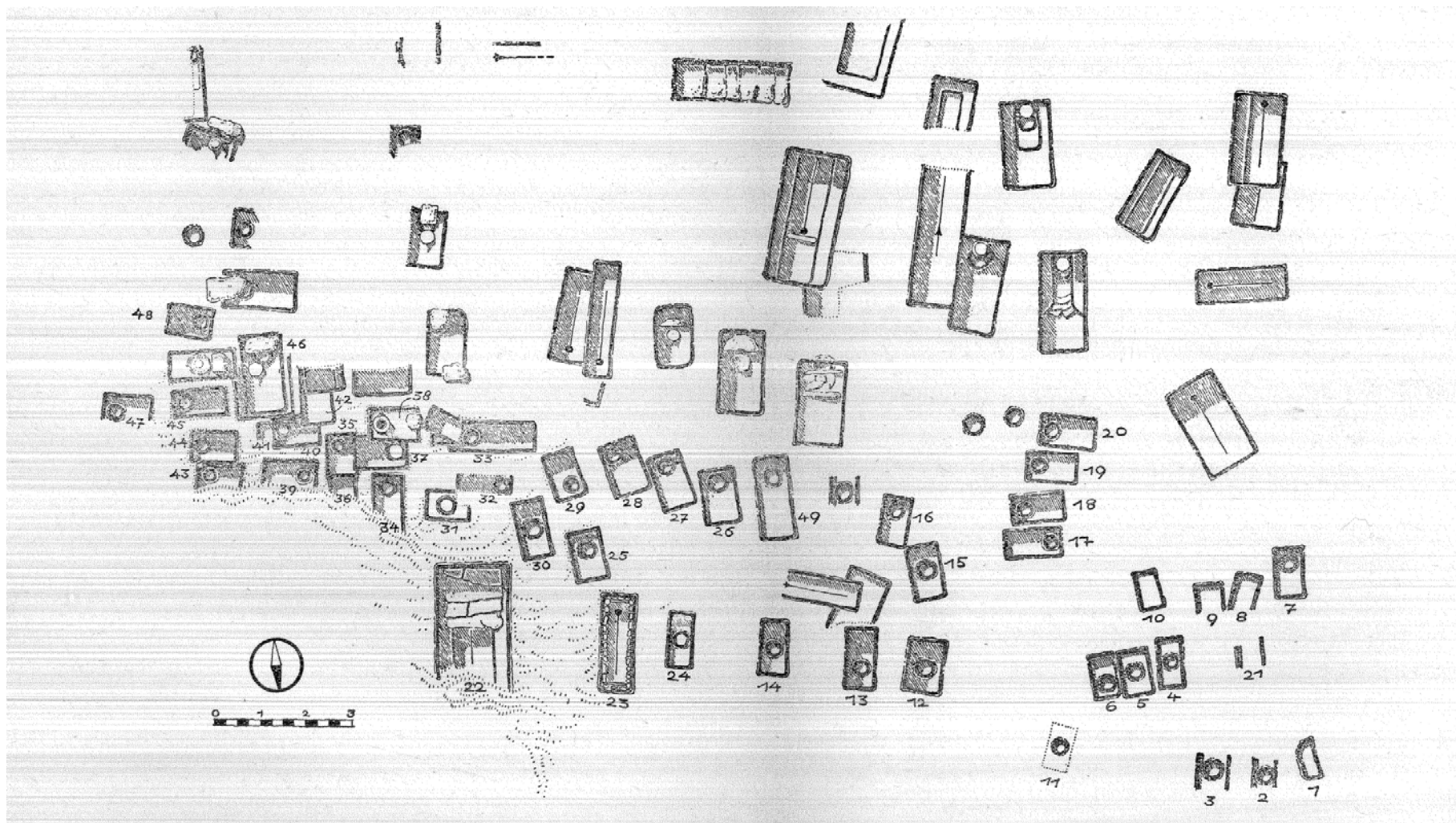


Figure 23



Figure 24



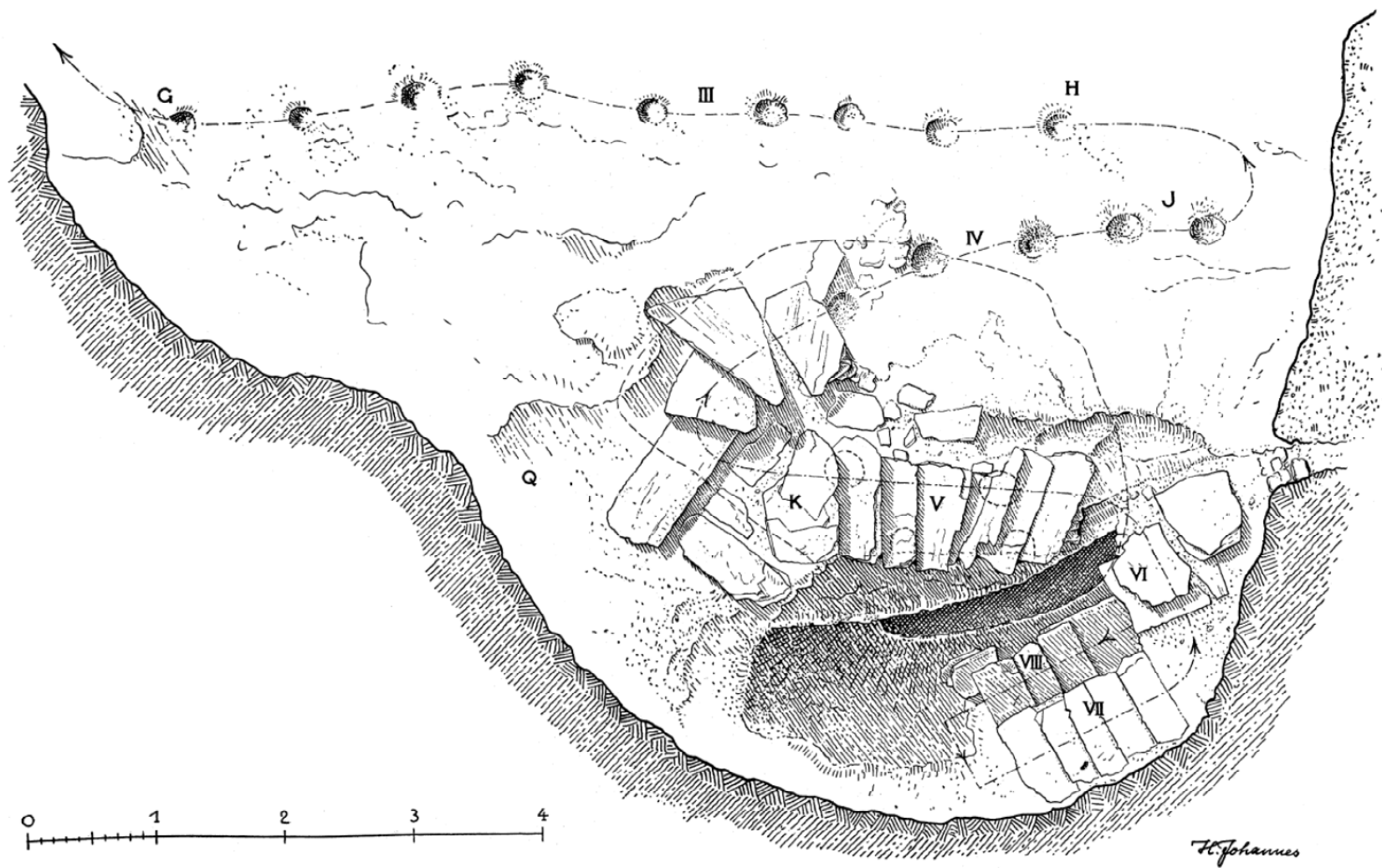


Figure 26

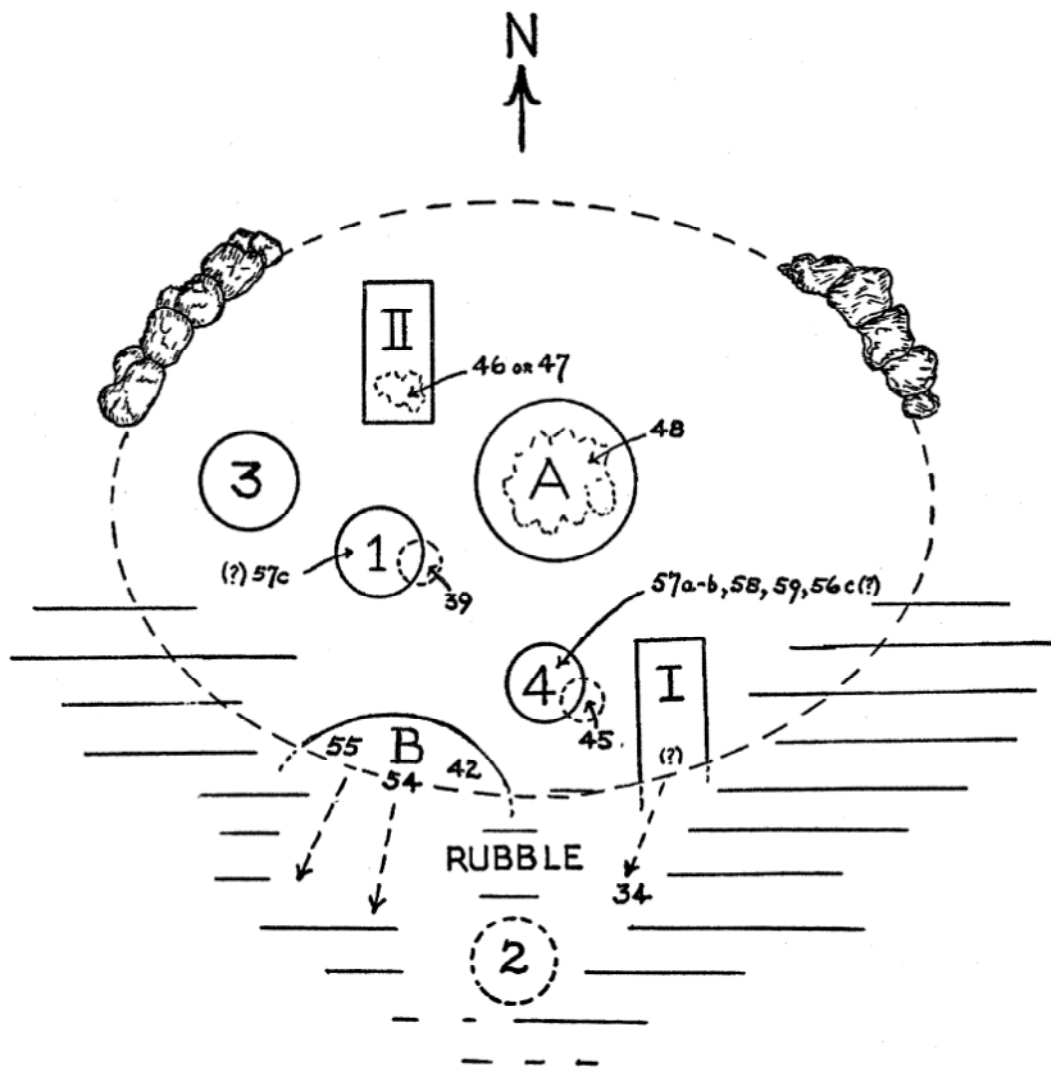


Figure 28

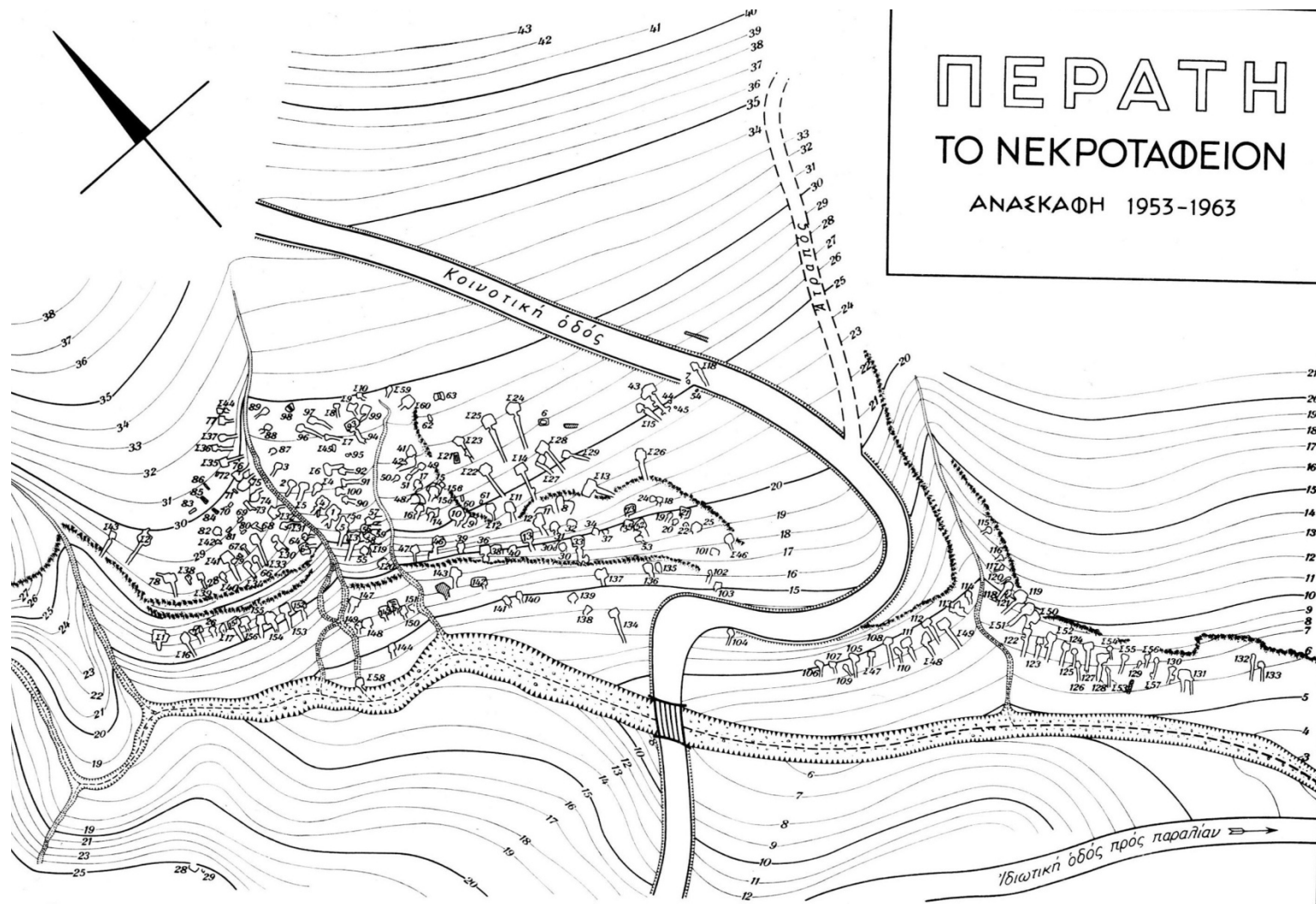


Figure 29



Figure 30

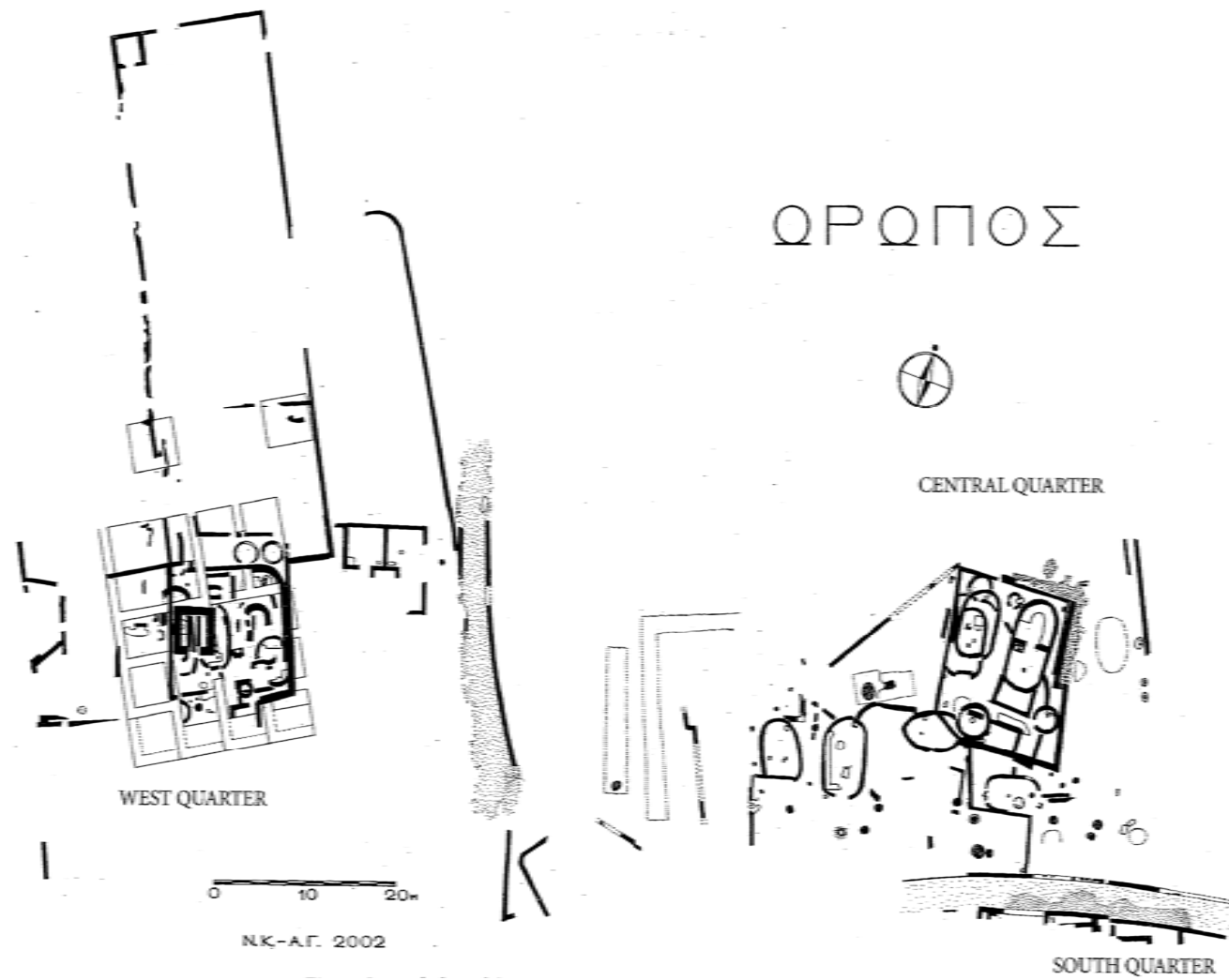


Figure 31

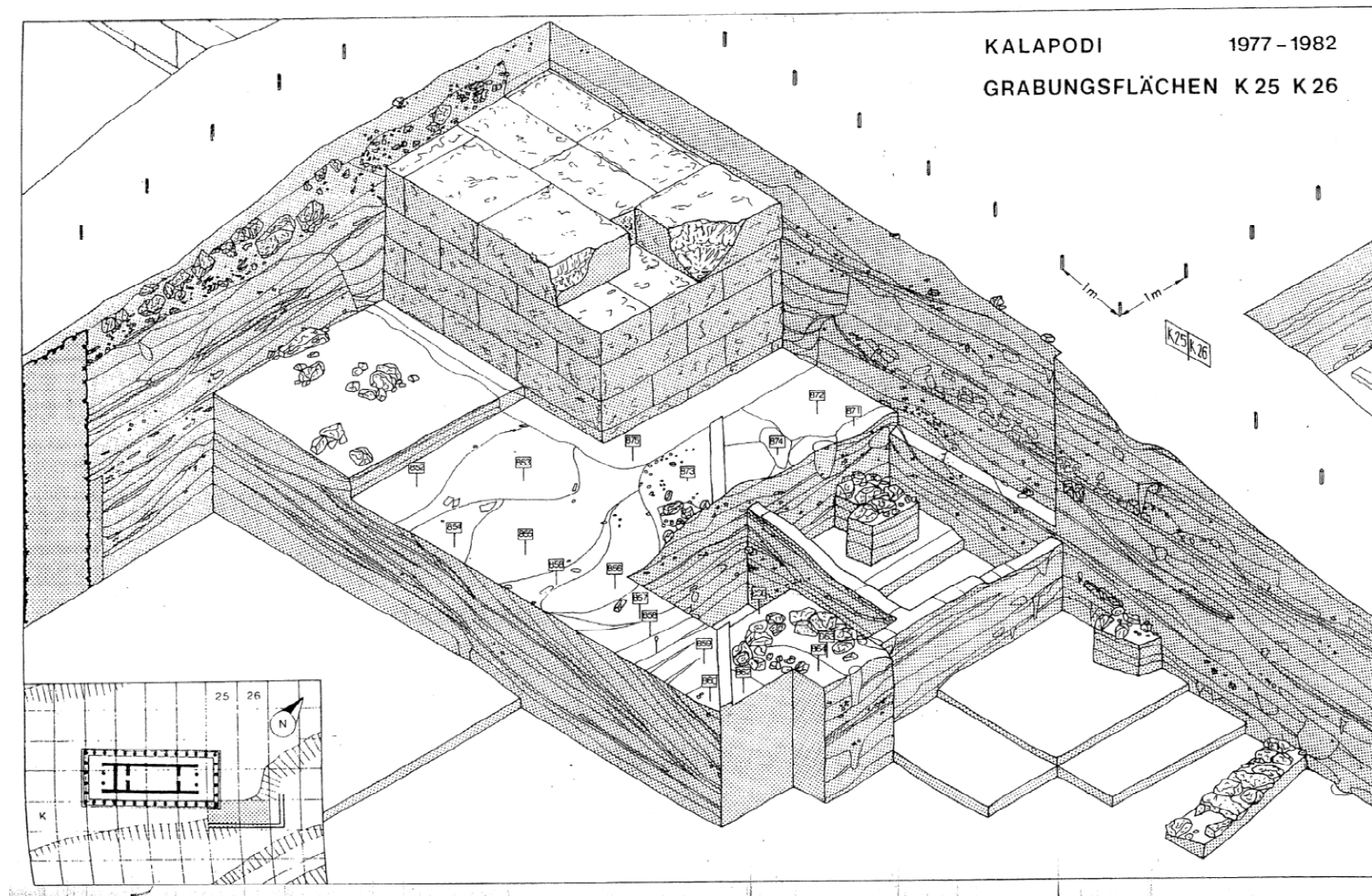


Figure 32

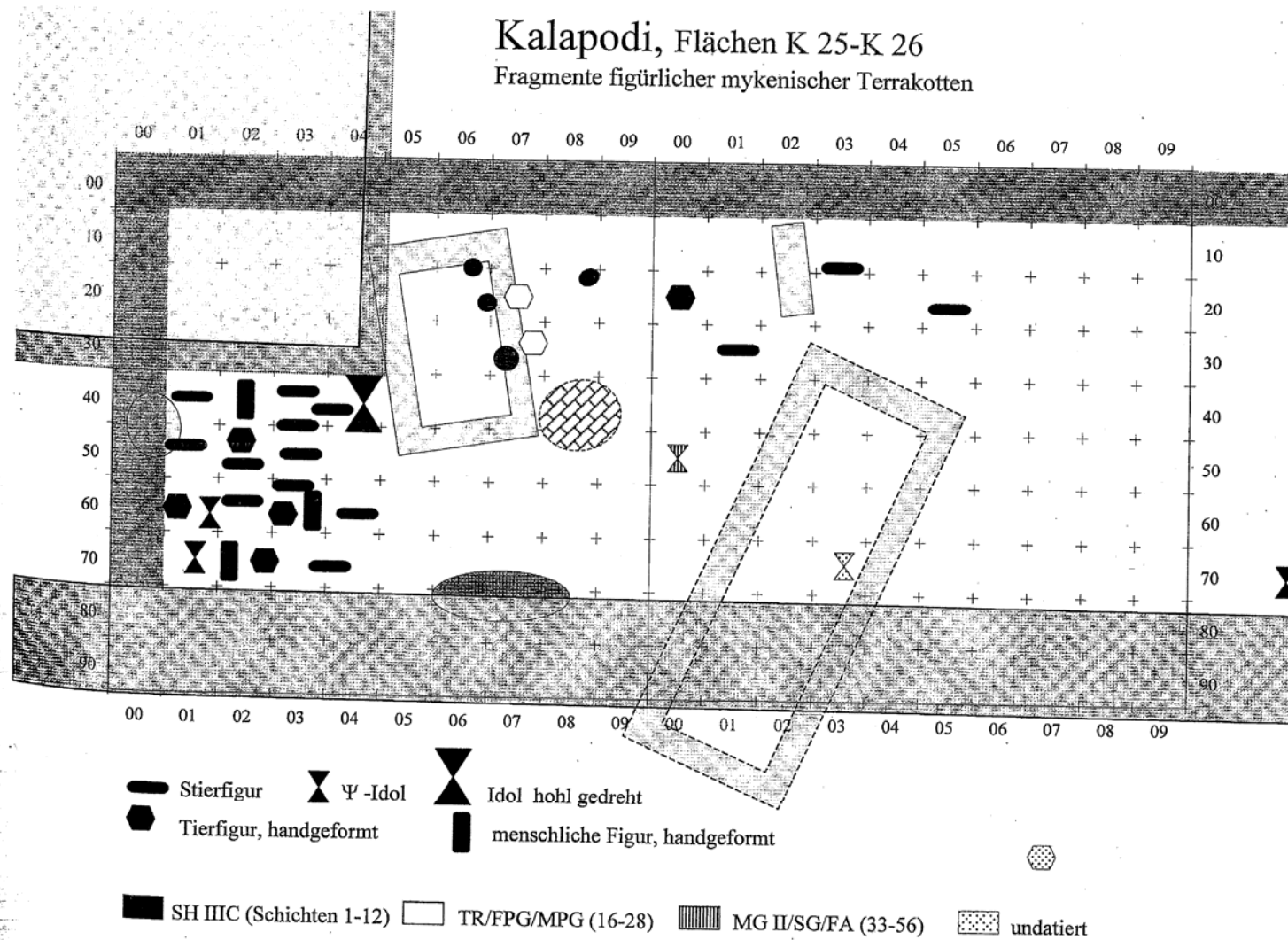


Figure 33

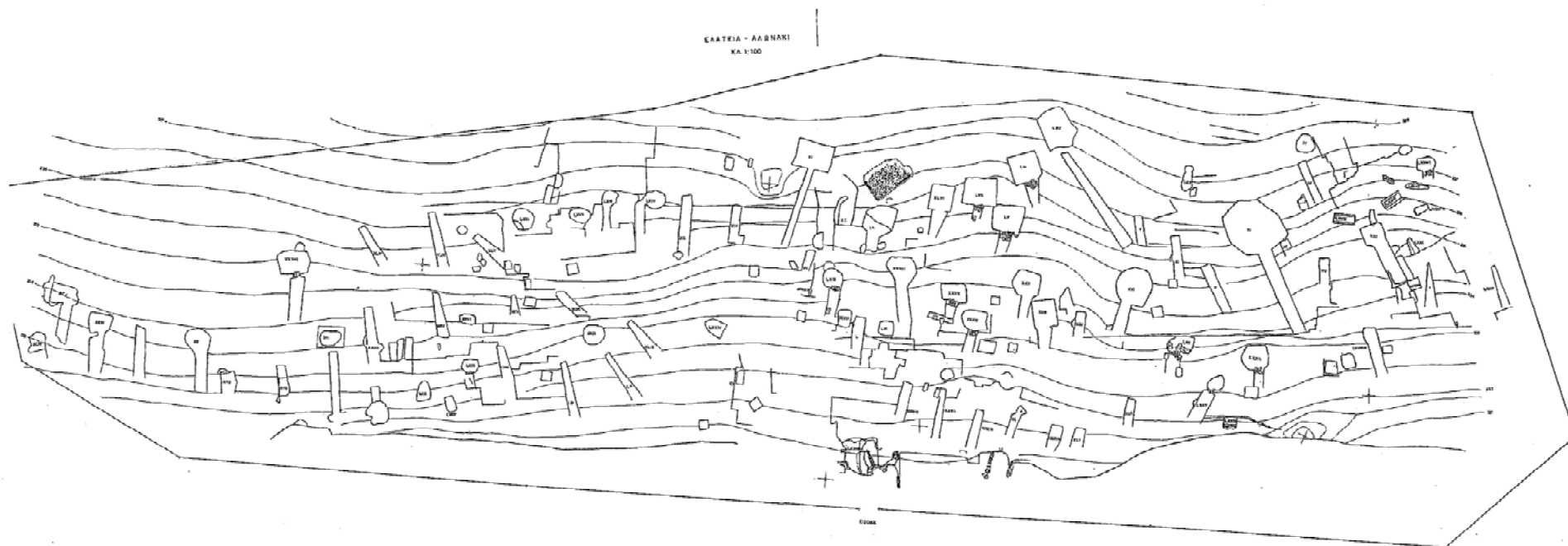


Figure 34

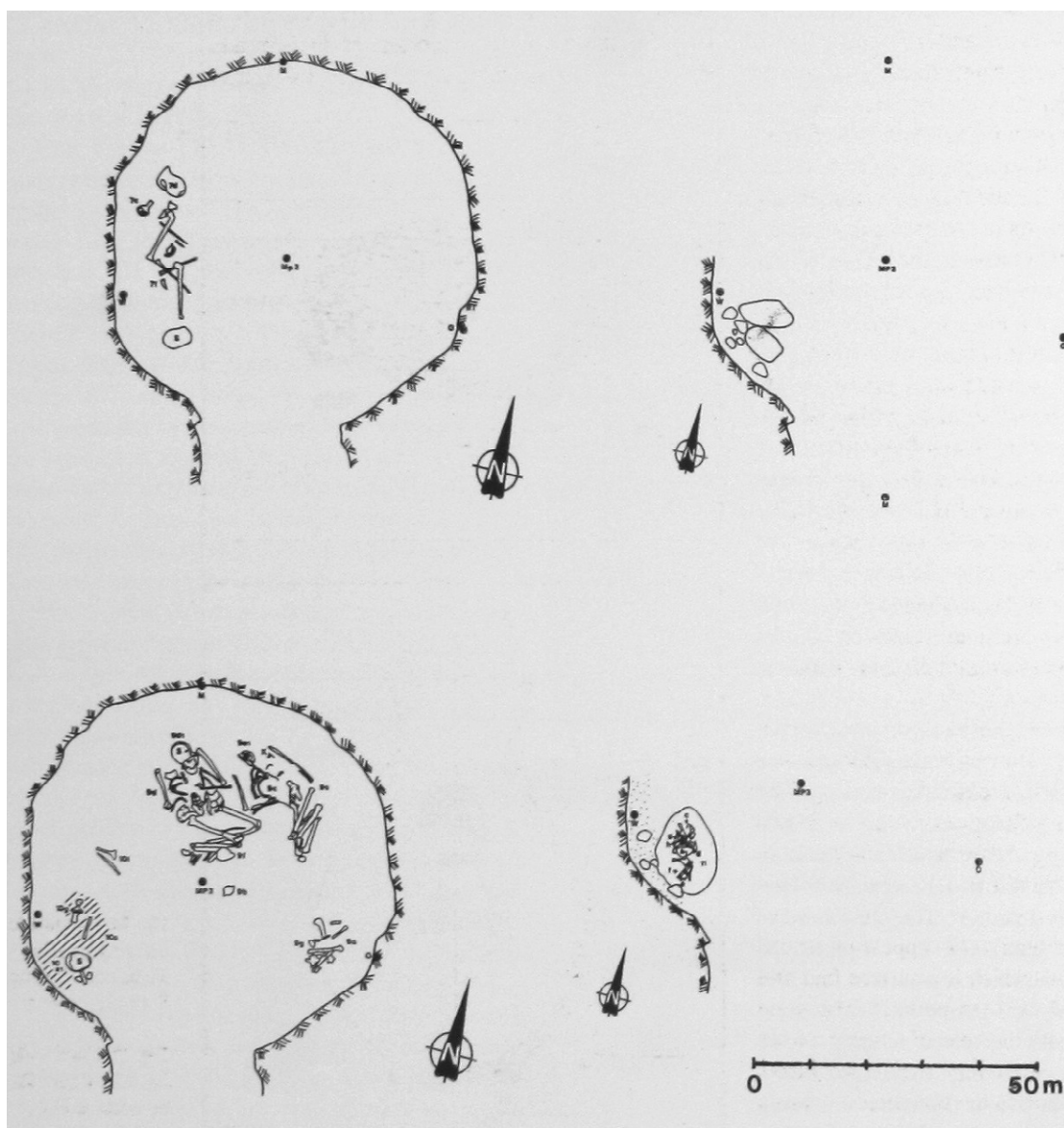


Figure 35

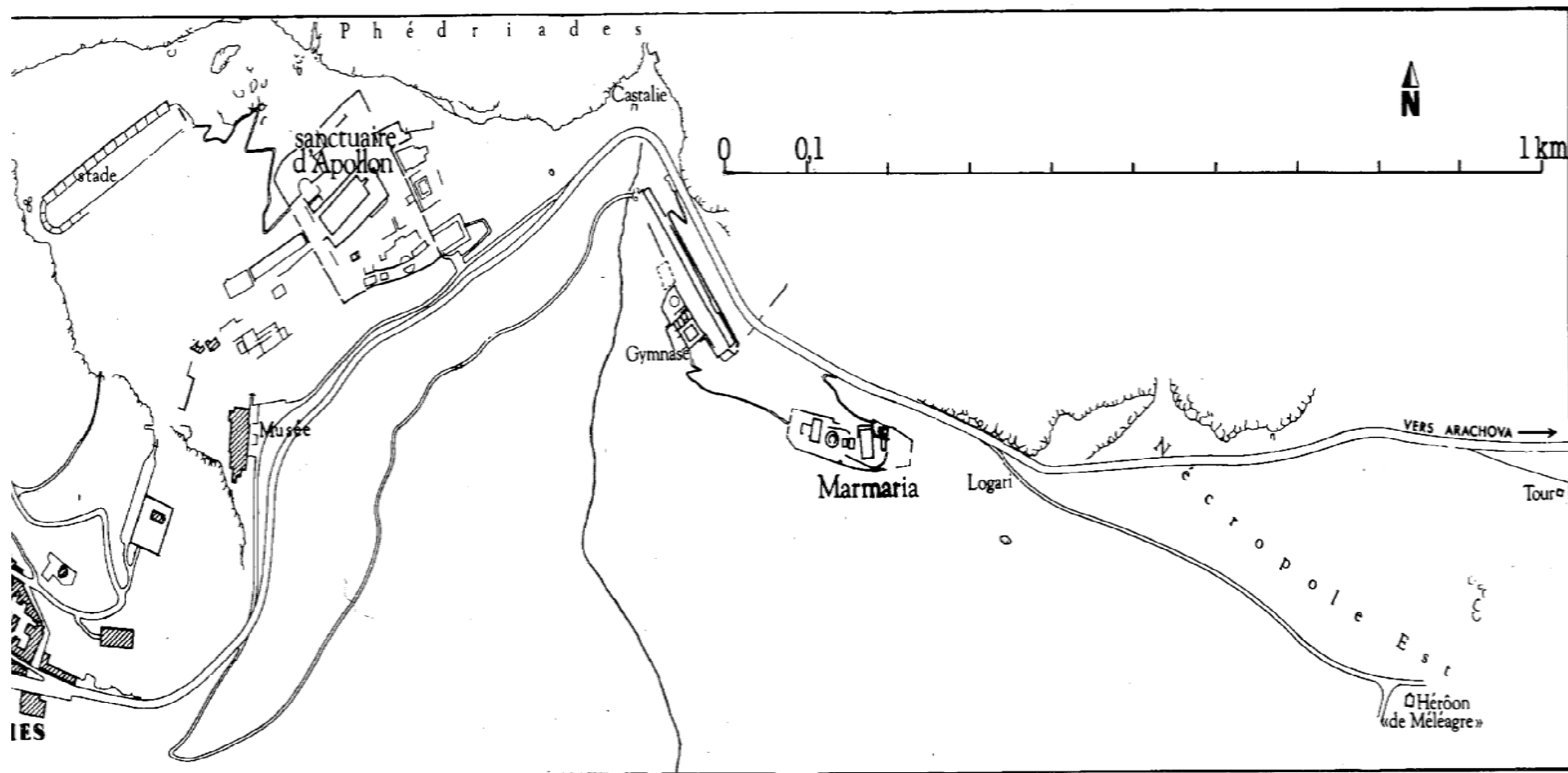


Figure 36

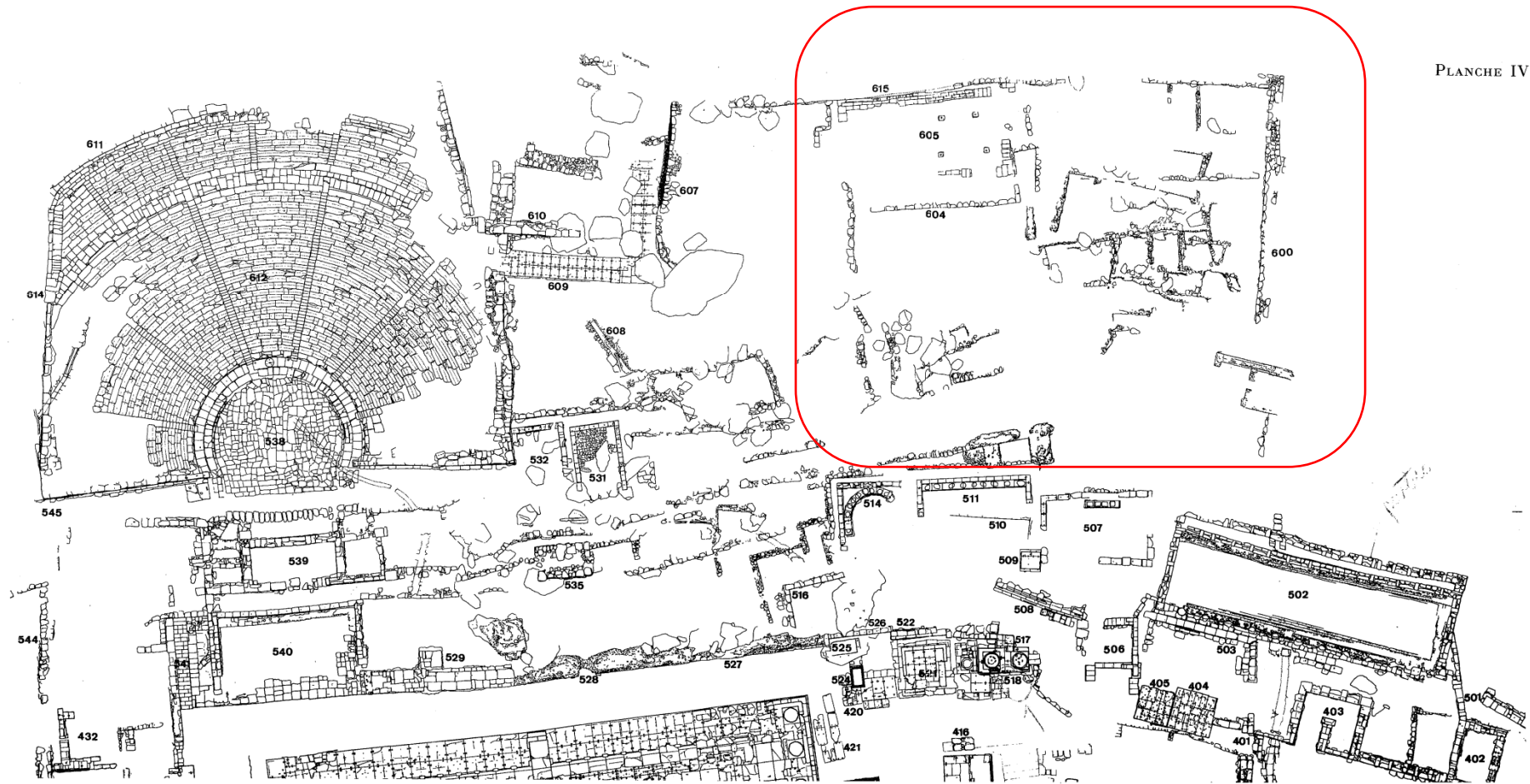
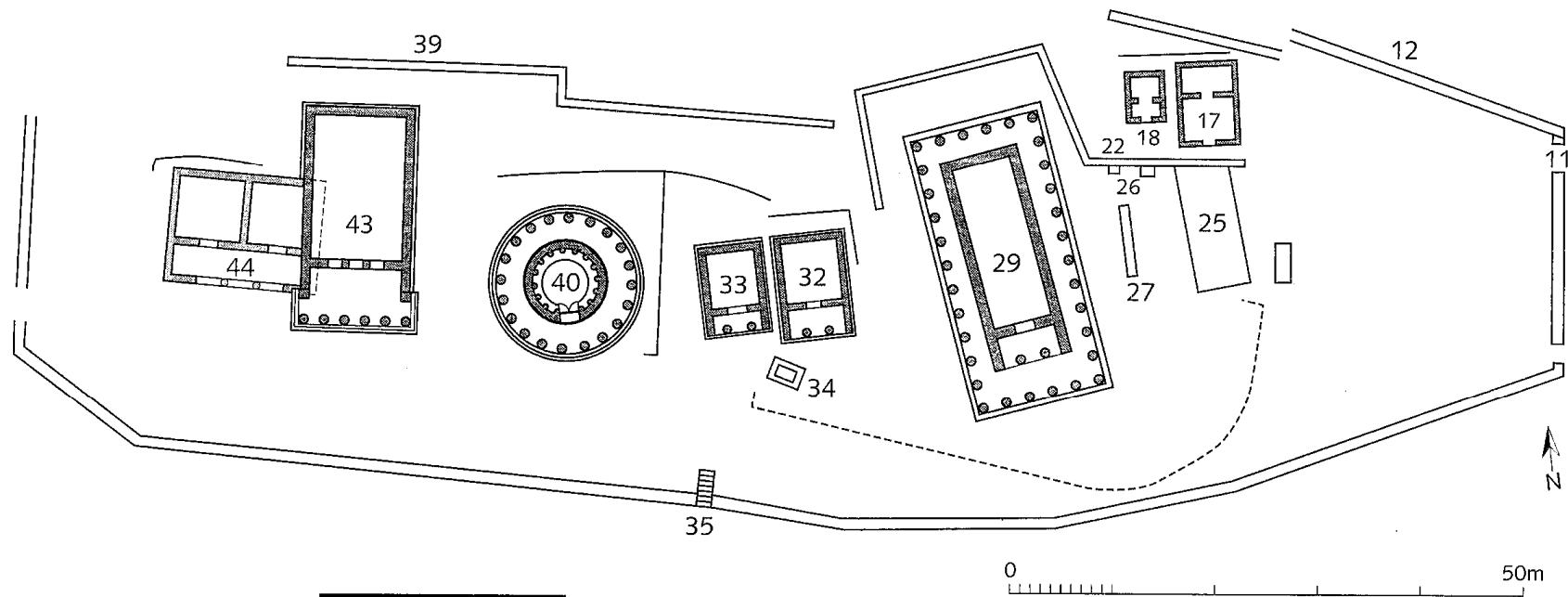


Figure 37



H.T. 5a

**Plan restitué
du sanctuaire
d'Athéna
à Marmaria
(éch. 1/1 000^e).**

**17-18 : petits édifices
archaïques**

25 : grand autel d'Athéna

26 : petits autels

27 : premier autel d'Athéna

29 : temple en tuf (Athéna)

32 : trésor dorique

33 : trésor éolique

34 : base

40 : tholos

43 : temple en calcaire

44 : édifice archaïque

Figure 38



Figure 39



Figure 40



Figure 41



Figure 42

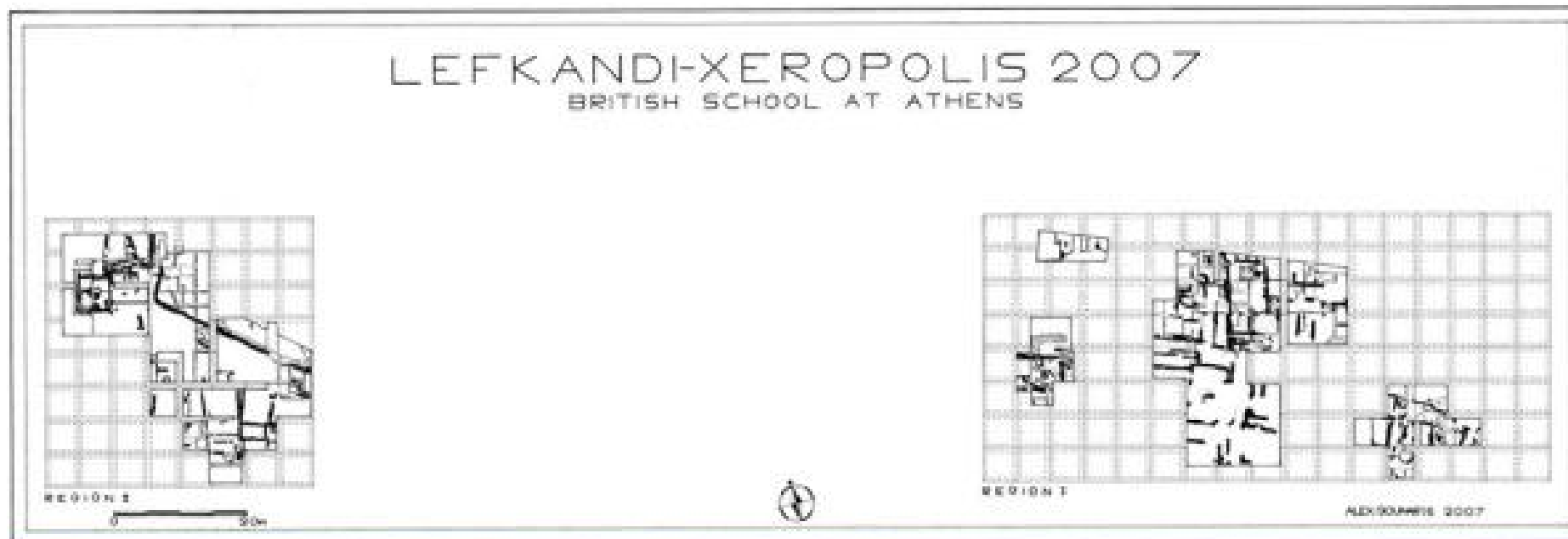


Figure 43



Figure 44



Figure 45

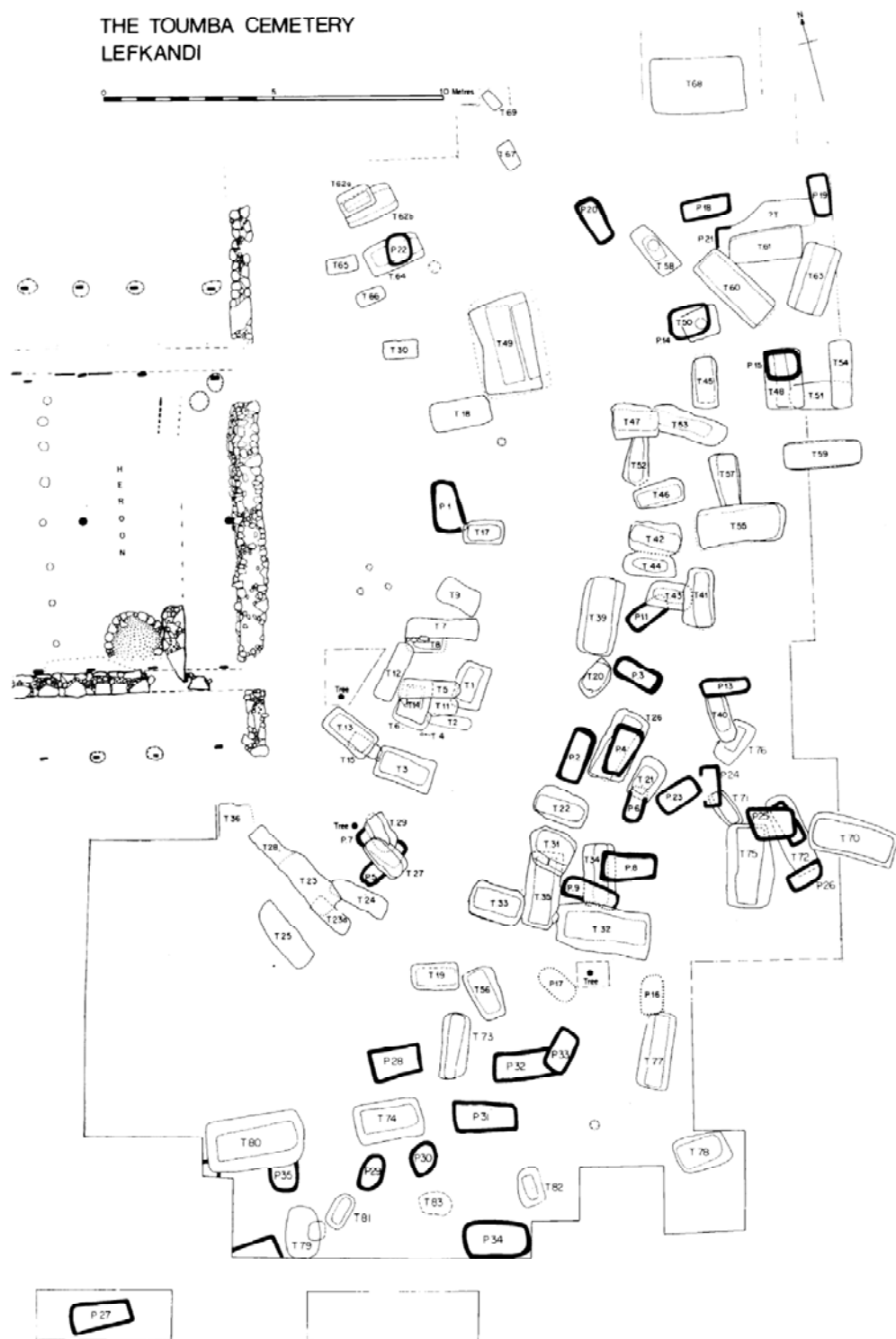


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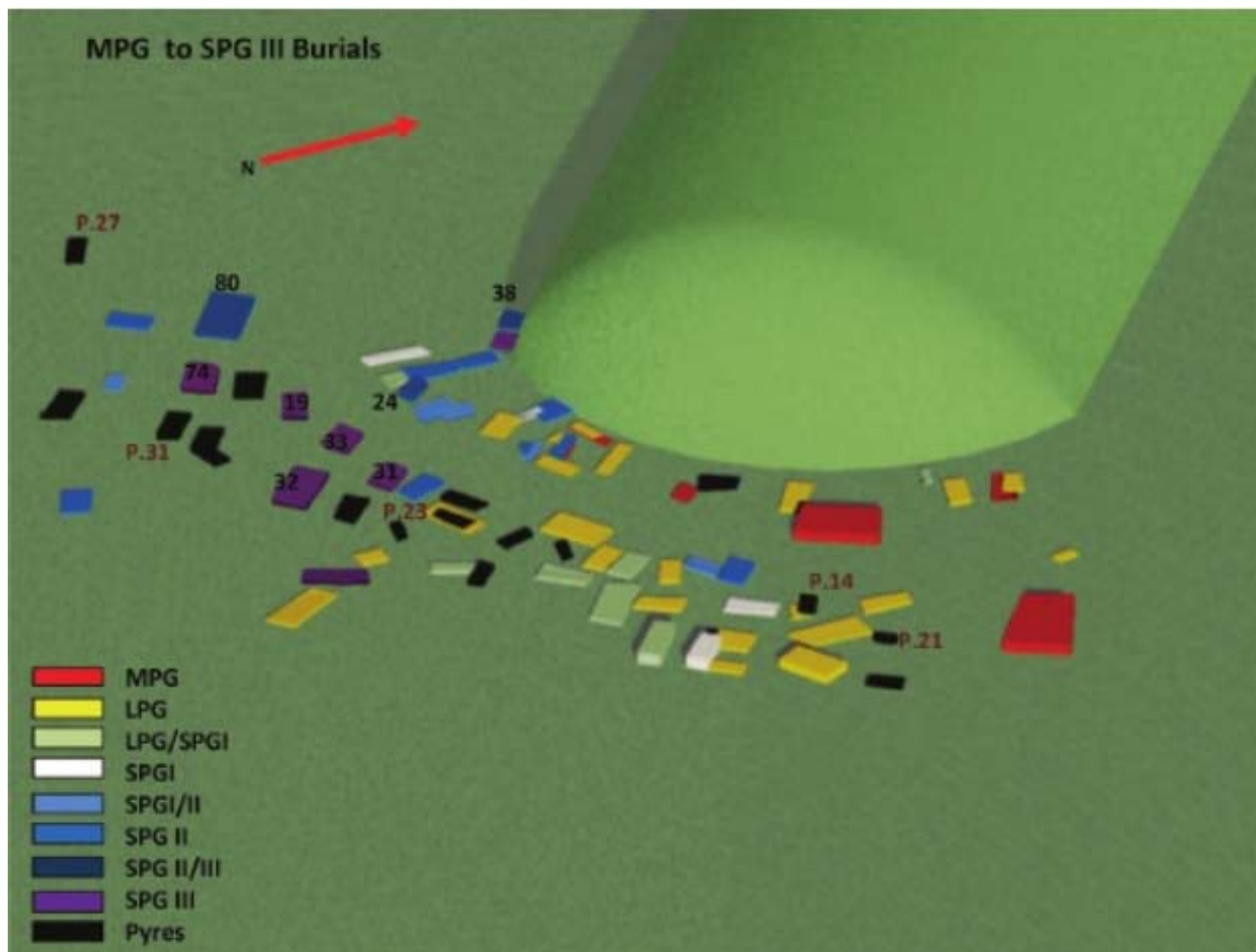


Figure 47



Figure 48

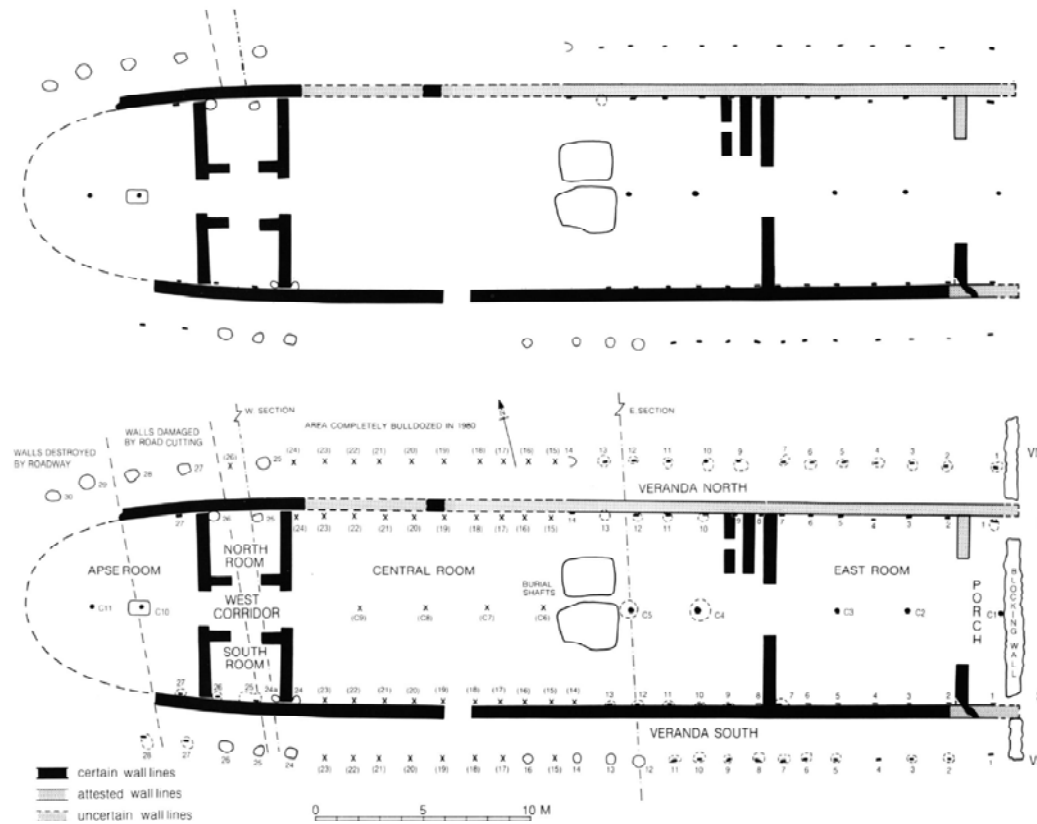


Figure 50

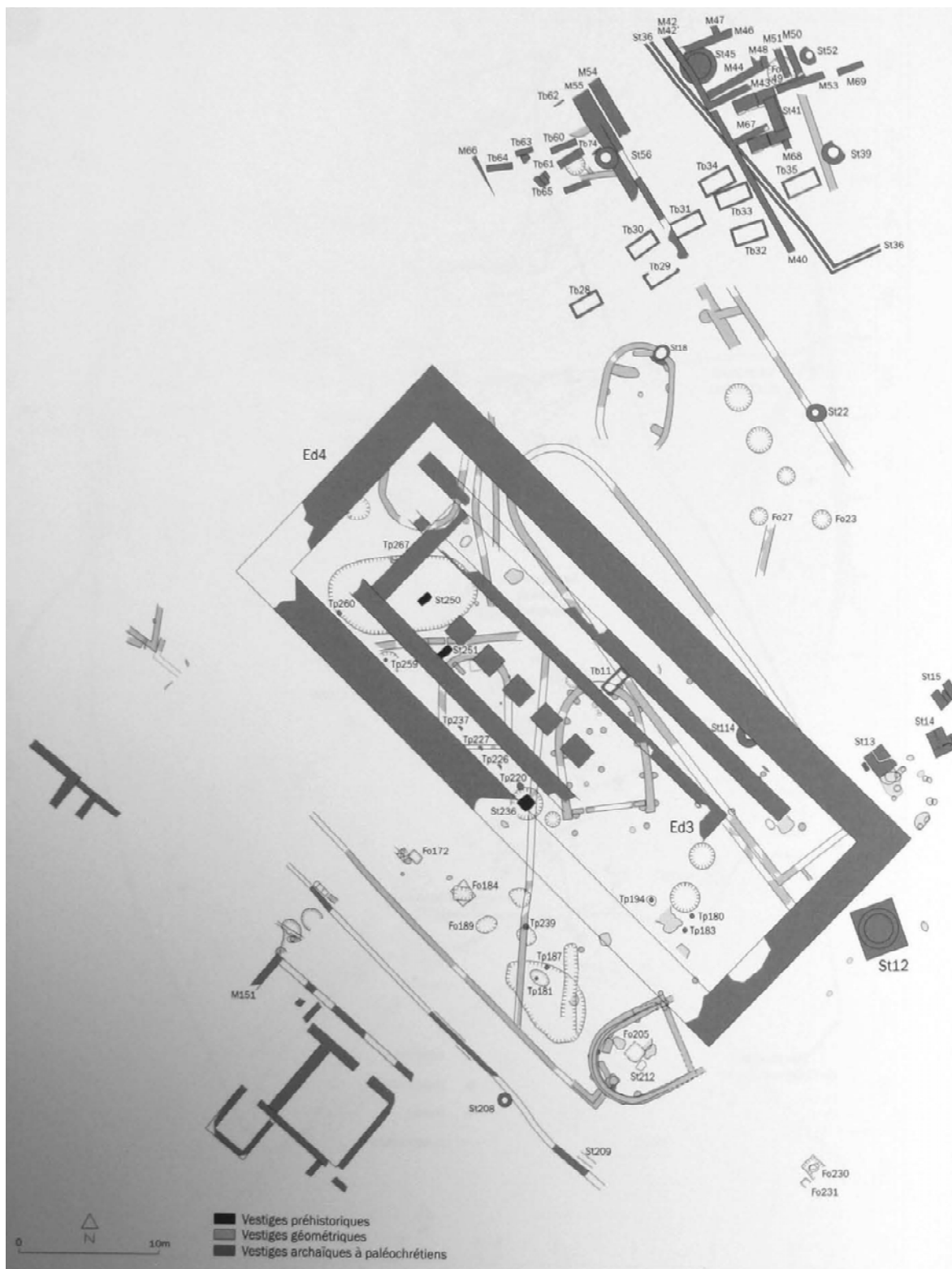


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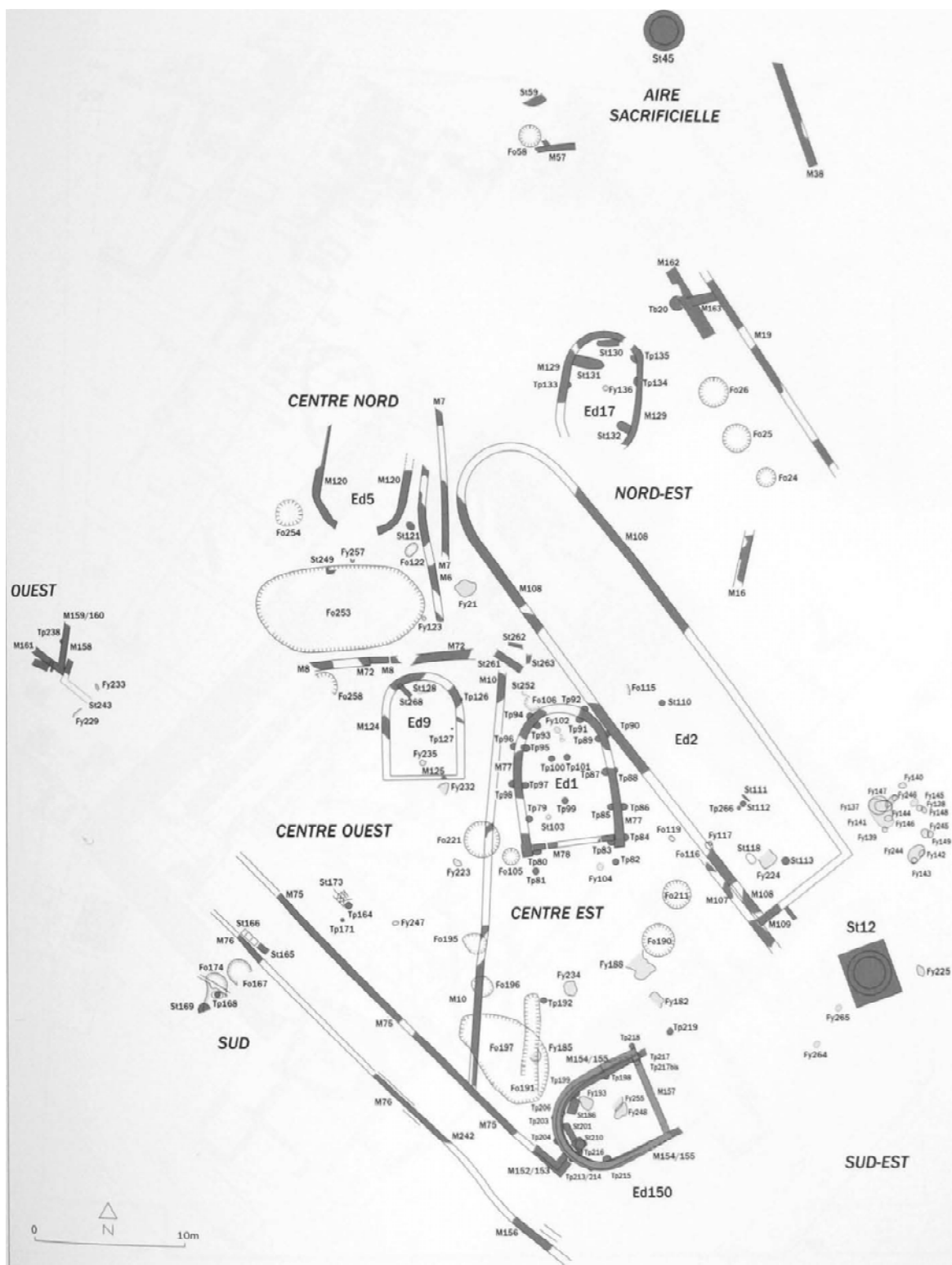




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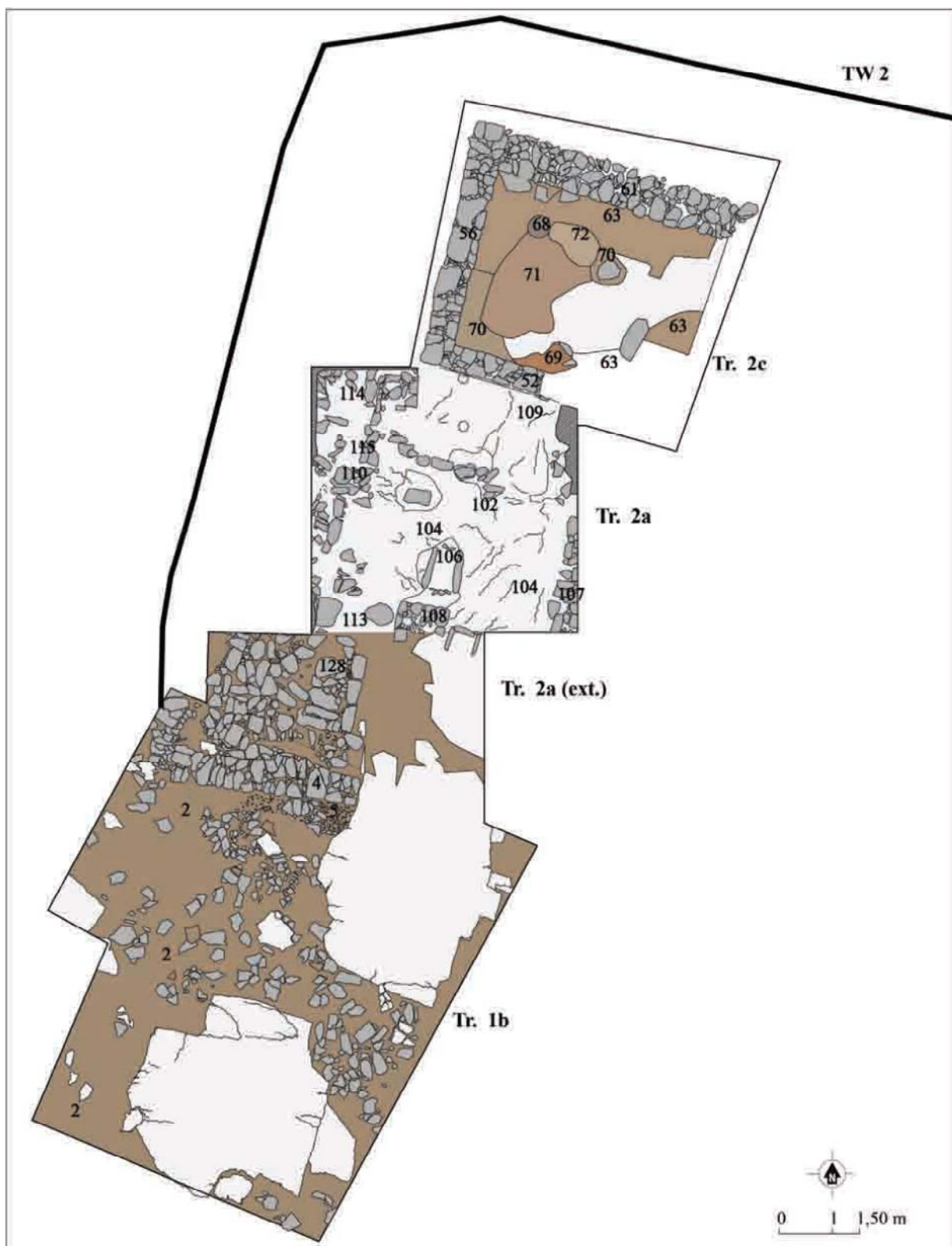


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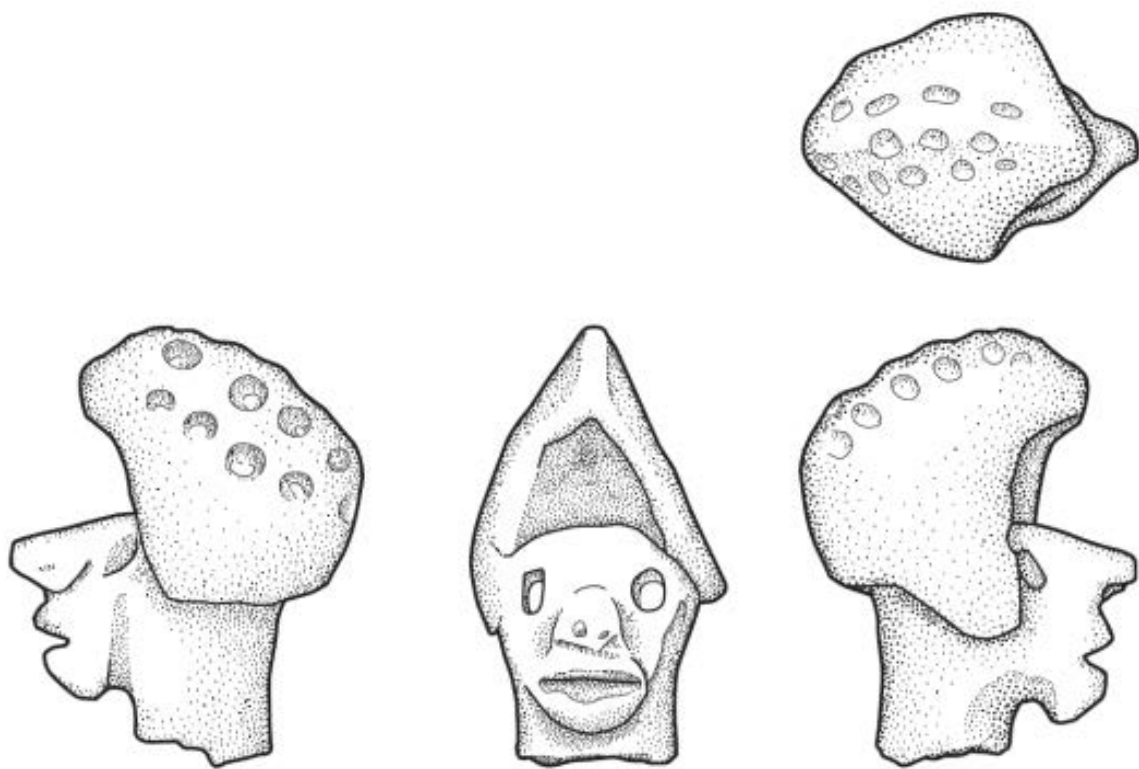


Figure 55

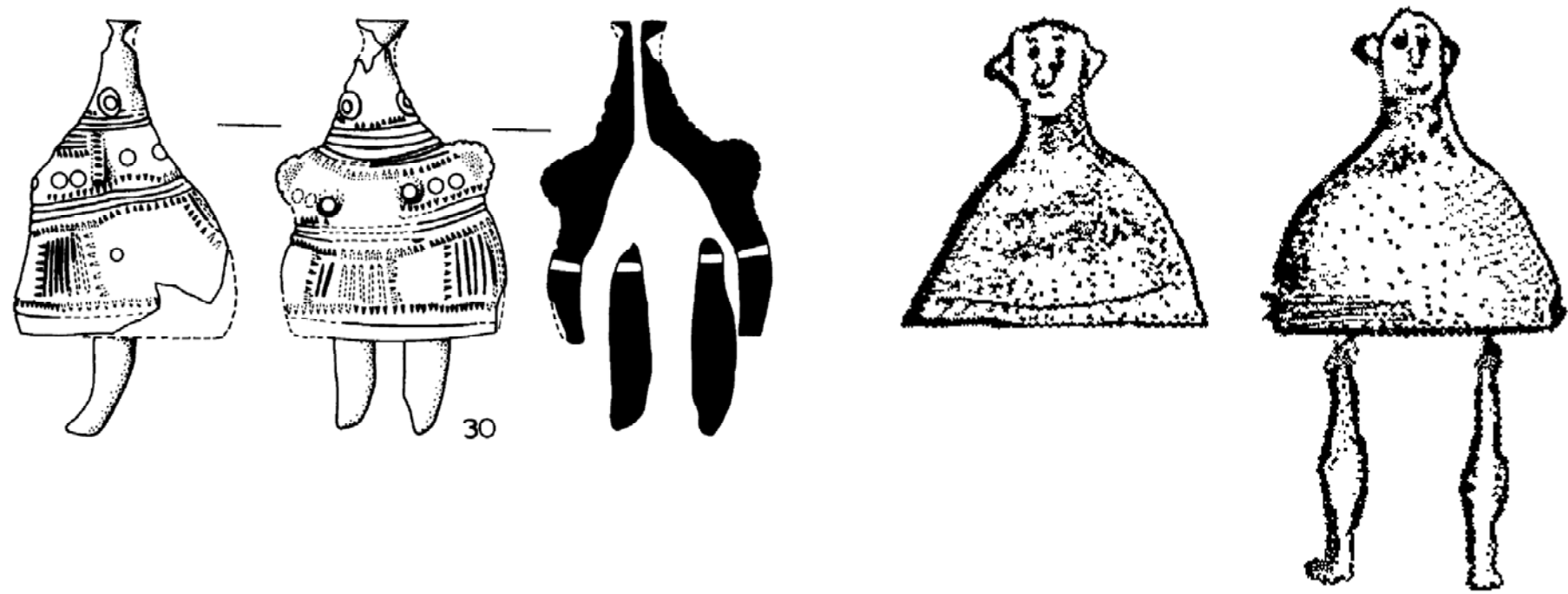


Figure 56

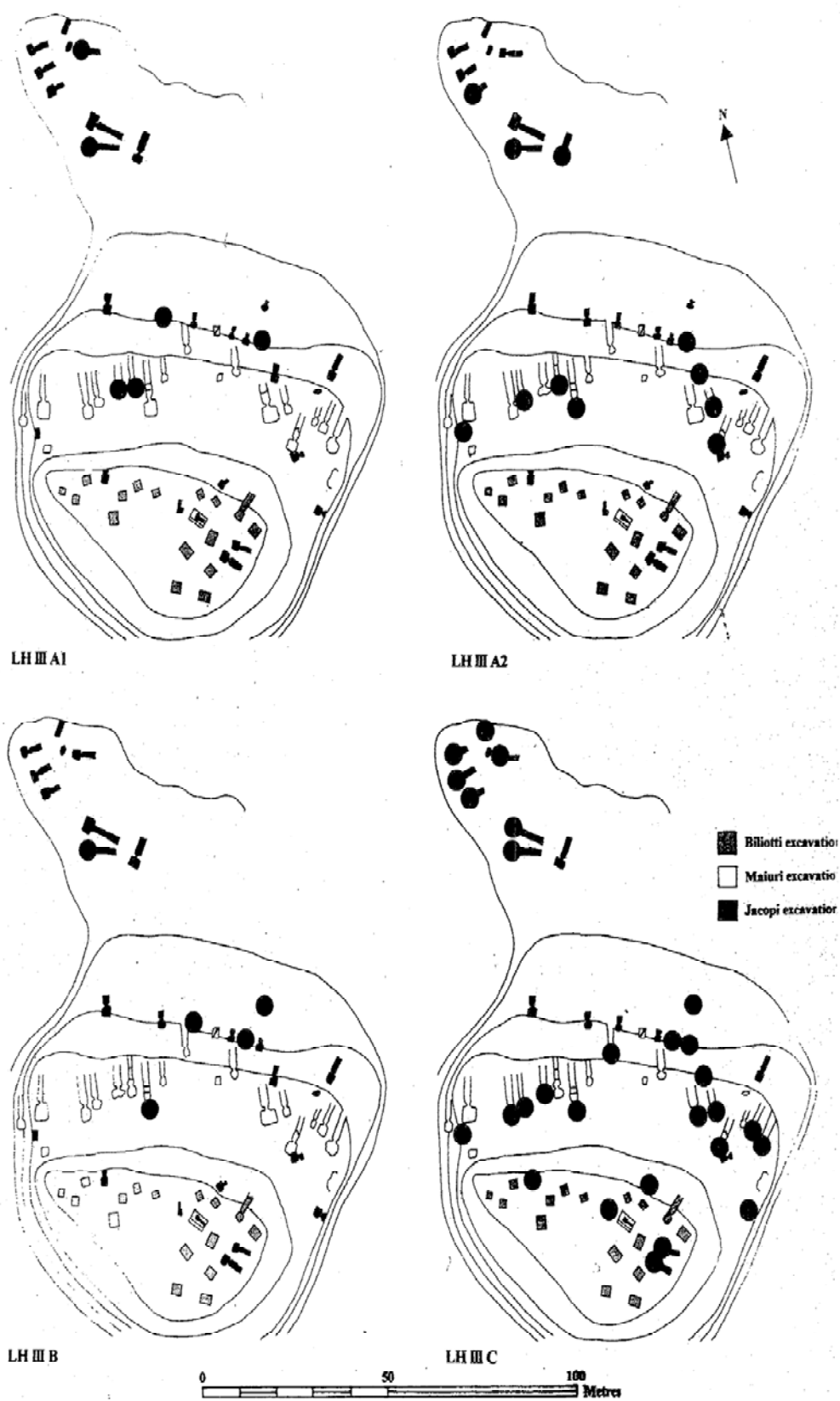


Figure 57

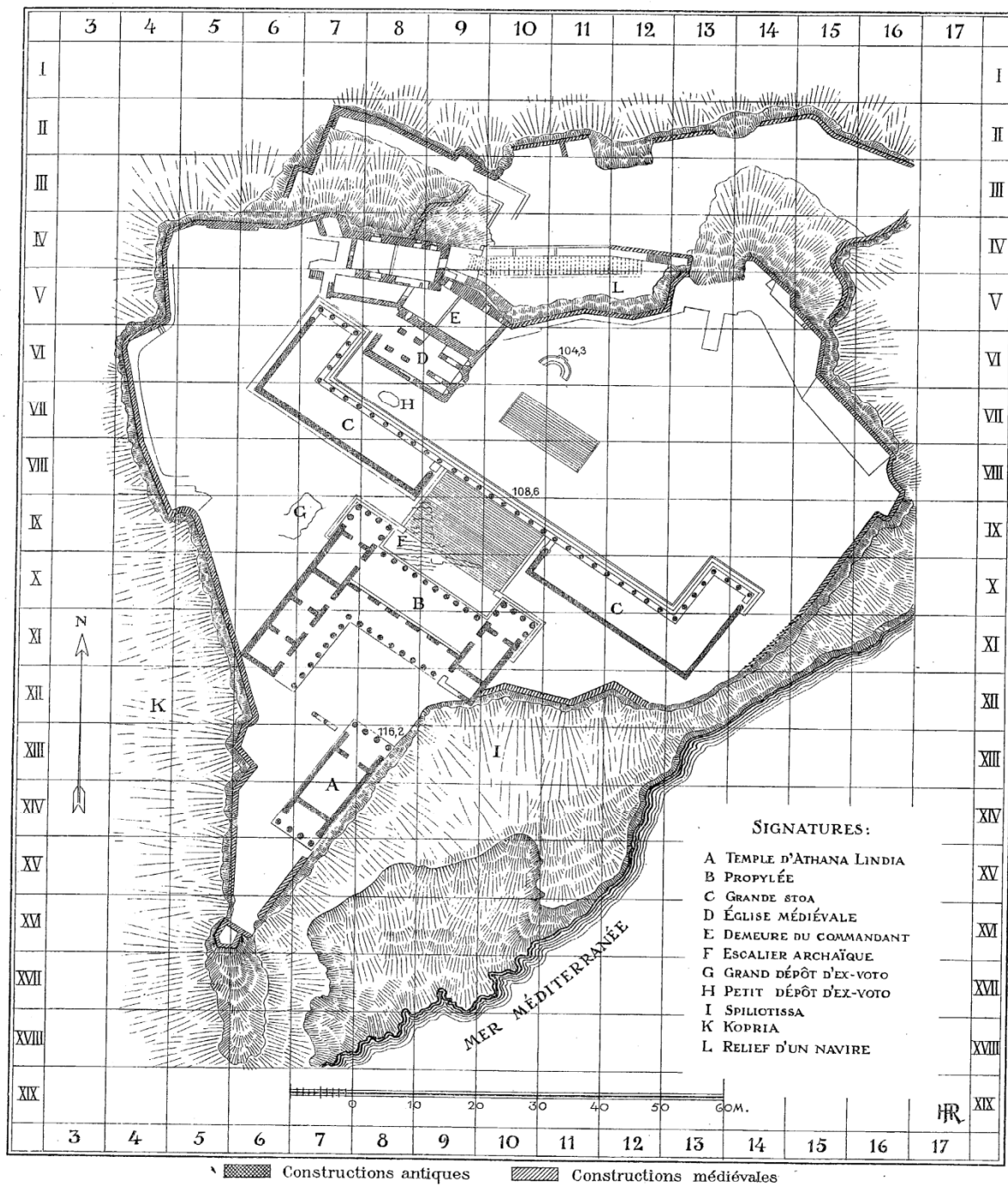


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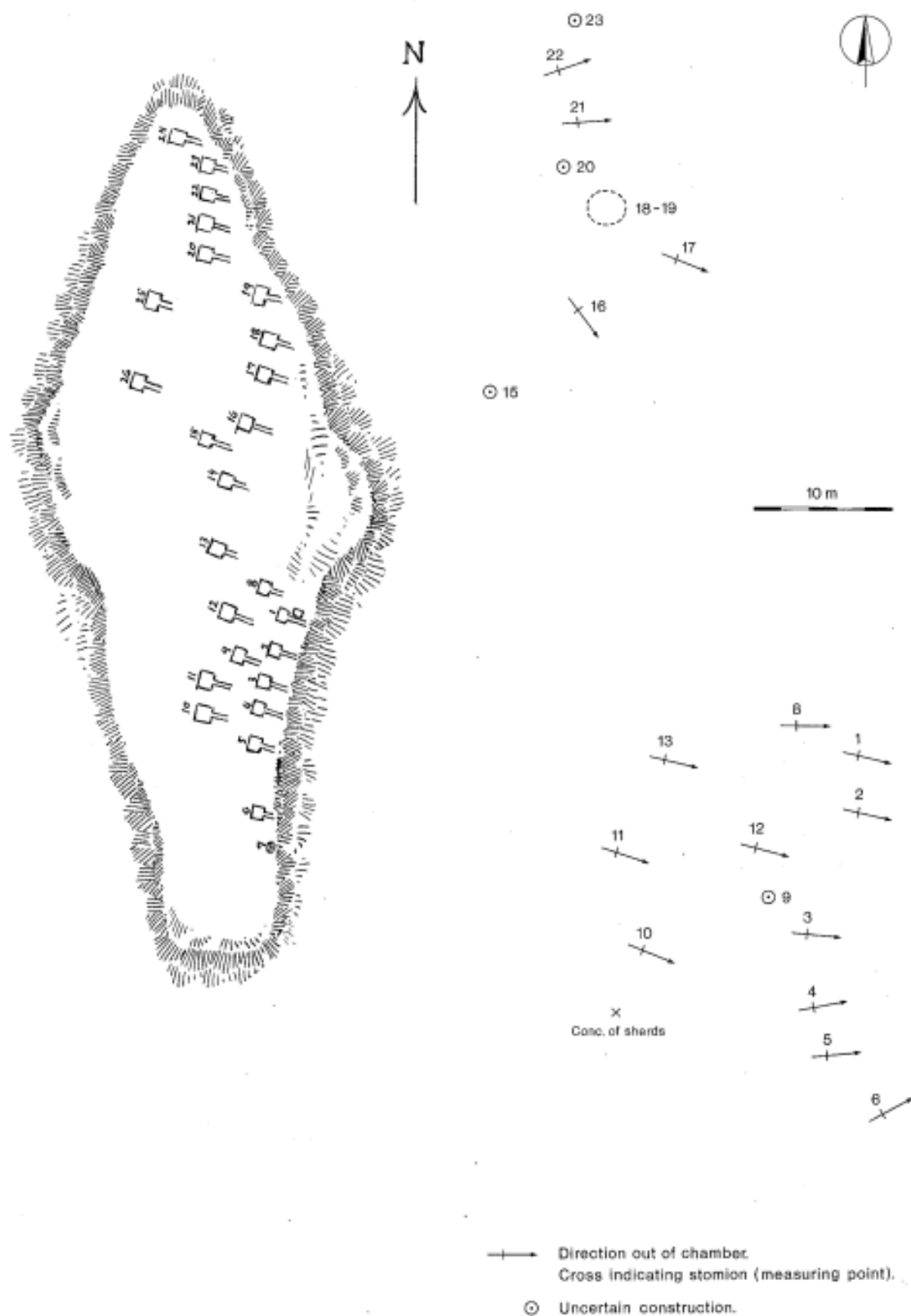


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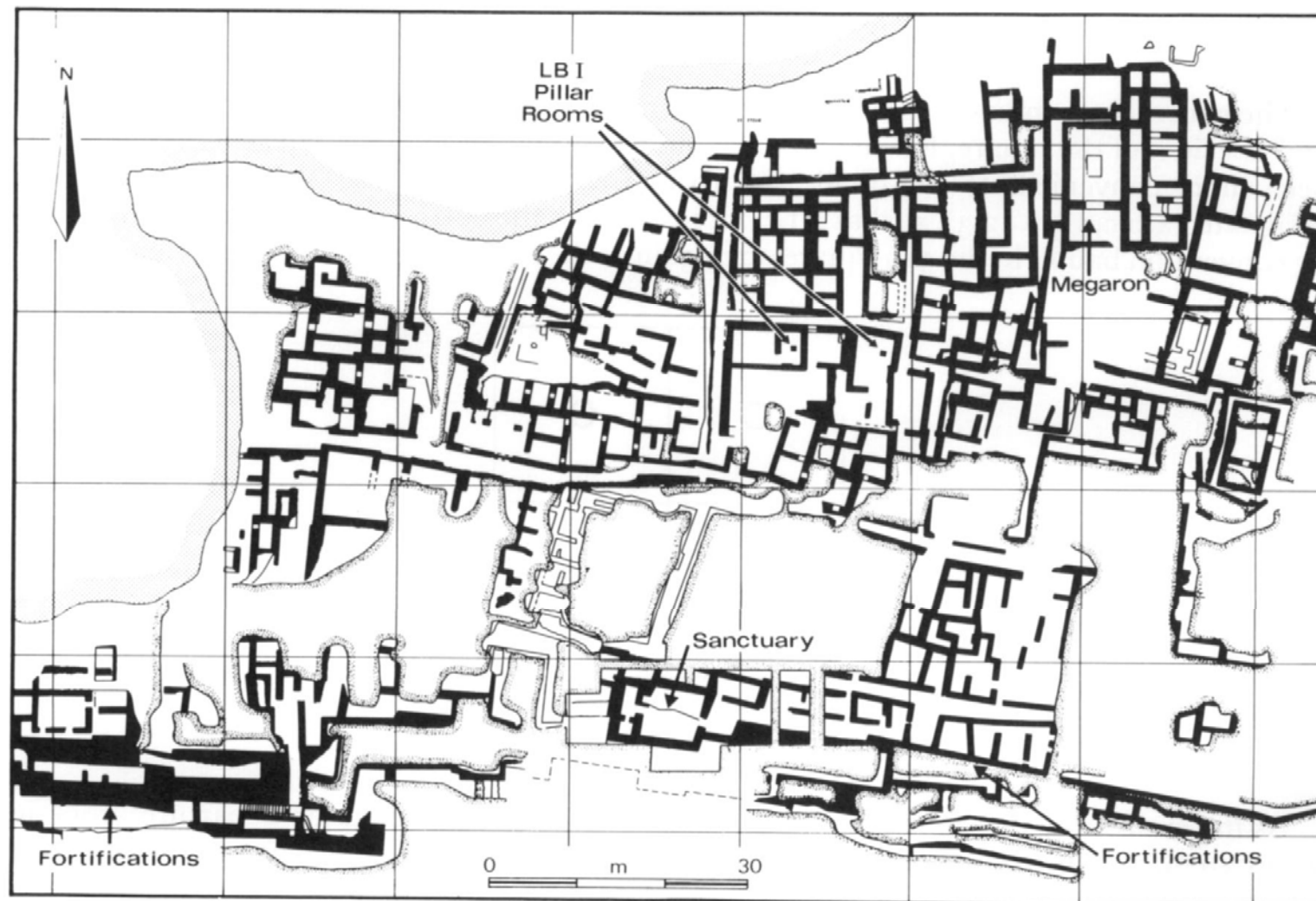


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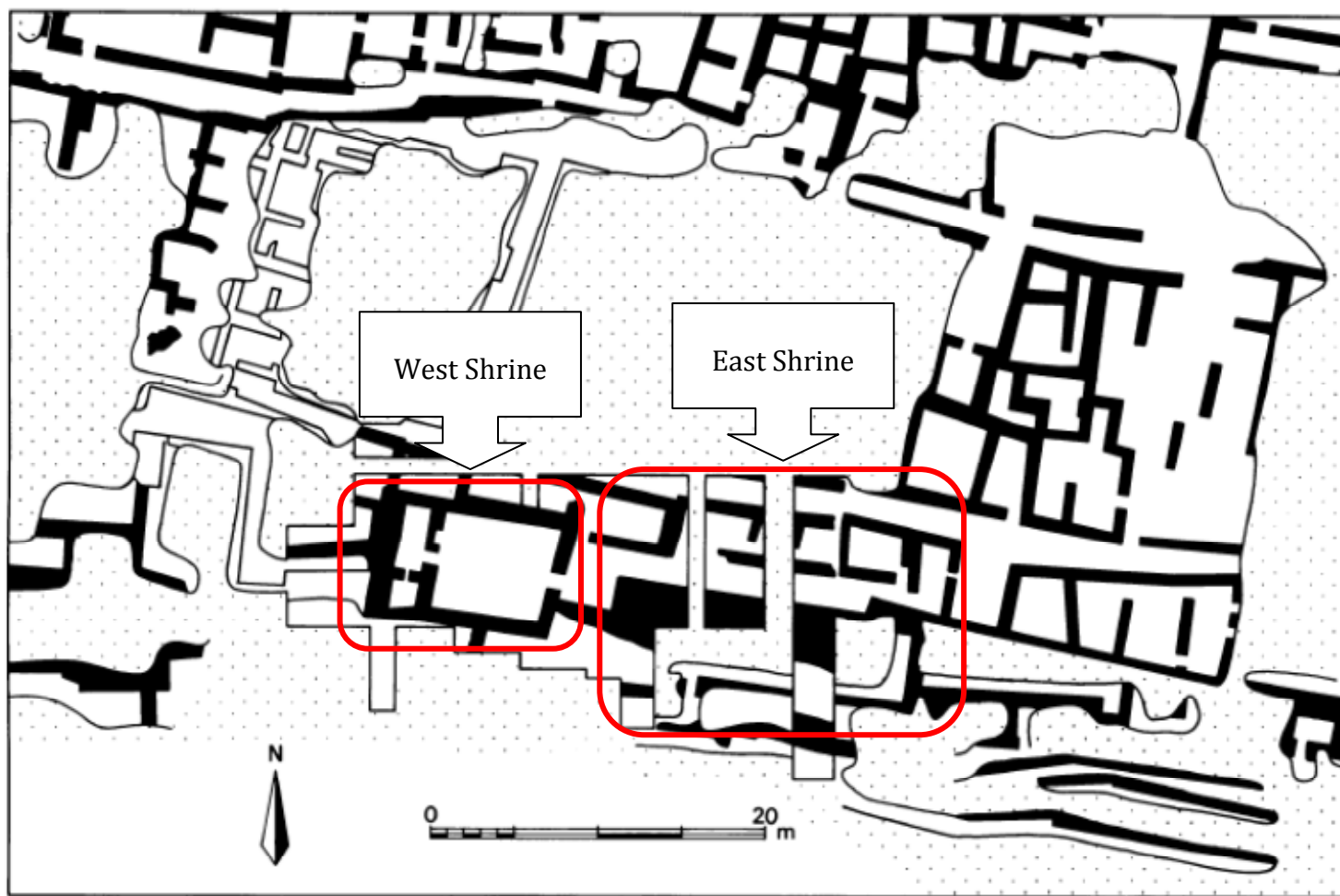


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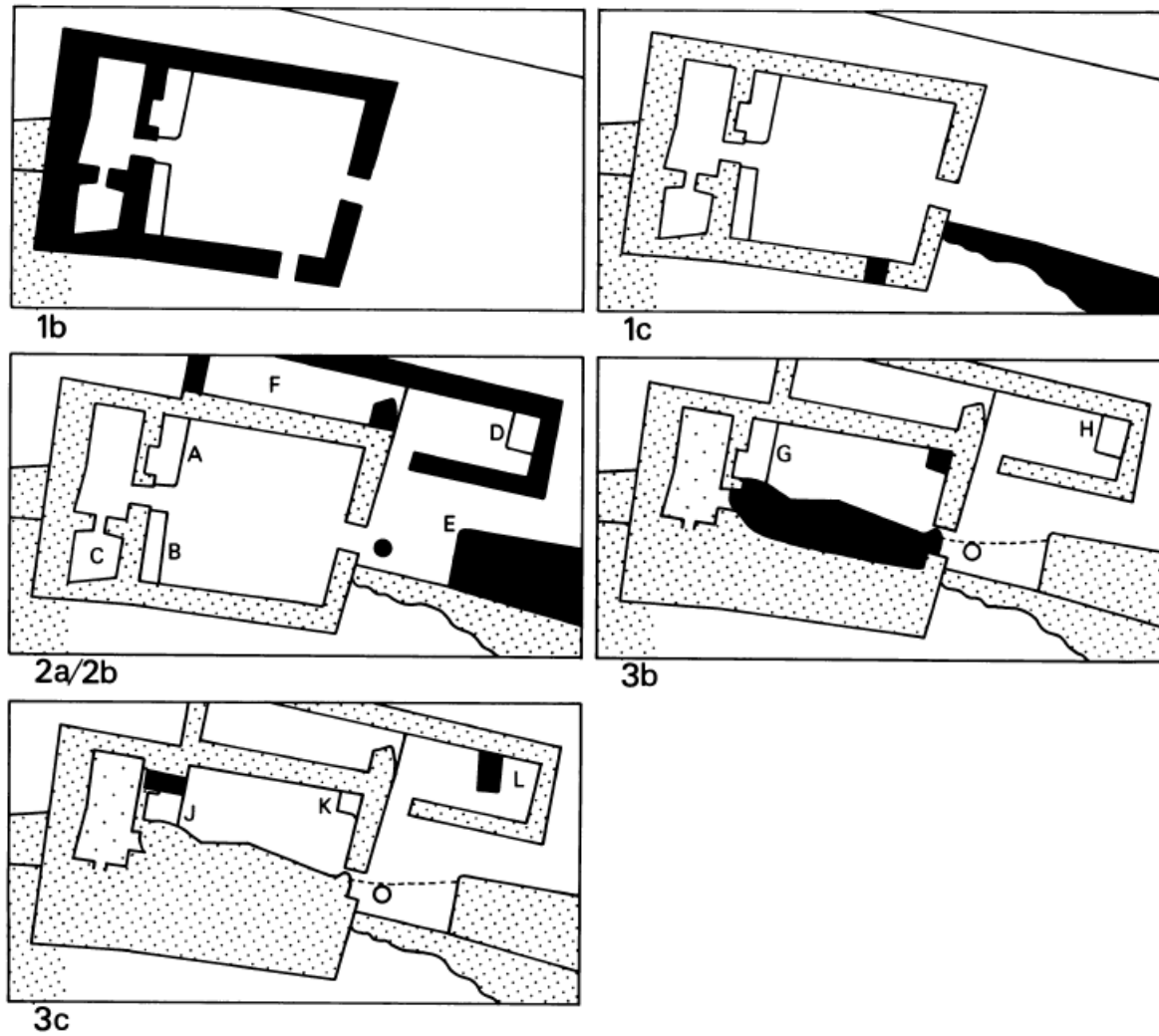


Figure 62



Figure 63

WEST SHRINE	EAST SHRINE
<i>Phase 2b South</i> * ¹ Female Figurine (SF 2007) Bovine Figures * ² SF 2690 * ³ SF 2670 Rhyton SF 1561	— Bovine Figures * ² SF 847 * ³ SF 836 Rhyton SF 850
<i>Phase 2b North</i> Male Figures Chariot Driven Ox Small Animals inc.: * ⁴ Wavy 2 (SF 1557) * ⁵ Late Linear (SF 1575)	?Male Chariot Driven Ox Small Animals
	<i>Phase 3a/c Street/Courtyard</i> Small Animal * ⁵ Late Linear (SF 759)
<i>Phase 3b/c</i> Male Figures * ¹ Female figurine (SF 1521) Small Animals inc.: * ⁶ Late Linear (SF 2348)	— Female Figurine Small Animals inc.: * ⁴ Wavy 2 (SF 789) * ⁶ Late Linear (SF 168)

Exact pairs are designated by an asterisk: matching is shown by the superscript numbers.

