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FINDS FROM TWO SONDAGES
ON THE SOUTH-EAST VELATOURI (THORIKOS)¹

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The two small sondages that were dug on the lower south-east slopes of the Velatouri in 2013² yielded the remarkably low number of 602 finds (apart from shells³), even though the soil from all contexts was systematically sieved: 159 in sondage 1 (macrosquare M2) and 443 in sondage 2 (macrosquare M3). ‘Remarkably low’ has to be understood in the face of the high numbers of surface finds that turned up in the area during the intrasite survey of 2012-2015. Especially in the adjacent survey square 124 (macrosquare L3) that was resurveyed every year between 2012 and 2015, surface finds kept turning up. What follows is a catalogue of the finds: we have opted for full presentation instead of publishing diagnostic fragments only (as was customary in previous

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¹ Colour descriptions follow *Munsell Color* 1990. Measurements are in cm unless otherwise stated. All clay descriptions are based upon a macroscopic analysis unless otherwise stated. The inventory of the contexts has been done by Sophie Mortier, Roald Docter and Winfred van de Put. Fabric descriptions and drawings have been made by Roald Docter and Andrea Perugini, the illustrator renderings by Joris Angenon. Koen Van Gelder added the comments on the Geometric and Subgeometric finds. The study of the finds would not have been possible without the support of the Ephorate of Antiquities of East Attica and especially Dr. Eleni Andrikou, Eleni Assimakou, Dimitra Kai, Prof. Andreas Kapetanios, Dr. Anastasia Lazaridou, Maria Mexi, Dr. Katerina Petrou and Dr. Elpida Skerlou, and the assistance of Prof. Panagiotis Iossif and Prof. Jan Driessen of the Belgian School at Athens. We acknowledge also the help of the staff of the Museum at Lavrio, in particular Mrs. Despoina Moschopoulou, Mrs. Photini Spanou, Mr. Prokopis Makris, Mrs. Polly Dara and Mr. Manolis Athinaios. During our fieldwork and study campaigns we were kindly hosted in the Technological Park of Lavrio, for which we thank the Mayor, Mr. Dimitris Loukas and the authorities of the Park.

² See also the contribution of van den Eijnde *et al.*, elsewhere in this volume (terrace).

³ See L. Karali, elsewhere in this volume.

publications at Thorikos).⁴ This is based upon the conviction that even generic fragments may offer information that allow for chronological, functional and depositional reconstructions of the respective assemblages, especially in the face of the small number of finds per context.

Ceramic building material turned up in the shape of tiles mainly in the ploughsoil assemblages (T13-1-1, T13-1-2, T13-2-1) and the section cleaning context T13-2-14 that contained material from these upper layers. These seem to be unrelated to any structure on this particular spot but may have originated in nearby structures higher up the slopes. The stone packing T13-1-5, interpreted as a terrace wall or foundation of a boundary wall, and the adjacent context T13-1-8 also contained two tile fragments (**Cat. 10, Fig. 2**) equally unrelated to any structure here.

When looking at the finds in their totality, it is clear that we are dealing in all layers with a heavily worn domestic pottery assemblage mainly dating from the Early Geometric-Middle Geometric I (**Cat. 37, Fig. 3**) to the Late Classical period. The fragment of a possibly Campanian amphora (**Cat. 25**) from the ploughsoil context T13-2-2 may date within the Late Hellenistic-Roman period. The fragment of an early modern glazed cooking vessel (**Cat. 40**) was found in the deepest context (T13-2-5) of the ploughsoil, showing that this area had been used for agriculture until recent times. The high proportion of Early Geometric-Middle Geometric I, Subgeometric and Archaic material in all layers up to the ploughsoil is to be explained by the makeup of the lowest levels that may have been formed by an agricultural terrace of the Archaic period at the latest. The small sizes of the fragments in relation with the heavy calcareous concretions may be interpreted as the result of manuring, contact with water,⁵ and regular ploughing.⁶

In this layer, within sondage 1, a grave had been dug. The fill of this grave was excavated as context numbers T13-1-12, T13-1-13, T13-1-15 and T13-1-16 (see Janot & Munaro and Karali, elsewhere in this volume). Only the latter two contained a few small undiagnostic finds dating to the Subgeometric to Archaic/Classical period. They do not differ much from the assemblage of the context immediately above (T13-1-11), which has been interpreted as a stone

⁴ 'Diagnostic' is used here in its conventional sense, meaning rims, bases, handles and decorated fragments.

⁵ These calcareous concretions on the surfaces of sherds are probably the result of long-term contact with water in places where water was stored in the soil, like behind terrace walls. On terraces in Attika, see Lohmann 1993, 67, n. 497 and p. 339 for bibliography on terraces in general.

⁶ Bintliff & Snodgrass 1988; Bintliff 2000. Domestic pottery fragments do occur in between graves in Greek necropoleis, but remain generally undocumented and unpublished (see Docter 2010). In this assemblage, however, the state of preservation and the sizes of the sherds favour a relation with manuring rather than activities around the grave.

fill in or tumulus over the grave and its adjacent layer: all contain redeposited domestic pottery and all show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces. The grave itself contained no grave goods, except for some sea shell and land snails that are discussed by L. Karali elsewhere in this volume.

When looking at the composition of the assemblages (all finds), it is remarkable that some 80% of the drinking vessels are of local or regional manufacture (69 pieces); within the 20% imports, 10 originate in Corinth and only three in Athens (**Cat. 16, 37-38, Figs. 2-3**).⁷ The transport amphora material shows a more even distribution between local/regional productions and imports: 37% vs. 63% (39 : 68 pieces). When the 19 fragments of one Attic amphora from contexts T13-2-7 and T13-2-8 (**Cat. 42, Fig. 4**) are taken out and counted only as one piece, the proportion local/regional vs import would be 44% : 56% (39 : 50 pieces). Within these imports, five productions could (tentatively) be recognised: Lesbian, Corinthian, Attic, North Aegean/Samian and Campanian amphoras.⁸

Sondage 1 (Fig. 6)

Context T13-1-1

The context contained 14 fragments. Apart from the five diagnostics (**Cat. 1-5**), these were one wall fragment of an imported plain ware amphora, one wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, one tiny local plain ware fragment of undetermined shape, one imported plain ware fragment of undetermined shape, three wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels and two wall fragments of local plain ware tiles. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Early Geometric-Middle Geometric I or, more likely, Subgeometric, to Late Classical, so 9th/7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Most are worn, which is characteristic of this ploughsoil assemblage.

⁷ The conventional term 'Attic' has been retained and reserved for the material from Athens proper, although strictly speaking Thorikos and its surrounding region lie within Attika. In distinction we use 'local' for productions from Thorikos and its wider region, the workshops of which have yet to be found. On local production, see Lüdorf 2010, 157-159, pls. 40-41; Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 83. The distinction of different production places in the black glazed and black painted wares from Thorikos is part of the ongoing research project of Barbara Carè. Although black paint and black glaze (also known as black gloss) are technically speaking the result of a similar procedure, we reserve the former term for the early matt versions of the Geometric and Archaic periods, whereas we use the term black glaze for the glossy versions.

⁸ On amphoras at Thorikos, see Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 100-111, figs. 26-36; Docter *et al.* 2011, 49-51, fig. 19.

