

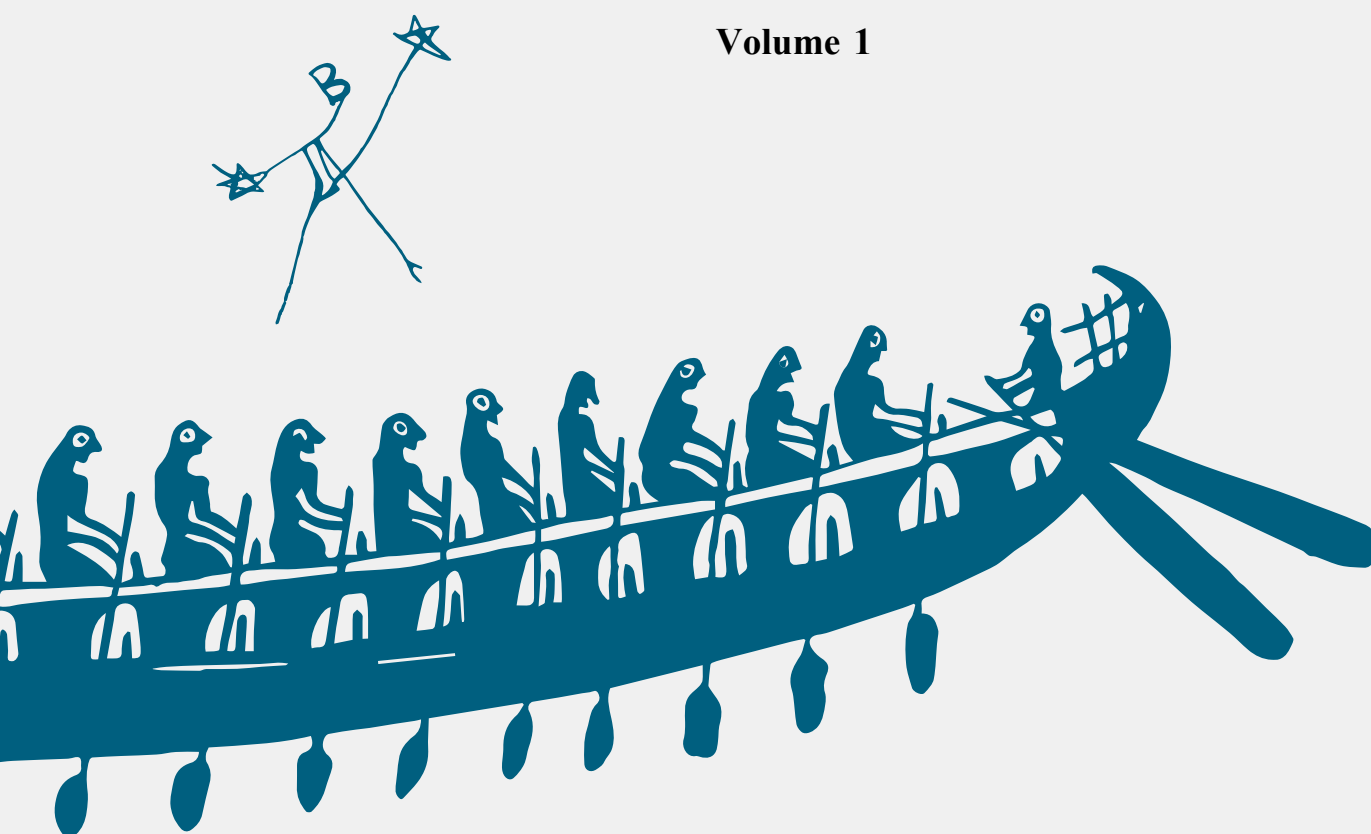
EUBOICA II

Pithekoussai and Euboea between East and West

**Proceedings of the Conference
Lacco Ameno (Ischia, Naples), 14-17 May 2018**

Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro and Matteo D'Acunto (eds.)

Volume 1



Napoli 2020

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI «L'ORIENTALE»
DIPARTIMENTO DI ASIA AFRICA E MEDITERRANEO



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E STORIA ANTICA

Nuova Serie | 27



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DI ARCHEOLOGIA
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Bruno d'Agostino, Patrizia Gastaldi, Fausto Longo, Carmine Pellegrino

ABBREVIATIONS

Above sea-level: above s.l.; Anno Domini: AD; and so forth: etc.; Before Christ: BC; bibliography: bibl.; catalogue: cat.; centimeter/s: cm; century/ies: cent.; chap./chaps.: chapter/chapters; circa/approximately: ca.; column/s: col./cols.; compare: cf.; *et alii*/and other people: *et al.*; diameter: diam.; dimensions: dim.; Doctor: Dr; especially: esp.; exterior: ext.; fascicule: fasc.; figure/s: fig./figs.; following/s: f./ff.; fragment/s: fr./frs.; for example: e.g.; gram/s: gm; height: h.; in other words: i.e.; interior: int.; inventory: inv.; kilometer/s: km; length: ln.; line/s: l./ll.; maximum: max.; meter/s: m; millimeter/s: mm; minimum: min.; namely: viz.; new series/nuova serie etc.: n.s.; number/s: no./nos.; original edition: orig. ed.; plate/s: pl./pls.; preserved: pres.; Professor: Prof.; reprint: repr.; series/serie: s.; sub voce: s.v.; supplement: suppl.; thick: th.; tomb/s: T./TT.; English/Italian translation: Eng./It. tr.; volume/s: vol./vols.; weight: wt.; which means: scil.; width: wd.

Abbreviations of periodicals and works of reference are those recommended for use in the *American Journal of Archaeology* with supplements in the *Année Philologique*.

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PREFACE

EUBOICA, AGAIN

Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro, Matteo D'Acunto

A little more than twenty years since the international conference *Euboica. L'Eubea e la presenza euboica in Calcidica e in Occidente* (Naples, 13-16 November 1996) – whose proceedings, edited by Bruno d'Agostino and Michel Bats, were published in 1998 – the great amount of new data that had enriched our knowledge of southern Italy, the western Mediterranean and Greece over the last few years called for a return to the theme of Euboean colonization. A direct thread, in motivations and content, ran from the 1996 conference to the one held in Lacco Ameno (Ischia, Naples) from 14 to 17 May 2018, which was entitled *Pithekoussai e l'Eubea tra Oriente e Occidente*. The intent was, again, to discuss the themes of colonization, how colonial realities became rooted in different areas of the Mediterranean, the specific traits of Euboean colonization, and forms of contact and relationship between the Greek element and local communities.

These Proceedings are divided in two volumes, arranged geographically, as per the conference program. They feature a dialogue between historians and archaeologists, with an emphasis on the new important contributions made over the last twenty years by field archaeology in Euboea and in colonial and Mediterranean contexts. This new archaeological evidence contributes to, and modifies our interpretations of, the historical phenomena in which Euboea played a prominent role in the Early Iron Age (tenth-eighth century BC), both in the motherland and in the several geographical districts touched by Euboean trade and colonization. These are the phenomena that led to the colonization of southern Italy and northern Greece, and thus from

the eighth century BC onward put an indelible mark on the history of the West.

The individual contributions are introduced by an important essay by Nota Kourou, a reflection on the theme of Mediterranean connectivity seen from the Euboean perspective and analyzed (over a time range spanning from the tenth to the eighth century BC) through the distribution of Euboean pottery in the Aegean, the Levant and the West.

The first volume begins with Irene Lemos' important assessment of Euboea at its transition from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. The contributions in the first part of the volume provide an up-to-date overview of the new archaeological and interpretive results of investigations at Lefkandi, Chalcis, the sanctuary of Artemis at Amarynthos, Karystos, and Kyme, and in eastern Euboea. The subsequent contributions regard the sector of Boeotia facing Euboea and falling within its orbit of influence, as borne out by mythical traditions and by the crucially important excavations of Oropos led by Alexandros Mazarakis Ainian. We are then led on into the northern Aegean and northern Greece, which were also destinations for Euboean trade and colonial migration. The book is concluded with a look at the western Mediterranean, and specifically at Sardinia and Spain. Here, the Phoenician and Euboean elements interacted with the local communities, forging relations based on mobility and reciprocity.

The second volume gathers contributions on Euboean presence in the Tyrrhenian (Pithekoussai, Cumae, Neapolis), the canal of Sicily (Zankle and Naxos) and areas that the Euboeans had an early interest in (Francavilla Marittima in Calabria).

These contributions, focusing on archaeological and interpretive novelties from each site, are preceded by two important reflections, by Maurizio Giangiulio and Luca Cerchiai, respectively. The former deals with the “social memory” of Greek colonization, the latter with new interpretive models for the dynamics guiding relations between the Greeks and local communities, based on a comparison between different milieus and on new evidence. Alongside the presentation of archaeological novelties from Pithekoussai and Cumae in several contributions in this volume, there are two reflections by Marek Wecowski and Alfonso Mele, respectively on social behavior in connection with the appearance of the symposium, starting from the famous inscription on Nestor's Cup, and on the mythical-historical tradition of Cumae from the story of the Sybil onward.