Figure 64

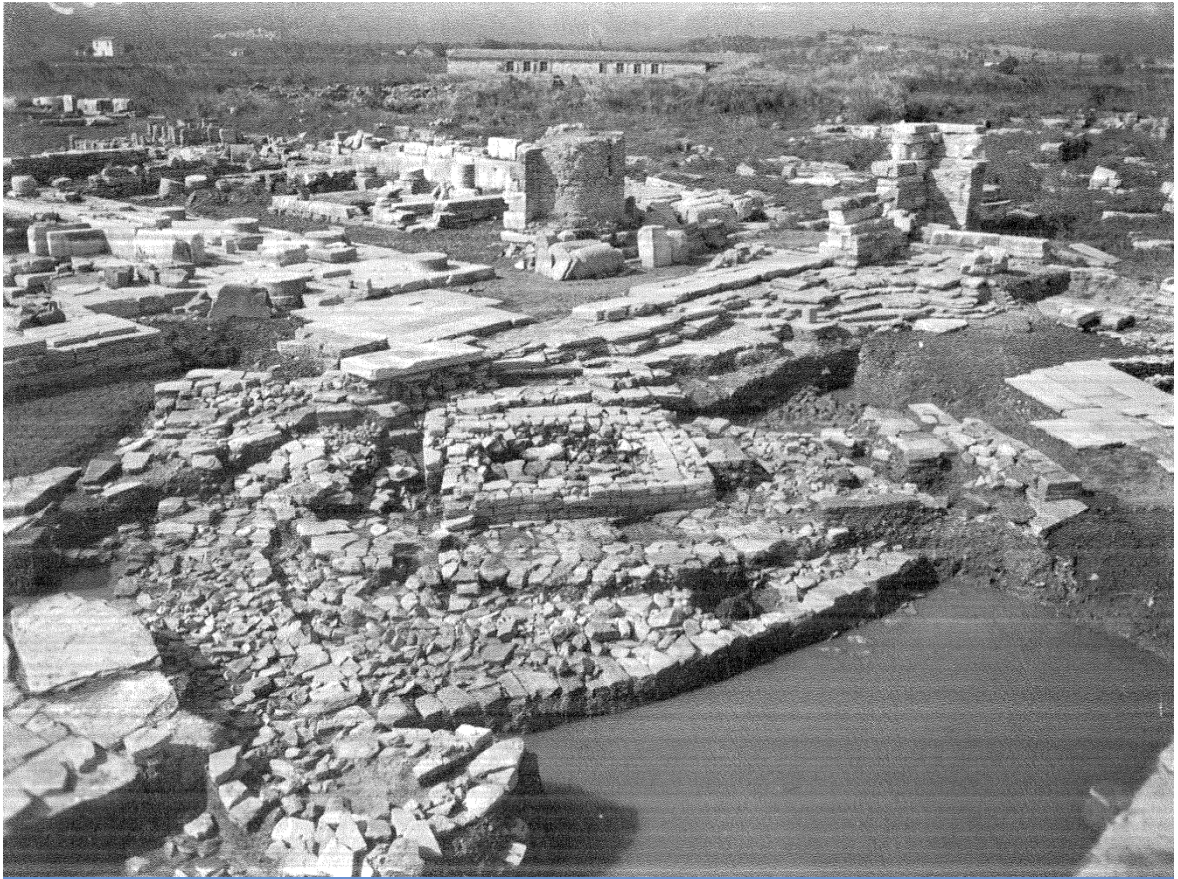


Figure 65

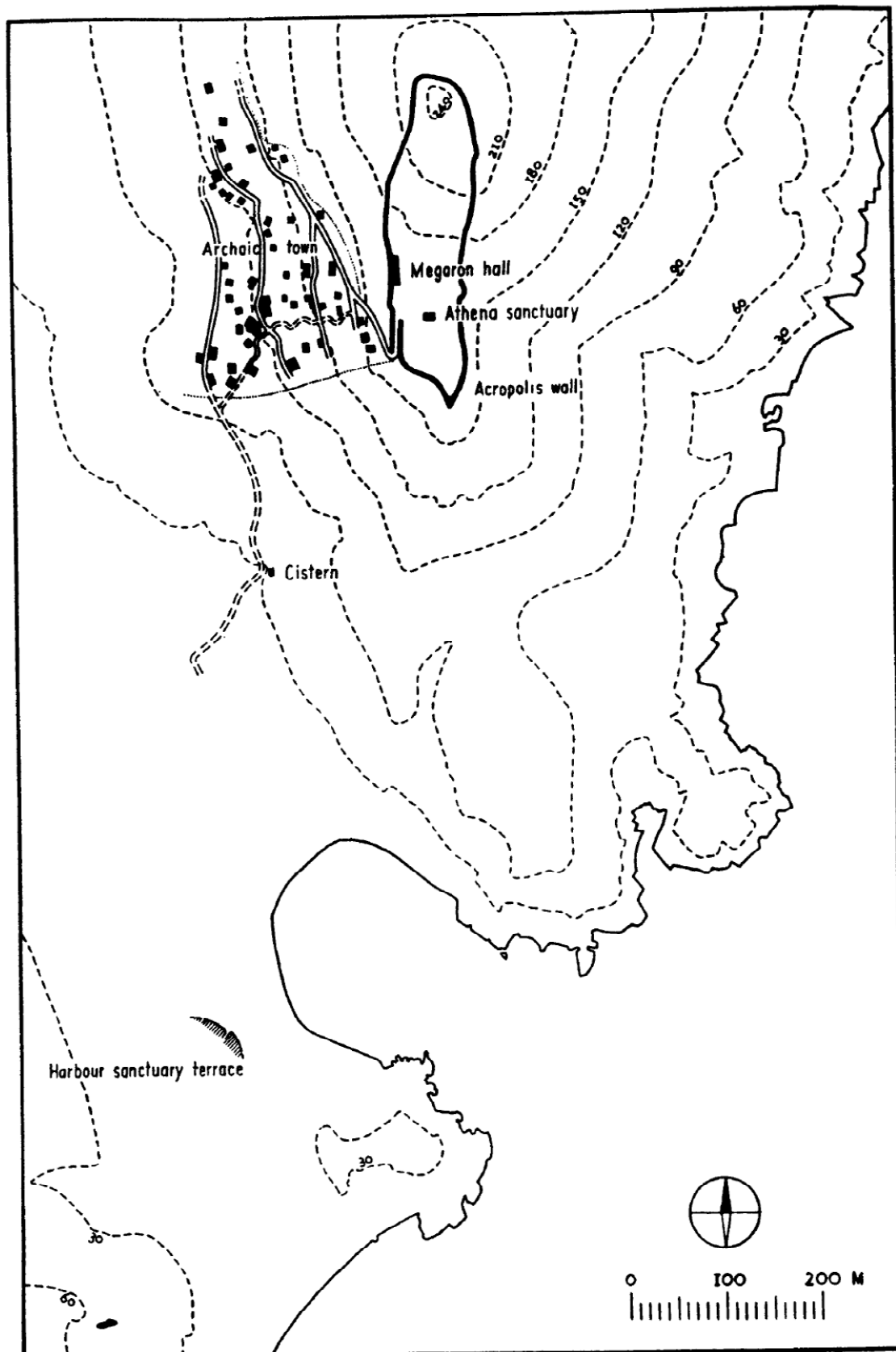


Figure 66

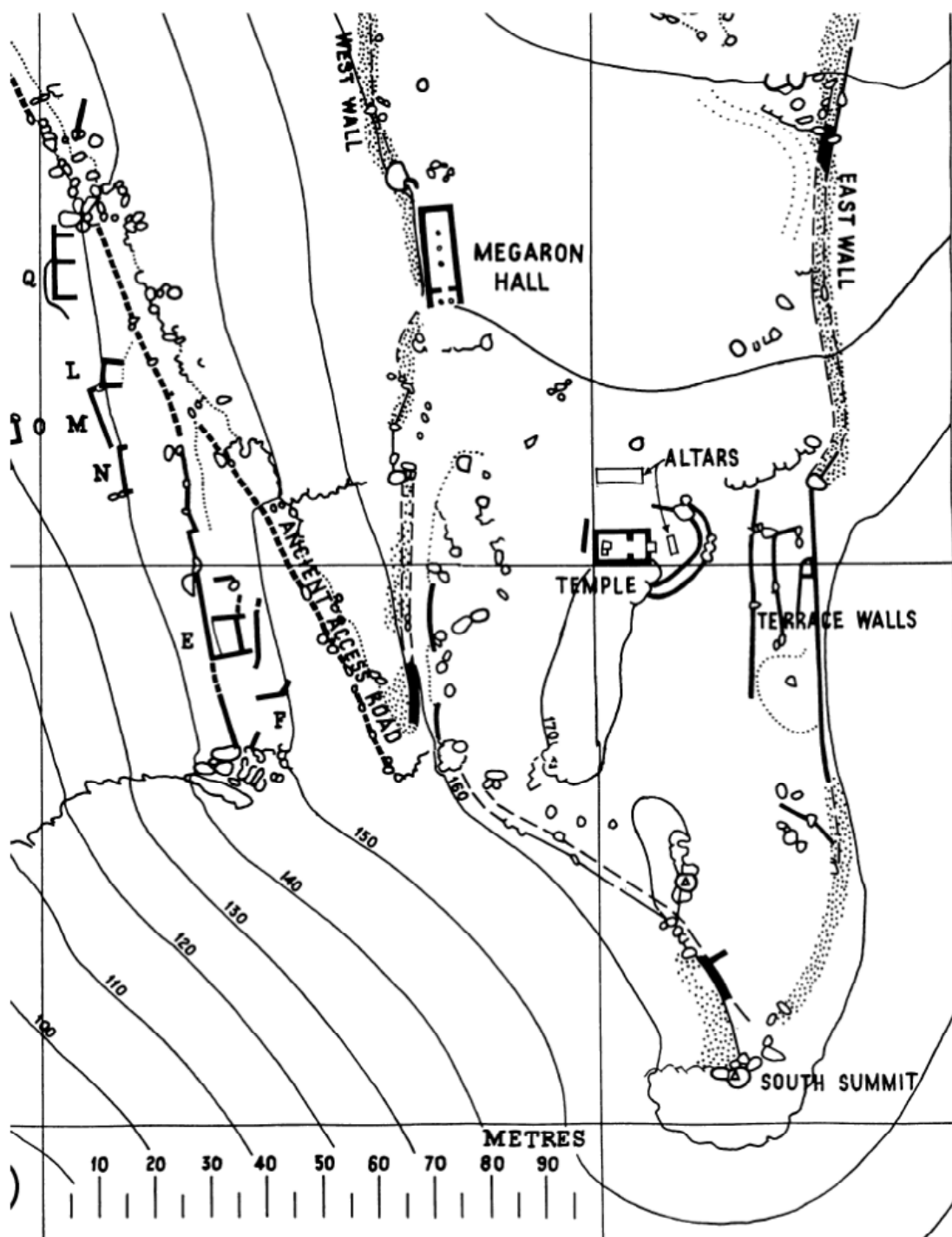


Figure 67

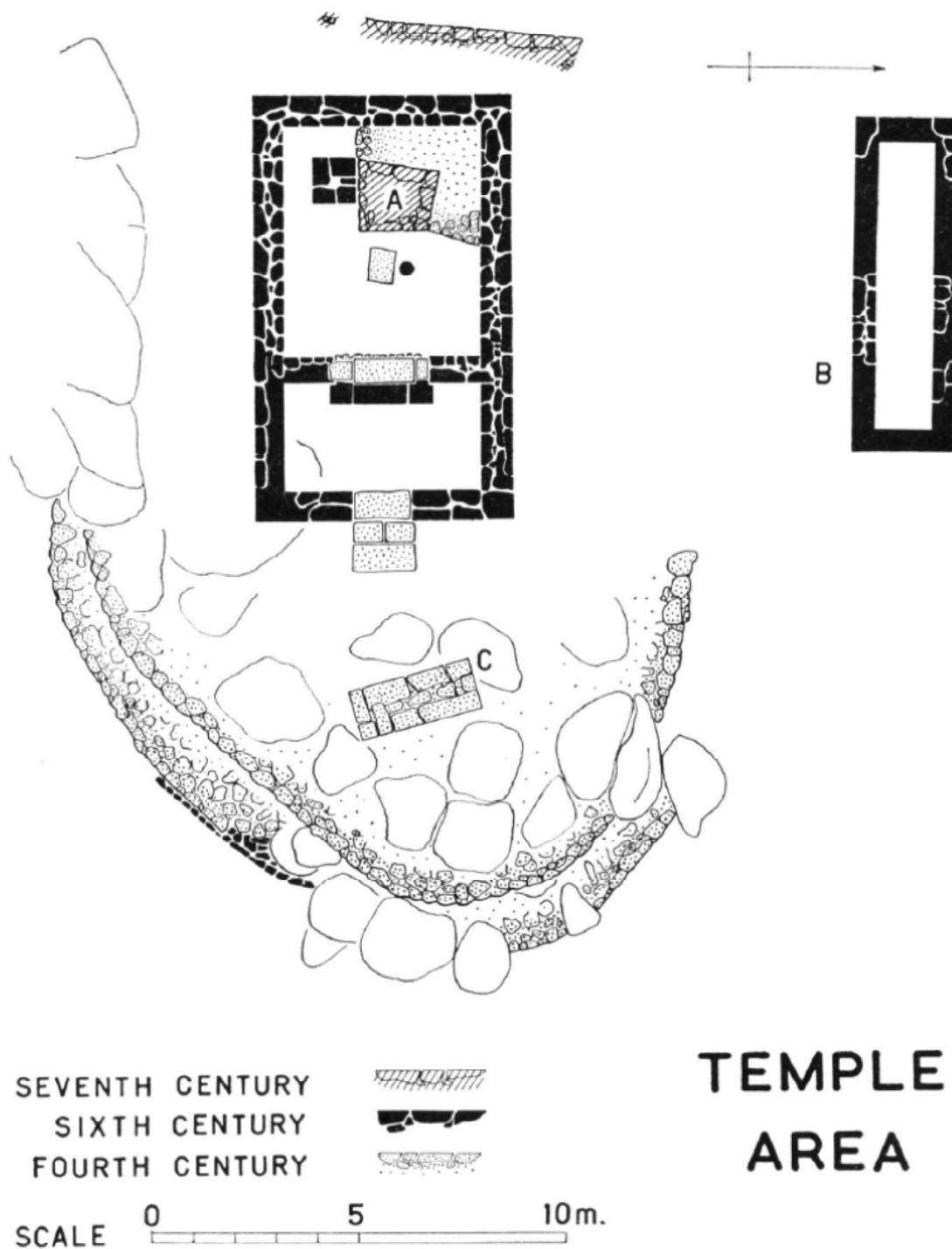


Figure 68

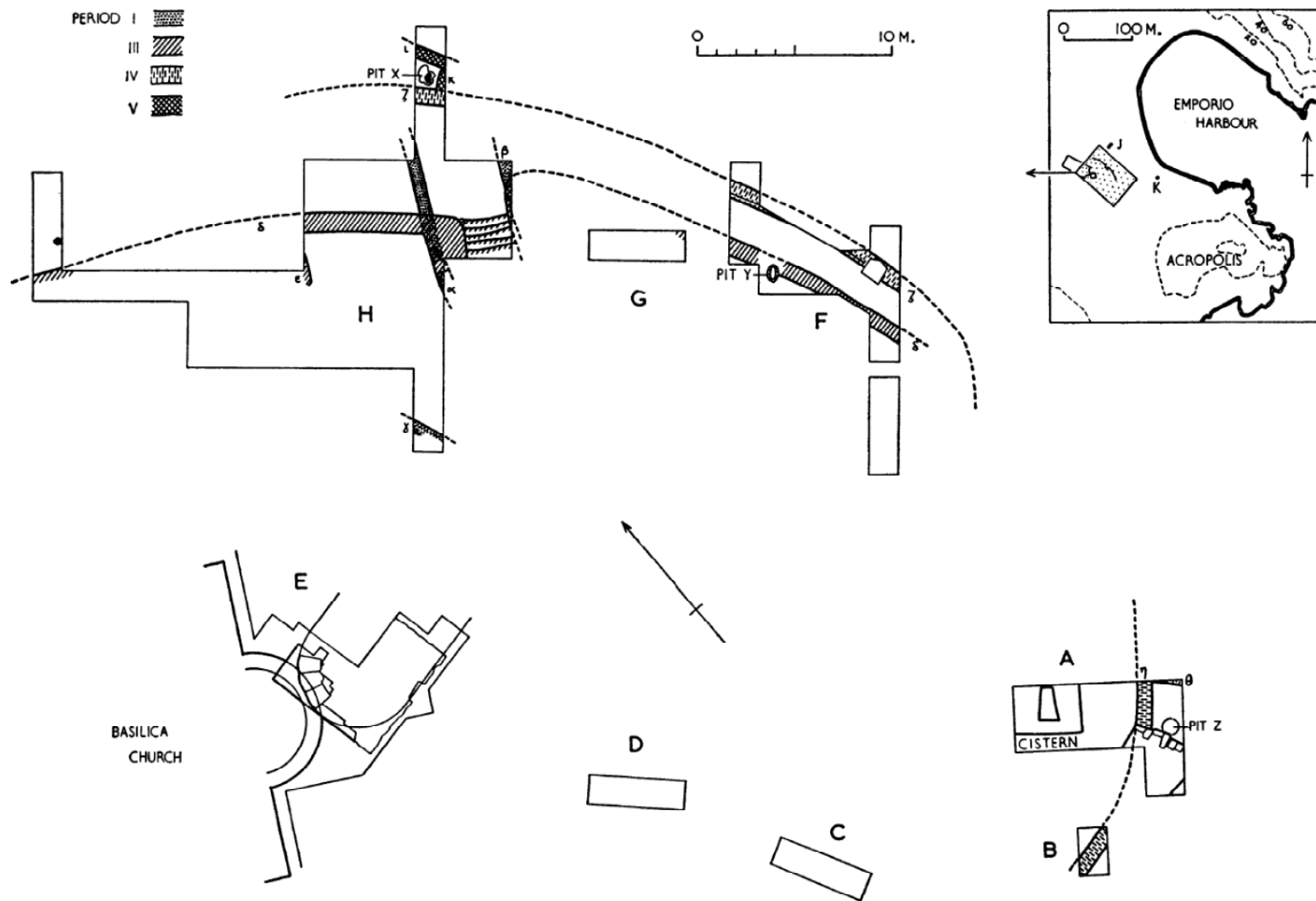


Figure 69



Figure 70

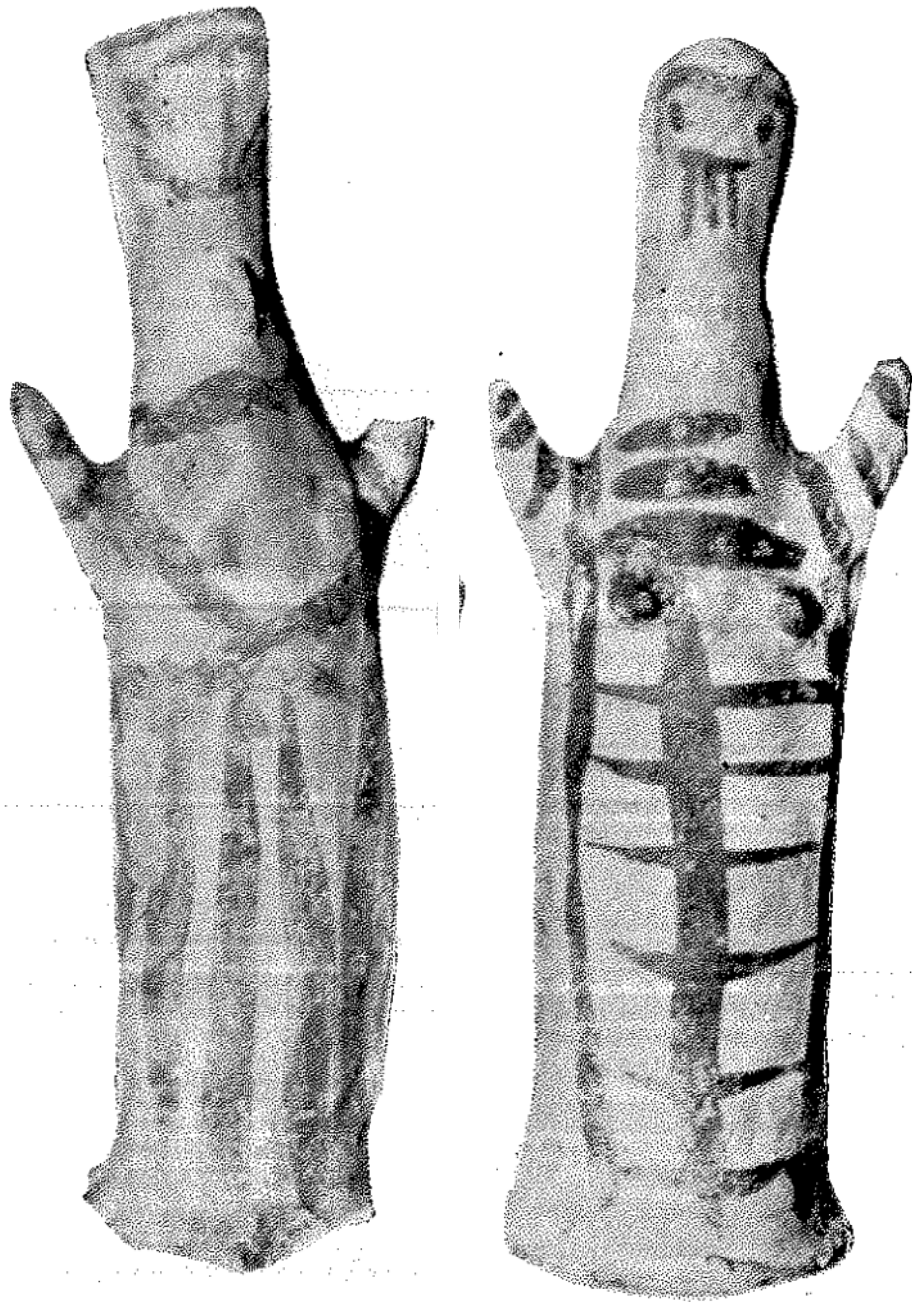


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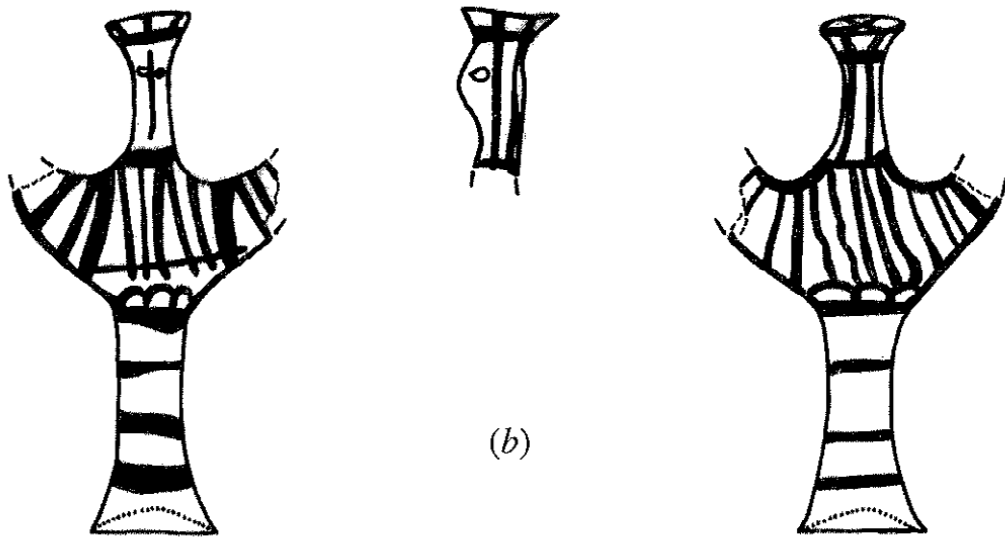


Figure 72



2



3

Figure 73

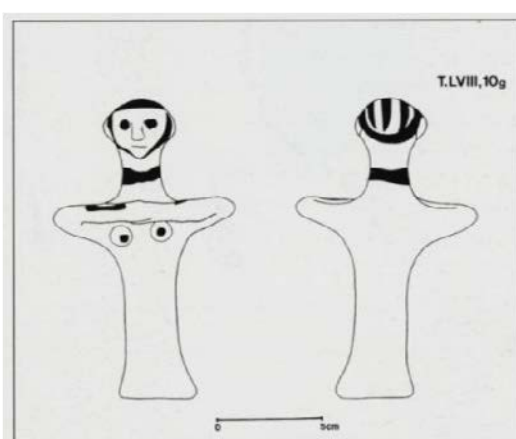
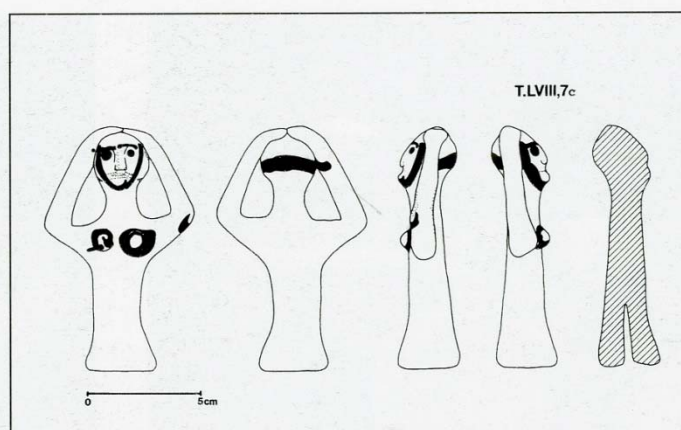
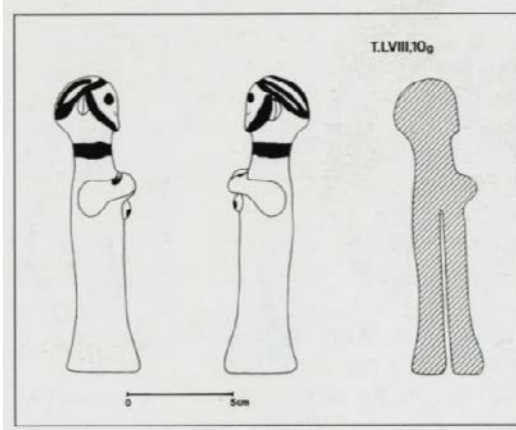
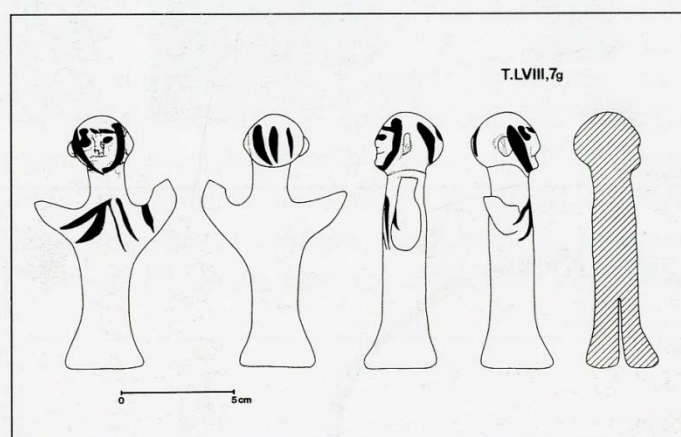


Figure 74

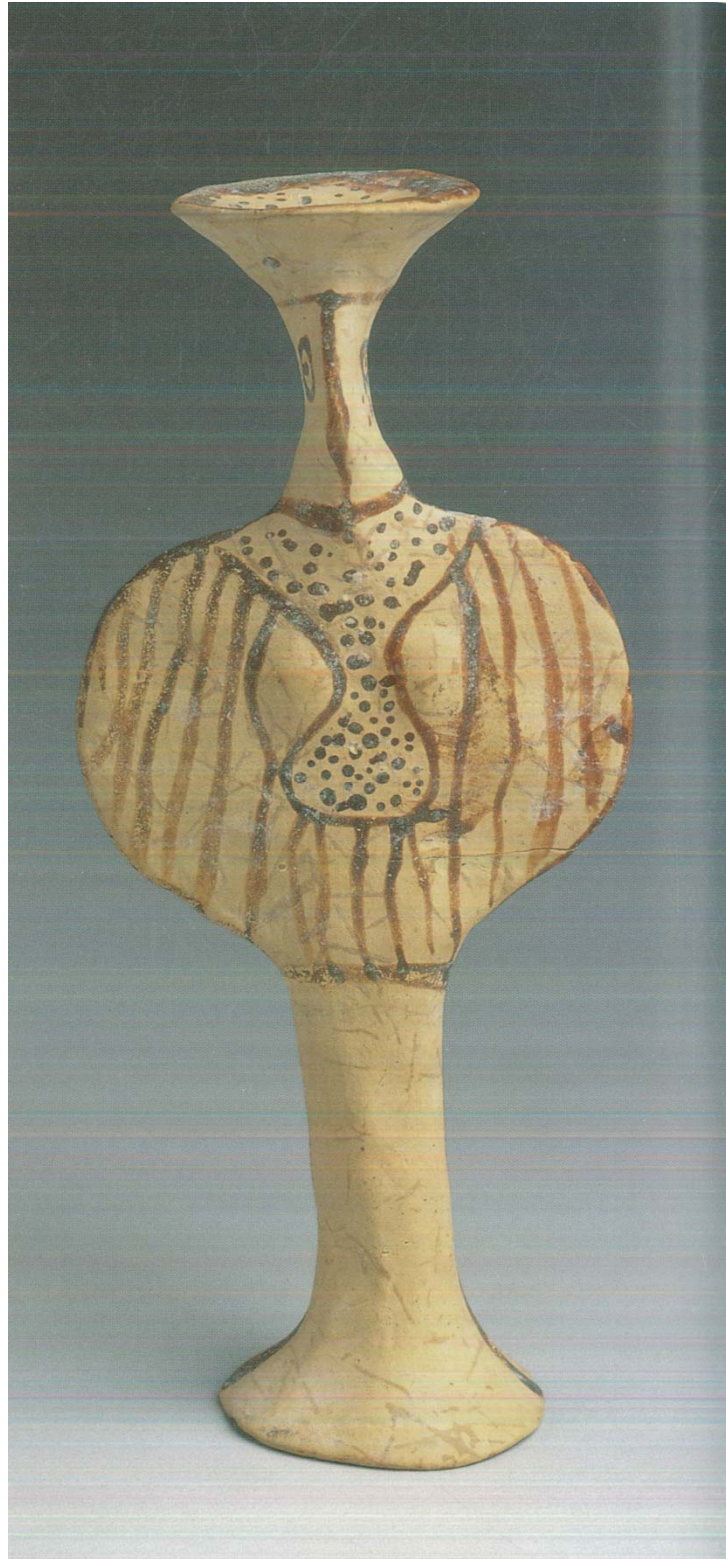


Figure 75



Figure 76

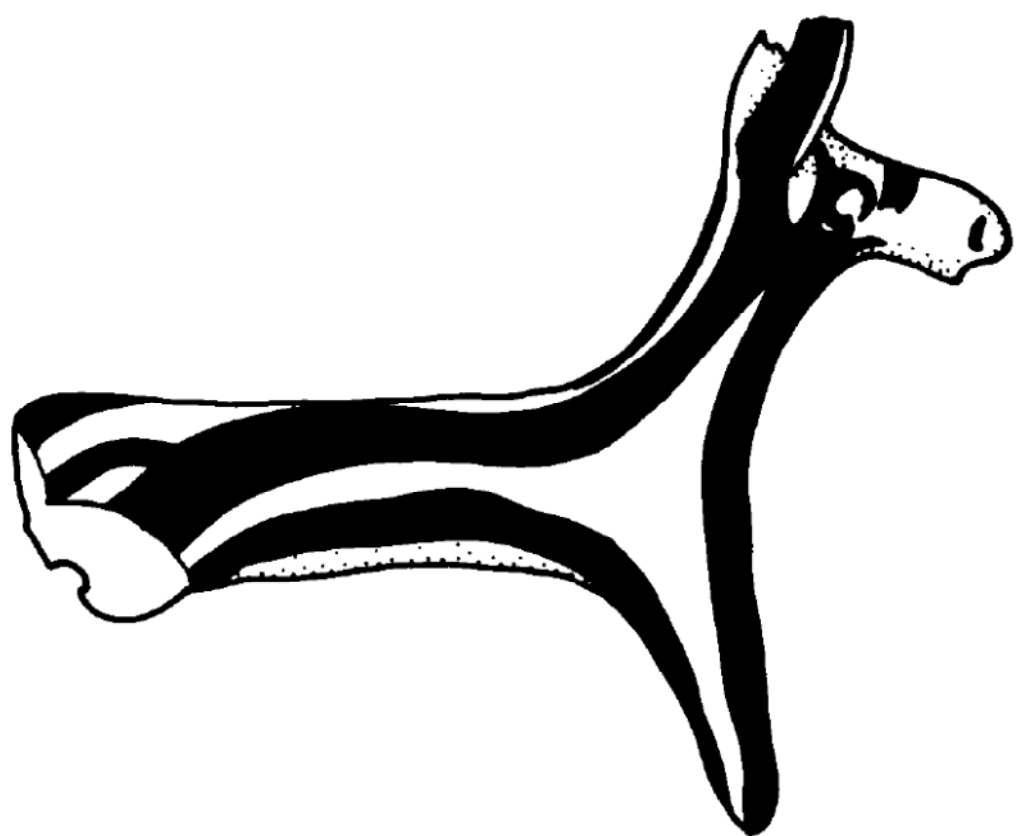
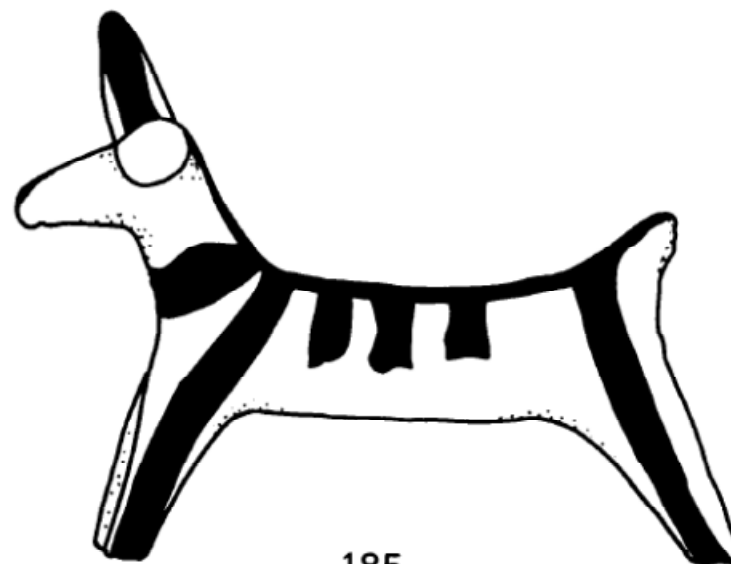


Figure 77



1727



185

Figure 78

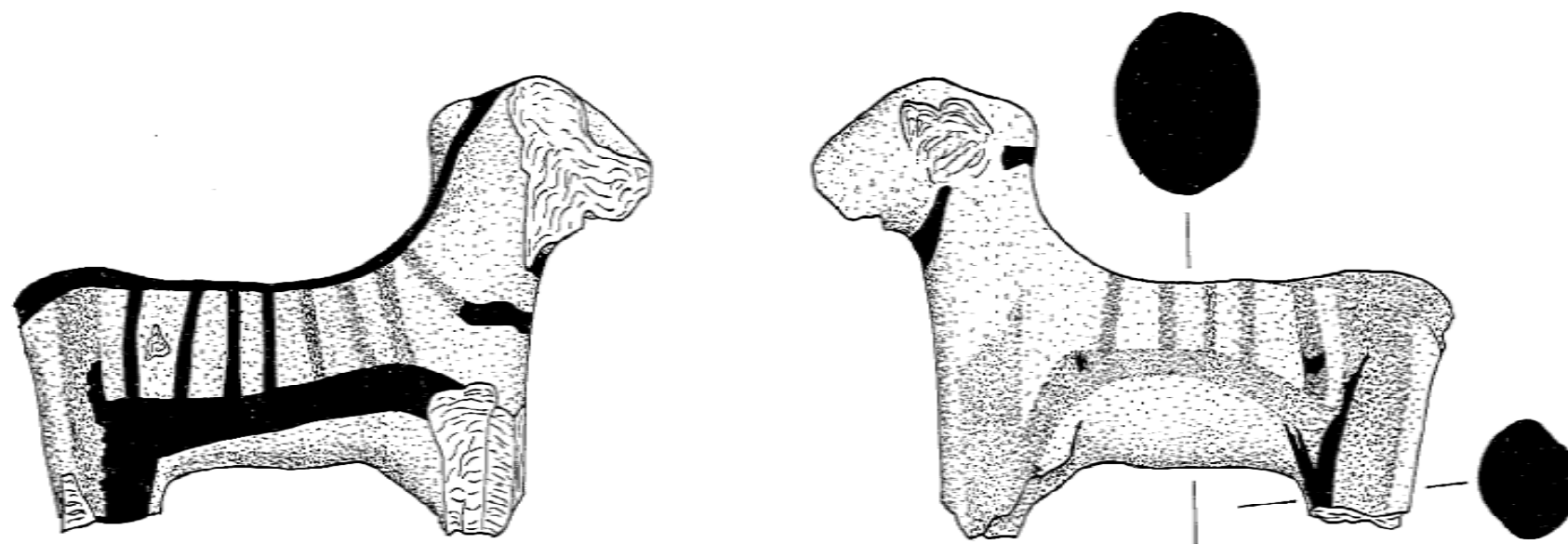


Figure 79

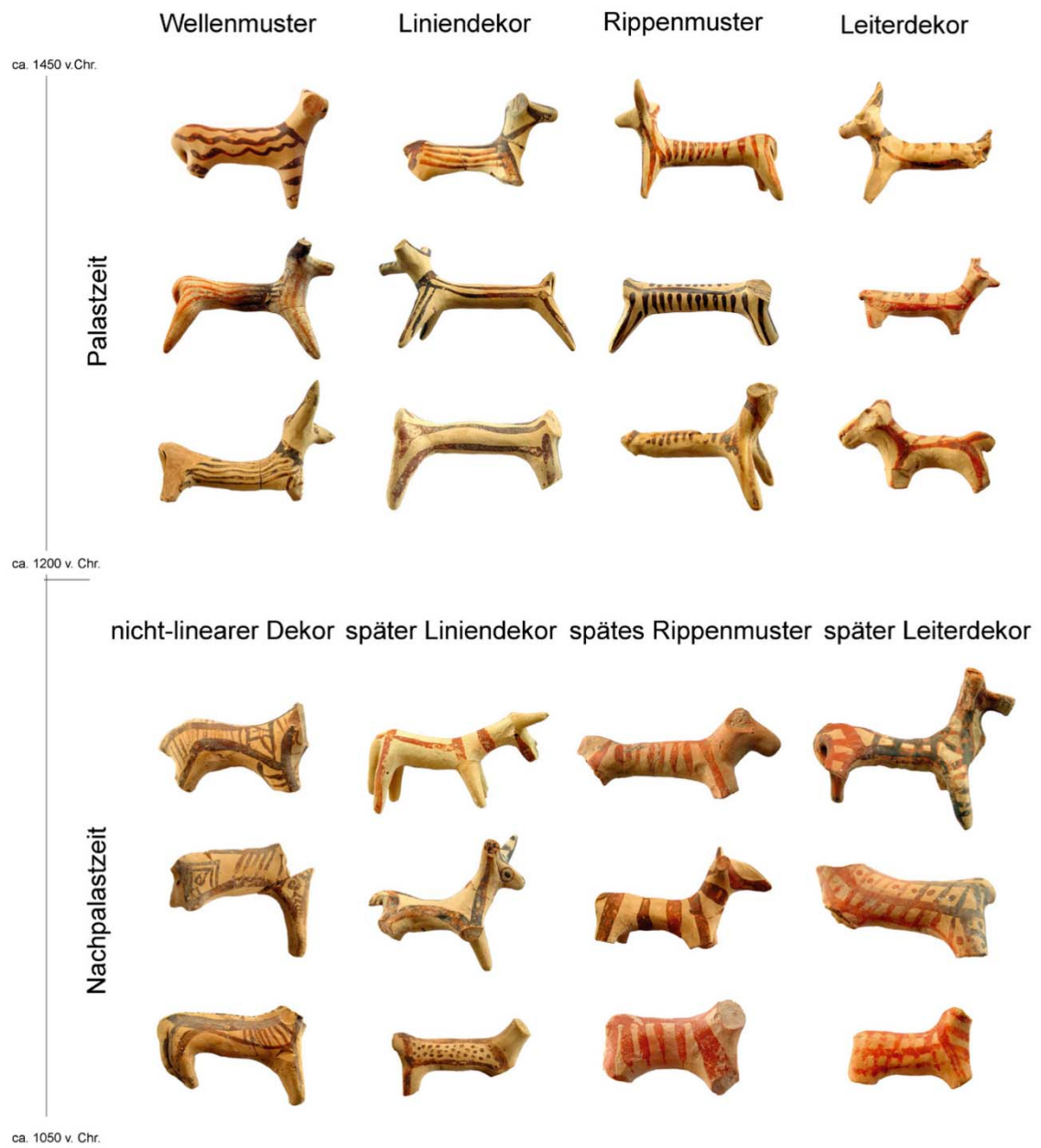


Figure 80

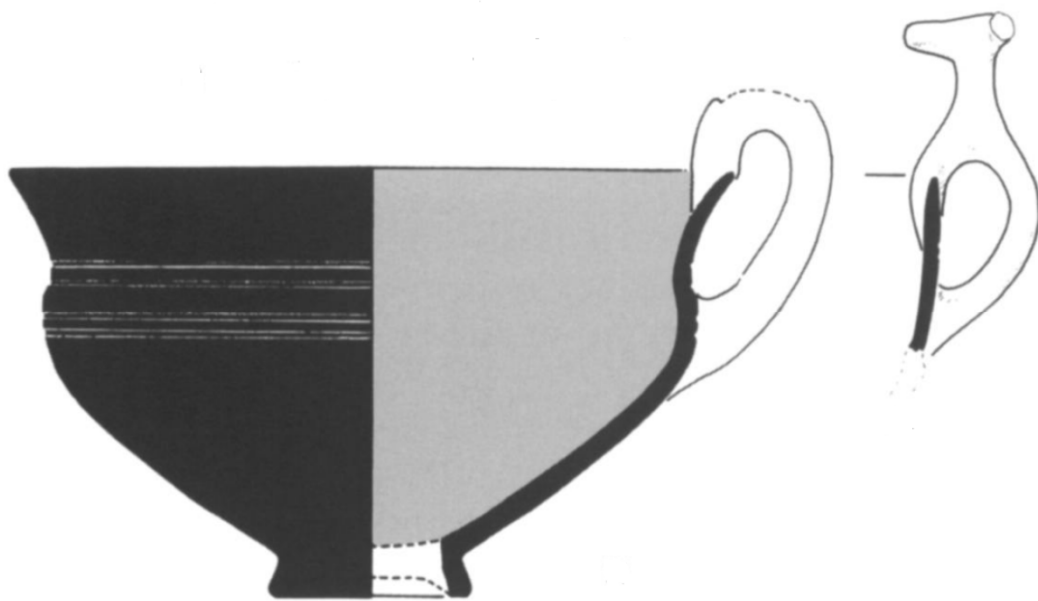


Figure 81



Figure 82



Figure 83

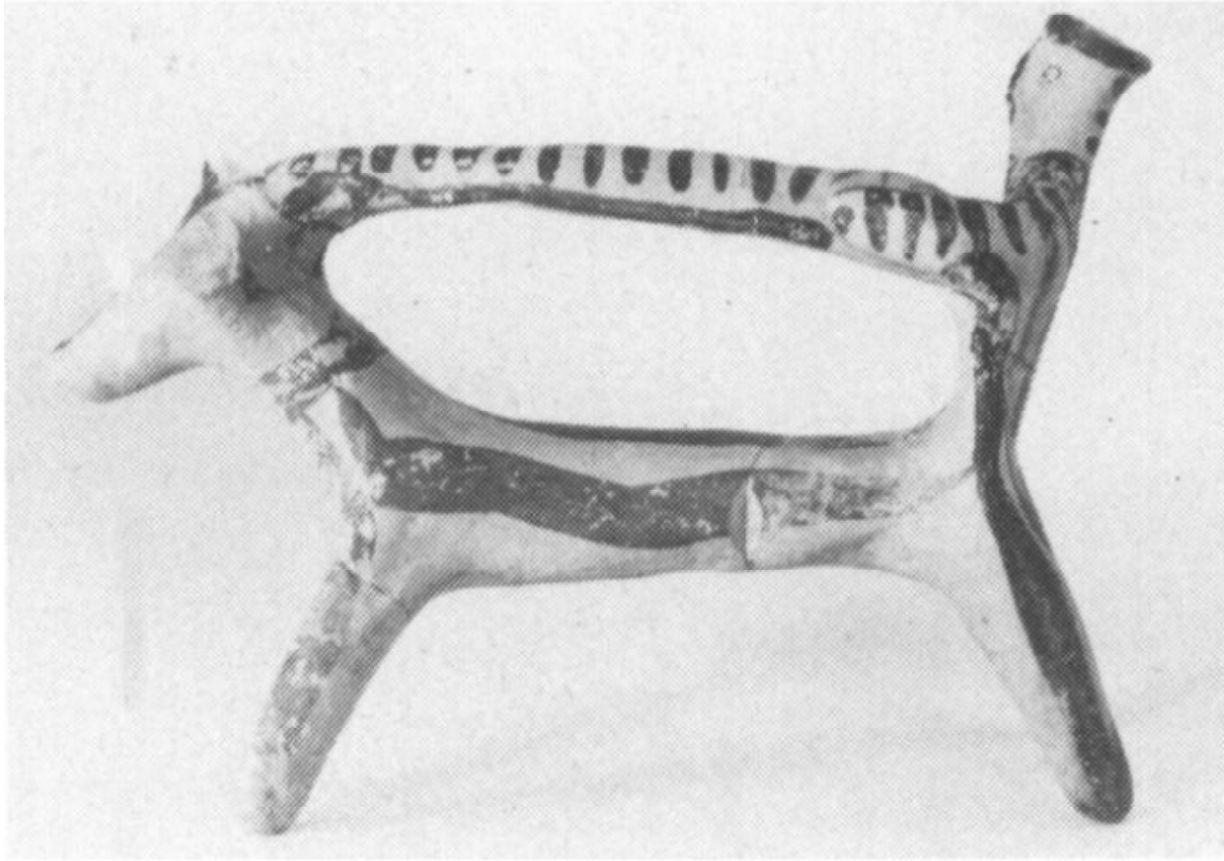
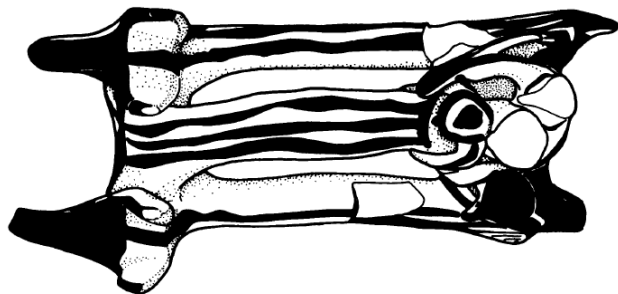
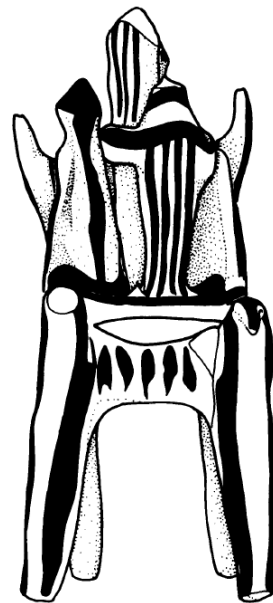
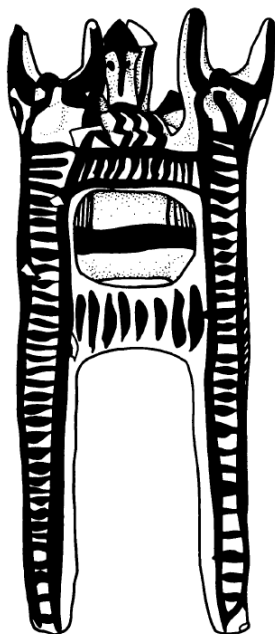
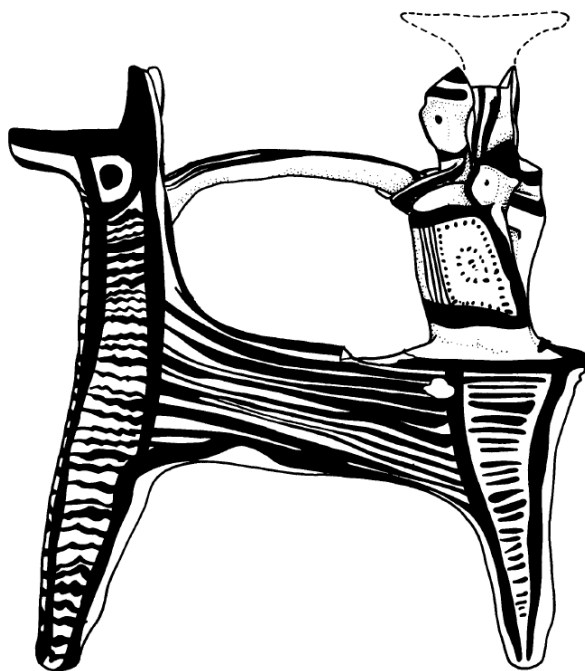


Figure 84



1558

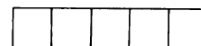


Figure 85



Figure 86



Figure 87



Figure 88



Figure 89

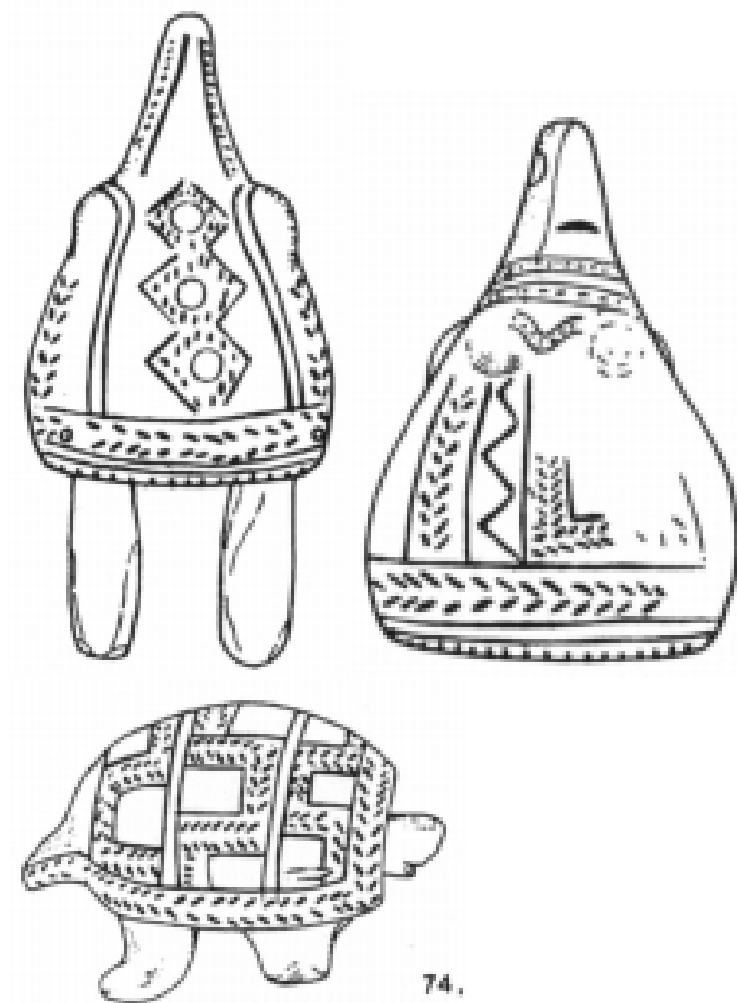
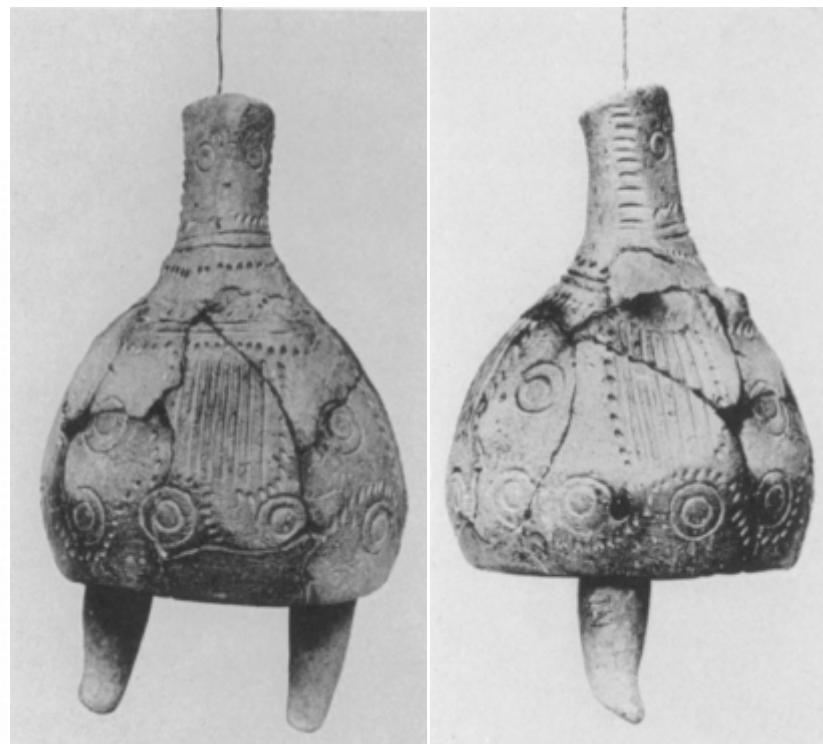


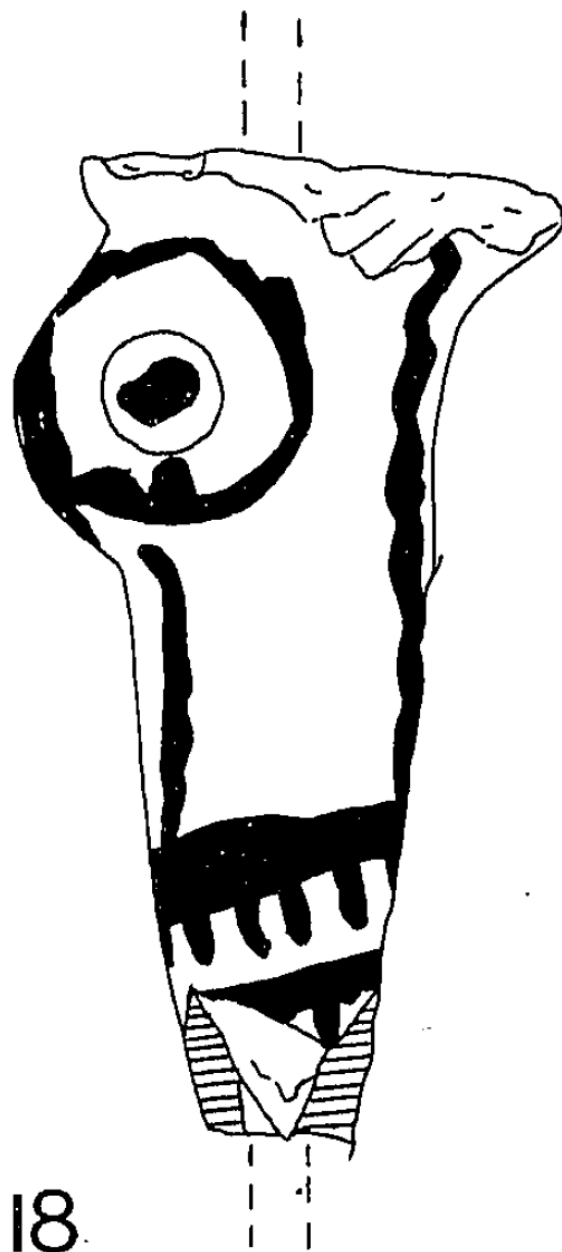
Figure 90



Figure 91



Figure 92



18.

Figure 93



Figure 94



Figure 95



Figure 96



Figure 97

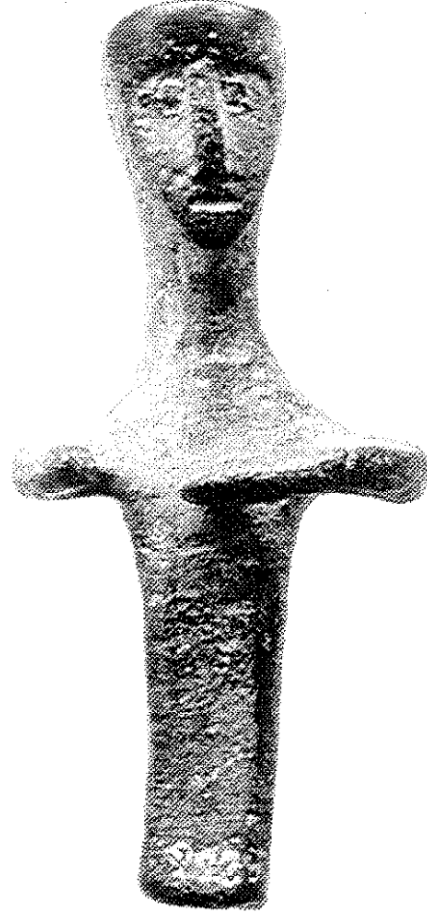
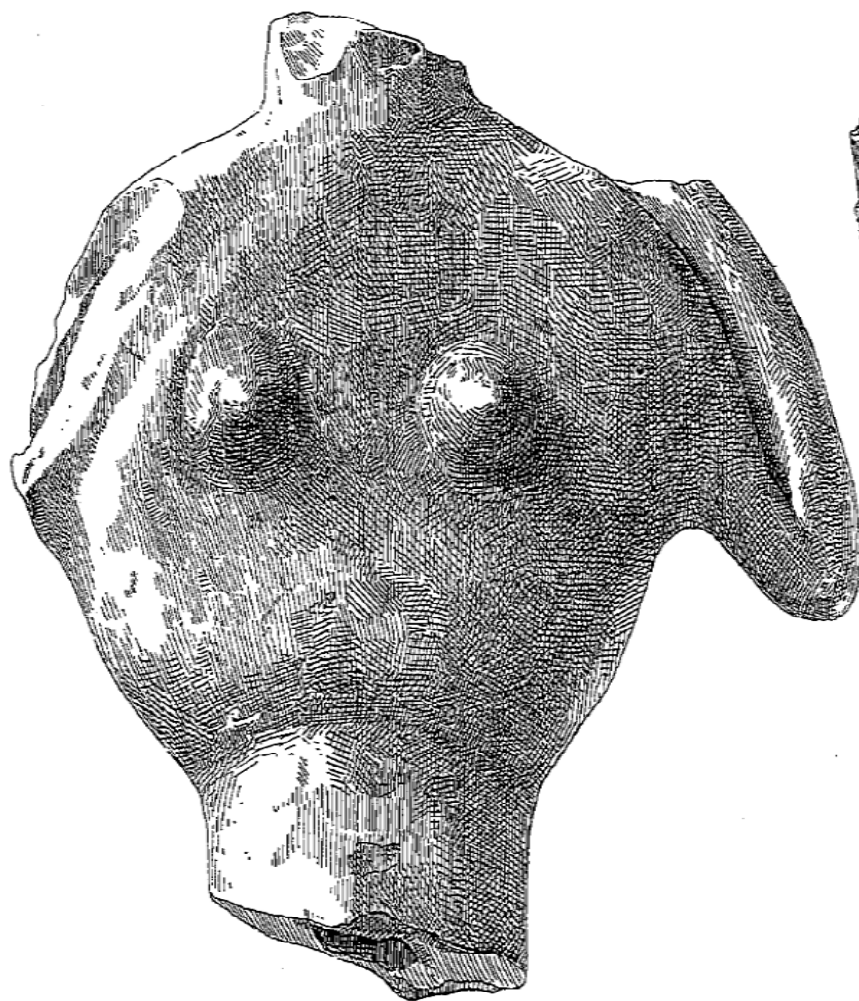
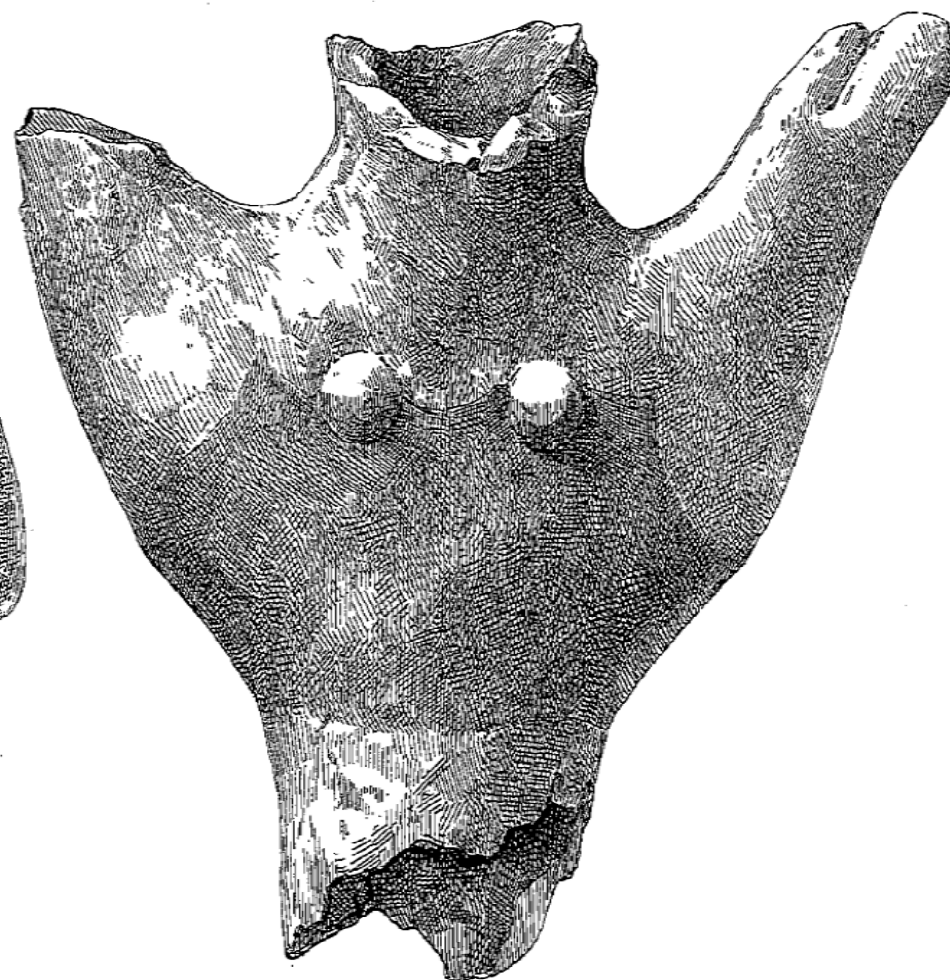


Figure 98



1879

Figure 99

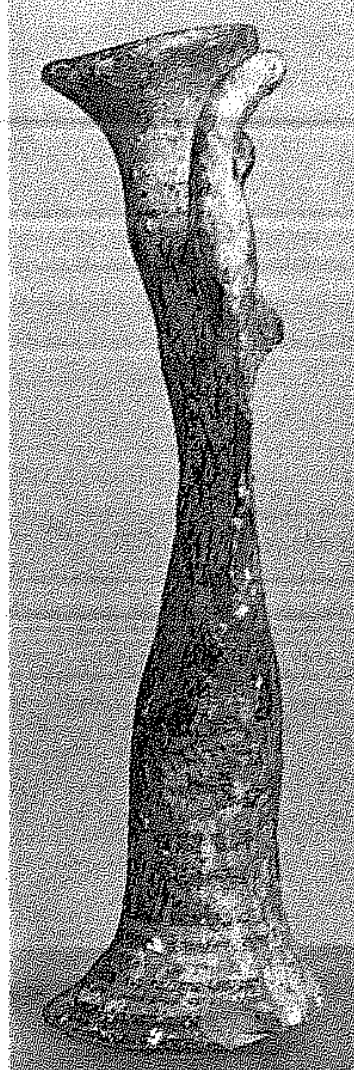


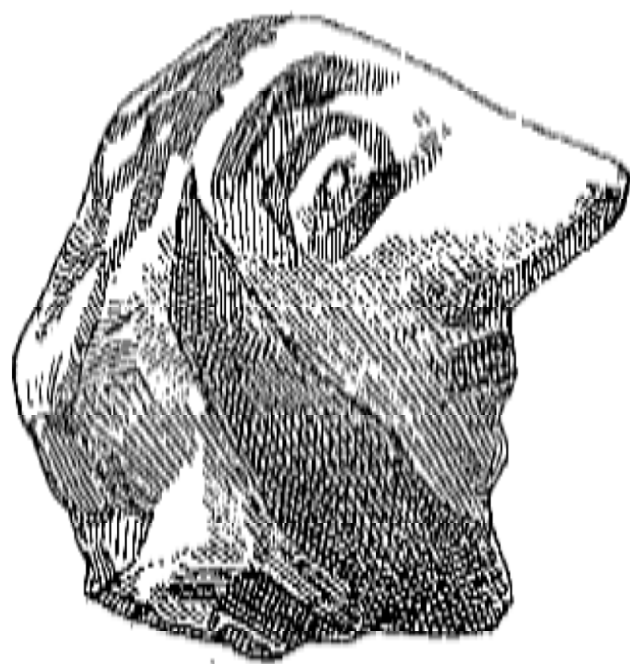
Figure 100



Figure 101



Figure 102



1861



Figure 103



Figure 104

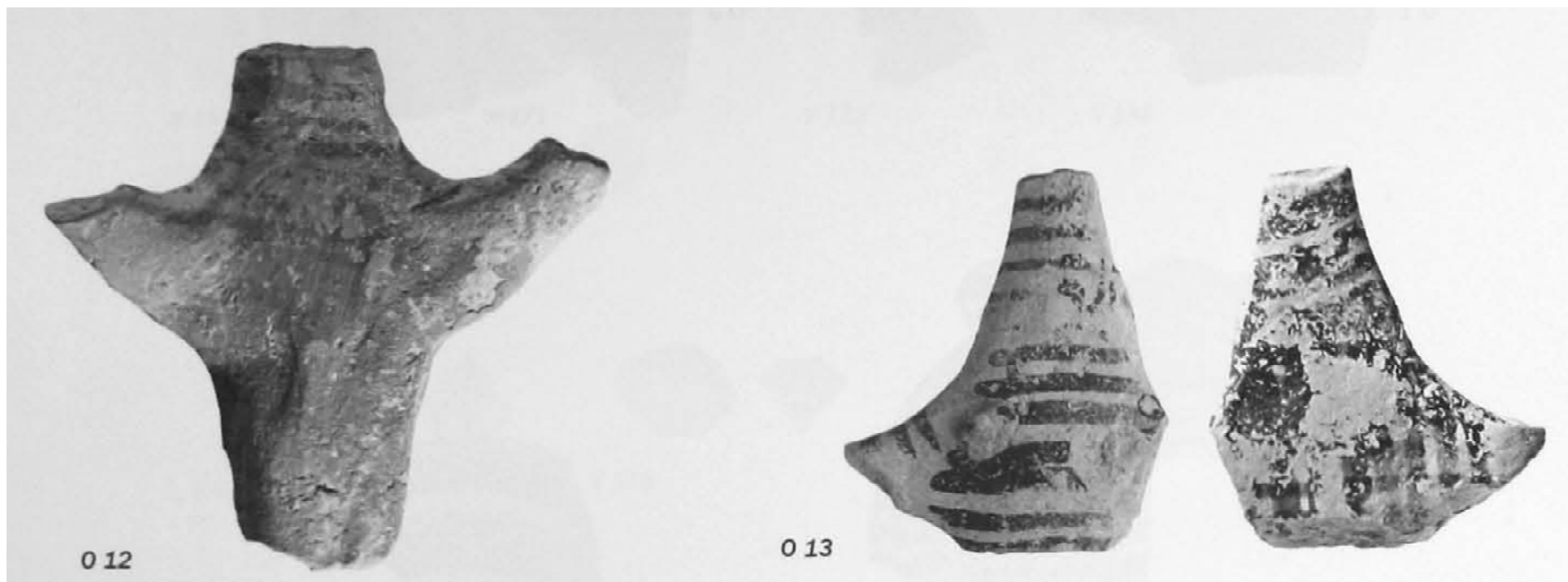


Figure 105

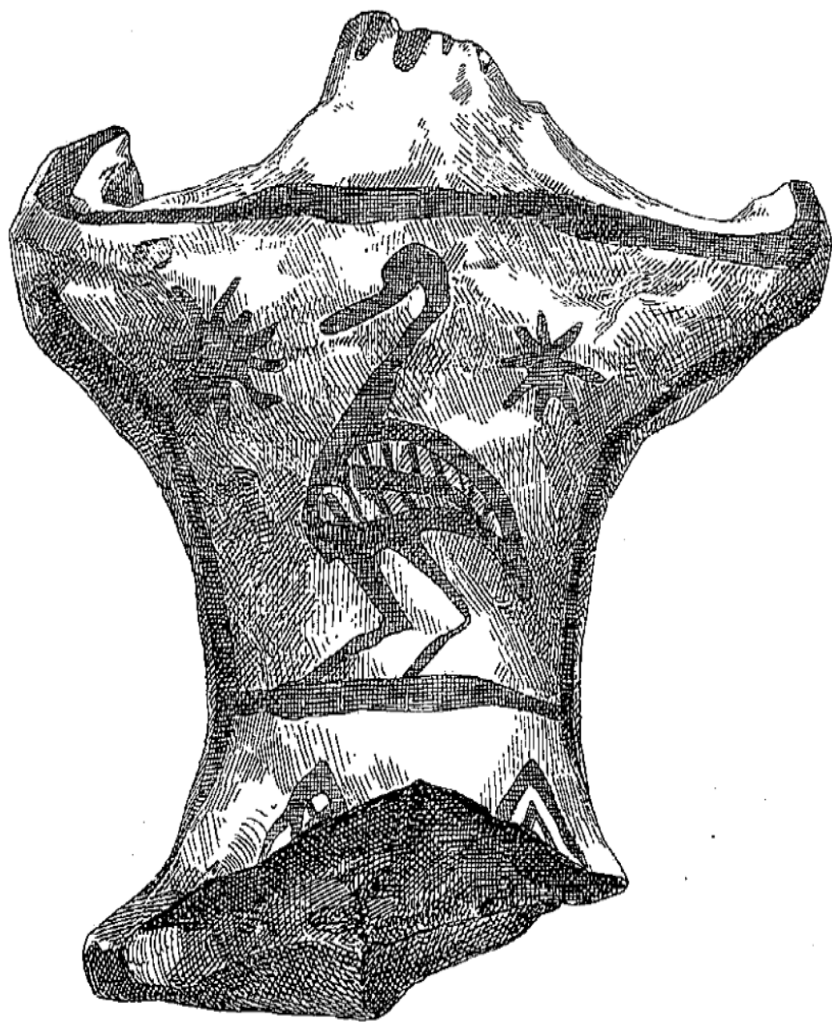
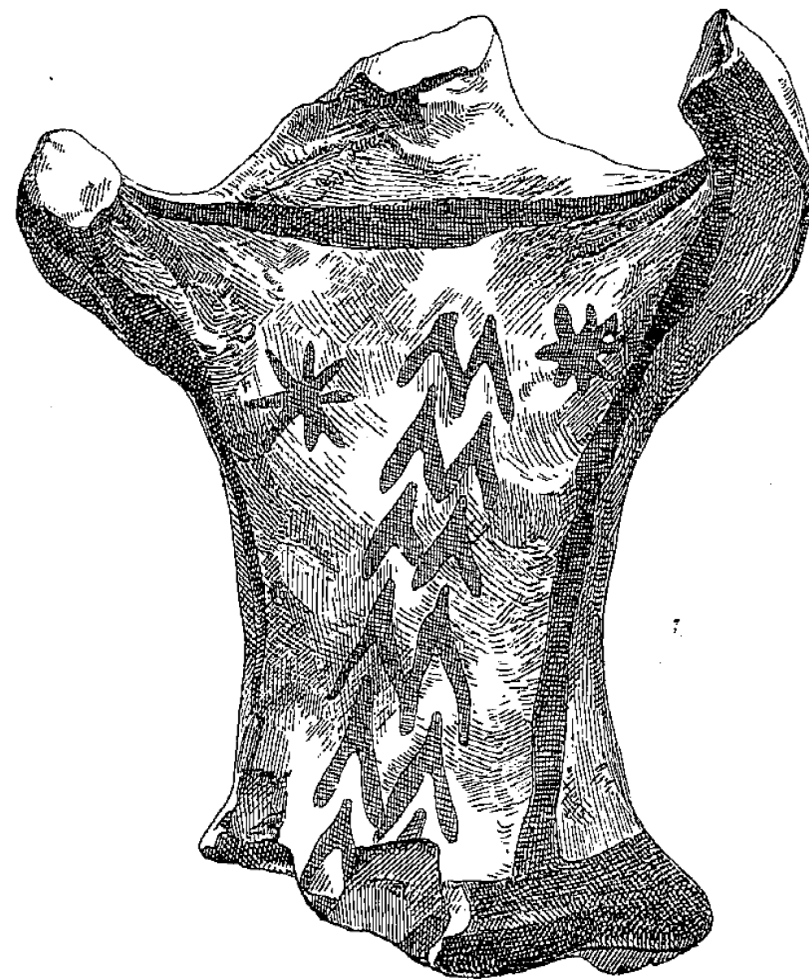
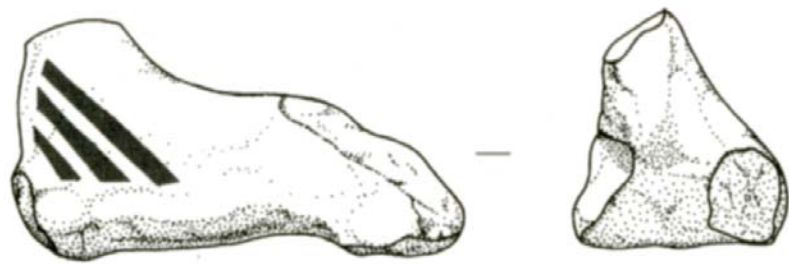
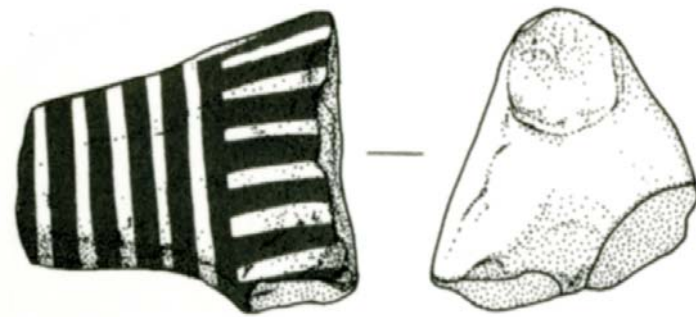


Figure 106



484



483

Figure 107

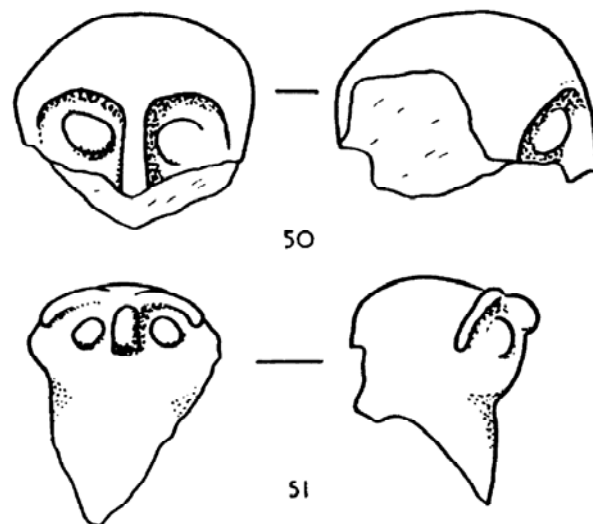


Figure 108

Group A



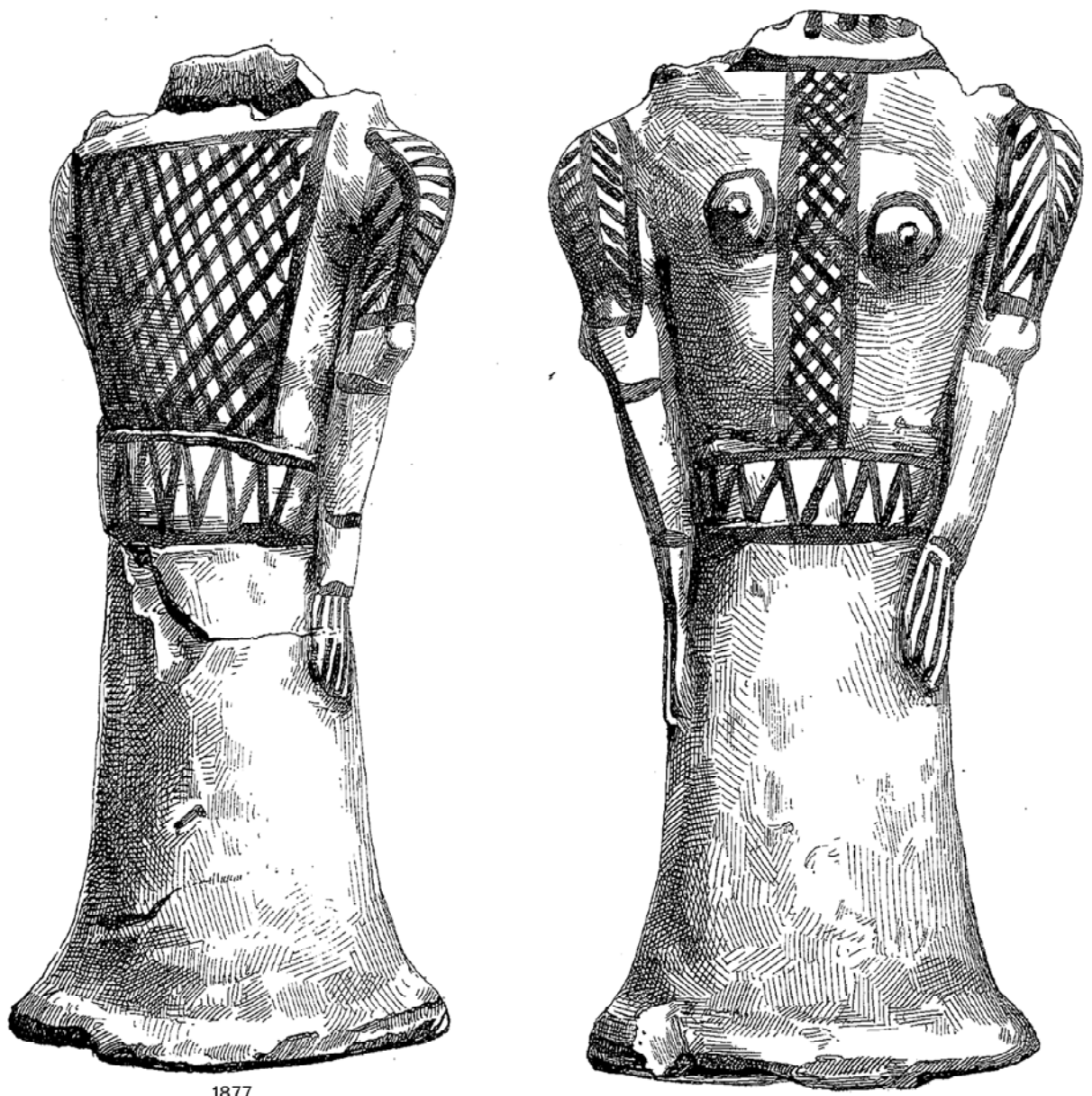
Group B



Group C



Figure 109



1877

Figure 110



Figure 111

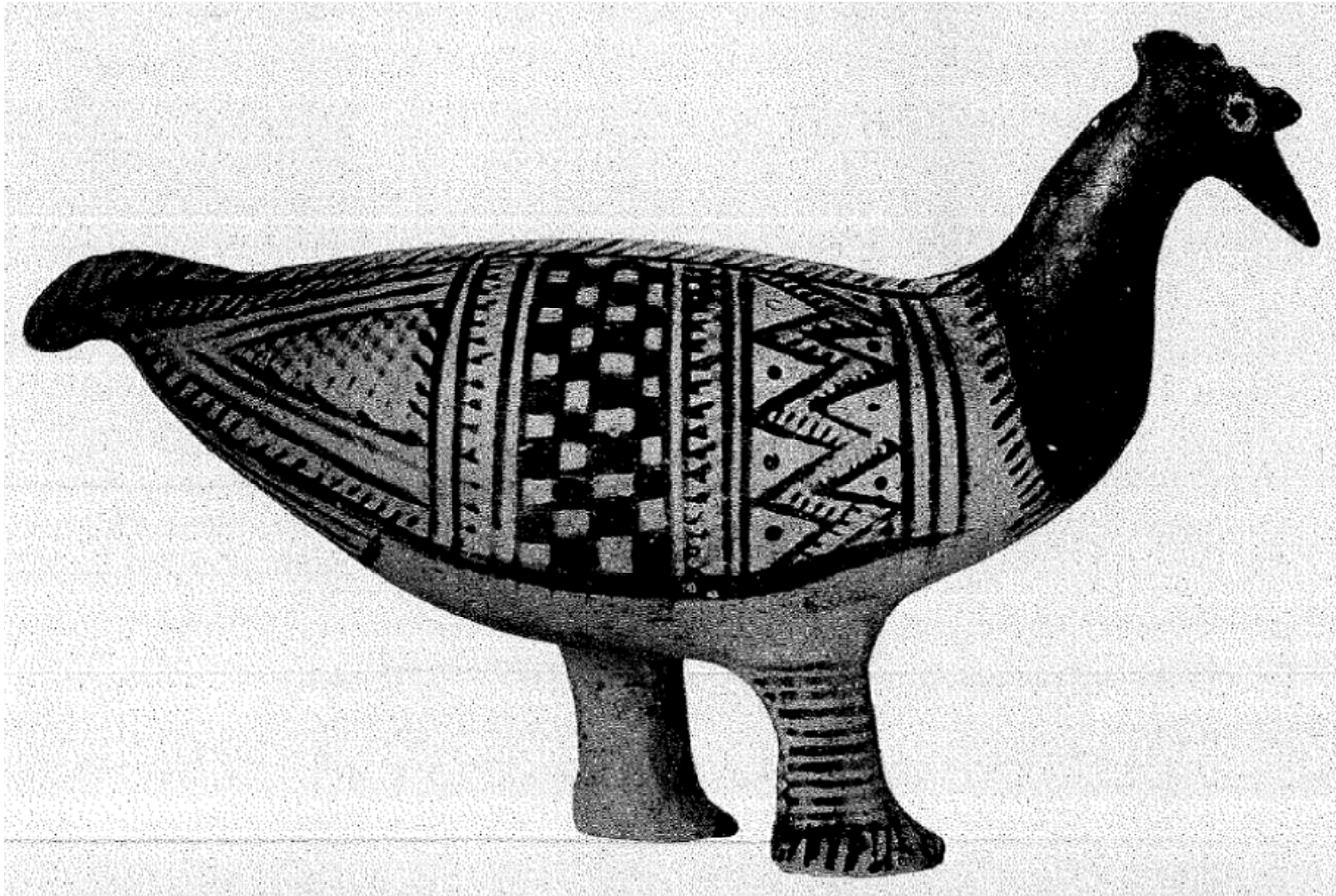


Figure 112

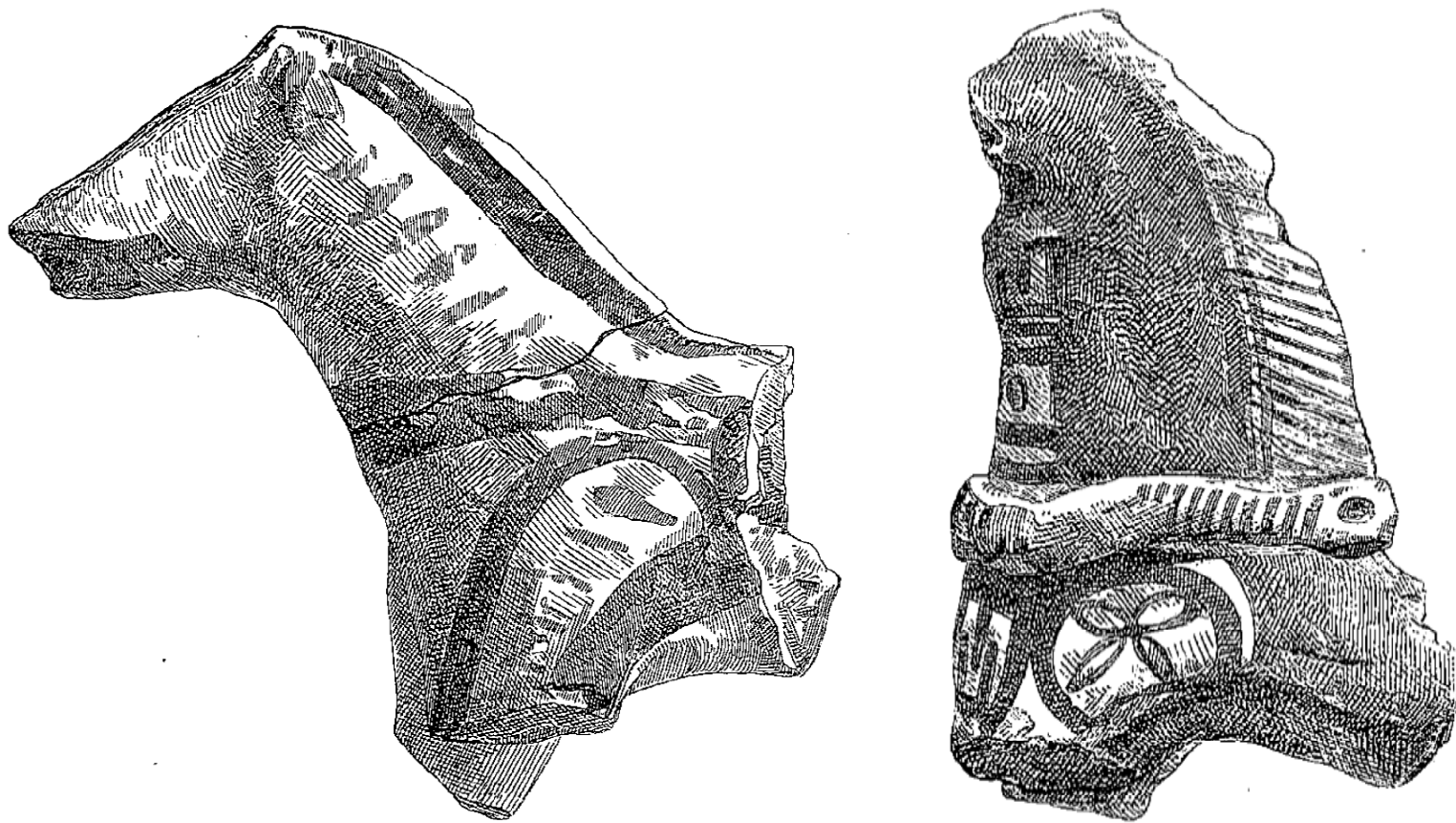


Figure 113



Figure 114



Figure 115

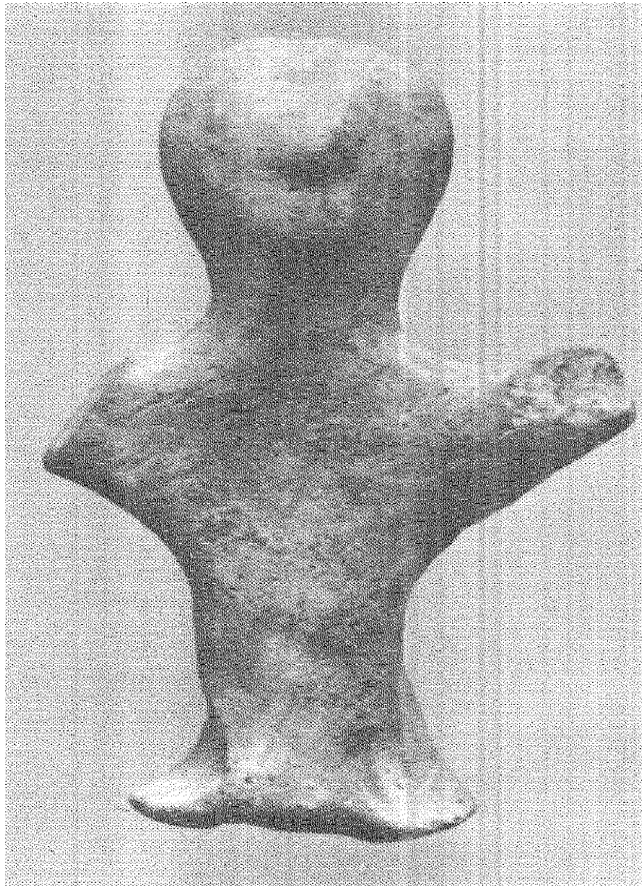
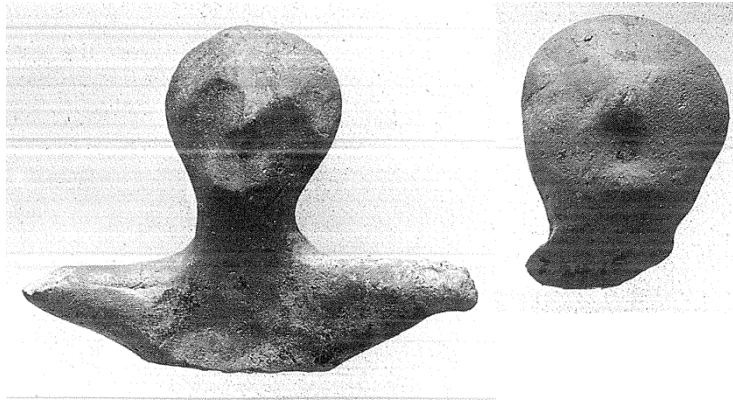
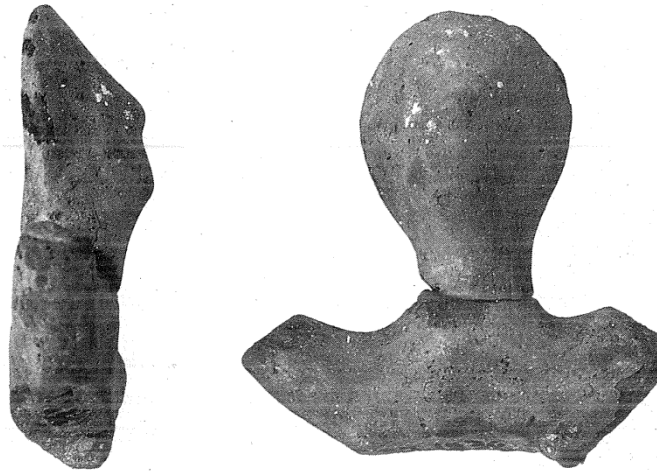
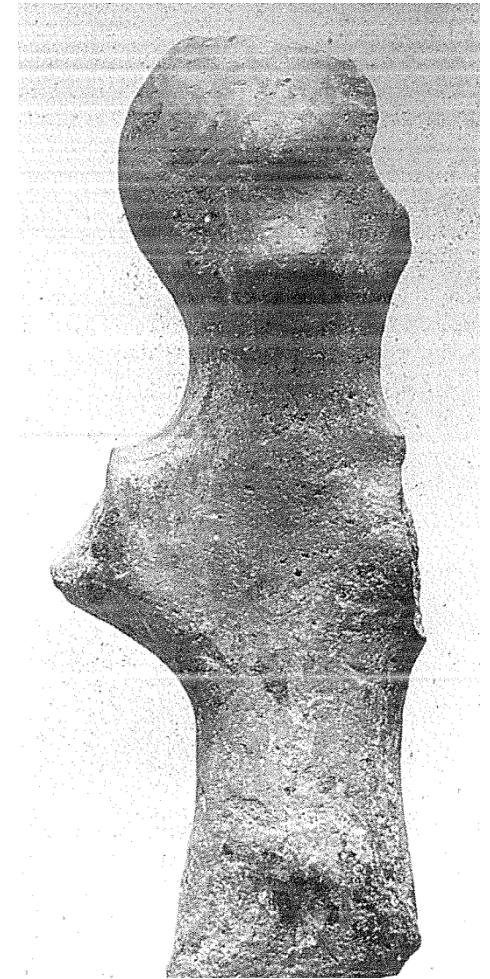