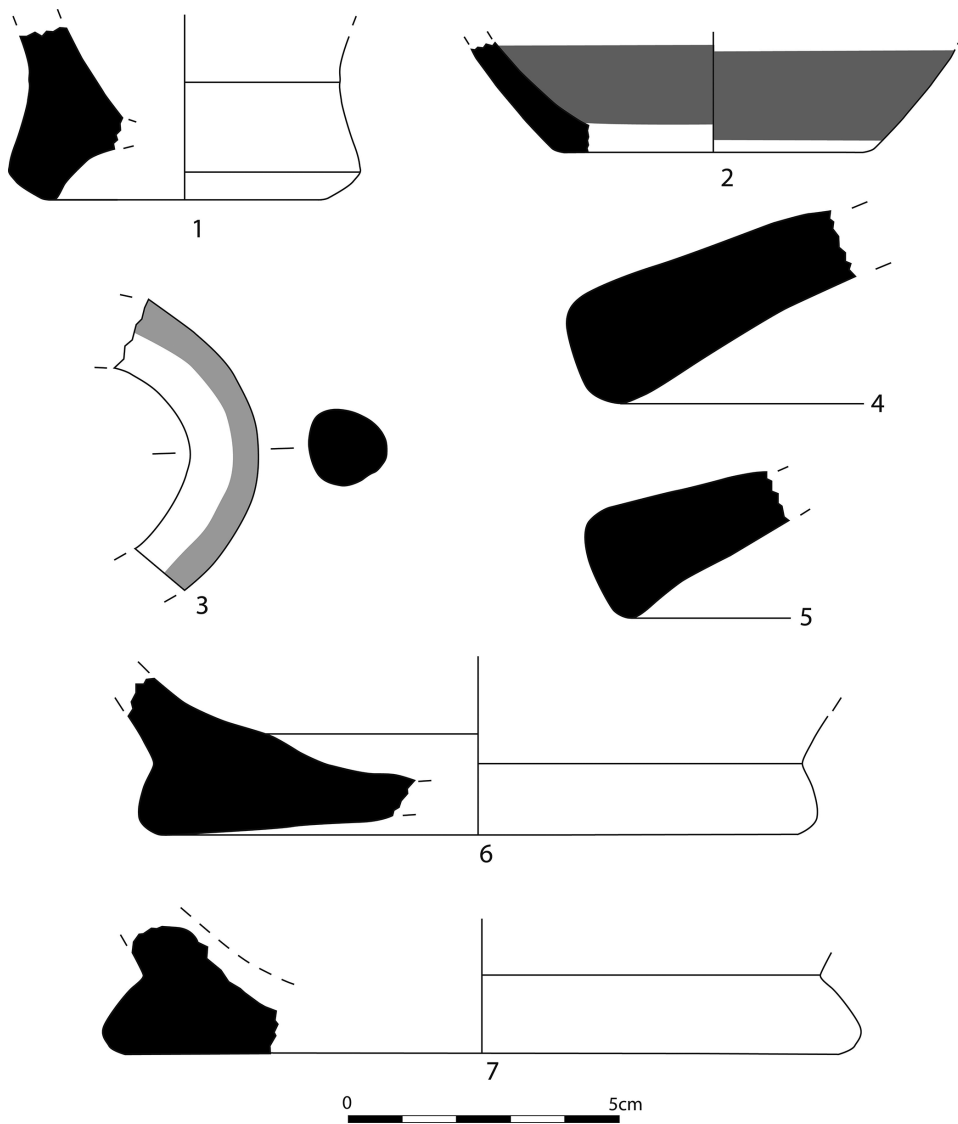


Figure 1. Sondage 1. Diagnostic fragments from contexts T13-1-1 (**Cat. 1-5**), T13-1-2 (**Cat. 6**), T13-1-3 (**Cat. 7**) (drawings: TARP archive).

Cat. 1: TC13.39 (context T13-1-1), one ringbase fragment of an imported amphora (North Aegean or Samos); worn (**Fig. 1**).

Diam. base 6.4; max. H. 3.1.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Surface reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6). Isolated quartz (0.1 mm) and many very fine voids (<0.2 mm).

Cf. Bingen 1968, 63, figs. 50-51 (West necropolis Tomb 3: ca. 500-450 BCE);

Bingen 1969, 110, fig. 122 (West necropolis Tomb 81: ca. 475-450/440 BCE);

Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 104-105, fig. 29 (Cistern No. 1: generally 5th – beginning 4th century BCE); Lynch 2011, 312, fig. I.18, cat. A27.

Chronology: 5th century – beginning of the 4th century BCE.

Cat. 2: TC13.40 (context T13-1-1), one base fragment of a local skyphos (**Fig. 1**).

Diam. base 6; max. H. 1.8.

Clay: reddish brown (2.5YR5/4). Surface reddish yellow (5YR7/6) at lower base; diluted black paint on exterior; traces of black paint on interior. Isolated quartz (<0.1 mm) and very many white stone particles (<0.1 mm).

Cf. Van Gelder forthcoming (TC63.51, TC63.79; TC65.4i).

Chronology: Early Geometric-Middle Geometric I to Subgeometric.

Cat. 3: TC13.41 (context T13-1-1), one horizontal handle of a Corinthian skyphos or closed vessel (**Fig. 1**).

Diam. in section 1.4.

Clay: reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6). Surface light yellowish brown (10YR6/4); dark reddish brown paint (2.5YR 3/4), heavily worn off. Few very fine quartz specks (<0.1 mm).

Cf. Benton 1953, 277, pl. 41,639, cat. 639 (skyphos), but several other shapes come into question as well.

Chronology: Late Geometric.

Cat. 4: TC13.42 (context T13-1-1), one edge fragment of a local cover tile (**Fig. 1**).

Max. H. 3.5; max. width 5.5.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Surface reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6). Few very fine quartz specks (<0.1 mm) and some white stone particles (<0.3 mm).

Cf. Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 114-116, cat. 96, fig. 39,96.

Chronology: Late Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 5: TC13.43 (context T13-1-1), one edge fragment of a local cover tile; very worn (**Fig. 1**).

Max. H. 2.7; max. width 3.7.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR7/8). Surface reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6). Some quartz (<0.2 mm) and few white stone particles (0.1-0.4 mm).

Cf. Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 114-116, cat. 94, fig. 39,94 (but glazed).

Chronology: Late Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-1-2

The context contained 10 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 6**), these were one wall fragment of a local red painted ware closed shape, one wall fragment of a local black painted ware open shape, one imported micaceous plain ware fragment of undetermined shape, three local plain ware fragments of undetermined shape, two wall fragments of imported plain ware amphoras, four wall fragments of local plain ware amphoras (three joining), one wall fragment of a thick-walled imported coarse ware vessel, and one wall fragment of a local plain ware tile. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Most are worn, which is characteristic of this ploughsoil assemblage.

Cat. 6: TC13.44 (context T13-1-1), one base fragment of a probably imported closed vessel (**Fig. 1**).

Diam. base 12.6; max. H. 2.9.

Clay: coarse, red (2.5YR5/6) with broad gray zone towards interior. Surface light red (2.5YR6/6). Many angular quartz and whitish stone particles (0.2-0.3 and 0.5-0.8 mm) and some angular brown particles (0.3-0.4 mm).

Cf. Lynch 2011, 276-279, figs. 138-139, cat. 174-178.

Chronology: Late Archaic (525-480 BCE)?

Context T13-1-3

The context contained 23 fragments. Apart from the two diagnostics (**Cat. 7-8**), these were four wall fragments of local plain ware amphoras, two wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, one tiny imported plain ware wall fragment of undetermined shape, two tiny local plain ware fragments of undetermined shape, seven wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels, one wall fragment of a Corinthian painted ware closed shape, one thick wall fragment of a Corinthian painted ware open shape (lekane?) with painted bands on the outside, two wall fragments of local painted ware drinking vessels, and one wall fragment of a local black glaze drinking vessel. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Most are worn and show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces, which is characteristic of this ploughsoil assemblage.

Cat. 7: TC13.45 (context T13-1-3), 1 base fragment of a Corinthian mortar; heavily worn (**Fig. 1**).

Diam. base 14; max. H. 2.4.

Clay: light brown (7.5YR6/4). Surface light reddish brown (5YR6/4). Few gray particles (0.1 mm).

Cf. Villing & Pemberton 2010, 580-581, fig. 11:21, cat. 21 (Corinth, but diam. base is 25).

Chronology: 460-420 BCE.

Cat. 8: TC13.46 (context T13-1-3), one wall fragment with strap handle root; imported plain ware closed shape; heavily worn.

Context T13-1-4

The context contained 11 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 9**), these were two wall fragments of Corinthian plain ware open shapes (originally painted?), two wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, two tiny local plain ware wall fragments of undetermined shape, and two wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels. Although chronologically not very diagnostic, the finds may cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. A large portion shows heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 9: TC13.35 (context T13-1-4), one base fragment of an imported amphora or jug; slightly worn (**Fig. 2**).

Diam. base 6; max. H. 3.4.

Clay: very coarse, gritty light reddish brown (2.5YR5/4) with very thick dark gray core. Surface reddish brown (2.5YR5/4). Many angular quartz (0.3-0.6 mm) and some white particles (0.1-0.3 mm).