The conference was accompanied by an exhibition entitled *Pithekoussai... work in progress*, displaying a sample of grave goods from the still unpublished part of the necropolis of Pithekoussai, i.e., from the 1965-1967 excavations. In this exhibition, Giorgio Buchner was honored with a display of his letters and documents bearing witness to his dense correspondence with some of the foremost archaeologists of his time, and to his international standing as a scholar.

The conference provided an opportunity to strengthen the ties between the Soprintendenza and the university, compare different study traditions, and keep open the dialogue on the theme of intercultural connectivity and relations. This theme, far from being outdated, today stands as the true benchmark by which the progress of the peoples of the shores of the Mediterranean is and will be measured.

The conference was promoted by the Università degli Studi di Napoli “L'Orientale” and the Soprintendenza Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio per l'area metropolitana di Napoli (Ministero della Cultura), with the crucial support of the town administration of Lacco Ameno d'Ischia. Heartfelt thanks go to the mayor, Giacomo Pascale, and the councilor for culture at the time, Cecilia Prota, who

enthusiastically agreed to and supported this venture, in the awareness that knowledge and research must provide the foundation for promotion of cultural heritage.

We thank all who brought their greetings to the conference and took part in it: Prof. Elda Morlicchio, Rector of the Università degli Studi di Napoli “L'Orientale”, and Prof. Michele Bernardini, Director of Dipartimento Asia Africa e Mediterraneo; Dr. Caterina Bon Valsassina, Director General of Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio of the Italian Ministry of Culture; Prof. Emanuele Papi, Director of the Italian Archaeological School of Athens; Prof. Claude Pouzadoux, director of the Centre J. Bérard; Prof. Oswyn Murray; Prof. Emanuele Greco, former director of the Italian Archaeological School of Athens; and Dr. Paolo Giulierini, director of the Naples National Archaeological Museum.

Especially heartfelt thanks go to all the speakers at the conference and authors of the essays in these two volumes. Through their valuable contributions, together they have achieved the collective endeavor of *Euboica II*, between the motherland, the East and the West. We are especially grateful to Bruno d'Agostino, who, from the height of his scholarly authority, accepted the onerous task of introducing the conference and authored a fundamental essay in the first volume. Our thanks also go to Carmine Ampolo and Catherine Morgan for exemplarily drawing the conclusions of the conference and of these two volumes. We are also keen to thank the session chairs who managed the dense days of the conference: Michel Bats, Anna Maria D'Onofrio, Maurizio Giangiulio, Irene Lemos, Oswyn Murray, Fabrizio Pesando, Karl Reber, Claude Pouzadoux, and Fausto Zevi.

We thank Drs. Costanza Gialanella and Maria-luisa Tardugno, the Soprintendenza officials who succeeded one another in the task of safeguarding the archaeological heritage of Ischia, for organizing the exhibition, as well as Mss. Teresa Calise and Teresa Iacono (Soprintendenza ABAP per l'area metropolitana di Napoli). We would also like to thank Dr. Federico Poole (Museo Egizio di Torino) for his consultation on the scarabs; Dr. Luigia Melillo and Ms. Marina Vecchi of the Restoration Laboratory of the National Archaeological Museum of Naples for their restoration of the materials; and the

firm Corsale & Amitrano Restauro e Architettura. For the exhibition imagery, we thank the Òrkestra. Media & Web Agency; for the welcome service, the Platypus Tour Agency and especially Emanuele Mattera; and for operative support, Mr. Giulio Lauro of the Marina di Sant'Anna.

Finally, our heartfelt thanks go to a group of PhD and MA graduates in archaeology and archaeology students of the Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale" for contributing decisively to the organization and management of the conference: Mariangela Barbato, Martina D'Onofrio, Chiara

Improta, Cristiana Merluzzo, Sara Napolitano, Francesco Nitti, Francesca Somma, and Marco Tartari.

With some emotion, we leave it to some photographs of the first and second conference of *Euboica* to conclude this brief introduction. A common research thread ran through these two conferences, which were held in a similar climate of dialogue, sharing and friendship among today's "Euboeans", along the sea routes of yesterday's Euboeans from the East to the West.



Participants in the conference *Euboica. L'Eubea e la presenza euboica in Calcidica e in Occidente*, Naples, 13-16 November 1996: from left to right, David Ridgway, Nicholas Coldstream, Michel Bats, Patrizia Gastaldi, Angeliki Andreiomenou, Bruno d'Agostino, Sandrine Huber, Irene Lemos, and Béatrice Blandin

Pithekoussai e l'Eubea tra Oriente e Occidente

Lacco Ameno, Ischia (NA)
14-17 maggio 2018



14 maggio

SALUTI

- 15.30 **Giacomo Pascale** (Sindaco del Comune di Lacco Ameno)
Caterina Bon Valsassina (Direttore Generale Archeologia, Belle Arti e Paesaggio - Mibact)
Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro (Soprintendente ABAP per l'Area Metropolitana di Napoli)
Elda Morlicchio (rettrice dell'Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")
Michele Bernardini (Direttore del DAAM, Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")
Emanuele Pappi (Direttore della Scuola Archeologica Italiana di Atene)
Corrado Matera (Assessore con delega al Turismo, Regione Campania)
Rosanna Romano (Direttore Generale per le Politiche culturali e il Turismo, Regione Campania)
Prospettive di valorizzazione del patrimonio archeologico
 Interverranno
Cecilia Protà (Assessore alla Cultura del Comune di Lacco Ameno)
Paolo Giulierini (Direttore del Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli)
Nadia Murolo (Dirigente per la valorizzazione e promozione dei Beni Culturali, Regione Campania)

CONFERENZA INAUGURALE

- 16.30 **Nota Kourou** (University of Athens)
Euboian pottery in a Mediterranean perspective

INTRODUZIONE AL CONVEGNO

- 17.10 **Bruno d'Agostino** (Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")
Le problematiche archeologiche
 17.30 **Alfonso Mele** (Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II")
Le problematiche storiche
VISITA AL MUSEO

15 maggio

SEZIONE A. L'Eubea tra madrepatria e colonie: aspetti storici e modelli interpretativi

- 10.00 **Maurizio Giangliullo** (Università degli Studi di Trento)
Memorie coloniali euboiche: appunti sulle tradizioni letterarie della mobilità mediterranea di VIII - VII secolo
 10.20 **Luisa Breglia** (Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II")
Relazioni tra Eubea e Beozia in età arcaica
 10.40 **Luca Cerchiai** (Università degli Studi di Salerno)
Modelli interpretativi sulla colonizzazione euboica e impatti sul mondo indigeno

SEZIONE B. Pithekoussai

- 11.00 **Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro** (Soprintendenza ABAP per l'Area Metropolitana di Napoli)
Pithekoussai: rappresentazione funeraria e dinamiche interculturali nella necropoli di San Montano (scavi 1965-67)
Pausa caffè
 11.40 **Melania Gigante** (Università degli Studi di Bologna), **Wolfgang Müller** (Goethe University Frankfurt), **Alessandra Sperduti**, **Luca Bondioli** (Museo Nazionale Preistorico Etnografico "Luigi Pigorini", Roma)
Euboici, orientali, indigeni: paleodemografia e mobilità dal campione odonto-scheletrico umano delle sepolture dell'antica Pithekoussai (VIII - VI sec.)
 12.00 **Costanza Gialanella** (Soprintendenza ABAP per l'Area Metropolitana di Napoli), **Pietro Giovanni Guzzo** (Accademia dei Lincei)
Il quartiere metallurgico di Mazzola a Pithecusa: ritrovamenti e produzioni
 12.30 **Mariassunta Cuzzo** (Università degli Studi del Molise)
Produzioni ceramiche dall'area di Mazzola
 12.50 **Nadin Burkhardt** (Catholic University of Eichstätt-Ingolstadt), **Stephan Faust** (University College of Cork)
I primi risultati dello scavo nell'area di villa Arbusto/Pithecusa
DISCUSSIONE
Pausa pranzo
 15.00 **Valentino Nizzo** (Museo Nazionale Etrusco di Villa Giulia, Roma)
Paesaggi, forme e codici del rito nella necropoli di Pithekoussai
 15.20 **Marek Wecowski** (University of Warsaw)
The "Cup of Nestor" in context: the rise of the Greek aristocratic culture

SEZIONE C. Cuma e Parthenope

- 15.40 **Matteo D'Acunto** (Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")
Le prime fasi di Cuma alla luce delle ricerche recenti
 16.00 **Giovanna Greco** (Università degli Studi di Napoli "Federico II")
Strutture e materiali dalla Cuma arcaica: le ricerche della "Federico II" nell'area del Foro
Pausa caffè
 16.40 **Michel Bats**, **Priscilla Munzi** (Centre Jean Bérard, Napoli)
Vaisselle et ustensiles de cuisine à Cumes à l'époque archaïque: analyse et confrontations
 17.00 **Daniela Giampaola** (Soprintendenza ABAP per il Comune di Napoli)
Napoli antica dall'Età del Bronzo Finale a Parthenope: i dati delle nuove indagini
DISCUSSIONE