Figure 116

Chart 1: Structure of data collection

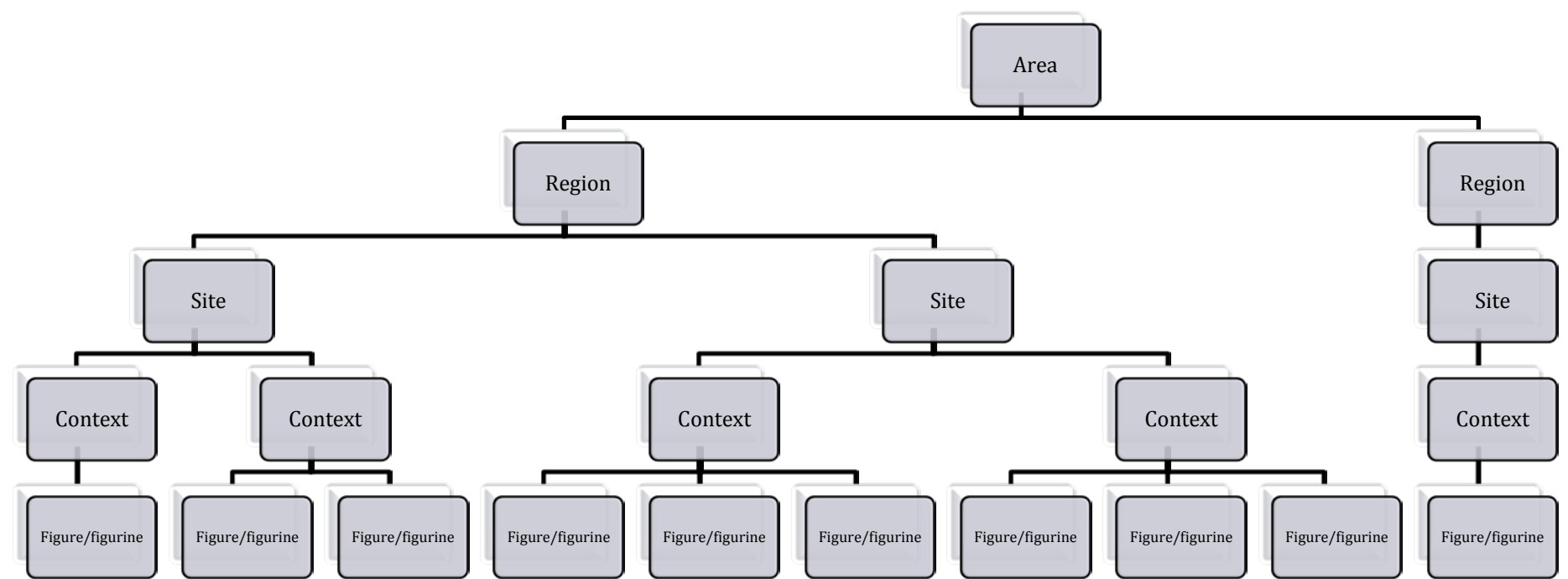


Chart 2: Areas, Regions and Sites

Area	Mainland Greece			Euboea and the Sporades		Northern Aegean Islands			Dodecanese			Cyclades			
Region	Attica	Phokida	Boeotia	Euboea	Skyros	Chios	Samos	Lemnos	Rhodes	Kalymnos	Kos	Melos	Naxos		
Sites	Athens, Acropolis Fountain House	Kalapodi	Thiva	Lefkandi, Toumba building	Agia Anna	Emporio, settlement	Samian Heraion	Hephaistia, Sanctuary of Artemis	Passia, Vati	Temple of Apollo / Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios	Sophou plot	Phylakopi, sanctuary	Kamini		
	Athens, Acropolis North Slope	Elateia		Lefkandi, Toumba cemetery		Emporio, harbour sanctuary			Zambico					Serraglio	Grotta
	Athens, Acropolis South Slope	Delphi, Marmaria		Lefkandi, Palia Perivolia		Emporio, Athena Temple Terrace			Stin Piazza					Iria, Sanctuary of Dionysus	
	Athens, Agora	Delphi, Sanctuary of Apollo		Lefkandi, Xeropolis		Ialysos, cemetery			Unknown find spot						
	Athens, Kerameikos	Eretria, Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros		Ialysos, acropolis											
	Athens, Meidani Street 12-14	Eretria, North Sacrificial Area		Apsaktiras, Vati											
	Athens, Makryianni plot	Plakari		Lindos											
	Athens, Amphiktionis Street			Vigli											
	Athens, unknown find spot			Kamiros, acropolis											
	Nea Ionia			Kechraki											
	Perati														
	Merenda Skala Oropou														

Chart 3: Site chronology by geographical area

		<i>Pre-Bronze Age</i>	<i>Late Bronze Age</i>	<i>Late Helladic III C</i>	<i>LH III C – Protogeometric</i>	<i>Protogeometric</i>	<i>Early Geometric</i>	<i>Middle Geometric</i>	<i>Late Geometric</i>	<i>Archaic</i>	<i>Historical</i>	<i>Indeterminate and unknown</i>
MAINLAND GREECE	Attica											
		Nea Ionia										
			Athens, Acropolis North Slope									
			Perati									
									Athens, Kerameikos			
									Athens, Meidani Street 12-14			
			Athens, Acropolis Fountain House									
			Athens, Agora									
									Merenda			
									Skala Oropou			
												Athens, unknown find spot
												Athens, Acropolis South Slope
												Athens, Makryianni Street
												Athens, Amphiktionis Street
	Phokida											
			Kalapodi									
			Elateia-Alonaki									
			Delphi, Sanctuary of Apollo									
												Delphi, Marmaria
	Boeotia											
			Thiva									
EUBOEAE AND THE SPORADES	Euboea											
		Lefkandi, Xeropolis										
						Lefkandi, Toumba building						
						Lefkandi, Toumba cemetery						
						Lefkandi, Palia Perivolia						
									Plakari			
									Eretria, Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros			
									Eretria, North Sacrificial Area			
	Skyros											
						Skyros, Agia Anna						
NORTHERN AEGEAN ISLANDS	Chios		Emporio, settlement									
									Emporio, Athena Temple Terrace			
						Emporio, Harbour Sanctuary						
	Samos											
						Samian Heraion						
	Lemnos											
									Hephaistia, Sanctuary of Artemis			
DODECANESE	Rhodes											
		Ialysos, acropolis										
			Ialysos, cemetery									
			Apsaktiras, Vati									
			Passia, Vati									
									Lindos			
									Kamiros, acropolis			
												Zambico
												Stin Piazza
												Kechraki
												Vigli
	Kalymnos											
												Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios
	Kos											
			Serraglio									
												Sophou plot
CYCLADES	Melos											
			Phylakopi, sanctuary									
	Naxos											
				Kamini								
			Grotta									
												Iria, Sanctuary of Dionysus
												Naxos, unknown find spot
Total number of sites represented in phase		5	18	22	15	21	20	21	25	20	18	17

Chart 4: Context natures

Deposits	Cuts	Unknown
Construction debris	Grave fill – inhumation	Uncontextualised
Wall	Unspecified fill	Unknown
Other deposit	Pit fill	
Floor	Grave fill – cremation	
Structure	Other cut	
Debris	Well	
Exterior surface	Grave fill - unspecified	
	Grave fill – cremation and inhumation	

Chart 5: Percentage preserved according to production method

Code	Percentage preserved
1	Less than 10%
2	11% - 20%
3	21% - 30%
4	31% - 40%
5	41% - 50%
6	51% - 60%
7	61% - 70%
8	71% - 80%
9	81% - 90%
10	91% - 100%
11	Complete (100%)

Type	Mean (average) preserved
Handmade	5.55
Wheelmade	2.44

Chart 6: Co-occurrence of wheelmade figures and handmade figurines (by period)

Where n = total number of contexts in which co-occurrence is attested.

LH III C / n=10	<i>Handmade anthropomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade zoomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade group</i>
<i>Wheelmade anthropomorphic</i>	40%	50%	20%
<i>Wheelmade zoomorphic</i>	60%	80%	60%
<i>Wheelmade hybrid</i>			
<i>Wheelmade group</i>			

PG / n=1	<i>Handmade anthropomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade zoomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade group</i>
<i>Wheelmade anthropomorphic</i>			
<i>Wheelmade zoomorphic</i>			
<i>Wheelmade hybrid</i>		100%	
<i>Wheelmade group</i>			

PG-EG/ n=2	<i>Handmade anthropomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade zoomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade group</i>
<i>Wheelmade anthropomorphic</i>	50%	50%	
<i>Wheelmade zoomorphic</i>	50%	50%	
<i>Wheelmade hybrid</i>			
<i>Wheelmade group</i>			

Geometric / n=1	<i>Handmade anthropomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade zoomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade group</i>
<i>Wheelmade anthropomorphic</i>			
<i>Wheelmade zoomorphic</i>	100%		
<i>Wheelmade hybrid</i>			
<i>Wheelmade group</i>			

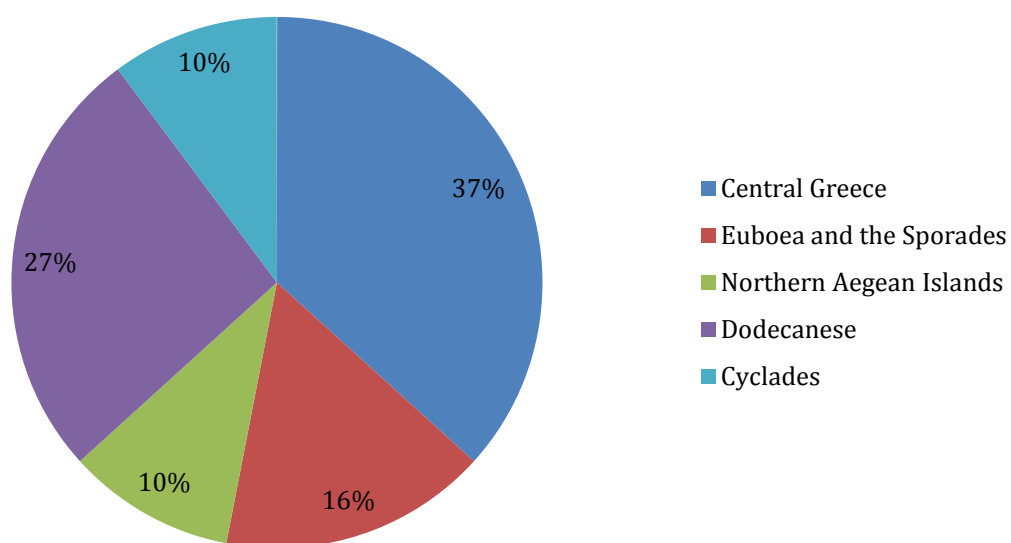
Late Geometric / n=2	<i>Handmade anthropomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade zoomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade group</i>
<i>Wheelmade anthropomorphic</i>	50%	50%	
<i>Wheelmade zoomorphic</i>	100%	50%	
<i>Wheelmade hybrid</i>			
<i>Wheelmade group</i>			

Late Geometric-7th century / n=6	<i>Handmade anthropomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade zoomorphic</i>	<i>Handmade group</i>
<i>Wheelmade anthropomorphic</i>	83%	67%	
<i>Wheelmade zoomorphic</i>	17%	33%	
<i>Wheelmade hybrid</i>			
<i>Wheelmade group</i>			

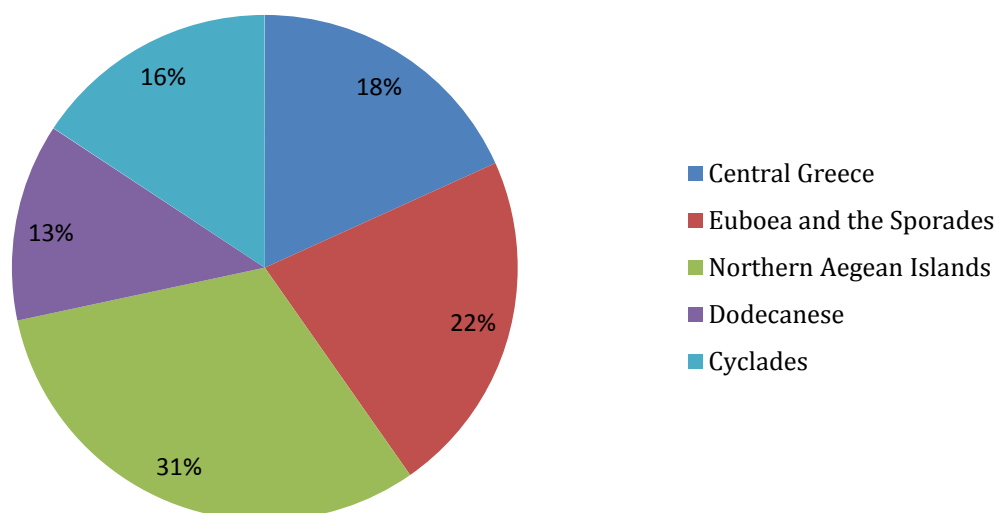
Chart 7: Contexts of co-occurrence per site

Site	Total number of contexts	Co-occurrence contexts	Co-occurrence as a percentage of total contexts
Phylakopi	38	10	26%
Samian Heraion	23	15	65%
Lefkandi - Xeropolis	145	1	1%
Kamiroi - acropolis	1	1	100%
Ialysos - acropolis	1	1	100%
Sophou plot	1	1	100%

Graph 1: Areas by quantity of sites (all periods)
[n=49]

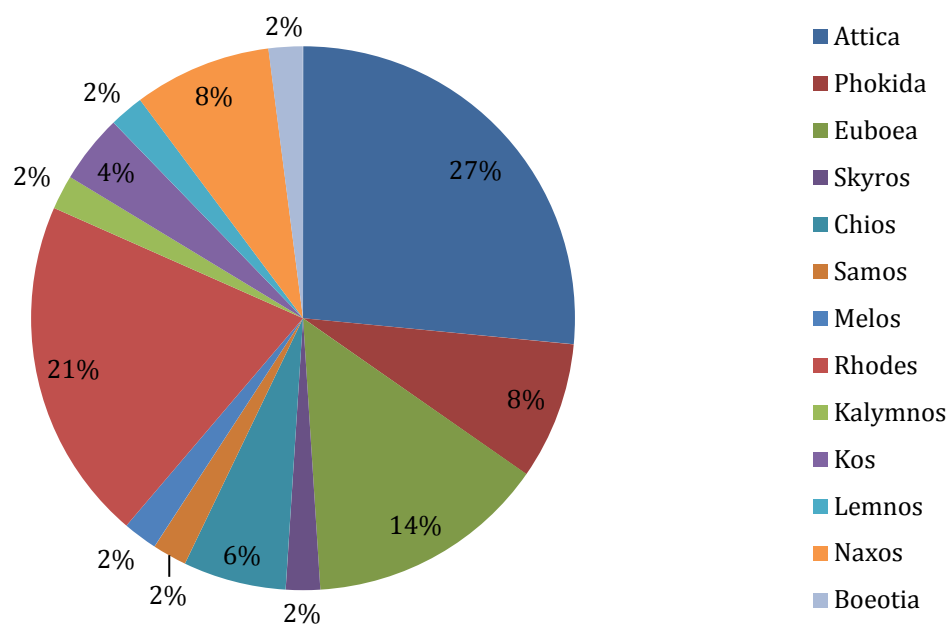


Graph 2: Quantity of figures and figurines by area (all periods) [n=1234]

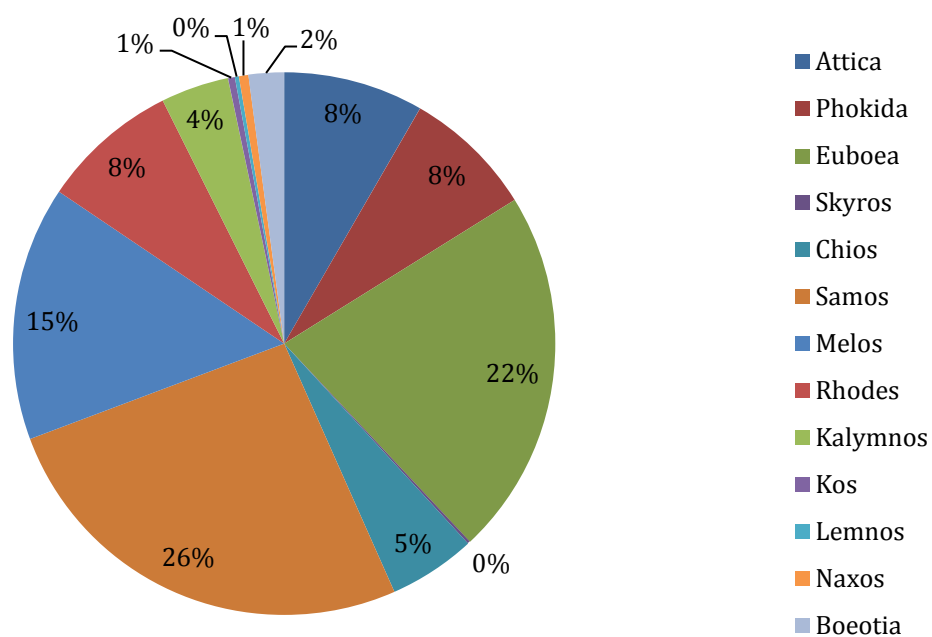


Area	Regions	Sites	Figures and figurines
Mainland Greece	4	18	225
Euboea and the Sporades	2	8	272
Northern Aegean Islands	3	5	387
Dodecanese	3	13	156
Cyclades	2	5	194

Graph 3: Number of sites per region [n=49]

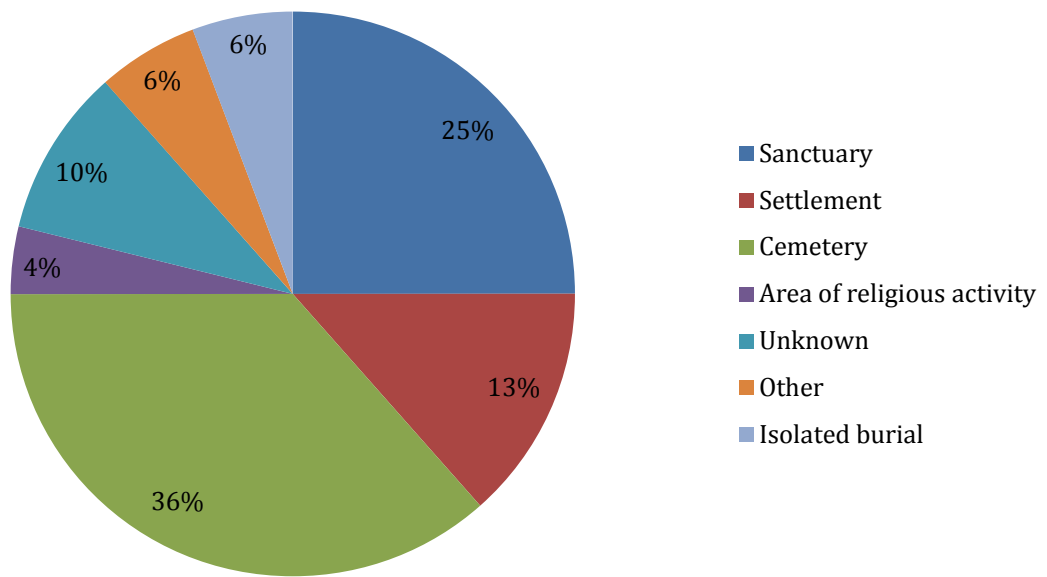


Graph 4: Quantity of figures and figurines by region (all periods) [n=1234]

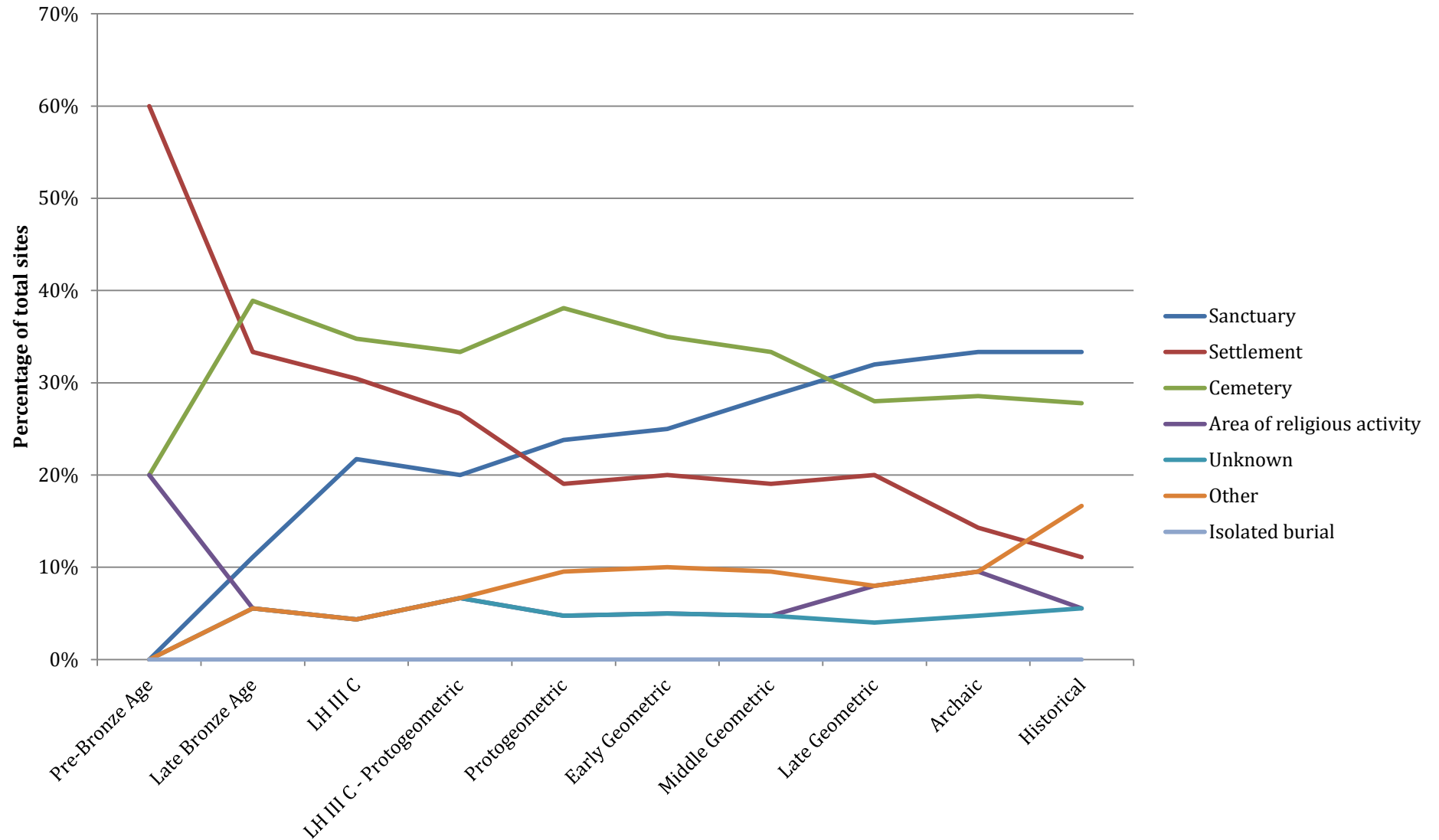


Region	Number of sites	Number of figures and figurines	Average density of figures and figurines per site
Attica	13	103	7.9
Phokida	4	96	24
Euboea	7	270	38.6
Skyros	1	2	2
Chios	3	64	21.3
Samos	1	320	320
Melos	1	187	187
Rhodes	10	101	10.1
Kalymnos	1	50	50
Kos	2	5	2.5
Lemnos	1	3	3
Naxos	4	7	1.8
Boeotia	1	26	26

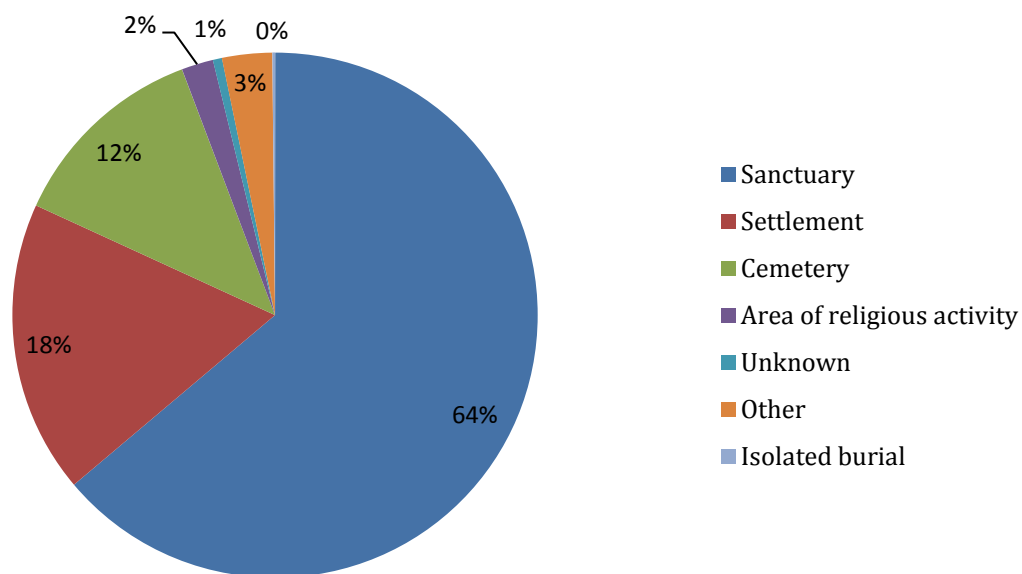
Graph 5: Site types (all periods) [n=49]



Graph 6: Types of sites yielding figures and figurines (by period) [weighted]

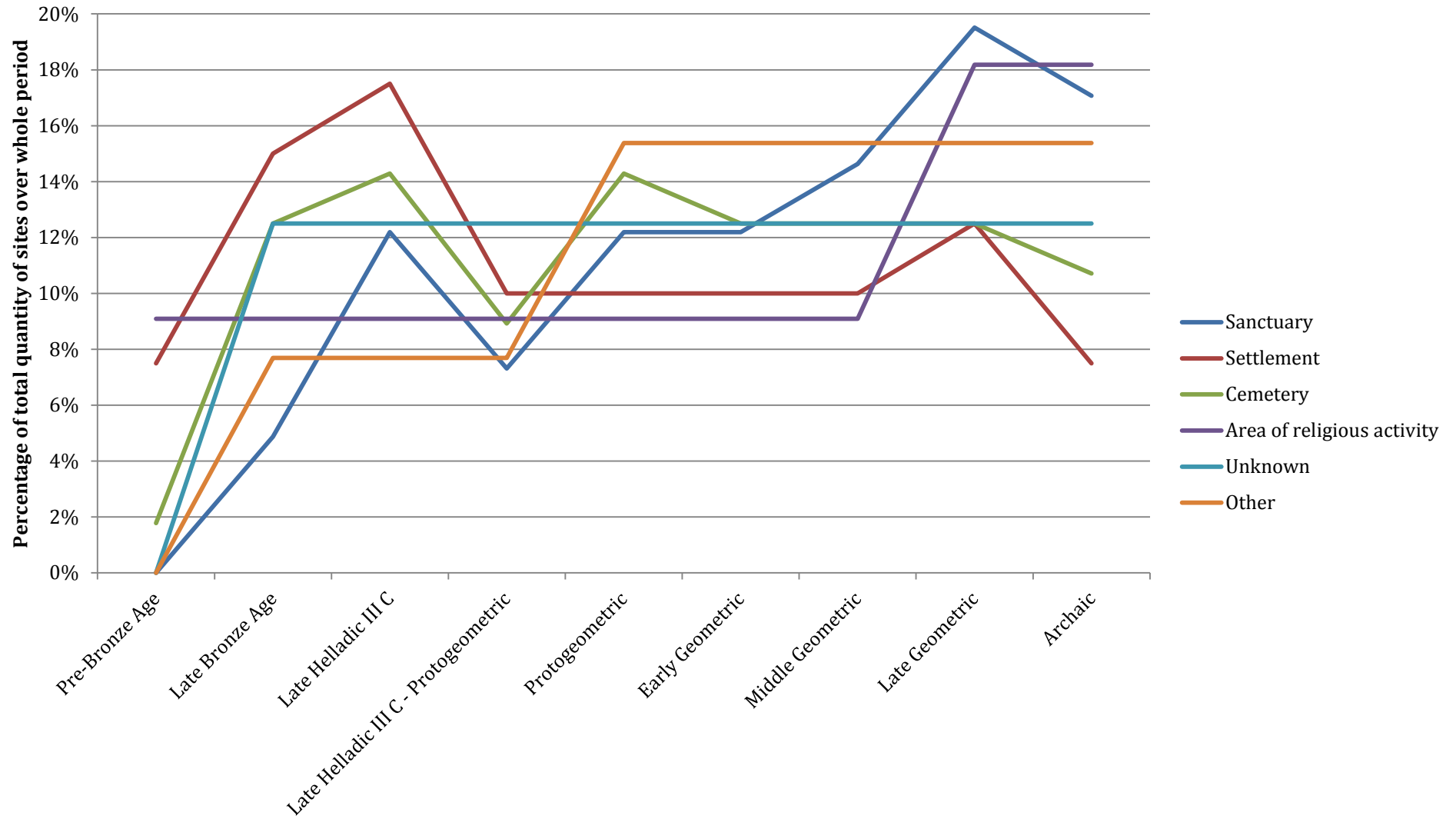


Graph 7: Quantity of figures and figurines according to site type (all periods) [n=1234]

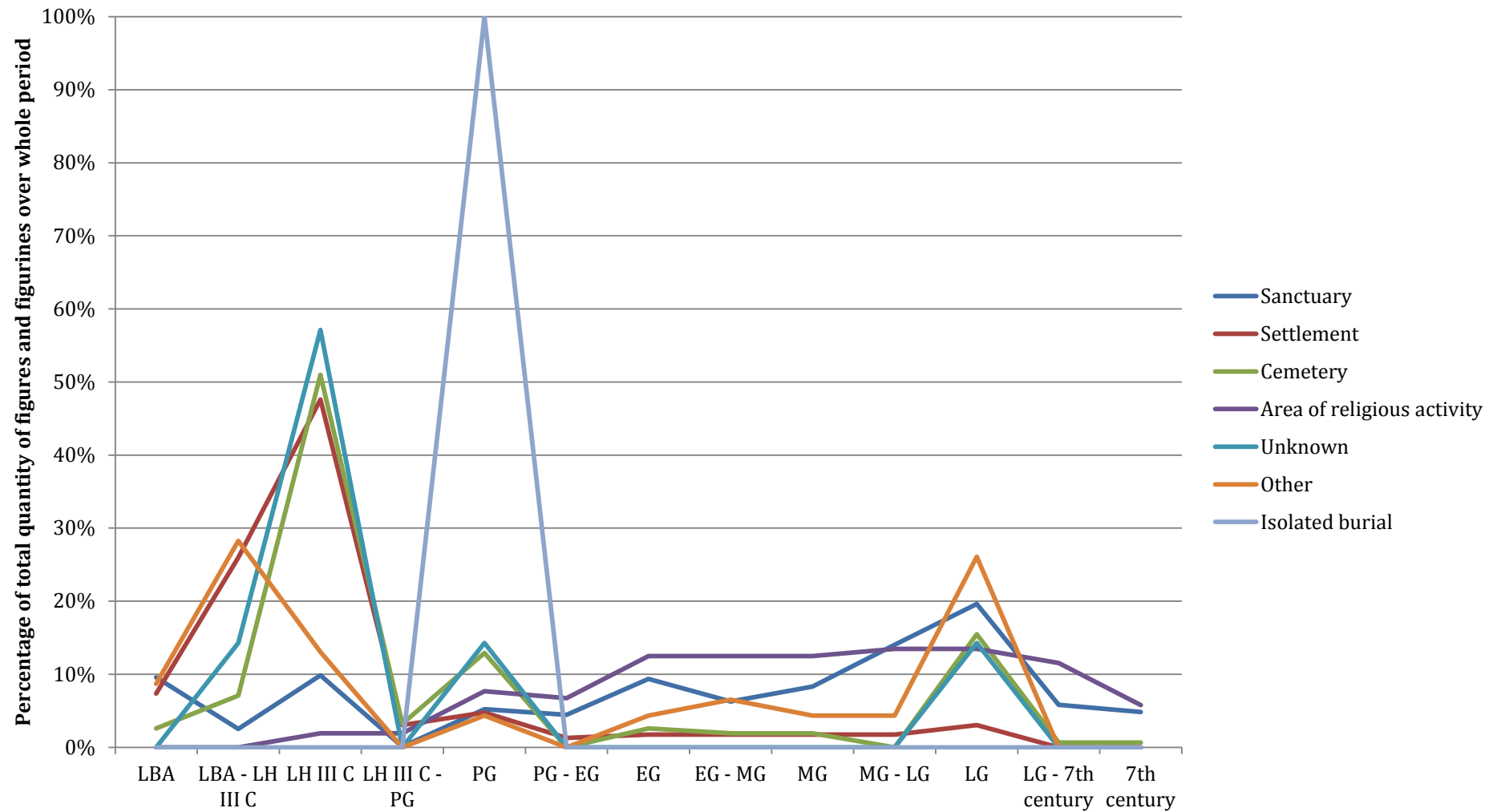


Type of site	Sites	Percentage	Figures and figurines	Percentage
Sanctuary	13	25	788	64
Settlement	7	13	222	18
Cemetery	19	36	153	12
Area of religious activity	2	4	24	2
Unknown	5	10	7	1
Other	3	6	38	3
Isolated burial	3	6	2	0

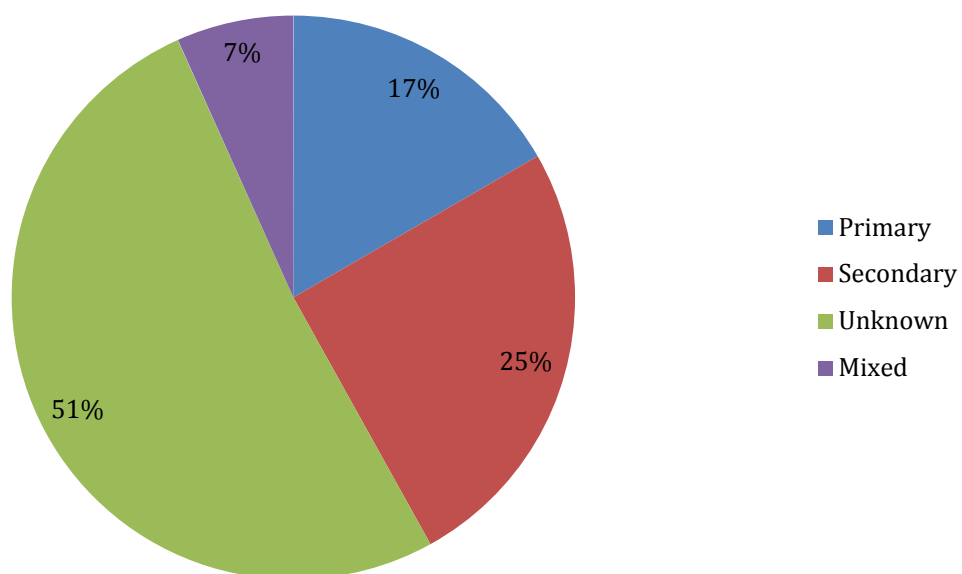
Graph 8: Chronological distribution of site types [weighted]



Graph 9: Chronological distribution of quantity of figures and figurines according to site type [weighted]

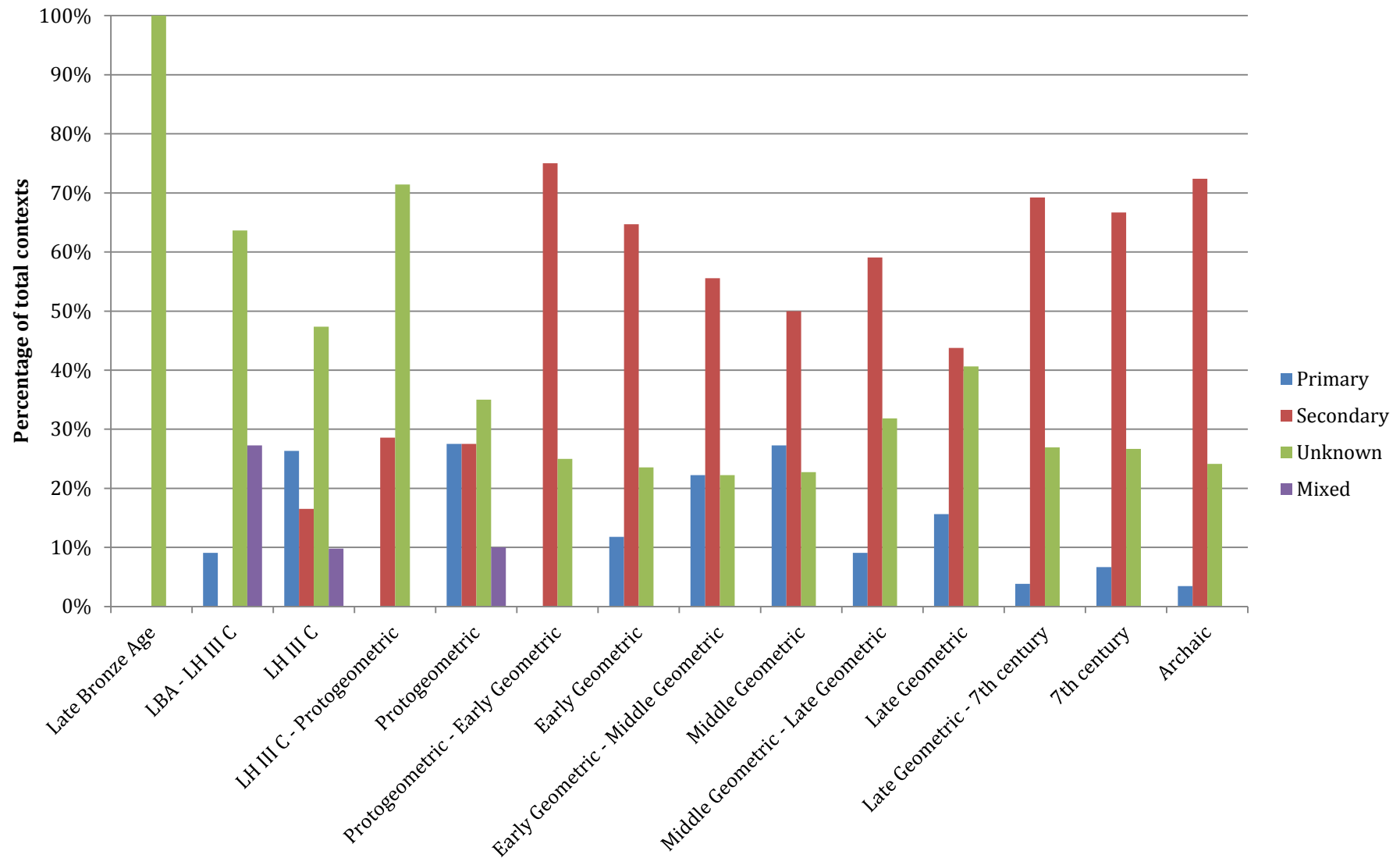


Graph 10: Context integrity (all periods) [n=372]

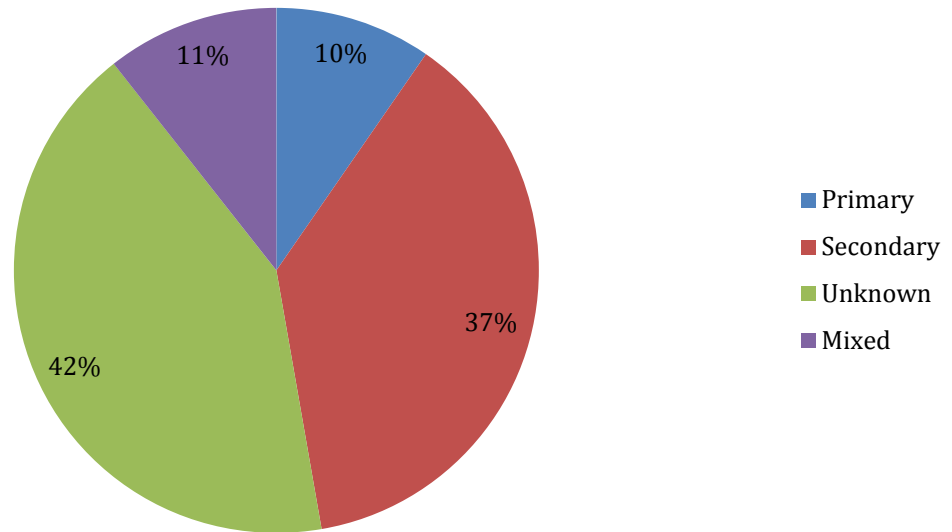


Context integrity	Number of contexts
Primary	62
Secondary	94
Unknown	191
Mixed	25

Graph 11: Context integrity (by period) [weighted]

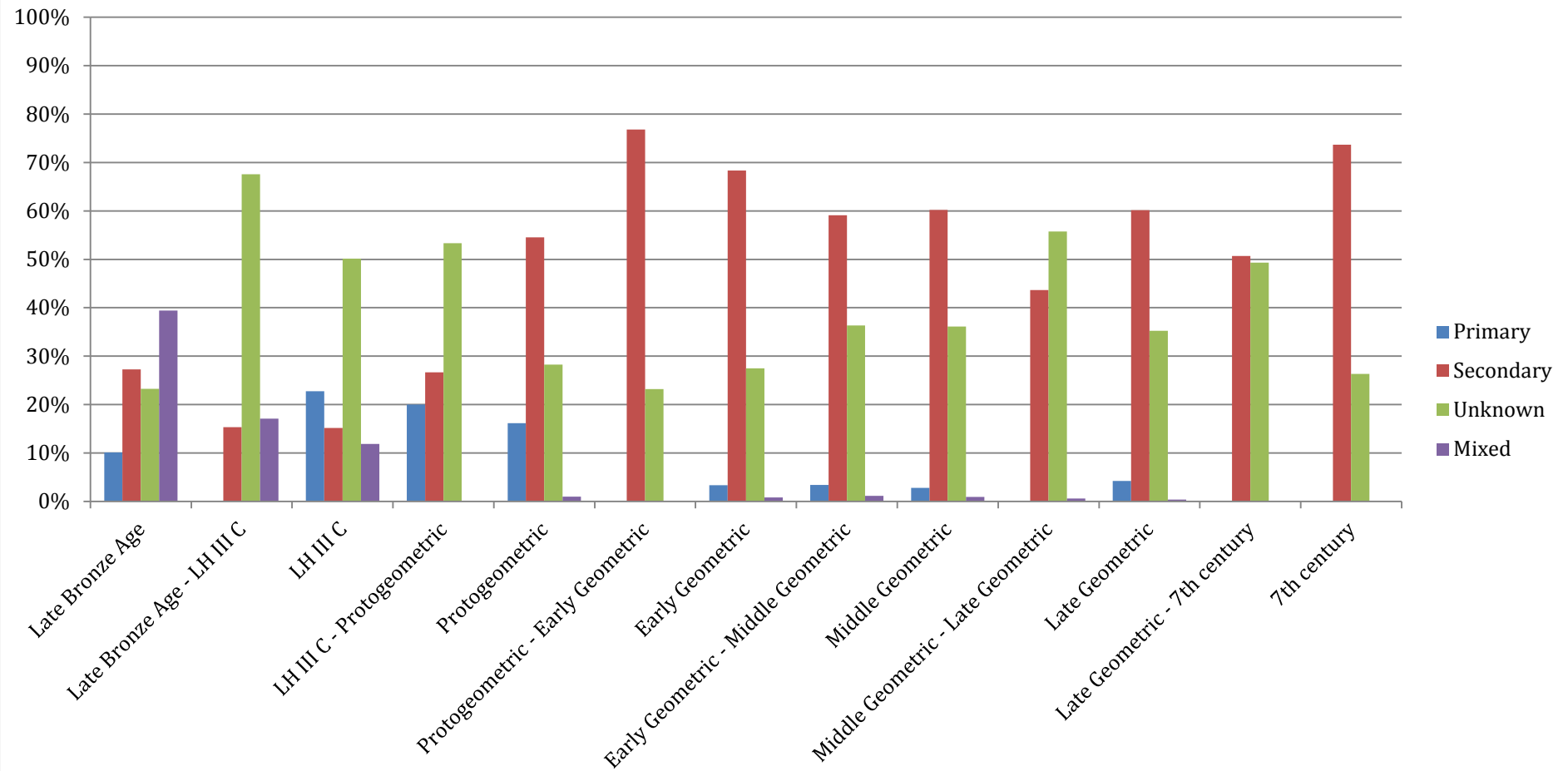


Graph 12: Quantity of figures and figurines according to context integrity (all periods) [n=1234]

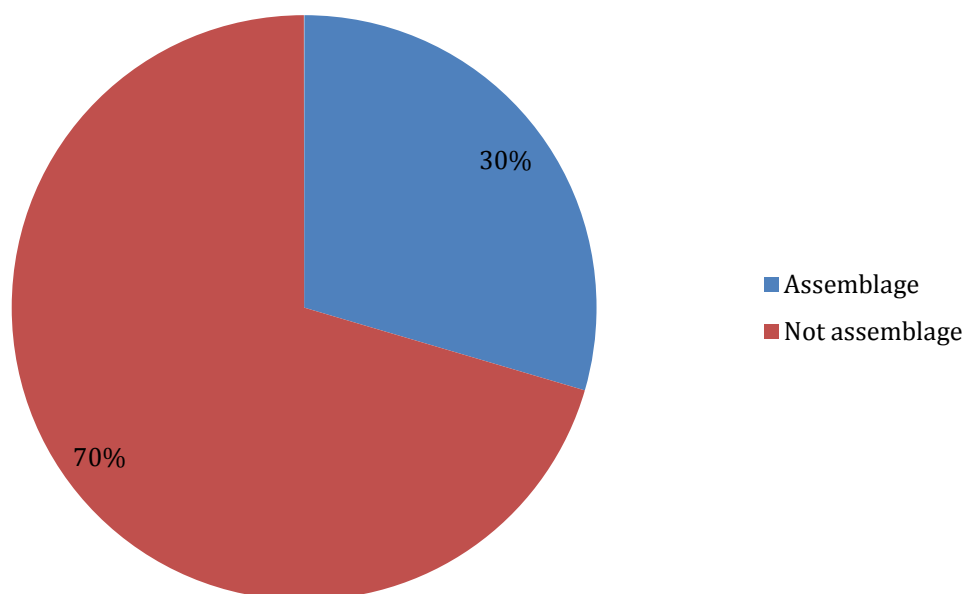


Context integrity	Number of figures and figurines
Primary	119
Secondary	464
Unknown	520
Mixed	131

Graph 13: Quantity of figures and figurines according to context integrity (by period)
[weighted]

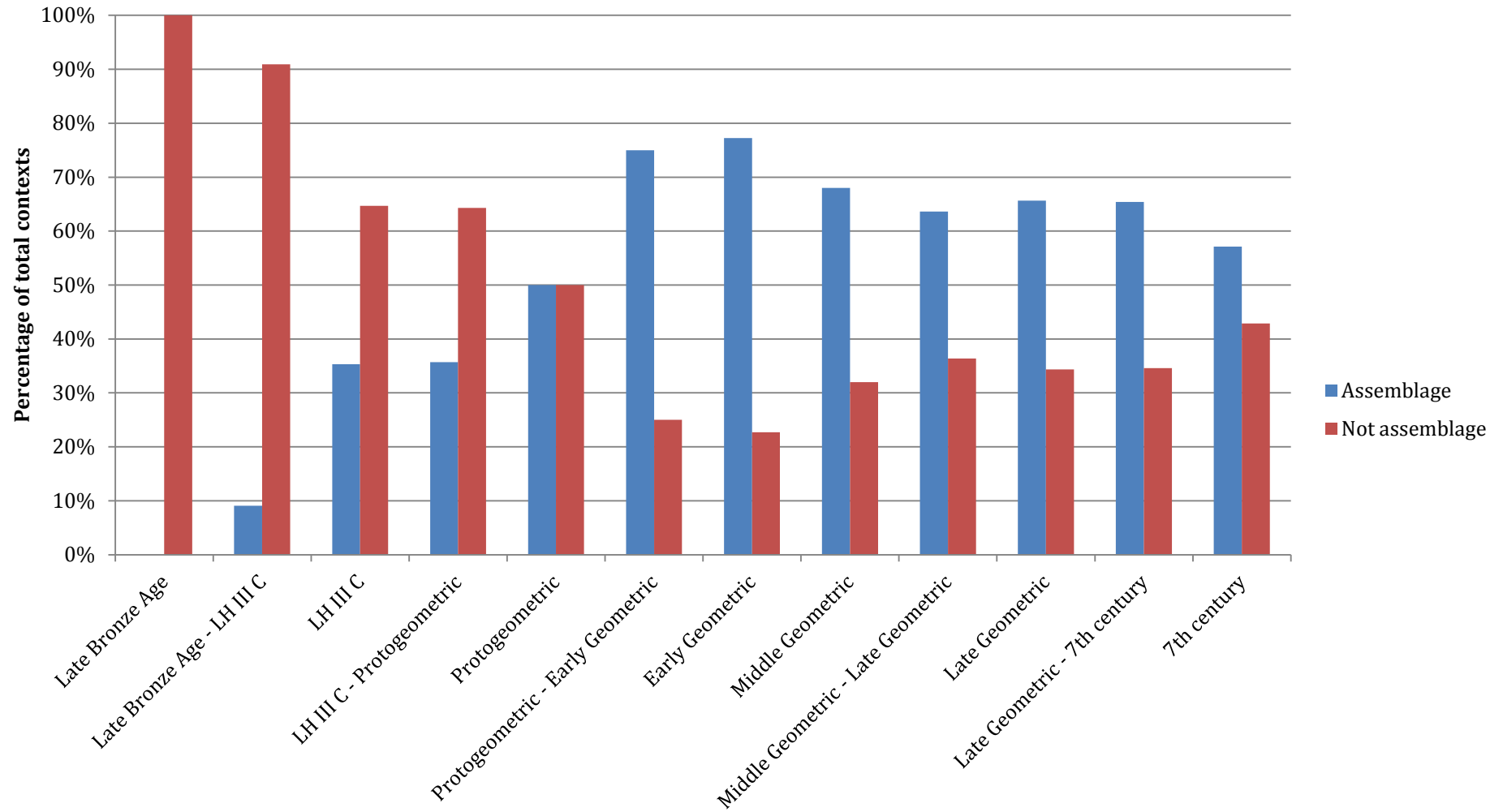


Graph 14: Assemblages (all periods) [n=372]

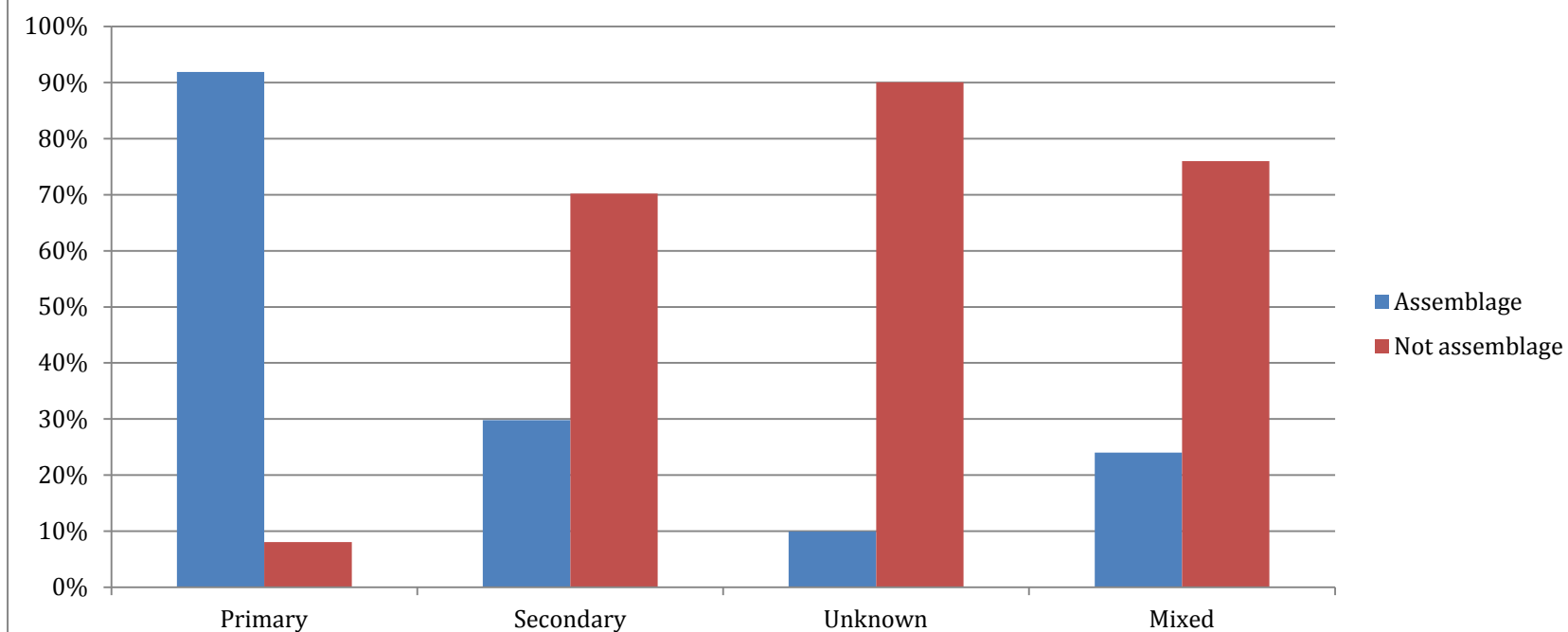


	Number of contexts
Assemblage	110
Not assemblage	262

Graph 15: Assemblages (by period) [weighted]

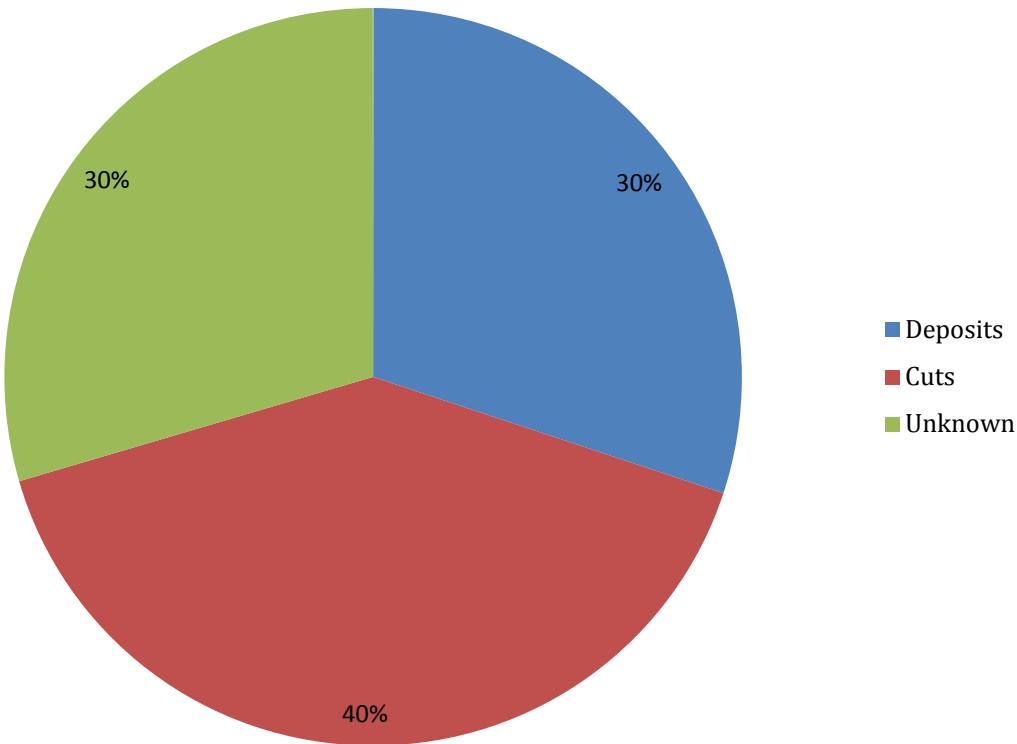


Graph 16: Assemblages according to context integrity [n=372]



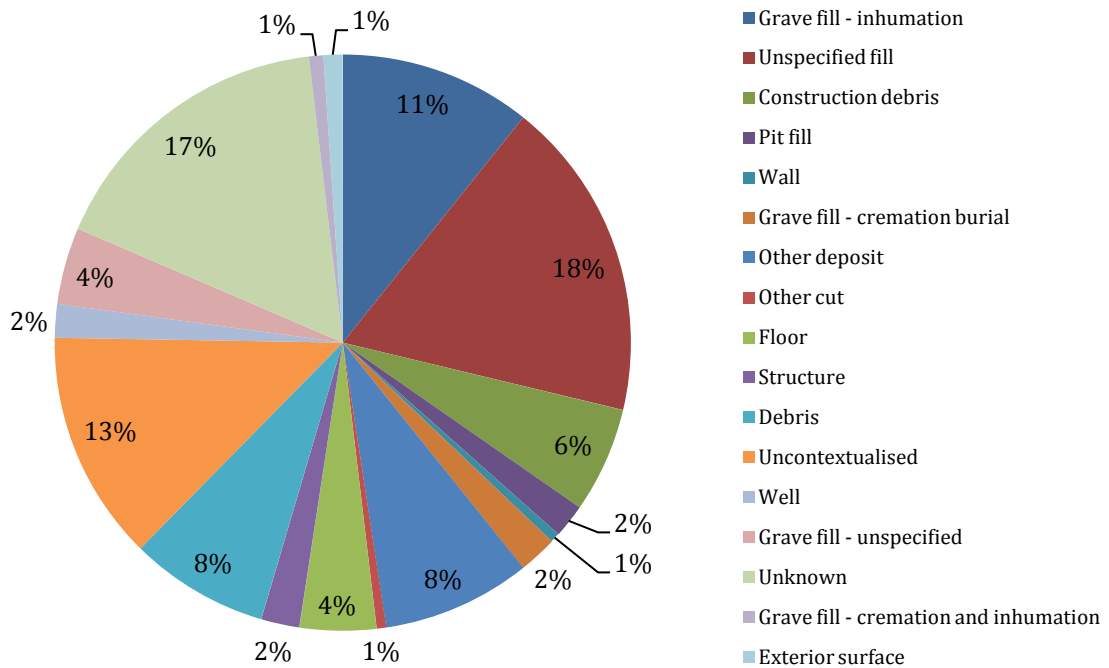
Context integrity	Assemblage	Not assemblage
Primary	57	5
Secondary	28	66
Unknown	19	172
Mixed	6	19

Graph 17: Nature of contexts (all periods) [n=372]

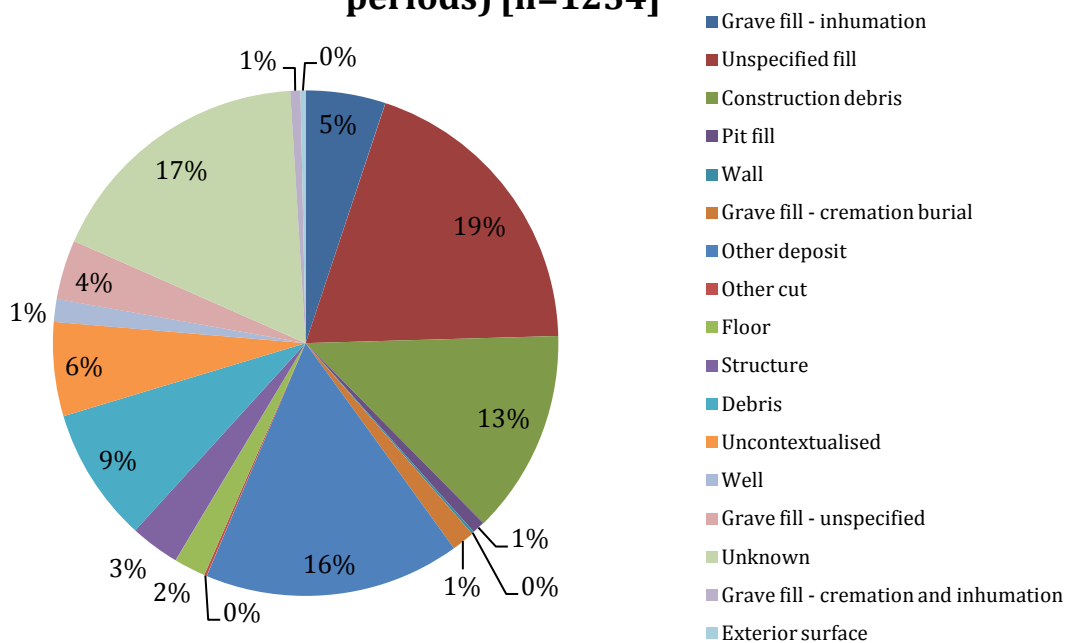


Nature of context	Number
Deposits	112
Cuts	150
Unknown	110

Graph 18: Context types (all periods) [n=372]

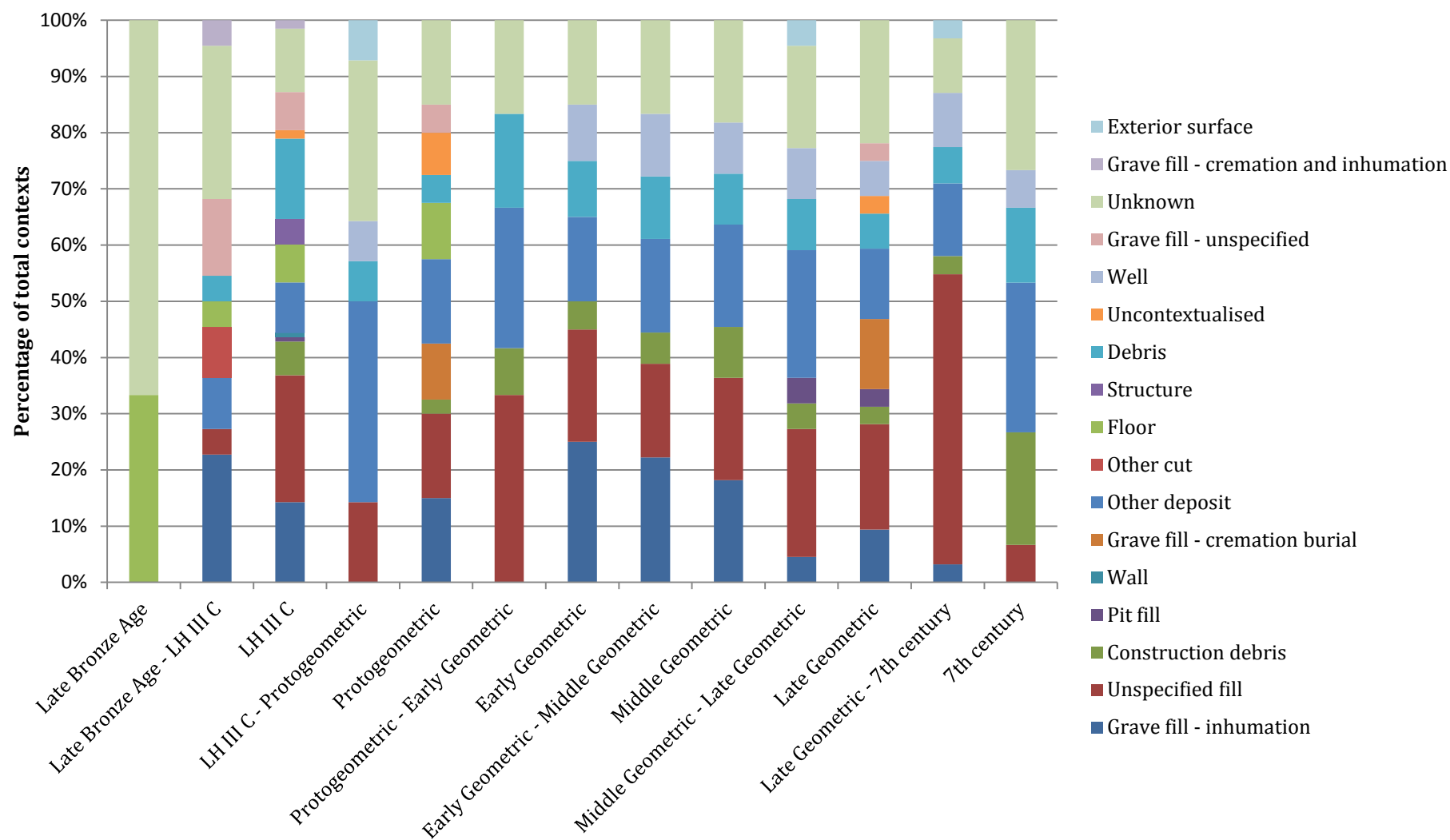


Graph 19: Figures and figurines by context type (all periods) [n=1234]

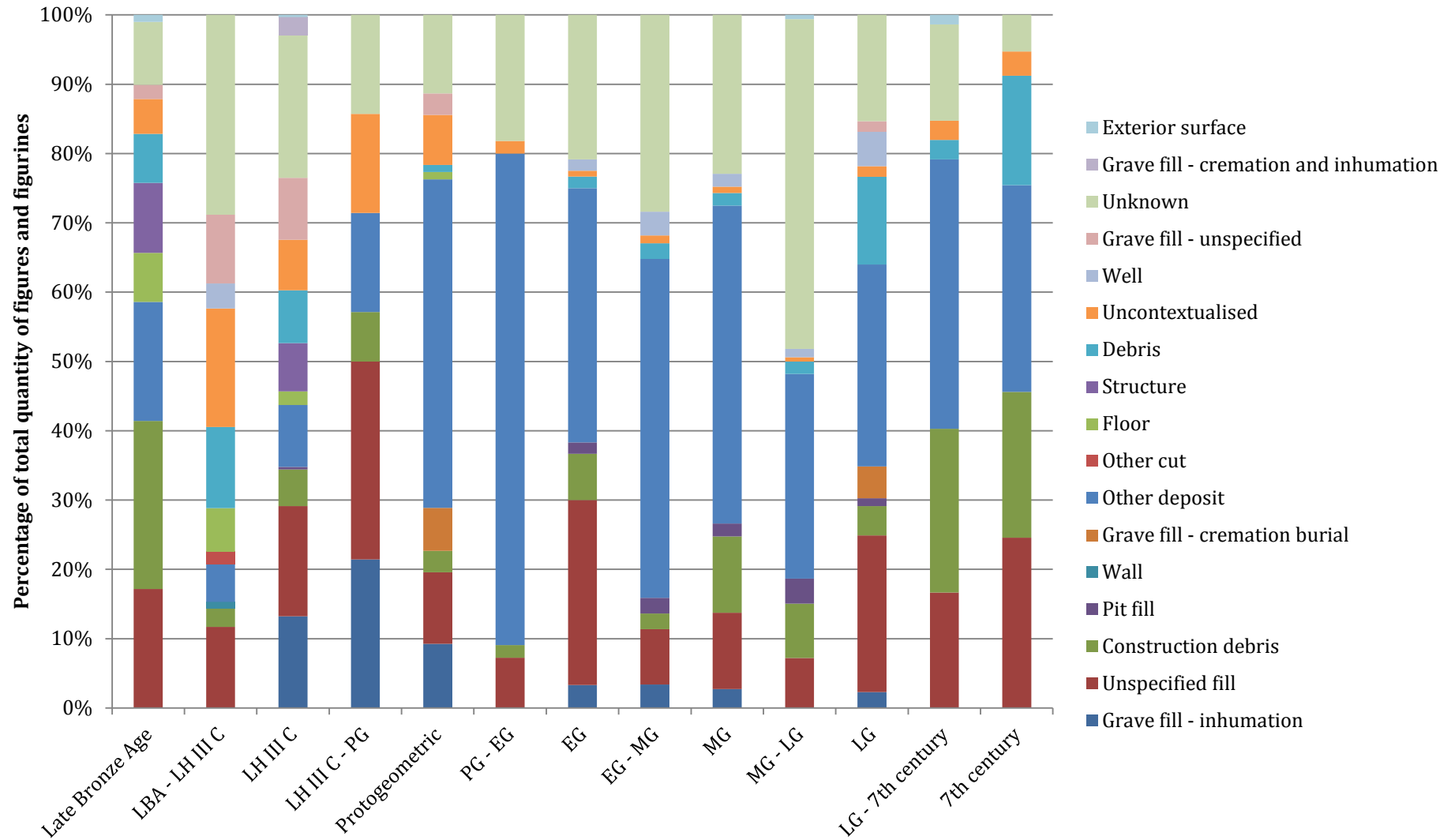


Type of context	Number of contexts	Percentage	Number of figures and figurines	Percentage
Grave fill - inhumation	40	11	63	5
Unspecified fill	67	18	240	19
Construction debris	22	6	161	13
Pit fill	7	2	10	1
Wall	2	1	2	0
Grave fill - cremation burial	8	2	18	1
Other deposit	31	8	202	16
Other cut	2	1	2	0
Floor	16	4	25	2
Structure	8	2	39	3
Debris	29	8	106	9
Uncontextualised	48	13	74	6
Well	7	2	18	1
Grave fill - unspecified	16	4	47	4
Unknown	62	17	215	17
Grave fill - cremation and inhumation	3	1	8	1
Exterior surface	4	1	4	0

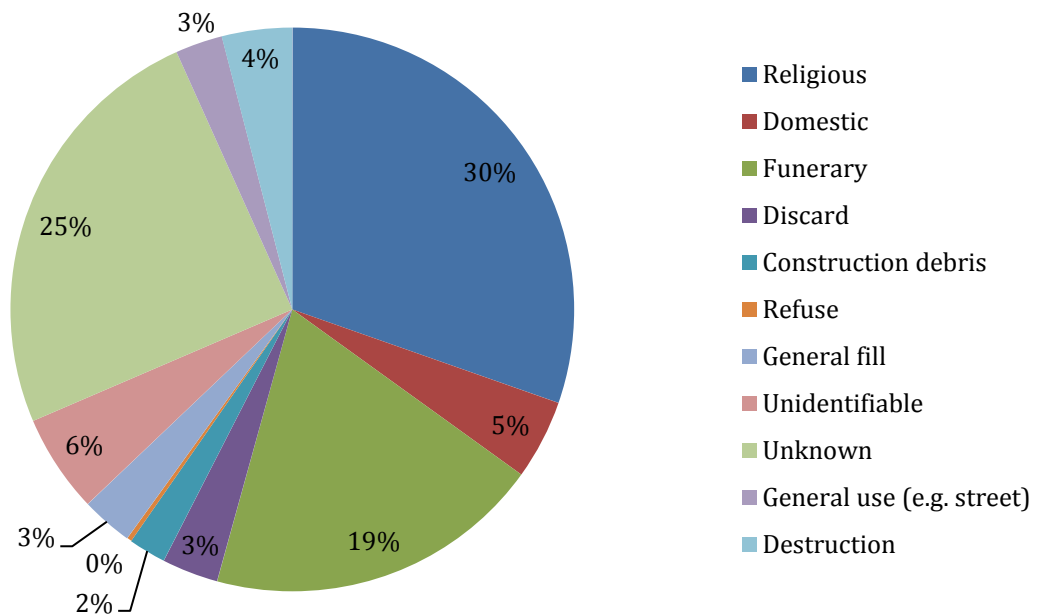
Graph 20: Context types (by period) [weighted]



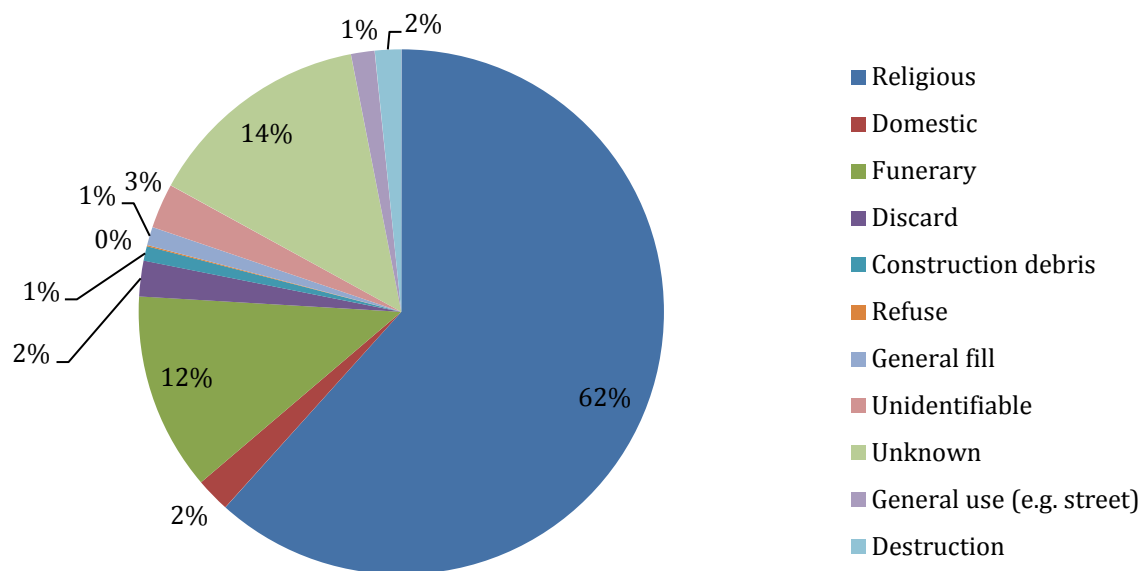
Graph 21: Quantity of figures and figurines according to context type (by period)
[weighted]



Graph 22: Context character (all periods) [n=372]

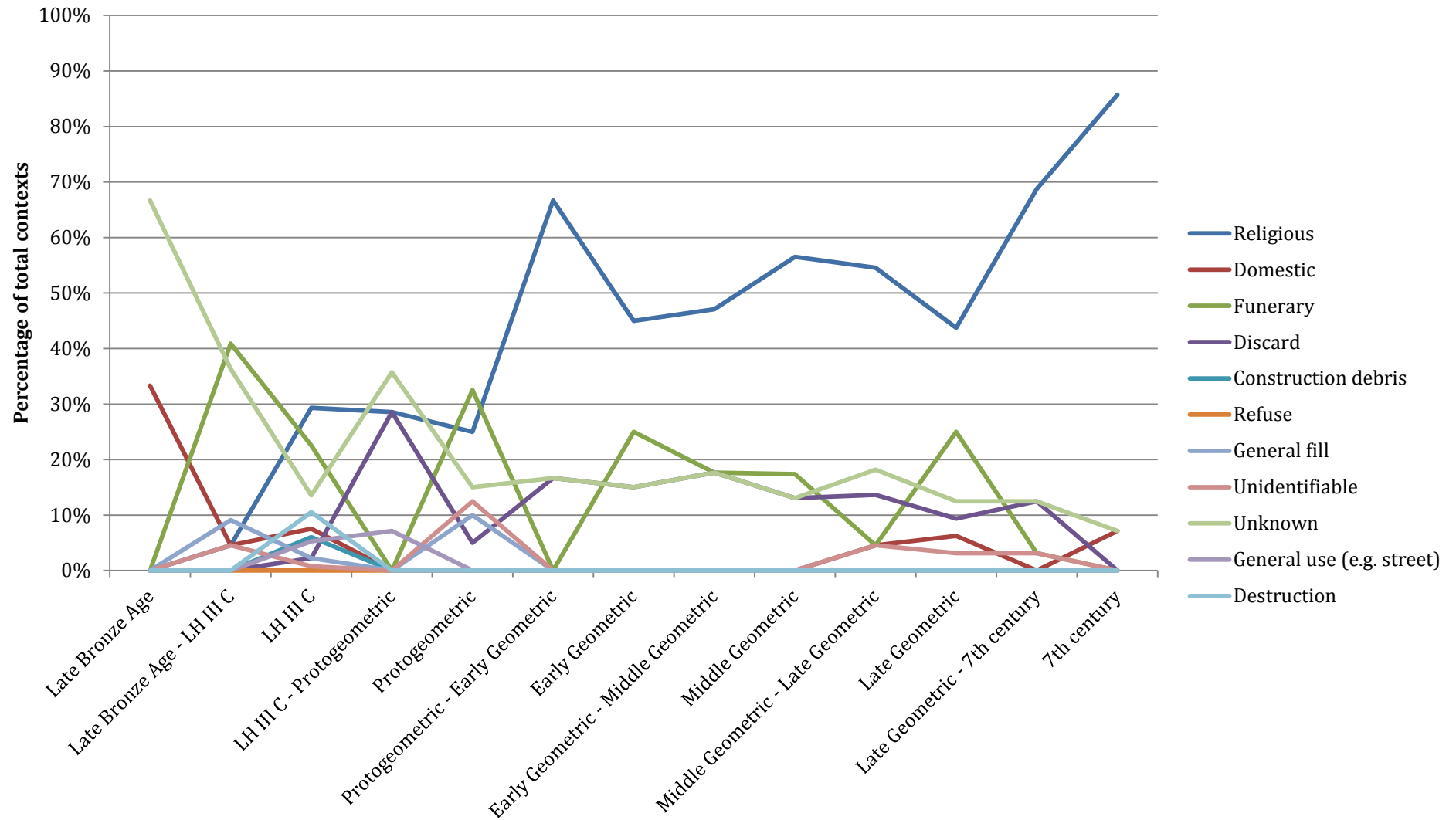


Graph 23: Quantity of figures and figurines according to context character (all periods) [n=1234]

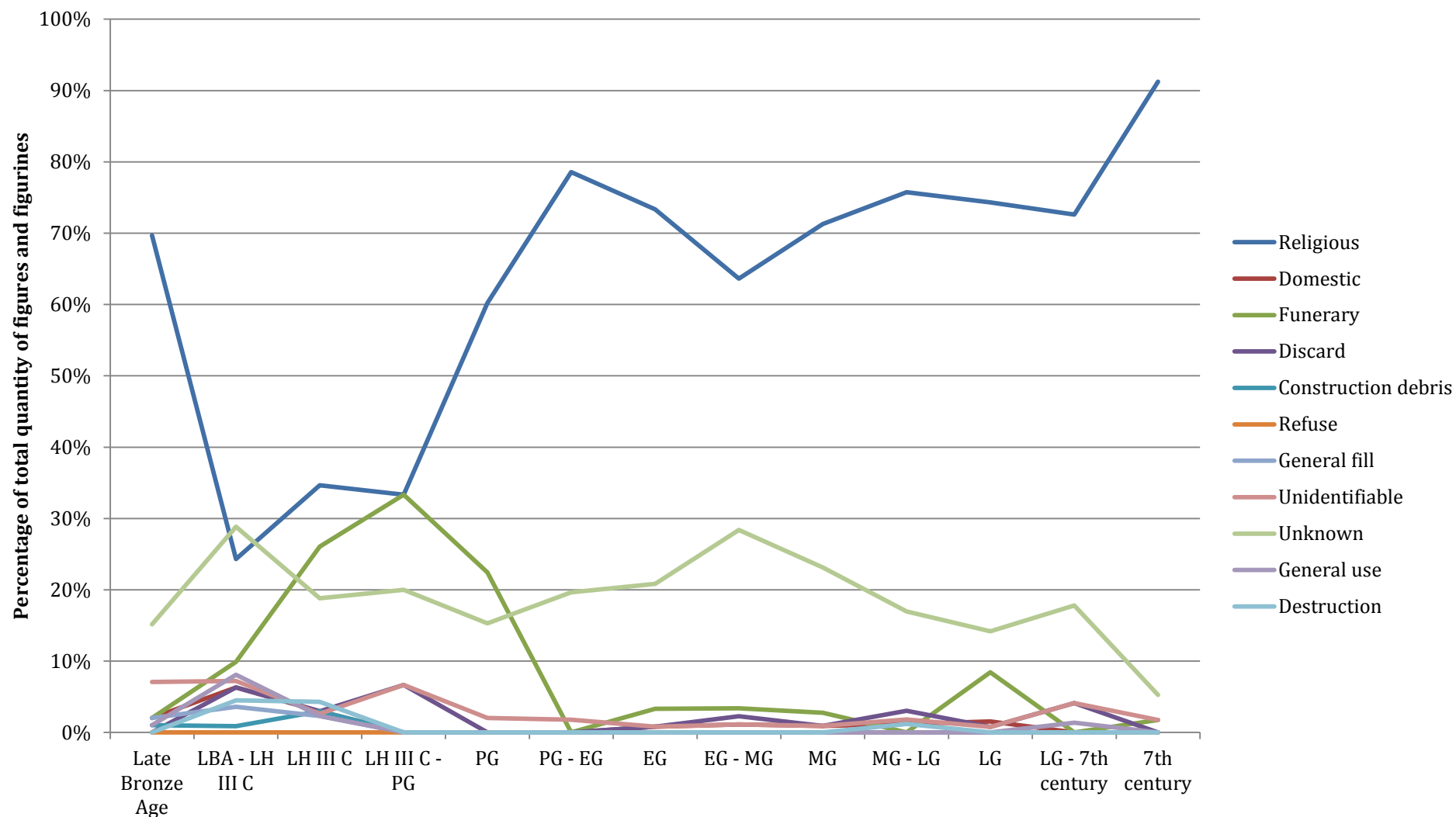


Character of context	Number of contexts	Percentage	Number of figures and figurines	Percentage	Ratio Fragment : context
Religious	113	30	761	62	7:1
Domestic	17	5	26	2	2:1
Funerary	72	19	150	12	2:1
Discard	12	3	27	2	2:1
Construction debris	8	2	11	1	1:1
Refuse	1	0	1	0	1:1
General fill	11	3	14	1	1:1
Unidentifiable	21	6	34	3	2:1
Unknown	92	25	172	14	2:1
General use (e.g. street)	10	3	18	1	2:1
Destruction	15	4	20	2	1:1

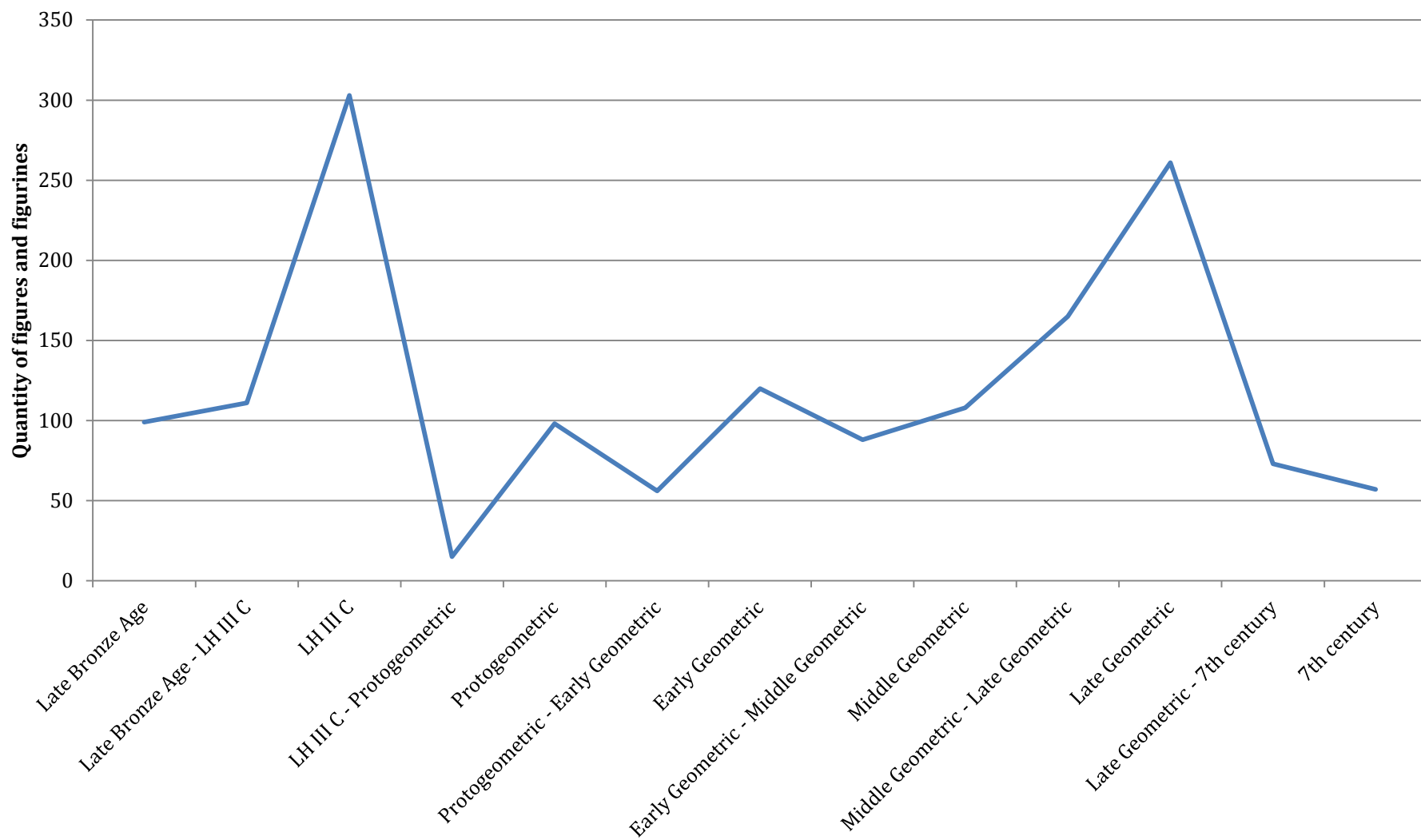
Graph 24: Context character (by period) [weighted]