Cf. Papadopoulos 2003, 152-153, fig. 2.84-85 (but with less flaring body); cf.

Cat. 54.

Chronology: second half of the 7th century BCE.

Context T13-1-5

The context contained 28 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 10**), these were one wall fragment of a local plain ware open shape (may have been painted or glazed), one wall fragment of an imported plain ware closed shape, one local black glazed ware wall fragment of a drinking vessel, one imported coarse ware wall fragment of a thick-walled closed shape, one wall fragment of an imported plain ware open shape, one wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, two wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels, 17 tiny wall fragments of local plain ware vessels of undetermined shapes, mostly recently broken, one wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, and one wall fragment of a local black painted drinking vessel. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Almost all show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

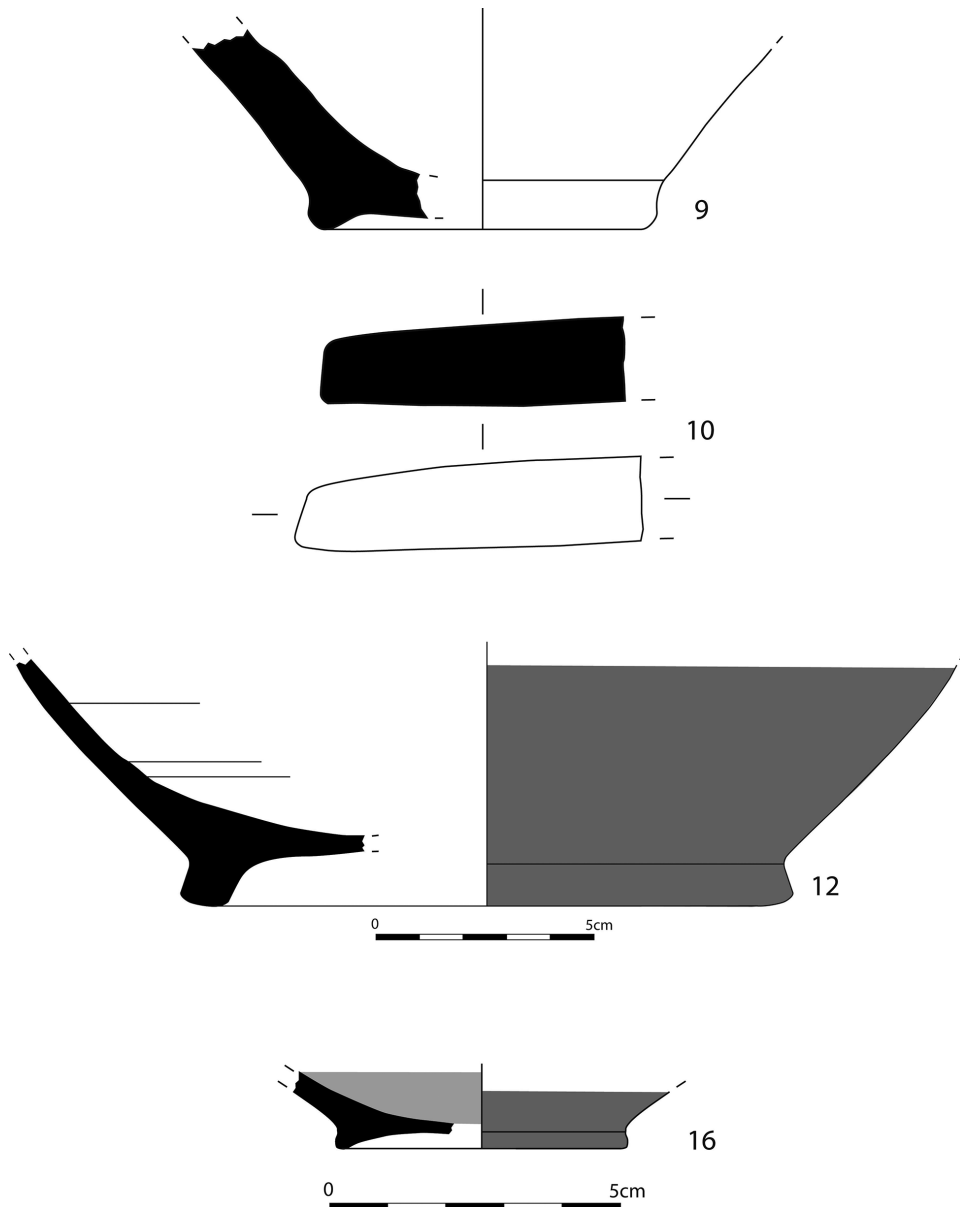


Figure 2. Sondage 1. Diagnostic fragments from contexts T13-1-4 (**Cat. 9**), T13-1-5 (**Cat. 10**), T13-1-9 (**Cat. 12**), T13-1-10 (**Cat. 16**) (drawings: TARP archive).

Cat. 10: TC13.37 (context T13-1-5), one edge (corner) fragment of a local pan tile; heavy calcareous encrustations all over (**Fig. 2**).

Max. H. 1.2; max. L. 6; max. width 5.2.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR7/6). Surface reddish yellow (5YR7/6). Some very fine quartz specks (<0.1 mm).

Cf. recently on tiles at Thorikos, see Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 114-116, fig. 39.

Chronology: Late Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-1-6

The context contained 14 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 11**), these were one wall fragment of a Corinthian painted ware closed shape, two tiny wall fragments of imported plain ware undetermined shapes, one tiny wall fragment of a local plain ware undetermined shape, one wall fragment of a local amphora, one tiny wall fragment of a local plain ware undetermined shape, three wall fragments of imported plain ware undetermined shapes (two joining recently broken), one wall fragment of a local black glazed ware open shape, and three wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Few show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces or are heavily worn.

Cat. 11: TC13.38 (context T13-1-6), one base fragment of a local skyphos; very small fragment.

Clay: very light. Surface black painted inside and outside. Cf. **Cat. 2, Fig. 1**.

Chronology: Subgeometric.

Context T13-1-7

The context contained 19 fragments. All are undiagnostic: one wall fragment of an imported plain ware amphora of micaceous clay, five tiny to small wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels, one wall fragment of an imported rather thick-walled cooking ware closed shape, one wall fragment of an imported plain ware closed shape, two tiny wall fragments of imported plain ware undetermined shapes, three wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, three wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes, one wall fragment of local black glazed ware closed shape, two wall fragments of local reddish painted drinking vessels, and three wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Most show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces, few are heavily worn.

Context T13-1-8

The context contained 18 fragments. All are undiagnostic: two wall fragments of local plain ware amphoras, one wall fragment of an imported plain

ware amphora of micaceous clay, one wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, ten tiny to small wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes (2 × 3 joining, recently broken), one wall fragment of a reddish painted ware local drinking vessel, one tiny wall fragment of an imported cooking ware vessel, and two wall fragments of a local plain ware tile (joining, recently broken). Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Some show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Context T13-1-9

The context contained 11 fragments. Apart from four diagnostics (**Cat. 12-15**), these were two wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, two small wall fragments of imported plain ware amphoras, one tiny wall fragment of local plain ware undetermined shape, and two small wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Half of them are worn and show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 12: TC13.7 (context T13-1-9), one ringbase fragment of an Attic amphora; very worn, water-rolled (**Fig. 2**).

Diam. base 14; max. H. 5.6.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Surface black paint in traces preserved on outside. Some fine quartz specks (<0.1 mm) and isolated reddish particle (0.2 mm).

Cf. Bingen 1984, 142-143, fig. 88, cat. 77 (Tomb 142).

Chronology: Archaic.

Cat. 13: TC13.8 (context T13-1-9), one shoulder-neck fragment of a closed shape; very worn.

Clay: yellowish. Surface black paint in traces preserved on outside.

Chronology: Subgeometric-Archaic.

Cat. 14: TC13.9 (context T13-1-9), one wall fragment of a cooking vessel.

Clay: cooking ware. Surface exterior very smoothed.

Cat. 15: TC13.10 (context T13-1-9), one wall fragment of a large Corinthian open shape (krater?).

Chronology: Archaic.