16 maggio

SEZIONE D. La Sicilia e il Mediterraneo occidentale

- 10.00 **Giovanna Maria Bacci** (Soprintendenza BB.C.C.A.A. di Messina)
Zancle: aggiornamenti sull'insediamento urbano e sui luoghi di culto
 10.20 **Maria Costanza Lentini** (Polo Regionale dei Siti Culturali di Catania)
Naxos di Sicilia tra l'VIII e il VII secolo a.C.: rapporti e connessioni esterne
 10.40 **Jean-Christophe Sourisseau** (Aix-Marseille Université), **Timmy Gambin** (University of Malta)
Premiers éléments sur la cargaison de l'épave de Xlendi (Gozo, Malte)
 11.00 **Massimo Botto** (CNR, Istituto di Studi sul Mediterraneo Antico)
Fenici e Greci nella Penisola Iberica tra IX e VII sec. a.C.
Pausa caffè
 11.40 **Marco Rendell**, **Paolo Bernardini** (Università degli Studi di Sassari)
La Sardegna



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L'Albergo della Regina Isabella
Piazza Santa Restituta, 80076 Lacco Ameno - Ischia (NA)

SEZIONE E. L'Eubea: la madrepatria

- 12.00 **Irene Lemos** (University of Oxford)
Why Euboea? From the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age
 12.20 **Xenia Charalambidou** (University of Warsaw)
Rethinking Early Iron Age and Protoarchaic Chalkis: towards an appraisal of the archaeological evidence
 12.40 **Sandrine Huber** (Université de Lorraine)
The Athenaeon on the acropolis of Eretria
DISCUSSIONE
Pausa pranzo
 15.00 **Jan Paul Crielaard** (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)
Recent research at Karystos-Plakari: cult, connectivity and networks in the 10th to 7th centuries BC
 15.20 **Karl Reber**, **Thierry Theurillat** (Université de Lausanne - École suisse d'archéologie en Grèce)
Finding Artemis: the Artemision at Amarnythes (Euboea)
 15.40 **Athena Chatzidimitriou** (Historical Archive of Antiquities, Ministry of Culture and Sports)
Zarakas: a cult site in south Karystia, on the island of Euboea
 16.00 **Alexandros Mazarakis Ainián** (University of Thessaly, Volos)
Thirty years of excavations and research at Homeric Graia (Oropos)
 16.20 **Antonis Kotsonas** (University of Cincinnati)
Containers, commodities and Euboean colonization in the Theraic Gulf
DISCUSSIONE

17 Maggio

SEZIONE F. Le produzioni

- 10.00 **Samuel Verdan** (Université de Lausanne - École suisse d'archéologie en Grèce)
Men and metals on the move: the case of "Euboean" gold
 10.20 **Vicky Vlachou** (Université Libre de Bruxelles)
Patterns of production and consumption of Euboean-type pottery outside Euboea: a view from Oropos and Pithekoussai in the 8th century BC
 10.40 **Alexandra Alexandridou** (Open University of Cyprus)
One more node to the Thessalo-Euboean small world: the evidence from Kephala of Skiathos
Pausa caffè
 11.20 **Gloria Olcese** ("La Sapienza" Università di Roma)
Il kerameikos sotto la Chiesa di Santa Restituta di Lacco Ameno: nuovi dati e prospettive della ricerca archeologica e archeometrica a Ischia
 11.40 **Franca Merlati** (Parco Archeologico dei Campi Flegrei)
Ceramica euboica e di tipo euboico tra Pithekoussai e Kyme: status questionis e nuovi spunti di riflessione
DISCUSSIONE

CONCLUSIONI

- 12.30 **Carmine Ampolo** (Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa)
Catherine Morgan (All Souls College, Oxford)



Torri in Festa, Torri in Luce
7ª edizione



Organizzazione a cura di:
Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro (Soprintendenza ABAP per l'area metropolitana di Napoli)
Matteo D'Acunto (Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale")
Cecilia Protà (Comune di Lacco Ameno, Ischia)



The participants in the *Euboica II* conference



The greetings to the *Euboica II* conference: from left to right, Matteo D'Acunto, Paolo Giulierini (Director of the Naples National Archaeological Museum), Michele Bernardini (Director of the Dipartimento Asia Africa e Mediterraneo of the Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale"), Elda Morlicchio (Rector of the Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale"), Giacomo Pascale (Mayor of Lacco Ameno d'Ischia), Teresa Cinquantaquattro, Cecilia Prota (Councilor for culture of Lacco Ameno d'Ischia)



The organizers of the *Euboica II* conference, Teresa Cinquantaquattro and M. D'Acunto, with the Mayor of Lacco Ameno d'Ischia, Giacomo Pascale (right), and the Councilor for culture, Cecilia Prota (second, left)



The discussion after a session of the *Euboica II* conference



Discussion on pottery in the Archaeological Museum of Pithecusae (Lacco Ameno d'Ischia) after the *Euboica II* conference: from left to right, Maria Cecilia Parra, Bruno d'Agostino, Irene Lemos, Nota Kourou, Carmine Ampolo, Matteo D'Acunto, Teresa Cinquantaquattro, and Catherine Morgan



Discussion on pottery in the Archaeological Museum of Pithecusae (Lacco Ameno d'Ischia) after the *Euboica II* conference: from left to right, Catherine Morgan, Ida Baldassarre, Michel Bats, Alexandros Mazarakis Ainian, and Bruno d'Agostino



From left to right, Irene Lemos, Teresa Cinquantaquattro, Bruno d'Agostino, Matteo D'Acunto, Nota Kourou, and Samuel Verdan



Trip to Cumae after the *Euboica II* conference: from left to right, Thierry Theurillat, Sandrine Huber, Matteo D'Acunto, Samuel Verdan, Karl Reber, and Francesco Nitti

CHALCIDIAN DEPOSITS AND THEIR ROLE IN RECONSTRUCTING PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PRACTICES AND THE FUNCTION OF SPACE IN EARLY IRON AGE AND ARCHAIC CHALCIS: SOME FIRST THOUGHTS*

Xenia Charalambidou

INTRODUCTION

Ancient Chalcis (Fig. 1), a coastal site at the center of the Euboean Gulf, was a long-lived and significant settlement, now largely buried under the modern city. The physical boundaries of the town are the Liani Ammos bay to the north, the Euripus channel to the west, the Agios Stefanos bay to the south and Mount Vathrovouni in the east (Fig. 2)¹. The twisting shoreline of the peninsula of Chalcis forms a series of natural ports; the Agios Stefanos bay seems to have been a most prominent harbour, vital for the sustainability and trade networks of the settlement, as the concentration of archaeological finds to the north of this bay shows.² Chalcis was a

player on many fronts both regional and farther afield in the Mediterranean, especially during the Greek migration and colonization movement of the 8th to 6th centuries BC. Its pottery, traded and imitated in various Mediterranean regions, notably in southern Italy and Sicily during the 8th-7th centuries BC, adds to evidence that Chalcis was an important node in networks of interregional interaction of this period.

Within Chalcis, its topography comprises a group of low hills, upon most of which there is evidence of ancient human activity. These hills (Vrontou, Veli-Baba, Yiftika, Agios Ioannis, Batarias, Agia Marina, Agios Markos, Arethousa, Kalogritsa) verify the description by Heraclides Criticus of the ancient town as «being crested with earth» (Περὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι Πόλεων 1, 26).³

Archaeological evidence on EIA and Archaic Chalcis is fragmentary, mainly due to the continuous use of the same site through the centuries that saw the close-packed erection of buildings in later periods (Classical, Hellenistic, Roman) within the same occupation area as exploited in the EIA. Nevertheless, many aspects of EIA-Archaic Chalcidian cultural and social behavior remain to be remarked upon, based on the preserved evidence within the ancient habitation area; to date, the tombs and deposits from Chalcis have yielded the largest corpus of archaeological information. In this paper, preliminary insights on the wells and deposits of Chalcis, focussing on those that can be connected with other archaeological evidence, especially the burials, will be discussed, to highlight Chalcidian

* This paper is dedicated to Dr Aggeliki Andreiomenou† in grateful acknowledgement of her contribution to the archaeology of Early Iron Age (EIA) Chalcis. My thanks go to Andreiomenou and Dr Alkistis Choremi and also the Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea, especially Dr Aggeliki Simosi, Kostas Boukaras, Garyfallia Vouzara, as well as to Professor John Papadopoulos and Yiannis Chairetakis, for fruitful discussions while conducting this research. This article was completed during my transition from Warsaw University to the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam: therefore I would like to thank both the research project of Poland's National Science Center (NCN grant no. 2016/21/b/HS3/03096) and Professor Marek Węcowski, as well as the current NWO (Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research)-funded project I am participating in as post-doctoral researcher («What went into the melting pot? Land-use, agriculture, and craft production as indicators for the contributions of Greek migrants and local inhabitants to the so-called Greek colonization in Italy [ca. 800-550 BC]»; project no. VC.GW17.136) and the project director Professor Jan Paul Crielaard.