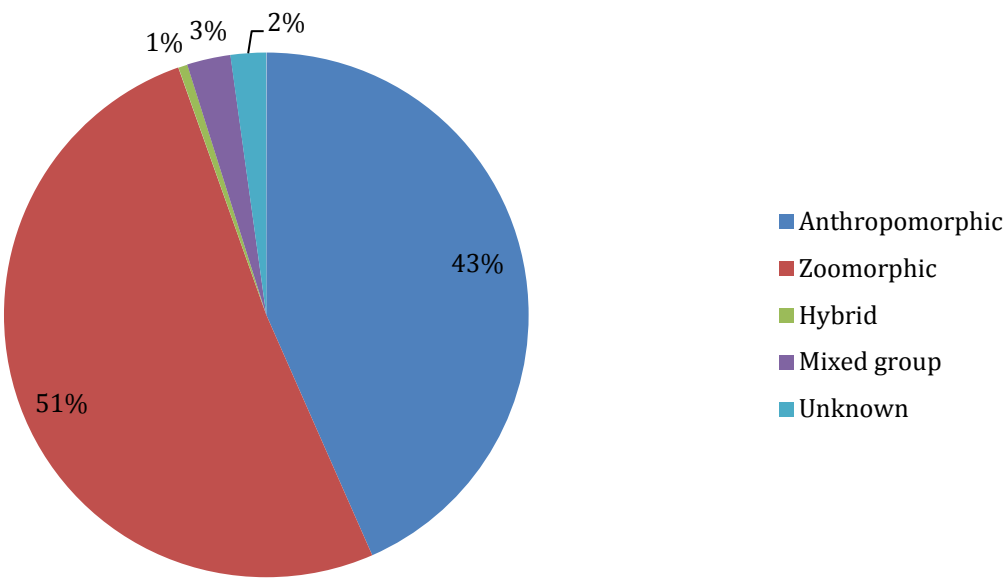
**Graph 25: Quantity of figures and figurines according to context character (by period)
(weighted)**



Graph 26: Quantity of figures and figurines (by period) [weighted]

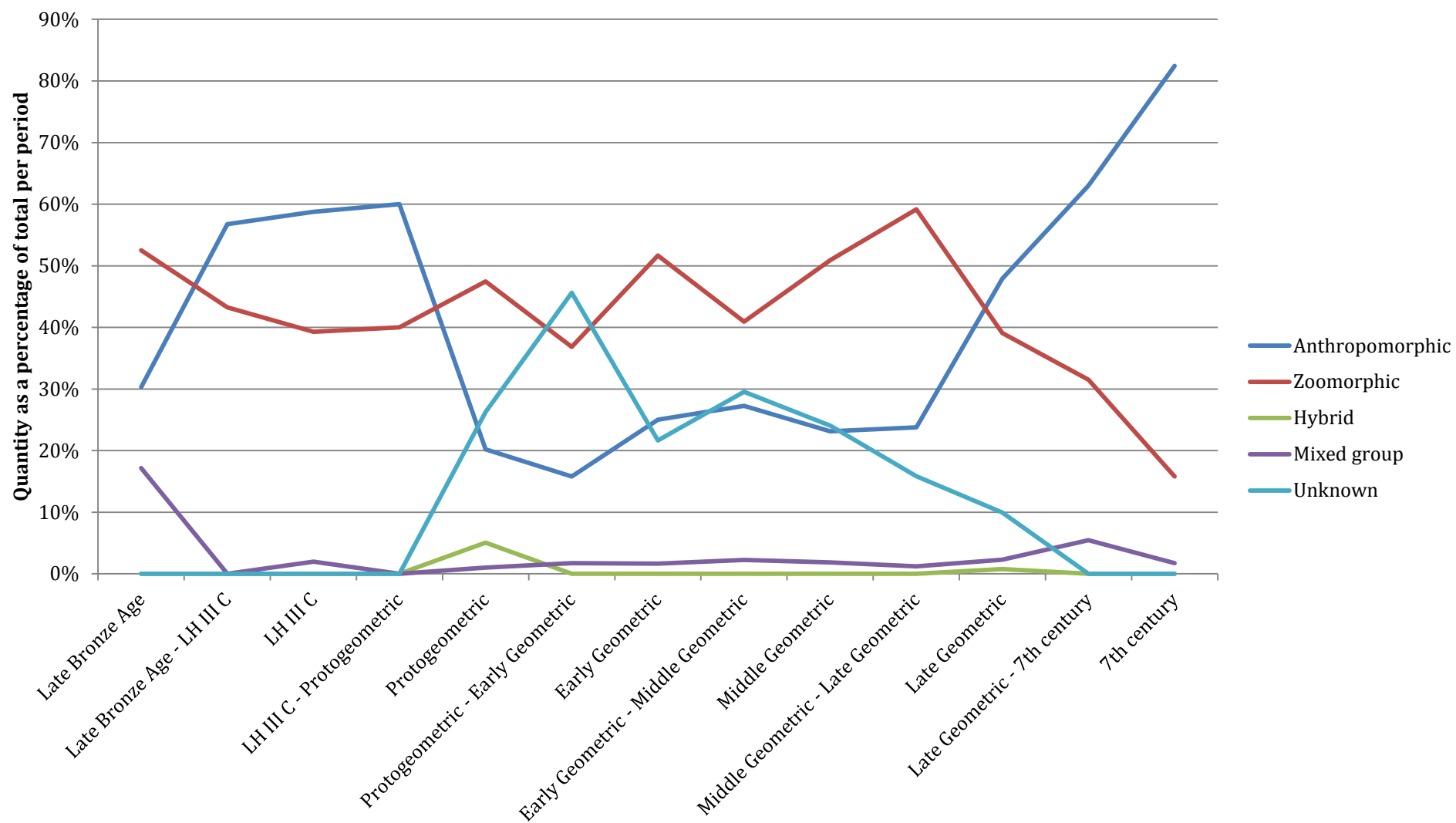


Graph 27: Quantity of figures and figurines according to type [n=1234]

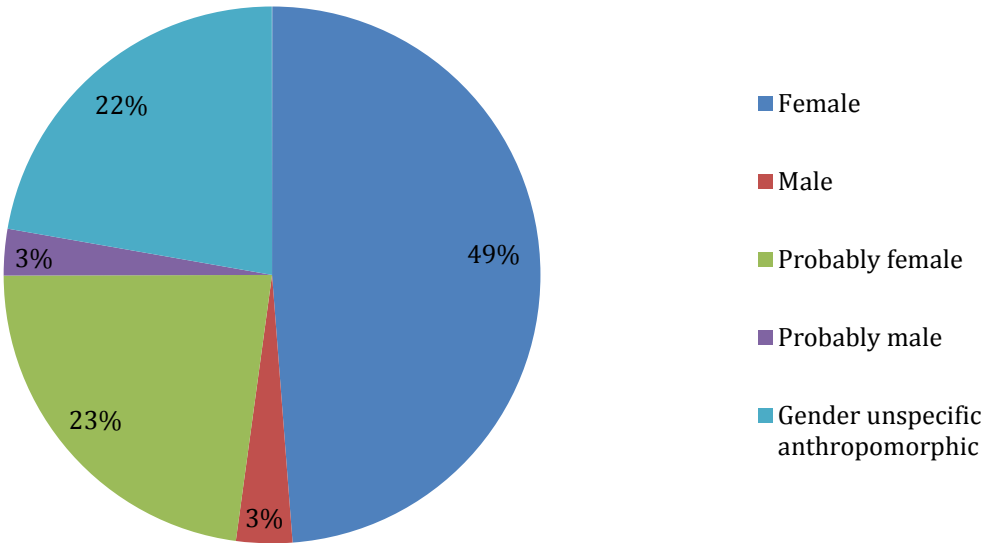


Type	Fragments
Anthropomorphic	535
Zoomorphic	631
Hybrid	7
Mixed group	33
Unknown	27

Graph 28: Quantity of figures and figurines according to type (by period) [weighted]

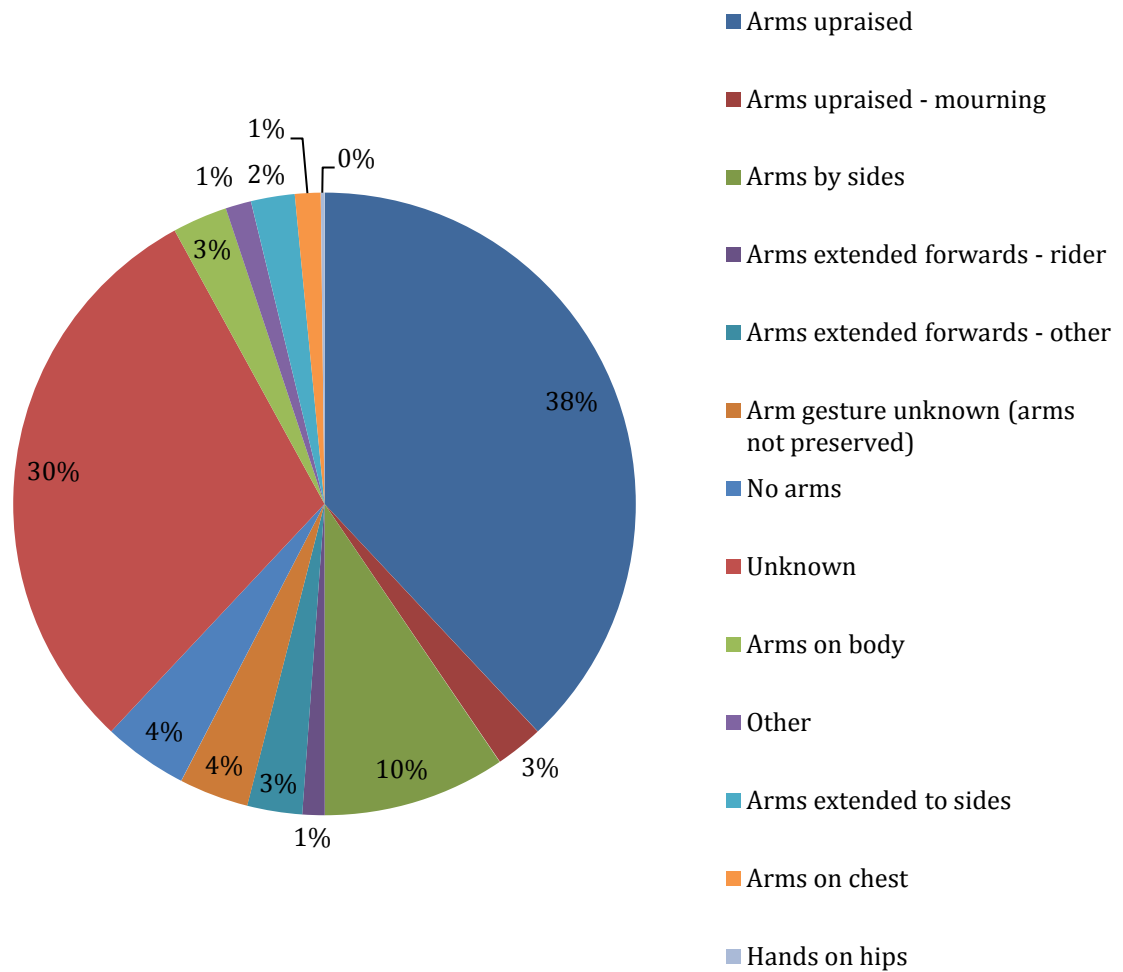


Graph 29: Quantity of anthropomorphic sub-types (all periods) [n=535]



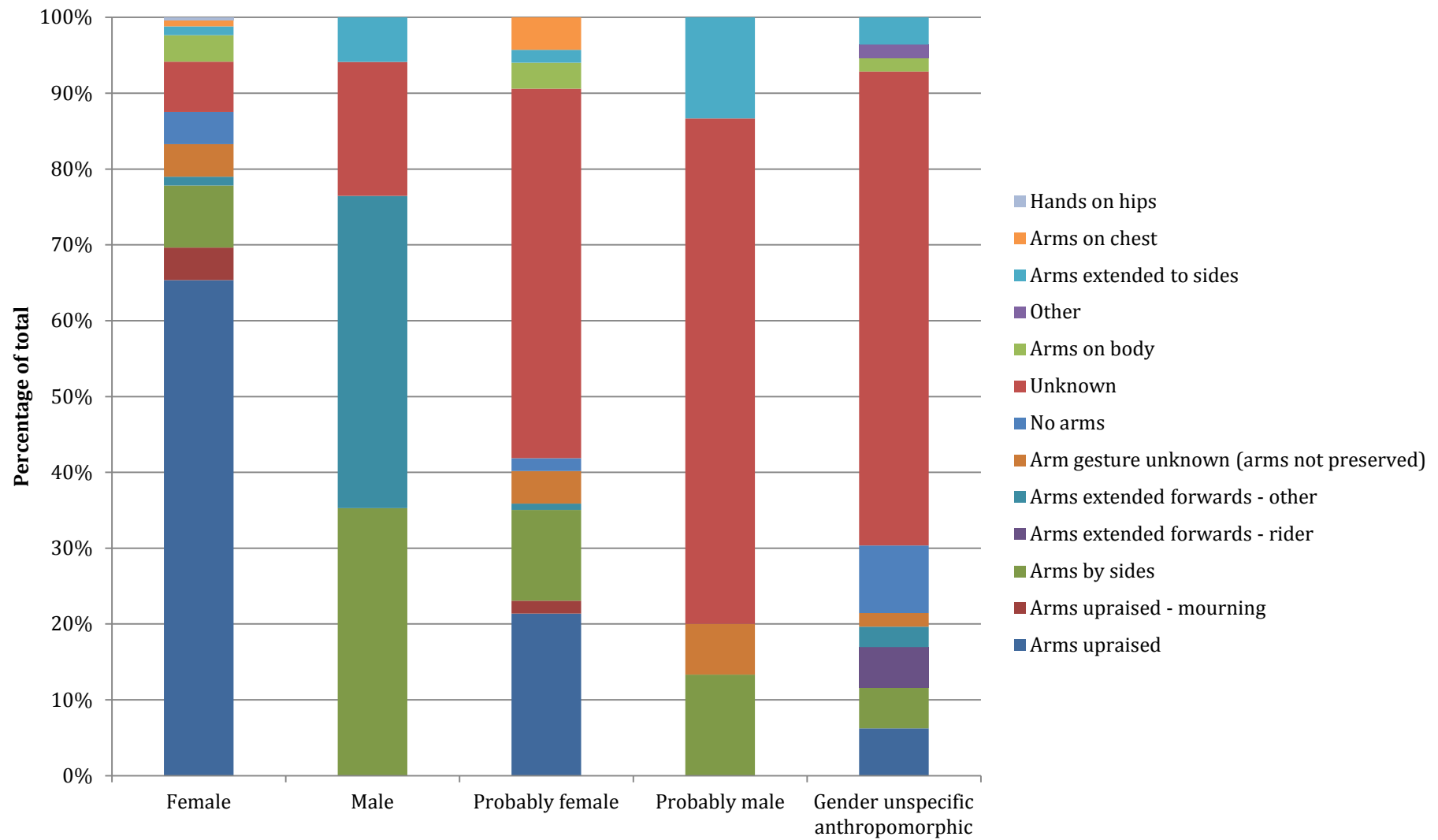
Sub-type	Quantity
Female	261
Male	18
Probably female	122
Probably male	15
Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	119

Graph 30: Anthropomorphic figures and figurines according to gesture (all periods) [n=535]

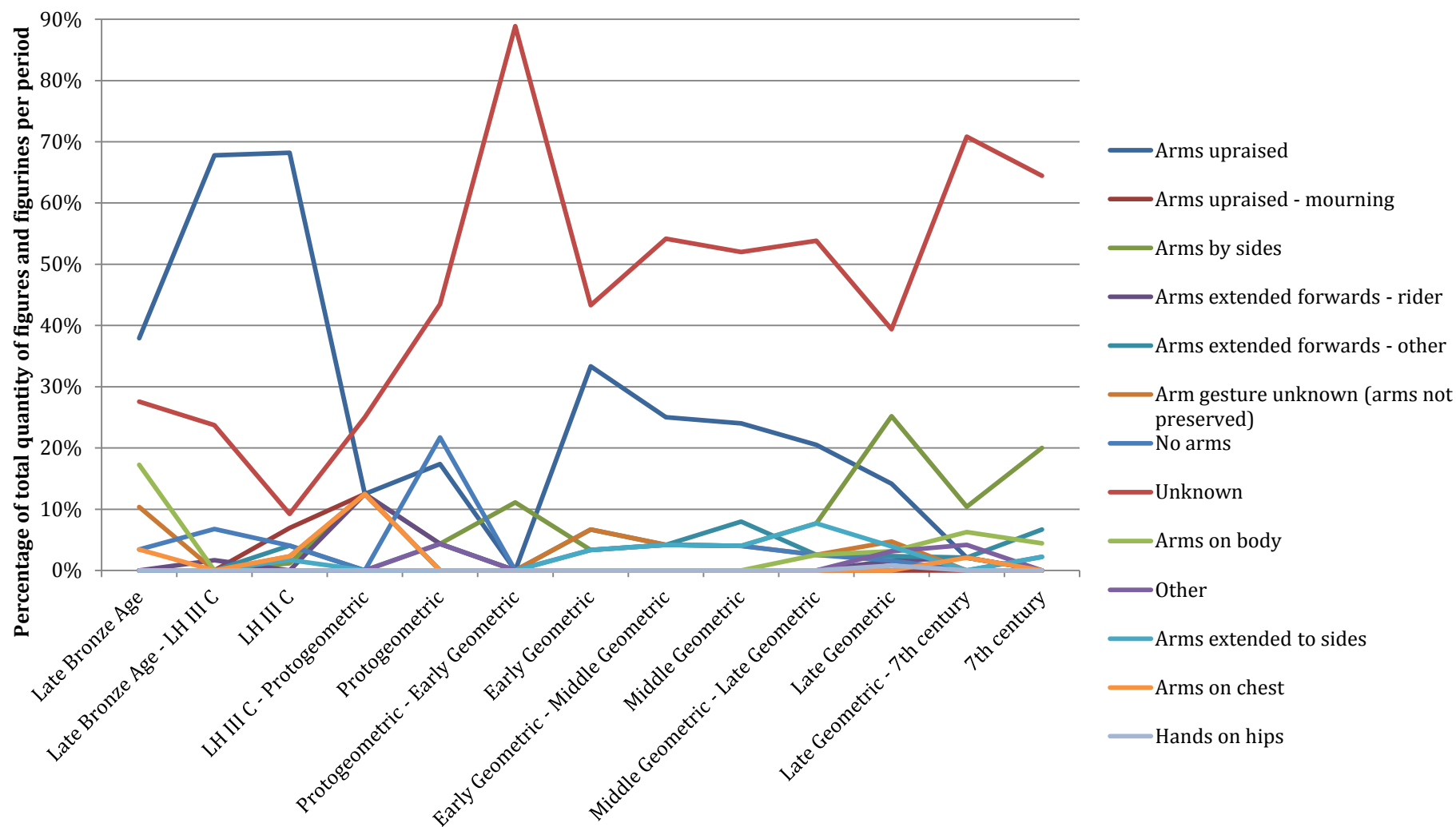


Gesture	Quantity
Arms upraised	200
Arms upraised - mourning	13
Arms by sides	50
Arms extended forwards - rider	6
Arms extended forwards - other	15
Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)	19
No arms	23
Unknown	158
Arms on body	15
Other	7
Arms extended to sides	12
Arms on chest	7
Hands on hips	1

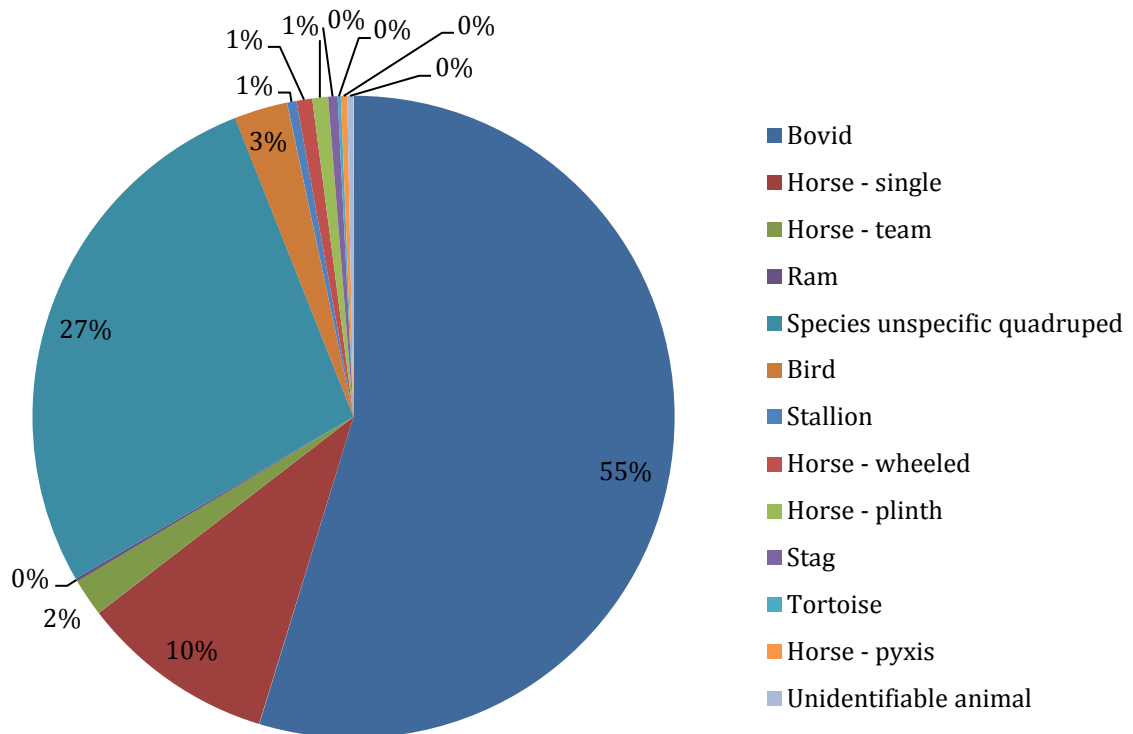
Graph 31: Gesture according to anthropomorphic sub-types (all periods) [n=535]



Graph 32: Gestures of anthropomorphic types of figures and figurines (by period)
[weighted]

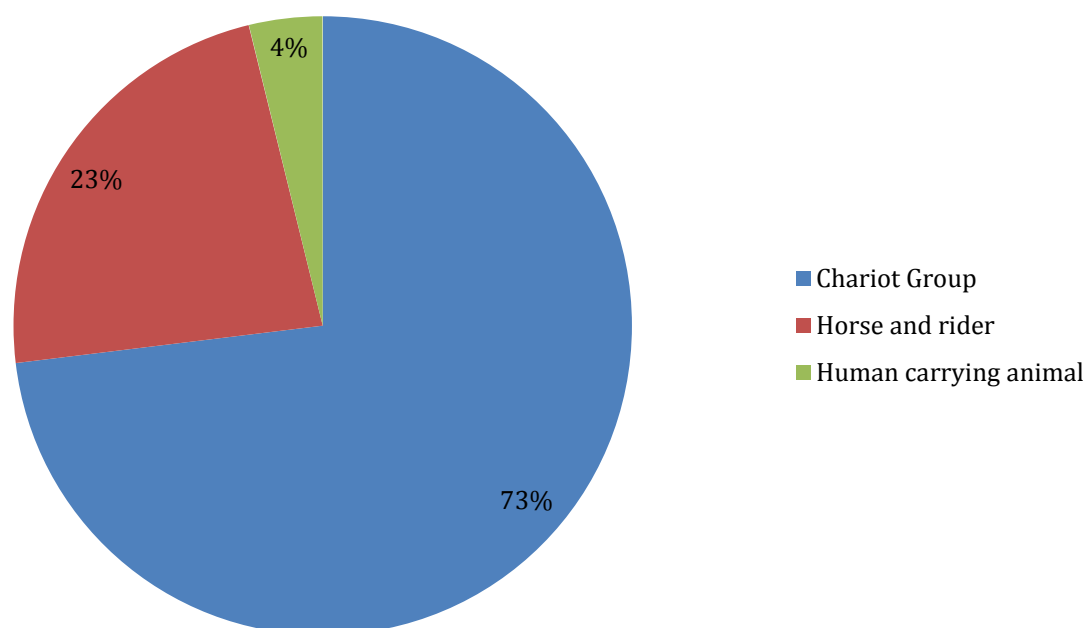


Graph 33: Quantity of zoomorphic sub-types (all periods) [n=632]



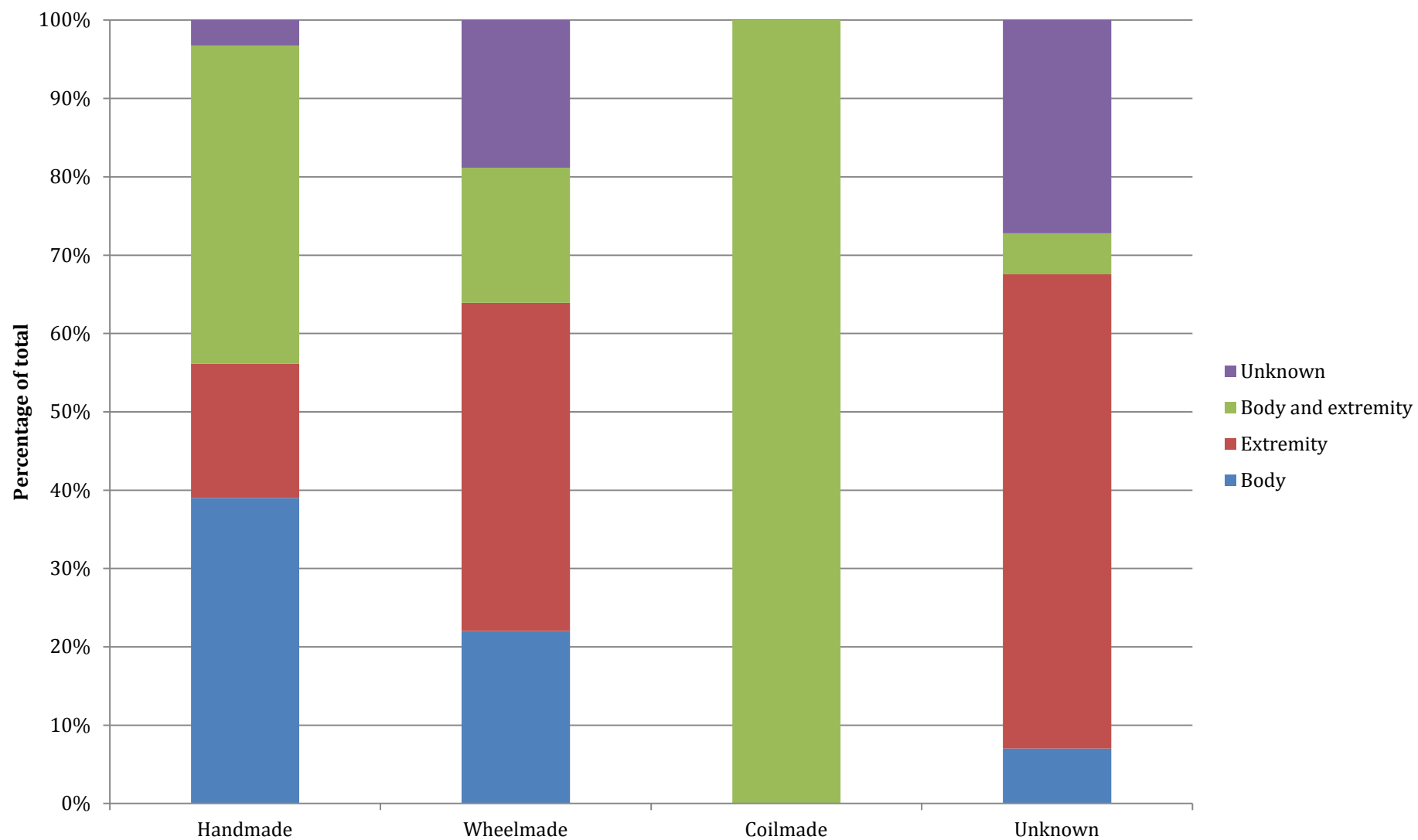
Sub-type	Quantity
Bovid	346
Horse - single	62
Horse - team	12
Ram	1
Species unspecific quadruped	173
Bird	17
Stallion	3
Horse - wheeled	5
Horse - plinth	5
Stag	3
Tortoise	1
Horse - pyxis	2
Unidentifiable animal	2

Graph 34: Group figures and figurines according to sub-types (all periods) [n=26]

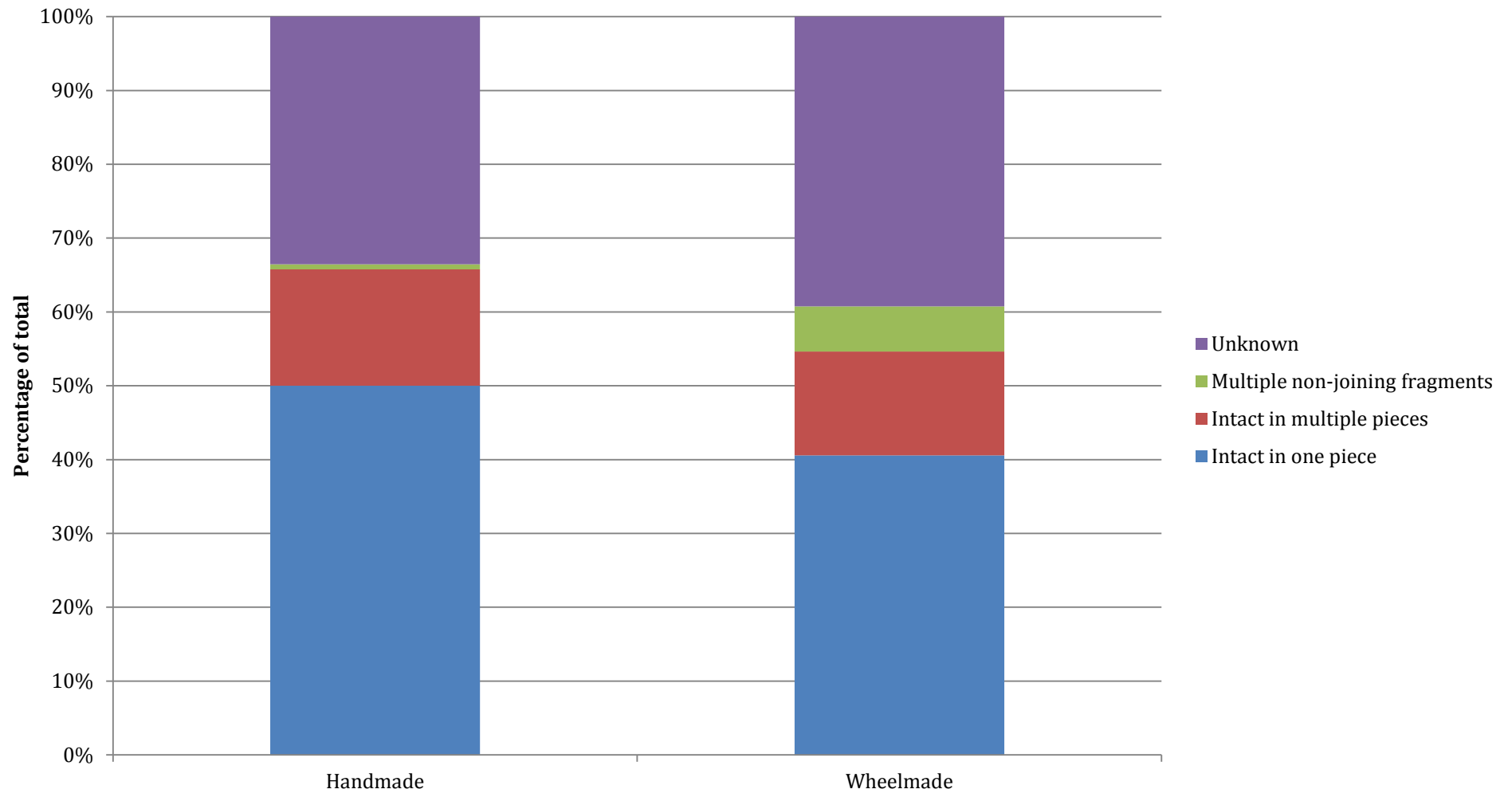


Sub-type	Quantity
Chariot Group	19
Horse and rider	6
Human carrying animal	1

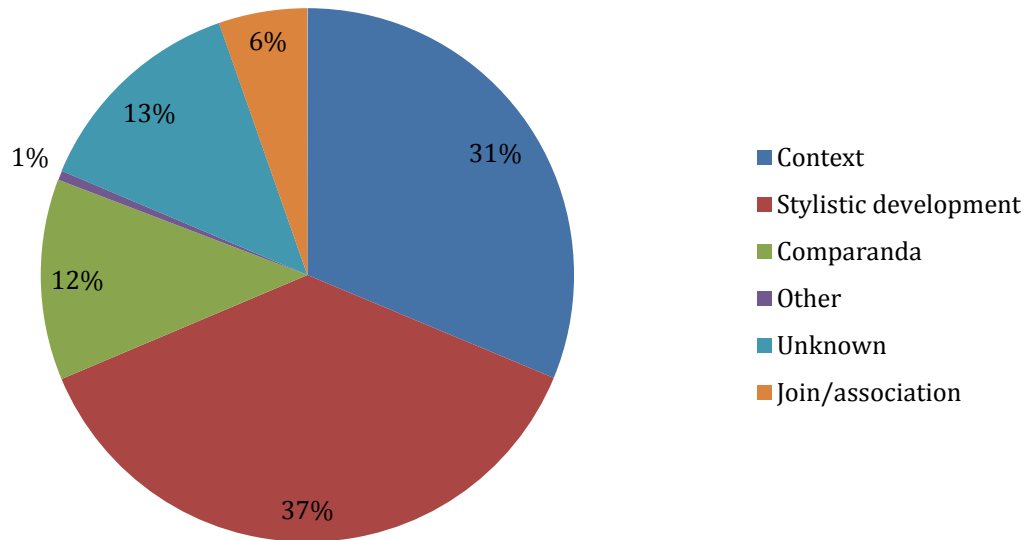
Graph 35: Part preserved according to production method (all periods) [n=1234]



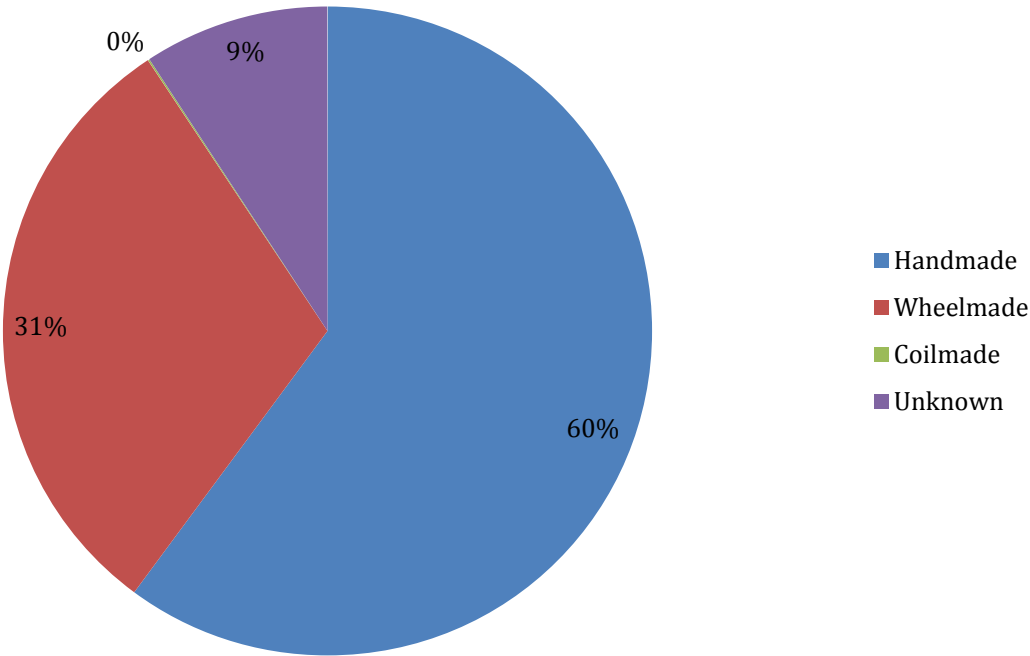
Graph 36: Intactness of fragments according to production technique (all periods)
[n=1234]



Graph 37: Determination of date of figures and figurines (all periods) [n=1234]

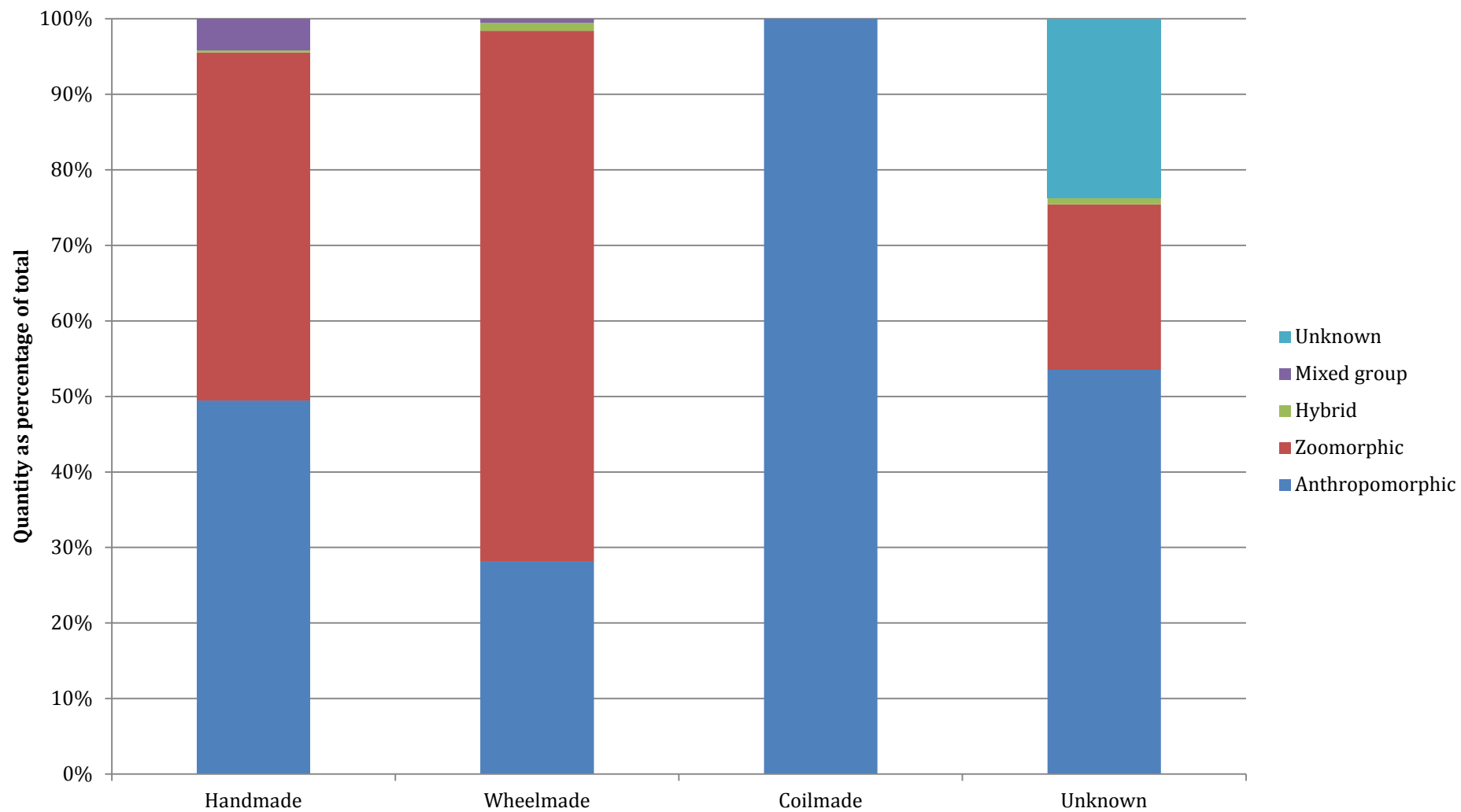


Graph 38: Quantity of figures and figurines according to method of production (all periods) [n=1234]

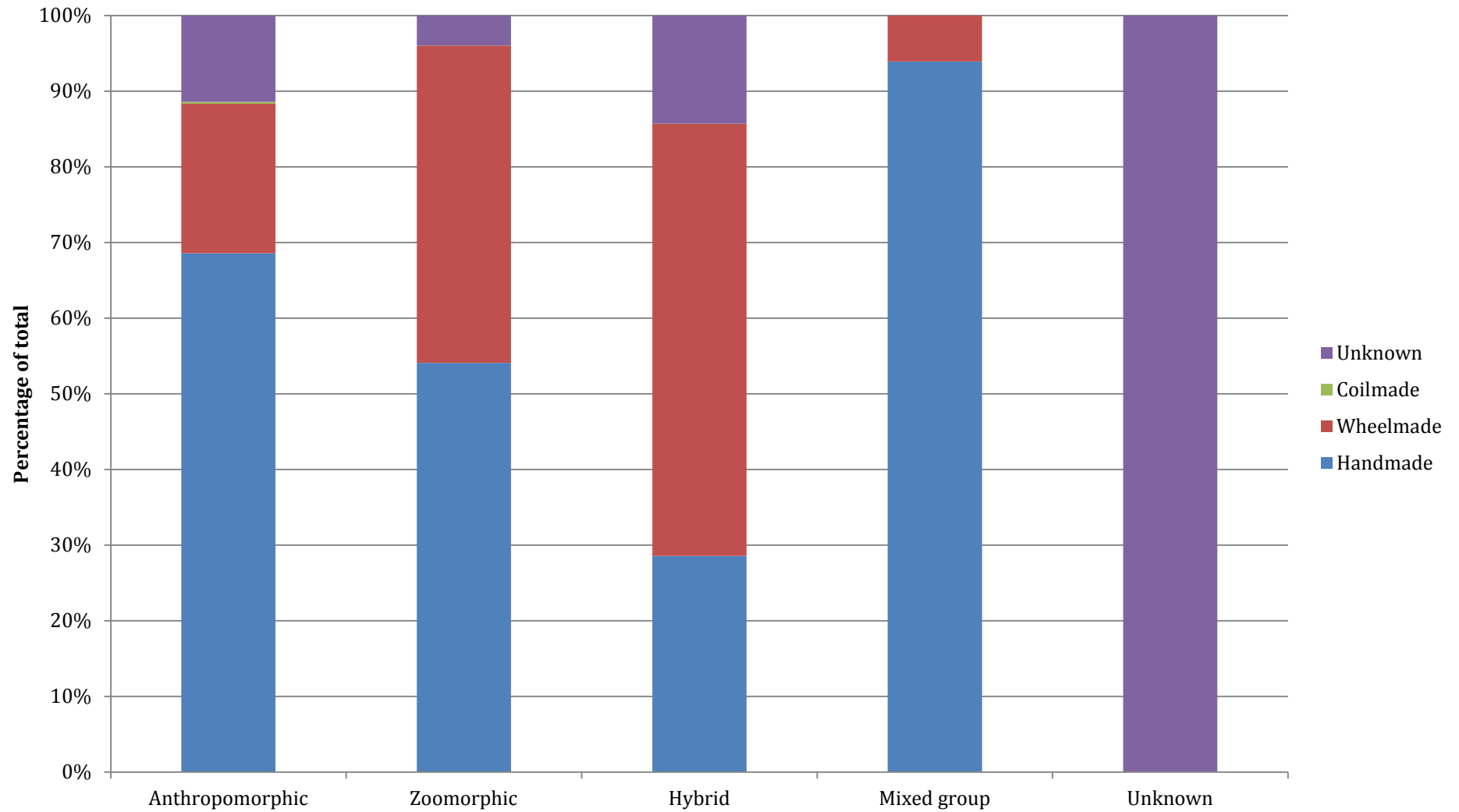


Method of production	Number of figures and figurines
Handmade	742
Wheelmade	377
Coilmade	1
Unknown	114

Graph 39: Type of figures and figurines according to production method (all periods)
[n=1234]

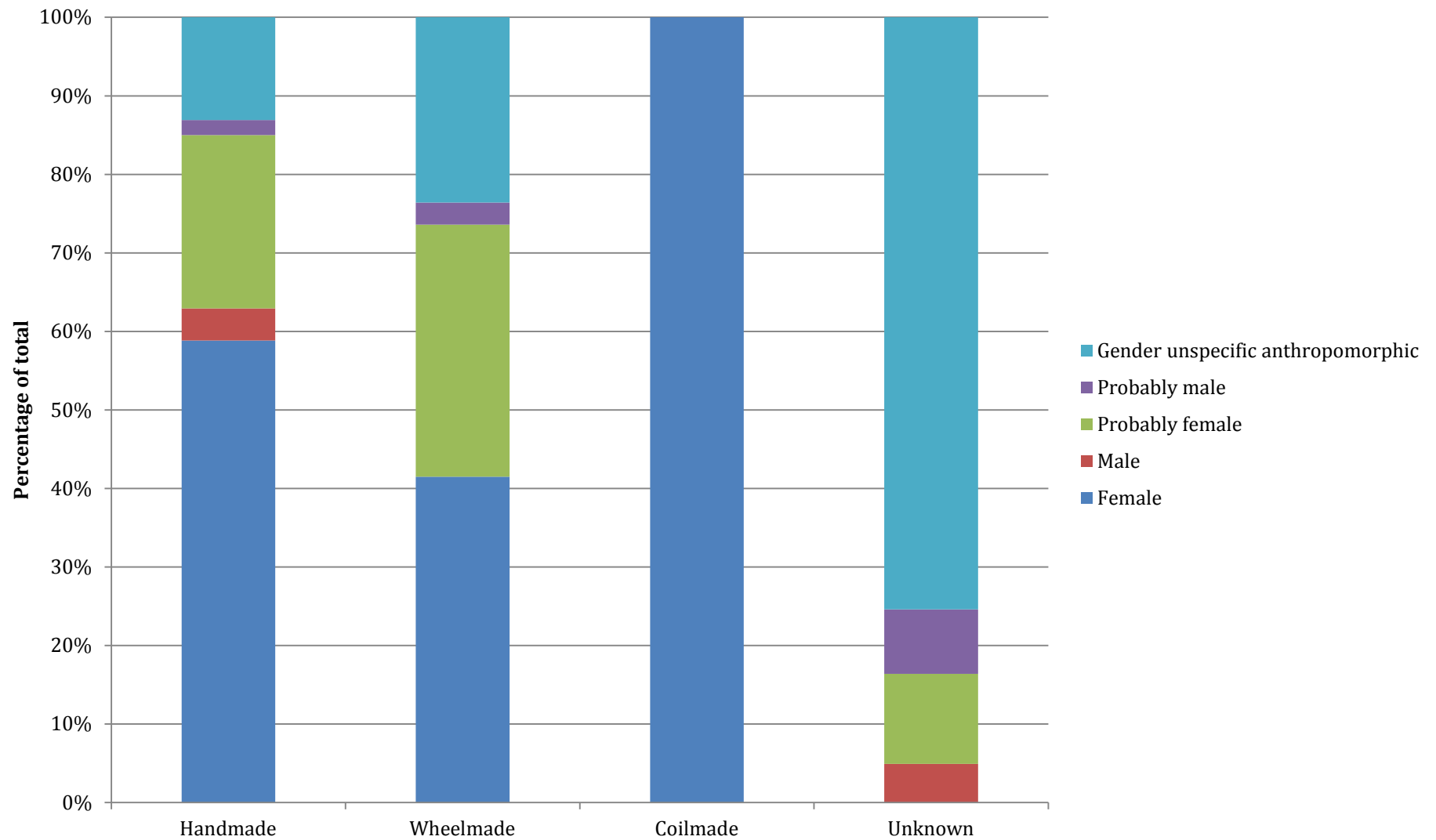


Graph 40: Production method according to type (all periods) [n=1234]

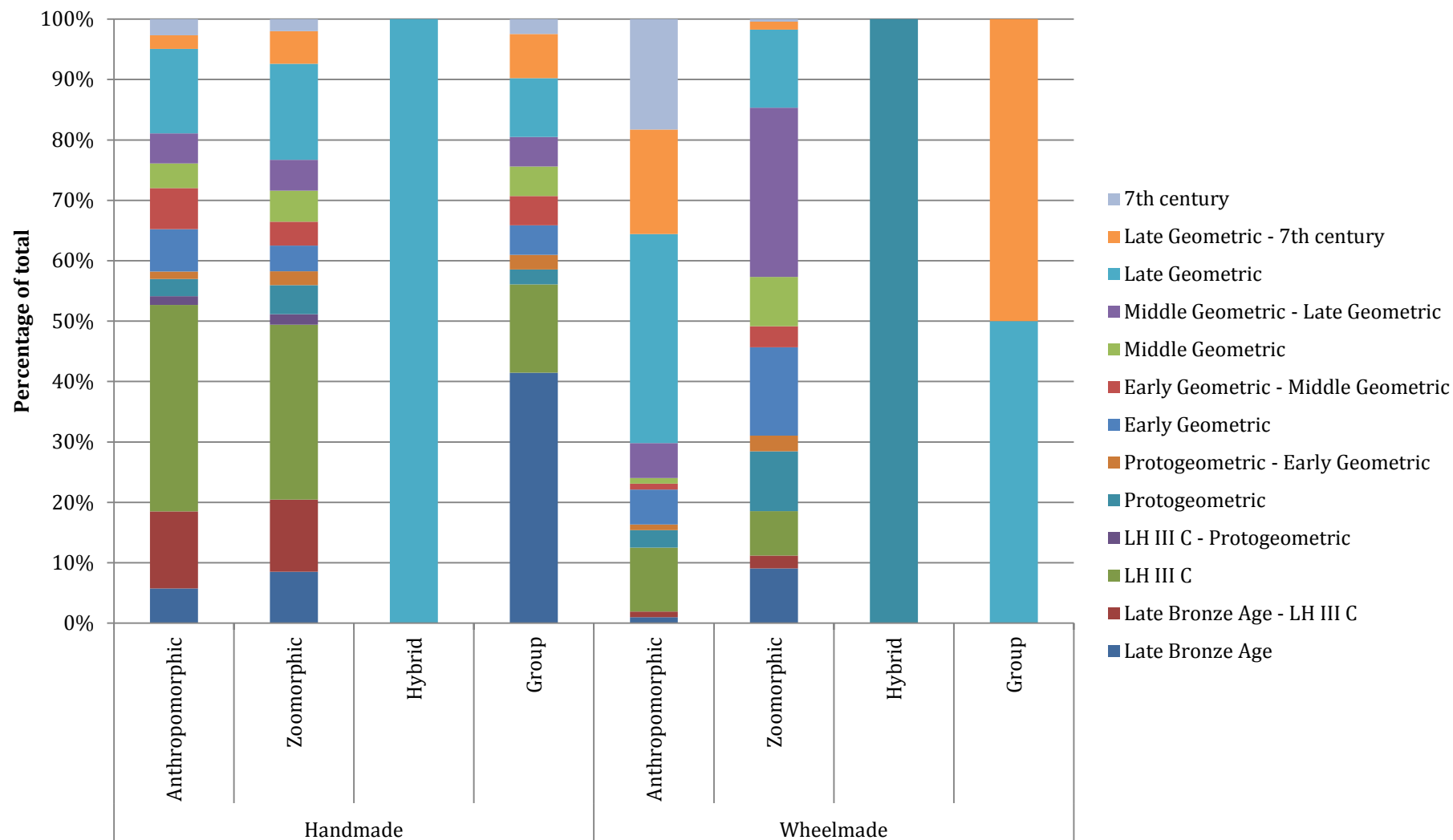


Type / Production method	Handmade	Wheelmade	Coilmade	Unknown
Anthropomorphic	367	106	1	61
Zoomorphic	342	265		25
Hybrid	2	4		1
Mixed group	31	2		
Unknown				27

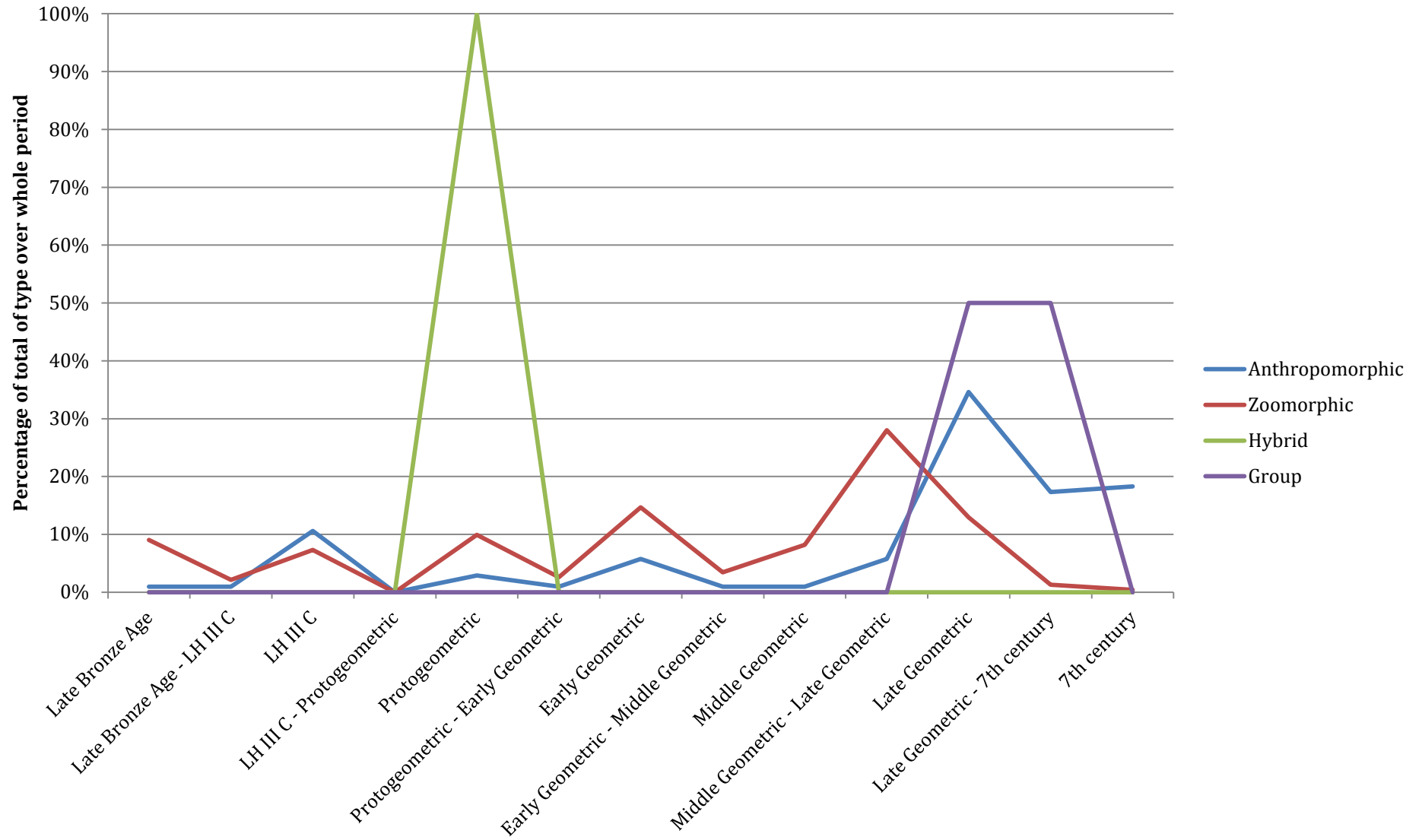
Graph 41: Production techniques of anthropomorphic sub-types (all periods) [n=535]



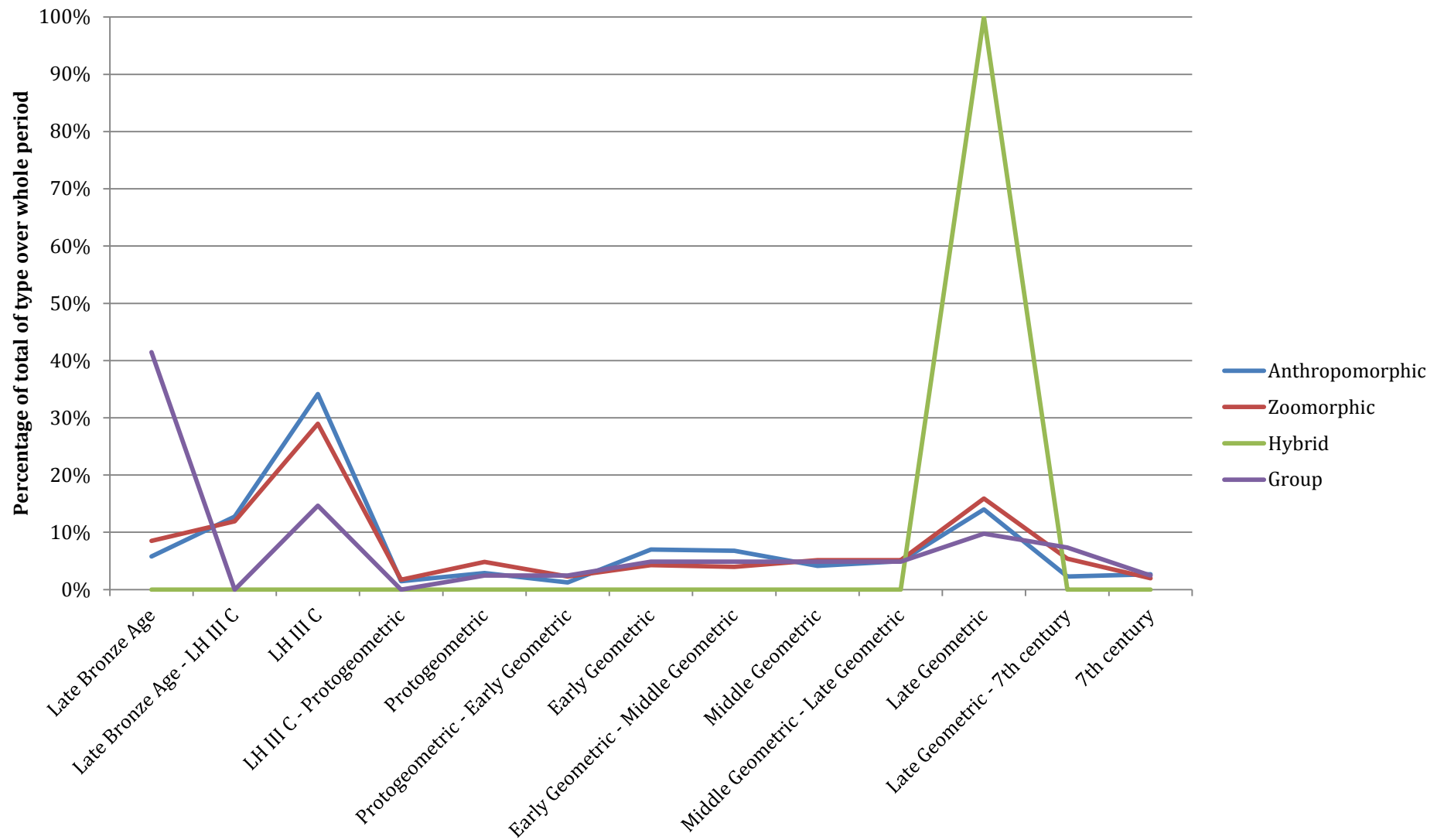
Graph 42: Chronological distribution according to type and production method [weighted]



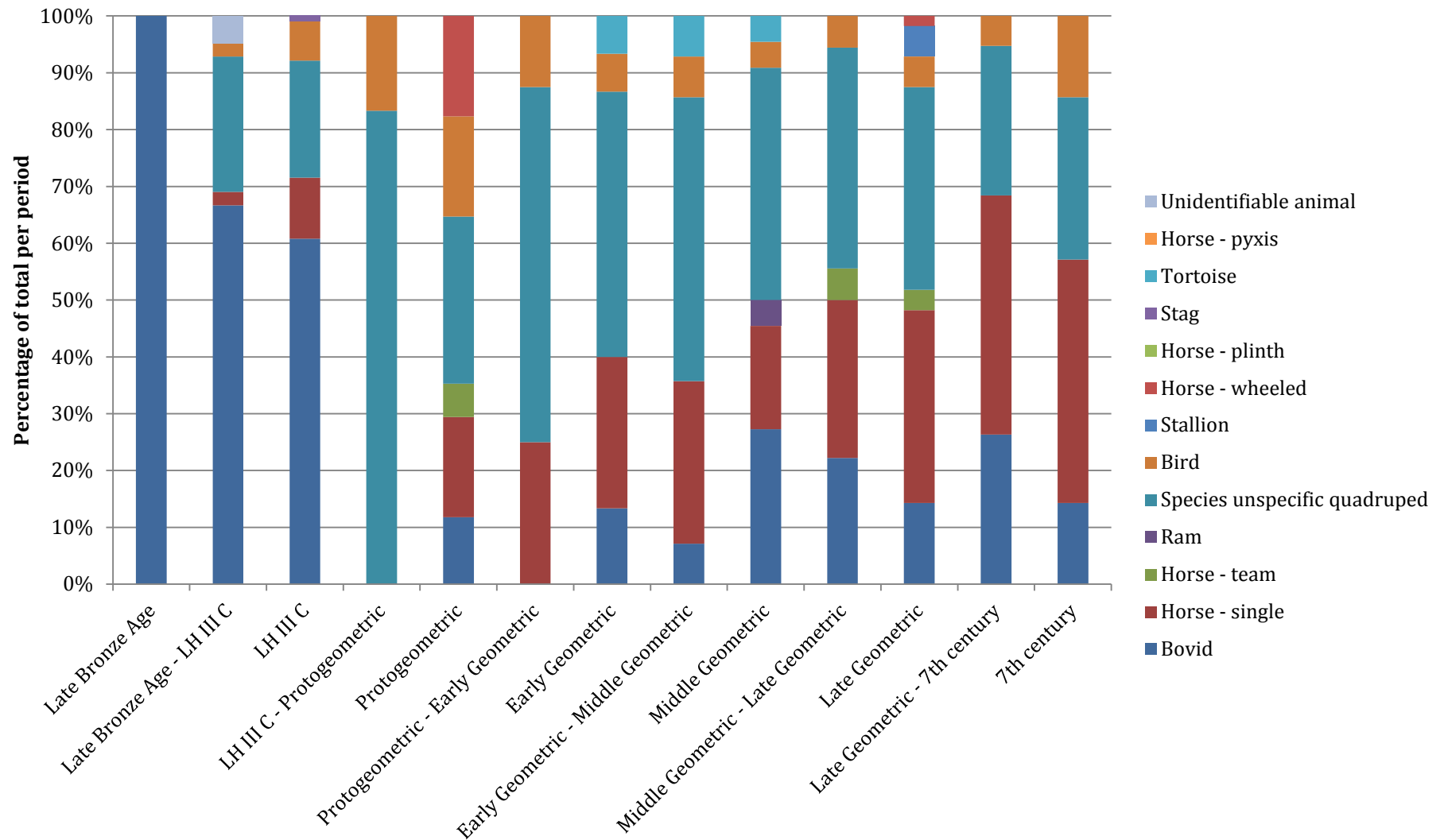
Graph 43: Chronological distribution of types of wheelmade figures [weighted]



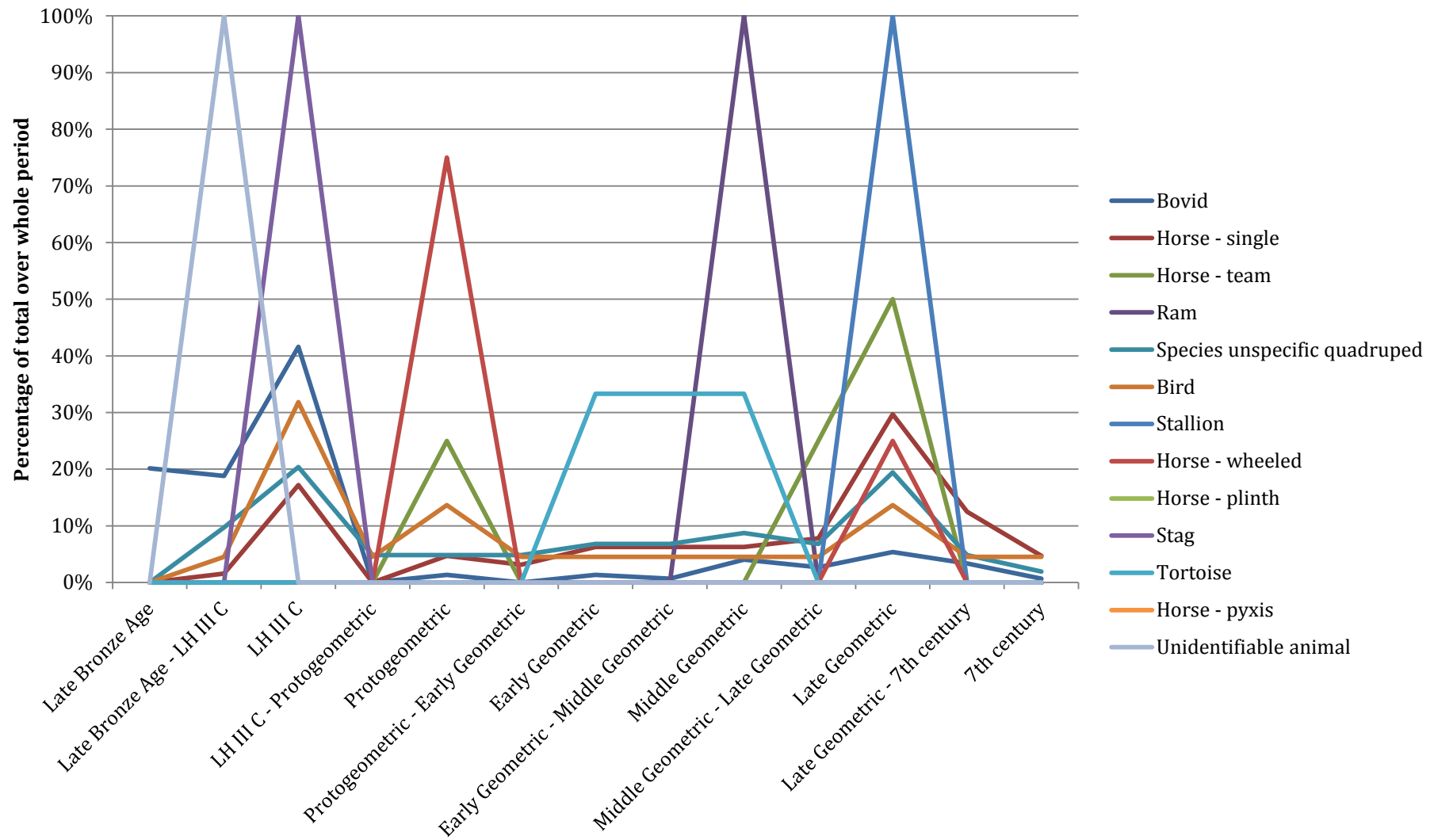
Graph 44: Chronological distribution of types of handmade figurines [weighted]



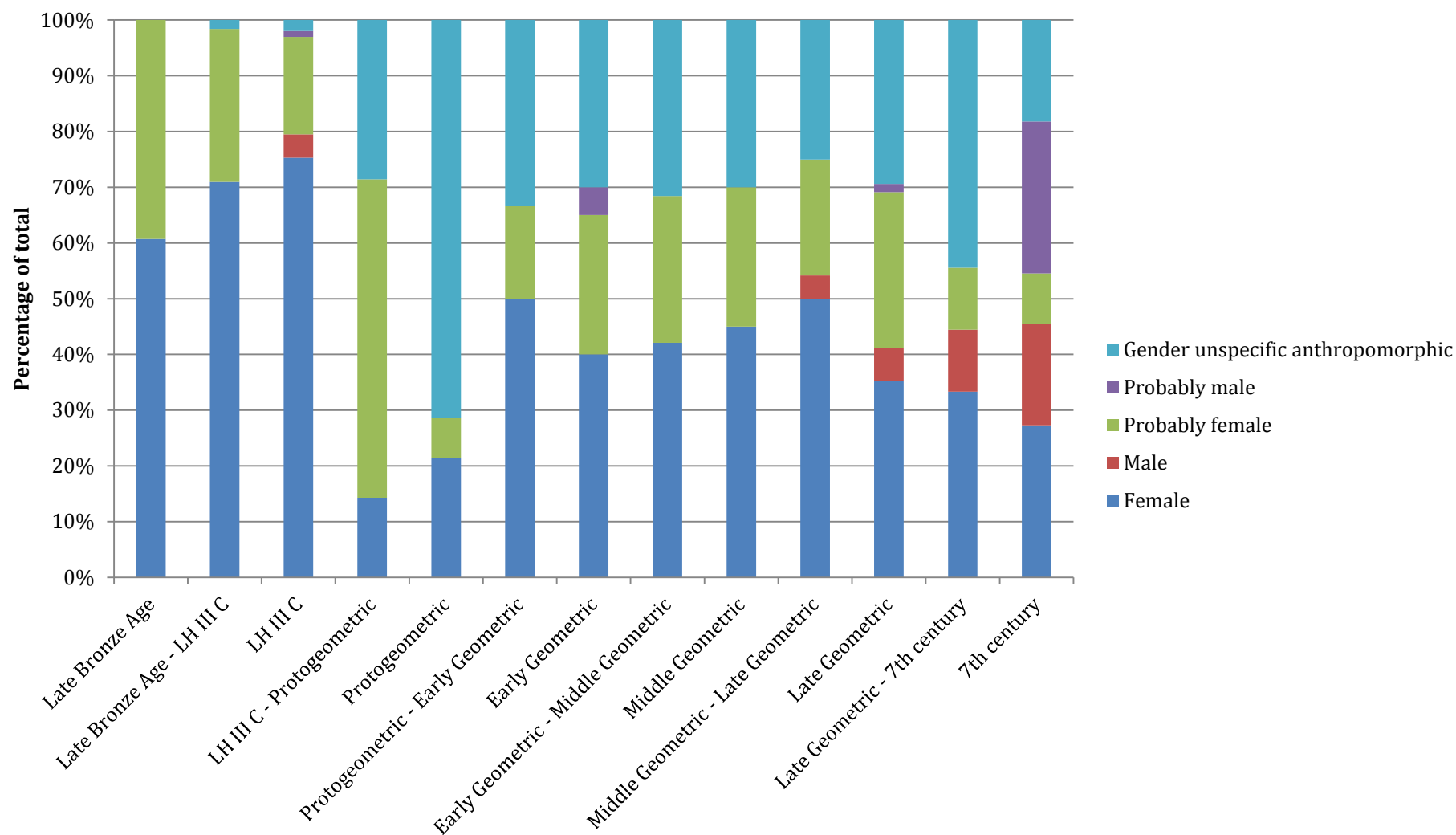
Graph 45: Sub-types of zoomorphic handmade figurines (by period) [weighted]



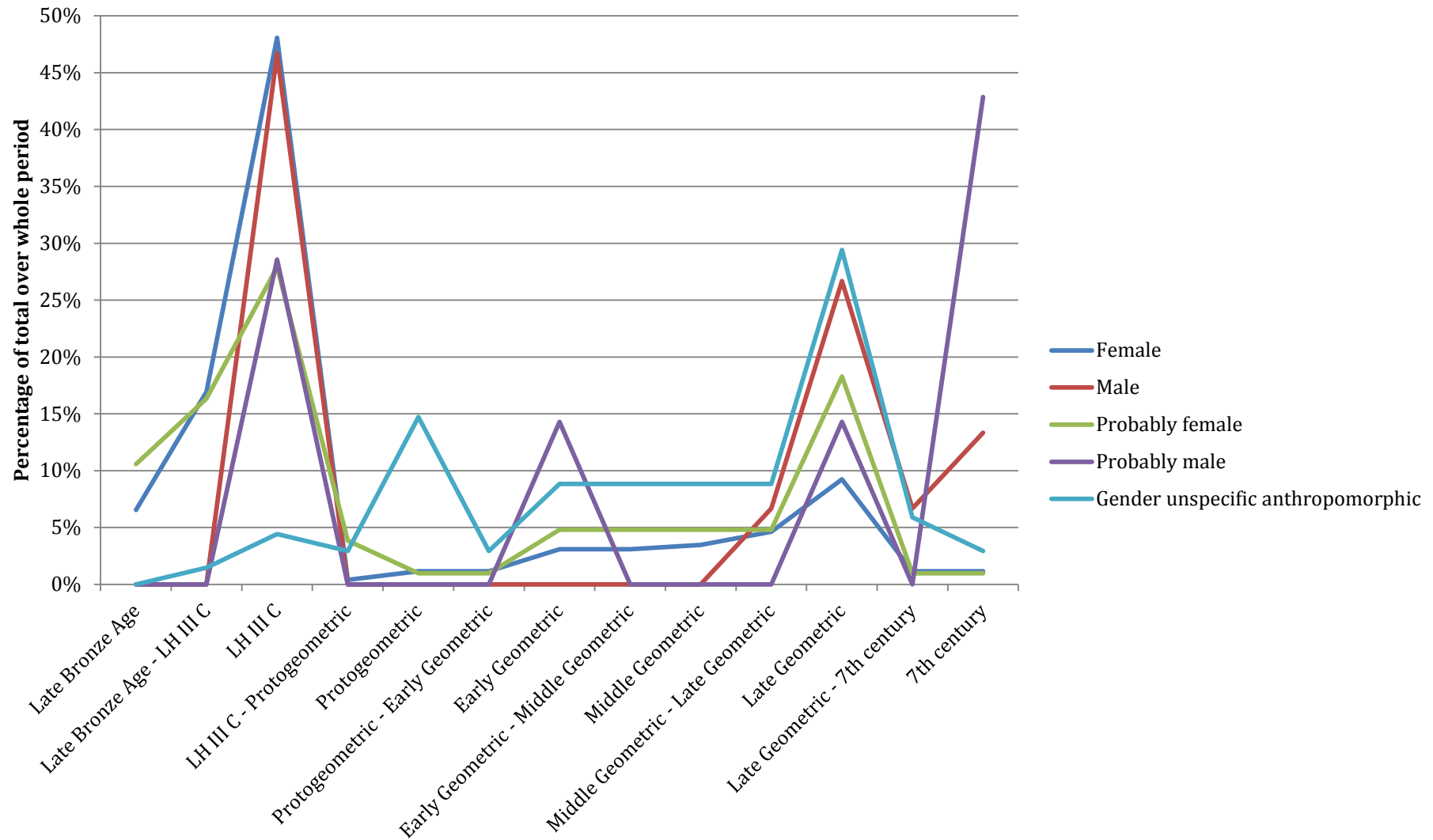
Graph 46: Quantity of zoomorphic sub-types of handmade figurines [weighted]



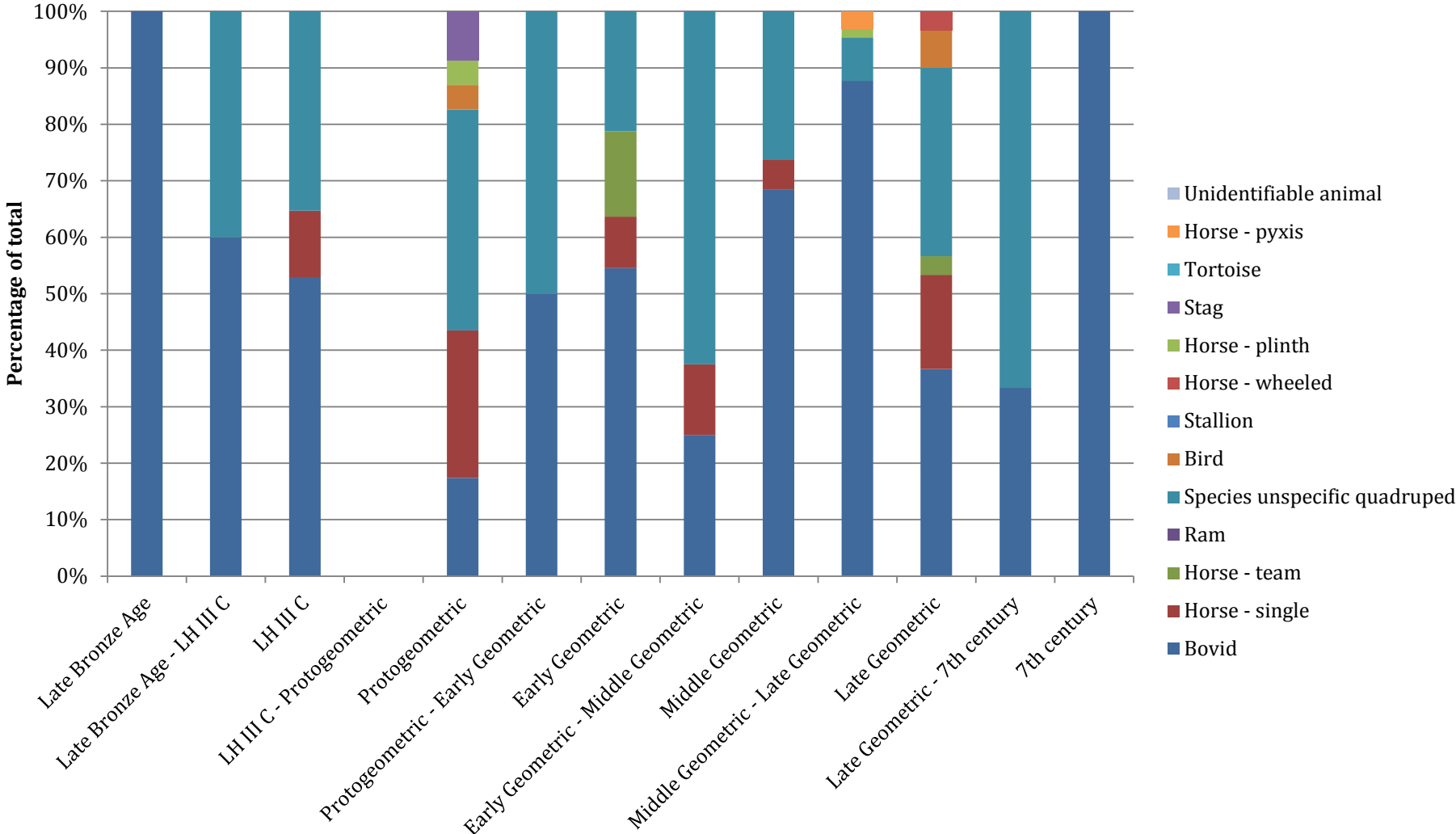
Graph 47: Sub-types of anthropomorphic handmade figurines (by period) [weighted]



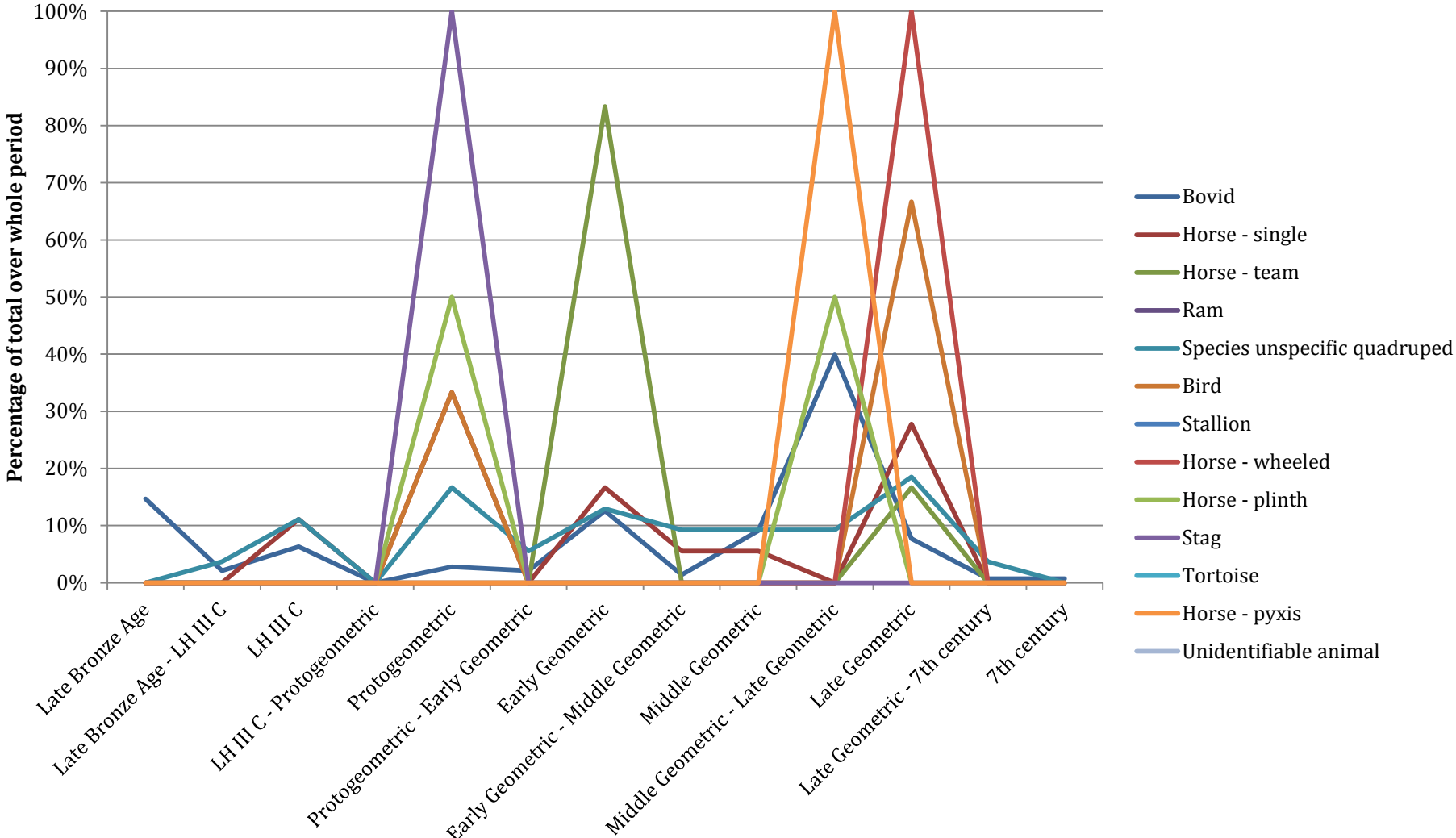
Graph 48: Quantity of anthropomorphic sub-types of handmade figurines [weighted]



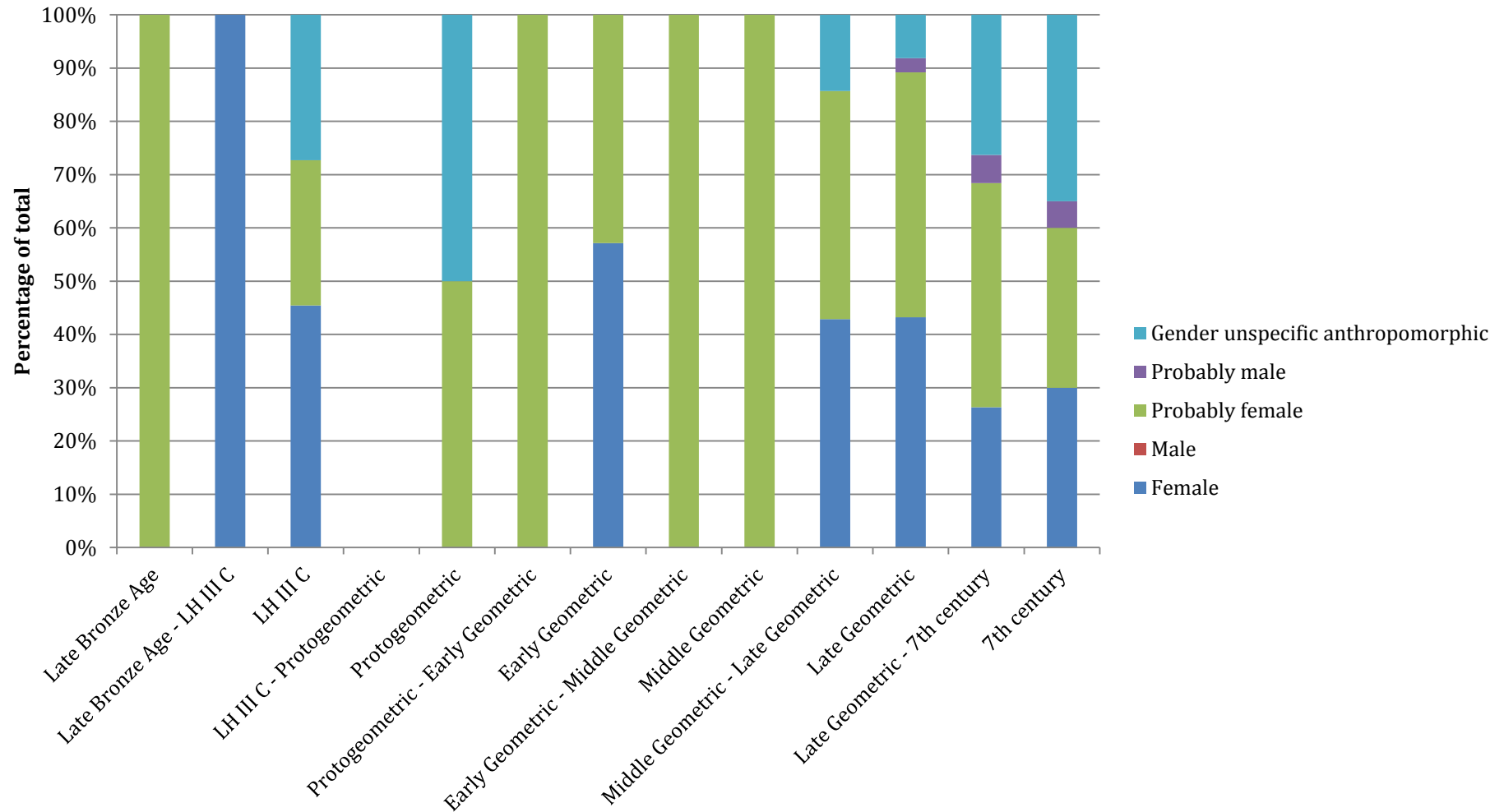
Graph 49: Sub-types of zoomorphic wheelmade figures (by period) [weighted]



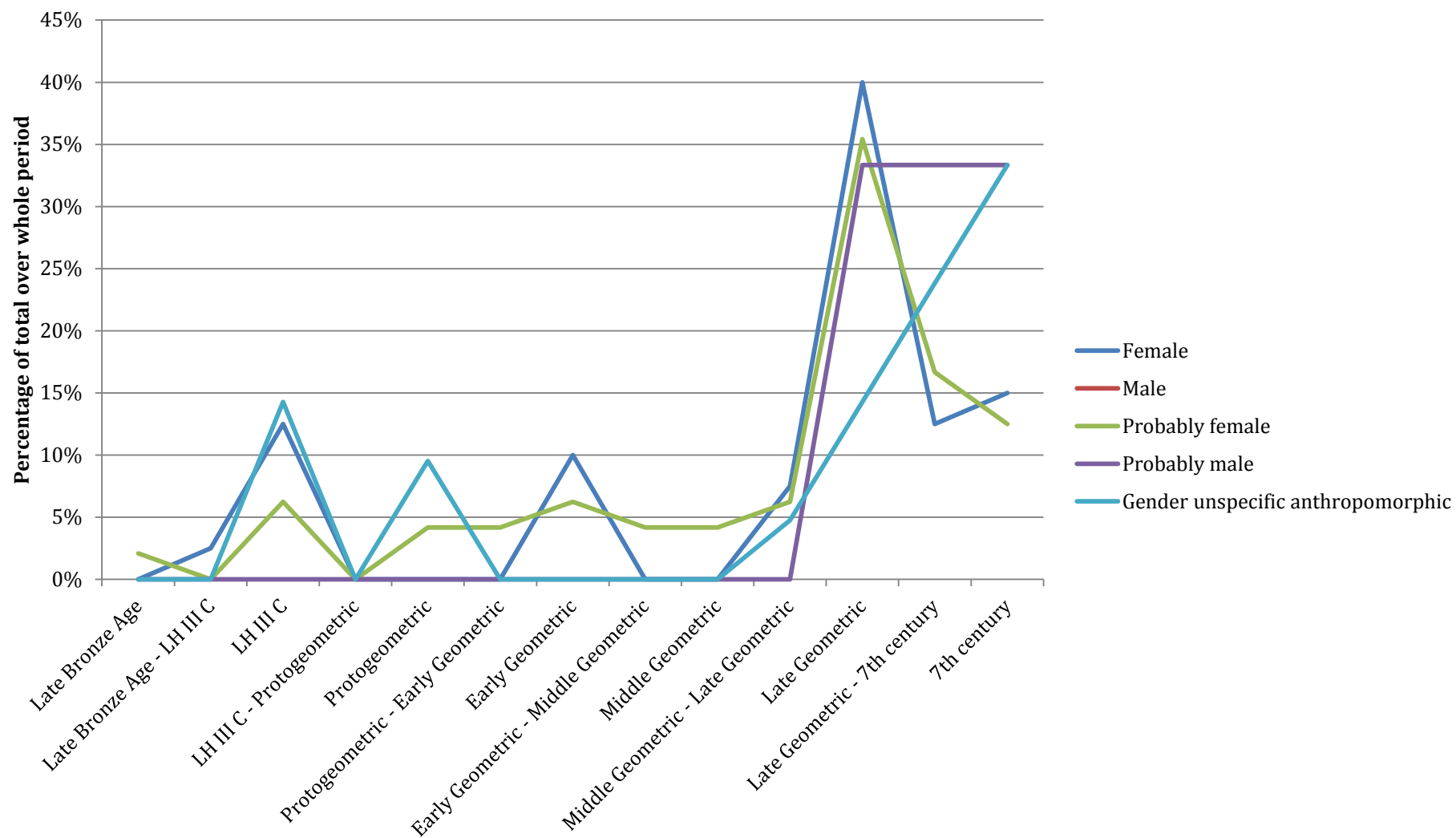
Graph 50: Quantity of zoomorphic sub-types of wheelmade figures [weighted]