Context T13-1-10

The context contained six fragments. Apart from two diagnostics (**Cat. 16-17**), these were one tiny wall fragment of an imported coarse ware undetermined

shape, two wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, and one small wall fragment of an imported cooking ware vessel. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Most show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 16: TC13.11 (context T13-1-10), one base fragment of an Attic skyphos; heavily covered with calcareous concretions (**Fig. 2**).

Diam. base 5; max. H. 1.3.

Clay: light reddish brown (5YR6/4). Surface black paint on both sides. Few reddish particles (<0.1 mm).

Cf. Van Gelder forthcoming (TC63.63; Phaleron NM14963).

Chronology: Subgeometric (first half of the 7th century BCE).

Cat. 17: TC13.12 (context T13-1-10), one shoulder-neck fragment of an imported amphora; heavily covered with calcareous concretions.

Clay: light.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-1-11

The context contained 12 fragments. All are undiagnostic: three wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, one wall fragment of a Corinthian plain ware closed shape, one tiny wall fragment of a local plain ware undetermined shape, one tiny wall fragment of a Corinthian undetermined shape, three tiny wall fragments of local black painted ware drinking vessels, one wall fragment of an imported cooking ware vessel, one round handle fragment of a local plain ware closed shape (jug?), and one wall fragment of a local black painted ware open shape. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Archaic, so 7th and 6th centuries BCE. All show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Contexts T13-1-12 and T13-1-13

These two contexts yielded no finds.

Context T13-1-14

The inventoried and studied part of this context contained only two small, joining, recently broken fragments of an imported cooking ware vessel, of micaceous clay. Its chronology seems to be the Archaic and Classical periods. Apart from these fragments, a bag with 32 large to small fragments was photographed in the finds laboratory, but could not be retraced during the study season.⁹

⁹ This bag has probably been misplaced and may turn up at some point. Given the secondary nature of this context, we did not invest much time in trying to retrace it at this time. However, the picture taken of the finds while on the sieves has file name T2013_002_14B.jpg and is available in the digital Thorikos archive.

Context T13-1-15

The context contained six fragments. All are undiagnostic: one small wall fragment of an imported plain ware amphora, one small wall fragment of an imported coarse ware undetermined shape, one small wall fragment of a Corinthian closed shape, one small wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, and two small wall fragments of local black painted ware drinking vessels. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Archaic/Classical, so 7th to 6th/5th century BCE. A chronology up to the Archaic period, however, seems equally possible. All show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Context T13-1-16

The context contained four fragments. All are undiagnostic: one wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, two tiny wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes, and one wall fragment of a local black painted ware drinking vessel. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Archaic, so 7th and 6th centuries BCE. All show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Sondage 2 (Fig. 7)**Context T13-2-1**

The context contained 12 fragments. Apart from three diagnostics (**Cat. 18-20**), these were four wall fragments of imported plain ware amphoras, three wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, and two wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Most are worn and water-rolled, which is characteristic of a ploughsoil assemblage. **Cat. 18-19** show traces of secondary burning, which may be due to recent bushfires on the hill.

Cat. 18: TC13.13 (context T13-2-1), one rim fragment of an imported lekane; traces of burning on edge rim and outside (**Fig. 3**).

Diam. rim 40; max. H. 2.6.

Clay: red (2.5YR4/6) with thick reddish brown core (2.5YR4/3). Surface red (10R5/6), micaceous. Many subangular quartz (0.1-0.2 and 0.5 mm) and few brownish stone particles (0.6-0.8 mm).

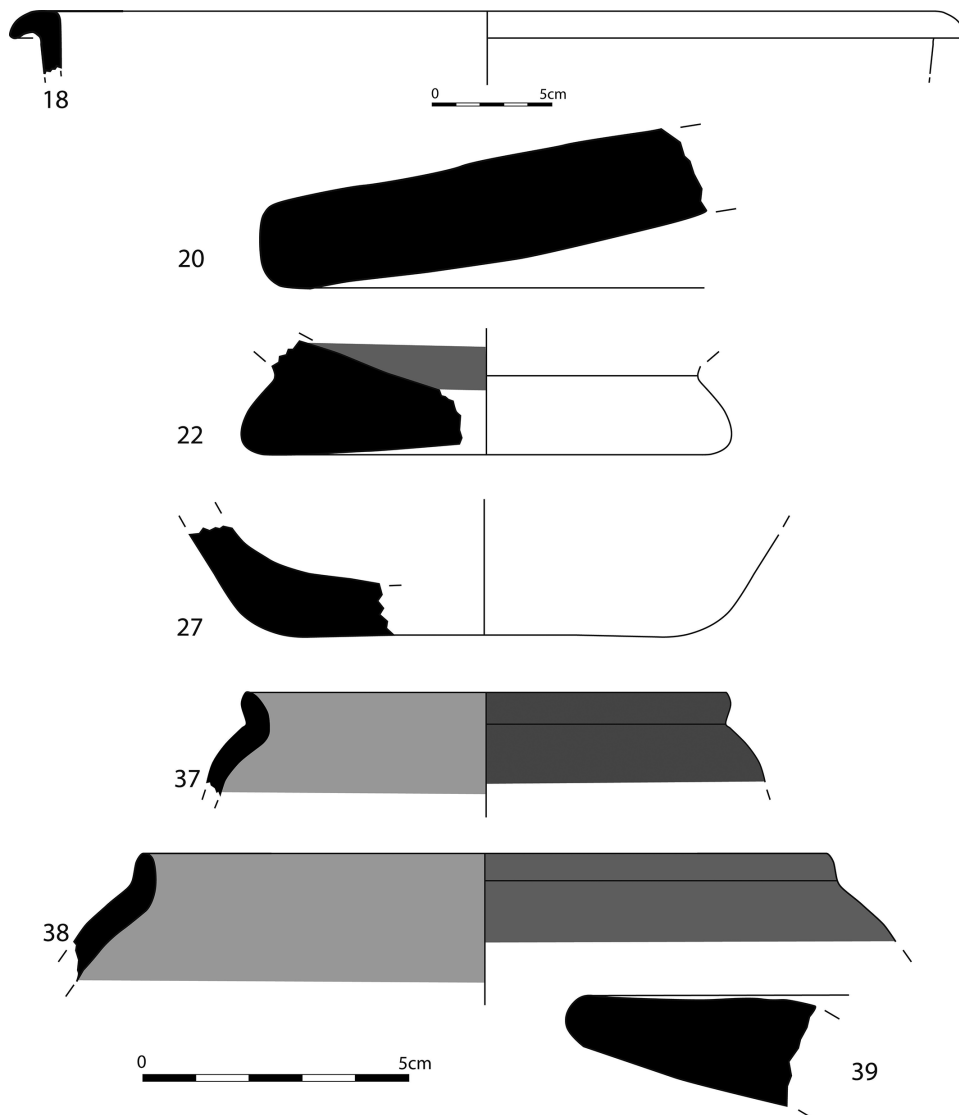


Figure 3. Sondage 2. Diagnostic fragments from contexts T13-2-1 (Cat. 18, 20), T13-2-2 (Cat. 22), T13-2-3 (Cat. 27), T13-2-5 (Cat. 37-39) (drawings: TARP archive).

Cf. Lüdorf 2000, 37-38 (on unglazed lekanai, dating mostly to the late 5th and 4th centuries BCE); 122, pl. 116 (LR214: plain ware, rim not identical, late 4th/beginning of the 3rd century BCE); 117, pl. 108 (LR173: but glazed, 470-460 BCE); more recently on lekanai at Thorikos, see Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 83-90, figs. 13-16.

Chronology: 5th – 4th century BCE.

Cat. 19: TC13.14 (context T13-2-1), one horizontal handle fragment of a local plain ware closed shape; traces of burning on one side and on break.

Cat. 20: TC13.15 (context T13-2-1), one edge fragment of a local cover tile (**Fig. 3**).

Max. H. 3; max. width 8.5.

Clay: yellowish red (5YR5/6). Surface reddish brown (5YR5/4), roughened at lower side. Some quartz, voids and light stones (0.2 mm).

Cf. Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 114-116, cat. 96, fig. 39:96 (but not as steep).