My warmest thanks go also to the organisers of the *Euboica II* conference and editors of this volume, Dr Teresa E. Cinquantaquattro and Professor M. D'Acunzio.

¹ The gathering of archaeological data for EIA and Archaic Chalcis and their mapping is a work in progress by the author, therefore the map of Fig. 2 will be enriched further for future publication purposes.

² BAKHUIZEN 1985, especially 14, 54-57, 70, 75-76.

³ See KALAMARA *et al.* 2015, 25.

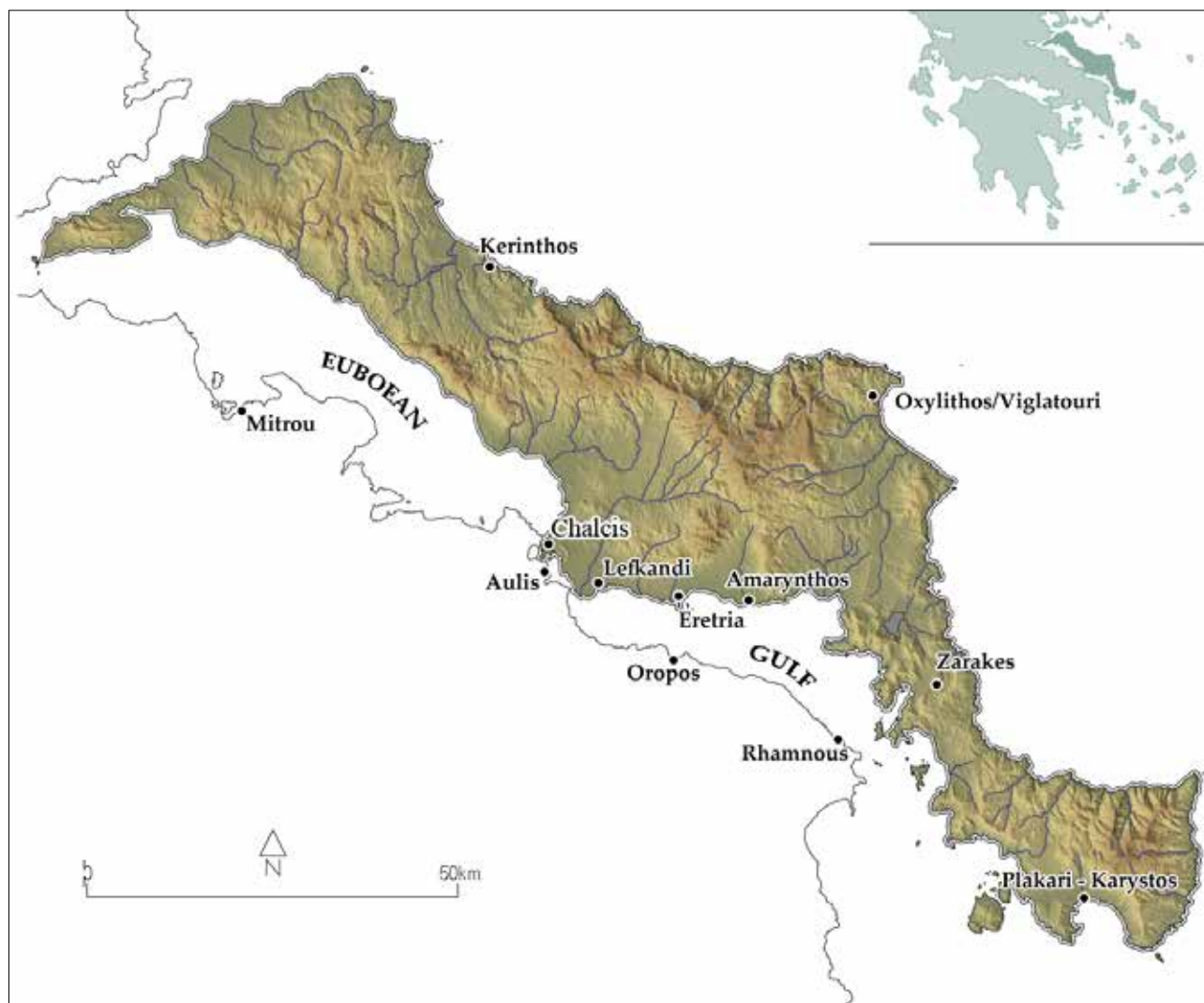


Fig. 1. Map of Euboea, showing the settlement of Chalcis as well as other important Euboean and Euboean Gulf sites

modes of production and consumption of these periods, as well as the function of spaces within the ancient town.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE FROM DEPOSITS IN THE EARLY IRON AGE AND THE ARCHAIC PERIOD AND THEIR RELATION TO OTHER CONTEXTS IN THE ANCIENT TOWN

In Chalcis, the core settlement fabric in the EIA and the Archaic period sprawls north of the harbour of Agios Stefanos and east of the modern city, especially between Agios Ioannis, the “Εργατικές Κατοικίες” (Yiftika), Kamares, the Kallimanis hill and Kalogritsa (New General Hospital), as far as the

area of Vrontou⁴.

Wells-deposits and cuttings into the bed-rock⁵ have been stated by Adamantios Sampson to turn up often on the outskirts of the settlement of Chalcis; most of these included material remains of various proto-historic and historic periods⁶. Wells, along

⁴ KALAMARA *et al.* 2015, 32-33, 36-37. Cf. LEMOS 2020, 790, as well as BAKHUIZEN 1985, 75-76: «The settlement floor of Chalcis, then, can be described as comprising the flat ground to the north of the Bay of Agios Stefanos and the surrounding heights of Batarias, the Hill of the Cemetery, Yiftika Hill, the Hill of Kallimánis, the Hill of the Quarry and Kalogritsa Hill».

⁵ Described as «φρέατα-αποθέτες και λαξεύματα στο μαλακό βράχο» by SAMPSON 1986.

⁶ See SAMPSON 1986, 16-17, 23, 37, 40: they were reportedly found in Sector (“Τομέας”) B as well as in Sectors Δ (Agios Ioannis modern cemetery), Z and H; Sampson also reports that many such deposits and rock cuttings were discovered in the Marine camp in Chalcis, but these have been destroyed in recent years.



Fig. 2. Map of the settlement area of Chalcis with EIA and (mostly early) Archaic material remains noted (Basemap: Google Maps, with the coastline of Chalcis as formed nowadays). Collection and mapping of data: X. Charalambidou

with underground tunnels reportedly found, were connected to the ancient water supply system of the town (of what period[s] has not been ascertained) and, when dried up, were probably used as refuse “pits”⁷. It is also possible that some refuse deposits were made for this purpose from their outset. Material remains discovered there belong to the end of their life-cycle; but information gradually elucidated from this evidence can speak to us about Chalcidian production and consumption and the final deposition of these products as well as the use of space in the wider environs.

In the northern part of Chalcis⁸, in the precinct of the old factory of Piraiiki-Patraiki (Fig. 2), excavations supervised by A. Andreiomenou in 1976 brought to light buildings and mosaics of the Hellenistic period, as well as seven deposits filled mainly with pottery⁹. From the same plot, part of an

apsidal building/structure (of unknown function), attributed to the Geometric period, has also been reported.

Among the most significant assemblages in this area was the excavation of a well-deposit of 11.50 m depth (Deposit VI)¹⁰. The period of its creation is not mentioned, but, interestingly, it was mostly filled with EIA pottery, which indicates the deliberate deposition there of (an) EIA assemblage(s) (perhaps when later structures, such as the Hellenistic buildings at the site, were constructed [?])¹¹. Another important find was a vaulted structure in the center of this estate; its original purpose has again not been ascertained; it was probably finally used as a refuse place which included Geometric, Archaic

⁷ ANDREIOMENOU 1972, 170; SAMPSON 1986, 40. About Chalcis’ water supply, see BAKHUIZEN 1985, 70-75; compare DIMITRIADOU 2019, 41 for Athens.

⁸ Sector B of SAMPSON 1986.

⁹ A. ANDREIOMENOU, in *ArchDelt* 31, 1976, B’1, 136-139; see also SAMPSON 1976, 49, no. 28, pl. I; SAMPSON 1986, 16-17. Andreiomenou named these assemblages in 1976 “deposits”; in ANDREIOMENOU 1984 she refers to the deposit of 11.50 m depth, identified with Deposit VI, as a “well-deposit”; SAMPSON 1986 also refers to them as “well-deposits”.

¹⁰ Description of this deposit is provided in ANDREIOMENOU 1984, 37 (plan of the deposit in fig. 1): «Excavations carried out in 1976 by the Ephorate of Antiquities at Thebes in the premises of the Piraiiki-Patraiki factory in Chalcis revealed, in the northeast sector, at a depth of –0.60 m, a well which had a circular mouth of 1.50 m by 0.50 m; below, at a depth of –3.50m, it widened into an almost spherical pit, with a maximum diameter of 2.5 m; from here to –11.50 m, level [at which point the excavation was stopped], it continues as a circular well of 1m in diameter. These differences in size and dimension are explained by the geology: up to –3.50 m, the rock is a brown tuff, while the rock below is harder, fine-grained and can be cut only with difficulty».