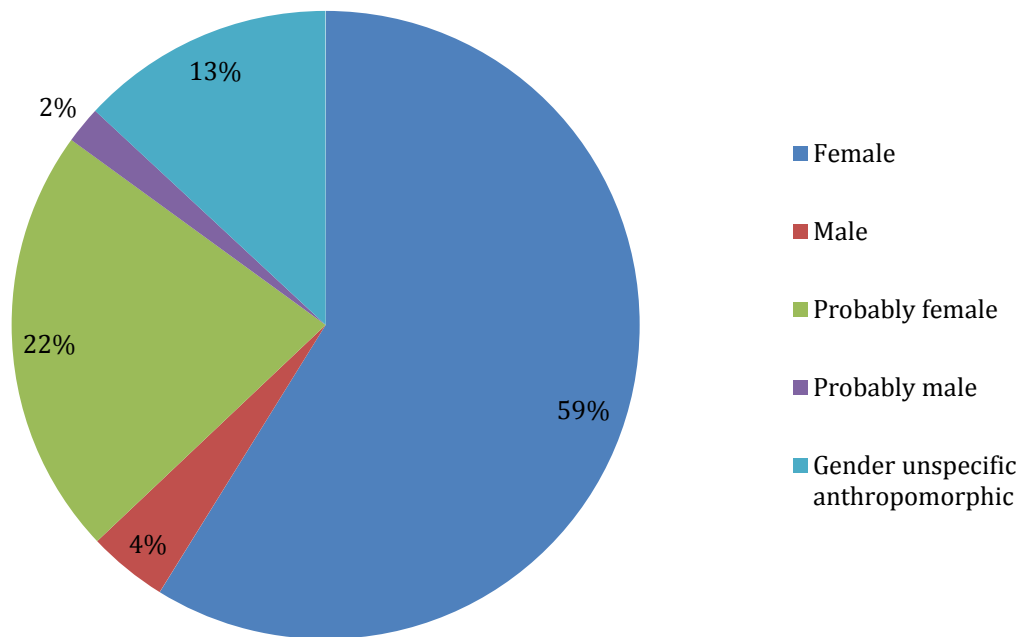
Graph 51: Sub-types of wheelmade anthropomorphic figures (by period) [weighted]



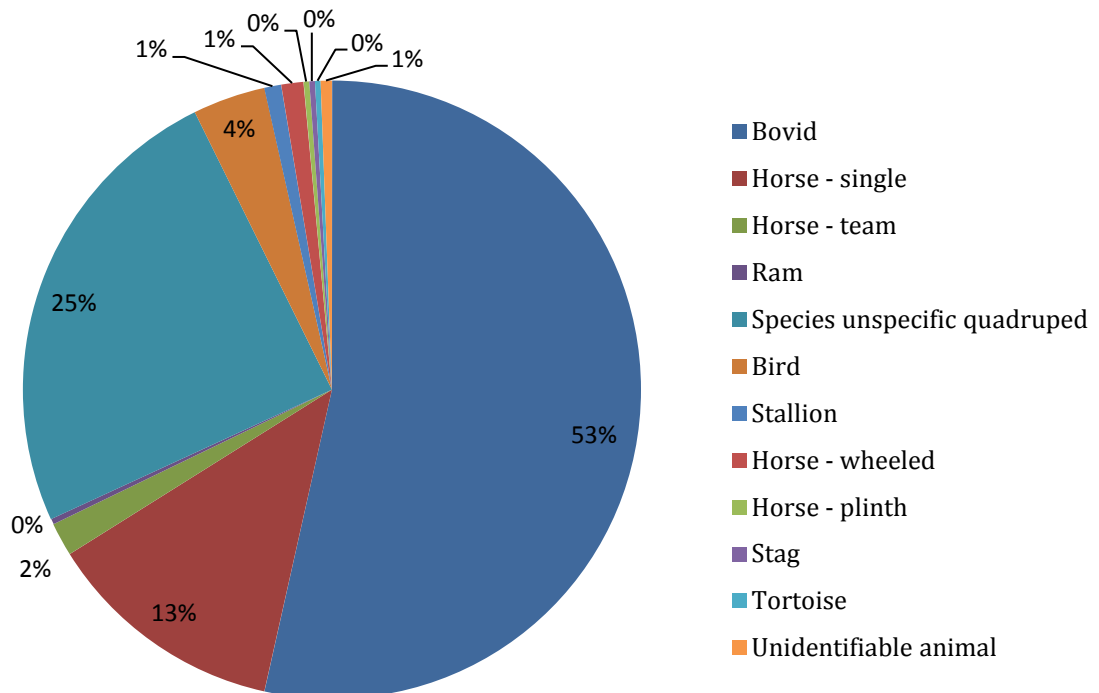
Graph 52: Quantity of anthropomorphic sub-types of wheelmade figures [weighted]



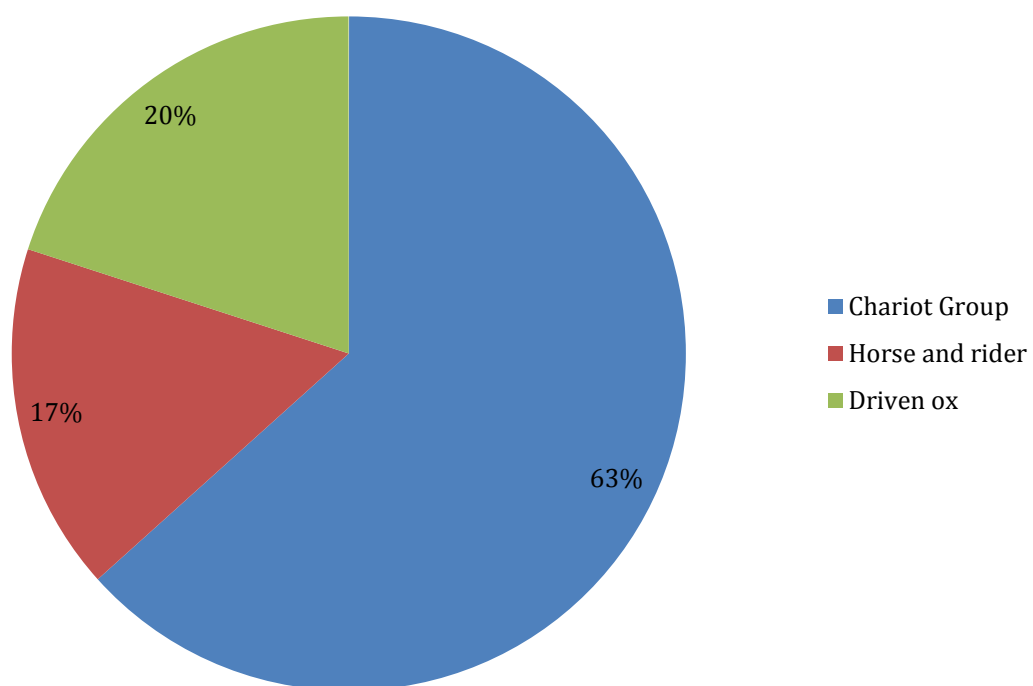
Graph 53: Sub-types of anthropomorphic handmade figurines (all periods) [n=367]



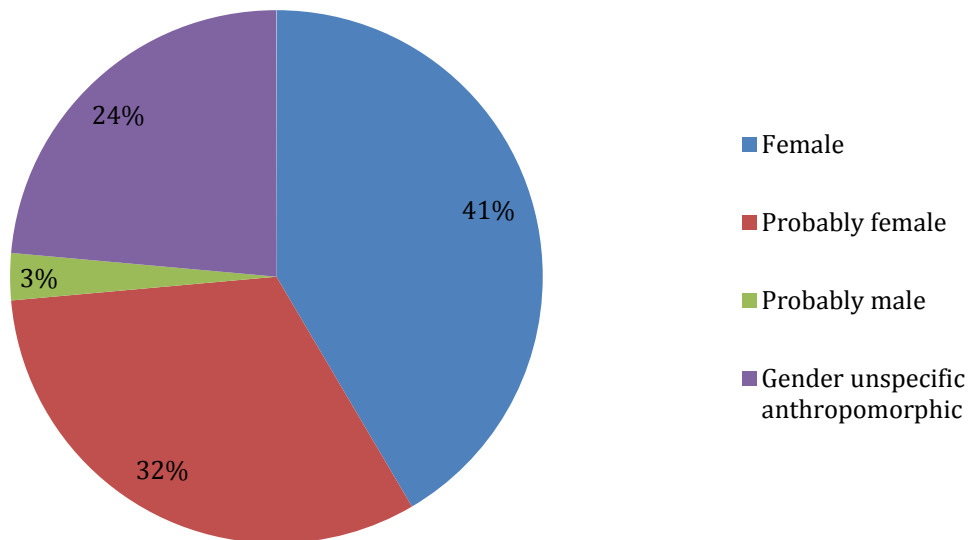
Graph 54: Sub-types of zoomorphic handmade figurines (all periods) [n=342]



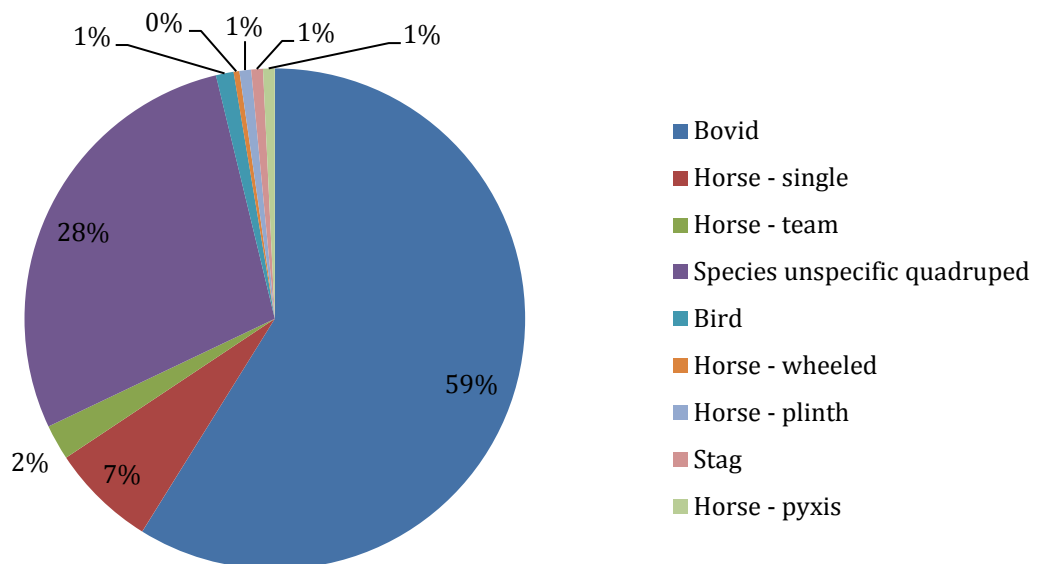
Graph 55: Sub-types of group handmade figurines (all periods) [n=30]



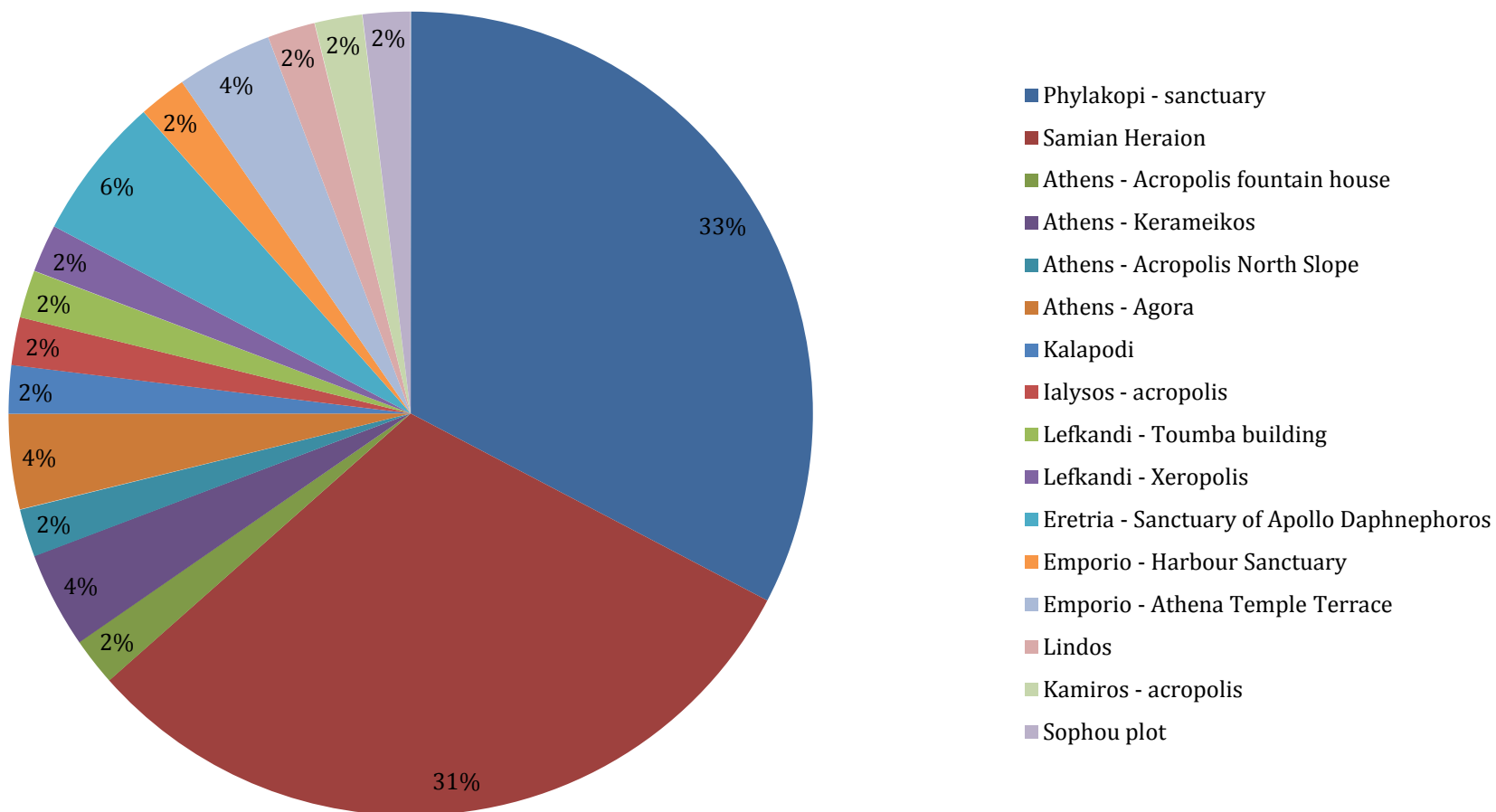
Graph 56: Sub-types of wheelmade anthropomorphic figures (all periods) [n=106]



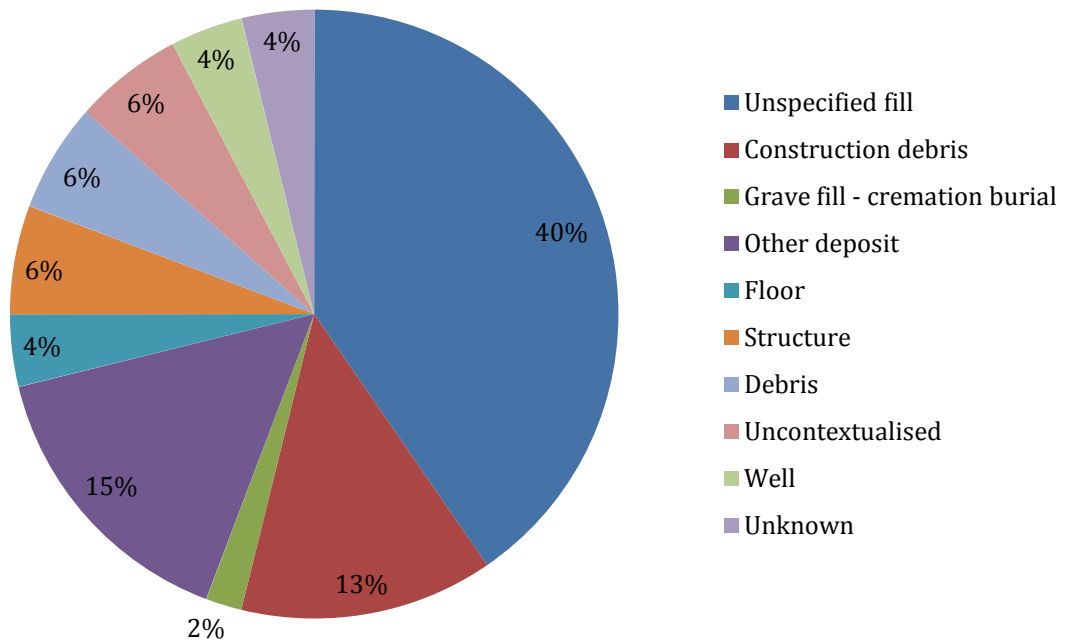
Graph 57: Sub-types of wheelmade zoomorphic figures (all periods) [n=265]



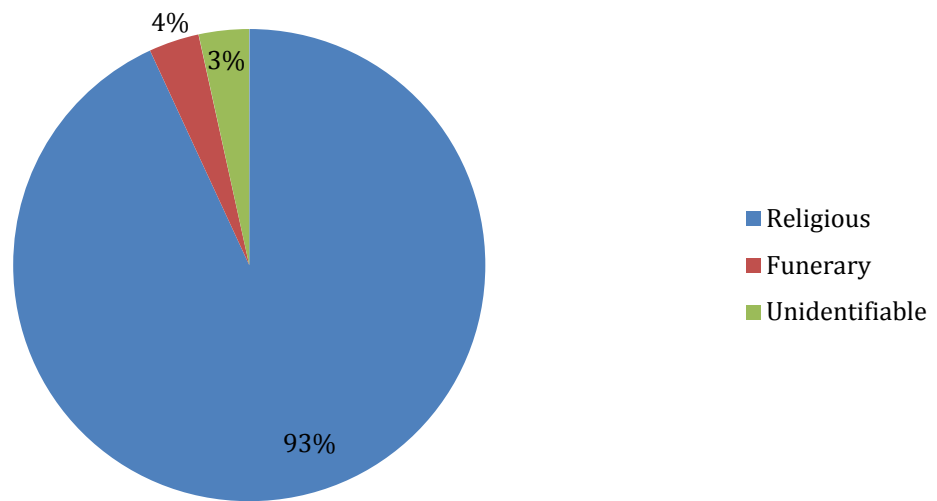
Graph 58: Contexts of co-occurrence according to site (all periods) [n=52]



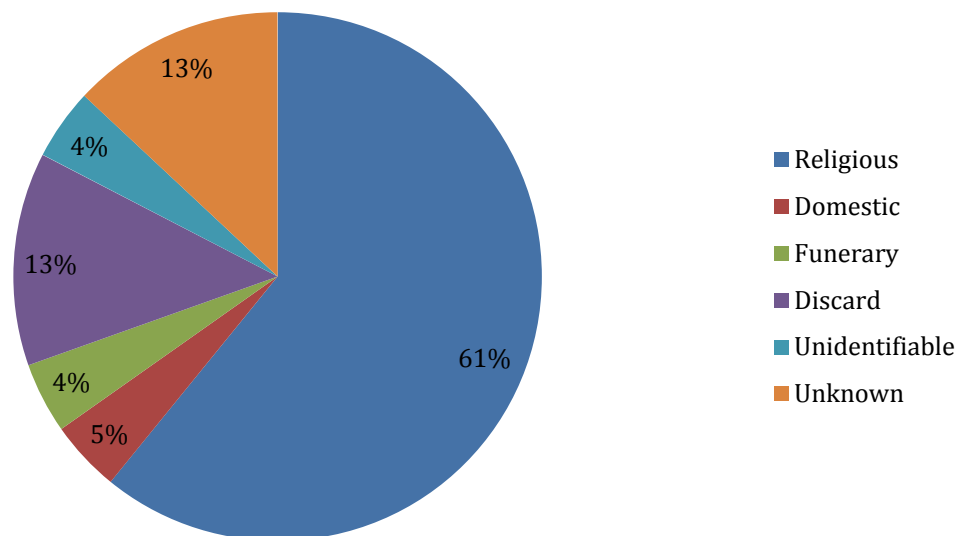
Graph 59: Contexts of co-occurrence according to type (all periods) [n=52]



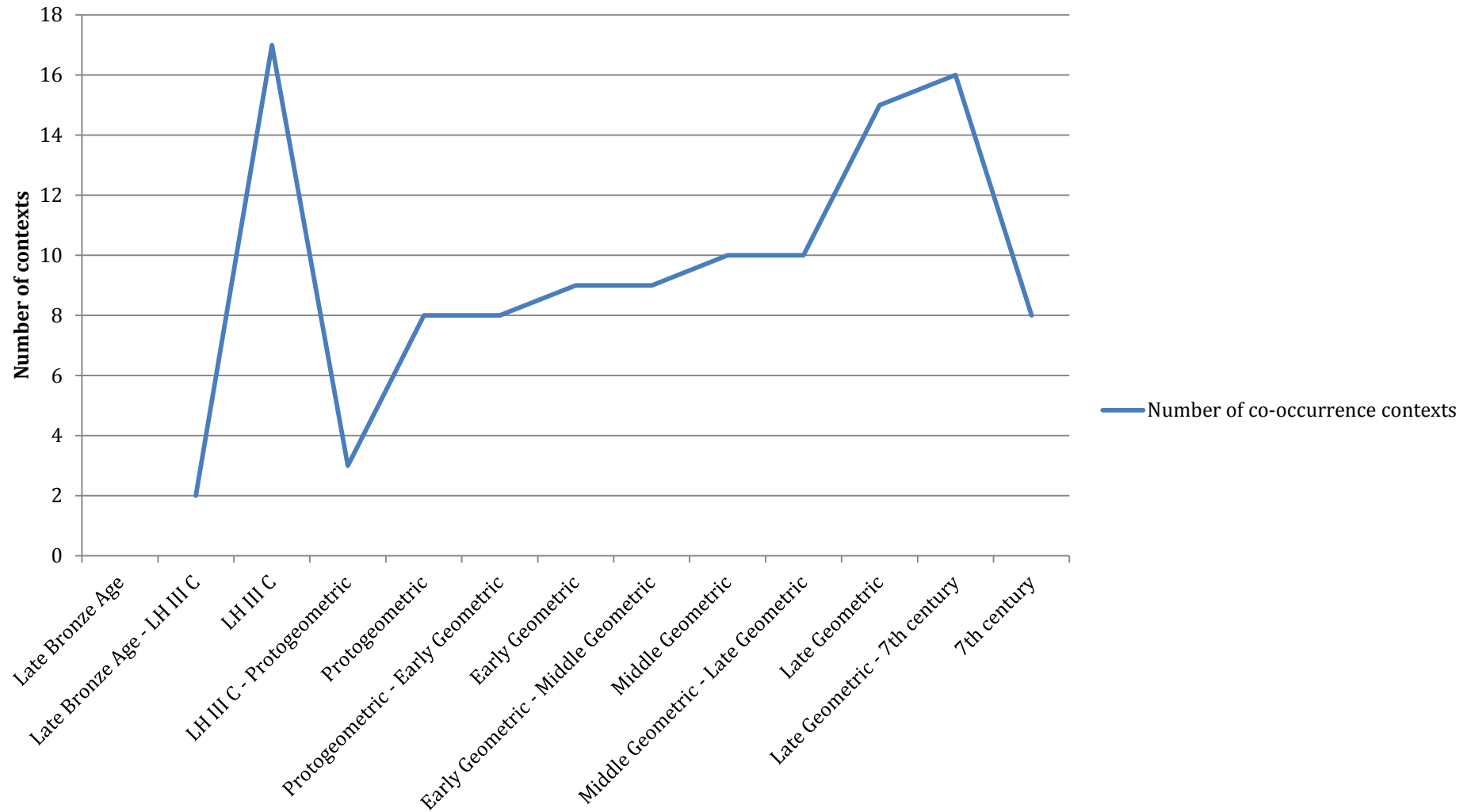
Graph 60: Contexts of co-occurrence (assemblages) by character (all periods) [n=29]



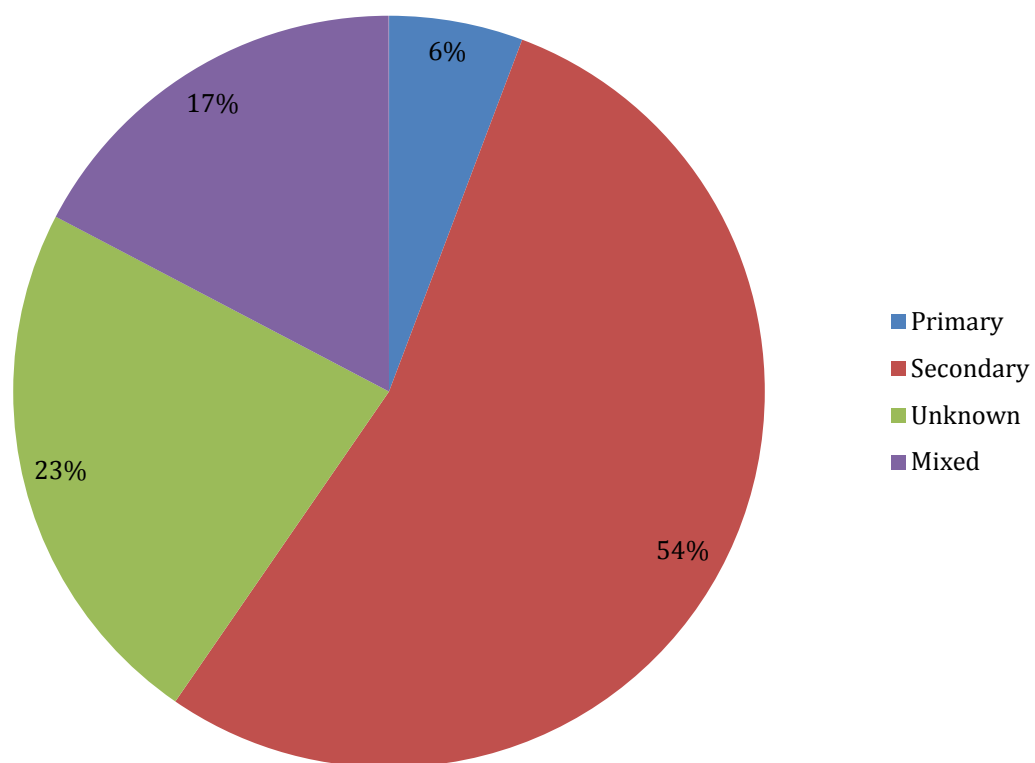
Graph 61: Contexts of co-occurrence (not assemblages) by character (all periods) [n=23]



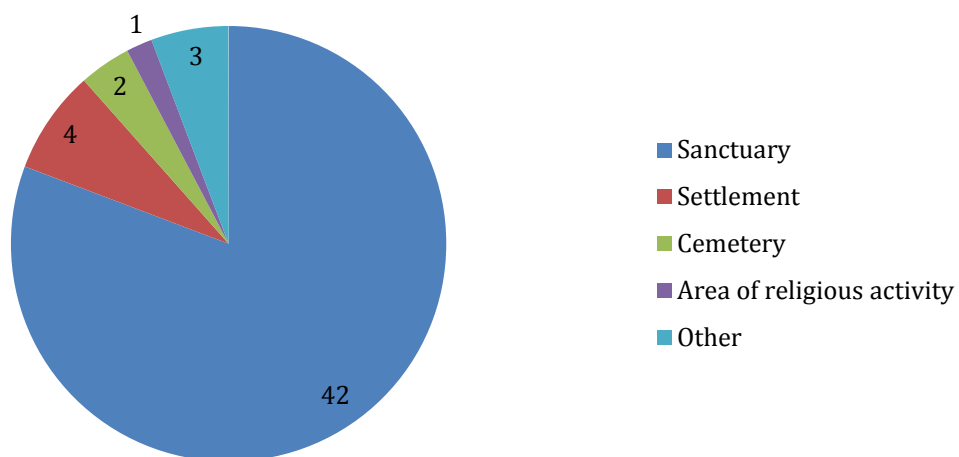
Graph 62: Number of contexts in which wheelmade figures and handmade figurines co-occur (by period) [weighted]



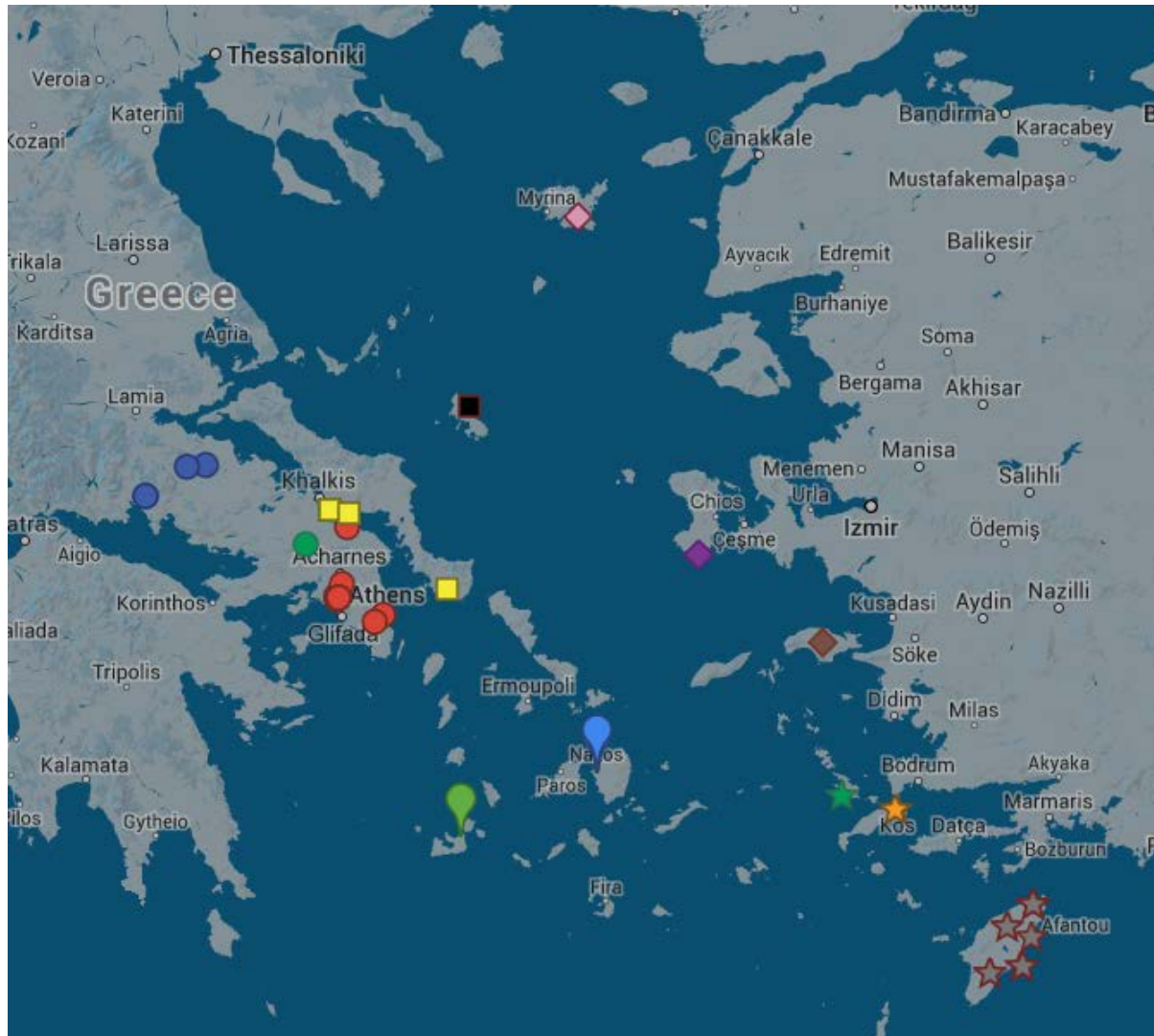
Graph 63: Integrity of contexts in which wheelmade figures and handmade figurines co-occur (all periods) [n=52]



Graph 64: Number of contexts in which wheelmade figures and handmade figurines co-occur according to site type (all periods) [n=52]

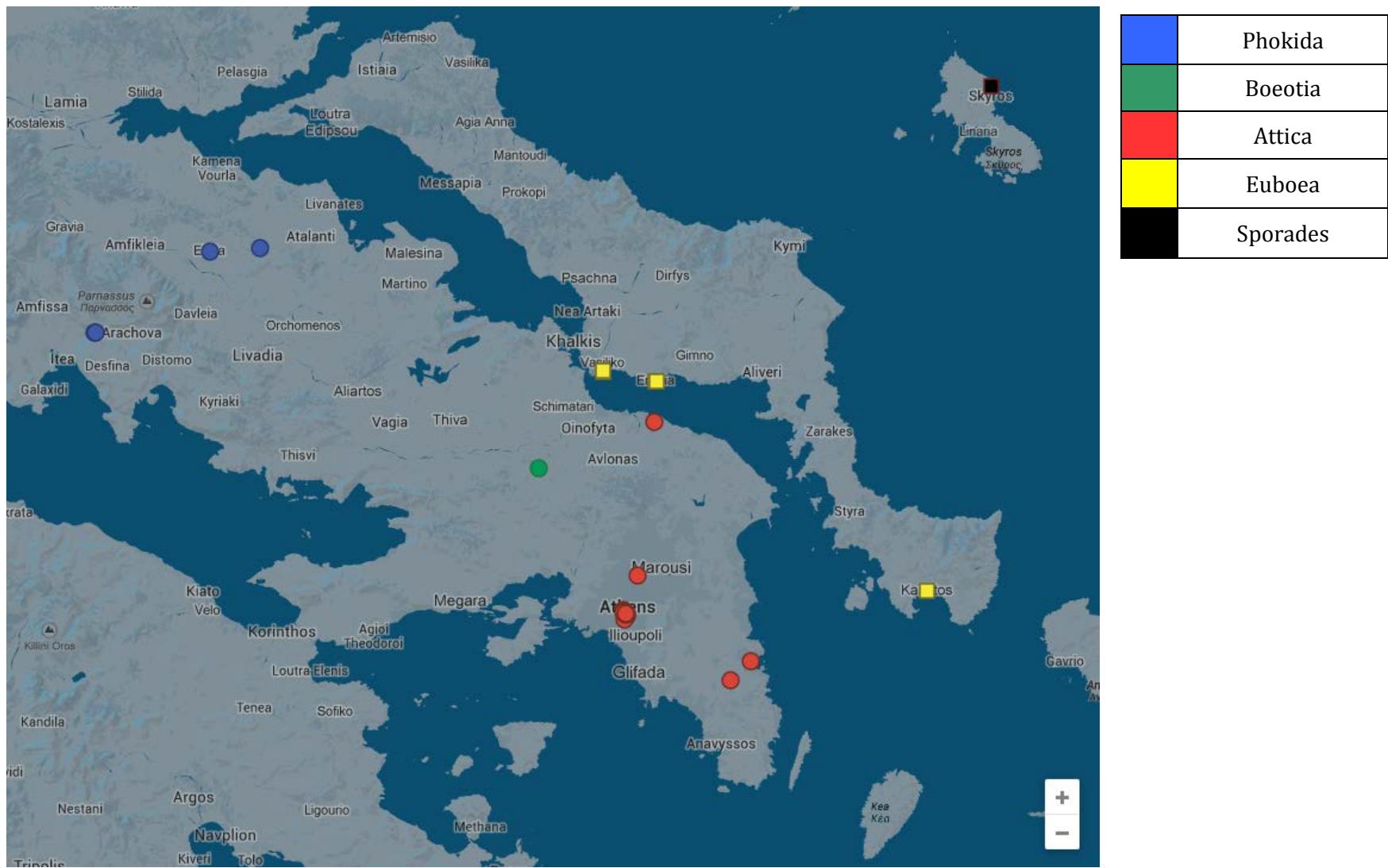


Map 1: Areas of Greece included in this study

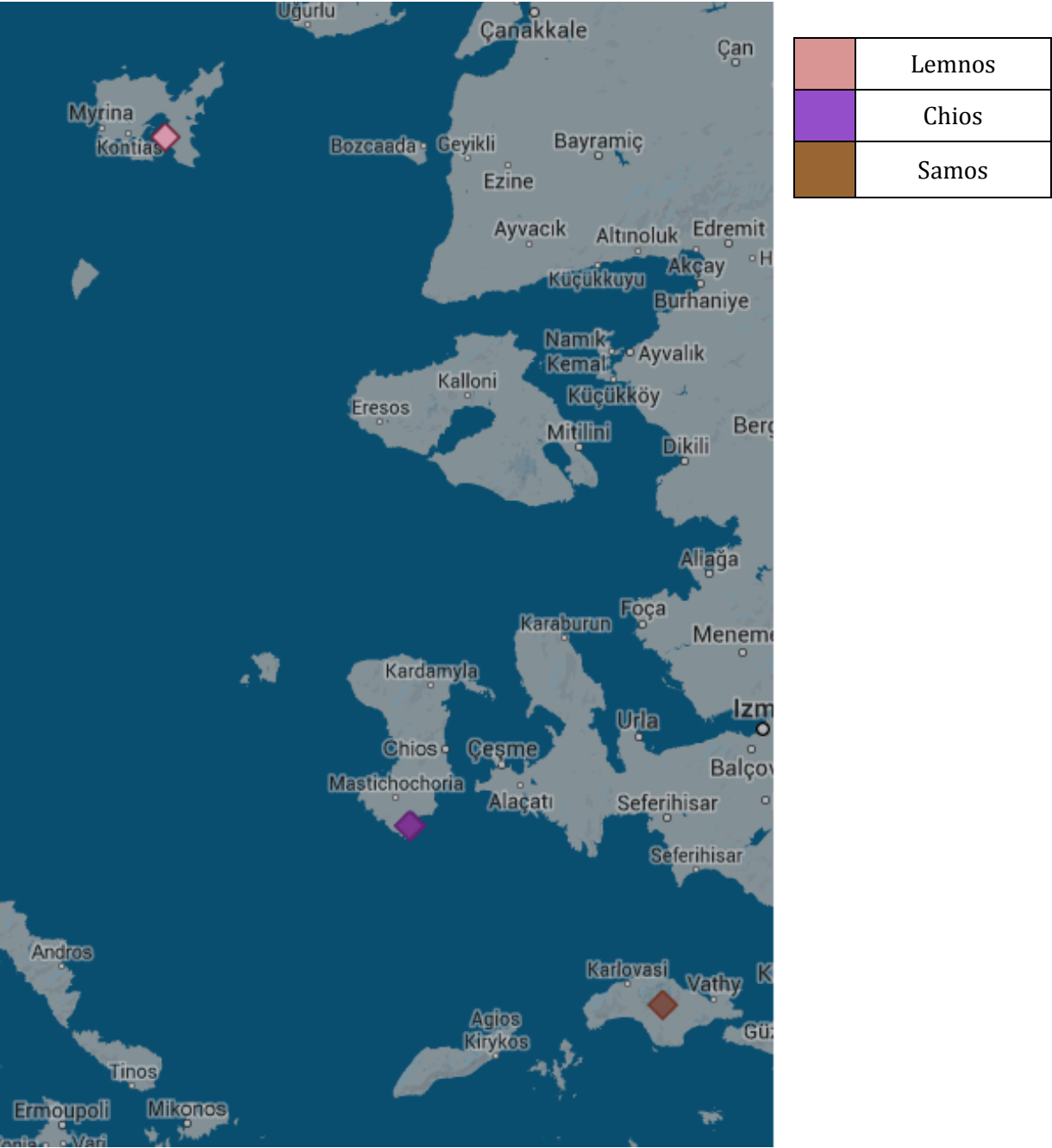


- ◇ Northern Aegean Islands
- ☆ Dodecanese
- Euboea and the Sporades
- Mainland Greece
- Cyclades

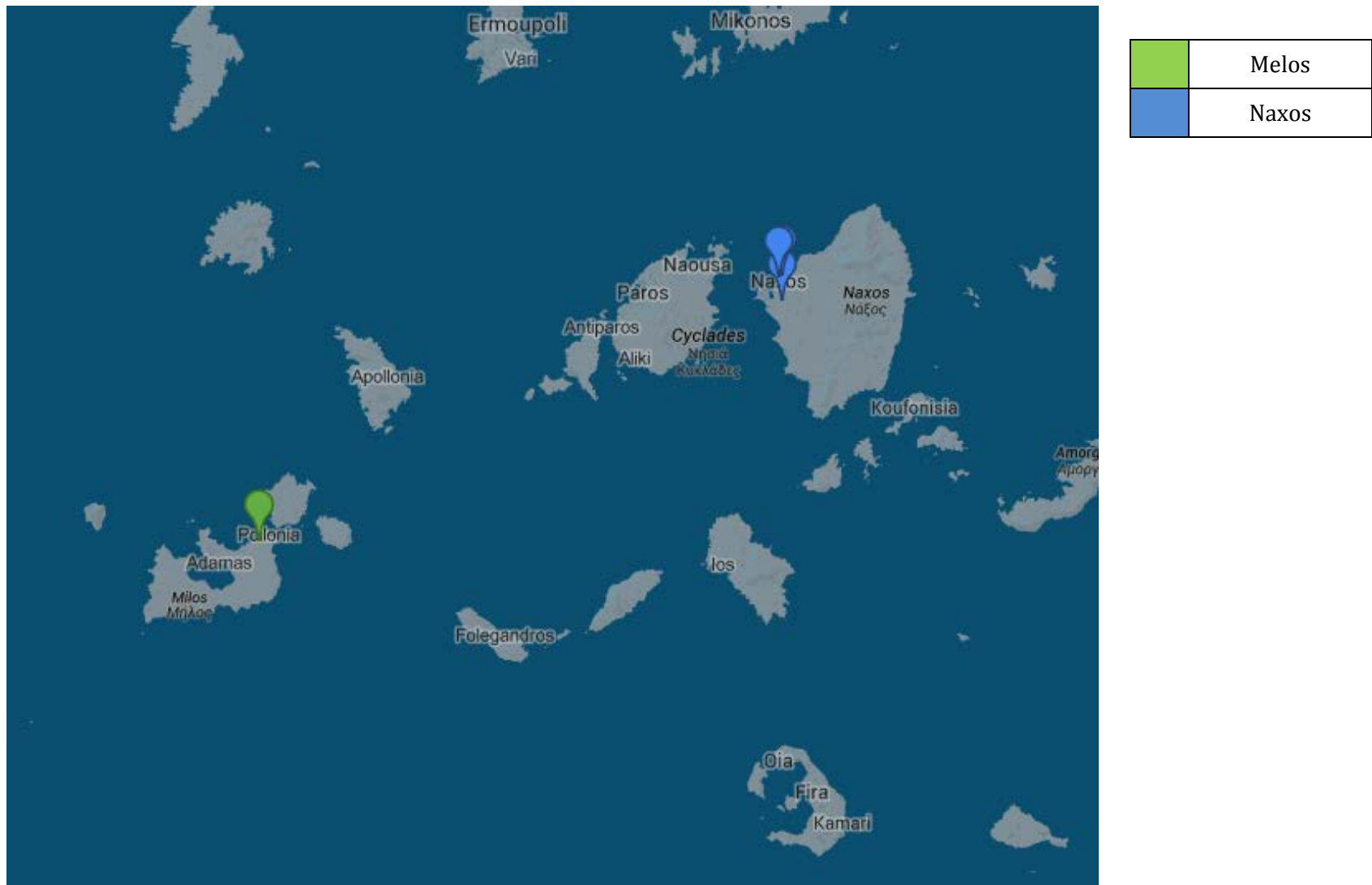
Map 2: Areas of Mainland Greece and Euboea and the Sporades



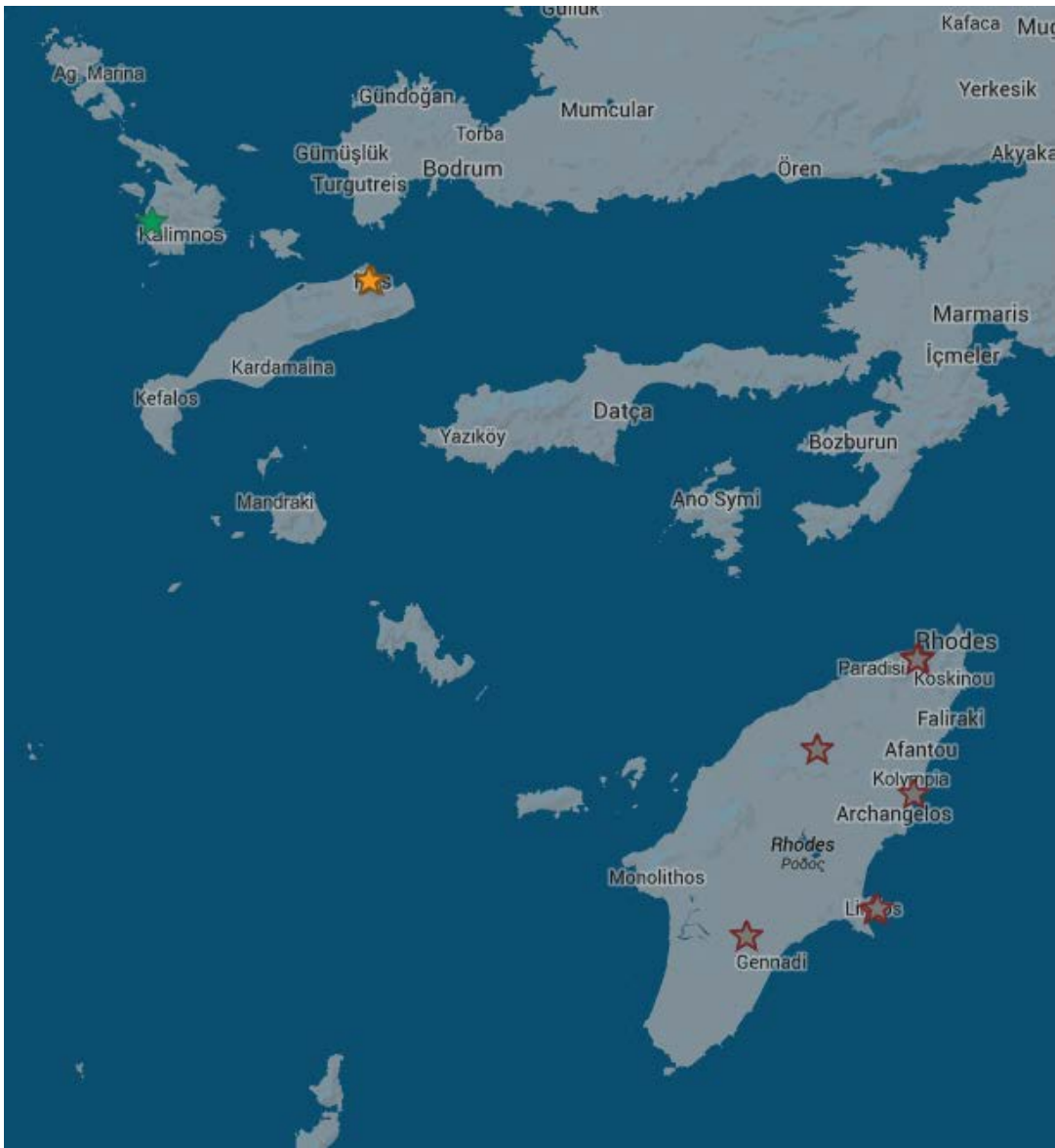
Map 3: Area of the Northern Aegean Islands



Map 4: Area of the Cyclades

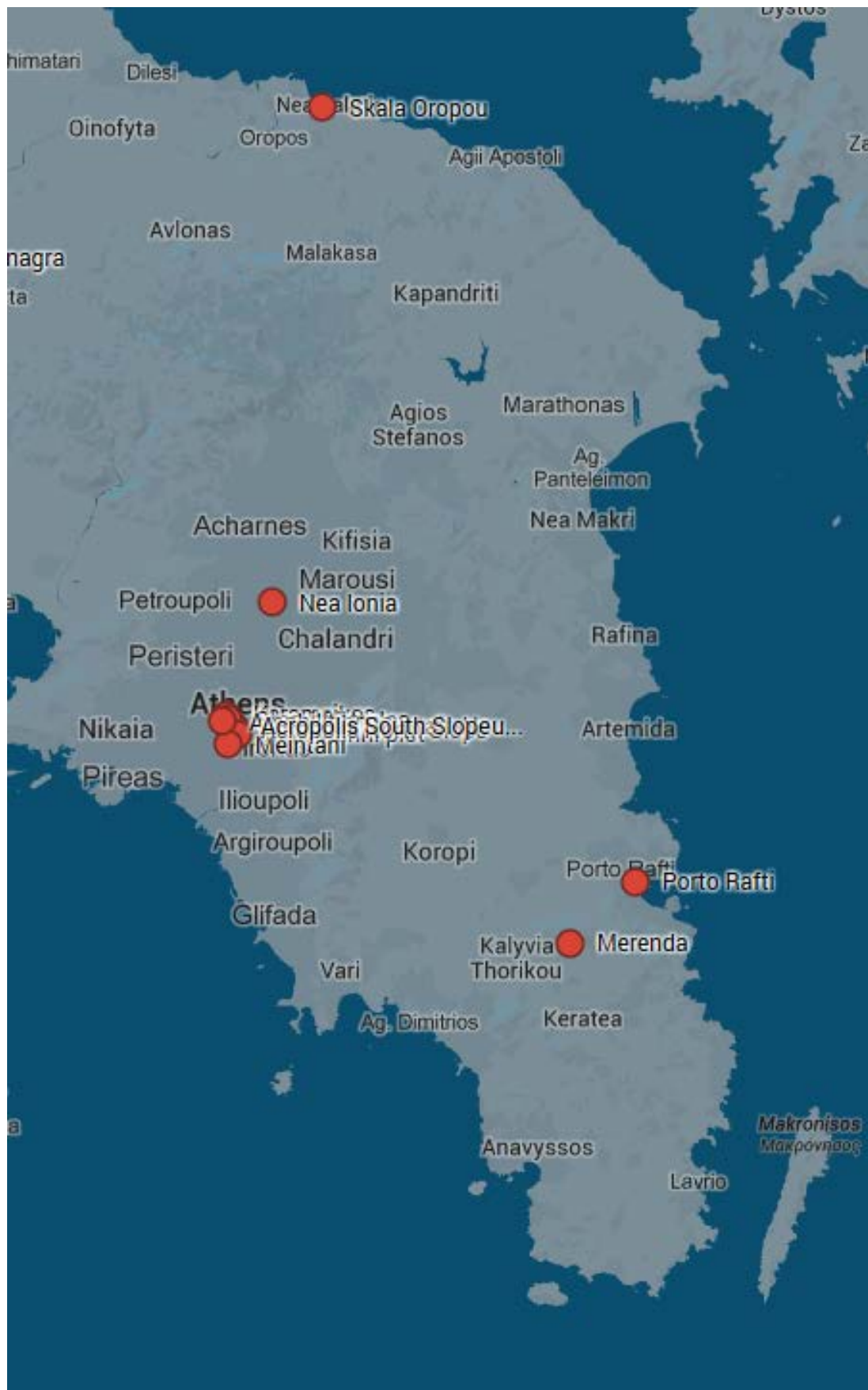


Map 5: Area of the Dodecanese

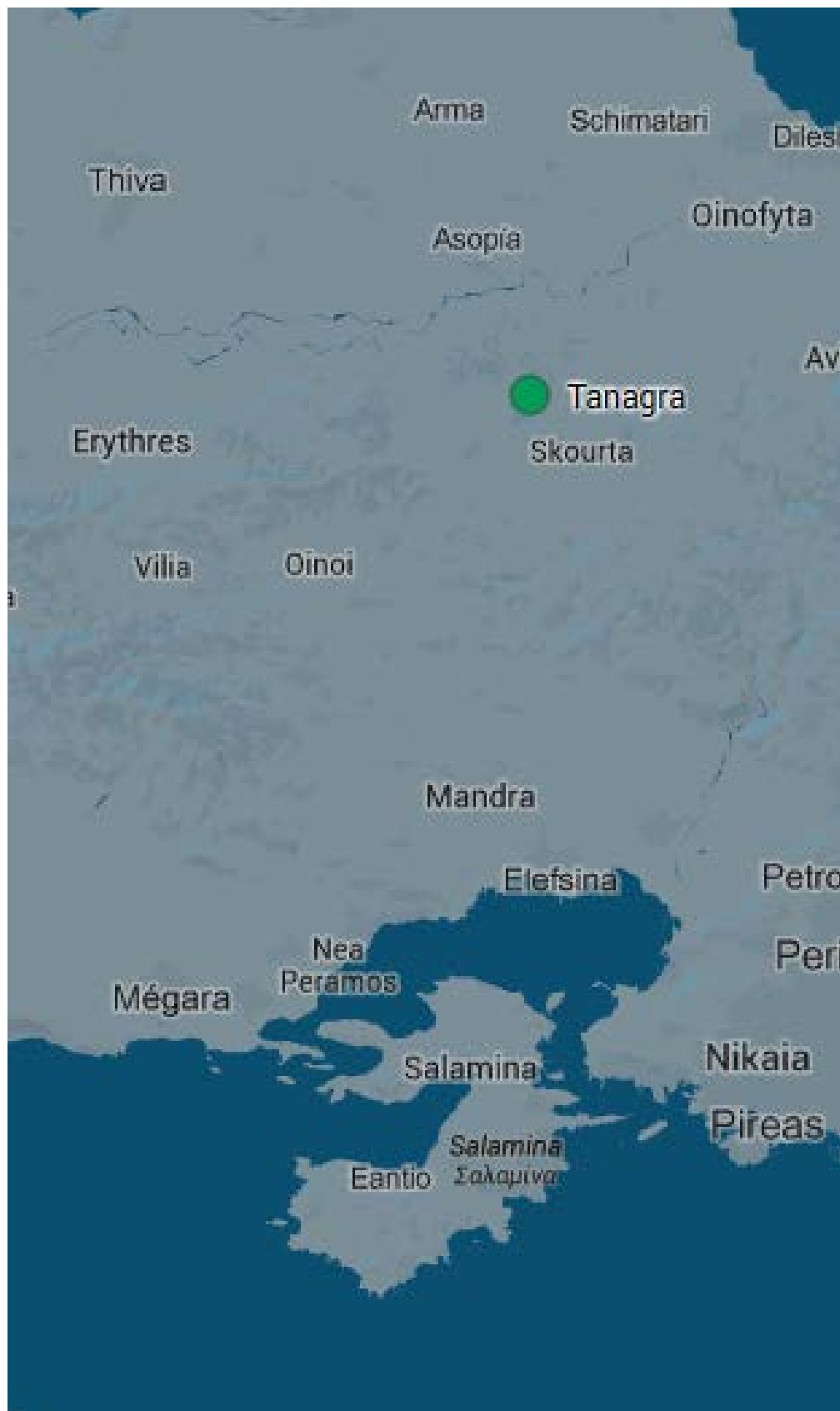


	Kalymnos
	Kos
	Rhodes

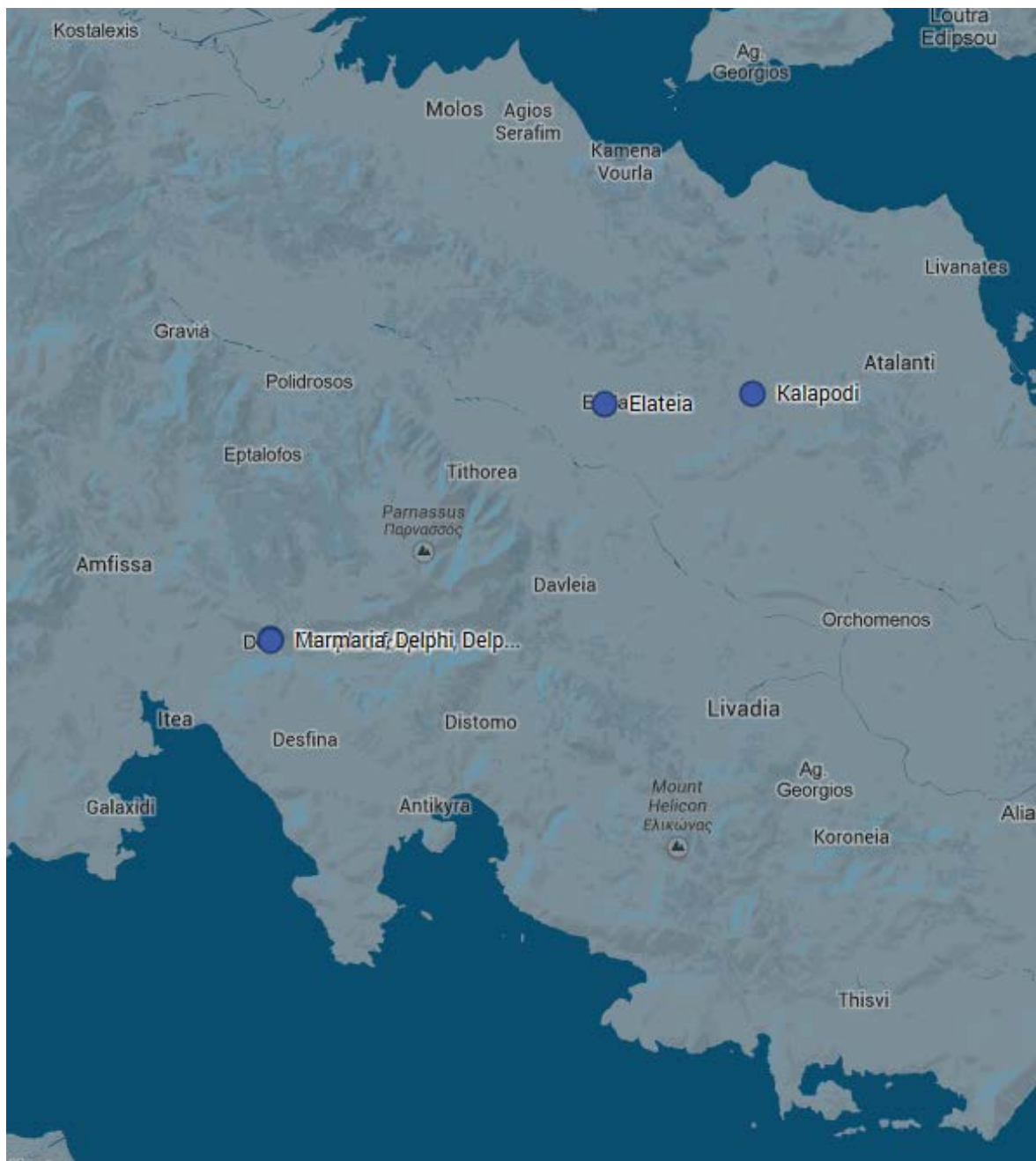
Map 6: Region of Attica



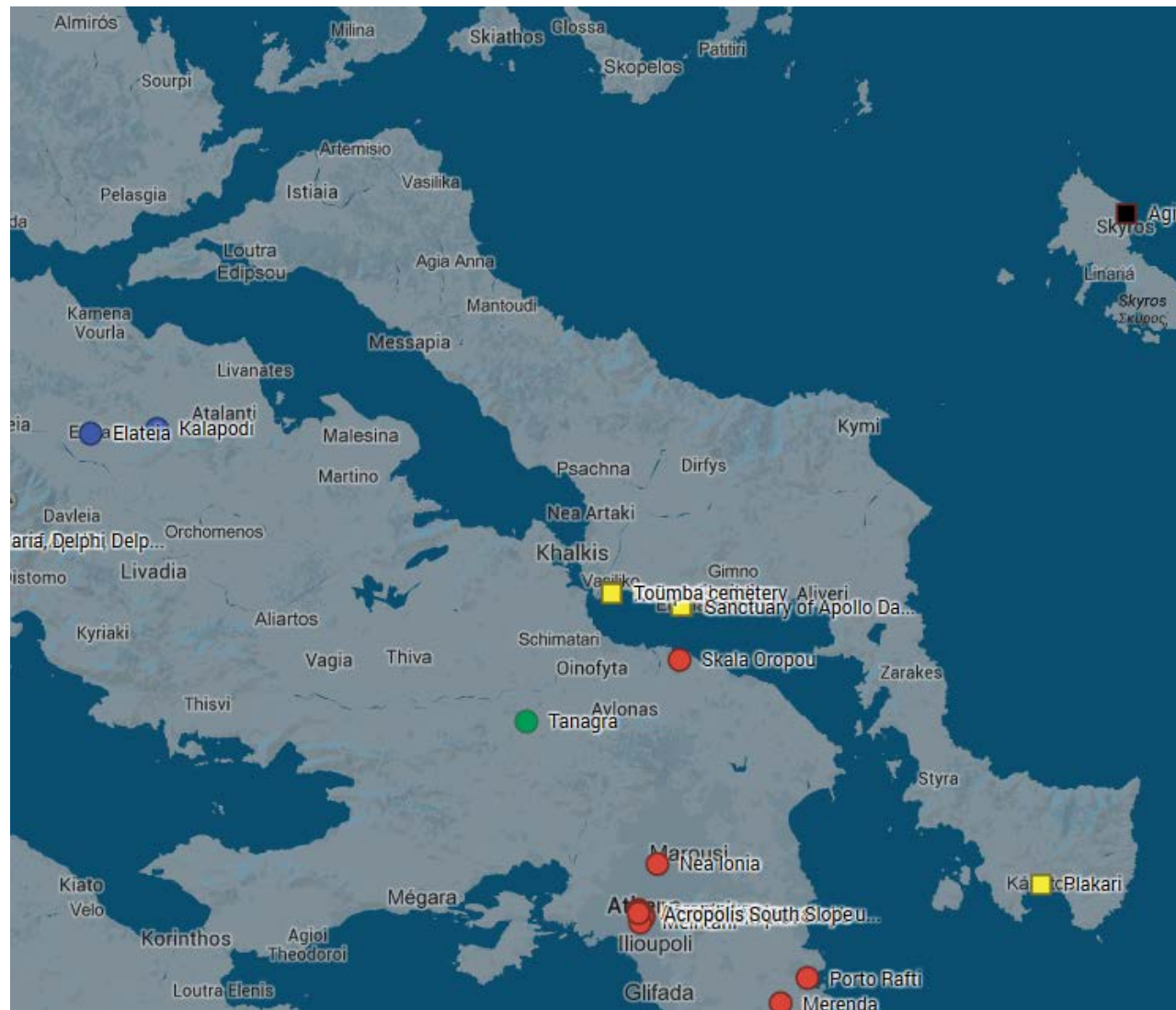
Map 7: Region of Boeotia



Map 8: Region of Phokida



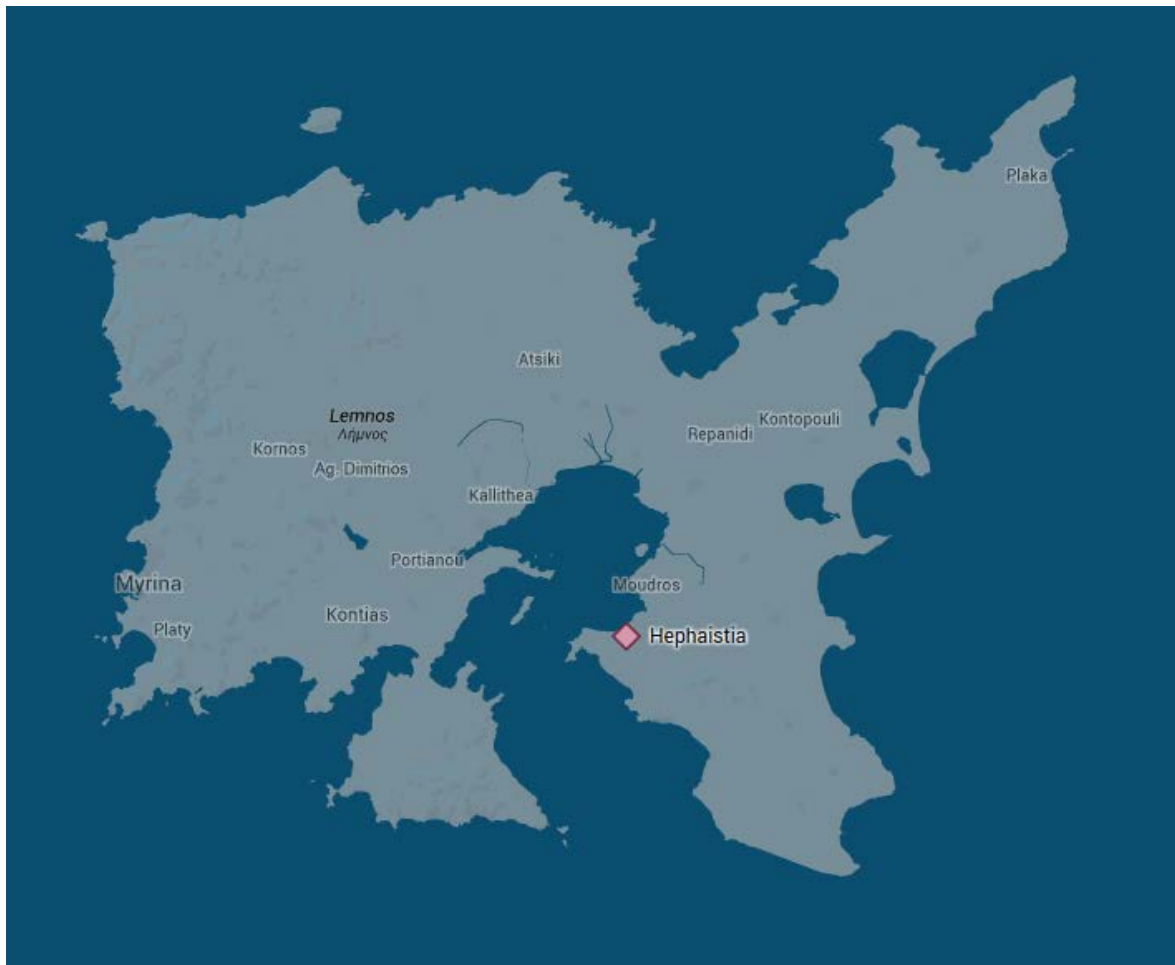
Map 9: Region of Euboea



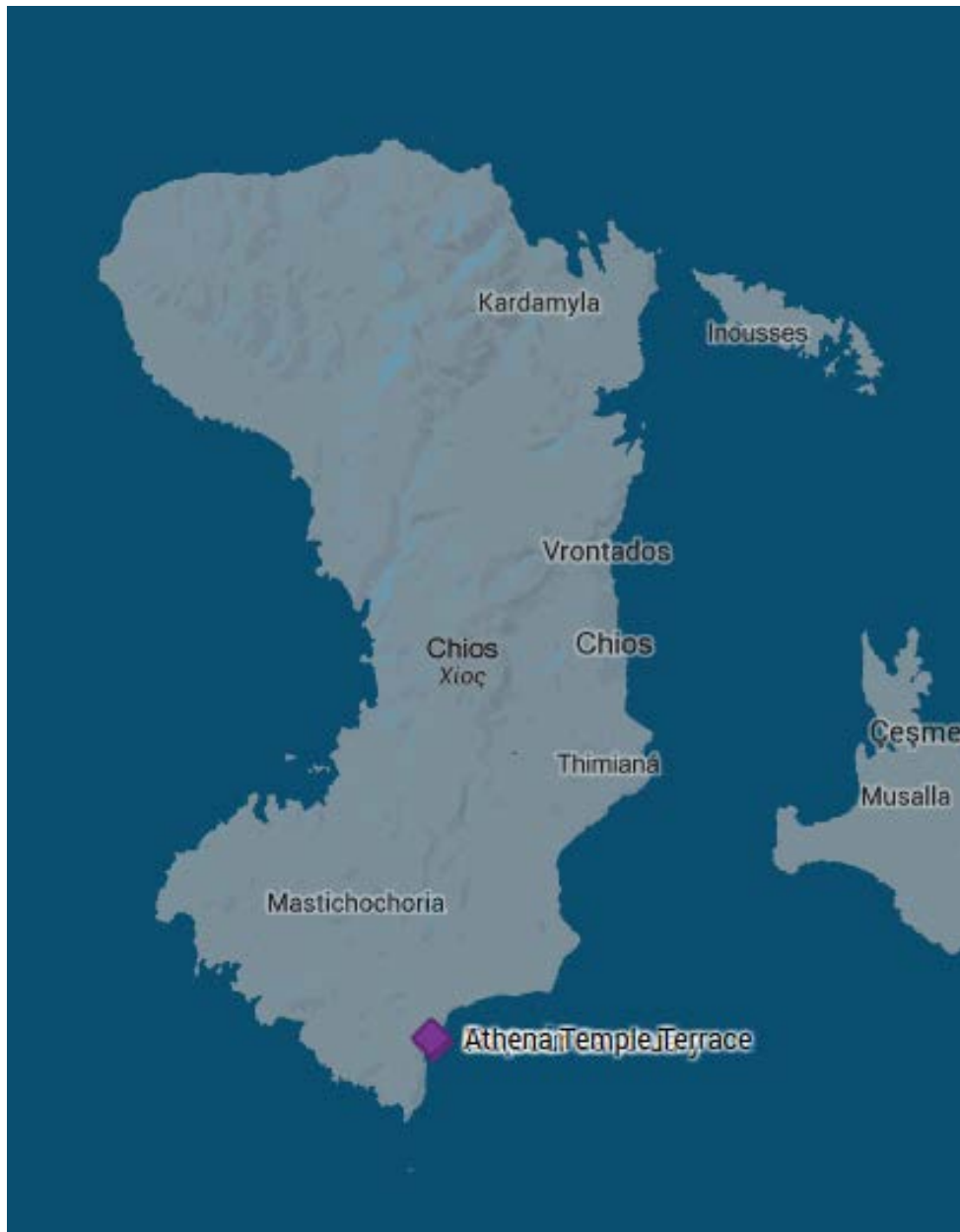
Map 10: Region of Skyros



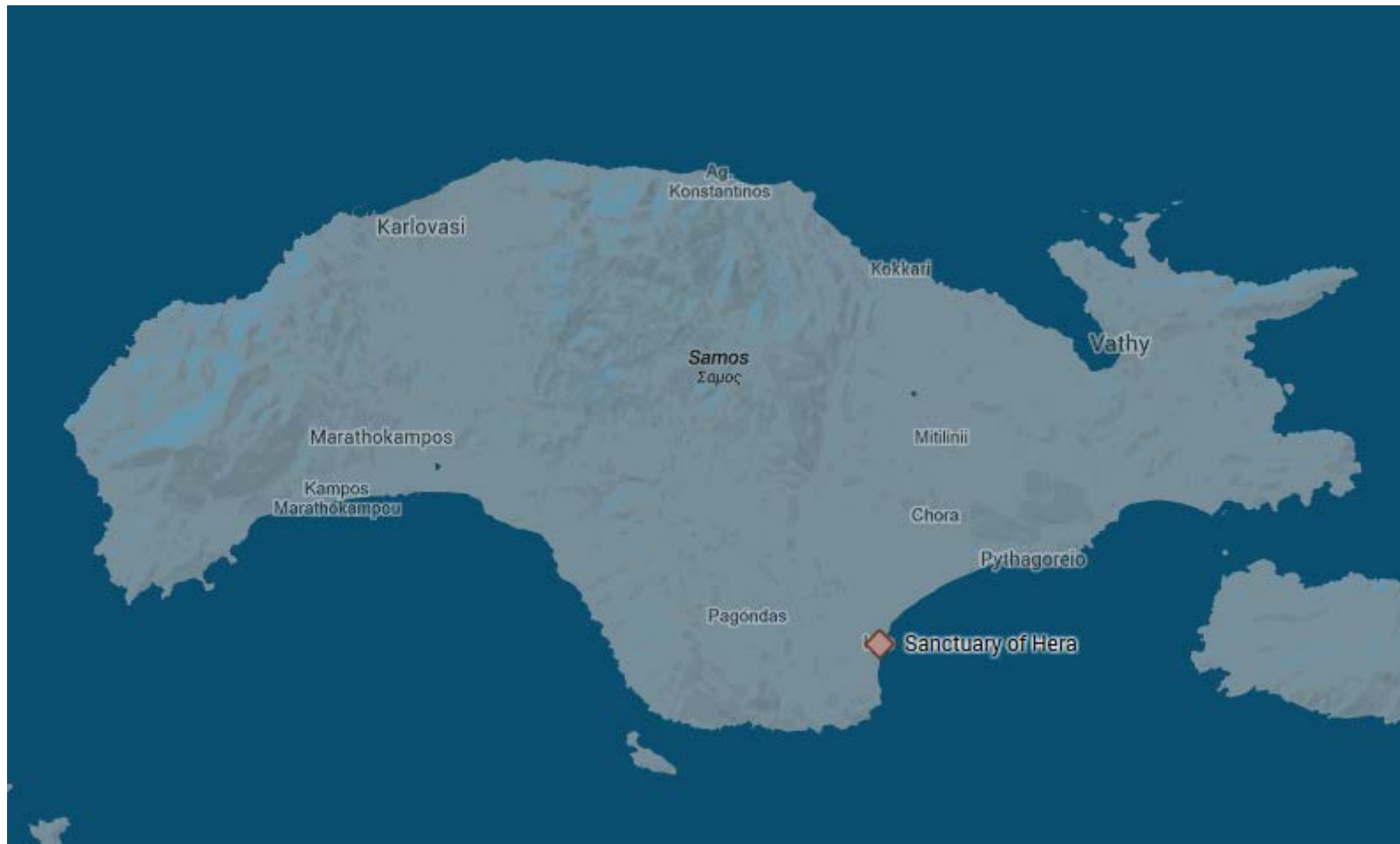
Map 11: Region of Lemnos



Map 12: Region of Chios



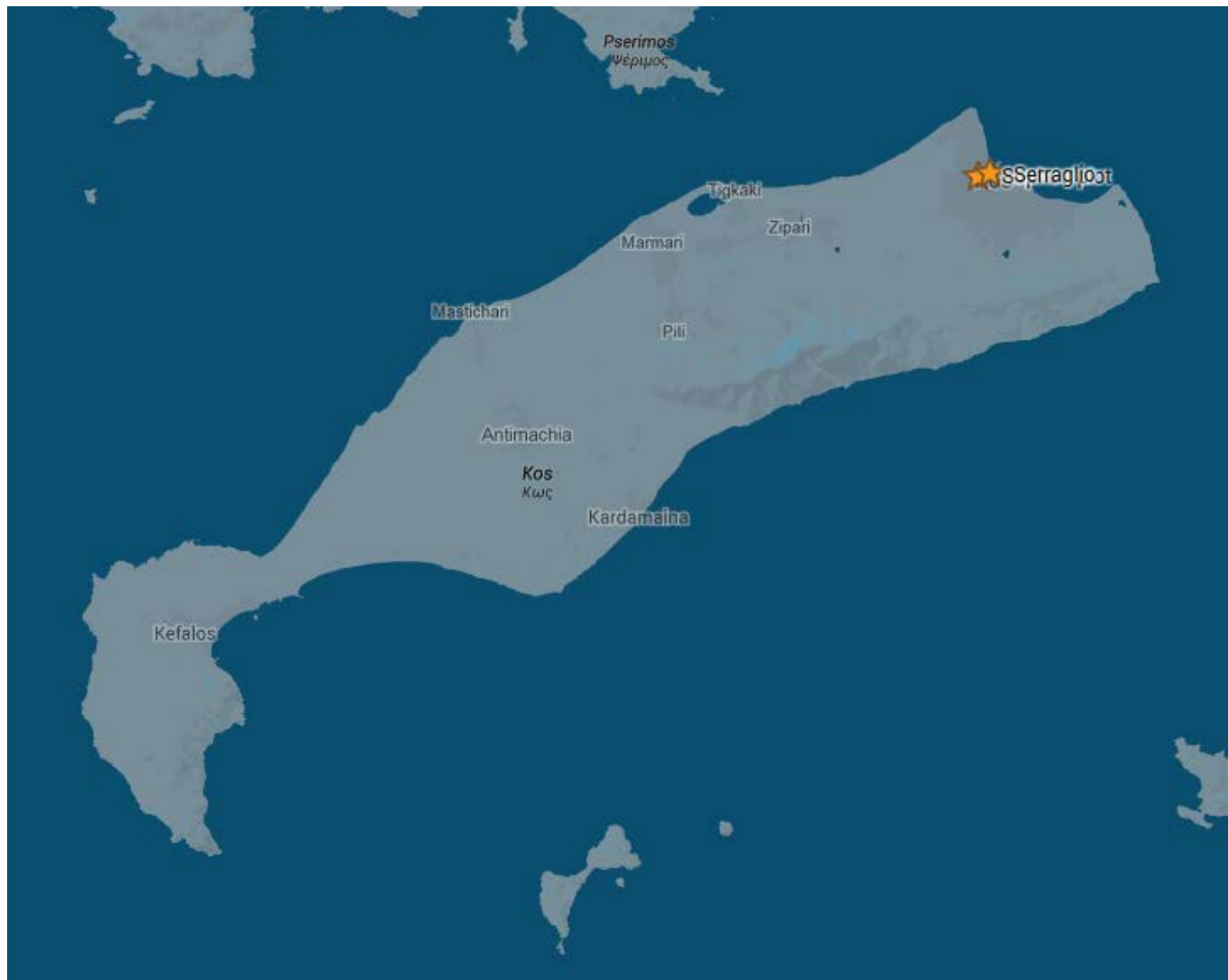
Map 13: Region of Samos



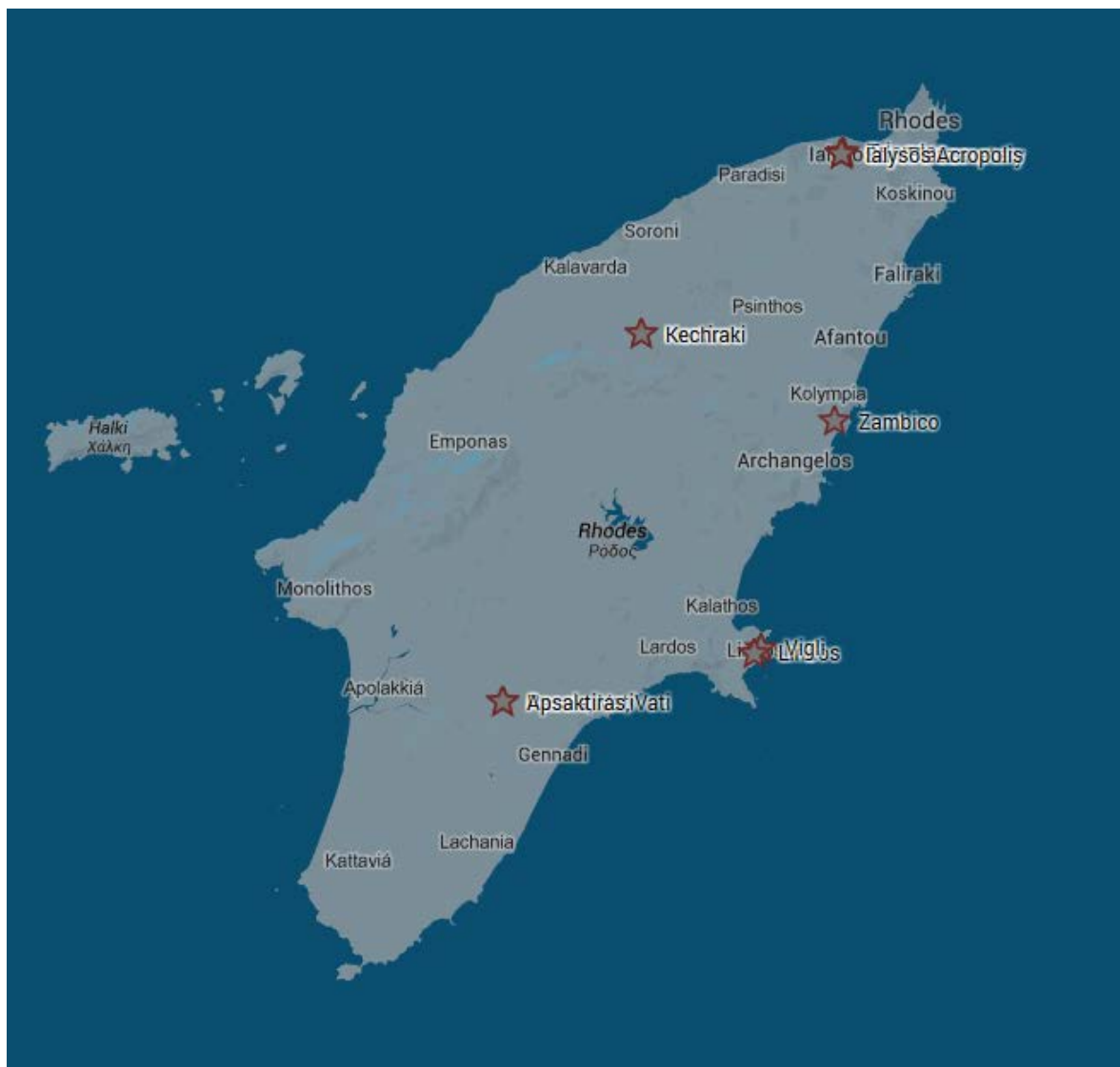
Map 14: Region of Kalymnos



Map 15: Region of Kos



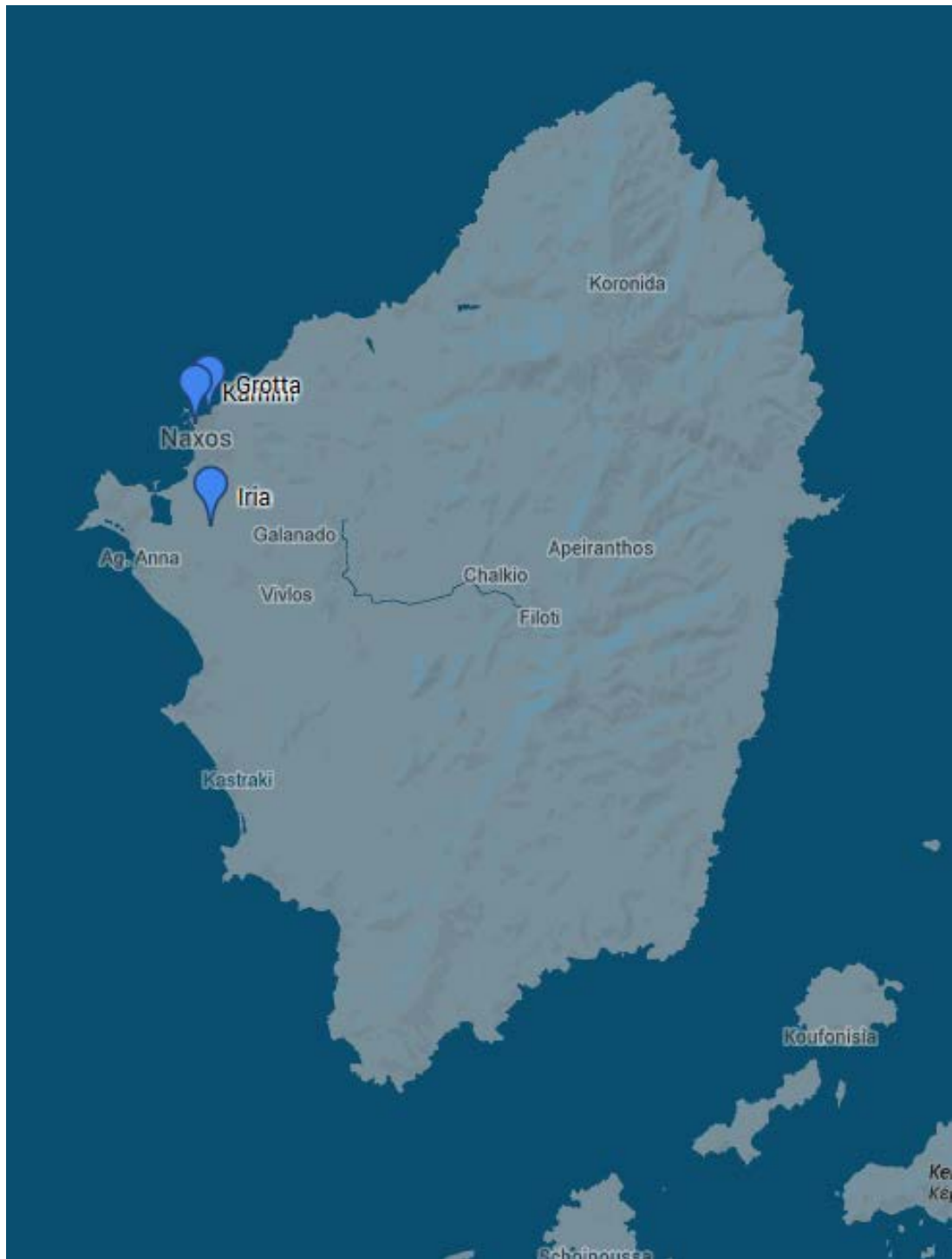
Map 16: Region of Rhodes



Map 17: Region of Melos



Map 18: Region of Naxos



**The co-occurrence of terracotta wheelmade figures and
handmade figurines in mainland Greece, Euboea, the
Dodecanese, the Cyclades and the Northern Aegean
islands, 1200-700 BC.**

Volume III of III : Catalogue

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DPhil Archaeology

Catalogue of Contexts

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
1	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A	☒	Phase 2b	Structure	Religious	Primary
2	Phylakopi - sanctuary	The South-west platform of the West Shrine: Assemblage B	☒	Phase 2b	Structure	Religious	Primary
3	Phylakopi - sanctuary	Sporadic finds from the West Shrine - Phase 2b (floor level)	☐	Phase 2b	Floor	Religious	Unknown
4	Phylakopi - sanctuary	Sporadic finds from the West Shrine - soil above floor (Phase 2b/3a)	☐	Phase 2b/3a	Other deposit	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
5	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine - Room A, Assemblage C, main room	☒	Phase 2b	Other deposit	Religious	Primary
6	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, Room A, Assemblage C, niche	☒	Phase 2b	Structure	Religious	Primary
7	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, Room B, Phase 2b/3a	☐	Phase 2b/3a	Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
8	Phylakopi - sanctuary	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D	☒	Phase 2b	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
9	Phylakopi - sanctuary	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard, Assemblage E	☒	Phase 2b/3a	Unspecified fill	Religious	Mixed
10	Phylakopi - sanctuary	NLc North (North of the West Shrine), Assemblage F	☒	Phase 2b/3a	Floor	Unidentifiable	Mixed
11	Phylakopi - sanctuary	Area OL d (East of the East Shrine), Street and Courtyard	☐	Phase 2a/3c	Other deposit	Unidentifiable	Mixed
12	Phylakopi - sanctuary	On or near the platform on Floor 4, East Shrine	☒	Phase 3a	Floor	Religious	Mixed

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
13	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G	☒	Phase 3b	Structure	Religious	Mixed
14	Phylakopi - sanctuary	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H	☒	Phase 3b	Other deposit	Religious	Mixed
15	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage J	☒	Phase 3c	Structure	Religious	Primary
16	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, on or near North-east Platform, Assemblage K	☒	Phase 3c	Structure	Religious	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
17	Phylakopi - sanctuary	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L	☒	Phase 3c	Unspecified fill	Religious	Mixed
18	Phylakopi - sanctuary	East Shrine, sporadic finds (Phase 3c)	☐	Phase 3c	Other deposit	Religious	Primary
19	Phylakopi - sanctuary	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard	☐	Phase 3a/3c	Construction debris	Religious	Mixed
20	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase D) - debris	☐	Sanctuary usage to post-abandonment (mixed)	Debris	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
21	Phylakopi - sanctuary	East Shrine (Phase D) - debris	☐	Sanctuary usage to post-abandonment (mixed)	Debris	Religious	Secondary
22	Phylakopi - sanctuary	Street and Courtyard, Phase D - debris	☐	Sanctuary usage to post-abandonment (mixed)	Debris	Religious	Secondary
23	Phylakopi - sanctuary	Old (Phase D) - debris	☐	Sanctuary usage to post-abandonment (mixed)	Debris	Religious	Secondary
24	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, South of blocking wall (Phase D and S) - debris and surface/unstratified	☐	Sanctuary usage to post-abandonment (mixed)	Debris	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
25	Phylakopi - sanctuary	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase S) - surface/unstratified	☐	Post-abandonment silting	Uncontextualised	Religious	Secondary
26	Phylakopi - sanctuary	East Shrine (Phase S) - surface/unstratified	☐	Post-abandonment silting	Uncontextualised	Religious	Secondary
27	Phylakopi - sanctuary	Street and Courtyard (Phase D/S) - debris and surface/unstratified	☐	Sanctuary usage to post-abandonment (mixed)	Debris	Religious	Secondary
28	Phylakopi - sanctuary	OL d (Phase S) - surface/unstratified	☐	Post-abandonment silting	Uncontextualised	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
29	Phylakopi - sanctuary	Area South of wall 661 (Phase S) - surface/unstratified	☐	Post-abandonment silting	Uncontextualised	Religious	Secondary
30	Phylakopi - sanctuary	MMb (Phase S) - surface/unstratified	☐	Post-abandonment silting	Uncontextualised	Religious	Secondary
31	Phylakopi - sanctuary	MLd Area G (Phase S) - surface/unstratified	☐	Post-abandonment silting	Uncontextualised	Religious	Secondary
32	Phylakopi - sanctuary	Masonry fallen from niche between main room and Room A	☐	Phase 2b to post-abandonment	Debris	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
33	Phylakopi - sanctuary	PLa layer 5 (Phase F)	☐	Phase 2a to abandonment, no re-use	Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
34	Phylakopi - sanctuary	PLa layer 15 (Phase F)	☐	Phase 2a to Phase 2b	Debris	Religious	Secondary
35	Phylakopi - sanctuary	PLa layer 17 (Phase F)	☐	Phase 2a to Phase 2b	Debris	Religious	Secondary
36	Phylakopi - sanctuary	PLa layer 24 (Phase F). Wall 5a, sealing Floor 3.	☐	Phase F - no further phasing	Wall	Religious	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
37	Phylakopi - sanctuary	PLc layer 6 (Phase F)	☐	Phase 2a to 2b	Other deposit	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
38	Phylakopi - sanctuary	PK layer 6 (Phase F)	☐	Phase F - no further phasing	Other deposit	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
39	Samian Heraion	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)	☒	Before 800 BC	Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
40	Samian Heraion	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)	☒	Before 800 BC	Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
41	Samian Heraion	Findgroup VIII (below the level of Hekatompedon I)	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
42	Samian Heraion	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
43	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XIII (on the east-west road)	☒	Before 740 BC	Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
44	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)	☒	Before 710 BC	Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
45	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XVI ('Well F')	☒	730 - 670 BC	Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
46	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XIX (level of 'Treasury III')	☒	Before 660 BC	Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
47	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XX (under the level of 'Hekatompedon II')	☒	Before 650 BC	Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
48	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)	☒	Before 650 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
49	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXII (under the 'South hall')	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
50	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXVI (under the pavement of the 'Cult bath')	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
51	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXVII (under the 'screed' [floor] of the Hermes Temple)	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
52	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXXI (under 'Altar 6')	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
53	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the 'South hall')	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
54	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXXIV (under 'Treasury I')	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
55	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXXV (under the road '580')	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
56	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of 'Altar 7')	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
57	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the 'Rhoikos Altar', before 560 BC.	☒		Debris	Religious	Secondary
58	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XLI (under the 'Rhoikos Temple')	☒		Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
59	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of 'Rhoikos Altar', under the foundation level)	☒		Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
60	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XVII (Well G)	☐	710 - 640/30 BC	Well	Discard	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
61	Samian Heraion	Findgroup XII (Late Geometric "flood layer")	☒	around 725 BC	Unspecified fill	Religious	Secondary
62	Athens - Acropolis fountain house	Acropolis fountain house general fill	☐		Unspecified fill	Discard	Secondary
63	Athens - unknown find spot	Athens - unknown burial context	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
64	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - Fill of Archaic grave mound (Hagia Triada)	☐		Unspecified fill	Funerary	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
65	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - Grave 33	☒		Grave fill - cremation burial	Funerary	Primary
66	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - Grave 48	☒		Grave fill - cremation burial	Funerary	Primary
67	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - stray find	☐		Uncontextualised	Funerary	Unknown
68	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - Building Z, layer dating to second half of 5th century	☐	450 - 400 BC	Uncontextualised	Funerary	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
69	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - Sacred Way	☐		Unspecified fill	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
70	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - Grave 50	☒	740 - 730 BC	Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
71	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - 'Rundbau' structure, red layer	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
72	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - Grave 39 washed-out fill	☐		Uncontextualised	Funerary	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
73	Athens - Kerameikos	Kerameikos - Grave 39	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
74	Athens - Acropolis South Slope	South Slope - unknown find spot	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
75	Athens - Acropolis North Slope	North Slope - Mycenaean houses	☐		Unspecified fill	Domestic	Mixed
76	Athens - Acropolis North Slope	North Slope - unknown find spot	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
77	Athens - Agora	Deposit V 23:1. Well G (lower fill)	☐		Well	Discard	Secondary
78	Athens - Agora	Area T-U 19-20, layer 13, Temple of Triptolemos ("construction of peribolos wall. To bedrock near west	☐	Early 6th century	Other deposit	Domestic	Unknown
79	Athens - Agora	Well U 26:4	☐		Well	Discard	Secondary
80	Athens - Agora	Tomb XX	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
81	Athens - Agora	S 21:2 (Well at 20/IE)	☐		Well	Discard	Secondary
82	Athens - Agora	Area O 20	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
83	Athens - Agora	Well A	☐		Well	Discard	Secondary
84	Athens - Agora	Well P 14:2	☐		Well	Discard	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
85	Perati	Perati - Tomb 155	☒	Phase I-II	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
86	Perati	Perati - Tomb 152	☒	Phase I-II	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
87	Perati	Perati - Tomb 147	☒	Phase I	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
88	Perati	Perati - Tomb 151	☒	Phase I	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
89	Perati	Perati - Tomb 5	☒	Phase I	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
90	Perati	Perati - Tomb 59	☒	Phase II	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
91	Perati	Perati - Tomb 56	☒	Phase III	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
92	Perati	Perati - Tomb 48	☒	Phase II	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
93	Perati	Perati - Tomb 37	☒	Unphased	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
94	Perati	Perati - Tomb 21	☒	Phase I-III	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
95	Perati	Perati - Tomb 25	☒	Phase I-II	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
96	Perati	Perati - Tomb Σ11	☒	Unphased	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
97	Perati	Perati - Tomb Σ23a	☒	Phase II	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
98	Perati	Perati - Tomb 110	☒	Phase II	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
99	Perati	Perati - Tomb 111a	☒	Phase I-II	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
100	Perati	Perati - Tomb Σ57	☒	Unphased	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
101	Perati	Perati - stray finds	☐		Uncontextualised	Religious	Unknown
102	Kalapodi	Unbaked clay tub, trench K23	☐		Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
103	Kalapodi	Layer 7, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
104	Kalapodi	Layer 4, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
105	Kalapodi	Layer 6, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
106	Kalapodi	Layer 10, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
107	Kalapodi	Uncontextualised finds, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)	☐		Uncontextualised	Religious	Unknown
108	Kalapodi	LH III C horizon underneath Protogeometric and Geometric levelling layers. Below south temple.	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
109	Kalapodi	Below Geometric 'altar', east part of south temple	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
110	Kalapodi	Layer unknown, east of the south temple	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
111	Kalapodi	Layer unknown, southeast of the south temple	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
112	Kalapodi	Middle Geometric - Early Archaic level, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)	☐		Unknown	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
113	Kalapodi	Destruction level of South temple 4	☐	825-800 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Primary
114	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb LVIII	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
115	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb LXXX	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
116	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb LXII	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
117	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb LVII	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
118	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb LXVII	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
119	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb LXX	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
120	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb XXXVIII	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
121	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb XIII	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
122	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb LVI	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Primary
123	Elateia - Alonaki	Tomb LXII - upper part of dromos	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Mixed
124	Elateia - Alonaki	Unspecified tombs	☐		Unknown	Funerary	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
125	Delphi - Marmaria	"Le pierre des koukles"	☒		Other deposit	Unknown	Secondary
126	Delphi - Marmaria	Marmaria - Unknown find spots	☐		Unknown	Religious	Unknown
127	Delphi - Sanctuary of Apollo	Sanctuary of Apollo, findspot unknown	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Unknown
128	Naxos - unknown find spot	Unknown findspot, Naxos	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
129	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 15	☐		Grave fill - cremation and inhumation	Funerary	Mixed
130	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 32	☐		Grave fill - cremation and inhumation	Funerary	Mixed
131	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 17	☐		Grave fill - cremation and inhumation	Funerary	Mixed
132	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 21	☐		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
133	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 35	☐		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Mixed
134	Ialysos - cemetery	Old Tomb 13	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
135	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 33	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
136	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 40	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
137	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 12	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
138	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 20	☐		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Mixed
139	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 42	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
140	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 73	☐		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Mixed