Chronology: Late Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-2-2

The context contained 16 fragments. Apart from four diagnostics (**Cat. 21-25**), these were three thick-walled wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels of gritty fabric (two joining, recently broken), two wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, two wall fragments of imported plain ware amphoras, and three wall fragments of imported plain ware undetermined shapes. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Subgeometric to Hellenistic/Roman, so 7th century BCE to 1st century CE. One third of the sherds are worn, which is characteristic of a ploughsoil assemblage.

Cat. 21: TC13.17 (context T13-2-2), one horizontal handle fragment of a local drinking vessel; very worn.

Surface black glaze on inside and outside preserved in traces.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 22: TC13.18 (context T13-2-2), one base fragment of a local lekane; very worn (**Fig. 3**).

Diam. base 7; max. H. 2.

Clay: reddish brown (5YR5/4). Surface light reddish brown (5YR6/4) and black glaze on inside preserved in traces. Many quartz and some stone particles (0.1-0.2 mm).

Cf. Lüdorf 2000, 176, pl. 192 (LB134: 500-475 BCE); more recently on lekanai at Thorikos, see Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 83-90, figs. 13-16.

Chronology: first quarter of the 5th century BCE.

Cat. 23: TC13.19 (context T13-2-2), one base fragment of a local skyphos; very worn.

Clay: Surface black painted. Cf. **Cat. 2, Fig. 1.**

Chronology: Subgeometric-Archaic.

Cat. 24: TC13.20 (context T13-2-2), one neck fragment of an imported plain ware jug, broken off near rim.

Cat. 25: TC13.21 (context T13-2-2), one wall fragment of an imported amphora (Campanian?); very worn.

Chronology: Classical-Roman.

Cat. 26: TC13.22 (context T13-2-2), one neck fragment of Corinthian plain ware amphora.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-2-3

The context contained 72 fragments. Apart from the diagnostics (**Cat. 27-35**), these were ten wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels, nine wall fragments of imported plain ware amphoras, 13 wall fragments of local plain ware amphoras, eight tiny wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes, five tiny wall fragments of imported plain ware undetermined shapes, two small wall fragments of imported plain ware closed shapes, one wall fragment of a local coarse ware undetermined shape, seven wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, three wall fragments of local black painted ware open shapes, three wall fragments of local black painted ware closed shapes, and one tiny wall fragment of a local black painted ware drinking vessel. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Geometric to Late Classical, so 9th or 8th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Most are heavily worn, which is characteristic of a ploughsoil assemblage. Few show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 27: TC13.23 (context T13-2-3), one base fragment of an imported closed vessel; very worn (**Fig. 3**).

Diam. base 8; max. H. 2.

Clay: gritty, light red (2.5YR6/6) with wide reddish brown core (5YR5/3). Surface red (2.5YR 5/6). Many angular quartz (0.2-0.4 mm, some 0.8-1.5 mm) and some white and gray stone particles (0.2-0.4 mm).

Cf. Bingen 1984, 96, fig. 52a, cat. 21 (West necropolis grave 128).

Chronology: Archaic, 7th century BCE.

Cat. 28: TC13.24 (context T13-2-3), one handle fragment of an imported coarse ware closed vessel; very worn.

Cat. 29: TC13.25 (context T13-2-3), one horizontal rounded strap handle fragment of a local lekanis (?); very worn.

Clay: Surface black glaze worn off almost completely.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 30: TC13.26 (context T13-2-3), one tiny rim fragment of Corinthian black painted ware drinking vessel.

Chronology: Subgeometric-Archaic.

Cat. 31: TC13.27 (context T13-2-3), one round handle fragment of an imported cooking ware vessel; very worn.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 32: TC13.28 (context T13-2-3), one rounded strap handle fragment of a Lesbian (?) amphora.

Clay: brownish.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 33: TC13.29 (context T13-2-3), one handle fragment of an imported plain ware jug; very worn.

Clay: grayish.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 34: TC13.30 (context T13-2-3), one vertical strap handle fragment of a Corinthian plain ware juglet.

Chronology: Geometric-Classical.

Cat. 35: TC13.31 (context T13-2-3), one base fragment of a local plain ware closed vessel; very worn.

Context T13-2-4

The context contained 48 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 36**), these were 11 tiny and two small wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels, four small wall fragments of Corinthian black painted ware drinking vessels, one small wall fragment of local black painted ware open shape, eight wall fragments of imported plain ware amphoras, two wall fragments of local plain ware amphoras, two small wall fragments of Corinthian plain ware closed shapes, three tiny wall fragments of Corinthian plain ware undetermined shapes, one small wall fragment of an imported plain ware closed shape, four

tiny wall fragments of imported plain ware undetermined shapes, five small wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, and four wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to the end of the 4th century BCE. Almost all are heavily worn or water-rolled, which is characteristic of a plough-soil assemblage.

Cat. 36: TC13.16 (context T13-2-4), one rim fragment of a Corinthian plain ware mortar; very worn.
Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-2-5

The context contained 33 fragments. Apart from the diagnostics (**Cat. 37-40**), these were two rather thick-walled wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels, smoothed on both sides, three wall fragments of imported plain ware closed shapes, one wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, one wall fragment of an imported plain ware amphora of gritty clay (as in T13-2-6), two wall fragments of local plain ware amphoras, two small wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes, seven tiny and three small wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels (five from the same vessel), one wall fragment of an imported plain ware undetermined shape, three wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, one wall fragment of a local black glazed ware closed shape, and two wall fragments of local black glazed ware closed shapes. Chronologically, the finds cover the period from Early Geometric-Middle Geometric I/Subgeometric to early modern, so 9th century BCE to the 19th/20th century CE. Most are heavily worn, which is characteristic of a plough-soil assemblage. Some show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 37: TC13.4 (context T13-2-5), one rim fragment of an Attic skyphos; heavily covered with calcareous concretions (**Fig. 3**).

Diam. rim 9; max. H. 1.9.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Surface black paint, mostly flaked off. Some voids and isolated gray particles (0.1 mm).

Cf. Van Gelder forthcoming (TC63.270; but interior decoration different).

Chronology: Early Geometric-Middle Geometric I.

Cat. 38: TC13.32 (context T13-2-5), one rim fragment of an Attic (lidded) skyphos; heavily covered with calcareous concretions (**Fig. 3**).

Diam. Rim 12; max. H. 2.5.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Surface matt grayish black paint on both sides, partly flaking off. Some voids (<0.1 mm).

Cf. Van Gelder forthcoming (TC65.1ak, TC75.2005, TC00.10).
Chronology: Subgeometric (first half of the 7th century BCE).

Cat. 39: TC13.33 (context T13-2-5), one rim fragment of a probably imported mortar, pithos or perhaps eschara (**Fig. 3**).

Diam. ?; max. H. 2.

Clay: red (2.5YR4/6). Surface light red (2.5YR6/6). Many quartz (0.1 mm) and some white and dark gray (stone?) particles (0.2 mm).

On mortars, see esp. Villing & Pemberton 2010, where however no good parallel could be found.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical?

Cat. 40: TC13.34 (context T13-2-5), one wall fragment of an imported glazed cooking vessel; blackened on the exterior (soot).

Surface brown glazed interior.

Cf. Kyriakopoulos 2015.

Chronology: early modern.

Context T13-2-6

The context contained 27 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 41**), these were three wall fragments of an imported plain ware amphora of gritty clay (as in T13-2-5; three joining, recently broken), one wall fragment of an imported plain ware amphora (Corinthian?), seven wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, nine rather thick-walled wall fragments of imported cooking vessels, one wall fragment of a local black glazed ware closed shape (large vessel), one wall fragment of a local black glazed ware drinking vessel, one wall fragment of a local black painted ware drinking vessel, and three tiny wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to 4th century BCE. Most show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 41: TC13.1 (context T13-2-6), one rounded strap handle fragment of a local plain ware jug.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-2-7

The context contained 44 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 42**), these were two wall fragments of imported plain ware amphoras, three wall fragments of Corinthian plain ware closed shapes, ten wall fragments of local plain ware amphoras (two joining and another belonging to the same vessel), five rather thick-walled and three thinner wall fragments of imported cooking vessels, three wall fragments of local black glazed ware closed shapes, seven

wall fragments of local black glazed ware open shapes, four wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, and four tiny wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to 4th century BCE. All have heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 42: TC13.5 (context T13-2-7), two joining shoulder fragments with transition to neck of an Attic amphora and another fragment belonging to the same; in context T13-2-8 there are 17 fragments that join or belong to this amphora; heavy calcareous concretions all over (**Fig. 4**).