¹¹ A. ANDREIOMENOU, in *ArchDelt* 31, 1976, B’1, 137.

and Classical ceramic wares¹².

Pottery was the most abundant category among the material finds of these deposits; the well-deposited of 11.50 m depth, in particular, which also contained stones and reportedly animal bones, yielded most of the EIA pottery finds, including abundant Chalcidian ceramic wares¹³. The finds mainly date from the Late Protogeometric (LPG) to at least the end of the 8th century BC¹⁴. Stylistic affinities between these Chalcidian ceramic wares and pottery from Lefkandi were stressed by Andreiomenou already in 1987¹⁵. A range of shapes is described in Andreiomenou's publications: fine painted pottery, from amphorae and hydriae to kraters/louteria, drinking vessels, etc., as well as a smaller number of coarse pots¹⁶. A significant portion of this material comes from the LPG-SPG periods: it includes vessel shapes and types such as zigzag cups¹⁷, monochrome-painted skyphoi¹⁸, skyphoi with a zigzag on the lip¹⁹, pendent semicircle skyphoi²⁰, and more sporadic pieces, such as an LPG kalathos with impressed triangles (Fig. 3)²¹.

Among the most elaborate pottery shapes are fragments from kraters of various sizes²², indica-



Fig. 3. Piraiki Patraiki deposit VI: LPG kalathos with impressed triangles (ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 72, no. 1, inv. no. 3891, fig. 1; courtesy of A. Andreiomenou)

tive of dining/feasting activities (in habitation contexts and/or at the tomb-side)²³. One of these EIA kraters preserves signs of repair on the foot of the vessel (Fig. 4)²⁴, which may show that it had a first use in a residential context. Coarse ware pieces cited include cooking pots (jugs)²⁵ and braziers²⁶, as well as storage pots²⁷.

Other ceramic wares, represented in rather small numbers here, such as Late Geometric (LG)-Subgeometric SOS transport amphorae and a wheel-made jug with cutaway neck²⁸, are shapes that appear abundantly in another deposit in Chalcis (the Machairas plot deposit) which included many ceramic workshop discards (see below).

This assemblage has been attributed by Andreiomenou to refuse composed of material from Chalcis' settlement context(s). What has not been stressed enough is the proximity of these deposits to

¹² A. ANDREIOMENOU, in *ArchDelt* 31, 1976, B'1, 137-138.

¹³ ANDREIOMENOU 1984; ANDREIOMENOU 1985; ANDREIOMENOU 1987; ANDREIOMENOU 1992; ANDREIOMENOU 1996; see also ANDREIOMENOU 1986, 89, note 2.

¹⁴ Irene Lemos mentions that fragments of some closed vases (neck-handled amphorae) may even belong to the Middle Proto-geometric (MPG) period, see LEMOS 2002, 57 who refers to fragments presented in ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 83-84, fig. 5.2-7; 85, pl. 26g.

¹⁵ ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 96-98.

¹⁶ Unfortunately small numbers of EIA coarse ware seem to have been retained in general from early excavations in Chalcis.

¹⁷ ANDREIOMENOU 1985, 69, nos. 60-63, figs. 2, 5; LEMOS 2002, 31-32.

¹⁸ As LEMOS 2002, 35 notes, monochrome-painted skyphoi appear in large quantities in this deposit; these are basically SPG, but a few fragments might belong to LPG; some examples are cited from ANDREIOMENOU 1985, 55-56, fig. 13.24; 59, fig. 21.40; 63, nos. 68-69.

¹⁹ ANDREIOMENOU 1985, 67, figs. 2-5; LEMOS 2002, 42.

²⁰ According to LEMOS 2002, 44-45, only one published example (with high carinated lip, deep body and semicircles that do not intersect) can be dated to LPG/SPG; more examples are dated to SPG: ANDREIOMENOU 1985, 51-55, 68, nos. 10-23, figs. 1. and 6-12.

²¹ ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 72, no. 1 (inv. no. 3891), pl. 20α-β, fig. 1; LEMOS 2002, 55.

²² ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 73-77, 89-91. For at least one of them we know its exact point (depth) of discovery within the deposit: at depth 3.20 m part of the krater of inv. no. 4321 was found (A. ANDREIOMENOU, in *ArchDelt* 31, 1976, B'1, 137).

²³ Compare PAPADOPOULOS – SMITHSON 2017, 576-577 in Athens.

²⁴ ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 75, no. 10, pl. 22δ, inv. no. 4394.

²⁵ ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 87-88, nos. 111-112, figs. 6-7, pl. 28b-c; LEMOS 2002, 87.

²⁶ ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 71, note 2; LEMOS 2002, 88.

²⁷ ANDREIOMENOU 1996, 120.

²⁸ See ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 83, 91 (no. 80 and possibly nos. 81-82); ANDREIOMENOU 1996, 120 (nos. 92-94, 99).



Fig. 4. Piraiki Patraiki deposit VI: krater preserving signs of repair on the foot of the vessel (ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 75, no. 10, pl. 22δ, inv. no. 4394; courtesy of A. Andreiomenou)

tombs²⁹. In particular, the Piraiki Patraiki deposit lies only ca. 200 m away from the Kanatselos plot at the Vrontou area where an assemblage of graves have been discovered, again by Andreiomenou in 1976³⁰, and is in the wider environs of other burials as shown on Fig. 2. At the Kanatselos plot (at Syntagmatos Street 7), there is a concentration of four EIA burials (among some Late Roman tombs)³¹. Their date reportedly ranges from the MPG to the SPG periods; at least one of them is identified as a child burial, based on the range and size of the grave goods (tomb no. IV). In the same area, at G. Aggelopoulou Street, a PG burial has also been mentioned (information on the burial rite is not given)³². There are also more recent discoveries hereabouts, including one 10th- or 9th-century BC burial in Kykladon Street³³. South of the Piraiki Patraiki

plot, but still not far away, at Lelantion Street 71, another EIA tomb was unearthed: a possible double burial in a pit grave (an adult inhumation, and maybe a second burial of an infant/baby)³⁴.

The more recently discovered EIA burials, in addition to those found at the Kanatselos plot in 1976, reinforce the first impressions: namely that here, at the northern outskirts of the settlement, in the vicinity and wider environs of Piraiki-Patraiki and Vrontou, the existence of one or more EIA burial grounds is evident; in proto-historic Chalcis, this area or part of it seems to have been in use for funerary purposes from the PG-SPG periods³⁵. The early function of this area for funerary purposes at the northern boundary of the settlement may hint at where (at least) some of the EIA pottery from Deposit VI and the other Piraiki Patraiki deposits could originally have come from. This potential association (between [some of] the finds from the Piraiki Patraiki deposits and graves in their surroundings) is reinforced by certain shapes present in Deposit VI; a good example is the well-preserved part of the LPG kalathos of Fig. 3, a vase-type which, to date in Chalcis, has a funerary use³⁶.

That the Piraiki Patraiki deposits included domestic or other settlement refuse as well is a plausible possibility (note also the apsidal building/structure of unknown function in the vicinity): even if cemeteries and burial grounds in Chalcis (as in early Athens) were designed from the outset as mortuary sites³⁷, they may have not been all that far away from areas of habitation³⁸.

²⁹ As reported in the following footnote: ANDREIOMENOU 1987, 97, note 90.

³⁰ On the distance between the Piraiki Patraiki deposit and the burials of the Kanatselos plot: ANDREIOMENOU 1986, 90, note 2.

³¹ ANDREIOMENOU 1986, 97-104; SAMPSON 1986, 20, 43 (Sampson mentions the discovery of several PG graves in this area, but he does not give their exact number).

³² SAMPSON 1986, 20, 43 (A. Karapaschalidou excavation 1982).

³³ BOUKARAS 2003, 151.

³⁴ E. SAPOUNA-SAKELLARAKI, in *ArchDelt* 51, 1996, B'1, 288, pl. 79β-γ. Grave offerings reportedly included a fine painted jug with triangles on the band of the shoulder and a thilastron. It is not specified if the interments made in the tomb were simultaneous or not.

³⁵ The site of Vrontou was used in much later periods too as cemetery of considerable extent; this becomes evident from the discovery of Classical tombs as well as abundant (many more than eighty reported) Late Roman-Early Byzantine graves, see SAMPSON 1986, 20, 43. About the Vrontou cemetery in later periods see also the *ArchDelt* reports, e.g., A. KARAPASCHALIDOU, in *ArchDelt* 55, 2000, B'1, 410; in *ArchDelt* 60, 2005, B'1, 417-418; in *ArchDelt* 63, 2008, B'1, 575-577.

³⁶ LEMOS 2002, 189.

³⁷ The possibility that cemeteries/burial grounds in Chalcis were designed from the outset as mortuary sites will be discussed in another publication (cf. BAKHUIZEN 1986, 58-70; SAMPSON 1986, *passim*).