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
141	Ialysos - cemetery	Tomb 80	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
142	Passia, Vati	Grave 4	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Unknown
143	Apsaktiras, Vati	Grave 21	☐		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Unknown
144	Nea Ionia	Pyre B	☒		Grave fill - cremation burial	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
145	Athens - Makryianni plot	Tomb 84/Pyre 8	☒		Grave fill - cremation burial	Funerary	Primary
146	Lefkandi - Palia Perivolia	Palia Perivolia Tomb 22	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
147	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery	Toumba Tomb 74	☒	SPG IIIa	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
148	Skyros - Agia Anna	Unknown tomb, Agia Anna	☐		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
149	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery	Toumba Tomb 1	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
150	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery	Toumba Tomb 3	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
151	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery	Toumba Tomb 38	☒	SPG II-IIIa	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
152	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery	Toumba Tomb 41	☒	LPG/SPG I	Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
153	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery	Toumba Tomb 51	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
154	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Apse room, surface	☐		Floor	Unidentifiable	Mixed
155	Lefkandi - Toumba building	West sector, fill at North	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Secondary
156	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Toumba building, unknown context	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
157	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Cleaning, East section	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
158	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Apse room, fill inside Southeast corner	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Secondary
159	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Surface finds	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Secondary
160	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Southern half of Apse Room	☐		Unknown	Unidentifiable	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
161	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Fill, South room	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Secondary
162	Lefkandi - Toumba building	North room, surface	☐		Floor	Unidentifiable	Mixed
163	Lefkandi - Toumba building	West sector, surface	☐		Floor	Unidentifiable	Mixed
164	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Ephorate trials (1980)	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
165	Lefkandi - Toumba building	North room, fill	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Secondary
166	Lefkandi - Toumba building	Central room, North half, on or near floor	☐		Floor	Unidentifiable	Mixed
167	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses	☐		Debris	General use (e.g. street)	Mixed
168	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	West House, Room 11	☐		Unspecified fill	Domestic	Mixed

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
169	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Unnumbered space to west of Room 11	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
170	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	West House, Rooms 10 and 11 floors	☐		Floor	Domestic	Mixed
171	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	West House, Room 9, Upper Room	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary
172	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	East House, Room 3, on/near floor	☐		Floor	Domestic	Mixed

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
173	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	East House, Room 3, "position unclear"	☐		Unknown	Domestic	Unknown
174	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	East House, Room 5, "higher up" (fallen from upper floor)	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary
175	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Yard 8/13, construction debris	☐		Construction debris	Construction debris	Unknown
176	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Yard 8/13, rubbish deposits	☐		Other deposit	Discard	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
177	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	South House, open area/yard, general use	☐		Unspecified fill	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
178	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	South House, open area/yard, destruction debris	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary
179	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Yard 8/9	☐		Unspecified fill	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
180	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Collapse debris	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
181	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	North House, Room 1	☐		Unspecified fill	Domestic	Unknown
182	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	North House, Room 2	☐		Unspecified fill	Domestic	Unknown
183	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	"Open ground", destruction debris and general fill	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary
184	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	North House, Room 6a	☐		Unspecified fill	Domestic	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
185	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	North House, Room 4, later fill to Northeast	☐		Unspecified fill	Domestic	Unknown
186	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	North House, Room 12, construction fill	☐		Construction debris	Construction debris	Secondary
187	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	South House, destruction debris and construction fill	☐		Debris	Construction debris	Secondary
188	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	South House, floor composition	☐		Construction debris	Construction debris	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
189	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	North House, Room 2/1, floor composition	☐		Construction debris	Construction debris	Unknown
190	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	North House, Room 2/1, "structural debris"	☐		Construction debris	Construction debris	Secondary
191	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	North House, Room 4, pit cut through Phase 2a floor	☐		Pit fill	Domestic	Unknown
192	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	"Centre and North", over Rooms 6/6a, 7, 10/11 and 12	☐		Construction debris	Construction debris	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
193	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	"Centre and North", Room 7	☐		Unspecified fill	Domestic	Unknown
194	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	"Centre and North", Rooms 4, 5 and 12	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Secondary
195	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial C, destruction on floor 1	☐		Debris	Destruction	Unknown
196	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial C, upper fill, over floor 1	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
197	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial C, test pit through floor 3. With floor 4	☐		Floor	Unknown	Unknown
198	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial S, lower fill of reddish earth	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Unknown
199	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial P, surface disturbance above pit	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Unknown
200	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial B, surface	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
201	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial E, surface	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Unknown
202	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial E, architectural 'Phase 4', upper floor fall	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary
203	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial W, floor III deposit	☒		Floor	Unknown	Unknown
204	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench JJ, general fill	☐		Unspecified fill	General fill	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
205	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial III, Southwest Room, fill above floor	☐		Unspecified fill	Unknown	Unknown
206	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial IV/V, North Room, floor deposit	☒		Floor	Unknown	Unknown
207	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial IV/V, North Room, upper floor fall	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary
208	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial IV/V, Northwest Room, destruction deposit	☐		Other deposit	Destruction	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
209	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial IV/V, South Room, on floor	☒		Floor	Unknown	Unknown
210	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial IV/V, South Room, destruction deposit (fallen from second storey)	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary
211	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial IV/V, Southern Area, floor deposit	☒		Floor	Unknown	Unknown
212	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Tests 1, 2 and 3, fill over floors	☐		Unspecified fill	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
213	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Tests 1, 2, 3 and 4, upper fill	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
214	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial VI, upper wash level	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Secondary
215	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial VII, burnt destruction debris	☐		Debris	Destruction	Unknown
216	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Room 10, upper storey collapse	☐		Debris	Destruction	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
217	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Main Excavation, LH IIIA 1 level	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
218	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Surface, no context	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
219	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Main Excavation, mixed context: post-Bronze Age > Classical	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Mixed
220	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial IV/V, surface, no context	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
221	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Main Excavation, unstratified, no context	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
222	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Main Excavation, mixed context: post-Bronze Age > Geometric	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
223	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Main Excavation, Phase 2b (involving Protogeometric pit)	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
224	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial IV/V, no context	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
225	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Main Excavation, cleaning, no context	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
226	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Main Excavation, phase 2	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
227	Athens - Amphiktionis street	Grave of a child, Amphiktionis Street 8	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
228	Merenda	Merenda Grave 19	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
229	Merenda	Merenda, unknown context	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
230	Athens - Meidani Street 12-14	Meidani Street, unnumbered grave	☒		Grave fill - cremation burial	Funerary	Primary
231	Skala Oropou	Central Quarter, first or second phase of occupation	☐		Unknown	Domestic	Unknown
232	Skala Oropou	Central Quarter, second or third phase of occupation	☐		Unknown	Domestic	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
233	Skala Oropou	West Quarter, fourth or fifth phase of occupation	☐		Unknown	Domestic	Unknown
234	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area	E/8-216, E/8-353 and F/800-622, votive deposit, main area	☐		Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
235	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area	F/800-554 and E/8-480, votive deposit in pit 49, eastern area	☐		Pit fill	Religious	Unknown
236	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area	E/8-355 - modern disturbance	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
237	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area	E/8-267 - votive deposit	☐	Classical-Hellenistic	Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
238	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area	'Apothitis bothros', north-east area of Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros	☐		Unspecified fill	Unknown	Unknown
240	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros	Pit 197, sondage 99.5 (Phase I)	☒		Pit fill	Unidentifiable	Unknown
241	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros	Hearth 185, exterior space, sondage 99.6	☐		Exterior surface	Domestic	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
242	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros	Pit 105, sondage 70.14	☒		Pit fill	Unidentifiable	Unknown
243	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros	Structure 2, sondage 73.6	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
244	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros	Structure 2, sondage 78.17	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
245	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros	Hearths 137-149, 244-246, exterior space, sondage 91.7	☐		Exterior surface	Unidentifiable	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
246	Emporio - Settlement	Area F, trench T, Roman level	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
247	Emporio - Settlement	Area C.1, trench LL ?9, stages 2 or 3	☐	Period II	Floor	Domestic	Unknown
248	Emporio - Settlement	Area F, trench E, surface	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Unknown
249	Emporio - Settlement	Area F, trench D ?2, Mycenaean level	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
250	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	H, Period I	☐		Unknown	Religious	Unknown
251	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	E, fill of Late Roman plunder pit over foundations of Classical temple	☐		Pit fill	Destruction	Secondary
252	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	H, Period II	☐		Construction debris	Religious	Secondary
253	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	H, Period IV	☐	630-600 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
254	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	F, Period IV	☐	630-600 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary
255	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	H, Period III	☐	660-630 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary
256	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	H, Surface	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Secondary
257	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	F, Period II	☐		Construction debris	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
258	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	J, Surface	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Secondary
259	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	F, Period III	☐	660-630 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary
260	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	H, Period V	☐	600-550 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary
261	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	F, Period IV/V	☐	630-550 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
262	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	H, Period III/IV	☐	660-600 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary
263	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	F, Surface	☐		Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Secondary
264	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary	G, Period IV	☐	630-600 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary
265	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace	Cella, Period II	☐	550-325 BC	Unknown	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
266	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace	Terrace, Period I	☐	690-550 BC	Construction debris	Religious	Secondary
267	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace	North of Terrace, Period I	☐	690-550 BC	Debris	Religious	Secondary
268	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace	South of Terrace, Period I	☐	690-550 BC	Debris	Religious	Secondary
269	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace	Cella, Period I	☐	690-550 BC	Other deposit	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
270	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary	☒		Unknown	Religious	Unknown
271	Hephaistia - Sanctuary of Artemis	Hephaistia, unknown context	☐		Unknown	Religious	Unknown
272	Iria - Sanctuary of Dionysus	Flooded area, after oikos 2	☐	Middle Geometric - Early Archaic	Other deposit	Religious	Primary
273	Lindos	Large ex-voto deposit in rock depression, Square IX 7, discard during reconstruction programme	☐		Construction debris	Discard	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
274	Lindos	Archaic levels, Squares X 7-10 and XI 7-10 (southern part of acropolis)	☐		Other deposit	Discard	Secondary
275	Lindos	Acropolis, findspot unknown	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
276	Vigli	Vigli, unknown context	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
277	Plakari	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit	☒		Other deposit	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
278	Kamini	Grave Γ	☒		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Unknown
279	Grotta	Grotta, flood layer	☐		Debris	General fill	Unknown
280	Thiva	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave	☐		Grave fill - unspecified	Funerary	Unknown
281	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, unstratified	☐	LH III C to modern (surface)	Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
282	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, Structure A, wall 263/174, second/third courses	☐	Phase 1 / second phase of use of Structure A	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
283	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, Structure A, red floor and pit	☐	Phase 1 / second phase of use of Structure A	Unknown	Religious	Unknown
284	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, stone construction in vicinity of Structure A (west of wall 163/174)	☐		Structure	Unknown	Unknown
285	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, wall 151, vicinity of Structure A	☐		Unspecified fill	Destruction	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
286	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, Structure B (internal), level associated with clay drum and central stone	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
287	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, Structure B (internal), lower layer	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown
288	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R South/Area T South, deposit over wall 209 (landscaping?), vicinity of Structure B	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
289	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, Structure C, finds scatter (internal) [=290,292]	☒	LH III C Late - Early Protogeometric	Other deposit	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
290	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, Structure C, finds scatter (external, to east) [=289,292]	☒	LH III C Late - Early Protogeometric	Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
291	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, stone construction against inner face of south wall of Structure C	☐	LH III C Late - Early Protogeometric	Unspecified fill	Discard	Secondary
292	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, Structure C, finds scatter (external, south) [=289,290]	☒	LH III C Late - Early Protogeometric	Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
293	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, west side of wall 202 (unexcavated structure?), vicinity of Structure C	☐		Structure	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
294	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R, topsoil	☐	LH III C - modern (surface)	Uncontextualised	Unidentifiable	Unknown
295	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R South, west end of the 'city wall', landscaping (upper layer), debris from pre-existing structure?	☐		Debris	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
296	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R South, west end of the 'city wall', landscaping (lower layer)	☐		Unspecified fill	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
297	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R South, finds concentration, west end of the 'city wall' [lower than 295 and 296]	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
298	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R South, landscaping south of the 'city wall', lower level of fill	☐		Unspecified fill	Construction debris	Unknown
299	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R South, south-west of the 'city wall'	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
300	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R West, rubble layer	☒		Debris	Discard	Secondary
301	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, southern facing of the 'city wall' or on surface abutting it	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
302	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, pit through red layer, south of the city wall	☒	Post-dating abandonment of 'city wall'/later than 303	Pit fill	Unknown	Unknown
303	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, red layer, south of the city wall	☐	Contemporary with or post-dating the 'city wall'	Debris	Destruction	Secondary
304	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, Trench 104, top of unexcavated levels	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
305	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, northeastern corner of the hollow, above stone dump	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
306	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, northeastern corner of the hollow, below stone dump [=307,308]	☐		Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
307	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, southern area of the hollow [=306,308]	☐		Unknown	Religious	Unknown
308	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, southern area of the hollow [=306,307]	☐		Unknown	Religious	Unknown
309	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, hollow, south of stone dump (higher level)	☐		Unspecified fill	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
310	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, hollow, southwest of stone dump (higher level)	☐		Unknown	Religious	Unknown
311	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter with Protogeometric figurines (upper layer)	☒		Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
312	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter with Protogeometric figurines (lowest layer, western limit of scatter)	☒		Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
313	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T, south of Structure C (external)	☐		Unknown	Religious	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
314	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter (from west) with Protogeometric figurines	☒		Other deposit	Religious	Unknown
315	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area U, level 1 (topsoil)	☐	LH III C - modern	Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
316	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area U, level 6, west of wall 192	☐		Unspecified fill	Unknown	Unknown
317	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area U, level 53	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
318	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area U, level 56, soil on top of wall 127	☐		Wall	Unknown	Unknown
319	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area U, level 57, end of wall 207	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
320	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q South, level 15, between wall 119 and south baulk	☐		Unspecified fill	Unknown	Unknown
321	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q South, level 538, Test 1 (for soils south of wall 177)	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
322	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q South, level 546, soils north of cut over orange surface	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
323	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q North, level 2, between walls (floor?)	☐		Floor	Unknown	Unknown
324	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q North, level 2, alleyway	☐		Unknown	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
325	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q North-East, level 55, foundation trench north of Wall 177	☐		Other cut	General fill	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
326	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q North-East, level 56, south of Walls 131 and 165	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
327	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q North-East, level 61, area west of Wall 165 / above Wall 177	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
328	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q, Building 1, North, level 2, outdoor area?	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
329	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q, Building 1, South, level 1 (subsoil)	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
330	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area Q, Pit 17, level 3	☒		Pit fill	Refuse	Secondary
331	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	M2, level 2, subsoil	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
332	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	M6/M3, level 20, red-brown deposit with mudbrick pieces	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
333	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	M6/M3, level 22, fill	☐		Unspecified fill	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
334	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 11, subsoil	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
335	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 14	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
336	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 16	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
337	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 16, eastern section	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
338	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 16, eastern section (2)	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
339	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 25, eastern section	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
340	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 25, eastern section (2)	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
341	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 34, western section	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
342	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S East, level 52, 'foundation trench' south of Wall 152	☐		Other cut	Unknown	Unknown
343	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S Southeast, level 81, layer of silt between upper stone surfaces/walkways and Wall 177	☐		Other deposit	Unknown	Unknown
344	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area S West, level 26, eastern section, hard grey surface	☐		Exterior surface	Unknown	Unknown
345	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area P, level 2 (subsoil)	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
346	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Region I, initial clearing	☐	LH III C to modern	Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
347	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area T/U, surface find	☐	LH III C to modern	Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
348	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial Trench 1, level 5, rubble layer	☐		Other deposit	Unknown	Unknown
349	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trial Trench 1, level 11	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
350	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Area C, level 11	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
351	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	L3, level 50	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
352	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 60, level 28	☐	LH III C to Subprotogeometric	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
353	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 82-70, level 1 (topsoil)	☐	LH III C to modern	Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
354	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 93, level 1 (topsoil)	☐	LH III C to modern	Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
355	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 104, level 3	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
356	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 104, level 7, metalling layer extending to North	☐	LH III C - Subprotogeometric	Exterior surface	General use (e.g. street)	Unknown
357	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 104, level 8, sub-metalling layer?	☐		Other deposit	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
358	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 107, level 3	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
359	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Baulk 106/106, level 1 (topsoil)	☐		Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
360	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 108, level 12, deposit on the same level as Wall 176	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
361	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 108, level 35	☐	LH III B-C?	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
362	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 108, level 35 (2)	☐		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
363	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 112, level 1 (topsoil)	☐	LH III C to modern	Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
364	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 115, level 1 (subsoil)	☐	LH III C to modern	Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown
365	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	Trench 160/East Baulk, level 2 (subsoil)	☐	LH III C to modern	Uncontextualised	Unknown	Unknown

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
366	Zambico	Zambico cremation burial 58	☒		Grave fill - cremation burial	Funerary	Secondary
367	Stin Piazza	Stin Piazza, pithos burial 141	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary
368	Kechraki	Kechraki Tomb 200 (2)	☐		Grave fill - cremation burial	Funerary	Unknown
369	Kamiros - acropolis	Kamiros votive deposit	☒		Well	Religious	Secondary

Context number	Site	Description	Assemblage?	Date of context according to site specific phasing (if applicable)	Context type	Context character	Context integrity
370	Ialysos - acropolis	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit	☒		Other deposit	Religious	Secondary
371	Sophou plot	Cremation burial on Sophou plot	☒		Grave fill - cremation burial	Funerary	Unknown
372	Serraglio	Serraglio tomb 14	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Unknown
373	Serraglio	'Zona fadil', tomb 5	☒		Grave fill - inhumation	Funerary	Primary

Type	Male	Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Typological variant	None	Context	1
Posture	Standing	Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other		
Part preserved	Hand	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	Early
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Context
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1550
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Standing male figurine. Bulbous, painted head - wearing a cap? Face like that of a Phi figurine - pinched, vertical nose. Arms extended forward and curved at elbows. Hands curled into fists with small vertical gap - to hold something? Long body. Knees well modelled. Buttocks applied. Genitals (penis and testicles) are applied. Feet are large and smoothed on the underside (no evidence of attachment). Some tooling evident under arms. Publication description refers to mending of a pre-firing break with additional clay but this could not be identified on examination. One vertical stick hole (for firing?) from top of head to waist.

Decoration Description

Vertical, slightly wavy, lines on body; lines along arms. Monochrome head with three strands of hair indicated down back of neck. Horizontal band on lower legs. Monochrome feet.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: GLEY 2 5/5PB - 7.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	35
Depth	
Length	4.7
Width	9.8
Thickness	
Diameter	

Type	Male	Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Typological variant	None	Context	1
Posture	Standing	Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other		
Part preserved	Torso including appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%	Phase	Early
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Context
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1553
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Standing male figurine. Head missing. Arms extended forward and curled into fists, cf. SF 1550 (CAT1). Publication catalogue entry notes clay join on top of left hand. Applied breasts and genitals. Feet originally attached on underside as evidenced by surface finish and curving of the 'toes' down over the edge on each foot. Rest of figurine is well smoothed and finished but tooling apparent on arms, legs and down sides of body. Wide break at neck suggests not ancient damage; head and neck possibly made separately and attached? Break in place of buttocks restored in publication as a prop to enable standing; other commentators have reconstructed the missing body of a centaur. However, the edge of the break is not so curved as to indicate a horizontal animal body extending backwards from the torso.

Decoration Description

Vertical lines on legs; monochrome feet. Monochrome genitals. Waist band and edging lines to body enclose a panel of fine cross-hatching (front and back of body). Breasts monochrome; area around breasts reserved. Lines on arms; monochrome hands.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 7/3 - 5YR 7/1
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/8
Paint

Height	15.8
Depth	
Length	
Width	7.2
Thickness	1.35
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2340
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Standing male figurine. Head wears an applied, tapered cap. Face carefully modelled with incised mouth and eyes and attached chin. Long neck. Arms are broken but they are thick, short and curving forwards. Right hand is curled into fist and has a clay join on top; left arm poorly preserved but publication catalogue entry states that it ends in a clay join. Buttocks are applied and modelled in an exaggerated form - overhanging the legs substantially, as if the figurine is in the process of sitting. Modelled penis. Short legs; poorly formed feet but no sign of attachment (compare SF 1553/CAT2). Traces of tooling on legs; it is particularly clear on the front and side of the left leg. Three firing holes are preserved on the underside of the buttocks; the reed used to pierce these holes has exited the figurine at the back of the left shoulder. These piercings were possibly used for placement of a prop to enable figurine to stand.

Decoration Description

Monochrome hat; edging line to face following contour of chin (hat strap or beard); facial features emphasised with paint. Three wavy lines for hair down back of neck (cf. SF 1550/CAT1). Line along top of left arm. Thick waist band with a diagonal line running through it - possibly to be identified as a schematic sword. Thick monochrome band around ankles (cf. SF 1553/CAT2). Large areas of the figurine are reserved.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/1

Paint

Height 23

Depth 2.8

Length

Width 10

Thickness 2

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Wavy 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1557
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1575
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1582
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2336
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2377
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1552
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2379
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1584
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	2
Context description	The South-west platform of the West Shrine: Assemblage B

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2007
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Late Psi B type of figurine. Facial features pinched but not indicated in paint. Stem is slim; foot flared with flattened underside. Unusually, stem is wheelmade and hollowed with a stick. Breasts applied. Arms flat and tapered rather than crescent-shaped. Publication catalogue entry states top of polos closed with disc but little evidence for this; on examination it appears to have been pinched around its circumference as is usual. Figurine matches SF1521.

Decoration Description

Four thick horizontal bands around base and stem; thick diagonal bands on front and back, crossing between breasts and at middle of back; series of thinner lateral lines running up the arms. Horizontal band on face and around edge of polos.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 10YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 10YR 8/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10YR 3/2
Paint

Height	15.2
Depth	
Length	
Width	9
Thickness	4.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	2
Context description	The South-west platform of the West Shrine: Assemblage B

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2015
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Female (?) figurine. Legs are separated but does not stand unaided. Body is proportionate with distinct, slim waist. Wide, concave, backwards-tilting polos; extra clay has been added to the edge and smoothed down into the top of the face. Face is also broad; applied nose and large pellet eyes. Sloping shoulders. Hands are in fact flattened, tapered 'flippers' with an unfinished edge where the clay has been applied to the shoulders and worked outwards. Traces of tooling are evident all over, but particularly underneath and down the front of the left arm, on the back of the neck and right arm, and on the back of the body. The join between the neck and the body is smoothed rather than tooled. The whole figurine is generally poorly finished.

Decoration Description

Entire body, including underside of feet, monochrome from just above the breasts downwards. Band on neck; monochrome patch on eyes and nose; thick edging band and cross on polos.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour: 10R 4/6

Paint

Height 15.3

Depth 2.8

Length

Width 5.8

Thickness 2.4

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	4
Context description	Sporadic finds from the West Shrine - soil above floor (Phase 2b/3a)

Part preserved	Stem
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1608
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	4
Context description	Sporadic finds from the West Shrine - soil above floor (Phase 2b/3a)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1624
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Large, handmade head of a wheelmade bovid figure. Solid neck with no trace of attachment to body. Horns missing. Nose flares out at end; large broken area; possible remnant of incised mouth. Clay join on top of nose, running down its length - purpose unclear. Large, low-set ears made by pinching neck; brush or finger marks evident in clay. Applied spine and dewlap.

Decoration Description

Net pattern on top of muzzle; eyes indicated in paint.

Fabric Description

Fine with many fine inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 5YR 6/1
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	5.7
Depth	
Length	8.6
Width	6.1
Thickness	2.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	5
Context description	West Shrine - Room A, Assemblage C, main room

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2658
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Handmade female figure. Completely solid. Approximately cylindrical skirt with slight flare (or 'sinkage' of wet clay) at bottom. Slightly flattened torso. Polos tilts backwards and has a thin edge. Face is flat and carefully rendered with applied features (eyes, eyebrows [identified in publication as "locks"]); pinched nose and incised mouth. Broken areas on chest for applied breasts. Arms missing (publication catalogue entry suggests they may have extended forwards and upwards). Applied piece of clay in an inverted 'U' shape on the front of the skirt proposed in publication as possible sex symbol, but clay is well smoothed so may have been a partially corrected mistake in manufacturing. Surface of the figurine roughly smoothed; unslipped.

Decoration Description

Only preserved decoration is some lines on front of body.

Fabric Description

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 7/6
Paint

Height	25.5
Depth	4.2
Length	
Width	4.3
Thickness	3.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	5
Context description	West Shrine - Room A, Assemblage C, main room

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Coilmade	Publication Number	SF 2660
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1558
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1563
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Driven ox
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	1
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform: Assemblage A

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1562
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	5
Context description	West Shrine - Room A, Assemblage C, main room

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2661
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Wheelmade female figure. Strange squashed appearance; clay appears to have 'sagged', particularly on the stem (due to weight of upper body?). Figure was fashioned as a hollow cylinder, including neck (see photograph for illustration of the diagonal wheelmarks inside the neck, produced when the cylinder was firmly pushed inwards to make it thinner); top half of the body was then flattened (finger marks very clear on chest). Base flattened slightly to facilitate standing. Arms not preserved but angle of break indicates they were upraised. 'Plug' from the attached arms still visible in each arm socket. Breasts applied. Plait also applied (join visible on back of figure) but not preserved.

Decoration Description

Bands on neck and arms at juncture with body. Breasts ringed. Two vertical, thick wavy lines on front of body extending downwards from breasts; thick vertical wavy lines on sides and back of body.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 10YR 7.3
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/8 - 2.5YR 6/6 - 2.5YR
Paint 3/1

Height	18
Depth	7.8
Length	
Width	10.2
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	5
Context description	West Shrine - Room A, Assemblage C, main room

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2672
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	6
Context description	West Shrine, Room A, Assemblage C, niche

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2691
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Hollow handmade head of a wheelmade anthropomorphic figure or vessel. Dated to LH III A2 on comparison with anthropomorphic vessels from Mycenae. Head, neck and start of left arm (applied) preserved but indication of a globular body. Head is bulbous, almost globular. Applied halo-like 'ridge' running around the head and body (including arms) unusual - almost imitation of a mould-made figurine. Ears indicated by applied inverted 'U'-shaped strips of clay, almost like vessel handles (only one preserved). Eyes indicated with applied pellets in indentations. Applied beak-like nose. Applied chin. Applied plait from top of head to bottom of neck break.

Decoration Description

Elaborate and closely packed decoration. Head ridge and plait are monochrome. Neck band. Front: curving lines from neck to chest; ladder pattern on arm; thick neck band. Curving lines over face and dashes on forehead but surface worn so difficult to discern. Possibly centre of face (eyes, nose, mouth) was monochrome. Curved line over the ears. Back: closely packed concentric arcs on head either side of plait. Spirals on preserved part of upper body.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: GLEY 2 5/5B
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 10R 6/4
Surface

Colour: 10R 4/3 - 10R 5/6
Paint

Height	14.3
Depth	12
Length	
Width	12
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	5
Context description	West Shrine - Room A, Assemblage C, main room

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2670
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	6
Context description	West Shrine, Room A, Assemblage C, niche

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	SF 2685
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	6
Context description	West Shrine, Room A, Assemblage C, niche

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2687
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	6
Context description	West Shrine, Room A, Assemblage C, niche

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2690
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Huge wheelmade bovid figure. Publication catalogue entry identifies as the latest bovid figure (based on style) - LH III B? Cylindrical body, minimal waisting but bows slightly along spine. Legs probably wheelmade, tapering, with ridged hoofs. Dewlap applied and strongly emphasised; spine also applied. Tail hangs free from body. Firing hole at front of body plugged but hole at rear open. Head: eyes applied and cone-shaped; small pinched ears; stout nose with flattened end, pierced nostrils and incised mouth, and a series of short vertical lines incised on the chin for a beard.

Decoration Description

Body: regular decorative scheme of diagonal lines in a panel on the upper half of the flanks on both sides. Two narrow panels either side of monochrome spine contain an irregular wavy line. Legs: have edging lines and horizontal bars. Tail: central vertical line continuing from spine, and barring. Chest: divided into two zones by monochrome dewlap, both containing a series of wiggly horizontal lines. Head: wiggly horizontal lines on back of head and back of neck; barring on horns. Longitudinal lines down nose and band on end of nose. Ringed dot above nostrils = stylised nose ring for tethering animal?

Fabric Description

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/4
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/6 - 2.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	32.5
Depth	
Length	36
Width	8.1
Thickness	1.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	6
Context description	West Shrine, Room A, Assemblage C, niche

Part preserved	Plait
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2251
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	5
Context description	West Shrine - Room A, Assemblage C, main room

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2234
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	7
Context description	West Shrine, Room B, Phase 2b/3a

Part preserved	Stem
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2163
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	7
Context description	West Shrine, Room B, Phase 2b/3a

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2659
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Fragment of SF 2690 - see CAT27 for description and illustrations. Note due to this join, the fragment is given a Phase 2b date rather than a terminus ante quem of Phase 3a (as per context).

Decoration Description

Fabric Description

Condition

Unknown

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 836
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 847
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 850
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 851
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Driven ox
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 849
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 805
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 810
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 842
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Handmade bovid figurine of Linear 2 type. Imported. Elongated body; long, curving legs; tall, vertical horns. Horns and nose applied; nose is block-like and horns are flattened slightly in section. Surface of fabric polished, not slipped. Publication catalogue entry records "unusual clay join at rear"; this is now obscured by restoration but the join appears to have been for the attachment of the hindlegs. Secondary burning in patches on nose, horns and at hindquarters.

Decoration Description

Lines along body in manner of standard Linear 2 type; barred horns and nose.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Imported

Colour: 2.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/6 - 2.5YR 2.5/2
Paint (secondary burning)

Height	7.5
Depth	
Length	9.4
Width	5.5
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 852
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 854
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 856
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 857
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 858
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 887
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 175
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1743
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Probably male	Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Typological variant	None	Context	8
Posture	Unknown	Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D
Gesture	Unknown		

Part preserved	Lower torso including legs	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%	Phase	Early
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 817
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Legs of a handmade ?male figurine. Legs only preserved, formed by two tapered cylinders of clay pressed together. Small area of added clay at apex of legs on one side, with beginnings of a slight flare - to indicate posterior? Publication catalogue entry postulates attachment of male genitalia here. Light traces of tooling on one side. Attribution as male based partially on parallel with similar figurine from an LH III C context at Lefkandi, on which the genitals are still attached.

Decoration Description

Undecorated.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 7/2
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	4.2
Depth	1.3
Length	
Width	2.2
Thickness	
Diameter	

Photo 1

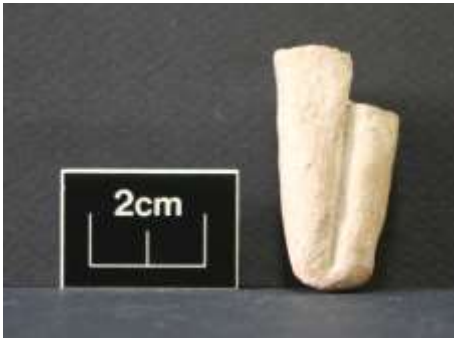


Photo 2

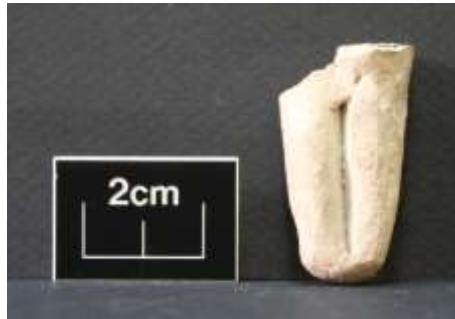


Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 822
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Other
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 843
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 846b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2247
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2248
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2249
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Appendage and part of body
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2258
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	8
Context description	East Shrine, Platform Area, Assemblage D

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1130
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	9
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard, Assemblage E

Part preserved	Polos
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2253
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	9
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard, Assemblage E

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 882
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	9
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard, Assemblage E

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 846a
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Wheelmade bovid figure. Joins SF1032 (not catalogued due to origination from pre-LH III C level; this provides the terminus ante quem of 1200 BC for this fragment). Hindquarters and hind legs only preserved. Body produced as wheelmade cylinder then pulled in at the end, leaving a substantial hole (diameter 4.1) in rear. Smoothing marks on rear. Spine ridge applied, extending down over rear hole as tail (bottom end preserved; only clay join visible at top). Legs wheelmade with ridge at hoof; underside of hoof is convex. Stick hole in one, probably both, legs, presumably for attachment to body. Legs applied to body at unusual angle so figure does not stand steadily.

Decoration Description

Ring around edge of body rear and hole; two bands down each leg; tail solid painted. 'Clover' pattern on body. All decoration now much worn.

Fabric Description

Fabric unslipped and evenly fired.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be imported

Colour: 10YR 8/3
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 10YR 8/3
Surface
Colour: 10YR 3/1
Paint

Height	11.5
Depth	
Length	8.7
Width	8
Thickness	0.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

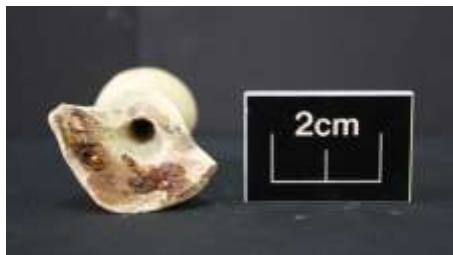


Photo 3

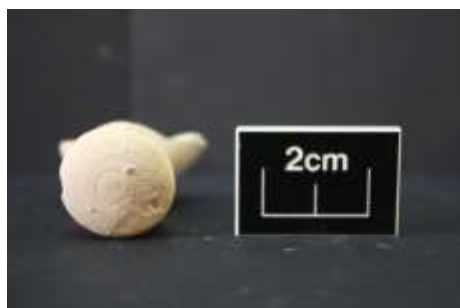


Photo 4

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	9
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard, Assemblage E

Part preserved	Other
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 871
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	10
Context description	NLc North (North of the West Shrine), Assemblage F

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1586
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	10
Context description	NLc North (North of the West Shrine), Assemblage F

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1078
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	10
Context description	NLc North (North of the West Shrine), Assemblage F

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1514
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	11
Context description	Area OL d (East of the East Shrine), Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 520
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Fragment of the handmade chest of a wheelmade female figure. Thick and heavy; roughly triangular shape. Large, applied breasts.

Decoration Description

Very faint traces only preserved of decoration; probably monochrome?

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 10YR 7/1
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	6
Depth	2.7
Length	
Width	6.7
Thickness	3.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	11
Context description	Area OL d (East of the East Shrine), Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2235
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Driven ox
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	11
Context description	Area OL d (East of the East Shrine), Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 514
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Spine
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	11
Context description	Area OL d (East of the East Shrine), Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 517
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	11
Context description	Area OL d (East of the East Shrine), Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2242
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Head and neck of a handmade horse figurine. Neck is long and triangular in section; extends upwards diagonally and forwards. Neck is thick in comparison with body. Head is flat-topped and face triangular. Broken facial features; piercing of one eye preserved. Ears indicated by pinching/squashing clay at back of neck. Applied ridge along back of head and down front of chest, akin to a dewlap. Smoothed surface, unslipped.

Decoration Description

Whole fragment covered in decoration of small squares with fill of a dot - possibly indicates a stylised bridle? Decoration indicates an LH III C date; Middle subdivision based on parallel from Lefkandi originating from Phase 2b context - see French 2006: 263, no. 84, Pl. 74, Fig. 4.1.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Unknown

Colour: 5YR 6/3

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 7/6

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6

Paint

Height 4.4

Depth

Length 3.2

Width

Thickness 1.5

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	11
Context description	Area OL d (East of the East Shrine), Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 511
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	12
Context description	On or near the platform on Floor 4, East Shrine

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 788
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Wavy 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	12
Context description	On or near the platform on Floor 4, East Shrine

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 789
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	12
Context description	On or near the platform on Floor 4, East Shrine

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 802
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	12
Context description	On or near the platform on Floor 4, East Shrine

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1132
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	12
Context description	On or near the platform on Floor 4, East Shrine

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 801
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	12
Context description	On or near the platform on Floor 4, East Shrine

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1740
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Horns and back of head of a handmade bovid figurine, type unknown. Clear evidence of manufacturing technique, showing application of horns with additional clay, which was then carefully smoothed into and shaped around the top of the head. Exterior surface completely eroded.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 10YR 7/3
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	3.6
Depth	
Length	
Width	3.1
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	12
Context description	On or near the platform on Floor 4, East Shrine

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1742
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1520
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Handmade male figurine. Originally standing; lower body and most of both arms not preserved. Very poor state of preservation; surface extremely eroded. Flattened, plank-like body of even width. Face is pinched (now heavily chipped); head flat-topped but tilted back. Arms modelled by pulling out clay from chest; preserved part of upper arms indicate a forward-curving gesture, with strong tapering of the limbs towards the wrists.

Decoration Description

Most decoration almost entirely eroded, but three lines preserved on left arm; top of head monochrome with thick edging band; hair indicated as lines down the side of the head. Eyes dotted.

Fabric Description

Grit-tempered, some organic inclusions.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: GLEY 2 5/10G
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 10R 6/6 - 5YR 8/4
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/4
Paint

Height	24.4
Depth	3.3
Length	
Width	3.1
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1527
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Joins SF1550 - see CAT1 for details.
Terminus ante quem of Phase 2b due to this join. Re-used in this context.

Decoration Description

See CAT1.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1544
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Handmade male figurine, standing. Legs and forearms not preserved. Front side very worn. Extensive tooling on torso and arms. Arms extended forwards. Torso has a slight waist. Face: carefully incised nostrils and mouth. Conical head with a slightly rounded apex; poorly finished but modelled, rather than applied. Large reed hole in top of head (extending down through body to emerge at groin). 'Patch' of clay on the face where the insertion of this reed has lifted an area of surface. Pronounced buttocks. Applied penis, no scrotum. Publication catalogue entry notes clay join on back of left leg and possibly on top of left arm, but these were not observed on examination.

Decoration Description

Monochrome top of head with festoons around hairline/edge of 'cap'. Eyes indicated by dotted rings. Nose indicated with vertical dash. Neck band. Body covered in series of thick horizontal and vertical lines forming panels; decoration worn away in patches, especially on front of chest and around groin and buttocks. Lines down arms.

Fabric Description

Many burnt-out organic inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5R 4/1
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/8 - 10R 5/8
Paint

Height	23
Depth	
Length	
Width	9.6
Thickness	2.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1521
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1526
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1537
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2172
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2174
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1524
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	SF 2171
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2262
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	13
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage G

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1036
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 196
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 197
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 504
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Handmade bovid figurine of Linear 1 type. Surface tooled. Elongated body, splayed legs. Clay join at hindquarters, around which some chipping.

Decoration Description

Decoration of standard Linear 1 type: lines along the body. Bars across top of head (non-joining fragment).

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Imported

Colour: 10YR 6/2
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/8
Paint

Height	3.1
Depth	
Length	8.6
Width	3.2
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 774
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 781
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1736
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 76
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 502
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2270
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 94
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2266
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Appendage and part of body
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 199
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	14
Context description	East Shrine, Platform area, Assemblage H

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 501
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	15
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-west Platform, Assemblage J

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2348
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	16
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-east Platform, Assemblage K

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 579
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	16
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-east Platform, Assemblage K

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 583
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Wheelmade torso of a figure, probably female based on the strong hourglass shape. Fragmentary state of preservation allows for close examination of production techniques. Interior: wheelmarks; upward-spiralling stress lines characteristic of 'collaring-in' to create waist. Exterior: tooled and smoothed surface; no decoration preserved. Area of attachment where ?hand once rested on chest (breast?). Base of figure has been added. Join of extra clay clearly visible in section, with scoring on original surface to facilitate adhesion. Large lumps of additional clay left on base, in which a fingerprint is preserved. The poor finish of this additional 'base' and the broken edge around its exterior indicates figure possibly continued lower; bottom part may have been elaborated?

Decoration Description

No decoration preserved.

Fabric Description

Many fine inclusions

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 10YR 6/1
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/4 - 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	14.2
Depth	
Length	
Width	
Thickness	1.3
Diameter	13

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	16
Context description	West Shrine, on or near North-east Platform, Assemblage K

Part preserved	Stem
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 582
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 172
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 174
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 166
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 168
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1727
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 185
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 187
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 189
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 779
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Plait
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2275
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Neck and part of body
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 68
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1732
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Driven ox
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 77
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 78
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Shoulder
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 95
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 96
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 181
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2159
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 81a
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 81b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 69
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 97
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 98
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 177
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Wavy 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 180
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	17
Context description	East Shrine, Space a/b, Assemblage L

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 190
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	18
Context description	East Shrine, sporadic finds (Phase 3c)

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 571
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 759
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 767
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Shoulder
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 773
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Shoulder and part of body of a wheelmade female figure. Probably from the same figure as SF2672/CAT22, thus providing terminus ante quem of Phase 2b. Shoulder formed by pinching together the top edges of the cylindrical body to form a crude seam (see photo), presumably leaving a gap through which neck tenon could be inserted and secured (see CAT22). Thin arms; not preserved but break indicates a possible backwards curve? No indication of being raised/upheld. Preserved breast applied as a flat disc. Surface eroded and pitted all over.

Decoration Description

Decoration poorly preserved, particularly on front. Monochrome breast; otherwise decoration of front unclear. Three vertical bands on back and one band up arm as preserved; wavy vertical line at centre of back possibly indicates hair (although this does not match the decorative scheme of CAT22).

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5Y 6/1
Core
Colour: 10YR 6/3
Slip
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 10YR 3/1
Paint

Height	10
Depth	
Length	
Width	10
Thickness	0.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 768
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1079
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2161
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2254
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2255
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2277
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1016
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2257
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2263
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2276
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Unidentifiable
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2265
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 757
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 769
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1077
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 751
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 764
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1026
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1170
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	19
Context description	East Shrine, Street and Courtyard

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2264
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	20
Context description	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Shoulder and arm/s
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1083
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	20
Context description	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Stem and waist
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 1090
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	20
Context description	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2173
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	20
Context description	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Polos
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2222
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	20
Context description	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 559
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	21
Context description	East Shrine (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 553
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	21
Context description	East Shrine (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 586
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	21
Context description	East Shrine (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 589
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	21
Context description	East Shrine (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 587
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	21
Context description	East Shrine (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 159
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	21
Context description	East Shrine (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2265
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	22
Context description	Street and Courtyard, Phase D - debris

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2398
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	23
Context description	OL d (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2246
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	23
Context description	OL d (Phase D) - debris

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2243
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	24
Context description	West Shrine, South of blocking wall (Phase D and S) - debris and surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2238
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Group	Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Typological variant	Driven ox	Context	24
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	West Shrine, South of blocking wall (Phase D and S) - debris and surface/unstratified
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Other	Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2236
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	24
Context description	West Shrine, South of blocking wall (Phase D and S) - debris and surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1606
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Description

Handmade animal figurine, "perhaps imitating a mainland late type". Elongated cylindrical body. Short legs. Head missing. Tail broken.

Decoration Description

Two thick bands around body; thick line up each leg and flank, running over top of spine.

Fabric Description

Medium-fine, sand-tempered; has mica.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 10R 6/8
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/8
Paint

Height	
Depth	
Length	8.3
Width	3
Thickness	1.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	24
Context description	West Shrine, South of blocking wall (Phase D and S) - debris and surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2167
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	25
Context description	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase S) - surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1020
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Wavy 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	25
Context description	West Shrine, North of blocking wall (Phase S) - surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 2301
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	26
Context description	East Shrine (Phase S) - surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 482
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Naturalistic
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	27
Context description	Street and Courtyard (Phase D/S) - debris and surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 156
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	28
Context description	OL d (Phase S) - surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 169
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	28
Context description	OL d (Phase S) - surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 507
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	29
Context description	Area South of wall 661 (Phase S) - surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 1023
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	31
Context description	MLd Area G (Phase S) - surface/unstratified

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2280
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. B. French, "The figures and figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), The archaeology of cult: the sanctuary at Phylakopi(London 1985) 209-80.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	33
Context description	PLa layer 5 (Phase F)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	SF 2440
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The Figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, 1974-77 (London 2007) 437-44.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	34
Context description	PLa layer 15 (Phase F)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 110
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The Figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, 1974-77 (London 2007) 437-44.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Linear 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	35
Context description	PLa layer 17 (Phase F)

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 114
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The Figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, 1974-77 (London 2007) 437-44.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Driven ox
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	35
Context description	PLa layer 17 (Phase F)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 115
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The Figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, 1974-77 (London 2007) 437-44.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	36
Context description	PLa layer 24 (Phase F). Wall 5a, sealing Floor 3.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 119
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. French, "The Figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, 1974-77 (London 2007) 437-44.		

Description

Handmade head of a (probably) handmade anthropomorphic figurine. Identified as a protome in publication catalogue entry but too little preserved of neck to establish this beyond doubt. Angle of neck break is unusual but might have face tilted up as is known from elsewhere? Badly eroded surface all over. Prominent nose; trace of a chin; mouth area slightly indented but too worn to ascertain if originally incised.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine, with some organic inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 10YR 5/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 5/1
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	3.5
Depth	
Length	
Width	2.1
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Transitional Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	37
Context description	PLc layer 6 (Phase F)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 112
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The Figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, 1974-77 (London 2007) 437-44.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Phylakopi - sanctuary
Context	38
Context description	PK layer 6 (Phase F)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	SF 710
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	E. French, "The Figurines" in C. Renfrew (ed.), Excavations at Phylakopi in Melos, 1974-77 (London 2007) 437-44.		

Description

Body of a handmade Phi figurine, almost certainly of LH III C (Late Phi) type. Oval, flat body. Small, applied breasts (both chipped). Stem is flat in section as indicated by break. For parallels see the Late Phi figurines from Thiva; also for the colour and finish of the fabric and slip.

Decoration Description

Edging band to body. Front: many irregular swirling bands and loops; monochrome breasts. Back: more regular decoration of series of stacked arcs curving both upwards and downwards.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 7.5YR 5/6
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 5/6
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	5
Depth	
Length	
Width	4.2
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	2
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Head of a wheelmade horse figure. Lustrous glaze. End of nose has incised cross and two semicircles for nostrils. Face flattened and pinched out at the sides. Mane chipped. Small stamped eyes. 'Bridle' indicated by painted lines extending from back of top of head around the underside of the face and joining the cross-lines across the nose. Small pinched flat protrusions for ears at top of head cf. no. 11 and 12.

Decoration Description

Monochrome body? (not preserved).

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/6
Paint

Height	7.6
Depth	7.8
Length	
Width	3.3
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



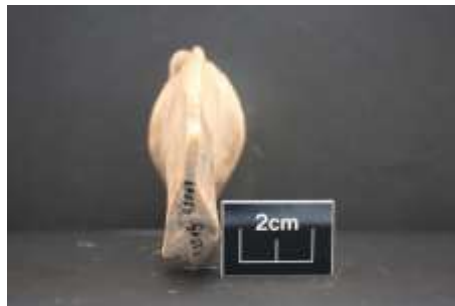
Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	3
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade head of a wheelmade horse figure. Interesting manufacturing detail on interior where neck has been attached to the 'cap' of the wheelmade torso - hole was made and the core 'plug' (tenon) of the clay of the neck pulled through and folded over double. Very poorly modelled - lumpy and disproportionate e.g. neck too thin, eyes too small (stamped). However, mouth line deeply incised, so much so that the lower lip has broken off. Mane modelled by pinching.

Decoration Description

Stripe of paint down mane and chest.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 5/6
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	12.3
Depth	7.2
Length	10.1
Width	4.6
Thickness	
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	11
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Head of wheelmade horse figure, almost certainly from a team of horses (with no. 11). Very well modelled, particularly top of head (ears and mane). Concave end to nose - trumpet-like. Very thin neck (break 0.2 x 4.9). Heavy, rounded face. Sharply stamped eyes. Probably from a team as left side has additional decoration (right side still decorated, however). Ears carefully pinched, modelled and scored. Mane situated between ears and narrows into small protrusion.

Decoration Description

Carefully decorated with series of lines on neck and face to indicate bridle etc. Mane indicated with painted line; ears outlined; series of short diagonal lines in a panel down the side of the neck.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	6.7
Depth	
Length	9.7
Width	4.2
Thickness	1.47
Diameter	

Photo 1



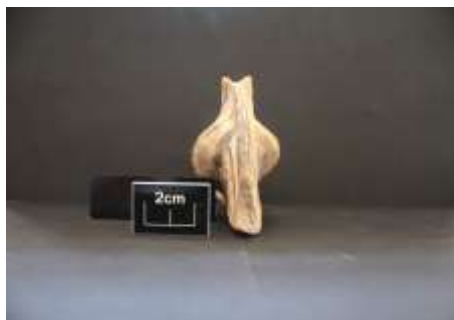
Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	71
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Rear of wheelmade figure of a team of two horses. Plaque-like construction. Edge shows that paint on edge of plaque extends up to define the flanks of the horse. Plaque flares out slightly at bottom. Applied tails; would have extended over firing holes. Internal details: cylinders wheelmade right to the end (no 'cap'). Plaque was applied by pushing up against bottom edge of cylinder and adding a thick layer of coarse clay, forcing the cylinder to bulge upwards and inwards. This was done separately for both cylinders.

Decoration Description

Usual decoration for this type of figure, with harness indicated by 'v' shape below tails. Legs indicated by panels of short diagonal lines; cf. the neck decoration on CAT190. Thick slip; brush strokes visible.

Fabric Description

Fine, with frequent very fine black, white and beige inclusions. No mica.

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 4/3
Paint

Height	12.9
Depth	6.3
Length	
Width	14.5
Thickness	1.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	8
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	952
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade head of a probably handmade anthropomorphic figurine. Low-set ears of which only right one is preserved; it is poorly applied or scored behind lobe. Small patch of secondary burning on left side of head above ear (just below line of eyes). One layer of 'surface' broken off at back of neck - head possibly built up around a clay core? Profile of nose and mouth almost certainly made by impression of a finger. Mouth is very deeply scored and no 'dragging' of clay evident at corners of mouth - knife or string used? Eyes most unusual - very high relief, with stamped pupil. Whole face is sculpted so in higher relief/ set out slightly from head - thus giving the impression of eyebrows.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Coarse mica with many very fine inclusions (c.10%) of white, brown and red. No mica.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 5/4

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour: Concretion: WHITE N 8.5/N

Paint

Height	4.5
Depth	3.8
Length	
Width	4
Thickness	0.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	14
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	15
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	16
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	133
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	74
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	486
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	487
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	40
Context description	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Appendage and part of body
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	138
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	40
Context description	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	72
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Plaque-like rear of wheelmade figure of team of horses. Stands well unaided. Would have been open-sided - preserved edge painted. Small applied pinch of clay for tail. Unevenly modelled - not completely flat - curves in and out slightly in section. Clearly handmade - fingers fit well into the depressions made by modelling.

Decoration Description

Remnants of usual decoration for this type of figure (legs indicated with panels of lines; 'V' shaped line painted under tail to indicate harness). Some very small patches of paint on back side - painted up to the point of attachment of the wheelmade horse torsos? Or just where brush has slipped from the edge of the 'plaque'?

Fabric Description

Medium fine with many very fine pieces of lime and rare very fine voids. Some very fine lime spalls and quartz on surface.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 5/3
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	5.2
Depth	1.6
Length	
Width	8.9
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	40
Context description	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	73
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Plaque-like rear of wheelmade figure of team of horses. Similar size and proportions as the other examples (CAT191 and CAT202). Similarly unevenly modelled with finger indentations on interior side.

Decoration Description

Very similar decoration as CAT191. As with CAT191 and CAT202, edge is painted, but not interior side.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine black inclusions, voids and mica.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/2
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	6.2
Depth	
Length	
Width	7
Thickness	1.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	40
Context description	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	12
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Head of a wheelmade horse figure (part of a team of horses). Same as CAT190 (same hand) but eyes painted monochrome. Clear example of core + outer layer technique.

Decoration Description

Same decoration as CAT190 - series of lines, including bridle indicated on face.

Fabric Description

Slightly different fabric from CAT190. Lime spalls on surface.

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 7/3
Surface
Colour: 5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	11.3
Depth	8.3
Length	
Width	4.2
Thickness	0.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



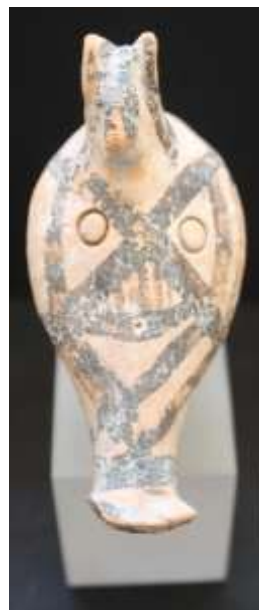
Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	40
Context description	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	9
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade face of wheelmade horse figure. Nostrils are very large and incised (with a stick). Fairly wide incision for mouth, with some 'overhang' from top lip where stick pierced slightly under surface of clay. Small incision at left corner of mouth where tip of stick slipped? Modelled with prominent ridge vertically down nose. Modelling is not fine but accurately minics musculature under skin. Stamped eyes; stamp slipped slightly on right eye so central protruding section is touching 'wall' of stamped area. Ears pinched but not modelled further. Long, thin neck break (size: 5.5 x 2). Six stamped circles on back of neck.

Decoration Description

Decoration now very worn. End of nose and back of head monochrome; thick central line down face.

Fabric Description

Fine with very fine inclusions of dark red and rare larger white ones near surface.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 6/3
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	6
Depth	7.7
Length	
Width	6.7
Thickness	0.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	40
Context description	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	136
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	40
Context description	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	137
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	41
Context description	Findgroup VIII (below the level of Hekatompedon I)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	20
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade head of wheelmade bull figure. Broken areas above ears (horns) confirm species, despite elongated muzzle. Ears pinched out, carefully scored and folded (right one broken). Flat face. Stamped circle at end of nose. Thin, incised, low-set line, following curve of nose for mouth. Stamped eyes, widely spaced. Gentle central ridge down nose - unclear if intentional or a result of pinching the nose.

Decoration Description

Paint cracked and flaking; brown colour becoming black. Brush strokes visible. Paint very worn. Probably originally monochrome.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/3
Paint

Height	4.1
Depth	8.3
Length	8.3
Width	3.7
Thickness	1.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompodon II’)

Part preserved	Appendage and part of body
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	82
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Right hind leg and body fragment of wheelmade bull figure. Fairly small. Wheelmade to end of body (no separately applied 'cap') but rear wall very thick where leg has been applied. Leg splayed; carefully modelled 'elbow' and forward-extending hoof to enable standing (flattened). Remnant of hole in rear preserved but not pierced through to interior. Wheelmarks fairly wide for such a small figure. Light tooling down leg - to aid application of leg to body? Left leg break preserved.

Decoration Description

Monochrome all over? Now very worn and patchy.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine white inclusions and mica.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour:

Core

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 - 2.5YR 2.5/1

Paint

Height 6.4

Depth 4.8

Length

Width 5.9

Thickness 0.6

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	41
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	210
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	160
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	310
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	40
Context description	Findgroup VI (below the level of the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric - Early Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	5
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Wheelmade bull figure. Restored but wheelmarks (fine) visible through small gap. Short, straight, applied legs; curve of body cylinder visible in front right leg break. Unusually exaggerated, long, applied tail, just covering firing hole in rear - not pierced but left open during manufacture. Neck is exaggeratedly pinched all the way down the front and continuing on chest to form dewlap. Face: nose probably originally trumpet-like, now broken and worn down. Pinched nose with central ridge; consequently cheeks look exaggerated. Face flattened. Eyes stamped but very shallow. Ears broken but flat. Flat ridge at back of head to form a distinct brow.

Decoration Description

Only very small patches of paint preserved. Originally monochrome?

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 5/3
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Surface
Colour: 5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	15.5
Depth	
Length	13.1
Width	6.4
Thickness	0.3
Diameter	

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	13
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade head of a wheelmade horse figure. Carefully modelled. Rounded muzzle with no indication of nostrils but may not be preserved - end of nose is one of most heavily worn areas. Head appears to have been separate lump of clay attached to neck. Ears pulled out from top of head into a flat piece then curved laterally. Large stamped eyes. Mane is pinched very thin. Clear join where neck has been attached to body. Remnant of curving wall at base of neck break indicates beginning of body ('cap' of the wheelmade cylinder). Mane chipped.

Decoration Description

On right side of neck, some evidence of a thin reserved vertical line with thin horizontal lines extending forward across neck. Perhaps later revised and covered with monochrome? - monochrome is poorly applied, many brush strokes. Paint very cracked.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	9.7
Depth	7.4
Length	7.1
Width	3.7
Thickness	0.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	139
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Solid leg of zoomorphic wheelmade figure with dowel-hole of depth 7.6 (width of hole 0.6 at top). Clay compressed where it has been attached to body but no scoring to facilitate attachment. Foot has an area flattened vertically - crude hoof? There are other carelessly modelled/flattened patches on the hoof. Solid, flat underside. Surface extensively cracked and apparently deeply so, although intact in section (at break).

Decoration Description

Largely monochrome with some patchy reserved areas; vertical panel of short diagonal lines extending down leg.

Fabric Description

Fine with many very fine voids; one fine lime spall on hoof.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/2
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	11.4
Depth	3.5
Length	
Width	4.6
Thickness	2.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	17
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	80
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	488
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	21
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Solid head of a small, hollow, almost certainly wheelmade bull figure. Clear tooling on back of neck; all over elsewhere smoothed with brush. No wheelmarks visible on interior - only 'cap' at end of body preserved? Long nose with pinched central ridge, thick incised mouth (straight line), no nostrils, large stamped eyes, small applied ears pinched and pulled backwards, horns missing. Join between body and head visible - applied to the front of the chest. Very fine crack extends up side of neck where this join has been improperly smoothed; small rectangular chip at bottom edge of this crack.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine with frequent grey and white very fine inclusions; some small lime spalls.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 4/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	8.5
Depth	6.4
Length	
Width	3.4
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	79
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Rear of wheelmade bull figure. Legs attached separately but well smoothed into body, and pierced up through foot and into body cavity with a wide stick (hole 1.2cm at foot). Overhanging, freehanging tail. Unclear if there was a large firing hole in rear - no original edge preserved. Legs short and curve slightly backwards - would have stood steadily. Very large body. Only very end of wheelmade body preserved; rest of rear is the handmade 'cap'. Wheelmarks are wide but closely spaced. Application mark of tail clearly visible at top of rear.

Decoration Description

Decoration poorly preserved; originally a series of thick vertical lines.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very infrequent, very fine white inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 7/6

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/8 - 2.5YR 3/1

Paint

Height	17
--------	----

Depth	8.2
-------	-----

Length	
--------	--

Width	13.8
-------	------

Thickness	1
-----------	---

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	233
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	43
Context description	Findgroup XIII (on the east-west road)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	240
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	81
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	37
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Neck of wheelmade bull figure. Face unusually truncated (original edges, not broken). Horns broken. Eyes small and deeply pierced, with no further decoration or embellishment. Incision under left cheek where fingernail has pierced clay during squashing down of face. Back of neck also pinched. Interior: hollow, with rough clay where attached to body.

Decoration Description

Back of neck has panel of diagonal lines and spine line. Horizontal lines on face. Lines down side of neck and dewlap.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine white inclusions; some very fine lime spalls.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 5/4
Core
Colour: 10YR 5/1
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	7.6
Depth	5.4
Length	
Width	4.6
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	208
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Archaic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	243
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	167
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	321
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	164
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	218
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	459
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	120
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	212
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	45
Context description	Findgroup XVI ('Well F')

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	127
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Chest and front left leg of small, fine wheelmade bull figure. Wheelmade all the way to the end of the body (no 'cap'). Applied, carefully modelled (not lumpy) dewlap. Legs are short and curve inwards slightly; they also splay slightly forwards. Wall of body is thin and consistent, with closely spaced wheelmarks. Would have been light in weight even when complete. Some black concretion, particularly on right leg break. Join of legs to body visible on underside, also that of dewlap. Would probably have been disproportionate - short, wide body and short legs.

Decoration Description

Dewlap painted (stripe), otherwise no decoration preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine with some mica and rare very fine red and black inclusions and voids.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/8
Paint

Height	7.4
Depth	
Length	7
Width	6.6
Thickness	0.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	45
Context description	Findgroup XVI ('Well F')

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	292
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	45
Context description	Findgroup XVI ('Well F')

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	319
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	45
Context description	Findgroup XVI ('Well F')

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	320
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	46
Context description	Findgroup XIX (level of ‘Treasury III’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I-II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	43
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	46
Context description	Findgroup XIX (level of ‘Treasury III’)

Part preserved	Skirt
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	767
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Other

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	271
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade horse figurine. Attic import - classic mainland creamy slip and red paint. Decoration on right side only indicates it originally belonged to a team of horses. Body gently waisted. Oval neck (break measures 2.2 x 1.38) confirms genus as horse. Back legs have vertical depression on rear between the top of the legs and broken area on rump (right side) - something applied here? This clay join is undecorated - decoration continued onto whatever was applied? Reins?

Decoration Description

Running dotted circles on flank; thick edging band on lower flank (all right side only). Running chevrons in panel along spine; narrows into ?dotted (within panel) pinched mane when it reaches neck. Legs monochrome except left back and left side of left front leg (would not have been visible).

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Imported

Colour: 5YR 6/2
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	6.1
Depth	
Length	7.6
Width	3.1
Thickness	0.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	322
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	722
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Other

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	868
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade anthropomorphic figurine. Modelling is fine but the smoothing is careless - it is quite lumpy. Clear 'belly' and waist. Arms possibly applied - small space in fabric where it joins the chest, but might just be burnt-out organic inclusion. Clear 'pulling'/smoothing marks up lower arm to elbow. Small indentations for eyes, small incision (accidental?) like that of fingernail indicates eyebrows; fingernail possibly also used for mouth incision. Nose is very carefully vertically pinched like on Mycenaean figurines (possibly eyebrow incision is a result of this pinching). Protrusion at back like shoulderblades. No breasts or genitalia. Thick neck.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine but with many very fine inclusions of white, beige and black.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 5/2

Surface

Colour: Concretion: WHITE N 8.5/N

Paint

Height 9.7

Depth 2.4

Length

Width 5.2

Thickness 1.2

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	47
Context description	Findgroup XX (under the level of ‘Hekatompedon II’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	981
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	950
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	168
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	214
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	549
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	710
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	24
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Samian Heraion
Typological variant	None	Context	57
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Leg	Date	Early Geometric - Middle Geometric transition
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	144
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Appendage and part of body
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	154
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	333
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	308
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	422
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1146
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	281
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	301
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Horse and rider
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	469
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Horse and rider figure. Hollow cylinder body, intact so wheelmarks not visible; lumpy appearance, possibly due to post-depositional wear. Large leg breaks. Rider (handmade) is flat plank-like figure with arms applied to sides and prominent, erect penis. However, neck break indicates rider would have been abutting the neck of the animal, necessitating this curving upwards of the penis. Rider not close enough to back of horse to serve as an anti-tipping device (assuming head was solid and handmade and therefore heavy). Legs of rider too long; feet indicating by curling ends of legs forward. Hands flattened. Horse has off-centre, overhanging tail.

Decoration Description

No painted decoration preserved but shallow incised vertical wiggly line down front right leg of bull.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	10.6
Depth	
Length	11.4
Width	6.6
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	861
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	864
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	513
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	514
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	515
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	523
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	530
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Small wheelmade anthropomorphic figurine. Strong flared base like a kylix. Depth of hollow in skirt approx. 7.5cm. Upper body solid but no signs of attachment, just slightly lumpier in upper part. Right arm holding something or curved back on itself - arms raised to head? There appears to be a separate piece of clay added inside the curve of the 'elbow' on the upper surface.

Decoration Description

Brush marks clear; paint fired very unevenly. Two lines down front of body (but slightly offset to right) with stylised 'bird feet' at the hem - indicating feet? Patch of black on back in slight indentation - finger mark?

Fabric Description

Fine with very fine white inclusions and mica. Some lime spalls.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour: 10R 4/6 - 10R 2.5/1

Paint

Height	12.6
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Depth	6.5
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Length	
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Width	6.9
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Thickness	0.4
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Diameter	
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Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	532
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Wheelmade anthropomorphic figure. Wheelmade cylinder with flattened top (wheelmarks visible inside neck break). Base not preserved but presumably flared like T2570 (although no. 532 is larger). Right arm upraised, left curving forwards horizontally. Hollow neck break = either head attached via a solid plug (tenon) or clay of neck break pulled upwards further to form head (unlikely). Back side is very worn, much more so than the front - only some small patches of decoration remain. Possibly some tooling or smoothing on back in vertical lines (might be paintbrush indentations).

Decoration Description

Front has monochrome paint applied in vertical strokes. Arms are only slipped, not painted, giving the impression of a sleeveless dress.

Fabric Description

Fine with some mica and very fine black and white inclusions.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 5/8
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/8
Paint

Height	13.3
Depth	4.6
Length	
Width	10.9
Thickness	0.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	No arms

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	540
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	541
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Wheelmade anthropomorphic figure with solid, handmade head. Cylindrical body. Badly joined so gap at front of neck between lower body and head. Eyes almond-shaped and incised with too thick a tool - some 'dragging' of clay. Nose pinched out and then flattened slightly to create 'overhang' at sides - perhaps exaggerated with incision? Modelling of ears unclear but they appear to have been applied and pinched. Very small modelled breasts. Circular area on front of lower body slightly depressed and painted. 2 small impressed (incised?) u-shapes at bottom edge of this depressed area - possibly something attached here? No arms. Generally lumpy at level of shoulders where top of cylinder has been pinched together. Overall a very unusual example.

Decoration Description

Back side is cross-hatched. Facial details (eyes, nose, ears) highlighted in paint. Top of head monochrome with series of small incisions to represent hair.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/8

Paint

Height 9

Depth 4.7

Length

Width 4.8

Thickness 0.7

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	734
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	738
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms extended to sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	771
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	772
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	773
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	774
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade anthropomorphic figurine. Unevenly modelled - bulge in lower back, very thick neck. Prominent, pointed, applied chin. Small pinched nose; forehead tilted back so almost horizontal. Flat back to head. Arms modelled, not applied; ends of arms unevenly attached to skirt. Broken area at back of bottom of ?skirt. Eyes indicated with tiny stamp - only right one preserved. Small incision above eye - eyebrow? Possibly a small burnt out inclusion rather than fingernail indentation - very small.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Medium fine with many very fine red and black inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/8

Paint

Height 11.6

Depth 2.6

Length

Width 4.7

Thickness 0.9

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	807
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade anthropomorphic figurine with unusual tenon-like legs. Generally worn. Secondary burning in patches all over. Left arm broken off. Right arm either broken off or very worn. 2 small remnants of holes or burnt out organic inclusions? Poorly smoothed surface - lumpy all over. Face has pronounced, modelled eyebrows and flat nose; compare an example from Lindos. Modelled eyes. Nose broken - presumably once pinched? Chin tapered but broken - extended further down, curving out and forwards, as a beard. Mouth incised with stick - thick incision. No ears but 'halo' type ridge around top of head. Strange tenon/dowel-like legs with a strong forward curve. Small uneven area on buttocks = clay join for prop? Also indentation in lower back. Overall a very peculiar example.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine with many very fine inclusions, mostly white, including mica.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: Secondary burning: GLEY 1 4/N

Paint

Height	14.7
Depth	3
Length	
Width	4
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Lower torso including legs
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	813
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Lower part of seated female figure.
Moulded? Late in sequence. Back is flat with 3 firing holes 0.7cm deep, not pierced through to front. Clay is 'baggy' towards bottom of skirt - intentional or sagging of wet clay?

Decoration Description

Back has painted pattern of diamonds with cross-hatched centres. Front is monochrome on sides, and skirt has vertical lines.

Fabric Description

Fine with some infrequent very fine white and beige inclusions.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/8
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 10R 4/8
Paint

Height	6.9
Depth	3.3
Length	
Width	6.1
Thickness	8.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	991
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	547
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	562
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	564
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male	Site	Samian Heraion
Typological variant	None	Context	57
Posture	Unknown	Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.
Gesture	Arms by sides		

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms	Date	7th century
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%	Phase	Early
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	883
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	908
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	88
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	89
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	99
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	100
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	246
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	91
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	106
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	107
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	248
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	424
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	247
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	93
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Neck and part of body
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	96
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	103
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	117
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	118
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	119
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	122
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	123
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	205
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	212
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	215
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	207
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	173
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	175
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	181
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	152
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	189
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	190
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	194
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	197
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	76
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	10
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	19
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	22
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Wheelmade bull figure. Clear wheelmarks on interior - widely spaced, not brush-smoothed. Frontquarters clumsily attached - bulky, not well smoothed, much thicker wall than body. Legs are wheelmade and smoothed on wheel with brush. Back of neck is very well pinched and thin like dewlap. Dewlap is pinched, original edge broken. Eyes clearly impressed. One side of face missing. Large break on left side of neck/body.

Decoration Description

Decoration not well preserved; originally monochrome body with stripes down legs (as on front right leg)? Brushmarks visible in paint.

Fabric Description

Many small, red, angular inclusions.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 10R 6/8

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/2

Surface

Colour: 5YR 4/1

Paint

Height	18
--------	----

Depth	
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Length	23
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Width	10.8
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Thickness	1.8
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Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	61
Context description	Findgroup XII (Late Geometric "flood layer")

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	32
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Huge wheelmade bull figure. Wheelmade body, neck and legs. Head not preserved. Applied dewlap but well smoothed into chest. Painted dewlap. Two large diamond-shaped holes in chest for firing. 'Tail' is thin applied strip with small holes pierced either side. Feet open on underside. Feet uneven so figure wobbles a bit when standing. Some evidence of smoothing on exterior - brush marks, probably not tooling. Join of the 'cap' on the rear end to the body is clear on exterior. Heavily concreted on rear end. Neck made separately - join between neck and body visible and can be felt inside neck. Legs made in same manner but joins can be seen and felt on exterior.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine but many very fine to fine white and cream inclusions. Some lime spalls.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface

Colour: 5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	23
Depth	
Length	21.3
Width	14.2
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg and part of body
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	81
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	485
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Wheelmade anthropomorphic (female) figure. Construction of body peculiar. Wheelmarks (very faint but widely spread) on interior back of figure, visible where cylinder has been flattened and part of the 'back wall' has come away. A portion of this 'back wall' is preserved on the right side of the back. The join between the 'front' and 'back' walls is visible at the bottom edge of the figure. Another layer of clay has been applied at the front, perhaps just at the top to form the head and arms. Part of the ?chin still preserved and right arm restored. Breasts applied but well worked in. Top of arm slopes upwards towards neck which suggests lower protrusion is a chin rather than neck. The preserved hand has a thick dowel-hole (c.3mm) through it longitudinally, i.e. from side of hand to side of hand, perhaps intending to give impression it was holding something? Fingers incised with something fairly thick, perhaps a stick. The only way this figure could have stood would be if the lower part of the body cylinder was not flattened but no evidence of this in the upper part. There are three fine incisions on the front wall at the top where the 'chin' is attached - scoring for added clay?

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine but with some infrequent fine inclusions. Some lime spalls.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/8 - 7.5YR 7/3
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Surface

Height	26
Depth	6.9
Length	
Width	16
Thickness	2.5

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Archaic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	36
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	191
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	456
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	34
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	35
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	235
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Head of ?wheelmade ?horse figure.
Resembles a duck. Unusual flattened underside - protome from a very thick handle? Curved body. Mouth incised on both sides of face but lines do not meet on front of nose. Poorly stamped eyes. No mane. Prominent jaw line from pinching and modelling of face.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine with some lime spalls and frequent very fine white inclusions.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 5/6

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 5/6

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/8

Paint

Height	4.6
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Depth	
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Length	6.7
--------	-----

Width	3.1
-------	-----

Thickness	1.2
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Diameter	
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Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	33
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Head and front quarters of a wheelmade bull figure. Wheelmarks thick and widely spaced. Pinched dewlap. Pinched, upwards-curving ears in front of horns. Horns show evidence of being separately made then stuck to the back of the head via a strip of clay along the back of the head - smoothed together at top but void between the head and horn application visible via a break.

Decoration Description

Incised and painted lines down side of face; lines on forehead just painted. Eyes incised and follow other incised curves. Mouth incised, also probably nostrils but now worn. Body and neck monochrome; brush marks visible in paint.

Fabric Description

Fine; no visible inclusions.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	9.8
Depth	
Length	6.9
Width	6.9
Thickness	0.6
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	238
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade, huge, heavy, solid animal figure. Short legs. Probably bull - genitalia indicated (modelled, pinched line). Incisions on right hind leg are deep and were made post-firing - 'butcher' marks? Large, tapered, overhanging tail. No slip or decoration. Heavily modelled dewlap almost touching ground - figure leaning slightly downwards.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Coarse with very many inclusions from fine to medium (grey, black and white) and mica.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 5/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	11.5
Depth	
Length	19
Width	6.5
Thickness	7.6
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	109
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	186
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	187
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	211
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	982
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	49
Context description	Findgroup XXII (under the 'South hall')

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	582
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	49
Context description	Findgroup XXII (under the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	312
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	49
Context description	Findgroup XXII (under the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Skirt
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	766
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	50
Context description	Findgroup XXVI (under the pavement of the 'Cult bath')

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	288
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Stallion
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	50
Context description	Findgroup XXVI (under the pavement of the ‘Cult bath’)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	306
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	50
Context description	Findgroup XXVI (under the pavement of the ‘Cult bath’)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	534
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	51
Context description	Findgroup XXVII (under the ‘screed’ [floor] of the Hermes Temple)

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	824
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	52
Context description	Findgroup XXXI (under ‘Altar 6’)

Part preserved	Leg and part of body
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	115
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	52
Context description	Findgroup XXXI (under ‘Altar 6’)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	221
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	52
Context description	Findgroup XXXI (under ‘Altar 6’)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	631
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	52
Context description	Findgroup XXXI (under ‘Altar 6’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	256
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	52
Context description	Findgroup XXXI (under ‘Altar 6’)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	512
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Small anthropomorphic figure, almost certainly wheelmade (although fragment is broken too far up to preserve wheelmarks); walls of the cylinder then squashed flat. However, there is evidence that the cylinder flared out from this point in the body. Breasts applied and smoothed round with small brush. Arms curving forwards and upwards but not evenly placed (left arm higher). Hair applied as large lump of clay to top of head, which was then smoothed with brush around and down the face - join clearly visible between the 'plaque' of hair and neck; also between the hair and lower face on right hand side. Incised line under nose indicates mouth. Tip of nose broken. Chin not pointed = female?

Decoration Description

Monochrome across back of shoulders. Dots around top of head. Painted necklace of droplets.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 5/8
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/3
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	7.9
Depth	2.3
Length	
Width	6.7
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	239
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Head and shoulders of huge solid bull figure (NB different fabric from T442). Head has incised nostrils and mouth; eyes made by pinching out some clay into a protrusion then piercing with fairly thick stick. Horns broken. Back of head flattened. Ears indicated below horns by clay pinched horizontally. Middle of body was hollow or (more likely) had a central core of clay, now broken and missing. Concretion all over (light grey). Centre of body not fired properly - darker than rest of core (7.5YR 4/4). No slip or decoration.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Coarse with many inclusions of grey, black and white (all very fine to fine). Dark core has many small stones not fully absorbed into temper.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 5/3
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	15
Depth	
Length	15
Width	8.1
Thickness	2.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	47
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	446
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Stallion	Site	Samian Heraion
Typological variant	None	Context	53
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	II
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	297
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	996
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid	Site	Samian Heraion
Typological variant	None	Context	53
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	328
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	703
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	54
Context description	Findgroup XXXIV (under ‘Treasury I’)

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	314
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	54
Context description	Findgroup XXXIV (under ‘Treasury I’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	990
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	55
Context description	Findgroup XXXV (under the road '580')

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	539
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	55
Context description	Findgroup XXXV (under the road '580')

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	808
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	55
Context description	Findgroup XXXV (under the road '580')

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	992
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade head of an anthropomorphic, probably wheelmade, figure. Flat, with neck tenon visible (broken - would have been inserted into body). Applied features but well smoothed into surrounding clay. High nose, shallow incision for mouth. Eyes applied pellets and stamped; central section of right eye preserved. Hair elaborate with series of small incisions; incised line running around top of head.

Decoration Description

Very tiny traces of paint on forehead; slip preserved on lower part of face.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine voids and some rare very fine white inclusions; many near the surface, but no real lime spalls.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/2
Slip
Colour: 2.5YR 6/8
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 3/6
Paint

Height	4.7
Depth	2.2
Length	
Width	4.3
Thickness	1.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

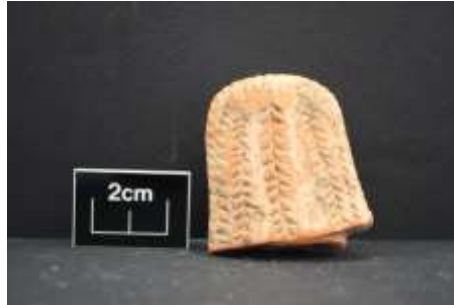


Photo 3

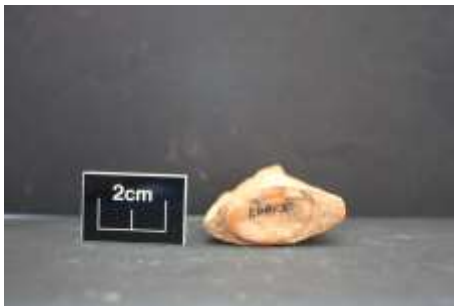


Photo 4

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	55
Context description	Findgroup XXXV (under the road '580')

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	293
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1142
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Male	Site	Samian Heraion
Typological variant	None	Context	56
Posture	Standing	Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of 'Altar 7')
Gesture	Arms by sides		

Part preserved	Torso including appendages	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%	Phase	II
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	862
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	863
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade male figurine. Flat body, thick neck, arms applied, hands pinched but flare towards back, not front. Possibly shoulders pinched out/modelled from body, but lower arms added - join between upper and lower visible. Penis indicated by pinching out clay vertically and modelling; tapered tip. No scrotum visible but upper part of left leg has broken away surface so if it was indicated, now not preserved. Feet flattened and extend back as well as forwards to facilitate standing. Whole figurine leans backwards slightly. Large neck break - would have been thick neck.

Decoration Description

Arms have careless stripe down them; back side of figurine is monochrome, ending at the posterior; front side probably also monochrome although now very worn - paint seems to have continued down legs.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very infrequent, very fine black and white inclusions.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/8

Core

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/8 - 2.5YR 2.5/2

Paint

Height	11.3
--------	------

Depth	1.9
-------	-----

Length	
--------	--

Width	4.9
-------	-----

Thickness	1.4
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	989
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Head of handmade anthropomorphic (male) figurine. Well made and carefully modelled. Neck possibly used as a tenon to fit into body. Slip forms a thin layer around the 'core'. Hat or cap is flat, monochrome and tilted back. Brow ridge defines front edge of cap. Exaggerated long and thin chin. Nose is as sharply pointed as chin.

Decoration Description

Thick painted beard line on chin. Thin incised line for mouth. Lips and eyes painted. Brush marks all over in paint and slip.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very rare, very fine white inclusions.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 5/6
Core
Colour: 5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	4
Depth	4.1
Length	
Width	2.4
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	747
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms extended to sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	755
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of 'Altar 7')

Part preserved	Shoulder
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	809
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	727
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of 'Altar 7')

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	611
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	516
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms extended to sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	698
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	58
Context description	Findgroup XLI (under the ‘Rhoikos Temple’)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	499
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	58
Context description	Findgroup XLI (under the ‘Rhoikos Temple’)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	797
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade anthropomorphic figurine. Plank-like. Extremely worn. Projecting feet, not broken. Breasts probably applied. Pitted on back. Some light tooling towards base on back and front. Five incisions on each side indicate hands but arms don't appear to have ever been indicated.

Decoration Description

Only discernible decoration is on back (monochrome).

Fabric Description

Fine with rare very fine white inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Paint

Height	10.9
Depth	2.7
Length	
Width	4.6
Thickness	1.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	145
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg and part of body
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	156
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Ram
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	268
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	209
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	44
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	423
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	307
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	153
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	326
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	270
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	294
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Stallion
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	295
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Horse and rider
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	471
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg and part of body
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	185
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	496
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	497
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	717
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	719
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	720
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Flat, handmade anthropomorphic figurine like those that are elaborately decorated. Applied 'coathanger' arms well attached to sides of body. No breasts - no clear front or back although from application of arms it seems that the better-preserved side is the front. From leg break it would seem the bottom had a slight concave curve. Incision at top of left arm - blade slipped when arms were being defined by tooling? Neck break also suggests this curve continued into the head. No hands indicated. Slipped all over.

Decoration Description

Monochrome all over but paint stops at elbows and tops of legs. Banding at top of right arm or just poorly executed monochrome?

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour: 5YR 6/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10R 4/6 - 10R 3/3
Paint

Height	8
Depth	1.7
Length	
Width	4.8
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	724
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female	Site	Samian Heraion
Typological variant	None	Context	59
Posture	Standing	Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)
Gesture	Arms by sides		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	II
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	736
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Small, handmade anthropomorphic figurine. Solid body, applied arms, rounded shoulders. Applied breasts, not smoothed into chest. Flat face with stylised pinched nose, pointed chin, and eyes indicated only by a ring of paint. Flat back of head, flattened round the edge like a 'halo'. Hole through chest - entry point at front (hole is wider), not pierced right through to back - only tip of stick emerged. Some clear tooling with a very fine blade vertically down skirt all round and on back of body.

Decoration Description

Approximate waist band (sloping) and tassel necklace indicated in paint.

Fabric Description

Fine orange fabric (as is common) with some very fine black and white inclusions. No mica.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/8
Paint

Height	10.1
Depth	2.9
Length	
Width	4.8
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	869
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Unusual seated handmade anthropomorphic figurine. No clear gender indicated (no breasts or genitals). Small head with incised eyes and stylised nose and chin. Thick neck. Arms probably applied; ends of arms roughly smoothed into body above feet. Legs have been separated into two short appendages (apparently modelled, not applied), then pulled forward and flattened against a horizontal surface, although posterior remains rounded. The separation of the legs is visible on the upper side but not underneath; however, a painted line on the underside indicates the separation.

Decoration Description

Decoration of horizontal and vertical lines, including edging band around posterior and legs. Monochrome head and chin up to nose.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine, dark red and black inclusions and mica.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/6
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/6 - 2.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	9.5
Depth	3.2
Length	
Width	4.4
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	6
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	959
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	964
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	609
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	653
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Belt
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	624
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	646
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	647
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	444
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	548
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	882
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	43
Context description	Findgroup XIII (on the east-west road)

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	4
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Head of wheelmade horse figure or ?protome. Flat, clearly indicated mane. Pinched ears. Wide, flat nose, curving upwards. Neck flat but vaguely triangular in section (thinner towards mane). Hole through neck pierced while clay still wet - for reins? Would suggest figure rather than protome.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine voids and some rare very fine black inclusions.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 5/2
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/2
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	3.9
Depth	
Length	
Width	4.3
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

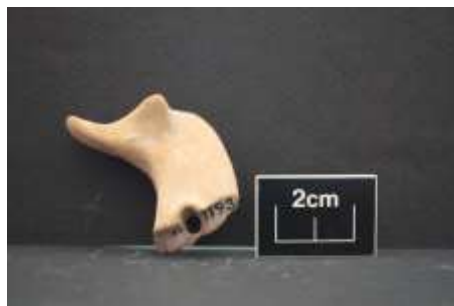


Photo 3

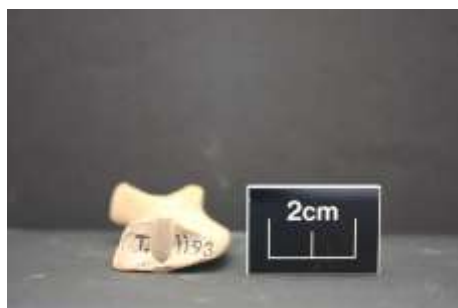


Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	86
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	94
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	101
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	102
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	125
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	131
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Early Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	132
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	39
Context description	Findgroup V (under the pavement of Altar 2)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Early Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	135
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	140
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	141
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Early Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	148
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	157
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	161
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	163
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	177
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	178
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	188
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	42
Context description	Findgroup IX + Findgroups B and E (under the level of Altar 3)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Early Geometric - Middle Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	199
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	254
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	259
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	260
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	274
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	279
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	282
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	287
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	302
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	358
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	55
Context description	Findgroup XXXV (under the road '580')

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	351
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	46
Context description	Findgroup XIX (level of ‘Treasury III’)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	352
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	384
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	411
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	428
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	454
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	455
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	457
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	458
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	464
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	465
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	466
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	467
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Horse - plinth
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	468
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	498
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	518
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	54
Context description	Findgroup XXXIV (under ‘Treasury I’)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	522
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Handmade anthropomorphic (female) figurine. Solid. Strange dark grey clay and white slip - import? Perhaps a less worn example of the Cypriot type cf. no. 701ff (not studied)? Small, applied, pointed breasts. Bulge in stem where arms attach just below waist. Rounded shoulders. Applied pellet eyes with paint. Concave back side of head with bulge at base, like a shell. Flat base. Hole visible in break of stem but might be a void? Face stylised; pointed chin.

Decoration Description

Face completely monochrome white-slipped (faintly preserved). Edging band around top of head. Hair indicated in paint on back of head. Long, low semicircle with tassels across front of chest - more likely indicating dress than a necklace.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 5Y 6/2
Core
Colour: 10YR_ /1 /8
Slip
Colour: 2.5Y 5/3
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 3/4
Paint

Height	12.6
Depth	2
Length	
Width	5.7
Thickness	0.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	60
Context description	Findgroup XVII (Well G)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	529
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Wheelmade anthropomorphic (female) figure. Clear wheelmarks on interior. Body has been squashed to an oval (11.1 x 7.3). Neck break has 'swirled' finish mark like underside of stirrup jar neck - this is a finished surface - unsurprising that head is missing if attached separately at this juncture. Clear square break at front of neck - intention/function unclear. Clear impression down spine where plait was attached. Solid neck. Additional lump of clay at front left of inside of hem of skirt - to stabilise or manufacturing mistake? Arms attached and not smoothed into body, particularly left arm.

Decoration Description

Decoration poorly preserved. Horizontal line around skirt and three vertical lines down each side.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/6
Paint

Height	13.8
Depth	7.3
Length	
Width	11.1
Thickness	1.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	536
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	538
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	542
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Wheelmade figure (no breaks to check for wheelmarks); underside open but attached to museum plinth. Face is bulbous and presumably hollow - also wheelmade? Rounded top of head with cap indicated in paint; face is outlined on either side by two raised applied strips of paint, like blinkers or the sides of a headdress (only right one preserved, break on left extant). Also a break on the chin - applied strip continued down under the chin? Pierced eyes and nostrils - not stamped. Breasts applied, now broken off. Broken area of top of arms visible on both shoulders. Shoulders are oval but body is flat and becomes narrower towards bottom. Both hands preserved - carefully applied with incised fingers. Fingermarks in clay on front below and left of the left hand; fingerprint in paint on back. Vertical scoring down the front of the lower skirt; extensive tooling, particularly on back and sides of skirt.