Max. diam. 28; max. H. 4.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Surface black glaze. Some grayish white stone particles (0.2-0.3 mm) and isolated rounded brownish red particle (3.0 mm).

Cf. Servais 1968, 56-57, figs. 39-40 (TC63.82; Tomb 12); Bingen 1984, 88-91, figs. 48a-b, cat. 15 (from Tomb 126).

Chronology: Subgeometric-Archaic.

Context T13-2-8

The context contained 66 fragments. Apart from the diagnostics (**Cat. 43-45**), these were 17 shoulder-neck fragments of a local black glazed ware amphora (joining and belonging to **Cat. 42** in context T13-2-7), one wall fragment of an imported plain ware amphora (Corinthian?), one shoulder-neck fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, nine tiny wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes, two wall fragments of imported plain ware closed shapes (one hard-fired), five small and four tiny wall fragments of imported cooking vessels, four wall fragments of local black glazed ware closed shapes, eight wall fragments of local black glazed ware open shapes, one tiny outturned rim fragment of a local black glazed ware drinking vessel, one small and one tiny wall fragment of a local plain ware undetermined shape, four wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, one small very worn rim-handle fragment of a local plain ware juglet, and one thick-walled wall fragment of an imported coarse ware closed shape. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Archaic to Late Classical, so 6th to 4th century BCE. Most have heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 43: TC13.2 (context T13-2-8), 1 rim fragment of a Corinthian open shape; heavy calcareous concretions all over (**Fig. 4**).

Diam. rim 10; max. H. 1.7.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Surface pink (7.5YR7/4). Few quartz (0.1 mm).

Cf. Spitaels 1978, 76-77, fig. 35, cat. 35 (local kalathos from Tower Compound, but rim more outturned).

Chronology: 6th century BCE.

Cat. 44: TC13.3 (context T13-2-8), 4 joining strap handle fragments (recently broken) of a Corinthian closed shape (jug?).
Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 45: TC13.6 (context T13-2-8), 1 ringbase (torus ringfoot) fragment of a local skyphos; heavy calcareous concretions all over (**Fig. 4**).
Diam. base 6; max. H. 1.5.
Clay: reddish yellow (5YR7/6). Black paint on inside. Some quartz (<0.1 mm) and isolated white particle (0.1 mm).
Cf. *Agora XII*, 275-276, figs. 6, 22, nos. 564, 572 (but black glazed).
Chronology: 6th and early 5th century BCE or 520-500 BCE (formal parallels).

Context T13-2-9

This context yielded no finds.

Context T13-2-10

The context contained seven fragments. All are undiagnostic: two wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes (thin-walled), three wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels, one wall fragment of an imported cooking ware vessel with highly smoothed exterior, and one wall fragment of a local black glazed ware closed shape. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Archaic to Classical, so 6th to 4th century BCE. Most show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Context T13-2-11

The context contained four fragments. All are undiagnostic: two large wall fragments of imported plain ware closed shapes (amphora?), one small wall fragment of a Corinthian amphora, and one wall fragment of a local black glazed ware open shape. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Archaic to Classical, so 6th to 4th century BCE. Most show heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Context T13-2-12

The context contained six fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 46**), these were one wall fragment of a Corinthian black painted ware kotyle, one wall fragment of a local black painted ware drinking vessel, one wall fragment of an imported cooking ware vessel, and two tiny wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Late Geometric to Archaic, so 8th to 6th century BCE. The flake of obsidian, **Cat. 46**, may be residual, but can also date to the Archaic to

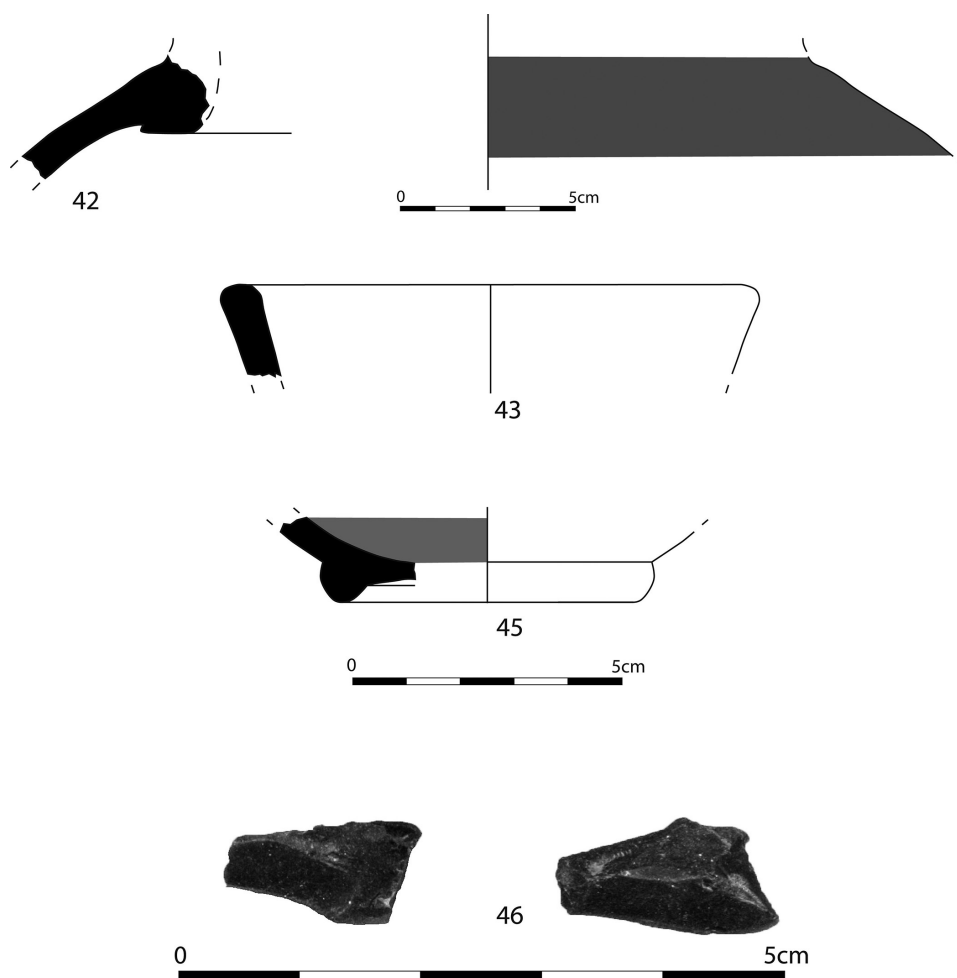


Figure 4. Sondage 2. Diagnostic fragments from contexts T13-2-7 (Cat. 42), T13-2-8 (Cat. 43, 45), T13-2-12 (Cat. 46) (drawings and photos: TARP archive).

Hellenistic period or later. All have heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 46: TP13.36 (context T13-2-12), one flake of obsidian (**Fig. 4**).

Dimensions 1.4 × 0.5.

Cf. the intrasite survey on the southern Velatouri (2012-2015) which yielded only 15 pieces of obsidian, currently being prepared for publication.

Chronology: Final Neolithic-Bronze Age or Archaic-Classical-Hellenistic or later.

Although a Prehistoric, i.e. Final Neolithic or Bronze Age chronology for any obsidian tool found at Thorikos may be proposed, especially around the summit and on the acropolis, the fact that we are dealing here with a flake in an area of the site where no strong evidence for such early occupation has been attested otherwise, a later chronology comes into question.¹⁰ In the publication of what was thought to be a 4th to 2nd century BCE farmstead south of Thorikos, on the promontory of Pountazeza (Gaidouromandra), L.V. Watrous discussed “a scatter of flakes, chips, and chunks of gray-black obsidian, concentrated within the confines of the terrace” (Watrous 1982, 195, 197, fig. 4, pl. 25c). Since he did not note other prehistoric elements on the surface, he suggested “a use in cutting up various kinds of material and specifically the use of such flakes in the base of a wooden threshing sledge, or *tribulum*, whose importance on farmsteads of later antiquity is well attested.” Since then, however, H. Lohmann (1993, 44) has observed many Final Neolithic fragments of the Attika-Kephala horizon and obsidian tools on the surface, suggestive of an important prehistoric site and, moreover, interpreted the farmstead as a sanctuary. The use of obsidian flakes in threshing sledges, however, remains a tempting possibility (Lohmann 1993, 44 with n. 316, 195-196). Since **Cat. 46** was found in the make-up of (retaining?) wall T13-2-12, this would imply that a threshing floor may have been situated nearby.