³⁸ Compare DIMITRIADOU 2019, 140-141.

Heading farther south, towards the “Εργατικός Συνοικισμός/Εργατικές Κατοικίες” area, at Yiftika (Fig. 2)³⁹, two well-deposits excavated by Andreiomenou in 1958 included PG to Archaic pottery⁴⁰, containing various table ware shapes but also some examples of small-sized pottery – e.g., the semi-coarse/coarse closed pot of Fig. 5, suggested to be part of a composite vessel, a double vase or some sort of “kernos” (?), both rarely preserved vessel forms in Chalcis (it was attributed to the LG period but could also be of 7th-century date because of its decoration)⁴¹. Archaic terracotta horse figurines and at least one anthropomorphic figurine are among the characteristic ceramic finds of this assemblage. For the above-mentioned examples it cannot be specified whether they come from funerary or cultic contexts, since such artefacts can occur in both.

It is worth noting, though, that in the surroundings lies the “Εργατικός Συνοικισμός” cemetery⁴². The cemetery is located within a small valley and extends some 50 m at least, but its full extent and period of use remains unknown. PG graves were revealed there by Andreiomenou in 1960. Some four or five cist graves (with grave goods) and one more cist grave (with no grave goods beyond a single ring; this one reportedly contained the inhumation of a child) have been published by Andreiomenou⁴³. More recent finds from the “Εργατικός Συνοικισμός” area include two more EIA burials⁴⁴.

According to Andreiomenou, in this small valley of the “Εργατικός Συνοικισμός” cemetery no traces of EIA residences have been uncovered; she maintained that the “accompanying” habitation area



Fig. 5. “Εργατικός Συνοικισμός” deposit: small-sized vessel (of semi-coarse/coarse fabric) (ANDREIOMENOU 1972, 173, pl. 58ς; courtesy of A. Andreiomenou)

should be sought on the low hills in the vicinity⁴⁵.

Another important deposit was discovered on the south slope of Agios Ioannis hill (the Hill of the Cemetery area); it was found in the Machairas plot (Amarynthion Street 5, OT 389), during an excavation by Aggelos Choremis in 1970-1971 (Fig. 2)⁴⁶. It is a deposit of 1.20 m across, filling a deep shaft, and excavated to a final depth of 7 m; it mainly includes ceramic material. The majority of finds date from the LG II to the (early) Archaic periods (occasional earlier and later sherds are also present). The ceramic assemblage mainly ranges from transport amphorae, to pouring vessels including jugs with cut-away neck, hydriae, different types of drinking vessels, kraters/louteria, plates/bowls, etc., for transport/storage, dining and/or feasting activities (representative examples in Figs. 6-12).

There are many important features about this context. To date, it is the only assemblage which includes a good number of Chalcidian SOS trans-

³⁹ Sector A of Sampson 1986.

⁴⁰ A. ANDREIOMENOU, in *ArchDelt* 16, 1960, *Chr.*, 150-151; ANDREIOMENOU 1972, 170-181. See also SACKETT *et al.* 1966, 59; BAKHUIZEN 1985, 80.

⁴¹ ANDREIOMENOU 1972, 173, pl. 58ς.

⁴² A. ANDREIOMENOU, in *ArchDelt* 16, 1960, *Chr.*, 150-151. The “Εργατικός Συνοικισμός” or “Εργατικά Κατοικία” cemetery, otherwise known as “Quartier ouvrier necropolis” is located in the area known nowadays as “Πάρκο Παλαιών Εργατικών Κατοικιών”. About this cemetery, see ANDREIOMENOU 1966, 248-255; ANDREIOMENOU 1986, 116, and also SAMPSON 1976, 12.

⁴³ ANDREIOMENOU 1966, 250.

⁴⁴ K. BOUKARAS, in *ArchDelt* 52, 1997, B'2, 401. The following grave goods are mentioned: a painted jug and a painted amphoriskos, five loom-weights, a bronze band, a bronze ring and a fibula.

⁴⁵ ANDREIOMENOU 1966, 249.

⁴⁶ A.K. CHOREMIS, in *ArchDelt* 26, 1971, B'1, 252, πίν. 227α, β; A.K. CHOREMIS, in *ArchDelt* 27, 1972, B'1, 340. References to this deposit appear also in BAKHUIZEN 1985, 79; SAMPSON 1986, 45 (Sector H); DESCOEUDRES 2006-2007, 3, note 10. For preliminary remarks from the beginning of the study of this deposit, see CHARALAMBIDOU 2017a, 127; CHARALAMBIDOU 2017b, 94, 107.



Fig. 6. Machairas plot deposit: fragments of Chalcidian SOS transport amphorae (photo I. Iliadis)



Figs. 7-8. Machairas plot deposit: upper part of monochrome jugs with cut-away neck (photo I. Iliadis)



Fig. 9. Machairas plot deposit: rim of krater/louterion (photo I. Iliadis)



Fig. 10. Machairas plot deposit: skyphoi with horizontal banded decoration on the upper part (photo I. Iliadis)

port amphorae⁴⁷. It is likely that ceramic products like the SOS amphorae were manufactured not far from this deposit, since this assemblage included many misfired SOS amphorae pieces (e.g., Figs. 13-14). The workshop(s) from which these pots came from did not only produce transport ampho-

⁴⁷ See Johnston – Jones 1978, 111-112. On SOS transport amphorae in general (from Attic and Chalcidian workshops), see more recently: PRATT 2015; KOTSONAS *et al.* 2017, 15-16.

rae. The whole range of vessel shapes mentioned above in the assemblage is represented by misfired, partially blackened or totally blackened pieces, kiln-damaged pots that have collapsed and lost their shape; vases fired to vitrification point; pots that suffered cracks and other faults during the process of manufacture; even pottery sherds with clay on their surface or fragments with clay stuck in between them (the clay may have come from the kiln



Fig. 11. Machairas plot deposit: carinated two-handled bowls (photo I. Iliadis)



Fig. 12. Machairas plot deposit: plate/bowl (photo I. Iliadis)



Figs. 13-14. Machairas plot deposit: fragments from misfired Chalcidian SOS transport amphorae (partially or totally blackened) (photo I. Iliadis)

lining or the mudbricks of the kiln superstructure [?]) (e.g., Figs. 15-18). This evidence shows that this was a refuse pit which included workshop discards and attests to pottery-making activities significantly oriented towards the production of tableware and containers for transport/storage. Chalcis, along with Eretria, was a major pottery production center, but this deposit is as yet the only direct evidence for production dating to these early periods.

This Machairas plot context is to be numbered among the very few in Chalcis whose chronological range coincides with the period (i.e., the 8th and 7th centuries BC) when the so-called Hippobotae (horse breeders) in Chalcis are thought to have been governing the town⁴⁸. These are also (roughly) the

⁴⁸ Based on literary evidence: HERODOTUS V, 77; ARISTOTLE, *Politics*, IV, 36-41, 1289b; STRABO X, 1, 8.



Fig. 15. Machairas plot deposit: fragments of vessels (jug with cut-away neck, krater/louterion, plates/bowls) misfired; some of them fired to vitrification point (photo I. Iliadis)



Fig. 17. Machairas plot deposit: fragments from various pots, fired to vitrification point (photo I. Iliadis)



Fig. 16. Machairas plot deposit: plate/bowl; kiln-damaged, having lost its shape (photo I. Iliadis)



Fig. 18. Machairas plot deposit: pottery sherds with clay stuck in between them (photo I. Iliadis)

years to which most scholars attribute the war between the Hippobotae of Chalcis and the aristocrats of Eretria, the Hippeis, over the fertile land of the Lelantine Plain, although the exact date and even its very existence is still largely disputed⁴⁹. The role of the “aristocracy” in relation to the Hippobotae gov-

⁴⁹ FEHLING 1979; PARKER 1997; HALL 2014, 4-8; CHARALAMBIDOU 2011, as well as FACHARD – VERDAN forthcoming, with bibliography.

ernance has long been discussed⁵⁰, but the position of the artisans and merchants in early Chalcis (and Eretria) remains much less explored⁵¹. Evidence

⁵⁰ See most recently Fachard – Verdán forthcoming, with bibliography.

⁵¹ Publications, however, on the status and role of artisans and merchants in Archaic Greece and the Mediterranean increase: for example, PAPADOPOULOS 2003; DUPLOUY 2018; CHARALAMBIDOU forthcoming; see also BRESSON 2003; BRESSON 2016.

from the Machairas plot deposit can elucidate the Chalcidian craftsmen's role in satisfying the market demands.

This is also the only pottery assemblage discovered thus far which provides direct evidence for the pottery produced when Chalcis was participating in the Greek migration and colonization movement in southern Italy and Sicily, i.e., in the Gulf of Naples (Pithekoussai and Cumae), in Sicily (Naxos, Lentini, Catane), and in the Straits of Messina (Zancle, Rhegion)⁵². Certain categories of pottery finds from these colonial settlements, where Chalcidians played a major role in their foundation, find parallels in vessel shapes present in the deposit of the Machairas plot in Chalcis, providing evidence for the interactions of these far-flung communities. For example, jugs with cut-away neck⁵³, carinated two-handled bowls⁵⁴, skyphoi with horizontal

banded decoration on the upper part⁵⁵ are attested in both Chalcis (especially in the Machairas plot) and in such colonial contexts.