Decoration Description

Painted neck band at junction with body. Breasts monochrome. Painted waist band. Extensive black ?staining on the back from post-deposition: mould.

Fabric Description

Fine, with some rare lime spalls and frequent very fine white and black inclusions.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Local

Colour:

Core

Colour: 7.5YR 5/6

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/3

Surface

Colour: 5YR 3/4

Paint

Height	16
--------	----

Depth	5.9
-------	-----

Length	
--------	--

Width	7.2
-------	-----

Thickness	0.5
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	560
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	566
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	567
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Skirt
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	590
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Belt
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	597
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	598
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Belt
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	637
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	639
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	640
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	641
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Shoulder
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	643
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	644
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	645
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	648
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	652
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	48
Context description	Findgroup XXI (filling of Altar 5)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	696
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	49
Context description	Findgroup XXII (under the 'South hall')

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	697
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	705
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female	Site	Samian Heraion
Typological variant	None	Context	52
Posture	Unknown	Context description	Findgroup XXXI (under 'Altar 6')
Gesture	Unknown		
Part preserved	Torso including appendages	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Unknown
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	709
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Small handmade anthropomorphic (probably female) figurine or vessel attachment. Disproportionately wide arms, stretched horizontally and curving up at the ends but also thinning/tapering so probably not much longer than is preserved. Thick neck - break extends across top of entire body. Base short and flared; probably broken - attached to a vessel?? Body very short. No breasts. Rectangular in section, not round - flat, particularly at top but even at base. Applied arms: join visible on preserved arm.

Decoration Description

Tiny trace of paint under right arm.

Fabric Description

Very fine with some very fine white inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour: 10R 4/8

Paint

Height 5.7

Depth 2.1

Length

Width 5

Thickness 1

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

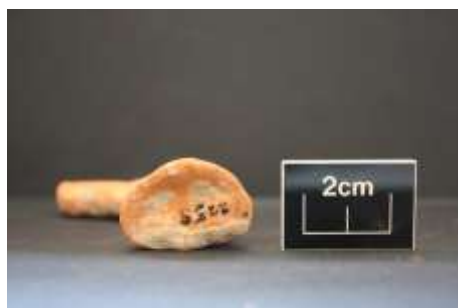


Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	52
Context description	Findgroup XXXI (under ‘Altar 6’)

Part preserved	Skirt
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	762
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	786
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	44
Context description	Findgroup XIV (under the pebble paving)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	822
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	860
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Description

Small handmade male figurine. Top of head missing. Eyes deeply pierced; large pinched nose, small chin. Possibly wore a polos? Head tilted back, flares strongly above back of neck. Arms possibly modelled rather than applied. Slightly waisted. Genitalia: scrotum as applied pellet, small flap of clay incised horizontally and pulled down slightly over pellet to indicate penis. Legs broken but probably short. Bottom-heavy.

Decoration Description

Cross-hatched front (cf. Lefkandi centaur); low-slung belt of squares, necklace with tassels, line extending from left shoulder across back to top of right arm. Fingers indicated in paint. Lines on face very faded - beard or chin strap (?) follows jaw.

Fabric Description

Fine with rare very fine lime spalls.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/2
Paint

Height	8
Depth	1.8
Length	
Width	2.9
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	900
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	904
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	906
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	46
Context description	Findgroup XIX (level of ‘Treasury III’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	909
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	957
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	958
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	961
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	962
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	967
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	969
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	972
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	976
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	978
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	983
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	985
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	49
Context description	Findgroup XXII (under the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	986
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	987
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	56
Context description	Findgroup XXXIX (under the pavement of ‘Altar 7’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	994
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1002
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of 'Rhoikos Altar', under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1006
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1008
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1009
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	58
Context description	Findgroup XLI (under the ‘Rhoikos Temple’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1010
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	58
Context description	Findgroup XLI (under the ‘Rhoikos Temple’)

Part preserved	Shoulder
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1011
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1013
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	57
Context description	Findgroup XL (rubble layer south and east of the ‘Rhoikos Altar’, before 560 BC.

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1014
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	59
Context description	Findgroup XLII (ash layer, filling of ‘Rhoikos Altar’, under the foundation level)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1015
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Samian Heraion
Context	53
Context description	Findgroup XXXII (in the channel west of the ‘South hall’)

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1019
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	V. Jarosch, Samos XVIII. Samische Tonfiguren des 10. bis 7. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aus dem Heraion von Samos (Athens 1994).		

Type	Bovid	Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house
Typological variant	Late Linear	Context	62
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	89n
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaean Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house
Context	62
Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	89o
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaean Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house
Context	62
Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	89a / AF 1064
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaean Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Female		
Typological variant	Late Psi A		
Posture	Standing		
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house		
Context	62		
Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill		

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms		
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%		
Intactness	Intact in one piece		

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Stylistic development		

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	89b / AF 1072
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaean Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house
Context	62
Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill

Part preserved	Stem and waist
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	89e / AF 1074
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaeaeon Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house
Context	62
Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	89g
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaeae Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Female	Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house
Typological variant	Late Psi C	Context	62
Posture	Standing	Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Torso and stem	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	Middle
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	89d
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaean Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis South Slope
Context	74
Context description	South Slope - unknown find spot

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	G. Hafner, "Eine Submykenische Stierplastik," Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (1943) 183-98.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis South Slope
Context	74
Context description	South Slope - unknown find spot

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. V. Nicholls, "Greek votive statuettes and religious continuity, c.1200-700 B.C." in B. F. Harris (ed.), Auckland classical essays presented to E. M. Blaiklock(Oxford 1970) 1-37.		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	67
Context description	Kerameikos - stray find

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	237
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Guggisberg, Frühgriechische Tierkeramik: zur Entwicklung und Bedeutung der Tiergefäße und der hohlen Tierfiguren in der späten Bronze- und frühen Eisenzeit (ca. 1600-700 v. Chr.) (Mainz 1996).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi D
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	64
Context description	Kerameikos - Fill of Archaic grave mound (Hagia Triada)

Part preserved	Stem and waist
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Submycenaean
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	2a / T758
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Attic Incised Ware doll
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	65
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 33

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	3 / T824
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figürlichen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Attic Incised Ware doll
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	65
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 33

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	4 / T825
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figürlichen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Attic Incised Ware doll
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	66
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 48

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	5 / T826
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figürlichen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Attic Incised Ware doll
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	66
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 48

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	6 / T827
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figürlichen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	67
Context description	Kerameikos - stray find

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	519 / T750
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	67
Context description	Kerameikos - stray find

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	521 / T753
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	68
Context description	Kerameikos - Building Z, layer dating to second half of 5th century

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	522 / T626
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	67
Context description	Kerameikos - stray find

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	523 / T552
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	64
Context description	Kerameikos - Fill of Archaic grave mound (Hagia Triada)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C - Protogeometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	524 / T755
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figürlichen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	67
Context description	Kerameikos - stray find

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Early
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	525 / T554
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Horse - wheeled
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	64
Context description	Kerameikos - Fill of Archaic grave mound (Hagia Triada)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	526 / T828
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	69
Context description	Kerameikos - Sacred Way

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	527 / T751
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	67
Context description	Kerameikos - stray find

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	528 / T757
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figürlichen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Horse - wheeled
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	70
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 50

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	529 / T830
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	70
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 50

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	530 / T816A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figürlichen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	70
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 50

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	531 / T816B
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Horse - plinth
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	71
Context description	Kerameikos - 'Rundbau' structure, red layer

Part preserved	Other
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	532 / T555, T555A, T555B, T555C
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	B. Vierendeis-Schlörb, Kerameikos XV. Die figuralen Terrakotten. (Munich 1997).		

Type	Stag
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	72
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 39 washed-out fill

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	641
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	W. Kraiker and K. Kübler, Kerameikos I. Die Nekropolen des 12. bis 10. Jahrhunderts (Berlin 1939).		

Type	Stag
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Kerameikos
Context	73
Context description	Kerameikos - Grave 39

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	641
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	K. Kübler, Kerameikos IV. Neufunde aus der Nekropole des 11. und 10. Jahrhunderts (Berlin 1943).		

Description

Wheelmade figure of a stag. Cylindrical body with handmade extremities (due to restoration, unclear if neck is wheelmade). Nearly complete in c. 13 joining fragments; front end restored (with firing hole). Body tilts down towards rear end. Antlers flattened and modelled; tips chipped. Attachment area of antlers to head not visible - join well smoothed. Ears pulled out from neck below antlers but tips of both broken off so original shape of ears not preserved. Curve of nose continues into back of head between antlers; does not flatten out. Eyes applied but well smoothed into face. Brush marks visible on bridge of nose. Nose is a rounded triangle in section. Neck slightly tapered in the middle. Break between head and neck is inconsistent with no sign of chipping, therefore probably unintentional - breakage upon deposition in grave? Rear end less carefully made than the rest of the body - tilts slightly to the left. Legs are flattened all the way up from feet but particularly so at the point of attachment to body. Well smoothed into body but the edges of the legs are not flattened out. Tail is an attached, flattened stub; end of tail is possibly not original surface but now broken and worn. Some tooling marks preserved on the reserved underside.

Decoration Description

Paint very thickly applied on face and flaking off in chunks. Monochrome nose and face but some small unintentional reserved patches e.g. on left antler. Finger print in paint on inside of right antler. Paint is black on back of body and on front end, especially the head; rear end and back legs are browner. In some parts the paint is light brown e.g. back left leg and rear end. Main decoration consists of panels of cross hatching, chequerboard, monochrome and zig-zag lines. Front of neck is cross hatched; see the Lefkandi centaur for comparison. Right front shoulder has panel of cross hatching; left shoulder has vertical zig-zag lines - therefore not symmetrical. Thin edging band along lower flanks. Spine line continues onto tail. Underside completely reserved.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1 - 5YR 4/4 (lustrous)
Paint

Height	25.5
Depth	
Length	14.9
Width	14.3
Thickness	0.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 530
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The Development of Mycenaean Terracotta Figurines," Annual of the British School at Athens (1971) 101-87.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 129
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 148
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	76
Context description	North Slope - unknown find spot

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 1143
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The Development of Mycenaean Terracotta Figurines," Annual of the British School at Athens (1971) 101-87.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Stem and waist
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 98
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 353
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	AF 498
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	76
Context description	North Slope - unknown find spot

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	208 / AF 531 + AP 808c + AP 808d + AP 808f
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Guggisberg, Frühgriechische Tierkeramik: zur Entwicklung und Bedeutung der Tiergefäße und der hohlen Tierfiguren in der späten Bronze- und frühen Eisenzeit (ca. 1600-700 v. Chr.) (Mainz 1996).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Typological variant	None	Context	76
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	North Slope - unknown find spot
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	210 / AP808a-b + AP 808e + AP 808g-I
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Guggisberg, Frühgriechische Tierkeramik: zur Entwicklung und Bedeutung der Tiergefäße und der hohlen Tierfiguren in der späten Bronze- und frühen Eisenzeit (ca. 1600-700 v. Chr.) (Mainz 1996).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	76
Context description	North Slope - unknown find spot

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	AF 392
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 529
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 448
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Banded
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis North Slope
Context	75
Context description	North Slope - Mycenaean houses

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	AF 511
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. H. Morgan, "The Terracotta Figurines from the North Slope of the Acropolis," <i>Hesperia</i> (1935) 189-213.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	78
Context description	Area T-U 19-20, layer 13, Temple of Triptolemos ("construction of peribolos wall. To bedrock near west peribolos wall")

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T 3652
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. M. Miles, The Athenian Agora XXXI. The City Eleusinion (Princeton, NJ 1998).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	79
Context description	Well U 26:4

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T 2317
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	77
Context description	Deposit V 23:1. Well G (lower fill)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T 1898
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	80
Context description	Tomb XX

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	XX-3 / T 3337
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. A. Immerwahr, The Athenian Agora XIII. The Neolithic and Bronze Ages (Princeton 1971).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	81
Context description	S 21:2 (Well at 20/IE)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T 2044
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	79
Context description	Well U 26:4

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	215 / P 17305
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Guggisberg, Frühgriechische Tierkeramik: zur Entwicklung und Bedeutung der Tiergefäße und der hohlen Tierfiguren in der späten Bronze- und frühen Eisenzeit (ca. 1600-700 v. Chr.) (Mainz 1996).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	82
Context description	Area O 20

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T 2662
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	82
Context description	Area O 20

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T 1614
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house
Context	62
Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill

Part preserved	Leg and part of body
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	AP 3002a
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaean Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Acropolis fountain house
Context	62
Context description	Acropolis fountain house general fill

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	AP 3002b
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Broneer, "A Mycenaeen Fountain on the Athenian Acropolis," Hesperia (1939) 317-433.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	83
Context description	Well A

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Early Geometric - Middle Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	216 / AF 904
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Guggisberg, Frühgriechische Tierkeramik: zur Entwicklung und Bedeutung der Tiergefäße und der hohlen Tierfiguren in der späten Bronze- und frühen Eisenzeit (ca. 1600-700 v. Chr.) (Mainz 1996).		

Type	Horse - plinth
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Agora
Context	84
Context description	Well P 14:2

Part preserved	Other
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	217 / P 21806
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Guggisberg, Frühgriechische Tierkeramik: zur Entwicklung und Bedeutung der Tiergefäße und der hohlen Tierfiguren in der späten Bronze- und frühen Eisenzeit (ca. 1600-700 v. Chr.) (Mainz 1996).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	85
Context description	Perati - Tomb 155

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1221
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	85
Context description	Perati - Tomb 155

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1220
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female		
Typological variant	Late Psi B		
Posture	Standing		
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Site	Perati		
Context	86		
Context description	Perati - Tomb 152		

Part preserved	Whole		
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)		
Intactness	Intact in one piece		

Date	LH III C		
Phase	Early-Middle		
Dating method	Context		

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1174
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	87
Context description	Perati - Tomb 147

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1112
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Monochrome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	87
Context description	Perati - Tomb 147

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1111
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Monochrome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	87
Context description	Perati - Tomb 147

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1110
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Perati
Context	88
Context description	Perati - Tomb 151

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1163
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	88
Context description	Perati - Tomb 151

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1164
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning

Site	Perati
Context	89
Context description	Perati - Tomb 5

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	68
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning

Site	Perati
Context	89
Context description	Perati - Tomb 5

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning

Site	Perati
Context	89
Context description	Perati - Tomb 5

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	70
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning

Site	Perati
Context	89
Context description	Perati - Tomb 5

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	71
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Stag
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	90
Context description	Perati - Tomb 59

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	506
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Monochrome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	91
Context description	Perati - Tomb 56

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	494
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Perati
Context	92
Context description	Perati - Tomb 48

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	483
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	94
Context description	Perati - Tomb 21

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	293
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	94
Context description	Perati - Tomb 21

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	294
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	94
Context description	Perati - Tomb 21

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	296
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	94
Context description	Perati - Tomb 21

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	295
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped		
Typological variant	None		
Posture	Not applicable		
Gesture	Not applicable		

Site	Perati		
Context	94		
Context description	Perati - Tomb 21		

Part preserved	Whole		
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%		
Intactness	Unknown		

Date	LH III C		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Context		

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	292
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	94
Context description	Perati - Tomb 21

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	291
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	95
Context description	Perati - Tomb 25

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	339
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	95
Context description	Perati - Tomb 25

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	338
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	97
Context description	Perati - Tomb Σ23a

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	544
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Perati
Context	98
Context description	Perati - Tomb 110

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	798
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female	Site	Perati
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment	Context	99
Posture	Standing	Context description	Perati - Tomb 111a
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Join/association
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	818
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female	Site	Perati
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment	Context	99
Posture	Standing	Context description	Perati - Tomb 111a
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Join/association
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	821
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female	Site	Perati
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment	Context	99
Posture	Standing	Context description	Perati - Tomb 111a
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Join/association
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	822
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Perati
Context	101
Context description	Perati - stray finds

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	3871
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Perati
Context	101
Context description	Perati - stray finds

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	3866
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Perati
Context	93
Context description	Perati - Tomb 37

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	427
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Perati
Context	96
Context description	Perati - Tomb Σ11

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	342
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Perati
Context	96
Context description	Perati - Tomb Σ11

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	341
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Horse - single	Site	Perati
Typological variant	None	Context	100
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Perati - Tomb Σ57
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	957
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Iakovidis, Περάτη. Το νεκροταφείον. Α: Οι τάφοι και τα εύρηματα. Β: Γενικαι παρατηρησεις. Γ: Πινακες (Athens 1969).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	102
Context description	Unbaked clay tub, trench K23

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	H. W. Catling, "Kalapodhi," Archaeological Reports (1983) 32-4.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	104
Context description	Layer 4, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	104
Context description	Layer 4, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	104
Context description	Layer 4, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	104
Context description	Layer 4, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	104
Context description	Layer 4, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	104
Context description	Layer 4, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	104
Context description	Layer 4, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	105
Context description	Layer 6, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Kalapodi
Typological variant	None	Context	105
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Layer 6, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments	Dating method	Context
Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	103
Context description	Layer 7, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	106
Context description	Layer 10, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	107
Context description	Uncontextualised finds, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	107
Context description	Uncontextualised finds, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	109
Context description	Below Geometric 'altar', east part of south temple

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Whitley, "Kalapodi," Archaeological Reports (2006) 68-9.		

Type	Female	Site	Kalapodi
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific	Context	111
Posture	Standing	Context description	Layer unknown, southeast of the south temple
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Unknown	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Το μυκηναϊκό ιερό στο Καλαπόδι: Λατρεία και τελετουργικό" in Ε. Φρούσου (ed.), Η Περιφέρεια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia		

Type	Female	Site	Kalapodi
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific	Context	111
Posture	Standing	Context description	Layer unknown, southeast of the south temple
Gesture	Arms upraised		
Part preserved	Unknown	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Το μυκηναϊκό ιερό στο Καλαπόδι: Λατρεία και τελετουργικό" in Ε. Φρούσου (ed.), Η Περιφέρεια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia		

Type	Female	Site	Kalapodi
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific	Context	111
Posture	Standing	Context description	Layer unknown, southeast of the south temple
Gesture	Arms upraised		
Part preserved	Unknown	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Το μυκηναϊκό ιερό στο Καλαπόδι: Λατρεία και τελετουργικό" in Ε. Φρούσου (ed.), Η Περιφέρεια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	111
Context description	Layer unknown, southeast of the south temple

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	112
Context description	Middle Geometric - Early Archaic level, east of the south temple (between shrine and hearth)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Other

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. C. S. Felsch, "Mykenischer Kult im Heiligtum bei Kalapodi?" in R. Hägg and N. Marinatos (eds.), Sanctuaries and Cults in the Aegean Bronze Age. Proceedings of the First International Symposium at the Swedish Institute in		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalapodi
Context	113
Context description	Destruction level of South temple 4

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	Archaeology in Greece Online (www.chronique.efa.gr)		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi A	Context	116
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb LXII
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LXII/22β
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi A	Context	117
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb LVII
Gesture	Arms upraised		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LVII/5ζθ
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi A	Context	118
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb LXVII
Gesture	Arms upraised		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LXVII/5b
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Context	119
Context description	Tomb LXX

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LXX/23α
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi A	Context	119
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb LXX
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LXX/4δ
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi A	Context	119
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb LXX
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LXX/4γ
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi B	Context	116
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb LXII
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LXII/34υστ
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi B	Context	120
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb XXXVIII
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.XXXVIII/7I
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi B	Context	121
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb XIII
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.XIII/26
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Late Psi B	Context	122
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb LVI
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LVI/20γ
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment	Context	123
Posture	Standing	Context description	Tomb LXII - upper part of dromos
Gesture	Arms extended to sides		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Comparanda
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LXII.477
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic		
Typological variant	None		
Posture	Standing		
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Site	Elateia - Alonaki		
Context	114		
Context description	Tomb LVIII		

Part preserved	Whole		
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%		
Intactness	Unknown		

Date	LH III C - Protogeometric transition		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Stylistic development		

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LVIII/7g
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Probably female		
Typological variant	None		
Posture	Standing		
Gesture	Arms on chest		

Site	Elateia - Alonaki		
Context	114		
Context description	Tomb LVIII		

Part preserved	Whole		
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)		
Intactness	Unknown		

Date	LH III C - Protogeometric transition		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Stylistic development		

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T.LVIII/10g
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	None	Context	124
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Unspecified tombs
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Unknown	Date	Unknown
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρεια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Context	124
Context description	Unspecified tombs

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Elateia - Alonaki
Typological variant	None	Context	124
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Unspecified tombs
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Unknown	Date	Unknown
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Alram-Stern, "The Mycenaean Figurines of Elateia" in E. Phroussou (ed.), Η Περιφέρια του Μυκηναϊκού Κόσμου. Πρακτικά: Α Διεθνές Διεπιστημονικό Συμπόσιο Λαμία, 25-29 Σεπτεμβρίου 1994(Lamia 1999) 215-22		

Type	Female	Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific	Context	125
Posture	Standing	Context description	"Le pierre des koukles"
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female	Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific	Context	125
Posture	Standing	Context description	"Le pierre des koukles"
Gesture	Arms upraised		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	125
Context description	"Le pierre des koukles"

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	125
Context description	"Le pierre des koukles"

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female	Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Typological variant	Late Psi D	Context	125
Posture	Standing	Context description	"Le pierre des koukles"
Gesture	Arms upraised		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%	Phase	Middle-Late
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi D
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	125
Context description	"Le pierre des koukles"

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi D
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	125
Context description	"Le pierre des koukles"

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	125
Context description	"Le pierre des koukles"

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	23.2
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi D
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Delphi - Marmaria
Context	126
Context description	Marmaria - Unknown find spots

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	R. Demangel, Fouilles de Delphes, Tome II: Topographie du sanctuaire. Fasc. 3, Le Sanctuaire d'Athèna Pronaia (Paris 1926).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	127
Context description	Sanctuary of Apollo, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	2
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. Lerat, "Trouvailles mycéniennes à Delphes," Bulletin de correspondance hellénique (1935) 329-75.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Delphi - Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	127
Context description	Sanctuary of Apollo, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	4
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. Lerat, "Trouvailles mycéniennes à Delphes," Bulletin de correspondance hellénique (1935) 329-75.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Naxos - unknown find spot
Typological variant	None	Context	128
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Unknown findspot, Naxos
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Head	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	N. Kourou, "Aegean and Cypriot Wheelmade Terracotta Figures of the Early Iron Age. Continuity and Disjunction" in E. A. Braun-Holzinger and H. Matthäus (eds.), Die nahöstlichen Kulturen und Griechenland an der Wende		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Naxos - unknown find spot
Context	128
Context description	Unknown findspot, Naxos

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	N. Kourou, "Aegean and Cypriot Wheelmade Terracotta Figures of the Early Iron Age. Continuity and Disjunction" in E. A. Braun-Holzinger and H. Matthäus (eds.), Die nahöstlichen Kulturen und Griechenland an der Wende		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on chest

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	129
Context description	Tomb 15

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T15/13a
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on chest

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	129
Context description	Tomb 15

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T15/13b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on chest

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	129
Context description	Tomb 15

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T15/13c
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	129
Context description	Tomb 15

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T15/15
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	129
Context description	Tomb 15

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T15/16
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Tau
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on chest

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	129
Context description	Tomb 15

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T15/17
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	130
Context description	Tomb 32

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T32/59
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	136
Context description	Tomb 40

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T40/2
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	131
Context description	Tomb 17

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T17/65
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	132
Context description	Tomb 21

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T21/48
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	133
Context description	Tomb 35

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T35/27
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Probably female		
Typological variant	Late Psi B		
Posture	Standing		
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Site	Ialysos - cemetery		
Context	134		
Context description	Old Tomb 13		

Part preserved	Whole		
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%		
Intactness	Unknown		

Date	LH III C		
Phase	Early-Middle		
Dating method	Stylistic development		

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	OT13/unnumbered
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The Development of Mycenaean Terracotta Figurines," Annual of the British School at Athens (1971) 101-87.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	135
Context description	Tomb 33

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T33/b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	137
Context description	Tomb 12

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T12/17
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	139
Context description	Tomb 42

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T42/6
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Ialysos - cemetery
Context	141
Context description	Tomb 80

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T80/3
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Benzi, Rodi e la civiltà micenea (Rome 1992).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - high-waisted
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Passia, Vati
Context	142
Context description	Grave 4

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	4,14
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Dietz, Lindos IV, 1. Excavations and Surveys in Southern Rhodes: The Mycenaean Period (Copenhagen 1984).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - high-waisted
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Apsaktiras, Vati
Context	143
Context description	Grave 21

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	5
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Dietz, Lindos IV, 1. Excavations and Surveys in Southern Rhodes: The Mycenaean Period (Copenhagen 1984).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic		
Typological variant	Attic Incised Ware doll		
Posture	Standing		
Gesture	No arms		

Site	Nea Ionia		
Context	144		
Context description	Pyre B		

Part preserved	Whole		
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)		
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces		

Date	Protogeometric		
Phase	Late		
Dating method	Context		

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	54
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. L. Smithson, "The Protogeometric Cemetery at Nea Ionia, 1949," Hesperia (1961) 147-78.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Attic Incised Ware doll
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Athens - Makryianni plot
Context	145
Context description	Tomb 84/Pyre 8

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	24/M2469
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. Parlama and N. Stampolidis, The city beneath the city: antiquities from the Metropolitan Railway excavations (Athens 2000).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lefkandi - Palia Perivolia
Typological variant	Attic Incised Ware doll	Context	146
Posture	Standing	Context description	Palia Perivolia Tomb 22
Gesture	No arms		

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms	Date	Protogeometric
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%	Phase	Late
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	P22,30
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and L. H. Sackett, Lefkandi I. The Iron Age (1979)		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery
Typological variant	Attic Incised Ware doll	Context	147
Posture	Standing	Context description	Toumba Tomb 74
Gesture	No arms		

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms	Date	Subprotogeometric
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%	Phase	Phase 3
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T74,11
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and I. S. Lemos, Lefkandi III. The Toumba cemetery: the excavations of 1981, 1984, 1986 and 1992-4 (Oxford 1996).		

Type	Tortoise
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery
Context	147
Context description	Toumba Tomb 74

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Subprotogeometric
Phase	Phase 3
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T74,12
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and I. S. Lemos, Lefkandi III. The Toumba cemetery: the excavations of 1981, 1984, 1986 and 1992-4 (Oxford 1996).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Skyros - Agia Anna
Context	148
Context description	Unknown tomb, Agia Anna

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	715
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, Skyros (Athens 1998)		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Skyros - Agia Anna
Context	148
Context description	Unknown tomb, Agia Anna

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	716
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Sapouna-Sakellarakis, Skyros (Athens 1998)		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Palia Perivolia
Context	146
Context description	Palia Perivolia Tomb 22

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	P22,29
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and L. H. Sackett, Lefkandi I. The Iron Age (1979)		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Palia Perivolia
Context	146
Context description	Palia Perivolia Tomb 22

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	P22,28
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and L. H. Sackett, Lefkandi I. The Iron Age (1979)		

Type	Centaur
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery
Context	149
Context description	Toumba Tomb 1

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T1,5
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and L. H. Sackett, Lefkandi I. The Iron Age (1979)		

Type	Centaur
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Other

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery
Context	150
Context description	Toumba Tomb 3

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T3,3
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and L. H. Sackett, Lefkandi I. The Iron Age (1979)		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery
Context	150
Context description	Toumba Tomb 3

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T3,2
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and L. H. Sackett, Lefkandi I. The Iron Age (1979)		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery
Typological variant	None	Context	151
Posture	Standing	Context description	Toumba Tomb 38
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	Subprotogeometric
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%	Phase	II-III
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T38,33
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and I. S. Lemos, Lefkandi III. The Toumba cemetery: the excavations of 1981, 1984, 1986 and 1992-4 (Oxford 1996).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	Duck
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery
Context	152
Context description	Toumba Tomb 41

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	T41,2
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and I. S. Lemos, Lefkandi III. The Toumba cemetery: the excavations of 1981, 1984, 1986 and 1992-4 (Oxford 1996).		

Type	Horse - wheeled
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba cemetery
Context	153
Context description	Toumba Tomb 51

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	T51,3
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Popham and I. S. Lemos, Lefkandi III. The Toumba cemetery: the excavations of 1981, 1984, 1986 and 1992-4 (Oxford 1996).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	154
Context description	Apse room, surface

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	12
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female	Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific	Context	154
Posture	Standing	Context description	Apse room, surface
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Stem and foot	Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	24
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	155
Context description	West sector, fill at North

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	13
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female		
Typological variant	Phi		
Posture	Standing		
Gesture	Not applicable		

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building		
Context	156		
Context description	Toumba building, unknown context		

Part preserved	Unidentifiable		
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%		
Intactness	Intact in one piece		

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Stylistic development		

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	14
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	156
Context description	Toumba building, unknown context

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Middle
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	26b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Typological variant	Late Psi A	Context	157
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Cleaning, East section
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms	Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	15
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	158
Context description	Apse room, fill inside Southeast corner

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	16
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	158
Context description	Apse room, fill inside Southeast corner

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	19
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	158
Context description	Apse room, fill inside Southeast corner

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	23
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	159
Context description	Surface finds

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	17
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	160
Context description	Southern half of Apse Room

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	18
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	161
Context description	Fill, South room

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	20
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	162
Context description	North room, surface

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	21
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Probably female	Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Typological variant	None	Context	163
Posture	Standing	Context description	West sector, surface
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Foot	Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	22
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	164
Context description	Ephorate trials (1980)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	24a/14823
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	165
Context description	North room, fill

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	25
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Toumba building
Context	166
Context description	Central room, North half, on or near floor

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	26a
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. H. Sackett, "Objects in Metal, Clay, Stone and Other Materials" in M. R. Popham, P. G. Calligas and L. H. Sackett (eds.), Lefkandi II: The Protogeometric Building at Toumba. Part 2: The Excavation, Architecture		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	167
Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1a
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/543 or 904, F14
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	167
Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1a
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/546 or 541, F15
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Female Mycenaean type - Psi or Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	167
Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/22, F34
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Rider or charioteer	Context	167
Posture	Standing	Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - rider		

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms	Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/17, F45
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	167
Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/574 or 542, F57
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	167
Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/20, F58
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	167
Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/21, F63
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Banded
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	167
Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/18, F71
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	167
Context description	Yard/passageway between East and West Houses

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/549 or 544, F75
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Tau
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on chest

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	168
Context description	West House, Room 11

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/192, F5
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female Mycenaean type - Psi or Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	170
Context description	West House, Rooms 10 and 11 floors

Part preserved	Stem
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/540 or 901, F38
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	169
Context description	Unnumbered space to west of Room 11

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/19, uncatalogued
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	171
Context description	West House, Room 9, Upper Room

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/94, F10
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	171
Context description	West House, Room 9, Upper Room

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/78, F18
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	171
Context description	West House, Room 9, Upper Room

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/82, F59
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	172
Context description	East House, Room 3, on/near floor

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/207, F78
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	173
Context description	East House, Room 3, "position unclear"

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/118, F24
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	174
Context description	East House, Room 5, "higher up" (fallen from upper floor)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/208, F50
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	174
Context description	East House, Room 5, "higher up" (fallen from upper floor)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/194, F91
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	175
Context description	Yard 8/13, construction debris

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/172, F25
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	175
Context description	Yard 8/13, construction debris

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/542 or 903, F52
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	175
Context description	Yard 8/13, construction debris

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/171, F69
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	176
Context description	Yard 8/13, rubbish deposits

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/190, F73
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	177
Context description	South House, open area/yard, general use

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/10, F56
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	178
Context description	South House, open area/yard, destruction debris

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/134, F74
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	179
Context description	Yard 8/9

Part preserved	Stem
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2a
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/57, F35
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably male	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	None	Context	180
Posture	Standing	Context description	Collapse debris
Gesture	Arms extended to sides		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/119, F44
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Proto-Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	181
Context description	North House, Room 1

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/182, F2
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Banded
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	182
Context description	North House, Room 2

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/97, F62
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Elaborate
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	182
Context description	North House, Room 2

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/102, F64
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi D
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	183
Context description	"Open ground", destruction debris and general fill

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b-2a
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/68, F26
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	184
Context description	North House, Room 6a

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/90, F82
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	185
Context description	North House, Room 4, later fill to Northeast

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/541 or 66/902, F36
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	186
Context description	North House, Room 12, construction fill

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/106, F72
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	187
Context description	South House, destruction debris and construction fill

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b-2a
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/59, F23
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	188
Context description	South House, floor composition

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/545 or 540, F11
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	189
Context description	North House, Room 2/1, floor composition

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/75, F43
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	190
Context description	North House, Room 2/1, "structural debris"

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2b-3
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/70, F84
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	190
Context description	North House, Room 2/1, "structural debris"

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2b-3
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/131, F86
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	191
Context description	North House, Room 4, pit cut through Phase 2a floor

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/67, F87
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Proto-Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	192
Context description	"Centre and North", over Rooms 6/6a, 7, 10/11 and 12

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/59, F3
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	193
Context description	"Centre and North", Room 7

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/20, F27
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	194
Context description	"Centre and North", Rooms 4, 5 and 12

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/61, F29
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	195
Context description	Trial C, destruction on floor 1

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2a
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/10, F16
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Monochrome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	196
Context description	Trial C, upper fill, over floor 1

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/13, F70
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	197
Context description	Trial C, test pit through floor 3. With floor 4

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/12, F17
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	197
Context description	Trial C, test pit through floor 3. With floor 4

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/14, F28
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	198
Context description	Trial S, lower fill of reddish earth

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/28, F13
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	200
Context description	Trial B, surface

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/17, F4
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	199
Context description	Trial P, surface disturbance above pit

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/32, F6
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	202
Context description	Trial E, architectural 'Phase 4', upper floor fall

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1a
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/24, F66
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Wavy 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	201
Context description	Trial E, surface

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/18, F47
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	203
Context description	Trial W, floor III deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/548, F81
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	204
Context description	Trench JJ, general fill

Part preserved	Stem
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2-3
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/128, F37
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	205
Context description	Trial III, Southwest Room, fill above floor

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 2b-3
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	65/143, F90
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	206
Context description	Trial IV/V, North Room, floor deposit

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/155, F65
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	207
Context description	Trial IV/V, North Room, upper floor fall

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/164, F76
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	208
Context description	Trial IV/V, Northwest Room, destruction deposit

Part preserved	Stem
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/198, F33
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Elaborate
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	209
Context description	Trial IV/V, South Room, on floor

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/191, F79
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	210
Context description	Trial IV/V, South Room, destruction deposit (fallen from second storey)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/161, F85
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	211
Context description	Trial IV/V, Southern Area, floor deposit

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/205bis, F9
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	212
Context description	Tests 1, 2 and 3, fill over floors

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/168, F8
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	212
Context description	Tests 1, 2 and 3, fill over floors

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/195, F30
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	212
Context description	Tests 1, 2 and 3, fill over floors

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/177, F53
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	213
Context description	Tests 1, 2, 3 and 4, upper fill

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/137, F40
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	213
Context description	Tests 1, 2, 3 and 4, upper fill

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/139, F7
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	213
Context description	Tests 1, 2, 3 and 4, upper fill

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/187, F51
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	214
Context description	Trial VI, upper wash level

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/103, F49
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	215
Context description	Trial VII, burnt destruction debris

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/112, F54
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	215
Context description	Trial VII, burnt destruction debris

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1b
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/113, F88
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	216
Context description	Room 10, upper storey collapse

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/133, F83
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Proto-Phi
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	217
Context description	Main Excavation, LH IIIA 1 level

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/132, F1
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	218
Context description	Surface, no context

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64/12, F12
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	218
Context description	Surface, no context

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/2, F67
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	218
Context description	Surface, no context

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/4, F68
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	219
Context description	Main Excavation, mixed context: post-Bronze Age > Classical

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1-2
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/11, F19
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Ladder/Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	219
Context description	Main Excavation, mixed context: post-Bronze Age > Classical

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/13bis, F61
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	220
Context description	Trial IV/V, surface, no context

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1-2
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/4, F20
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	221
Context description	Main Excavation, unstratified, no context

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/58, F55
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	221
Context description	Main Excavation, unstratified, no context

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/91, F77
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 1
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	217
Context description	Main Excavation, LH IIIA 1 level

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/120, F46
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	221
Context description	Main Excavation, unstratified, no context

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1-2
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/97, F21
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	221
Context description	Main Excavation, unstratified, no context

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C
Phase	Phase 1-2
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/183bis, F22
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female Mycenaean type - Psi or Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	221
Context description	Main Excavation, unstratified, no context

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/120, F32
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female Mycenaean type - Psi or Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	221
Context description	Main Excavation, unstratified, no context

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/153, F39
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female Mycenaean type - Psi or Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	222
Context description	Main Excavation, mixed context: post-Bronze Age > Geometric

Part preserved	Stem and waist
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	LH III C - Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/55, F31
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	222
Context description	Main Excavation, mixed context: post-Bronze Age > Geometric

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65/30, F60
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	223
Context description	Main Excavation, Phase 2b (involving Protogeometric pit)

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	65/86, F41
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	224
Context description	Trial IV/V, no context

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69/9, F42
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Wavy 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	225
Context description	Main Excavation, cleaning, no context

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66/e = 69/544 or 66/905, F48
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	226
Context description	Main Excavation, phase 2

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	65/125bis, F89
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. French, "The terracotta figurines" in D. Evely (ed.), Lefkandi IV: the Bronze Age. The Late Helladic IIIC settlement at Xeropolis(London 2006) 257-63.		

Type	Horse - wheeled
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Athens - Amphiktionis street
Context	227
Context description	Grave of a child, Amphiktionis Street 8

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Late
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	O. Alexandri, "Ὁδὸς Ἀμφικτύονος 8," Αρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον (1967) 49-51		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Merenda
Context	228
Context description	Merenda Grave 19

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	164/76a
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Xagorari-Gleißner, Die geometrische Nekropole von Merenda : die Funde aus der Grabung von I. Papadimitriou, 1960-61 (Dettelbach 2005).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Crouching
Gesture	Other

Site	Merenda
Context	228
Context description	Merenda Grave 19

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	165/77
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Xagorari-Gleißner, Die geometrische Nekropole von Merenda : die Funde aus der Grabung von I. Papadimitriou, 1960-61 (Dettelbach 2005).		

Type	Horse - wheeled
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Merenda
Context	228
Context description	Merenda Grave 19

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	166/76
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Xagorari-Gleißner, Die geometrische Nekropole von Merenda : die Funde aus der Grabung von I. Papadimitriou, 1960-61 (Dettelbach 2005).		

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Merenda
Context	229
Context description	Merenda, unknown context

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	248/1611
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Xagorari-Gleißner, Die geometrische Nekropole von Merenda : die Funde aus der Grabung von I. Papadimitriou, 1960-61 (Dettelbach 2005).		

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Merenda
Context	229
Context description	Merenda, unknown context

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	210/1573
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Xagorari-Gleißner, Die geometrische Nekropole von Merenda : die Funde aus der Grabung von I. Papadimitriou, 1960-61 (Dettelbach 2005).		

Type	Centaur
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Other

Site	Athens - Meidani Street 12-14
Context	230
Context description	Meidani Street, unnumbered grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	Ph. Stavropoulou, "Μεϊντάνη 12-14," Αρχαιολογικον Δελτιον 1964 (Μερος Β1 - Χρονικα) (1966) 58-60.		

Type	Group	Site	Athens - Meidani Street 12-14
Typological variant	Chariot Group	Context	230
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Meidani Street, unnumbered grave
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%	Phase	II
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Unknown
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	Ph. Stavropoulou, "Μεϊντάνη 12-14," Αρχαιολογικον Δελτιον 1964 (Μερος Β1 - Χρονικα) (1966) 58-60.		

Type	Centaur
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Other

Site	Athens - unknown find spot
Context	63
Context description	Athens - unknown burial context

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	64
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. Xagorari, Untersuchungen zu frühgriechischen Grabsitten (Mainz 1996).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	Monochrome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Skala Oropou
Context	231
Context description	Central Quarter, first or second phase of occupation

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	ΩΚ/Πε16
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Pérez, "Figurines and Boat Models from the Early Iron Age Settlement at Oropos" in A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), Oropos and Euboea in the Early Iron Age. Acts of an International Round Table, University of Thessaly, June		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Skala Oropou
Context	232
Context description	Central Quarter, second or third phase of occupation

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	ΩΚ/Πε8
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Pérez, "Figurines and Boat Models from the Early Iron Age Settlement at Oropos" in A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), Oropos and Euboea in the Early Iron Age. Acts of an International Round Table, University of Thessaly, June		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Skala Oropou
Context	233
Context description	West Quarter, fourth or fifth phase of occupation

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	ΩΚ/Πε21
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	M. A. Pérez, "Figurines and Boat Models from the Early Iron Age Settlement at Oropos" in A. Mazarakis Ainian (ed.), Oropos and Euboea in the Early Iron Age. Acts of an International Round Table, University of Thessaly, June		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	234
Context description	E/8-216, E/8-353 and F/800-622, votive deposit, main area

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	7/T2388
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	235
Context description	F/800-554 and E/8-480, votive deposit in pit 49, eastern area

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	8/T3274(?)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	234
Context description	E/8-216, E/8-353 and F/800-622, votive deposit, main area

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	II
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	9/T3067
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	236
Context description	E/8-355 - modern disturbance

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	10/T2992
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	237
Context description	E/8-267 - votive deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	11/T3065
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	234
Context description	E/8-216, E/8-353 and F/800-622, votive deposit, main area

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	12/T3025
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	235
Context description	F/800-554 and E/8-480, votive deposit in pit 49, eastern area

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	13/T3027
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended to sides

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	234
Context description	E/8-216, E/8-353 and F/800-622, votive deposit, main area

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	14/T2387
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Context	234
Context description	E/8-216, E/8-353 and F/800-622, votive deposit, main area

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	15/T3287
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Huber, L'aire Sacrificielle au Nord du Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros. Volume I - texte. Volume II - catalogues, tableaux et planches (Montreux 2003).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Typological variant	None	Context	238
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	'Apothitis bothros', north-east area of Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%	Phase	II
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	P. G. Themelis, "Ανασκαφή Ερέτριας," Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας (1981) 141-53.		

Type	Horse - single	Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Typological variant	None	Context	238
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	'Apothitis bothros', north-east area of Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%	Phase	II
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	P. G. Themelis, "Ανασκαφή Ερέτριας," Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας (1981) 141-53.		

Type	Horse - single	Site	Eretria - North Sacrificial Area
Typological variant	None	Context	238
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	'Apothitis bothros', north-east area of Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Forequarters	Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%	Phase	II
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	P. G. Themelis, "Ανασκαφή Ερέτριας," Πρακτικά της εν Αθήναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας (1981) 141-53.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'	Context	240
Posture	Standing	Context description	Pit 197, sondage 99.5 (Phase I)
Gesture	No arms		

Part preserved	Skirt	Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	479/T4324 (99298-15)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque Géométrique (Gollion 2013).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'	Context	240
Posture	Standing	Context description	Pit 197, sondage 99.5 (Phase I)
Gesture	Unknown		

Part preserved	Leg and foot	Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	481/T4325 (99298-14)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque Géométrique (Gollion 2013).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Context	241
Context description	Hearth 185, exterior space, sondage 99.6

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	480/T4223 (99237-4)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque Géométrique (Gollion 2013).		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Horse and rider
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Context	242
Context description	Pit 105, sondage 70.14

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I-II
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	482/T2430 (7133-1)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque Géométrique (Gollion 2013).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Context	243
Context description	Structure 2, sondage 73.6

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	483/T2441 (73134-2)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque Géométrique (Gollion 2013).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Context	243
Context description	Structure 2, sondage 73.6

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	486/T4284 (73139-1)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque Géométrique (Gollion 2013).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Context	244
Context description	Structure 2, sondage 78.17

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	484/T3069 (78195-2)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque Géométrique (Gollion 2013).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Eretria - Sanctuary of Apollo Daphnephoros
Context	245
Context description	Hearths 137-149, 244-246, exterior space, sondage 91.7

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	485/T3472 (91721-2)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	S. Verdan, Eretria XXII. Le Sanctuaire d'Apollon Daphnéphoros à l'époque Géométrique (Gollion 2013).		

Type	Female	Site	Emporio - Settlement
Typological variant	Late Psi	Context	246
Posture	Standing	Context description	Area F, trench T, Roman level
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	16
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	S. Hood, Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Agio Gala (Oxford 1982).		

Description

Upper body of a Psi figurine. Battered and discoloured much more on back than front. Remnant of applied plait preserved on back of neck but very worn. Breasts applied pellets; proportionate but unevenly placed. Applied into slight depressions on the surface of the clay and then smoothed round - marks visible (brush). Large, thick arms. As a result of the modelling, it almost has a central vertical body line like many examples.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Medium fine fabric with very many, very fine brown, white and red inclusions. Some very fine to fine lime spalls.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	5.8
Depth	
Length	
Width	6.8
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Settlement
Context	247
Context description	Area C.1, trench LL ?9, stages 2 or 3

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	17
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	S. Hood, Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Agio Gala (Oxford 1982).		

Description

Bull protome from a vase. Surface well burnished. Short face and short stylised horns, deep incised brow line, stamped eyes, incised nostrils perforated near-horizontally. Large horizontal perforation 1.1cm x 1.1cm. Broken at neck.

Decoration Description

Deep incised decoration down back of neck - two vertical lines forming a panel, between which stacked diagonal lines effectively forming chevrons.

Fabric Description

Unusual, heavily fired, medium coarse fabric. With many very fine inclusions or beige and white and rare medium inclusions. Some lime spalls.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 2.5YR 2.5/1
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1 to 7.5YR 5/3
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	6.2
Depth	
Length	5.7
Width	3.7
Thickness	3.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female Mycenaean type - Psi or Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Settlement
Context	248
Context description	Area F, trench E, surface

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	18
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	S. Hood, Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Agio Gala (Oxford 1982).		

Description

Foot of mycenaean female figurine. Base poorly formed, with uneven indentation on underside and uneven edge to foot (even where there are no chips - but might be chipped then worn). Smoothing marks at join between foot and base.

Decoration Description

Vertical wavy lines truncated by a horizontal band above the base.

Fabric Description

Fine with rare very fine white inclusions and voids.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 2.5/2
Paint

Height	3.6
Depth	2.6
Length	
Width	3.5
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Dappled
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Settlement
Context	249
Context description	Area F, trench D ?2, Mycenaean level

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	19
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	S. Hood, Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Agio Gala (Oxford 1982).		

Description

Mycenaean bovid figurine of LH III C type (Late Linear/dappled). Long, thin body and thin, tapered, flaring legs. Overhanging tail, now broken, with small area on rear showing where it was attached. Small incision between legs to separate. Underside reserved, no genitals indicated. Horns curve upwards. Nose small.

Decoration Description

Edging lines along lower body and down legs and up chest to nose; thick spine line and dappling in between. Fingerprints have smudged the paint on either side of the middle of the flanks (waist) where it has been handled before drying. Nose has a couple of dots on right side; stripe down top of nose.

Fabric Description

Very fine with no visible inclusions (NB. No significant and accessible broken areas for fabric assessment).

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10R 5/6
Paint

Height	6.4
Depth	
Length	8.4
Width	3.1
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Settlement
Context	249
Context description	Area F, trench D ?2, Mycenaean level

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	20
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	S. Hood, Excavations in Chios 1938-1955. Prehistoric Emporio and Agio Gala (Oxford 1982).		

Description

Small Mycenaean bovid figurine of Late Ladder type. Thick slip - or surface of clay? - roughly smoothed, smoothing marks all along body, some patches of excess clay. Proportionate example. Tail is applied and overhangs but curves to right and is stuck to right hind leg. Tapered, flared legs. No genitals indicated.

Decoration Description

Probably LH III C - has edging bands along lower flanks and down legs; thick spine line continuing down tail; spine pattern within panel formed by edging lines and spine line. Horns tapering (both broken), extending diagonally up and forwards. Thick line down nose. Unusually, thick line like edging band running along the body on its underside, coming up between legs to join spine line (at rear) and up between legs to extend down underside of nose at the front.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine lime inclusions - some visible in fabric, others have spalled at surface.

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour: 10YR 7/4

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 2.5/2

Paint

Height	5.3
--------	-----

Depth	
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Length	7.4
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Width	3.2
-------	-----

Thickness	1.6
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Diameter	
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Photo 1



Photo 2

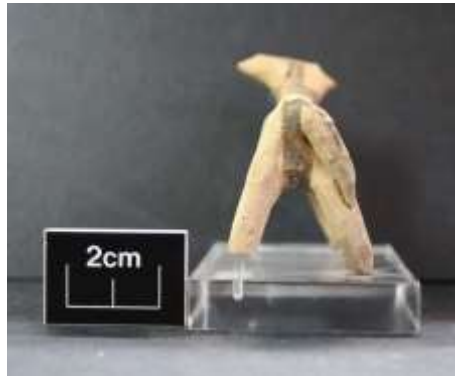


Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	250
Context description	H, Period I

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	25
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Chest of a bull figure. Wheelmade with thicker central section. Edges curve up slightly where they would have been attached to body. Applied dewlap, pinched sharply, with smoothing lines all along following its contour either side. Two firing holes, on one of which the clay has re-closed over the interior of the hole. There are scratch marks where sticks have been inserted in the body to create firing holes and they have pushed up against the interior of the chest. Both chest holes probably pierced from interior although there are clay remnants around them on both interior and exterior. Thick, matt slip (but not soapy).

Decoration Description

Wavy lines running vertically, one either side of dewlap, which is highlighted in paint. Concretion on both sides.

Fabric Description

Fine with rare very fine black inclusions and voids; some very fine lime spalls on interior and one fine angular inclusion stuck in surface.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 5/4
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/6
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/8
Paint

Height	12
Depth	
Length	
Width	11
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Horse - pyxis
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	251
Context description	E, fill of Late Roman plunder pit over foundations of Classical temple

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Other

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	26
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Wheelmade horse attached to a lid. Body is wheelmade but twisted so wheelmarks run diagonally. Publication describes legs as wheelmade but I see no evidence of that; they are hollow and pierced up through lid as evidenced by the excess clay at the top of the leg hollows. Gap between the legs. Applied mane with serrations; tail applied to rear left leg, might be continuation of mane? Broken at crucial point so difficult to ascertain (seems likely though). Ears applied; small, cuboid. Eyes applied but well smoothed. Nostrils pierced through into face which is hollow through into neck. Mouth pierced with a stick from side to side - some slight clay dragging. Slight trumpet-like end to nose. The head in particular is extremely worn. The whole figure is much plastered so further manufacturing details difficult to discern. Wheelmarks clearly visible on underside of lid; scrap of paint on flange, indicating original edge, although it actually looks very worn.

Fabric Description

Very fine with some very rare, very fine white inclusions.

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/6
Paint

Decoration Description

Decoration: thick wavy lines along flanks, thick horizontal lines up sides of neck, front of chest has intricate close-style decoration. Decoration ends at face (apart from small patch of paint on chin and around eyes) but this is due to post-depositional erosion.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Height	14.1
Depth	
Length	18
Width	4.2
Thickness	0.6
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	251
Context description	E, fill of Late Roman plunder pit over foundations of Classical temple

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Other

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	48
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Arm and shoulder of a wheelmade anthropomorphic figure (probably female based on comparanda). Slight tooling visible on arm. Arm is wheelmade but has been twisted up so the wheelmarks run diagonally. Wheelmarks on body are much finer and consistently closely spaced. A piece of clay was added to close the gap between the top of the shoulder (gap presumably left open to allow for insertion of neck) and the base of the arm. Wall of body is thicker at the top like a rim - on both sides. Wheelmade cylinder of body flattened at top to make chest.

Decoration Description

Band around base of arm; wavy lines running up arm; scale pattern on one side (probably front, as arms extend ever so slightly forwards on that side).

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine black and red inclusions; some mica.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 10R 6/4
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 8/3
Slip
Colour: 2.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	8.3
Depth	4.1
Length	
Width	8.1
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Horse - pyxis
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	252
Context description	H, Period II

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	27
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	252
Context description	H, Period II

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	33
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head of large wheelmade bovid figure. Neck formed by bringing together the two open long sides of the cylinder and pinching them to form the dewlap. Walls are thick and heavy. Applied ears smoothed down neck below horns, which extend horizontally and upwards (now broken). Face including nose is hollow (aperture 0.7 x 0.7) and there is a remnant of a thin pierced firing hole (?) horizontally through the nose. Two very small shallow incisions could be remainder of eyes. On this type of figure though it would be more usual for the eyes to be applied. Contrary to the published description, the nose is not pierced through to the neck, although the hollow is deep (1.6cm). The hole in the neck though which Boardman took to continue to the nose is a dowel-hole from where the head was attached to the body; its strange angle is explained by the mark in the clay of the interior back of the neck where the weight of the head has pushed down on the stick. Smoothing lines on exterior, particularly vertically following dewlap on front of neck.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Medium coarse with many very fine and fine white, beige and black inclusions and voids. Many pits on surface from burnt-out inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour: WHITE 7.5YR_ /2/8.5/
Slip
Colour: 2.5YR 6/8
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	8.7
Depth	
Length	9.1
Width	6.9
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



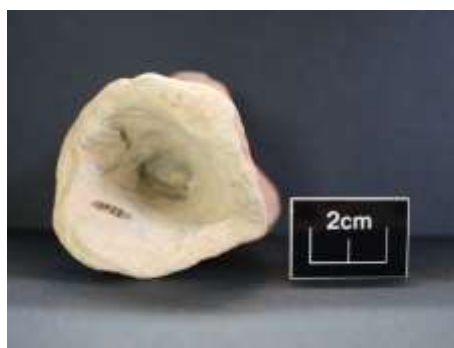
Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Unidentifiable
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	28
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	36
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Handmade leg of a small bovid figure, probably wheelmade. Two small ?incisions (or holes left by inclusions?) vertically in upper break - where attached to body? Leg is unevenly modelled with a large bulge at the knee where leg was squeezed. Hoof is small and does not stand well. Deep incision on underside - string? - to make cleft. Smoothing marks where attached to body (in slip). Two small protrusions at back of hoof (almost certainly applied) - naturalistic -fetlocks?

Decoration Description

Hoof monochrome ; vertical line up front of leg; two bands.

Fabric Description

Fine with some mica and very fine rare black inclusions.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour: 7.5YR 8/4

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 5YR 3/3

Paint

Height	5.8
--------	-----

Depth	2.7
-------	-----

Length	
--------	--

Width	2.7
-------	-----

Thickness	2
-----------	---

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Horse - plinth
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	38
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Hoof of a horse figure. Thin section (1.2 x 2.3) with modelled protrusion at heel and clumsy thick incision (with stick) at front to indicate cleft. Underside is poorly finished but seems to be original surface - attached to plinth?

Decoration Description

Decoration very worn - only small scraps of paint are preserved. Lots of scraps of paint and unsmoothed areas. Scratched areas and pits where inclusions have come away.

Fabric Description

Fine with no visible inclusions but some very fine voids; burnt out organic inclusions on surface.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/4 - 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	4.9
Depth	3.5
Length	
Width	2.6
Thickness	2.6
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	39
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	40
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head of Mycenaean type bovid figurine. Slightly larger than nos. 19 and 20. Nostrils and mouth incised fairly thickly for size of face; probably with stick (nostrils) and string (mouth). Neck break is oval. Reworked?? Break is very clean but might just be worn.

Decoration Description

Face has edging lines and stripe across top of head, presumably up horns; sides of face have fingerprints in the paint.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine voids and white inclusions. Some mica.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 10YR 6/4
Surface

Colour: 10YR 3/2 - 7.5YR 5/4
Paint

Height	2.4
Depth	
Length	3.2
Width	3.7
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	41
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	42
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	43
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Body and part of one leg of a handmade animal figurine. Cylindrical body with applied, pinched, small, cone-like genitals; overhanging tail; applied dewlap.

Decoration Description

Cream slip all over but no decoration preserved, just concretion and battered patches where fabric shows through.

Fabric Description

Medium coarse with many very fine white inclusions and some fine inclusions including quartz. No mica.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 5/1 - 7.5YR 4/3
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	3.3
Depth	
Length	7.2
Width	2.4
Thickness	2.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	44
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Leg of an ?animal figurine. Underside appears to be finished - slip continues on underside - but does not stand well at all. Curved at top - possible foreleg? Broken area at front and back of hoof - possibly protrusions to aid standing. Unevenly modelled, roughly rounded diamond shape in section at break.

Decoration Description

Monochrome lower part?
Decoration poorly preserved.
Possibly a vertical line running up ?back of leg.

Fabric Description

Medium coarse with many very fine white and black inclusions. Some very fine voids.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 2.5YR 4/6
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10R 4/6
Paint

Height	4.2
Depth	1.6
Length	
Width	1.4
Thickness	1.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

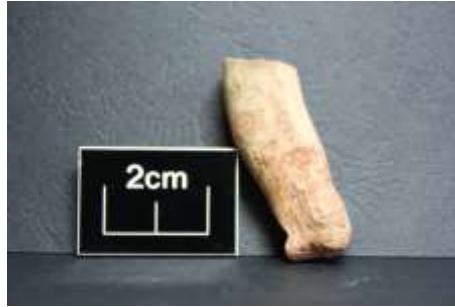


Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	45
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Strange flattened part (head and neck) of an ?animal figurine. Modelling seems very abbreviated and not just because it is worn. Part of group or a plaque?? Long neck - probably horse. Long, flat nose. One ear protruding vertically from top of head. Flatter towards base of neck (i.e. start of body). Smoothing lines visible on flattened side - probably fingers.

Decoration Description

None.

Fabric Description

Fine with very rare, very fine white inclusions (lime spalls) and mica.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour: 7.5YR 8/4

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/4

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/6

Paint

Height	3.4
--------	-----

Depth	
-------	--

Length	3.7
--------	-----

Width	1
-------	---

Thickness	0.7
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	46
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

See no. 45. Same flattened type of animal as 45. One tiny applied ear preserved on back of head; rounded face. The accumulation of slip at the top edges of the flat side (face and body) indicates it was pressed against something (applied to plaque or another figure in group??) then decorated. Again, body much thicker than face. Horizontal smoothing marks along body (probably brush).

Decoration Description

Only one patch of decoration on face preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine with mica and some rare very fine voids. No other visible inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Core
Colour: 10YR 8/4
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 4/1
Paint

Height	3.1
Depth	
Length	3.9
Width	1.2
Thickness	0.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	49
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	52
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head of a ?small wheelmade figure. Flat-topped, backward-sloping head, created from applied clay, as evidenced by the overhang at the back and sides. Ears pinched out from face. Hairline at forehead broken - possible that the hair overhung here slightly, too. Chin is clearly demarcated from neck, i.e. applied and possibly incised. Neck starts to flare out at bottom into shoulders. Clay all over has not been well smoothed so there are e.g. voids where it has not been squashed together properly.

Decoration Description

Hair painted monochrome. Painted eyebrows; eyes indicated by small depressions and painted rings. Mouth painted; painted jaw line = beard? Painted spot on right side of neck = mistake? Necklace that was started and not finished?

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine black inclusions and some rare very fine lime spalls.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour: 10YR 7/4

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/4

Paint

Height	4.4
--------	-----

Depth	3.9
-------	-----

Length	
--------	--

Width	3.7
-------	-----

Thickness	1.8
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	53
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head, probably of a wheelmade figure. Stylised: ears applied and pinched vertically out from face (fingernail at back of ear = incision), chin line exaggerated all the way up to hairline, pinched and pointed nose; chin square, not applied but offset from neck, modelled brow line. Top of head applied separately (broken off at back) as a polos. Lump of clay where base of neck has not been smoothed properly into shoulders. Right ear chipped. Brush marks at back of head just below polos - remnant of some preparation for application of the top of the head?

Decoration Description

Painted eyes, eyebrows and mouth. Head monochrome on top. Back of neck reserved but slip worn away here so decoration might just not be preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine with mica and some very fine white inclusions. Some rare very fine lime spalls.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: GLEY 1 5/10Y - 10YR 7/4
Core
Colour: 5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10R 5/6
Paint

Height	4
Depth	3.5
Length	
Width	3.3
Thickness	2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	66
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Feet of a large handmade figurine, presumably female as skirt indicated. Underside has impressions from rush mat. Thumb indentation in middle has created the two feet but kept the impression of material pressed against the legs. The feet are indicated by four incisions on each but they appear more like trotters. The slip is thick and crust-like but very battered all over. Flat at back.

Decoration Description

Remnants of red paint on inside of right foot and between toes. Slip not well smoothed so other very small patches of red paint also caught in cracks all over - originally monochrome?

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine and fine black and white inclusions; some very fine voids. No mica but some of the black inclusions reflect light.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: WHITE 2.5Y_ /2/8.5/
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10R 6/6
Paint

Height	3.1
Depth	4.4
Length	
Width	6.3
Thickness	0.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	67
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Upper body of solid handmade female figurine. Flat and plank-like. Applied arms pressed in close to sides. Breasts probably applied but well smoothed. Neck break shows depression for where head was attached.

Decoration Description

Two diagonal lines, some dots, breasts are ringed (might originally have been monochrome), band going across shoulders at a slight diagonal.

Fabric Description

Fine with some fine black and white inclusions and voids.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Paint

Height	4.2
Depth	2.1
Length	
Width	4.8
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

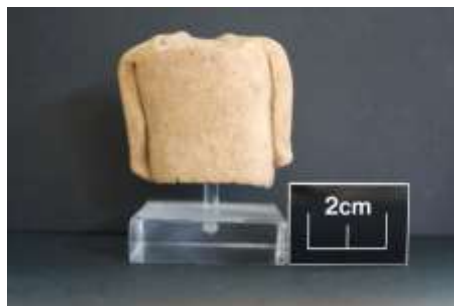


Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Typological variant	None	Context	253
Posture	Unknown	Context description	H, Period IV
Gesture	Arms by sides		

Part preserved	Shoulder and arm/s	Date	Indeterminate
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	69
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Shoulder and upper arm of a (probably) handmade female figurine, cf. Samos. Arm applied and poorly smoothed on one side - probably the front given the way the body extends outwards from the side of the chest. Neck break. Arm broken. No other details preserved or indicated.

Decoration Description

None.

Fabric Description

Fine fabric with infrequent very fine black inclusions and voids.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 10R 5/6

Paint

Height	3.7
--------	-----

Depth	1.8
-------	-----

Length	
--------	--

Width	2.1
-------	-----

Thickness	1.2
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Shoulder and arm/s
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	70
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Shoulders and upper chest of a flat plank-like figurine with arms at sides. Wide neck break, slightly concave chest. Applied arms = wide shoulders. Slipped all over. Body starts to thicken at bottom break but does not necessarily mean it had a cylindrical stem.

Decoration Description

Chest has patch of red paint which follows the brush marks visible in the paint - probably not monochrome.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine black inclusions, voids and mica.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour: 2.5YR 6/4

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 10R 4/6

Paint

Height 2.4

Depth 1

Length

Width 4.1

Thickness 0.7

Diameter

Photo 1

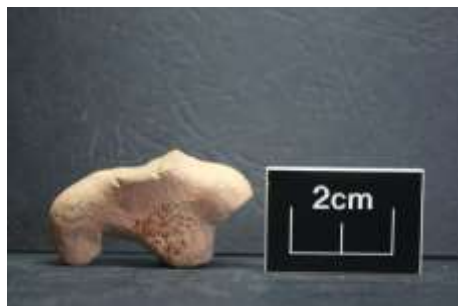


Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Rider or charioteer
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - rider

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	72
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Body of a ?rider. Could be vessel attachment but quite large and heavy. Base is flared like freestanding but pinched flat just above base indicating the base was smoothed out and down from that point. There is also a semicircle of smoothing where this modelling was done. Navel modelled - unusual (chipped). The angle of the break across the chest and neck makes it look as if it is standing at a strange angle. Arms curve forwards horizontally, possibly also slightly down but broken and worn so difficult to tell.

Decoration Description

None.

Fabric Description

Medium fine with mica and some very fine beige and white inclusions and voids.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4 - 7.5YR 6/1
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	7.6
Depth	3
Length	
Width	3.5
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Lower torso excluding legs
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	74
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Lower torso of figurine like no. 73 but larger. Oval in section. Genitals indicated by one applied pellet between the legs, around which the slip has been smoothed so it would originally have been covered in slip (now chipped). Legs cylindrical. No buttocks; in fact, depression in lower back at level of genitals. Area down right side that could have been for application of arm or (more likely) slip has just been worn away here.

Decoration Description

Painted belt. Small 't' shape indicated in paint above the genitals.

Fabric Description

Medium fine with mica, some very fine voids and very fine black and white inclusions. Some fine voids at surface from organic inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: GLEY 15/5GY - 7.5YR 7/6
Core
Colour: 5YR 8/3
Slip
Colour: 10YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 10R 4/4 - 2.5YR 2.5/2
Paint

Height	7
Depth	2.3
Length	
Width	4
Thickness	2.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Other

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	80
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Torso of small wheelmade figure, possibly female. Body is oval in section. Fine, closely spaced wheelmarks on interior but running strangely slightly diagonally - body manipulated while on wheel to be shaped into an oval / pulled upwards slightly? Starts to flare out above belt. One small nipple preserved (applied, tiny) and break of left arm - application marks visible in slip and 'edge' can be felt where arm broken. NB. Published description states belt is in relief but not apparent except for the slight thickness of the applied paint.

Decoration Description

Belt in lustrous paint with two rows of small white dots to indicate stitching.

Fabric Description

Very fine with only a few very fine voids.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 10YR 6/3
Core
Colour: WHITE 2.5Y_ /1/8.5/ - WHITE
Slip 10YR_ /2/8/
Colour: 10YR 5/3
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/2
Paint

Height	4.1
Depth	3.4
Length	
Width	4.4
Thickness	0.8
Diameter	

Photo 1

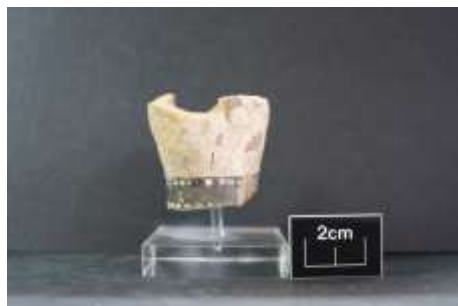


Photo 2

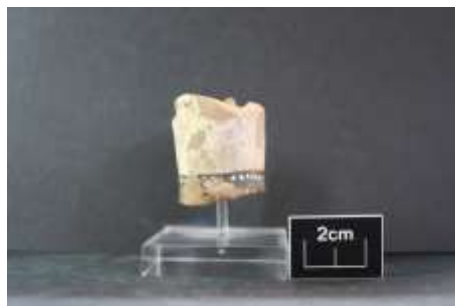


Photo 3

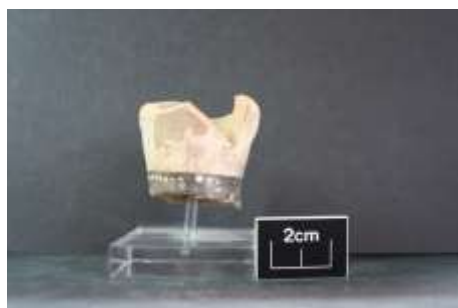
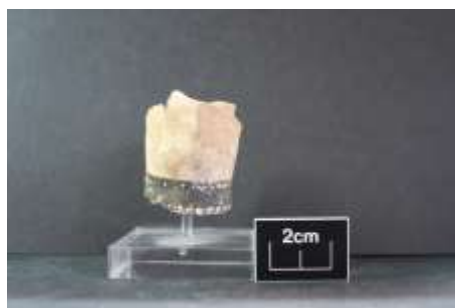


Photo 4



Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	253
Context description	H, Period IV

Part preserved	Lower torso including legs
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	85
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	254
Context description	F, Period IV

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	31
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head of wheelmade bovid figure. Built over a wooden 'armature' (i.e. thick stick) - impression visible on interior. Otherwise solid. Many cracks and voids on interior where clay has been roughly squashed around the armature; in contrast, the slip of the exterior is very fine and the modelling smooth. Only part of left eye preserved but possibly stamped; otherwise maybe applied. Back of head broken so no detail of horns preserved. Nostrils large (0.6 x 0.6) and deeply pierced (1.5-2cm). Mouth incised with fairly wide stick - traces of dragging, and a piece of clay is trapped/preserved in the centre of the incision. The mouth incision extends much further up the left side of the face - a mistake? Difficulty in pulling stick out? Interior of head has a hole pierced vertically through the forehead but it does not appear on the exterior - dowel hole for attachment (only 0.7cm deep. Probably just the 'resting place' for the dowel that went down through the neck - never intended to pierce all the way through).

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Fine with lots of mica and rare very fine white inclusions (slip also contains mica).

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 10YR 4/1
Core
Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	7.2
Depth	
Length	8.1
Width	5.6
Thickness	1.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	254
Context description	F, Period IV

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	54
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	254
Context description	F, Period IV

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Archaic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	68
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Solid handmade female figurine. Stands well. Interesting shape - almost certainly a central long cylindrical core, at the two sides of which extra clay has been added and pinched out to form two thin protrusions down the side of the body. These are both very chipped but black dots of paint are preserved on both - indicating detail or stitching of the dress? Overhang of dress at front has broken off. Breasts applied; smoothing lines around them visible in slip. Arms small and curving horizontally forwards (both broken). Dowel hole in base - but might be modern (for museum display). Neck break preserves a small depression for the application of head; also a very small hole which might be an inclusion void but might also be the tip of a sharp dowel.

Decoration Description

Dots indicating 'stitching' down sides of garment. Published description reports black band indicating belt and dashes on right shoulder indicating hair, but these were not visible on examination.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine black inclusions and voids. No mica.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 2.5Y 8/3
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/3
Surface
Colour: 2.5Y 2.5/1
Paint

Height	10.7
Depth	3.5
Length	
Width	4.8
Thickness	2.6
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	254
Context description	F, Period IV

Part preserved	Other
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	75
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Penis - erect. Possibly from a vase??
Carefully modelled, particularly tip. Pierced end 0.3cm wide (too narrow to measure depth of hole). Cream slip only preserved in small patches. Modelling of the clay has created slightly raised lines that look like vein. Slightly triangular in section with apex of triangle at top. Break is angled at the point at which it was attached to body.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine white and grey inclusions and voids. Some mica. A couple of pits on surface = organic inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour: 5YR 8/3
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	1.9
Depth	
Length	5.2
Width	2.9
Thickness	1.7
Diameter	

Photo 1

Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	254
Context description	F, Period IV

Part preserved	Skirt fragment
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Other

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	81
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Skirt fragment of female wheelmade figure. Thick, well-made wall. Skirt in relief, possibly applied although difficult to tell - very well smoothed. Incised diagonal lines below for skirt.

Decoration Description

Whole fragment covered in slip; belt has red paint with some diagonal lines.

Fabric Description

Fine with no visible inclusions except some mica.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour: 7.5YR 8/3

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/6

Paint

Height 5.6

Depth

Length

Width 5.8

Thickness 1.3

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'	Context	254
Posture	Standing	Context description	F, Period IV
Gesture	Unknown		

Part preserved	Foot	Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	83
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Foot of articulated bell-type figure. Large. Flattened underside; stands alone. Pointed but rounded toe. Ankle area has been thoroughly chipped so no decoration or slip remains - reworked? To break it off from the leg? Very suspicious break. Right foot (toes curve in to the left).

Decoration Description

Monochrome except area on top of foot where reserved area has central line and a series of crosses, representing the lacing of a sandal. Thick white slip and lustrous paint.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 5YR 5/4 - 5YR 6/1
Core
Colour: 10YR 8/3
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	5.1
Depth	
Length	7.8
Width	2.4
Thickness	
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	255
Context description	H, Period III

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	32
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Published description states head of an animal but I disagree - it is far too heavy, and 'nose' is small and cylindrical in section. Much more likely to be leg from wheelmade animal, very heavy-set. The two lumps interpreted as eyes, however, are inexplicable, unless they are remnants from the joining/inadequate smoothing. Visible in section is the outer layer of clay applied to the 'core'. Slipped all over.

Decoration Description

None.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Slip
Colour: 2.5YR 5/8
Surface
Colour: WHITE 2.5Y_ /1/9/ - 10YR 8/6
Paint

Height	7.9
Depth	
Length	7.4
Width	6.3
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	255
Context description	H, Period III

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	35
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	256
Context description	H, Surface

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	34
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	257
Context description	F, Period II

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	37
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Leg of a small wheelmade animal figure. Leg made by taking a wheelmade cylinder and pinching and tapering to create solid leg and thigh. One surface of the break probably original where applied to body. Wheelmarks visible on interior and area of bulge where clay was compressed. Small leg (1.4 x 1.2) in comparison with size of thigh. the fact that it was made from a wheelmade cylinder gives it a pleasing, hefty, rounded appearance.

Decoration Description

One horizontal band on thigh and part of another above where it would have joined body.

Fabric Description

Medium fine with some very fine white and black inclusions and mica. Some pits on surface - burnt out organic inclusions or broken-away lime spalls.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Core

Colour: 10YR 8/3

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 5YR 4/4

Paint

Height 5.1

Depth 3.2

Length

Width 2.4

Thickness 1

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	258
Context description	J, Surface

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	55
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head of a small ?wheelmade figure.
Bearded - male? Extra clay applied to back of neck - to reinforce or ensure it attaches to body? This join not well smoothed. Whole thing very worn. Face modelled with strong brows, nose has incised horizontal line underneath and small protrusion of clay underneath like mouth or tongue. Beard pinched out as a horizontal protrusion all round; not well smoothed; smoothing lines and some slight incisions (fingernail marks?). Hole in neck but probably just from where extra clay was applied and gap left; not dowel hole. Smoothed all round back of head; some secondary burning at back of head too.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Medium fine with mica and many very fine white inclusions and voids.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	3.2
Depth	2.8
Length	
Width	2.5
Thickness	0.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

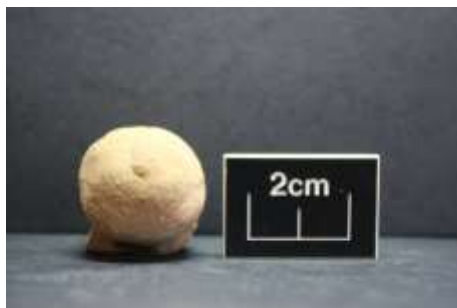
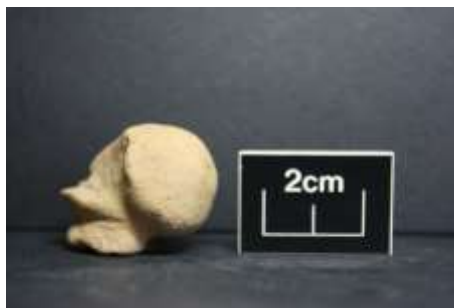


Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms on chest

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	258
Context description	J, Surface

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	58
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Fragment of a wheelmade female figure - hand held against the body. Hand applied and fingers incised. Very worn. Wrist indicated with incised line but could just be where poorly smoothed. Wheelmarks faintly visible on interior.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Medium fine with many very fine black and beige inclusions. No mica.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	3
Depth	1.2
Length	
Width	3.2
Thickness	0.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	259
Context description	F, Period III

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C - 7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	60
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Upper body of a solid handmade female figurine. Waist is circular in section with small dowel hole (0.4x0.4; 1.2 deep) for attachment of skirt. Depression at neck break for attachment of head (not preserved). More chipping on the front side than back. Arms attached to sides - area of attachment still visible on both sides but more clearly on left. Some black concretion on back. Breasts applied and carelessly smoothed. Body is offset from waist, which is pinched in slightly - to aid attachment, or was there originally a belt over the joining point? Very worn so hard to tell. Worn area down centre of back could have been for plait attachment - BUT some slip preserved here.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Medium fine with mica and some very fine white and red inclusions and voids. Rare lime spalls.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour: WHITE 10YR_ / 2 / 8.5
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	4.8
Depth	3.6
Length	
Width	7.3
Thickness	1.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

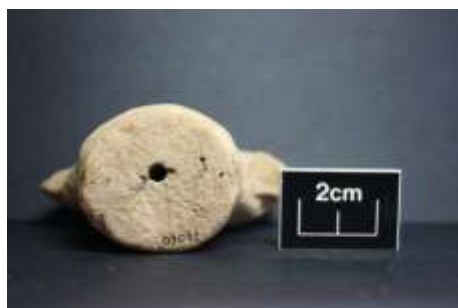


Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended to sides

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	260
Context description	H, Period V

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	73
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Handmade anthropomorphic figurine. Boardman identifies as female on account of breasts and mons veneris but latter is not readily identifiable. Figurine does have broad hips, however. Breasts small and applied, uneven (right one broken). Prominent buttocks, modelled from extra clay added to the back and pulled downwards; join of swelling to upper legs has not been smoothed well and is very clear. Fairly flat; oval in section, Arms extend horizontally and very slightly forward but not enough to be a rider. Slipped all over. Cylindrical legs. Probably stood well.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Fine with a few very fine voids.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour: 5YR 5/8
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	9.4
Depth	2.4
Length	
Width	6.5
Thickness	1.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	260
Context description	H, Period V

Part preserved	Skirt fragment
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	79
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Body fragment of side of skirt of wheelmade female figure. Applied hand with incised fingers; application of hand continues down body and smoothed out, like application of kylix handle (belt painted over top). Interior shows that the upper body was compressed; wheelmarks run diagonally. Smoothing marks visible on interior where upper body joins with skirt.

Decoration Description

Thick painted belt.

Fabric Description

Fine fabric with no visible inclusions, poorly fired (soft, slightly friable)

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour: WHITE 2.5Y_ /2/8.5/
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Surface
Colour: 2.5Y 2.5/1
Paint

Height	3.8
Depth	1.3
Length	
Width	3.3
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	261
Context description	F, Period IV/V

Part preserved	Skirt fragment
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	78
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	262
Context description	H, Period III/IV

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	77
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	263
Context description	F, Surface

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	87
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Harbour Sanctuary
Context	264
Context description	G, Period IV

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	88
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	265
Context description	Cella, Period II

Part preserved	Other
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	30
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Huge spout of a wheelmade animal figure (rhyton). Don't see what else it could be even though the size seems improbable...! Wheelmade (fine wheelmarks) pinched at bottom and inserted into hole in animal's back. No original upper edge preserved. Part of body preserved shows curving down, probably to rear. Wheelmarks of body are stronger (more pronounced) than those of spout.

Decoration Description

One painted band around lower part of spout with one vertical line going down the ?back onto animal's rear.

Fabric Description

Fine with no visible inclusions but many very fine voids.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 10R 4/4
Paint

Height	12.3
Depth	8.4
Length	
Width	8.8
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	266
Context description	Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	47
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Forequarters of small animal figurine. Dog?? Ears but no horns. Fairly long muzzle with small incised horizontal slits for eyes, now very worn. Ears have been applied and modelled by attaching clay to top of neck and pulling forwards onto head; pushed to vertical using tip of thumb and pointer finger. Not very well smoothed - attachment visible. Left ear not preserved but broken area visible. Left leg not preserved but legs would originally have curved out at top and tapered slightly to foot. Feet only roughly flattened on underside, probably did not stand too well. Disproportionate - thick body and legs in comparison with size of head. Thick neck does not taper below back of head.

Decoration Description

Only preserved decoration is a small area of brown on right shoulder - brush marks just visible.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very fine white inclusions. Rare, fine lime spalls. A couple of burnt-out organic inclusions on surface.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 10YR 4/3
Paint

Height	5.4
Depth	
Length	5
Width	2.6
Thickness	1.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	266
Context description	Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	56
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Wheelmade or coilmade female figure. Hollow all the way through. Upper body and arms attached - attachment visible on inside. Small arms attached to body but sloping down and forwards. Breasts modelled by pushing out the clay from the inside. Two firing holes at back, pierced through from exterior, just below level of breasts. Skirt short and flared (original bottom edge preserved on front). Evidence of two horizontal bands - one at waist and one below, on skirt. Surface unevenly modelled; not smooth.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Medium fine with many very fine beige and grey inclusions, and mica.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 5YR 5/1
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/6
Paint

Height	12.9
Depth	6.1
Length	
Width	7.7
Thickness	0.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	266
Context description	Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	59
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Upraised arm of a small wheelmade female figure. Shoulder preserved; wheelmarks on interior all the way up. Wheelmarks fine and closely spaced. Arm applied but well smoothed - smoothing marks visible on both front and back, but most clearly on ?back.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Fine with no visible inclusions or voids.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 10YR 7/4 (exterior), 7.5YR 7/6 (interior)

Colour:

Paint

Height 3.5

Depth 2

Length

Width 4.1

Thickness 1.8

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	266
Context description	Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	61
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head and upper body of a female figure. Hollow body but handmade. Head solid. Top of head shows that the features of the head were modelled on a separate piece of clay that was wrapped around a core. Ears are applied as a thin strip applied vertically to the jaw line and pinched out. Top of head broken - polos? Eyes applied as small, perfectly round pellets, unevenly placed. Nose pinched - unclear if applied. Chin subtly modelled - applied? Body has large, widely spaced breasts, applied but well smoothed in. Arms curve forwards but not up. Howness of body is difficult to explain unless it was built around a wooden armature - inside now filled with plaster so cannot tell. Some secondary burning on head (face and towards back).

Decoration Description

No decoration preserved but some very tiny patches of slip.

Fabric Description

Coarse with many very fine white, grey and black inclusions and mica (some large flakes). Some lime spalls. Large void left by organic inclusion in break of lower body.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour: WHITE 10YR_ /2/9/

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 5/6

Surface

Colour:

Paint

Height 8.7

Depth 4.3

Length

Width 7.7

Thickness 1

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	No arms

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	266
Context description	Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	62
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head with a flat rear, supposedly from the rim of a vessel. To my eyes though the rear does not broken or a surface to be applied (as on seated Mycenaean figurines). Back of head is sloping with a ridge at the front and at the back. The face is very stylised and highly modelled: brow ridges (painted), large applied eyes, pinched nose extending down from brow ridge, shallow incised line for mouth, ears pinched out and flat with hole pierced diagonally through for earrings (would have to have been thin). Chin pointed, probably applied. Overall very proportionate and aesthetically pleasing; high quality of modelling. Face only (no neck, finished edges all round on back).

Decoration Description

Possible painted line extending up from bottom of neck to chin on right side but difficult to tell. Decoration generally almost completely worn away. Decoration on this slope is supposedly a net pattern above a band although it is barely discernible.

Fabric Description

Medium fine - sandstone-like texture. With mica and some very fine black and white inclusions and voids.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/6

Surface

Colour: 10R 4/6

Paint

Height 6.3

Depth 2.4

Length

Width 3.8

Thickness 1.5

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2

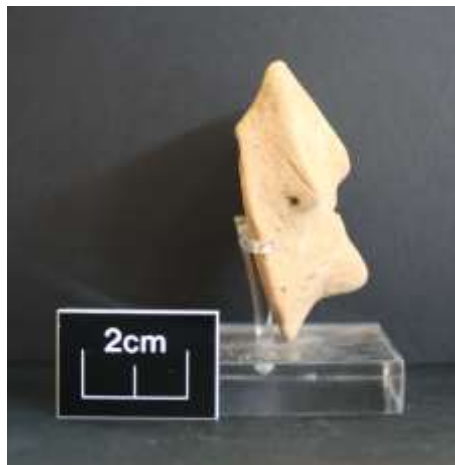
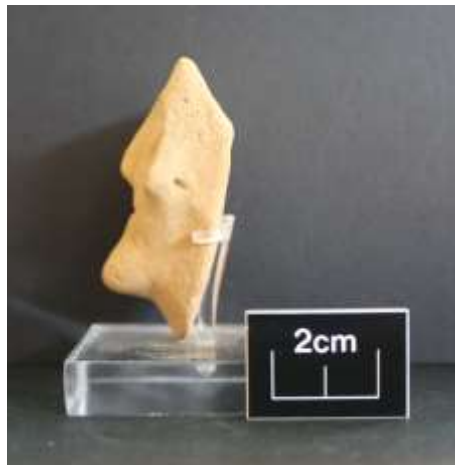


Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	266
Context description	Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	65
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Handmade plank-like figurine. Completely, consistently flat, except the feet, which are applied and protrude from the hem. Stands alone. Left foot chipped. Left side chipped all the way from hem to shoulder, but on right side there is no evidence of arm attachment to side of body. Arm break is large though and extends below just the armpit - so probably arms attached to sides. Indentation for head but not very deep. Back much more battered than front. Breasts very small and widely spaced; either modelled or applied but very worn now. Fabric is medium fine and would wear down easily; even the slip is worn, making it rough to the touch. Left side possibly preserves traces of three points of attachment - one at shoulder, one at waist and one on skirt. Or just the chipping pattern where the surface has broken away?

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Medium fine with mica and many very fine voids.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 6/6 - 7.5YR 5/1

Core

Colour: 10YR 7/4

Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour:

Paint

Height 10.9

Depth 1.7

Length

Width 3.8

Thickness 1.2

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	266
Context description	Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	71
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	267
Context description	North of Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	50
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	267
Context description	North of Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	Early
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	51
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Head of a figure. Hollow and wheelmade. Very thin walls. Flat-topped, bulbous head, with face pushed out slightly and modelled. Strong brow ridge, pinched vertical nose, pushed out eyes. Slight modelled protrusions for ears. Very thin walls; generally finely made. Wall thickness very consistent.

Decoration Description

None.

Fabric Description

Fine with some very rare, very fine lime spalls and mica.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 6/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	4.2
Depth	3.4
Length	
Width	3.2
Thickness	0.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



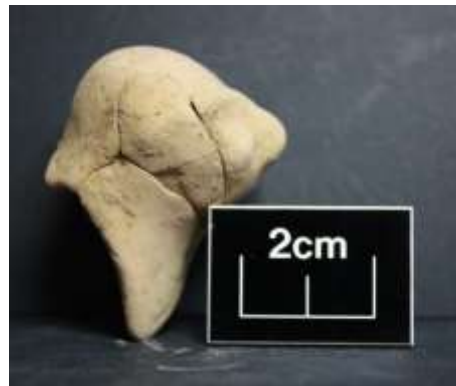
Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	267
Context description	North of Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	57
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Handmade head of a wheelmade ??animal figure. Hollow. Catalogue describes as part of female figure but I don't see how when the 'breasts'/'eyes' are effectively just above the base. Top of head closed with plug, pushed in a little too firmly, thus leaving indent. Eyes applied - smoothing marks raised and clearly visible around circumference. Top of head flattened and slightly overhangs forehead. Back of head curves out then back in to neck. No slip or decoration preserved. Rush marks preserved where it has dried on a mat - on top of head. 'Shadow' of slip on surface but none remains - only some concretion.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Fine with mica and some very fine beige and white inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 3/1

Paint

Height 4.9

Depth 2.3

Length

Width 4.6

Thickness 1

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	268
Context description	South of Terrace, Period I

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	63
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Emporio - Athena Temple Terrace
Context	269
Context description	Cella, Period I

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	82
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☒
Publication	J. Boardman, Excavations in Chios 1952-1955. Greek Emporio (Oxford 1967).		

Description

Foot and hem of unusual small female figure. No wheelmarks visible on interior of skirt but is of very even thickness so probably not handmade. Hem of skirt cut over extant foot; part of cutting for right foot preserved. Leg pressed into interior of skirt where it joins - surprising that this much effort was gone to to depict something that wouldn't be seen - why not just the foot? Perhaps a pre-made part of an articulated figurine was used? Foot is flat. Skirt has been pressed against instep / instep of foot has been pushed against interior of skirt.

Decoration Description

None

Fabric Description

Medium coarse, with very many black, grey and white very fine inclusions. Some mica.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Not recorded

Colour: 7.5YR 7/1

Core

Colour: 7.5YR 8/3

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 10R 4/8

Paint

Height 4.1

Depth 3.7

Length

Width 4.9

Thickness 0.9

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid	Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Typological variant	None	Context	270
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Unknown	Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Percentage preserved	Unknown	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kalymnos - Temple of Apollo/Sanctuary of Apollo
Context	270
Context description	Christos tis Ierousalim/Sanctuary of Apollo Pythios, ?sanctuary

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Hephaistia - Sanctuary of Artemis
Context	271
Context description	Hephaistia, unknown context

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	19242 / N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	A. Della Seta, "Arte tirrenica di Lemno," <i>Archaiologike Ephemeris</i> (1937) 629-54.		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Hephaistia - Sanctuary of Artemis
Context	271
Context description	Hephaistia, unknown context

Part preserved	Hand
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	26867 / N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	N. Kourou, "Aegean and Cypriot Wheelmade Terracotta Figures of the Early Iron Age. Continuity and Disjunction" in E. A. Braun-Holzinger and H. Matthäus (eds.), Die nahöstlichen Kulturen und Griechenland an der Wende		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Hephaistia - Sanctuary of Artemis
Context	271
Context description	Hephaistia, unknown context

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1196 / N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. Acheilara, "The Religion of the Lemnians" in E. Kypraiou (ed.), Smouldering Lemnos (Athens 2000) 11-2.		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped		
Typological variant	None		
Posture	Not applicable		
Gesture	Not applicable		

Site	Iria - Sanctuary of Dionysus		
Context	272		
Context description	Flooded area, after oikos 2		

Part preserved	Leg		
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%		
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments		

Date	Indeterminate		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Stylistic development		

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	E. Simantoni-Bournia, "The early phases of the Hyria Sanctuary on Naxos. An overview of the pottery" in M. Stamatopoulou and M. Yeroulanou (eds.), Excavating Classical Culture. Recent Archaeological Discoveries in		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lindos
Typological variant	Rider or charioteer	Context	275
Posture	Seated	Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - rider		

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1860
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Probably male
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1861
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lindos
Typological variant	None	Context	275
Posture	Standing	Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown
Gesture	Arms extended to sides		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1862
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms extended to sides

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1863
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Koutrophoros
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Other

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1864
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1865
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1866
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1867
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Unknown
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1867b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Arm
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1870
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1877
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Lindos
Context	274
Context description	Archaic levels, Squares X 7-10 and XI 7-10 (southern part of acropolis)

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1878
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lindos
Context	274
Context description	Archaic levels, Squares X 7-10 and XI 7-10 (southern part of acropolis)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1879
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Chest
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1880
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1881
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Human carrying animal
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Other

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1882
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1883
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Female	Site	Lindos
Typological variant	None	Context	274
Posture	Standing	Context description	Archaic levels, Squares X 7-10 and XI 7-10 (southern part of acropolis)
Gesture	Arms extended to sides		
Part preserved	Torso including appendages	Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Comparanda
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1884
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lindos
Typological variant	None	Context	275
Posture	Unknown	Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown
Gesture	Arms extended to sides		

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1885
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1886
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lindos
Context	274
Context description	Archaic levels, Squares X 7-10 and XI 7-10 (southern part of acropolis)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1887
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lindos
Context	273
Context description	Large ex-voto deposit in rock depression, Square IX 7, discard during reconstruction programme

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1887b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Middle Geometric - Late Geometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1888
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1889
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Horse and rider
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Archaic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1890
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Group	Site	Lindos
Typological variant	Horse and rider	Context	275
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1891
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Archaic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1892
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1892b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1894
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Lindos
Context	273
Context description	Large ex-voto deposit in rock depression, Square IX 7, discard during reconstruction programme

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1895
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Lindos
Context	273
Context description	Large ex-voto deposit in rock depression, Square IX 7, discard during reconstruction programme

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1895b
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1897
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lindos
Typological variant	None	Context	275
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1898
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	1899
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1900
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lindos
Typological variant	None	Context	275
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Forequarters	Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1901
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1902
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped		Site	Lindos	
Typological variant	None		Context	275	
Posture	Not applicable		Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown	
Gesture	Not applicable				

Part preserved	Hindquarters		Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric	
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%		Phase	No further subdivision	
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces		Dating method	Context	

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1903		
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐		
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).				