Context T13-2-13

The context contained 16 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 47**), these were four wall fragments of local black painted ware drinking vessels, two joining wall fragments (recently broken) of an imported cooking ware vessel, three tiny wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels, one wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, three wall fragments of imported plain ware closed shapes (two joining, recently broken), one small thin-walled wall fragment of a local plain ware open shape (originally painted?), and one thick-walled wall fragment of a local black painted ware large open shape.

¹⁰ See, however, van den Eijnde *et al.*, elsewhere in this volume (survey).

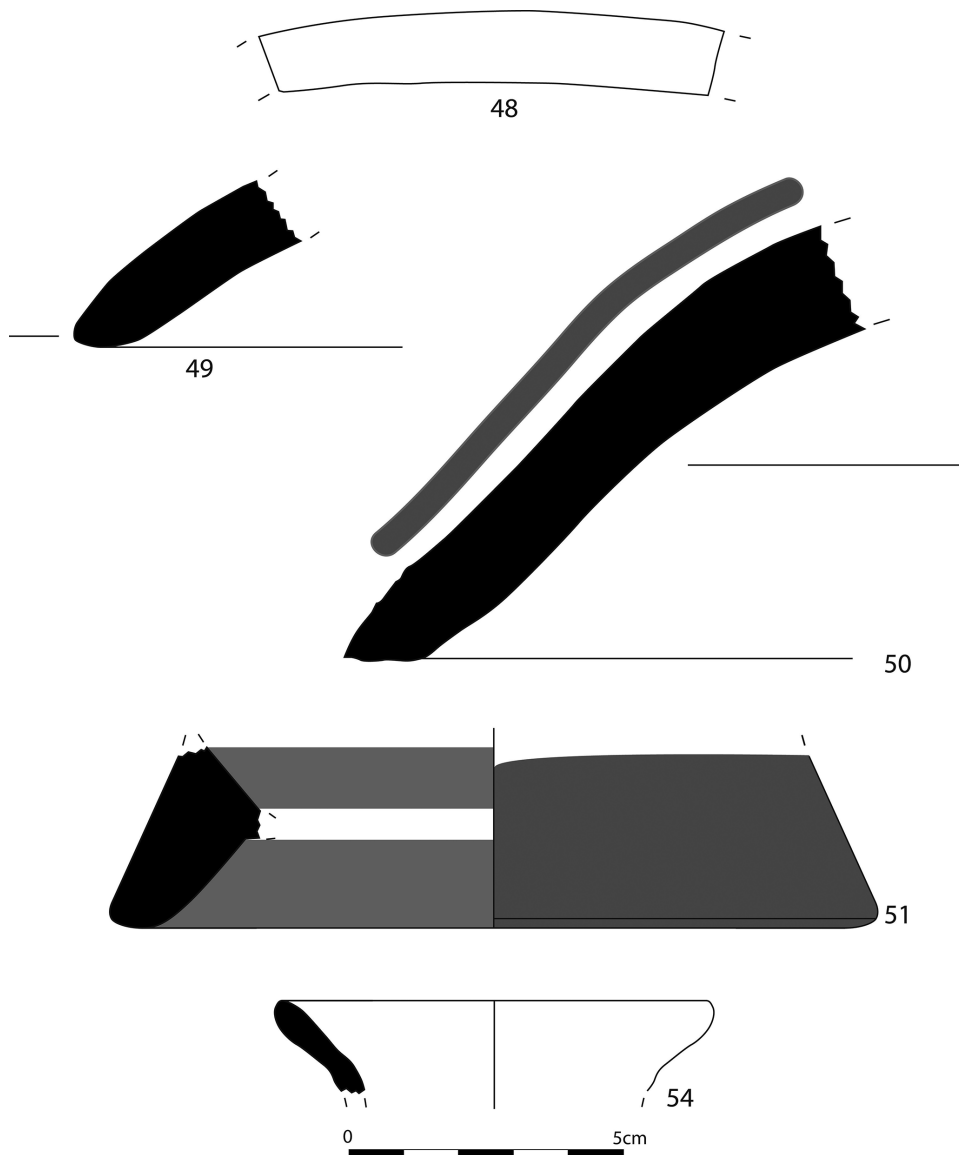


Figure 5. Sondage 2. Diagnostic fragments from contexts T13-2-14 (Cat. 48-51), T13-2-15 (Cat. 54) (drawings: TARP archive).

Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Archaic, so 7th to 6th century BCE. Almost all have heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 47: TC13.53 (context T13-2-13), one wall fragment with handle root of a Corinthian plain ware closed shape; hole drilled in handle root before firing. Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-2-14

The context contained 34 fragments. Apart from the diagnostics (**Cat. 48-53**), these were one wall fragment of a local plain ware amphora, one wall fragment of an imported plain ware amphora, five tiny wall fragments of local plain ware undetermined shapes, nine wall fragments of local plain ware closed shapes, two wall fragments of imported plain ware closed shapes, one wall fragment of a local black painted ware open shape, one wall fragment of a Corinthian black painted ware open shape, one wall fragment of an imported plain ware tile, one wall fragment of a local plain ware tile, and one small and three tiny wall fragments of imported cooking ware vessels. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Late Classical, so 7th to 4th century BCE. Some are worn or have heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 48: TC13.47 (context T13-2-14), one front edge fragment of a local cover tile; worn (**Fig. 5**).

Max. width 8.5.

Clay: red (2.5YR5/8). Surface reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Few quartz (0.1-0.3 mm) and white stone particles (0.1-0.6 mm).

Cf. recently on tiles at Thorikos, see Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 114-116, fig. 39.

Chronology: Late Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 49: TC13.48 (context T13-2-14), one edge fragment of a local cover tile; worn (**Fig. 5**).

Max. H. 2.9; max. width 4.1.

Clay: yellowish red (5YR5/8). Surface reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Many very fine quartz (<0.1 mm) and few white and black stone particles (0.3-0.7 mm).

Cf. recently on tiles at Thorikos, see Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 114-116, fig. 39.

Chronology: Late Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 50: TC13.49 (context T13-2-14), one edge fragment of a local cover tile, front and part of side preserved; lime on lower side (**Fig. 5**).

Max. H. 8; max. width 9.4.

Clay: reddish yellow (5YR6/6). Surface reddish yellow (5YR6/6) with traces of black glaze on upper part. Some quartz (<0.2 mm) and few white and black stone particles (0.3-0.8 mm).

Cf. Docter, Monsieur & van de Put 2011, 114-116, cat. 100-101, fig. 39, 100-101 (but unglazed).

Chronology: Late Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 51: TC13.50 (context T13-2-14), one ringbase fragment of a large Attic open vessel (**Fig. 5**).

Diam. base 14; max. H. 3.2.

Clay: grayish brown (2.5Y5/2). Surface traces of black glaze. Some very fine quartz specks (<0.1 mm).

Cf. Mussche 1971, 110-111, fig. 67, TC70.95 (Insula 10, Industrial Quarter).

Chronology: Late Archaic (525-480 BCE).

Cat. 52: TC13.51 (context T13-2-14), one round handle fragment of an imported plain ware closed shape.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Cat. 53: TC13.52 (context T13-2-14), one handle fragment of a local plain ware open vessel.

Chronology: Archaic-Classical.

Context T13-2-15

The context contained 12 fragments. Apart from the diagnostic one (**Cat. 54**), these were two small wall fragments of local black painted ware drinking vessels, one wall fragment of a local plain ware closed shape, one wall fragment of an imported cooking ware vessel, three wall fragments of an imported (?) black painted ware closed shape, two tiny wall fragments of a Corinthian plain ware undetermined shape, one very thin-walled wall fragment of a local black painted ware drinking vessel, and one tiny wall fragment of a local plain ware undetermined shape. Chronologically, the finds seem to cover the period from Subgeometric to Archaic-Classical, so 7th to 6th/5th century BCE. A chronology up to the Archaic period, however, seems equally possible. Some have heavy calcareous concretions on their surfaces.