This deposit, with its clear traces of workshop activity, may indicate the location of a Chalcidian production unit mainly of the LG II to Archaic periods in the surroundings of this assemblage, as mentioned above. It should also be stressed that in the vicinity and in the wider environs of the Machairas plot deposit, PG and Geometric graves have been unearthed (see Fig. 2)⁵⁶. In particular, in the K. Aloniatis plot (Amarynthion Street, on the southwest slope of the Agios Ioannis hill), PG graves have been reported cut into the rock, among them an EPG grave ("*fosse rectangulaire*") that may have belonged to a child, based on the types of the grave goods⁵⁷. In the wider area there are many more burials. In Kyzikou Street, a richly furnished Geometric grave, cut in the rock, has been excavated⁵⁸. Burials were also long known in the area of the small hill of Agios Ioannis, where the Agios Ioannis modern cemetery ("*Παλαιό Νεκροταφείο Αγίου Ιωάννη*") lay. The first published finds, reportedly from Agios Ioannis, are two from grave(s) delivered to the Archaeological Service. They are referred to as the "*Ομάς Συνοικισμού Αγίου Ιωάννου*" and comprise a small jug with wavy lines on the shoulder, and a lekythos with decoration of full circles, attributed by Lemos to the MPG⁵⁹. Petros Themelis also reports the discovery of Geometric cist graves in this area. From one of these graves came the well-known LG Cesnola hydria (MX 2107), attributed to the Cesnola Painter, illustrating the "tree of life" flanked by two animals⁶⁰. North of the Machairas plot deposit more finds confirm that EIA burials here extended across a wide area: a PG burial found in the area of a Roman building, north

⁵² On the key role played by Chalcis and by Euboea in general in the 8th and 7th-centuries migration and colonization, the list of publications is very extensive, see, for example CRIELAARD 1992-1993; CRIELAARD forthcoming; BOARDMAN 1996; ANDREIOMENOU 1998; COLDSTREAM 1998; D'AGOSTINO – SOTERIOU 1998; MELE 1998; BOARDMAN 1999; D'AGOSTINO 1999; MERCURI 2004; D'AGOSTINO 2006; DESCOEUDRES 2006-2007; TSETSKHLADZE 2006-2008; KOUROU 2010; PAPADOPOULOS 2011; MALKIN 2013; MELE 2014; DONNELLAN 2016; CHARALAMBIDOU 2017b; MALKIN 2017; D'ACUNTO 2020; LEIGHTON 2020; D'ACUNTO forthcoming; FACHARD – VERDAN forthcoming. The relatively recent shift in scholarly debate that now focuses on the cultural complexity of the colonial landscape ("influenced" by seminal publications such as LYONS – PAPADOPOULOS; STEIN 2005; HODOS 2006; DIETLER – LÓPEZ-RUIZ 2007; DIETLER 2010; VAN DOMMELEN 2012; VAN DOMMELEN 2014) – even though it accepts the important role of Euboeans – is now particularly pertinent (see, for instance, KOTSONAS – MOKRIŠOVÁ 2020, as well as earlier publications such as ANTONACCIO 2003; ANTONACCIO 2007; ANTONACCIO 2013; CRIELAARD – BURGERS 2011). The cultural complexity and hybridity of the colonial landscape is also the focus of the NWO-funded research project at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, directed by J.P. Crielaard, in which I am a participating member (see note *). This project aims to make a contribution to the debate on the mixed *versus* exclusively Greek character of the Greek "colonization" phenomenon, by combining new theoretical insights, scientific analyses of ancient craft-products, trans-disciplinary synergy of bioarchaeology and landscape-modelling and international scholarly collaboration.

⁵³ E.g. Sicilian Naxos: LENTINI 1998, 379, figs. 2-3; LENTINI 2015, 242-243, fig. 5. In Sicilian Naxos they appear both with linear decoration and black-glazed (black-glazed jugs with cut-away neck, with workshop discards of this shape as well, are evident in the Machairas plot deposit). Zancle: BACCI 1998, 388, fig. 2m; BACCI – TIGANO 1999, 94 (inv. no. 8832). See also Mylai: TIGANO 2002, 51, tomb 48.

⁵⁴ Sicilian Naxos: Lentini personal communication (among finds from the passageway between the late 8th-century houses 4-5 [2000 excavations]). Zancle: BACCI 1998, fig. 2h, I, I. I would like to thank Dr Lentini for this information.

⁵⁵ Sicilian Naxos: Lentini personal communication.

⁵⁶ SAMPSON 1976, 53, no. 79, and 54, no. 101; SAMPSON 1986, 23-24, 45.

⁵⁷ ANDREIOMENOU 1986, 89-93, figs. 1-11, see also 116, no. 1, fig. 42. See also SAMPSON 1976, 53, no. 79; LEMOS 2002, 11, 28, 64, 68, 72, 79, pl. 15.1-11.

⁵⁸ A. SAMPSON, in *ArchDelt* 1975, B'1, 138; SAMPSON 1986, 45 (1967-1968 excavation by P. Themelis).

⁵⁹ ANDREIOMENOU 1966, 255-256, pl. XLVIIγ, δ; ANDREIOMENOU 1986, 116, no. 6, fig. 42. LEMOS 2002, 72-73, 75.

⁶⁰ THEMELIS 1969, 27, fig. 5. See also SAPOUNA-SAKELLARAKI 1995, 64-65, fig. 30; KALAMARA *et al.* 2015, 32-33. On the Cesnola Painter and the Cesnola Style: see especially KOUROU 1998; LEMOS 2014.

of the cemetery of Agios Ioannis⁶¹ and a small concentration of mainly PG burials (reportedly three pit graves and one cist grave) at Asklipiadon Street⁶². The presence of some walls in this area is also worth noting: ascribed to the Geometric period, their function, however, remains unknown⁶³.

That the Machairas plot deposit, which included workshop discards, lies in the vicinity and in the wider environs of EIA graves is something that appears in other Aegean sites displaying workshop activity. Comparisons can be made with Athens, with the wells and deposits in the area of the Classical Athenian Agora, where workshop discards have been unearthed in considerable quantities from the well-deposits that belonged to the early “Kerameikos” or Potters’ Quarter of Athens, operating from the EIA down to the mid-6th century BC. Based on the evidence from the wells and deposits from the ancient Agora, John Papadopoulos notes that the signs of workshop activity are so extensive that they and the numerous graves together define the general picture of the use of this space⁶⁴. This proximity of workshops to burials appears also in the area of the German excavations in the later Kerameikos of Athens, as well as in other parts of Greece (at Argos, Sindos, Rhodes, Atalante, Torone)⁶⁵. Papadopoulos writes: «The primary reason kilns and tombs are so often found in such close



Fig. 19. Machairas plot deposit: largest preserved fragments of a 7th-century “Orientalizing” amphora (photo I. Iliadis)

proximity is that both are usually sited *outside* the main area of habitation of any settlement»⁶⁶. An additional inquiry, therefore, to be further investigated at Chalcis is whether this area with the Machairas plot deposit, with ceramic workshop discards, and the graves in the vicinity, lies outside the ancient residential core.

Furthermore, the fact that the Machairas plot deposit, which included a good number of Chalcidian transport amphorae in the ceramic assemblage, was not far away from the Agios Stefanos harbour may also indicate the connection of this site with the export trade activities of early Chalcis⁶⁷.

In the Machairas deposit, even though it is a relatively homogeneous context, exists a much smaller number of pottery finds, the function of which is less clear. These finds include, for example, a rather limited number of cooking pots, some terracotta horse figurines and a 7th-century “Orientalizing” amphora (Fig. 19) (thus far, we have not traced clearly misfired/distorted pieces from these categories). The closed “Orientalizing” vessel, as yet the only one with this kind of decoration preserved from Chalcis, has a resemblance to early Archaic amphorae from Eretria, known mainly, to date, from funerary contexts (although other functions of

⁶¹ SAMPSON 1986, 40 (Ch. Barsaki plot; M. Alexandrou Street; Sector Δ of SAMPSON 1986).

⁶² E. SAPOUNA-SAKELLARAKI, in *ArchDelt* 49, 1994, B'1, 295; E. SAPOUNA-SAKELLARAKI, in *ArchDelt* 50, 1995, B'1, 315, pl. 116ε-στ; K. BOUKARAS, in *ArchDelt* 52, 1997, B'2, 401.

Furthermore, at Asklipiadon 3, in a disturbed pit grave a globular aryballos was discovered (its date is not specified; it may even be Archaic or later) (E. SAPOUNA-SAKELLARAKI, in *ArchDelt* 50, 1995, B'1, 315).