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	Vase attachment - other
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lindos
Context	275
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	1922
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped		
Typological variant	None		
Posture	Not applicable		
Gesture	Not applicable		

Site	Lindos		
Context	275		
Context description	Acropolis, findspot unknown		

Part preserved	Unknown		
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%		
Intactness	Multiple non-joining fragments		

Date	Protogeometric - Archaic		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Context		

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	1911
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	C. Blinkenberg, Lindos, Fouilles et recherches. Lindos I : Les petits objets (Berlin 1931).		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Vigli
Context	276
Context description	Vigli, unknown context

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	A.93
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Horse - single	Site	Vigli
Typological variant	None	Context	276
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Vigli, unknown context
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Head and neck	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	A.94
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Vigli
Typological variant	None	Context	276
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Vigli, unknown context
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	A.95
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Group
Typological variant	Horse and rider
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Vigli
Context	276
Context description	Vigli, unknown context

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	A.96
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Vigli
Typological variant	None	Context	276
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Vigli, unknown context
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Forequarters	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	A.97
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Horse - single	Site	Vigli
Typological variant	None	Context	276
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Vigli, unknown context
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Forequarters	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	A.98
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Vigli
Typological variant	None	Context	276
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Vigli, unknown context
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Forequarters	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	A.100
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Vigli
Typological variant	None	Context	276
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Vigli, unknown context
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Leg	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	A.101
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Vigli
Typological variant	None	Context	276
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Vigli, unknown context
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Leg	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	A.102 (K113)
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Vigli
Typological variant	None	Context	276
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Vigli, unknown context
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Leg	Date	Geometric
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	A.103
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped		
Typological variant	None		
Posture	Not applicable		
Gesture	Not applicable		
Site	Vigli		
Context	276		
Context description	Vigli, unknown context		
Part preserved	Foot		
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%		
Intactness	Intact in one piece		
Date	Geometric		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Context		
Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	A.104
State of publication	Published - final	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. W. Sørensen and P. Prentz, Lindos IV, 2 : Excavations and surveys in southern Rhodes. The post-Mycenaean period until Roman times and the Medieval period. Results of the Carlsberg Foundation excavations in Rhodes,		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	J.-P. Crielaard, "Preliminary Report on the 2011 season at Karystos-Plakari, Euboia", http://plakariproject.com/onewebmedia/Preliminary%20Report%20new.pdf		

Type	Horse - single	Site	Plakari
Typological variant	None	Context	277
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Head and neck	Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	J.-P. Crielaard, "Preliminary Report on the 2011 season at Karystos-Plakari, Euboia", http://plakariproject.com/onewebmedia/Preliminary%20Report%20new.pdf		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Plakari
Typological variant	Warrior - gender unspecific	Context	277
Posture	Unknown	Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit
Gesture	Unknown		

Part preserved	Head	Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	J.-P. Crielaard, "Preliminary Report on the 2011 season at Karystos-Plakari, Euboia", http://plakariproject.com/onewebmedia/Preliminary%20Report%20new.pdf		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Warrior - gender unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Plakari
Context	277
Context description	Trench 1a-b, displaced votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Female	Site	Kamini
Typological variant	None	Context	278
Posture	Standing	Context description	Grave Γ
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	N. M. Kontoleon, "Νάξος," Το Εργον της Αρχαιολογικης Εταιρειας (1960) 185-92.		

Type	Female	Site	Kamini
Typological variant	None	Context	278
Posture	Standing	Context description	Grave Γ
Gesture	Arms upraised - mourning		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	N. M. Kontoleon, "Νάξος," Το Εργον της Αρχαιολογικης Εταιρειας (1960) 185-92.		

Type	Female	Site	Grotta
Typological variant	Late Psi B	Context	279
Posture	Standing	Context description	Grotta, flood layer
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	N. M. Kontoleon, "Ανασκαί Νάξου," Πρακτικά της εν Αθηναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας (1964) 191-200.		

Type	Female	Site	Grotta
Typological variant	Late Psi B	Context	279
Posture	Standing	Context description	Grotta, flood layer
Gesture	Arms upraised		
Part preserved	Upper torso including arms	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	N. M. Kontoleon, "Ανασκαί Νάξου," Πρακτικά της εν Αθηναις Αρχαιολογικής Εταιρείας (1964) 191-200.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☒
Publication	V. Aravantinos, "Les nécropoles mycéniennes de Tanagra" in M. d. Louvre and M. d. b-a. d. Montréal (eds.) Tanagra: mythe et archéologie (Paris 2003) 68-80.		

Description

LH III C type of Phi figurine. The body has an almost oval shape. Proportionate stem; large, flaring polos. Matches 35958.

Decoration Description

The decoration consists of very slightly wavy lines with an hourglass-shaped area between the breasts filled with fine dots. Central line down face and nose and band around base of polos. Plait and eyes indicated in paint. Two vertical lines on stem.

Fabric Description

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height

Depth

Length

Width

Thickness

Diameter

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Standard type of Late Linear bovid (LH III C) but with a zig-zag line, rather than a straight line, on the spine. Matches 45505.

Decoration Description

Standard Late Linear-type edging bags; zig-zag spine line. Dots on the front of the neck.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Large Phi figurine of LH III C date. Matches 35831. 35958 is very slightly smaller. LH III C.

Decoration Description

Same decoration as 35831 - slightly wavy vertical body lines with an hourglass-shaped area between the breasts filled with fine dots. Central line down face and nose and band around base of polos. Plait and eyes indicated in paint. Band around base of neck.

Fabric Description

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour:

Paint

Height

Depth

Length

Width

Thickness

Diameter

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms extended to sides

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi figurine – probably a small example of the Late Psi D example, although possibly a badly made type of the Late Psi B group.

Decoration Description

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

‘Late Linear’ type of animal figurine – probably LH III C.

Decoration Description

Standard type of Late Linear decoration (edging bands to body and down legs).

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour:

Paint

Height

Depth

Length

Width

Thickness

Diameter

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Three-legged bird figurine; probably LH III C based on comparisons with similar water-bird figurines from Kynos. Two rear legs and a single protrusion underneath the chest (to stabilise?). Wings and tail are pinched, flat, and slightly upward-pointing.

Decoration Description

Decoration worn but a line down the back and stripes on the wings are discernible. Lines down either side of the neck that continue onto the body. Eyes indicated with dots of paint.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Psi figurine. Large example and heavy appearance - either late LH III B or LH III C early (Psi/Late Psi A). No breasts. Long, thin arms.

Decoration Description

Thick vertical body lines on front and back. Festoons on polos; small dotted eyes.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi A. Small applied breasts. Flat foot.
Decoration might indicate a date late in LH
III B rather than early LH III C.

Decoration Description

Thick, diagonal lines on arms
and body.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi A? (LH III B Late / LH III C Early).
Very worn. Wide arms. High, applied
breasts. Possibly a late example of standard
Psi type (LH III B).

Decoration Description

Vertical straight lines on arms
and body.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi D
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi D (LH III C Late) in morphology but the decorative scheme is more akin to that of the Late Psi B type. Straight, diagonally-upward raised stumps for arms. Poorly modelled 'breasts' (applied as one lump, not well smoothed).

Decoration Description

Abbreviated decoration of vertical lines, horizontal bands and some short bars on arms. Central vertical line on front divides body into two halves as is common on Late Psi B types. Vertical lines in body panel on back.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi – probably Late Psi C (LH III C Middle-Late). No waist band. Thin, flattened arms.

Decoration Description

Wiggly lines all over front and back of body; monochrome breasts. Edging lines to arms (upper and lower edges) that run down the sides of the body and down the stem. Thick, central vertical line on front of stem extends up on to torso to form one of the wiggly lines between the breasts.

Fabric Description

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Phi, with abbreviated decoration. Probably LH III C – decoration is akin to that of the Late Psi B type.

Decoration Description

Decoration characteristic of Late Psi B types - central dividing line down centre of body and a decorative scheme based almost exclusively on straight lines. Messy painted decoration on breasts and some vertical lines of varying thickness.

Fabric Description

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi B. Decoration, the small applied breasts and the general proportions indicate it is probably LH III C.

Decoration Description

Front has diagonal barring on arms, meeting at the centre of the body to effectively form stacked chevrons. Rear has elaborate diagonal barring either side of a central vertical line; arms treated as a separate zone as is characteristic of Late Psi B variant.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi C with same decoration as 35958 and 35831 (Late Phi). LH III C. Large proportions; wide arms and large, flaring polos (cf. 35958 and 35831).

Decoration Description

Back: vertical lines in centre of back and diagonal lines up arms. Front: edging bands (particularly prominent on bottom edge); slightly curved lines on arm zones. Centre has droplet-shaped area filled with small ?dashes extending from the line which defines the area. Ringed eyes. Monochrome polos; dash on nose.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bovid figurine. Modelling looks early and variant type of decoration indicates a date possibly late in LH III B, although an LH III C date cannot be excluded.

Decoration Description

Body lines are similar to those of the Late Linear type of bovid, but the lines do not continue down the front legs.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Large Phi figurine. Large modeled breasts. Flaring, backward-tilted polos. Pinched face. Possibly LH III C?

Decoration Description

Decoration is analagous with Late Psi B type of figurines (LH III C Early-Middle). Body decoration (front and back) consists of three vertical lines between which are stacked diagonal lines extending up and out from the central line. Ringed eyes. Four vertical lines on the stem.

Fabric Description

Condition

Excellent

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Phi, either a late LH III B or early LH III C example. 'Baggy' body and short stem. Applied breasts, set high on body, not very well modelled. Back side of figurine is very eroded.

Decoration Description

Ringed eyes; stripe down nose. Vertical, slightly wiggly, lines on front continuing down stem. Decoration possibly identical on back but too worn to ascertain definitively.

Fabric Description

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour:

Paint

Height

Depth

Length

Width

Thickness

Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Completely monochrome Phi – unusual. Asymmetrical body. Short stem. Might be early (LH III A?) but equally (by analogy with monochrome figurines and the applied breasts) could be LH III C.

Decoration Description

Monochrome, lustrous orange paint.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour:

Paint

Height

Depth

Length

Width

Thickness

Diameter

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bovid figurine. Matches 45503 exactly (although body decoration is the same as 45492 and 45503). Late LH III B or LH III C.

Decoration Description

Late Linear type of edging lines on body, but lines do not continue down front legs.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bovid with abbreviated Late Linear type decoration, cf. 45492, 45501 and 45503.

Decoration Description

Late Linear type edging bands to body, but not continuing down front legs.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height

Depth

Length

Width

Thickness

Diameter

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Linear bovid figurine. Matches 45501. Same body decoration as 45492 but slightly larger example. Body is still elongated so probably same date as 45492. (LH III B late / LH III C).

Decoration Description

Late Linear type edging bands to body, not continuing down front legs (truncated by band at neck).

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Thiva
Typological variant	Late Linear	Context	280
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Linear quadruped (LH III C).
Truncated horns or long ears; short, cylindrical nose. Short legs.

Decoration Description

Typical Late Linear decoration of edging bands to body. Neck band and wavy spine line. Top of head and ears/horns monochrome. Eyes indicated with a dot of paint. Matches 35876 but does not have barring on front of neck.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Three-legged bird. Bulbous body with flat, rounded tail extending vertically upwards. Small head. Long neck.

Decoration Description

Band and barring on neck. Edging line to upper body and thick horizontal lines on flanks and along back. Dashes on rear legs and top of head.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Unidentifiable animal	Site	Thiva
Typological variant	None	Context	280
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Miniature three-legged animal. Elongated body suggests bovid rather than bird (for which three legs is more common, cf. 45507 and 45452). Matches 45525. Small pointed nose; tail has been restored square and flat like a bird's, presumably because nose looks like a beak.

Decoration Description

Angular decoration. Line along flanks and up neck. Band high on neck. Monochrome face.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bovid of Late Linear type. This type is usually LH III C a late LH III B date cannot be excluded for this example.

Decoration Description

Usual Late Linear type decoration (edging bands on flanks). Short horizontal barring on front of neck. Spine line is slightly wavy.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Unidentifiable animal
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Thiva
Context	280
Context description	Tanagra necropolis - unknown grave

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Miniature three-legged animal. Matches 45508. Pointed, tapered face. The rear is flat and concave and is pulled slightly upwards, but is not flat and square like the tail of a bird. There is a small piercing in the rear.

Decoration Description

Decoration is angular. Stripes on face and messy horizontal lines on flanks. Neck band and vertical lines down neck. Vertical line down rear legs. Line along underside of body.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	281
Context description	Area T, unstratified

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body of Psi figurine. Left side of body and very top of stem only. Tips of arms broken and worn so it is difficult to ascertain size and shape. Steep curve to underside of arm. Applied breast high on left side. Very thin stem.

Decoration Description

Decoration difficult to discern, apart from edging band on top edge of left arm.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 10YR 7/3

Surface

Colour: 10YR 2/1

Paint

Height	4.6
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Depth	
-------	--

Length	
--------	--

Width	3
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Thickness	1
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Diameter	
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Photo 1

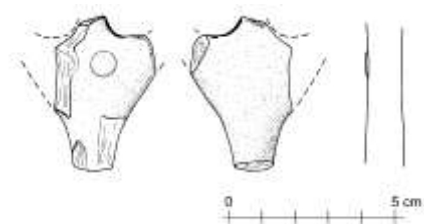


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	281
Context description	Area T, unstratified

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C - Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Head and forequarters of quadruped figurine. Legs missing. Body and neck are thick and heavy. Face is tapered with a pronounced ‘muzzle’ or snout. Ears are rendered by small swellings on either side of the head, the right of which is pierced. Face has deeply incised features: the right eye is punched, but the left has been pierced with no trace of punching. The mouth is an incised line drawn back to the sides of the head, with a pierced hole at the front of the ‘snout’. Two nostrils are pierced.

Decoration Description

No evidence of painted decoration.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 2.5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	3.6
Depth	
Length	5.3
Width	3
Thickness	2.5
Diameter	

Photo 1

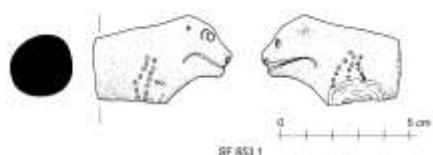


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	281
Context description	Area T, unstratified

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body fragment of a Psi figurine. Broken at neck and below arms. Small size of fragment excludes identification of primary features e.g. breasts. Fragment is heavy and substantial, indicating an originally large example.

Decoration Description

Decoration consists of a neck band (of which small traces remain) and regular thick vertical straight lines on the front and back.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff-orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1

Paint

Height 4.1

Depth

Length

Width 3.8

Thickness 1.1

Diameter

Photo 1

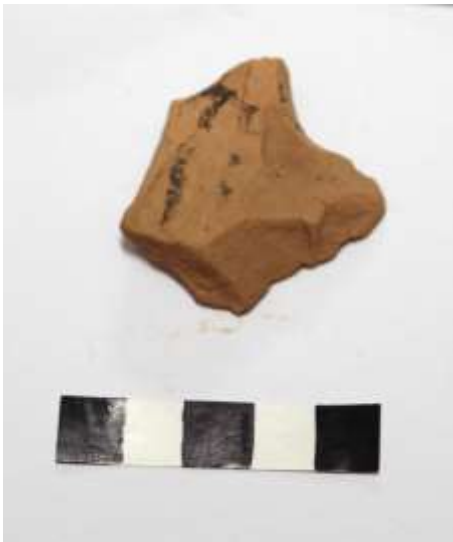


Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	282
Context description	Area T, Structure A, wall 263/174, second/third courses

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body of a Late Psi A figurine. Head, tips of arms and lower part of stem missing. Neck is thin. Body is angular and fairly short. Breasts are large and modelled. Stem shows evidence of strong flaring.

Decoration Description

Decoration on front of body consists of thick vertical lines, framed by thick horizontal bands at the neck and top of stem. Back of body as front but paint applied in finer lines. Remnants of an edging band to upper and lower edges of arms. The stem is decorated with fine vertical lines.

Fabric Description

Fine, light orange clay.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 5YR 4/2
Paint

Height	4.9
Depth	
Length	
Width	3.9
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1

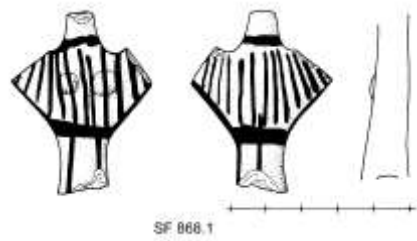


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	283
Context description	Area T, Structure A, red floor and pit

Part preserved	Stem and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Base of female figurine. Lower part of stem and base only preserved. Base is low and splayed, poorly finished. Edges of underside uneven and not quite circular. Small pierced hole at apex of underside of base.

Decoration Description

Series of small, thin vertical dashes around top edge of base, with thicker horizontal line framing their top edges.

Fabric Description

Fine, dark grey clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 6/2
Surface
Colour: 10YR 4/2
Paint

Height	3.9
Depth	
Length	
Width	2.6
Thickness	1.6
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific	Context	284
Posture	Standing	Context description	Area T, stone construction in vicinity of Structure A (west of wall 163/174)
Gesture	Unknown		
Part preserved	Stem and waist	Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Stem, base and lower body of Psi figurine. Stem is short, squat and significantly thicker than body; tapers from base towards body. Base is wide and has a shallow splay.

Decoration Description

Decoration is uneven and careless, with thicker vertical lines on stem and thin lines on body. The thick band at the top of the stem becomes an edging band on lower edge of arms. Underside of base unpainted.

Fabric Description

Fine, beige to very light orange clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Unknown

Colour:
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 5YR 5/6 - 5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	4.1
Depth	
Length	
Width	2.8
Thickness	2.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	285
Context description	Area T, wall 151, vicinity of Structure A

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body of Psi figurine. Body and neck only. Tips of arms missing. Thin neck and stem, particularly in proportion to width of body. Body is thin and tapers substantially in thickness towards edges of arms. Small applied breasts, high on body.

Decoration Description

Very tiny patches of painted decoration on back right. Secondary burning on front.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff clay burnt dark grey.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 10YR 6/3 - 10YR 5/1 (burning)

Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 5/6

Paint

Height 5.8

Depth

Length

Width 4.4

Thickness 1.2

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	286
Context description	Area T, Structure B (internal), level associated with clay drum and central stone

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Small polos head. Polos is wide, gently hollowed and tilted down towards the back of the neck. Face is pinched and flattened. Very thin neck.

Decoration Description

Polos has edging band to top and edge. Nose is marked with a vertical line. Eye on left side of face is indicated with a dash (possibly originally a cross?) and the eye on the right side with a smaller, neater dash. There is a horizontal neck band.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium-pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 5/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	2
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.4
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1

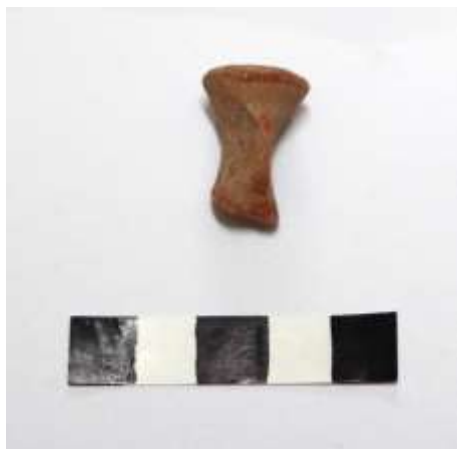


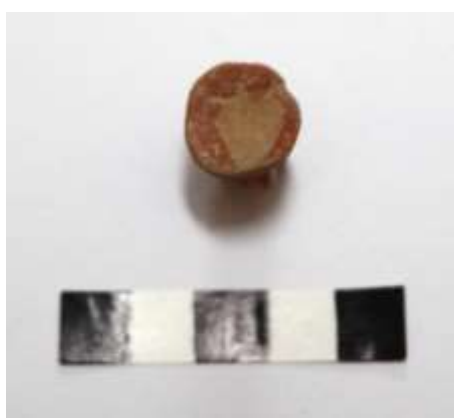
Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'	Context	286
Posture	Standing	Context description	Area T, Structure B (internal), level associated with clay drum and central stone
Gesture	Unknown		
Part preserved	Leg and foot	Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Comparanda
Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Leg and foot of an articulated human handmade figure. Generally low level of modelling, although the leg ‘flexes’ slightly at the knee. Leg is not round in section; flattened (tooled with a blade?) on the left side. The foot is short and thick with no discernible narrowing at the ankle. Void from organic inclusion in heel of foot.

Decoration Description

No traces of decoration. Heavily concreted.

Fabric Description

Medium fine, light brown-dark grey clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/2
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	4.3
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.2
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Elaborate	Context	287
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area T, Structure B (internal), lower layer
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Hindquarters	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Rear end of quadruped, probably bovid. One leg missing, the other broken above the hoof. Tail broken. Heavy and rotund example. Cylindrical body with stumpy, thick legs. Thick tail with pronounced swelling at top. Gentle curve along spine.

Decoration Description

Elaborate decoration with stacked chevrons along left back leg and on to rear of flank. Thick line along spine and down tail. Irregular, messy decoration on left flank; wavy lines on right flank.

Fabric Description

Fine, orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour: 10R 5/6 - 10R 2.5/1

Paint

Height	4.4
--------	-----

Depth	
-------	--

Length	4.9
--------	-----

Width	2.2
-------	-----

Thickness	2.2
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1

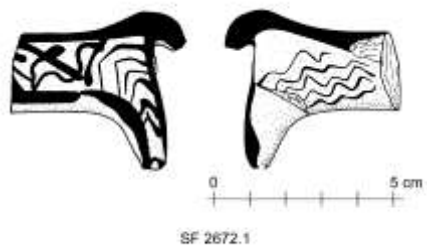


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Female	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific	Context	288
Posture	Standing	Context description	Area R South/Area T South, deposit over wall 209 (landscaping?), vicinity of Structure B
Gesture	Arms upraised		

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms	Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Head and upper body of Psi figurine. Splayed polos with fine edges. Small pinched nose. Body thins substantially towards edges of arms. Width of arms uneven. Small, applied breasts appear to have edges delineated with fine incision. Only upper third of breasts preserved.

Decoration Description

Polos has a clumsy 'x' on upper surface and an edging band. Short fringe below polos. Single wavy line down back of neck to indicate plait. Eyes defined by single vertical dashes either side of nose. Edging band to upper arm. Thick, slightly wavy diagonal lines across body and arms, both front and back.

Fabric Description

Very fine, white clay.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour: 10YR 8/2
Core
Colour: 2.5Y 8/2
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/4 - 2.5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	3.8
Depth	
Length	
Width	5.1
Thickness	1.3
Diameter	

Photo 1

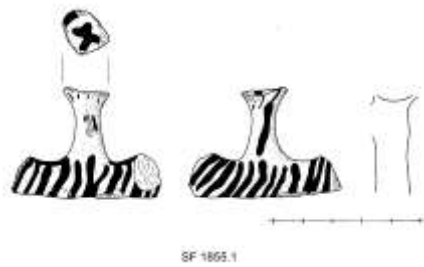


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Horse - plinth
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	289
Context description	Area T, Structure C, finds scatter (internal) [=290,292]

Part preserved	Foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	Early
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Hoof of a large horse figure or figurine. Hoof is ovoid in plan. Leg extends backward at relatively steep angle. Relatively shallow hole, presumably remnant of originally deeper drilling in leg, in centre of top edge of fragment as if for attaching leg. Pronounced definition between lower leg and hoof – hoof is wider all round than ankle. Flat underside with large pierced hole.

The two non-joining holes indicate the use of dowels to attach separately made pieces of the figure together. Due to the angle of the leg extending from the hoof, it is impossible that the base of the hole in the upper edge of the hoof represents simply a firing hole, unless the hoof was originally made to a much greater height (i.e. as the lower leg in its entirety) than the surviving example suggests.

Decoration Description

Decoration patchy but possibly originally monochrome.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/6 - 5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 5YR 3/3

Paint

Height 2.3

Depth

Length 3.2

Width 2.3

Thickness

Diameter

Photo 1

Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	None	Context	291
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area T, stone construction against inner face of south wall of Structure C
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Forequarters	Date	LH III C - Protogeometric transition
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Small fragment of neck and front quarters of quadruped. Cylindrical body; no other discernible features.

Decoration Description

Small patch of paint on front left flank, otherwise no indication of painted decoration.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 10R 4/6
Paint

Height	2.4
Depth	
Length	2.5
Width	1.6
Thickness	1.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	290
Context description	Area T, Structure C, finds scatter (external, to east) [=289,292]

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Head of large quadruped figurine. Very worn but nose, upper part of neck and stubs of horns preserved. Uneven modelling – some areas of the clay have not been sufficiently smoothed and show ‘joins’.

Decoration Description

Small patches of black painted decoration remain, but details are not discernible. Possibly monochrome?

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 7/6
Surface
Colour: 5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	2.6
Depth	
Length	3.5
Width	3.2
Thickness	1.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female Mycenaean type - Psi or Phi
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	290
Context description	Area T, Structure C, finds scatter (external, to east) [=289,292]

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Large head - erosion makes it difficult to discern if originally wearing a polos or was a bare head. Curve of surface of head runs into forehead – no clear differentiation between head and ?polos (although amount of wear obscures some detail). Top of head very shallow and narrow. Face has been pinched out but profile is quite flat. Applied eyes.

Decoration Description

Decoration consists of ringed eyes, with pupils marked by dash of paint; thick vertical line behind right eye; a vertical dash at back of neck, probably from body decoration rather than plait; and a thick neck band.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour: 10YR 7/3

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour: 10R 5/6

Paint

Height	2.8
--------	-----

Depth	
-------	--

Length	
--------	--

Width	1.6
-------	-----

Thickness	1.4
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	292
Context description	Area T, Structure C, finds scatter (external, south) [=289,290]

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bull's head protome. Gentle dip to back of head – horns probably not strongly curved. Cylindrical nose with truncated tip. Underside of neck concave where protome has broken from vase handle - edge reworked?

Decoration Description

Decoration patchy but probably originally monochrome.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/4

Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 3/1

Paint

Height 2

Depth

Length

Width 2.4

Thickness 1.6

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	313
Context description	Area T, south of Structure C (external)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Fragment of lower part of body of Psi figurine - Late Psi B or C. Body thickens towards top of stem. Significant features such as arms and breasts not preserved.

Decoration Description

Decoration is consistent on both front and back sides – thick waist band and an edging band to the body, framing a pattern of thin diagonal lines running in opposite orientations and meeting in centre of body.

Fabric Description

Medium-fine pale orange clay.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5Y 7/2
Core
Colour: WHITE 8/2.5Y_/2
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 3/4
Paint

Height	2.3
Depth	
Length	
Width	2.3
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1

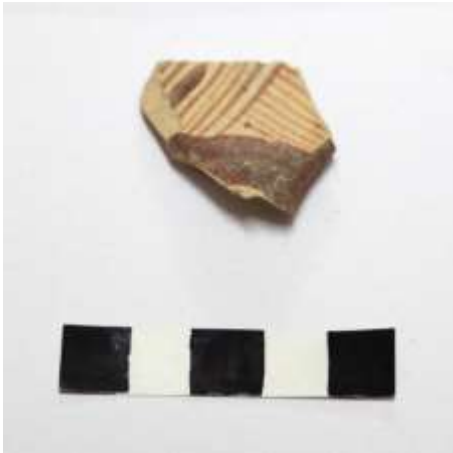


Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	293
Context description	Area T, west side of wall 202 (unexcavated structure?), vicinity of Structure C

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bull’s head protome. Horns project sideways from head and curve strongly upwards rather than forward. Nose is elongated and rounded. Neck splays towards base.

Decoration Description

Monochrome.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	4.5
Depth	
Length	
Width	4.1
Thickness	2.2
Diameter	

Photo 1

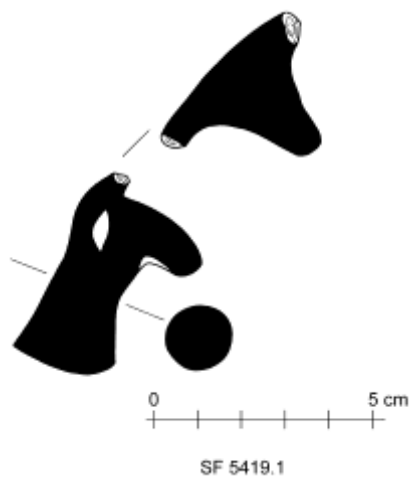


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	294
Context description	Area R, topsoil

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Polos head only. Large size indicates probably from a Late Psi. Polos widely splayed and deeply concave. Overhang is greatest at back of neck. Tilts down slightly towards back. Face is pinched and flattened very thinly. Thin neck.

Decoration Description

Decoration consists of edging band to top and side of polos, and cross to top (partially preserved). Eye indicated by curved line, possibly originally ringed.

Fabric Description

Fine, very pale orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour: 10YR 7/3

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/2

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6

Paint

Height 2.1

Depth

Length

Width 2.3

Thickness 2

Diameter

Photo 1

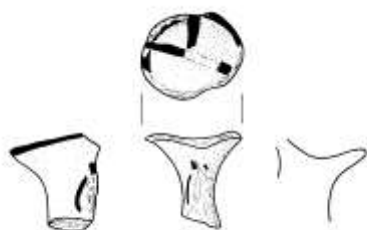


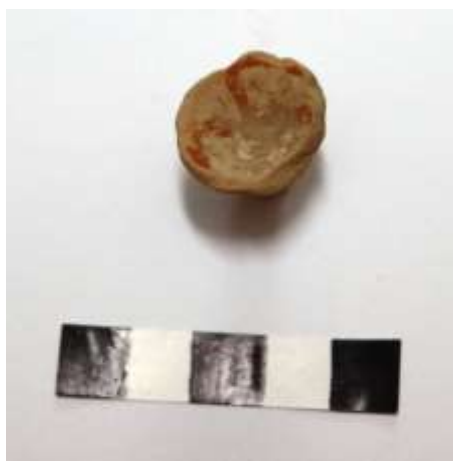
Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	295
Context description	Area R South, west end of the 'city wall', landscaping (upper layer), debris from pre-existing structure?

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body and part of stem of Late Psi figurine. Body thickens towards stem. Wide, symmetrical arms. Applied breasts.

Decoration Description

Decoration consists of diagonal lines of fairly even thickness, vertically placed across arms and body. Stem appears to be undecorated.

Fabric Description

Fine, orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 5YR 7/6
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	4
Depth	
Length	
Width	4.4
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1

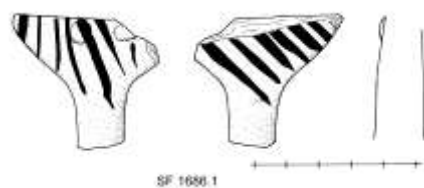


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female		Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis	
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific		Context	296	
Posture	Unknown		Context description	Area R South, west end of the 'city wall', landscaping (lower layer)	
Gesture	Unknown				
Part preserved	Head		Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition	
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%		Phase	No further subdivision	
Intactness	Intact in one piece		Dating method	Stylistic development	
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A		
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒		
Publication	N/A				

Description

Polos head only. High, narrow polos with shallow concave shape. Thin edging band on top edge. Sharply pinched face but profile has gentle curve. Neck cylindrical in section. Smoothing (possibly light tooling?) down left side and towards back of neck.

Decoration Description

Elaborate multi-rayed design on top of polos. Eyes rendered in thick, clumsy lines and dots. Three lines down back of head indicate plait.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/6 - 2.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	2.7
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.8
Thickness	1.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Horse - single	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	None	Context	297
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area R South, finds concentration, west end of the 'city wall' [lower than 295 and 296]
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Forequarters	Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Forequarters and neck of a quadruped, probably a horse. Elongated neck, cylindrical body and legs. Legs gently splayed.

Decoration Description

Very small patches of painted decoration preserved - possible neck band or originally monochrome.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	3.6
Depth	
Length	4.2
Width	2.4
Thickness	1.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi C
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	298
Context description	Area R South, landscaping south of the 'city wall', lower level of fill

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Middle-Late
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi C figurine. Head and tips of arms missing. Arms symmetrical and thin towards edges. No breasts. Short body. Long stem with high conical foot, badly finished - edges of uneven thickness. Tool marks and excess clay at apex of interior of foot.

Decoration Description

Decoration consists of a vertical wavy line down centre of torso, and ovals on arms. Parallel diagonals on back.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/3

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/8 - 2.5YR 3/2

Paint

Height 7.2

Depth

Length

Width 5.6

Thickness 1.4

Diameter

Photo 1

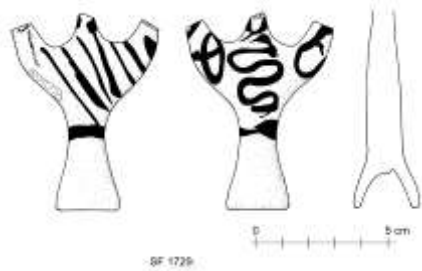


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	299
Context description	Area R South, south-west of the 'city wall'

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Front quarters of bovid. Head and legs missing. Cylindrical body and legs.

Decoration Description

Ladder decoration on lower part of flanks. Thick messy lines on underside.

Fabric Description

Fine, light orange clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 4/8
Paint

Height	2
Depth	
Length	2.5
Width	1.8
Thickness	2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	300
Context description	Area R West, rubble layer

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Polos head - large size indicates probably from Late Psi type. Well made. Wide, shallow polos tilted down slightly towards back of head. Thin head. Pinched face.

Decoration Description

Painted features consist of a cross on top of polos and a festoon around underside of edge. Eyes rendered with a painted dot. Vertical dash indicates nose. Series of fine dots form a necklace. No evidence of plait or hair.

Fabric Description

Fine, very pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/8
Paint

Height	3
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.9
Thickness	1.3
Diameter	

Photo 1

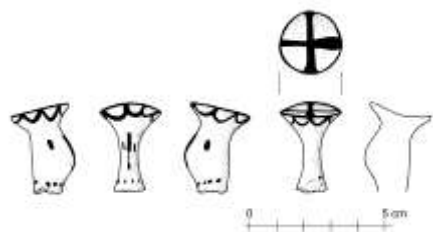


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	300
Context description	Area R West, rubble layer

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Small bull's head protome, delicately made. Strong 'U' shaped curve to horns. Thin, elongated face. Cylindrical nose with rounded tip. Very short, thick neck. Concave underside to break where attached to vessel but not re-worked.

Decoration Description

Monochrome decoration but applied thinly so very streaky, especially across horns and down nose.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour: 5YR 7/6

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 5YR 3/1

Paint

Height 2.5

Depth

Length

Width 3.2

Thickness 1.4

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	301
Context description	Area R East, southern facing of the 'city wall' or on surface abutting it

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi A figurine. High waist. Head missing. Broken area on back indicates plait originally applied. Arms are short but fairly wide. Large, uneven applied breasts. Thick stem with flared and gently concave foot.

Decoration Description

Neck band. Regular vertical line across body and arms. Edging band to underside of arms (upper edge worn). Band at top of stem. Four vertical lines on stem.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff-orange clay.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface

Colour: 5YR 5/4
Paint

Height	8.3
Depth	
Length	
Width	4.6
Thickness	2.6
Diameter	

Photo 1

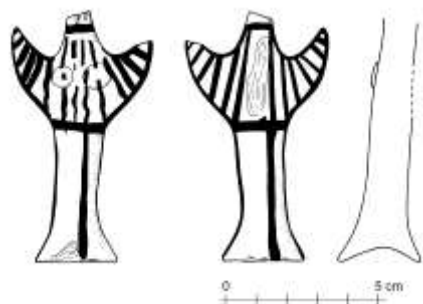


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Monochrome	Context	302
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area R East, pit through red layer, south of the city wall
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Hindquarters	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Hindquarters and part of body of quadruped. Both legs broken. Compact example. Cylindrical, thick body, probably quite short. Raised tail, probably overhanging (broken). Legs splayed to a proportionate width.

Decoration Description

Monochrome decoration, applied carelessly - very thin, streaky and smudged paint, with fingerprints and brush marks. Underside and back of legs unpainted.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium-pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1

Paint

Height 2.5

Depth

Length 4.2

Width 2.4

Thickness 1.4

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	303
Context description	Area R East, red layer, south of the city wall

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Leg of quadruped. Cylindrical but tapered at one end (foot).

Decoration Description

Decoration consists of two vertical parallel lines and three horizontal dashes. Large area of leg is reserved.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff clay.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10YR 3/1
Paint

Height	3.1
Depth	
Length	
Width	0.9
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

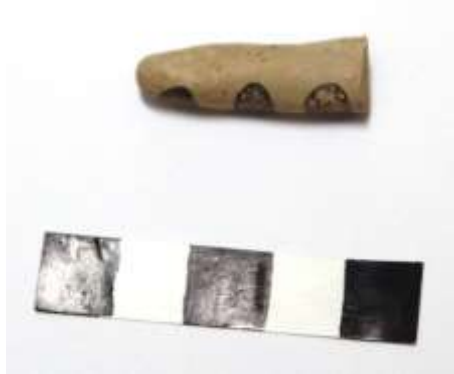


Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	304
Context description	Area R East, Trench 104, top of unexcavated levels

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bovid figurine, intact from nose to tail. One horn missing, and only one leg completely intact. Elongated but proportionate body. Body is cylindrical but unevenly modelled. Cylindrical nose, flat topped-head. Thick neck. Very wide, L-shaped horns, substantial but tapered. Legs are short and widely set. Cylindrical, overhanging tail.

Decoration Description

Decoration is clumsy. Thick neck band. Ladder pattern along spine. Thick horizontal line up legs and along flanks. Underside unpainted. Horns painted with series of dashes. Face half-covered in monochrome paint. Possible ringed eyes set low on face.

Fabric Description

Medium-fine, very pale orange clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/3
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10R 5/6
Paint

Height	5
Depth	
Length	9.6
Width	4
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1

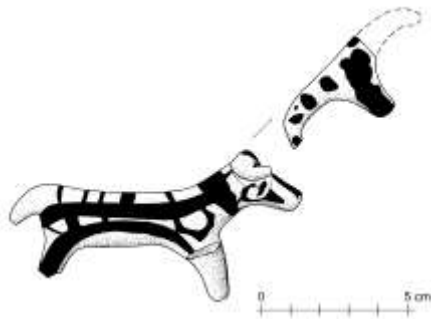


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Rider or charioteer	Context	305
Posture	Seated	Context description	Area R East, northeastern corner of the hollow, above stone dump
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - rider		
Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms	Date	LH III C - Protogeometric transition
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Miniature rider from a group composition. Heavily stylised. Bottom heavy: tapers substantially towards head. Front of body poorly finished. Bottom flattened for ease of placement on mount. Swelling in area of groin, at base of stomach.

Decoration Description

Decoration mostly unpreserved; small patch of paint on underside of bottom.

Fabric Description

Fine, grey clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 5/1
Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	3.8
Depth	
Length	
Width	2
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Late Ladder	Context	306
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area R East, northeastern corner of the hollow, below stone dump [=307,308]
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Hindquarters	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body and hindquarters of quadruped. Hind legs missing. Heavy, cylindrical body, unevenly smoothed and roughly modelled. Tail is pinched and flattened, and overhangs rear end.

Decoration Description

Thick ladder decoration on both flanks, contained within edging bands of Late Linear type. Monochrome tail. Underside unpainted.

Fabric Description

Fine, very pale orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Surface
Colour: 5YR 5/8
Paint

Height	2.6
Depth	
Length	7.3
Width	2.6
Thickness	2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	307
Context description	Area R East, southern area of the hollow [=306,308]

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Arms and upper body of Psi figurine. Broken at neck and below breasts. Body is of relatively even thickness. Not well smoothed, especially around breasts. Applied pellet breasts are medium-sized, high on body and unevenly positioned (left higher than right). Arms are slightly asymmetrically curved. Tips of arms have been pinched flat in section, i.e. flat part faces head.

Decoration Description

Front of body has thick parallel diagonal lines on arms. Curved lines across front of torso, especially between breasts. Back of body has parallel diagonal lines and splashes of paint at tips of arms. No trace of neck band or plait.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay fired pale orange.

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour: 10YR 7/4

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 - 2.5YR 4/4

Paint

Height	3
--------	---

Depth	
-------	--

Length	
--------	--

Width	4.3
-------	-----

Thickness	0.8
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Monochrome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	308
Context description	Area R East, southern area of the hollow [=306,307]

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C - Protogeometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Forequarters of quadruped figurine. Neck and head missing. Medium size but heavily made - indicates transition to Protogeometric? Cylindrical body, probably quite short as strong upward curve toward rear of back. Body becomes more triangular in section towards neck - spine has been pinched and flattened, creating indents at top of both flanks. Legs are short and splayed. Protrusion at back of right front foot as if to indicate hock or fetlock, or to aid balance.

Decoration Description

Monochrome decoration.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 - 2.5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	5.7
Depth	
Length	4.7
Width	3.3
Thickness	2.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Bovid	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Bull's head protome	Context	309
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area R East, hollow, south of stone dump (higher level)
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Join/association
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bull's head protome. Well made - gently tapered neck, cylindrical nose with truncated tip. Flat-topped head with gentle curve at horns. Broken edge at neck but underside of break is smooth and concave. Reworked?

Decoration Description

Monochrome decoration over front of neck and underside of face and ears, but also presumably originally covering back of neck and top of head.

Fabric Description

Fine, light brown fabric.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	2.3
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.8
Thickness	2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

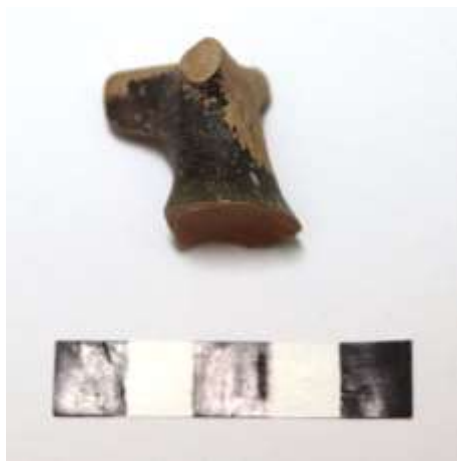


Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Monochrome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	310
Context description	Area R East, hollow, southwest of stone dump (higher level)

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body and head of medium-sized quadruped, presumably bovid. Tail, horns and all four legs missing. Body tapered towards spine - triangular in section. Spine is well-defined and slopes towards rear end. Flattened, elongated nose with rounded tip. Flat-topped head.

Decoration Description

Monochrome decoration (flaking extensively).

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange fabric.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/4 - 5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	3.1
Depth	
Length	6.7
Width	2.1
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Wavy 2
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	311
Context description	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter with Protogeometric figurines (upper layer)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Hindquarters of quadruped. Legs missing and tail broken. Cylindrical body. Raised and overhanging tail. Thick cylindrical legs.

Decoration Description

Wavy line along spine; two wavy lines along each flank. Series of dots between upper flank line and spine line. Thick lines but precise decoration. Underside unpainted.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium-pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/3 - 2.5YR 5/6
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	2.8
Depth	
Length	5.1
Width	2.9
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1

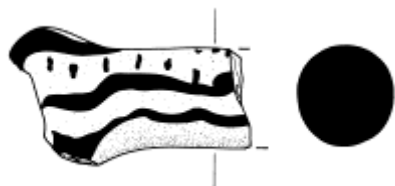


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Monochrome	Context	312
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter with Protogeometric figurines (lowest layer, western limit of scatter)
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body of quadruped. Head, one leg and parts of other three legs all missing. Heavy, very short body with strongly curved back and underside, and flattened rear end. High protrusion at rear but no evidence of tail. Comparatively thin legs, splayed widely. Fairly large hole in rear end.

Decoration Description

Decoration badly preserved - possibly monochrome.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange fabric.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	4.2
Depth	
Length	4.6
Width	2.4
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1

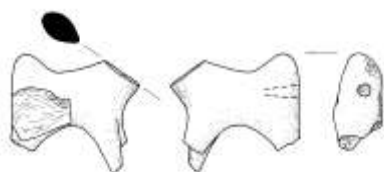


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Centaur
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	314
Context description	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter (from west) with Protogeometric figurines

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☒
Publication	I. S. Lemos, "'Lefkandi'," Archaeological Reports (2007) 38-40.		

Description

Handmade hollow head of a wheelmade centaur figure. Extremely fine modelling: hollow chin pushed out from inside; mouth hole incised through to interior; ears well modelled; eyes incised. Hair is offset from the face and around the ears and individual strands of hair highlighted with incision. Break at top of neck but sufficient preservation to ascertain that head and neck are at an approximately 100-110 degree angle, i.e. neck sloped diagonally down and back from head.

Decoration Description

Monochrome face and neck (flaking). Whites of eyes reserved. Strands of hair indicated with individual lines of paint.

Fabric Description

Condition

Excellent

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Centaur
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	314
Context description	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter (from west) with Protogeometric figurines

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Large handmade leg of a wheelmade horse or centaur figure (assumed to be a centaur due to its association with the centaur head from the hollow and from the identical fabrics). Carefully modelled with indication of knee.

Decoration Description

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Photo 1

Photo 2

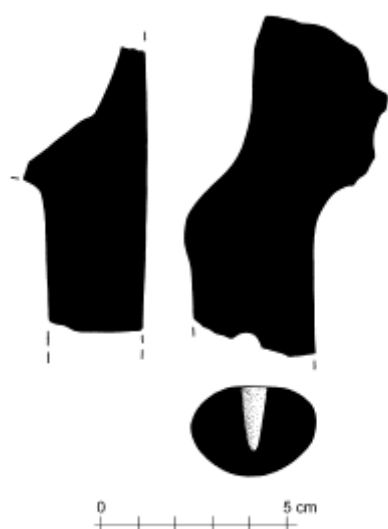


Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	None	Context	314
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter (from west) with Protogeometric figurines
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	Protogeometric
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☒
Publication	I. S. Lemos, "'Lefkandi'," Archaeological Reports (2007) 38-40.		

Description

Large handmade bovid figurine. Torso and neck preserved. Face has been broken off, leaving a clean and un-worn broken surface. One small hole preserved where an instrument was used to pierce the eye.

Decoration Description

Monochrome; dewlap indicated with an extra stripe of paint.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	314
Context description	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter (from west) with Protogeometric figurines

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☒
Publication	I. S. Lemos, "'Lefkandi'," Archaeological Reports (2007) 38-40.		

Description

Decoration Description

Fabric Description

Condition

Unknown

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Horse - team
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	314
Context description	Area R East, hollow, stone scatter (from west) with Protogeometric figurines

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☒
Publication	I. S. Lemos, "Lefkandi," Archaeological Reports (2008) 51-8.		

Description

Large handmade horse figurine (one half of a team). Heavy example. Surface not well smoothed so overall appearance is fairly 'lumpy'. Mane indicated with serrated applied strip of clay, and bridle attached as a separate strip. Left side of figurine indicates it was attached to another (unpainted, and bridle detail does not continue onto left side of neck). Back carefully arched; hail hanging free from rear (now broken).

Decoration Description

Monochrome.

Fabric Description

Condition

Good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height
Depth
Length
Width
Thickness
Diameter

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	315
Context description	Area U, level 1 (topsoil)

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Very worn body and hindquarters of quadruped figurine. Legs missing. 'Stump' of tail still evident. Slightly triangular in section. Legs would have splayed sharply backwards.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff-orange clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	2
Depth	
Length	4.1
Width	2.3
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	316
Context description	Area U, level 6, west of wall 192

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Tall, thin polos head. Clay pinched for 'face' - strong protrusion indicates nose. Polos has shallow indentation on top.

Decoration Description

Series of short horizontal lines on pinched side (face). Reserved vertical area on back of neck and a small paint dash pendent from the polos edge indicates a plait was originally applied, but there is no discernible break or area of attachment. Top of polos decorated with a cross and the edge with a band.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 7/6
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	3.1
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.8
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	317
Context description	Area U, level 53

Part preserved	Horn
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Horn of bovid figurine. Slightly curved and tapered. Tooled down length. Chipped at tip.

Decoration Description

One uneven band around circumference; evidence of paint at tip of horn where chipped.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10R 5/6
Paint

Height	
Depth	
Length	2.5
Width	1
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi A
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	318
Context description	Area U, level 56, soil on top of wall 127

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi A figurine. Preserved intact from neck downwards. Well shaped. Columnar stem with splayed, slightly uneven base. Breasts applied (pellets not preserved). Tooled down stem.

Decoration Description

Thick bands at neck and on stem. Diagonal lines on front and back of body, becoming increasingly messy from right to left. Bottom of torso defined by curved line.

Fabric Description

Fine, light orange clay.

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/3
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	5.6
Depth	
Length	
Width	4.4
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Ladder/Late Ladder	Context	319
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area U, level 57, end of wall 207
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Head	Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Head of bovid figurine (Ladder/Late Ladder). Elongated cylindrical muzzle, tapering towards nose (broken at tip). Flat-topped head with horns projecting at right angles to body. Horns slightly curved.

Decoration Description

Ladder decoration on back of neck. Thick stripe across back of head and down nose. Underside of nose and neck decorated in three vertical stripes.

Fabric Description

Very fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 7/3
Surface
Colour: 5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	1.6
Depth	
Length	3
Width	1.2
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

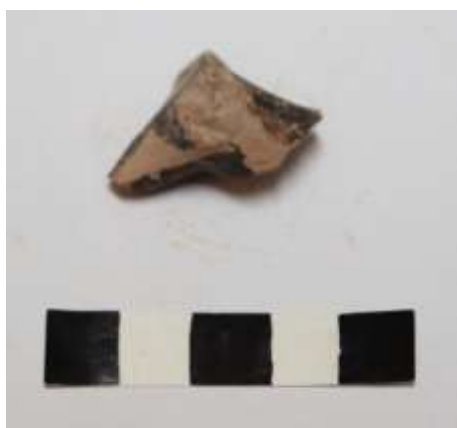


Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	320
Context description	Area Q South, level 15, between wall 119 and south baulk

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Hindquarters of large quadruped. Legs missing and tail broken. Body and legs cylindrical. Tail curves upwards from spine.

Decoration Description

Horizontal lines of Linear 2/Late Linear type on body and running down back legs.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4 - 7.5YR 6/1
Core
Colour: 10YR 8/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 - 2.5YR 4/3
Paint

Height	2.7
Depth	
Length	3.9
Width	3.2
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Late Linear	Context	321
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area Q South, level 538, Test 1 (for soils south of wall 177)
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body of quadruped of Late Linear type. Heavily modelled - hindquarters swell to accommodate rear legs and tail. Tail curves down over rear. Straight back and long, cylindrical body.

Decoration Description

Neck band; Late Linear type edging bands to body. Underside undecorated.

Fabric Description

Fine, light orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/3
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/8 - 2.5YR 2.5/2
Paint

Height	3.5
Depth	
Length	7.3
Width	2.1
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	322
Context description	Area Q South, level 546, soils north of cut over orange surface

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Rear of a quadruped. Shape and non-standardised decoration indicates LH III C date. Chunky cylindrical body with thick, very splayed legs (not preserved). Pre-firing piercing in rear below tail - extends through body to apparently beyond the break. Prominent firing hole and possible lack of decoration on left side indicate this example is a horse from a chariot group?

Decoration Description

Very thick line along spine. Thick line down legs. Ladder pattern along right flank; also possibly on left flank but poorly preserved. Underside undecorated.

Fabric Description

Fine, beige clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 4/2
Paint

Height	2.9
Depth	
Length	3.1
Width	3.7
Thickness	2.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	323
Context description	Area Q North, level 2, between walls (floor?)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Leg and foot of cloven-hoofed animal figure or figurine. Leg is thick and squat; foot is small. Small incision in clay of foot to indicate hoof. Flattened underside to foot. Back of leg strongly curved. No indication of knee joint. Brush marks in clay down back of leg - possibly indicates attached separately, i.e. to a small wheelmade body? Some light tooling down the inside (right side) of the leg.

Decoration Description

A thick vertical line down either side of the back of the leg.

Fabric Description

Fine, dark buff fabric.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 10YR 6/3

Surface

Colour: 5YR 3/1

Paint

Height	3.4
--------	-----

Depth	
-------	--

Length	
--------	--

Width	1.7
-------	-----

Thickness	1.2
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	324
Context description	Area Q North, level 2, alleyway

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bull's head protome (from carinated cup rather than bowl, to judge from very small size). Broken at neck, which has a smooth, hollowed underside - reworked? Elongated neck, wide face, short cylindrical nose with rounded tip. Applied, wide-set eyes. Strong 'indented' curve between horns, which originally curved upwards strongly.

Decoration Description

Neck monochrome to below nose. Four parallel horizontal lines across back of head. Band to lower part of horn. Eyes ringed. Nose has a band, from which extend three lines, joining the eye rings and a horizontal line across the head over the eyes.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange fabric.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/4

Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 4/2

Paint

Height 2.1

Depth

Length

Width 1.8

Thickness 0.7

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	325
Context description	Area Q North-East, level 55, foundation trench north of Wall 177

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Small quadruped. Very roughly modelled - cracks and holes in clay where it has not been smoothed. Small, thin legs for size of body. Thick neck - perhaps includes beginning of head? (now worn). Many holes of large burnt-out organic inclusions. Poorly fired so has a friable texture akin to ceramic building material.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Medium-fine brown clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 6/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	3.2
Depth	
Length	4.5
Width	1.8
Thickness	1.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	326
Context description	Area Q North-East, level 56, south of Walls 131 and 165

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Short, squat leg of quadruped (possibly hind left leg). Slightly flattened cylindrical shape, tapered but not flattened on underside. Pinched and flattened part of 'calf' - indicates 'elbow' joint - horse?

Decoration Description

Thick vertical stripe down back of leg; one slightly thinner stripe down right side.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	2.2
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.3
Thickness	1.6
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	327
Context description	Area Q North-East, level 61, area west of Wall 165 / above Wall 177

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Miniature bovid. Well modelled - body is of a uniform thickness, with appropriate 'swelling' at tops of legs. Horns broken off. Tapered legs. Tail broken but possibly originally applied as indicated by lump on back where attached.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Very fine, light brown clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 6/3
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	2.9
Depth	
Length	4.1
Width	1.4
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	328
Context description	Area Q, Building 1, North, level 2, outdoor area?

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Small but elongated quadruped figurine, triangular in section - horse? Possibly part of chariot group? Too worn to ascertain. Pronounced curve to underside of body. Legs not modelled separately. Long neck (now worn). Some small holes in fabric where clay has not been smoothed/prepared sufficiently before firing.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Medium fine, dark buff clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 10YR 7/2

Surface

Colour:

Paint

Height	2.5
--------	-----

Depth	
-------	--

Length	5.1
--------	-----

Width	1.8
-------	-----

Thickness	1.3
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Rider or charioteer
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	329
Context description	Area Q, Building 1, South, level 1 (subsoil)

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C - Protogeometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Leg and foot of a human figurine. Leg bent strongly at knee and foot extends outwards = rider. Foot is flat and square. Leg thickens at knee. No evidence of attachment. No delineation of toes on foot.

Decoration Description

Monochrome but applied unevenly so streaky appearance with brush marks and some areas are reserved (presumably unintentionally) e.g. back of calf.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium-pale orange clay.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	4.8
Depth	
Length	4.5
Width	3
Thickness	2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Unknown
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	330
Context description	Area Q, Pit 17, level 3

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Other

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Unidentifiable fragment, possibly of a seated figurine or rider. Small cylindrical 'stem' curves into two small horn-like protrusions.

Decoration Description

Small patches of paint preserved but decorative scheme not discernible.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height

Depth

Length 1.6

Width 2.3

Thickness 0.7

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2

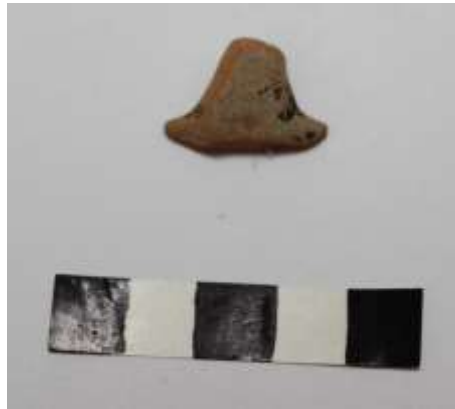


Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Phi
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	331
Context description	M2, level 2, subsoil

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Head of a Phi figurine. Delicately modelled and decorated. Face is pinched to create nose and gently curved in profile. Eyes are evenly sized and applied. Protrusion at top of head and reserved area down back of head/neck indicates applied plait, now missing (break visible). Head is otherwise flat-topped.

Decoration Description

Head monochrome. Hair line extends down side of face and ends behind and just below eyes. Drop-shaped dashes in eyes. Hairline also marks edge of nose protrusion. Thick band around neck.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff clay.

Condition

Very good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour: 5YR 7/6
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/8
Paint

Height	2.4
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.4
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Linear 2 / Late Linear	Context	332
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	M6/M3, level 20, red-brown deposit with mudbrick pieces
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body of thin, elongated quadruped. Slightly uneven modelling. Legs modelled from one block of clay and cut (incision still visible in cleft between top of hind legs). Tail modelled by pinching - attached to right hind leg.

Decoration Description

Thick neck band. Thick line along tail and spine, tapering where it meets neck band. Clumsy, tapered line along both flanks and extending down hind legs.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium-pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	3.3
Depth	
Length	7.2
Width	2.4
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	333
Context description	M6/M3, level 22, fill

Part preserved	Stem and waist
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Stem and lower half of body of Psi figurine. Stem is heavy and waist is high. Base broken. Surface has been slipped and well smoothed - polished? Very shiny.

Decoration Description

Medium-thick waist band. Seven medium-thick vertical lines down stem at regular intervals (indicator of pre-LH III C Psi type). Body has slightly curved vertical lines of medium thickness. Edging band to underside of arms.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay, buffed to a medium orange.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be imported

Colour:
Core
Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 10R 5/8
Paint

Height	4.9
Depth	
Length	
Width	3.3
Thickness	1.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Bull's head protome	Context	334
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Area S West, level 11, subsoil
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Whole	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Join/association
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bull's head protome from a carinated vessel. Nose is elongated, thin and narrow; tip rounded. Horns are splayed widely; tips missing. Break at neck probably not reworked but concave from attachment to vessel handle.

Decoration Description

Thick neck band from which extends monochrome band down back, covering neck. Two parallel stripes across top of head, following horns, and edging lines to top of nose. Tip of nose painted.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 10YR 2/1
Paint

Height

Depth

Length 2.7

Width 4.1

Thickness 1.5

Diameter

Photo 1

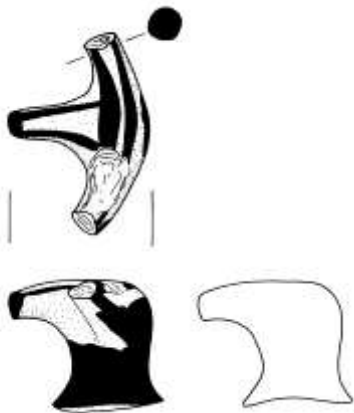


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	335
Context description	Area S West, level 14

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Upper right quarter of body (arm, chest, one breast) of Psi figurine. Arm consists of a very small semicircular protrusion above an otherwise horizontal edge to upper body. Medium sized, applied breasts. Neck thick in comparison with thickness of body.

Decoration Description

Decorative zone bordered by edging band around front of body at edge. Fairly straight, thick vertical lines on front and back. Dotted necklace.

Fabric Description

Very fine, orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 10YR 8/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	2.4
Depth	
Length	
Width	3
Thickness	0.3
Diameter	

Photo 1

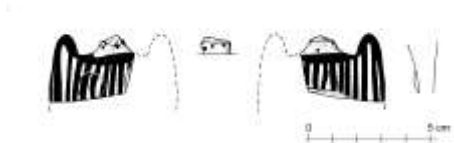


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Proto-Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	336
Context description	Area S West, level 16

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Lower third of body and upper part of stem of Proto-Phi figurine (LH III A). Thick, cylindrical stem tapering into a relatively thin body. Band at top of stem. Left arm curls up to rest (presumably) between breasts. Right arm rests on stomach. No hands indicated.

Decoration Description

Series of wavy vertical lines across back and front of body (presumably over arms but now worn away). Band at base of body/top of stem.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 5/8
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 5YR 5/8 - 5YR 4/6
Paint

Height	2.8
Depth	
Length	
Width	2.7
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

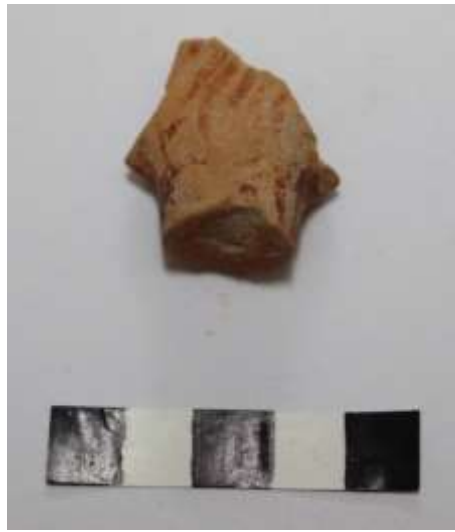


Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	336
Context description	Area S West, level 16

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Thin and elongated forequarters of a quadruped, probably a horse. Pronounced, tapered neck. Body arches towards upper edge of back; in section it is not quite cylindrical. Swelling at tops of legs. Legs clearly defined as two separate constructions but not at all splayed. Added clay on underside where legs attached - smoothed - to strengthen join?

Decoration Description

Thick edging band to spine and front of forelegs. Underside and flanks undecorated.

Fabric Description

Very fine, beige clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 5YR 4/2
Paint

Height	3.1
Depth	
Length	3.1
Width	1.7
Thickness	
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	337
Context description	Area S West, level 16, eastern section

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bull's head protome of a carinated vessel. Back of head and neck form one straight line (no curvature). Short nose with cylindrical rounded tip. Strongly triangular face. Horns broken but no indication of forward curve; gentle curve upwards only.

Decoration Description

Monochrome neck. Dots of paint for eyes. Tip of nose monochrome. Two divergent lines along nose, joining a line across back of head. Horns barred.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 10YR 7/3

Surface

Colour: 10YR 3/1

Paint

Height 3.8

Depth

Length

Width 3.4

Thickness 1.3

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	338
Context description	Area S West, level 16, eastern section (2)

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Very small polos head - from a miniature Psi. Broken just below edging band, and above eyes. Face modelled by pinching just below polos (almost triangular in section). Top of polos is deeply concave, especially considering small size overall. Polos has only a very slight flare.

Decoration Description

Clumsy cross on top of polos; similarly clumsy thick band below edge of polos. Evidence of eyes either side of 'nose' as blobs/dashes of paint. No evidence of plait/hair.

Fabric Description

Fine, light orange clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 5YR 4/6
Paint

Height	0.6
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.2
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

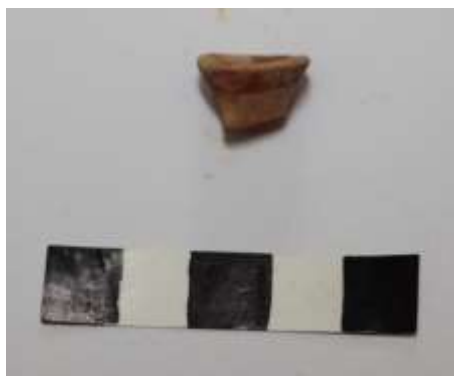


Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	338
Context description	Area S West, level 16, eastern section (2)

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Late Psi B figurine - body, stem and base almost complete. Small example. Small stub of neck preserved. Body slightly asymmetrical. Columnar stem with high flaring base. Medium sized breasts, painted (not applied) and situated high on body. Stem notably thicker than body.

Decoration Description

Front: fine diagonals on arms, framed by thick diagonals where arm meets body. Possible edging bands to upper arms (obscured by broken edges). Two nearly horizontal lines running below breasts. Back: diagonal lines on preserved arm; messy horizontal lines on body. Thick horizontal band at back of neck. Vertical lines on neck indicate hair. Thick horizontal band around stem just above base.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 - 2.5YR 3/3
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/3
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	5.5
Depth	
Length	
Width	3.7
Thickness	2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	339
Context description	Area S West, level 25, eastern section

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Quadruped figurine, interpreted as horse due to elongated neck and triangular section of body (body tapers towards spine). Break on leg demonstrates that legs were applied separately.

Decoration Description

Precise decoration following anatomy but executed in thick angular lines - one edging band along spine, neck and legs, plus lines along flanks and down legs.

Fabric Description

Fine, beige clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/2
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 7/3
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 4/2
Paint

Height	3.4
Depth	
Length	5.5
Width	1.3
Thickness	1.6
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	340
Context description	Area S West, level 25, eastern section (2)

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Upper body of a Late Psi B figurine. Tip of arm broken but original shape short and rounded rather than tapered. Body thins towards edges of arms. Back is very flat.

Decoration Description

Elaborate geometric decoration. Front: diagonals on arms, hatched body. Back: same as front but with added thick, messy lines. Thick line down back with cross-hatching indicates plait. No edging to arms on front or back.

Fabric Description

Fine, light orange clay.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 - 2.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	2.1
Depth	
Length	
Width	4.2
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Late Ladder
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	341
Context description	Area S West, level 34, western section

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Hindquarters of quadruped of Ladder type. Thick, cylindrical body. Overhanging tail, pinched and drawn out from back of body (not attached to rear leg). Thick, slightly splayed legs.

Decoration Description

Late Linear-type edging bands to body, containing a ladder pattern contained within an elongated semicircle. Ladder decoration down leg (contained within edging bands). Thick spine line. Decoration on right side of body very worn - difficult to ascertain if identical to left side. Lustrous paint.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6

Paint

Height	2.8
--------	-----

Depth	
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Length	4.6
--------	-----

Width	2.7
-------	-----

Thickness	2
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Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	342
Context description	Area S East, level 52, 'foundation trench' south of Wall 152

Part preserved	Leg and foot
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Tapered leg of quadruped figurine. Conical shape (foot not flattened).

Decoration Description

Decoration very worn. Series of medium-thick vertical lines across one side; other side undecorated.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale buff fabric.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour: WHITE 8/2.5Y_ /2
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 4/3
Paint

Height	2.6
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.3
Thickness	1.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi B
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	343
Context description	Area S Southeast, level 81, layer of silt between upper stone surfaces/walkways and Wall 177

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Torso of Late Psi B figurine. Thick, heavy example. Arms curve steeply outwards from waist. Large applied breasts (one preserved), not well smoothed/modelled into body.

Decoration Description

Careless, droplet-shaped decoration on front with series of small vertical dashes below breasts. Vertical line down back with regular horizontal and diagonal lines branching off either side.

Fabric Description

Fine, light brown clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/3
Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	2.5
Depth	
Length	
Width	3.8
Thickness	1.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	344
Context description	Area S West, level 26, eastern section, hard grey surface

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Left side of upper body of canonical Psi figurine. Short body. Tip of arm missing but curve of arm shallow and wide. Medium-sized, strongly protruding breast (applied but well smoothed into body).

Decoration Description

Front: vertical lines of thin to medium thickness, thick waist band and edging band to edges of arm. Back: curved diagonal lines up arm, presumably meeting vertically at centre of back (or converging on plait [not preserved]).

Fabric Description

Fine, dark beige/cream clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour: 10YR 7/3

Slip

Colour:

Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 3/2 - 2.5YR 4/4

Paint

Height	3.6
--------	-----

Depth	
-------	--

Length	
--------	--

Width	2.5
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Thickness	1
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Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Centaur	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	None	Context	345
Posture	Unknown	Context description	Area P, level 2 (subsoil)
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other		
Part preserved	Head, neck and chest	Date	Protogeometric
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	Early-Middle
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Context
Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☒
Publication	I. S. Lemos, "A new figurine from Xeropolis at Lefkandi" in E. Herring, Lemos, I, Schiavo, F L, Vagnetti, L (ed.), Across Frontiers. Etruscans, Greeks, Phoenicians and Cypriots. Studies in honour of David Ridgway and		

Description

Handmade head and chest of an anthropomorphic figurine or figure, thought to be a centaur. Arms curve slightly forwards but very widely, and state of preservation precludes ascertaining this beyond doubt. Uneven modelling (right shoulder is lower than left; bulges of unsmoothed clay on torso). Pinched, modelled face with stamped eyes (left eye stamped more deeply than right). Left back side of head broken but evidence of applied plait (published description suggests possibly two) with ridged surface (rope-like), starting at the forehead and extending down the back of the head and neck. Punch mark on plait, above right ear. No evidence of breasts. Chest is thick in the centre, thinning towards edges (rhomboid in section). Ears poorly preserved but left one appears to have a triangular shape.

Decoration Description

Decoration preserved only patchily but apparently monochrome all over; certainly on back and hair. Published description observes reddish paint on torso, edged with black. Lustrous paint.

Fabric Description

Pale buff with small white inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Local

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Core
Colour: Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 2.5/1
Paint

Height	4.9
Depth	
Length	
Width	4
Thickness	2.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Group
Typological variant	Chariot Group
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	346
Context description	Region I, initial clearing

Part preserved	Forequarters
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Forequarters of a horse from a chariot group. Slightly flattened cylindrical body with elongated neck and pinched, incised mane. Pierced hole half way down mane - for rein, presumably of perishable material. Applied ears but well modelled, drawn out to side of head. Face broken but head originally small. Legs are one mass. Evidence of breakage on right side of leg where another horse was attached. Date determined by style of modelling and use of Late Linear-type edging lines on flanks.

Decoration Description

Two thick lines, one either side of mane, extending down back. 'H' shaped pattern of thick lines on front of neck/body. Underside apparently unpainted. Side of body with attachment is undecorated.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 5YR 2.5/1

Paint

Height	6.1
--------	-----

Depth	
-------	--

Length	6.2
--------	-----

Width	1.7
-------	-----

Thickness	1.5
-----------	-----

Diameter	
----------	--

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	347
Context description	Area T/U, surface find

Part preserved	Leg
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Handmade leg of large animal figure, presumably wheelmade. Upper part preserved. Slightly tapered. Unevenly modelled. End of attachment hole in centre of lower part of leg and on upper edge. Hole in upper edge not as even as the one in the underside - as if a dowel was pushed into wet clay, rather than a proper hole drilled or formed.

Decoration Description

One thick vertical line down one side of leg. Some very tiny patches of black paint preserved. No tooling evident.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff fabric.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/3 - 7.5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour: 2.5Y 5/3
Paint

Height	7.1
Depth	
Length	
Width	2.9
Thickness	2.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Elaborate
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	348
Context description	Trial Trench 1, level 5, rubble layer

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Quadruped of 'Elaborate' type. Small but substantial example - heavily modelled. Tail overhangs rear end and curves down right hind leg. Legs are evenly modelled and proportionate to body. Body curves slightly along spine.

Decoration Description

Decoration preserved on right side only due to post-depositional erosion. Line down spine; banding around circumference of body. Irregular but linear series of dots between the bands, and a vertical panel of diagonal lines extending down right hind leg (not preserved). Barring on front of chest and on rear end.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium-orange clay fired to a pale orange.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour: 10YR 8/2
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	2.3
Depth	
Length	6
Width	2
Thickness	1.5
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Bird
Typological variant	Vase attachment - other
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	348
Context description	Trial Trench 1, level 5, rubble layer

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Vessel handle attachment (protome) in shape of a bird. Preserved part of handle is thick and heavy, tapering up to the head, which is flattened. Eye pierced through head. Tip of nose (beak?) broken. Very clear moulding and brush marks on back of neck and front of chest. Attachment to handle is poorly smoothed.

Decoration Description

Monochrome. Lustrous paint.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 5YR 7/6
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height

Depth

Length 10.1

Width 2

Thickness 1.4

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Psi - high-waisted
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	349
Context description	Trial Trench 1, level 11

Part preserved	Upper torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age (pre- LH III C)
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Body and part of neck of a high-waisted Psi figurine. Uncommon outside of Argolid so possibly imported. Small example. Large, applied but well-modelled breasts. Body tapers towards extremities of arms (both arms broken). Very high waist. Thick neck.

Decoration Description

Body outlines with edging band and filled with vertical lines of medium thickness; front and back have identical decorative scheme but back is executed more neatly. Thick line down back of neck indicates plait. Remnant of waist band preserved at lower edge of body.

Fabric Description

Fine, very pale orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be imported

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/3
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 3/6 - 2.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	3.8
Depth	
Length	
Width	3.5
Thickness	1.1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Vase attachment - other
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	350
Context description	Area C, level 11

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	81% - 90%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C - Protogeometric transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Solid, wheelmade anthropomorphic head - stirrup jar attachment. Figure wears a slightly conical hat with wheelmarks. Face moulded and has an unusual 'inset' profile. Broken areas at 'ears' (applied) and low on neck indicate existence of thin curved handles. Underside of neck has clear marks of manufacture akin to attachment of necks on closed vessels ('whirl' marks). Eyes are small and stamped.

Decoration Description

Some very tiny dots of paint on top of head - possibly post-depositional rather than original paint. Monochrome face. Top, side and underside of hat have edging band. 'Chinstrap' from hat extends behind ears and under chin. Neck band with row of rough dots below - necklace? Evidence of three vertical lines extending down front of body.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff/beige clay.

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour: 7.5YR 7/4

Slip

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6 (interior

Surface

Colour: 2.5 YR 4/4 (face) - 2.5YR 3/1

Paint (back of head)

Height 5.1

Depth

Length

Width 4

Thickness 3.9

Diameter

Photo 1

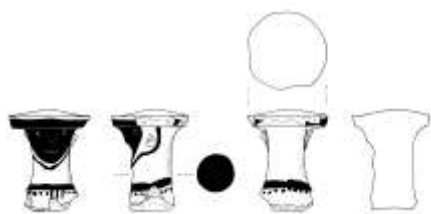


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	351
Context description	L3, level 50

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bovid head, probably a protome from a carinated vessel - perhaps a bowl, judging by large size of head. Thick and heavy example. Neck slightly rhomboid in section owing to pinched dewlap. Nose flattened and elongated. Head flat-topped; horns (not preserved) appear to have been relatively straight with a slight forwards curve. Smoothed down back and sides of neck.

Decoration Description

Only discernible traces of decoration are tiny patches of paint on back of neck, head and top of nose.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/4
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/6
Paint

Height	3.4
Depth	
Length	
Width	4.2
Thickness	2.4
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	No arms

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	352
Context description	Trench 60, level 28

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Abbreviated anthropomorphic figurine of a type found previously on Xeropolis and known from Phylakopi. Handmade. Top of head slightly concave like a polos. Face pinched to indicate nose. One eye applied (clay pellet) - other not preserved. Break below 'head' although no neck indicated via modelling. Curve out at back to indicate posterior? (applied clay, not well smoothed). Deep indent above legs on front - to indicate genitals? Very short protrusions for legs.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Medium-fine, brownish clay with some fine inclusions and some very fine silver mica.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Unknown

Colour: 5YR 5/6
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 5YR 6/6
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	7.7
Depth	
Length	
Width	2.1
Thickness	2.1
Diameter	

Photo 1

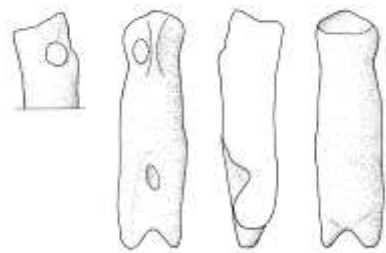


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Female
Typological variant	Female vessel attachment
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	352
Context description	Trench 60, level 28

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Female figurine with polos. Polos tilted down at back; concave on top. Face pinched and eyes applied; small incised mouth. Small, even, conical, applied breasts. Stem broken but curvature at back and general flaring shape (rather than columnar stem with conical foot) indicates that it was attached to something, presumably the rim of a vessel.

Decoration Description

Monochrome body below (and including) breasts and arms. Thick neck band. Painted left eye with descending thin wavy vertical lines. Back: thin vertical lines descending from polos and neck band. Thick waist band and two thick vertical lines.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 5/6 - 7.5YR 5/1
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	7.3
Depth	
Length	
Width	3.9
Thickness	1
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	353
Context description	Trench 82-70, level 1 (topsoil)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Miniature quadruped (probably bovid). Short, tapered legs; body slightly triangular in section (thinning towards spine). Large, overhanging tail (broken).

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine, dark orange fabric.

Condition

Fairly good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/4
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 6/3
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	1.2
Depth	
Length	2
Width	0.5
Thickness	0.5
Diameter	

Photo 1

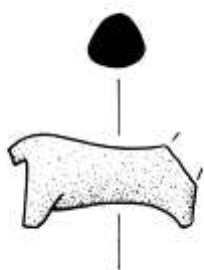


Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	354
Context description	Trench 93, level 1 (topsoil)

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Indeterminate
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Very small head of a bovid figurine (horns broken). Atypical Late Bronze Age example or Early Iron Age? Long, cylindrical neck. Strongly triangular head/face. Fine modelling. Nose flattened on top edge and pinched vertically on underside. Incised features - two nostrils, eyes, eyebrows and thin line for mouth (eyes and eyebrows preserved on right side only). Features on left side of face eroded.

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine, orange clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour:

Paint

Height

Depth

Length 2.5

Width 1.5

Thickness 1.1

Diameter

Photo 1

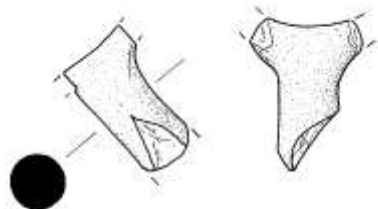


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	355
Context description	Trench 104, level 3

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Small polos head from Psi or Late Psi.
Concave top of polos. Pinched face; no other modelled features.

Decoration Description

Off-set cross and edging line on top of polos. Vertical lines down face, head and neck, with a schematic eye (?) rendered on right side. One horizontal line across face at break. Thickest line down the back of neck presumably indicates plait.

Fabric Description

Condition

Fair

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	1.7
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.5
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	356
Context description	Trench 104, level 7, metalling layer extending to North

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bull's head protome from a carinated vessel (possibly bowl judging from large size of protome). Short, thick neck but very thin, tapered and elongated nose with rounded tip. Cylindrical horns (thicker than nose), gently curved. Head is flat-topped. Clear marks (striations) at junction of protome and handle - paint brushed down vertically over join.

Decoration Description

Monochrome.

Fabric Description

Fine, very pale orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/4

Surface

Colour: 10R 5/6

Paint

Height 4.4

Depth

Length

Width 3.3

Thickness 1.6

Diameter

Photo 1

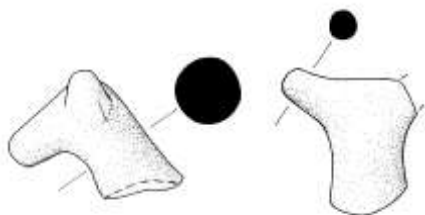


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Bull's head protome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	357
Context description	Trench 104, level 8, sub-metalling layer?

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	Early-Middle
Dating method	Join/association

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bull's head protome from a carinated vessel (bowl, judging from large size). Reworked at neck break? Cylindrical nose and ears, flat-topped head, proportionate neck. Horns curve upwards and forwards.

Decoration Description

Small patches of decoration preserved - probably originally monochrome?

Fabric Description

Fine, medium-pale orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	3.7
Depth	
Length	
Width	3.4
Thickness	1.8
Diameter	

Photo 1

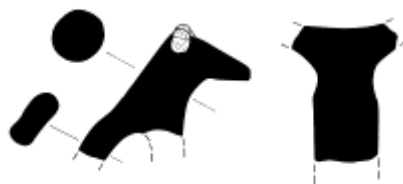


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Psi - unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	358
Context description	Trench 107, level 3

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Small polos from a Psi or Late Psi figurine. Concave on top; tilted slightly up towards the back. Clay pinched out below polos, presumably to create face, although no features indicated. Horizontal band visible above break - high polos (if band indicates bottom edge of polos) or face without features.

Decoration Description

Off-centre cross on top of polos and series of vertical lines extending down to neck band. Three parallel lines on opposite side to pinched 'face' possibly indicate plait?

Fabric Description

Fine, dark beige-grey clay.

Condition

Good

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 7.5YR 5/2
Core
Colour: 10YR 6/2
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 7.5YR 3/2
Paint

Height	1.4
Depth	
Length	
Width	1.4
Thickness	0.7
Diameter	

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	359
Context description	Baulk 106/106, level 1 (topsoil)

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Very small example of a Late Psi - miniature? Stem very thick and flaring, especially in comparison with body. Very small pellet breasts (right slightly lower than left). Slight concave curve to back, exaggerating flare of stem. Neck thick and relatively undefined.

Decoration Description

Some tiny patches of paint on back but decorative scheme not discernible.

Fabric Description

Fine, orange clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 5YR 6/6

Surface

Colour: 5YR 2.5/1

Paint

Height 3.9

Depth

Length

Width 2.6

Thickness 1.6

Diameter

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Female
Typological variant	Late Psi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms upraised

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	360
Context description	Trench 108, level 12, deposit on the same level as Wall 176

Part preserved	Upper torso including arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Torso and one arm of a Late Psi figurine. Very worn. Uneven arms. Breasts small and applied unevenly and low on body. Left breast smaller than right. Left arm is thinner and more cylindrical than right arm, with a stronger curve. Slightly concave back. Clay not well prepared - voids where not smoothed adequately, especially in stem.

Decoration Description

Small patches of paint on sides of torso and upper arm, but overall decorative scheme not discernible.

Fabric Description

Medium-fine, dark orange clay, fired to light orange. Some medium fine inclusions.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 5YR 6/8
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 4/4
Paint

Height	4.6
Depth	
Length	
Width	6.6
Thickness	2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	Elaborate
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	361
Context description	Trench 108, level 35

Part preserved	Hindquarters
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Hindquarters of quadruped of 'Elaborate' type. Large, heavy example. Pierced hole in rear end; evidence of modelled tail (now broken). Legs gently tapered and substantially splayed.

Decoration Description

Decoration dense and elaborate. Spine line with small cross-bars, enclosed by an edging band. Ladder pattern on flanks. Line on belly with cross-bars, similar to spine decoration but thicker. Hind legs monochrome.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 5YR 7/3
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6
Paint

Height	5
Depth	
Length	4.4
Width	3.5
Thickness	2.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Spine
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	361
Context description	Trench 108, level 35

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Bovid of Spine type. Poorly finished at rear of back legs and on underside. Thick, short legs. Defined curve along back. Tail curves down over rear end. Pinched and pierced area of underside to represent genitals. Nose cylindrical and elongated. Pierced eyes. Horns cylindrical and assymetrical, extending beyond width of flanks (tips broken).

Decoration Description

Decoration very worn. Nose and top of head monochrome. Thick neck band. Thick vertical lines extend down body and legs from centre of back. Stripe down centre of tail. Underside undecorated.

Fabric Description

Fine, very pale orange clay.

Condition

Fairly poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 10YR 7/4
Surface

Colour: 7.5YR 6/6 - 7.5YR 3/1
Paint

Height	4.1
Depth	
Length	7.2
Width	2.7
Thickness	1.9
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Bovid
Typological variant	Monochrome
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	362
Context description	Trench 108, level 35 (2)

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Small but heavily modelled monochrome bovid. Gentle curve to back. Slightly splayed legs. Slightly pinched at front of neck to indicate dewlap.

Decoration Description

Entire body monochrome except neck, front and underside of body which are apparently undecorated. Fairly thick vertical line extending down both back legs - edging bands of Late Linear type? Lustrous paint.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour: 2.5YR 6/6
Core
Colour: 7.5YR 7/4
Slip
Colour:
Surface
Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 - 2.5YR 4/3
Paint

Height	2.9
Depth	
Length	5.6
Width	2.5
Thickness	1.8
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4



Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Female Mycenaean type - Psi or Phi
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	363
Context description	Trench 112, level 1 (topsoil)

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Very worn columnar stem, base and body of a female figurine (Phi/Psi/Late Psi). Arms, neck and head missing. High waist. Probably quite a high foot. Stem flattens into body rather than tapers - Phi or Psi rather than Late Psi?

Decoration Description

None preserved.

Fabric Description

Fine, buff-grey clay.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip
Colour: 10YR 7/4
Surface
Colour:
Paint

Height	4.9
Depth	
Length	
Width	2
Thickness	1.3
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Typological variant	Late Ladder	Context	364
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Trench 115, level 1 (subsoil)
Gesture	Not applicable		
Part preserved	Hindquarters	Date	LH III C
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development
Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Hindquarters of quadruped of Late Ladder type. Body unevely modelled and curves longitudinally along spine. Applied tail overhanging rear.

Decoration Description

Very careless decoration of a rough Ladder scheme on left flank, enclosed by spine line and line along bottom of flank. Decoration on right side not preserved due to post-depositional erosion. Line down tail.

Fabric Description

Fine, pale orange fabric.

Condition

Very poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:
Core
Colour:
Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 6/4
Surface

Colour: 2.5YR 5/6 - 2.5YR 4/1
Paint

Height	4.2
Depth	
Length	5.7
Width	2.7
Thickness	2.2
Diameter	

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Lefkandi - Xeropolis
Context	365
Context description	Trench 160/East Baulk, level 2 (subsoil)

Part preserved	Neck and part of body
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Bronze Age - LH III C transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☒
Publication	N/A		

Description

Head, neck and front of body of bovid figurine (face, nose and horns missing). Thick neck, long cylindrical horns with gentle upwards curve. Roughly modelled - some areas e.g. top of head unsmoothed. Legs would have been fairly widely splayed. Nose probably cylindrical judging from break.

Decoration Description

Decoration very worn but evidence of horizontal stripe across back of neck and top of head. Band at start of body and a dash on back of neck. Dashes on horns.

Fabric Description

Fine, medium-dark orange clay.

Condition

Poor

Provenance

Thought to be local

Colour:

Core

Colour:

Slip

Colour: 7.5YR 7/4

Surface

Colour: 5YR 3/2

Paint

Height 3.8

Depth

Length

Width 3.2

Thickness 1.2

Diameter

Photo 1

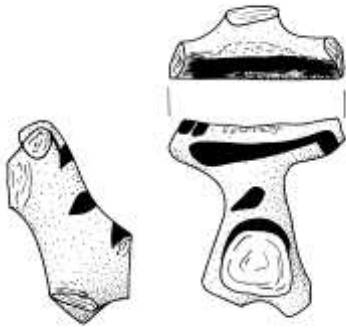


Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Zambico
Context	366
Context description	Zambico cremation burial 58

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	LVIII.11/11789
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	G. Jacopi, "Scavi nella necropoli di Jalisso 1924-1928," Clara Rhodos (1929).		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Zambico
Context	366
Context description	Zambico cremation burial 58

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	LVIII.12/11790
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	G. Jacopi, "Scavi nella necropoli di Jalisso 1924-1928," Clara Rhodos (1929).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Zambico
Typological variant	None	Context	366
Posture	Unknown	Context description	Zambico cremation burial 58
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)		

Part preserved	Head, neck and chest	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	21% - 30%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	LVIII.16/11794
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	G. Jacopi, "Scavi nella necropoli di Jalisso 1924-1928," Clara Rhodos (1929).		

Type	Probably female		
Typological variant	None		
Posture	Standing		
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other		

Site	Stin Piazza		
Context	367		
Context description	Stin Piazza, pithos burial 141		

Part preserved	Whole		
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%		
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces		

Date	Early Geometric		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Context		

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	CXLI.1/11961
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	G. Jacopi, "Scavi nella necropoli di Jalisso 1924-1928," Clara Rhodos (1929).		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Warrior - gender unspecific
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other

Site	Kechraki
Context	368
Context description	Kechraki Tomb 200 (2)

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kechraki
Context	368
Context description	Kechraki Tomb 200 (2)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kechraki
Context	368
Context description	Kechraki Tomb 200 (2)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kechraki
Context	368
Context description	Kechraki Tomb 200 (2)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kechraki
Context	368
Context description	Kechraki Tomb 200 (2)

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	I
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Head and neck
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Hands on hips

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Torso and stem
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arm gesture unknown (arms not preserved)

Site	Kamiroso - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiroso votive deposit

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	41% - 50%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms by sides

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	11% - 20%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Torso excluding any appendages
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - rider

Site	Kamiroos - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiroos votive deposit

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso excluding arms
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Kamiros - acropolis
Context	369
Context description	Kamiros votive deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Unknown	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Rider or charioteer
Posture	Seated
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - rider

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Unknown

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Horse - single
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bovid
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	71% - 80%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Torso including appendages
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Protogeometric - Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Bird
Typological variant	None
Posture	Not applicable
Gesture	Not applicable

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	LH III C - 7th century
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Species unspecific quadruped	Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Typological variant	None	Context	370
Posture	Not applicable	Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit
Gesture	Not applicable		

Part preserved	Forequarters	Date	LH III C - 7th century
Percentage preserved	51% - 60%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in one piece	Dating method	Stylistic development

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic
Typological variant	Articulated 'doll'
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Head
Percentage preserved	Less than 10%
Intactness	Intact in one piece

Date	Late Geometric - 7th century transition
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	Conjoined anthropomorphic pair
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Historic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Probably female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Historic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Historic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Unknown
Gesture	Unknown

Site	Ialysos - acropolis
Context	370
Context description	Ialysos acropolis votive deposit

Part preserved	Unknown
Percentage preserved	Unknown
Intactness	Unknown

Date	Protogeometric - Historic
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Unpublished	Examined?	☐
Publication	N/A		

Type	Horse - single		
Typological variant	None		
Posture	Not applicable		
Gesture	Not applicable		

Site	Sophou plot		
Context	371		
Context description	Cremation burial on Sophou plot		

Part preserved	Torso including appendages		
Percentage preserved	61% - 70%		
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces		

Date	Late Geometric		
Phase	No further subdivision		
Dating method	Context		

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	I. C. Papachristodoulou, "Κως," Αρχαιολογικον Δελτιον 1980 (1988) 547-57.		

Type	Gender unspecific anthropomorphic	Site	Sophou plot
Typological variant	None	Context	371
Posture	Unknown	Context description	Cremation burial on Sophou plot
Gesture	Arms extended forwards - other		

Part preserved	Head, neck and torso including arms	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	31% - 40%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Unknown	Dating method	Context

Production technique	Handmade	Publication Number	N/A
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	I. C. Papachristodoulou, "Κως," Αρχαιολογικον Δελτιον 1980 (1988) 547-57.		

Type	Female
Typological variant	None
Posture	Standing
Gesture	Arms on body

Site	Serraglio
Context	372
Context description	Serraglio tomb 14

Part preserved	Whole
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces

Date	Late Geometric
Phase	No further subdivision
Dating method	Context

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	TXIV.101/586
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. Morricone, "Sepulture della prima età del ferra a Coo," Annuario della Scuola archeologica di Atene e delle missioni italiane in Oriente 1978 (1982) 1-476.		

Type	Female	Site	Serraglio
Typological variant	None	Context	373
Posture	Standing	Context description	'Zona fadìl', tomb 5
Gesture	Arms on body		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	91% - 100%	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	FA.TV.2/1099
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. Morricone, "Sepolture della prima età del ferra a Coò," Annuario della Scuola archeologica di Atene e delle missioni italiane in Oriente 1978 (1982) 1-476.		

Type	Female	Site	Serraglio
Typological variant	None	Context	373
Posture	Standing	Context description	'Zona fadìl', tomb 5
Gesture	Arms on body		

Part preserved	Whole	Date	Late Geometric
Percentage preserved	Complete (100%)	Phase	No further subdivision
Intactness	Intact in multiple pieces	Dating method	Comparanda

Production technique	Wheelmade	Publication Number	FA.TV.3/1100
State of publication	Published - preliminary	Examined?	☐
Publication	L. Morricone, "Sepolture della prima età del ferra a Coò," Annuario della Scuola archeologica di Atene e delle missioni italiane in Oriente 1978 (1982) 1-476.		