Cat. 54: TC13.54 (context T13-2-15), one rim fragment of a local jug/oinochoe; heavy calcareous encrustations all over (**Fig. 5**).

Diam. rim 8; max. H. 1.7.

Clay: light red (2.5YR6/8). Surface reddish yellow (5YR7/6). Some voids (0.1-0.4 mm) and few white particles (0.1 mm).

Cf. Papadopoulos 2003, 152-153, fig. 2.84-85 (but with less flaring rim); cf. **Cat. 9.**

Chronology: second half of the 7th century BCE.

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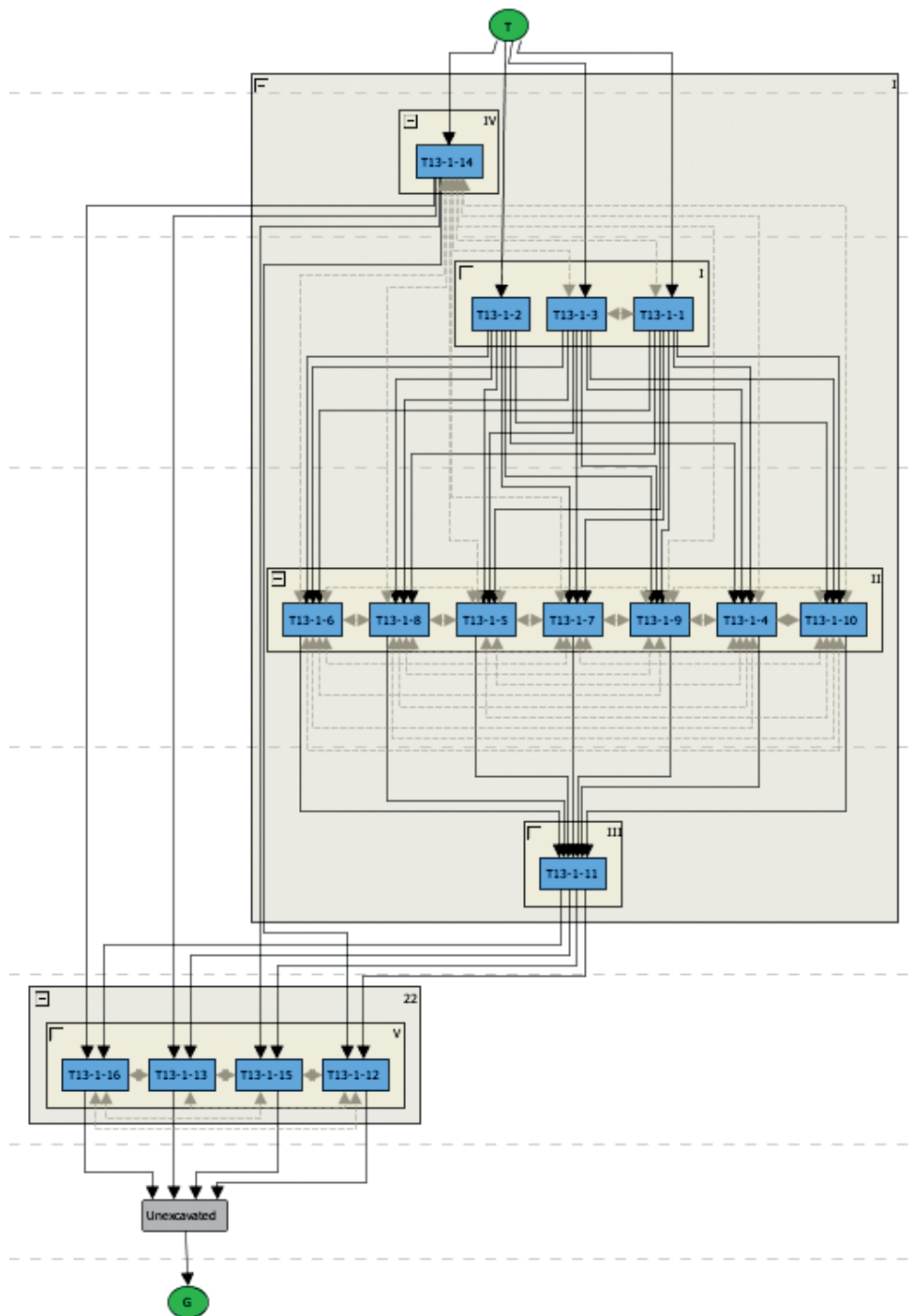


Figure 6. Harris Matrix of stratigraphy in Sondage 1 (by R. Docter/L. Tirabassi).

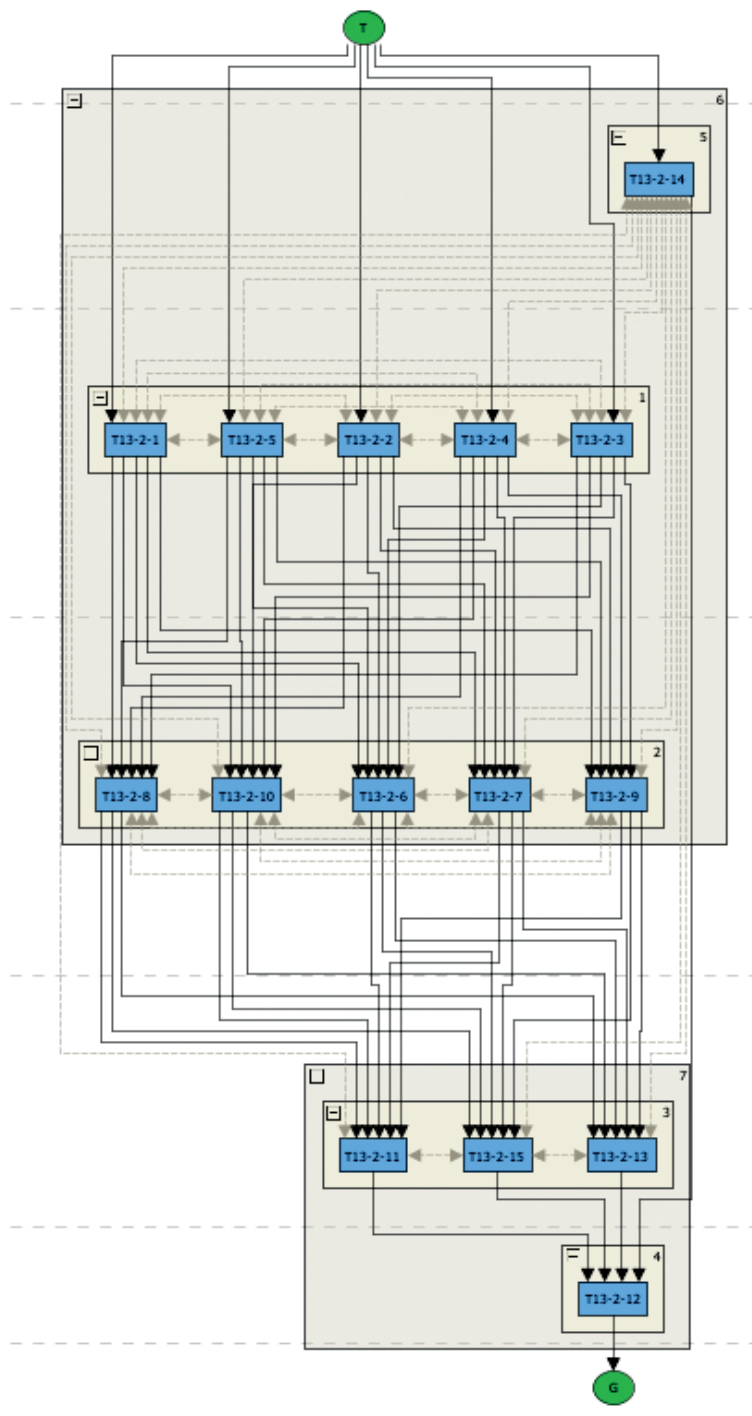


Figure 7. Harris Matrix of stratigraphy in Sondage 2
(by R. Docter/L. Tirabassi).