⁶³ From the Ayios Ioannis area, the wall attributed to the Geometric period at T. Yiousmadakis plot (Kyzikou street) may be related to the EIA graves in the vicinity: A. SAMPSON, in *ArchDelt* 1975, B'1, 138; SAMPSON 1986, 23, drawing 8, 45. Furthermore, at the Marinou – Vasileiadou plot (Karystou Street 20) (Sector Θ of SAMPSON 1986), there is a Hellenistic building and a reportedly LG wall (1970 excavation of A. Choremis) (A. CHOREMIS, in *ArchDelt* 1971, B'1, 250-252, σελ. 2; SAMPSON 1976, 51; SAMPSON 1986, 47) and in the same sector at G. Argyropoulou plot (Amarynthiwn Street 73) a Geometric small wall with southwest-northeast orientation has been mentioned in the area of a Hellenistic-Early Roman public (?) building (1970 excavation of A. Choremis) (A. CHOREMIS, in *ArchDelt* 1971, B'1, 250; SAMPSON 1976, 54, no. 105; SAMPSON 1986, 47).

⁶⁴ PAPADOPOULOS 1996; PAPADOPOULOS 2003; also DIMITRIADOU 2019, *passim*.

⁶⁵ PAPADOPOULOS 2003, especially 276 with relevant bibliography; see also DIMITRIADOU 2019, 41, 111, 120, 132-133.

⁶⁶ PAPADOPOULOS 2003, 276.

⁶⁷ A proximity between the workshop(s) and the harbour, however, should not be taken as a general rule, as in other cases, e.g., at Athens, it is still several kilometers from the Kerameikos to the EIA and Archaic harbour at Phaleron (and the later harbour at Piraeus is even farther away); John Papadopoulos (personal communication) informed me the same is true at Corinth, Megara, Olynthos, Mycenae, Tiryns, and many other sites.

these vessels may also have been possible)⁶⁸. Was this find also manufactured in the surroundings of the deposit? Or was it a pot dumped after its funerary use, given the proximity of this deposit to burials?

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Continuous use of the site and heavy overbuilding, especially during the Classical, Hellenistic and Roman periods, have resulted at Chalcis in producing the present situation of fragmentation, involving disturbed remains from earlier periods and the goodly number of deposits used as refuse pits, where ancient Chalcidians dumped earlier material to make space for their new buildings and structures. The wells and deposits of Chalcis, especially when studied in relation to other archaeological contexts from the town, augment our knowledge not only about production and consumption practices of ancient Chalcidians, but also of the function of the spaces within the ancient settlement.

The Piraiki Patraiki deposits are situated on the northern outskirts of the settlement fabric. In the EIA, the use of the area in the vicinity and wider environs of Piraiki-Patraiki and Vrontou for mortuary purposes now seems to date back in the PG-SPG periods and may also hint at where at least some of the pottery from Deposit VI and the other Piraiki Patraiki deposits could originally have come from.

More importantly, the ceramic material from the Machairas plot deposit on the south slope of Agios Ioannis hill, which includes workshop discards, shows direct evidence of LG II and (early) Archaic Chalcidian production; it may even be connected with the presence of ceramic workshop(s) in its vicinity or wider environs. As in the case of the early Potters' Quarter of Athens in the area of the Classical Athenian Agora, it may be possible that this area around the Agios Ioannis hill in Chalcis was mainly used as a space for workshops as well as of cemeteries. The likelihood that this deposit lay outside the main residential area of the settlement (this practice finds parallels in other sites in Greece) requires further

investigation. In later (Hellenistic) years there is evidence of various Chalcidian workshops operating in the town on the boundaries of the settlement, and near main roads which offered direct access to the Agora and the city harbor⁶⁹. The location of this deposit not far away from the Agios Stefanos port may hint at the existence of a production unit installed in an area where direct transport of finished products to the harbour could be easily achieved.

To date, the Machairas plot deposit is the only one offering concrete evidence of the LG-Archaic Chalcidian pottery craftsmanship⁷⁰. This significant economic activity, i.e. ceramic production and its export trade, is largely owed to the ready availability of natural resources, such as the copious clay sources in the vicinity of Chalcis, namely the Lelas river-clay deposits on the Lelantine Plain (Phylla), which provided raw materials for the manufacture of Chalcidian pottery; the Phylla clay was extensively used by potters from Chalcis over many centuries⁷¹. The early stages of the Chalcidian production, evident in the assemblage from the Machairas plot, can be connected to the mercantile activities of the Chalcidians during the Greek migration and colonization movement, when their products, especially during the 8th and 7th centuries BC, were exported to and imitated in colonial contexts in southern Italy and Sicily.

⁶⁹ CHAIRETAKIS 2016, especially 62-63.

⁷⁰ To add to data derived from archaeometric analyses on ancient Euboean pottery and facilitate appraisals between the Chalcidian and the Eretrian pottery workshops, I had made a pilot-study selection of LG II-early Archaic ceramic samples from the Machairas plot deposit for petrographic and elemental analyses, which were compared with samples from Geometric-early Archaic Eretrian ceramic wares (113 in number) we analysed at the Fitch Laboratory of the British School at Athens. That was achieved within a project of archaeometric analyses with a focus on the diachronic investigation of ancient Eretrian pottery production, see preliminary results in: CHARALAMBIDOU *et al.* 2016; CHARALAMBIDOU *et al.* 2018; MÜLLER-CELKA *et al.* 2018 (analyses conducted by E. Kiriatzi, N.S. Müller and the author of this paper, project coordinated by S. Müller Celka, funded by the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece).

My study of EIA and Archaic Chalcidian ceramic production is being expanded within the framework of my current post-doctoral research in the NWO-funded project at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Within this framework I have selected a larger number of samples of fine and coarse wares from the Machairas plot deposit for future petrographic and elemental analyses.

⁷¹ BAKHUIZEN 1985, 131-132; KERSCHNER – LEMOS 2014b, 191; WHITBREAD 2014, 61-62; CHARALAMBIDOU forthcoming. For later periods, see WAKSMAN *et al.* 2014; CHAIRETAKIS 2016.

⁶⁸ BOARDMAN 1952, and recently, VERDAN 2015; CHARALAMBIDOU 2018.

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Euboea and the Mediterranean

NOTA KOUROU, *Euboean Pottery in a Mediterranean Perspective*

The aim of this paper is to reconsider the issue of connectivity and contact in the Early Iron Age Mediterranean from a Euboean point of view and in the light of recent discoveries. Following a concise survey of the first two successive stages of the expansion of Euboean ceramics in the Mediterranean an attempt is being made to explore the incentives of these early ventures, patterns of contact, forms of interaction, the character of the expansion and the possible forms of exchange implied by the finds.

Euboea

IRENE S. LEMOS, *The Transition from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age in Euboea and the Euboean Gulf*

Recent discoveries have enriched our knowledge of the Early Iron Age of Euboea. Results of the most important of them are presented in the present proceedings of the second Euboica conference. The archaeology of the Late Bronze Age of the island, however, is less known apart from a few exceptions. In this paper, I first outline the archaeological record of some of the known Late Bronze Age sites, while in the second part, I present a preliminary account of the Late Bronze Age discoveries on Xeropolis at Lefkandi. In particular during the most recent excavations, a large building located to the east area of the tell was discovered revealing that Xeropolis was continuously occupied during the last stages of the Late Helladic IIIC and into the Early Iron Age. Some comparisons are also offered with other sites along the Euboean Gulf that display similar continuity of occupation from the Late Bronze to the Early Iron Age.

XENIA CHARALAMBIDOU, *Chalcidian Deposits and their Role in Reconstructing Production and Consumption Practices and the Function of Space in Early Iron Age and Archaic Chalcis: Some first Thoughts*

The wells and deposits of ancient Chalcis which included Early Iron Age and Archaic material are the focus of this paper. These deposits, especially when studied in relation to other archaeological contexts from the town, such as the burial sites of proto-historic Chalcis, can increase our knowledge of the function of space in the ancient town. The ceramic assemblages from the Chalcis deposits also yield information on aspects of EIA and Archaic Chalcidian pottery consumption and, in the case of the Machairas plot deposit especially, offer valuable insights into ancient workshop activity and craftsmanship of these periods.

SAMUEL VERDAN, THIERRY THEURILLAT, TOBIAS KRAPP, DANIELA GREGER, KARL REBER, *The Early Phases in the Artemision at Amarynthos in Euboea, Greece*

Recent fieldwork conducted by the Swiss School of Archaeology in Greece, in collaboration with the Ephorate of Antiquities of Euboea, has uncovered a monumental complex on the western edge of a coastal promontory (Paleoekklisies) located near Amarynthos on the island of Euboea, Greece. Stone inscriptions and stamped terracotta tiles retrieved *in situ* provide conclusive evidence for the identification of this site with the sanctuary of Artemis Amarysia, the most prominent shrine in the territory of the ancient city of Eretria, already attested by epigraphic and literary sources. In light of the ongoing excavations, the site appears to have been continuously occupied from the Bronze Age to the Late Antiquity. In its heyday in the Hellenistic period, the sanctuary was organized around a vast courtyard

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